

Admiral Sir Alfred Phillips Ryder

b. 27 June 1820, d. 30 April 1888

Admiral Sir Alfred Phillips **Ryder** was born on 27 June 1820. He was the son of Rt. Rev. Hon. Henry **Ryder** and Sophia **March Phillipps**. He married Louisa **Dawson**, daughter of Henry **Dawson**, on 29 June 1852. He died on 30 April 1888 at age 67.

Admiral Sir Alfred Phillips Ryder was decorated with the award of Knight, Order of the Medjidie. He gained the rank of Admiral of the Fleet. He was invested as a Knight Grand Cross, Order of the Bath (G.C.B.)

Child of Admiral Sir Alfred Phillips Ryder and Louisa Dawson

- Edward Lisle **Ryder** b. 1853, d. 28 Sep 1877

Citations

1. [S37] Charles Mosley, editor, *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage, 107th edition, 3 volumes* (Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.: Burke's Peerage (Genealogical Books) Ltd, 2003), volume 2, page 1805. Hereinafter cited as *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 107th edition*.

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THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR ALFRED RYDER.

The accidental death of Admiral Sir Alfred Phillipps Ryder, by falling into the Thames at the Vauxhall steam-boat pier, on Monday, April 30, is much regretted. This gallant officer was the junior of the six Admirals of the Fleet. He was born in 1820, the seventh son of the Right Rev. Dr. Ryder, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who was third son of the first Lord Harcourt. The wife of Bishop Ryder was Sophia, daughter of Mr. Thomas March Phillipps, of Goswold Park, Leicestershire. Alfred Phillipps Ryder entered the Navy as cadet in 1833, and, after fifty-two years of service, gained the highest rank that can be reached by a naval officer. His commissions bore date:—Sub-Lieutenant, 1839; Lieutenant, 1841; Commander, 1846; Captain, 1848; Rear-Admiral, 1866; Vice-Admiral, 1872; Admiral, 1877; and Admiral of the Fleet, 1885. In 1847 he was employed in North America and the West Indies in command of the Vixen steam-sloop. During the war with Russia he was in command of the Dauntless in the Baltic and the Mediterranean. He was Comptroller-General of Coast-guard from 1863 to 1866, and Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty. He was second in command of the Channel Squadron in 1868, after which he was appointed Naval Attaché to the British Embassy in Paris. In 1874 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the China station, and, afterwards, was Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth till 1882. He was made a K.C.B. in 1884. Admiral Ryder was the author of a work on the saving of life at sea. He married, in 1852, Louisa, daughter of the late Henry Dawson, of Llanndaf Abbey, Leicestershire, and by her, who died in 1865, had an only child, Edward, who married, in 1877, Agnes Augusta, daughter of Mr. J. L. Bickley, and died in the same year.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Symonds and Son, Portsmouth.

CATCHING BAIT IN CALAIS HARBOUR.

Line-fishing as well as net-fishing contributes largely to "the harvest of the sea," and is much used for taking ood and haddock in the German Ocean; the lines run out to a length of 300 ft., with a hundred hooks on each line, baited with mussels, whelks, or limpets, or with small pieces of herring or whiting; eight such lines may be thrown out from one boat. So many vessels are engaged in this kind of fishing that it becomes difficult to obtain a sufficient supply of bait; and, where shell-fish do not abound on the shore, but must be conveyed from distant places, it is a costly item of expense. Mussels are largely cultivated for this purpose on the western coast of France, at Boulogne and Arraon, near Boulogne. Cuttle-fish also make very good bait; there is a considerable variety of marine molluscs available for baiting the more valuable fish. In the hook and line fish of less price may be cut up to use for bait. In Calais harbour, and in other parts of the Channel, these are obtained by large drop-nets towed from the swiches fixed to the mast of a boat, or from the pier, as shown in our illustration. The produce is readily sold to fishermen, who require great quantities of fresh bait. It will be remembered that in the disputes with the French about their fishery rights off Newfoundland, and with the Americans respecting their admission to the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick fisheries,



THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR ALFRED P. RYDER, K.C.B.

the question of their being allowed to purchase bait has been regarded as an important point in the diplomatic negotiations.

A special general meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund was held in the large room of the Zoological Society on May 9 to pass the articles of association; and in the evening of the same day Miss Amelia B. Edwards gave a lecture, illustrated with lantern-slides, on M. Nestlé's discoveries at Botswat.

The Exposition des Lauréats de France promises to bring under the eyes of Englishmen a number of these pictures and sculptures which mark the differences between English and French art more strongly than the works selected by the managers of our private exhibitions. The enterprise has received the approval and support of the French Government and of the Paris Municipality, and, to judge from the number of works already arrived, it may be inferred that French artists are anxious to make the exhibition a success. The building selected is St. Stephen's Hall—not inside the Houses of Parliament, but adjoining the Westminster Aquarium—and the exhibition will be formally opened on Wednesday, May 16, in the presence of delegates from the Ministries of Commerce and the Fine Arts, and other functionaries.

THE HUNGARIAN HONVED.

The composition and organization of the ordinary military forces of the Austro-Hungarian Empire have been explained in previous accounts. The Hungarian Landwehr, or Militia, is called the Honved, which was the ancient name of the army of the Kingdom of Hungary before the political events of 1848. It now forms a separate force, carrying standards and wearing emblems of the old Hungarian national colours, and in time of peace is under the sole orders of the military authorities of the Kingdom of Hungary, its Commander-in-Chief being connected with the Hungarian Ministry of National Defence. In time of war, it is under the supreme command of the Emperor, as King of Hungary; but it cannot, without the authority of the Hungarian Reichstag, be employed beyond the frontiers of Hungary. It consists—first, of men under thirty-two years of age who have not served in the active army; secondly, of men who have served in the active army and the reserve; and thirdly, men who have exhausted their liability to serve, but who volunteer. The force comprises the Royal Guard of sixty officers and men, ninety-two battalions of infantry, thirty-two reserve battalions of infantry, and forty squadrons of cavalry. The total strength of the Honved is 121,750 officers and men; and the reserve includes a further force of 40,000 men.

The whole of the youth of Hungary liable to military service, not enrolled in the regular army, therefore undergoes training for the Honved; and the arrangements for this training are very complete. Each of the ninety-two battalions of Honved infantry must always keep one company actually in fock, but the strength of the companies may be increased or lessened according to local conditions. For the instruction of Honved officers adopting the military profession, there is the Ludovika Academy, at Buda-Pesth, with its three Divisions; and there are separate cadet-schools of four classes; also, a course of one year's higher instruction for officers on furlough, and facilities of qualifying for superior appointments in the service.

A Honved infantry battalion, called out for active service, comprises four companies of field strength and one depot company. The battalions form altogether twenty-eight acting brigades, each of which has its permanent staff maintained in time of peace. The Honved cavalry regiment, likewise, consists of four field-squadrons and one depot-squadron; and the brigade staff of cavalry is always kept up. There is a central school of cavalry instruction specially for the Honved cavalry. Besides the infantry and cavalry, the Royal Honved Guards, and the King's Honved body-guard, the Honved army includes the artillery, and the sanitary or hospital corps. The general command is divided into seven districts, each of which has its appointed commander.

Our illustrations represent the parade and the field uniforms of the various Honved troops and their officers, with the changes for summer and winter. The infantry uniform is a dark blue "Austria" jacket, with red lace and epaulettes and yellow buttons; bright blue trousers with red stripes; a red shako, and black leather knapsack and belt. The Hussar uniform is a furred Attila, dark blue, with white facings and red lace, a dark brown mantle, red trousers, and a red shako surmounted by a white hair plume.