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S. Butler.

THE EAGLE

A MAGAZINE

SUPPORTED BY

MEMBERS OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

VOL XXIV

(CONTAINS NOS. CXXIX—CXXXI)

Cambridge

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THE EAGLE.

October Term, 1902.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from Vol. XXIII, p. 303.)

IN this instalment of Notes we continue the account of the contest between the College and the Corporation of Shrewsbury with regard to the right to appoint the Headmaster. In the *Eagle*, Vol. XXIII, pp. 141-170, the early stages of the legal proceedings were chronicled up to the first success of the College in the Court of Exchequer on 16 May 1726. The letters here printed take up the story soon after that point and continue it down to the final success of the College in the House of Lords and the installation of the College nominee, Dr Robert Phillips. Some account of the writers of the letters will be found at pp. 141-143 of the last-named article. It is not easy to gather from these letters any sufficient reason for the stubborn opposition of the Corporation. The references to influential support in London and to party feeling at Shrewsbury may point to political prejudice.

The pleadings in the House of Lords were printed in *The Eagle*, Vol. XX, pp. 487-502.

London,

October the 27th 1726.

Sir,

Since I wrote to you last Mr Eyres your Attorney did informe that your antagonists report, that two of the Barrons being to be new, they intend to petition for a rehearing of their cause, for which reason I have ordered the decree to be enrolled, which in Chancery always prevents a rehearing and I hope will do so in this Court. Wee have had a great loss for [since] Mr Barron Price's removall to the Court of Common Pleas he has been so busy and full of Company that I have not had hitherto any conversation with him. I must now hasten to gett the Bills of Costs taxed and in order thereto I pray send me Mr Phillipps' and Mr Brown's Bills of Costs. I have wrote to Mr. Phillipps this post to send me his further Bill of Costs for serving the affidavit of the decree on the Corporation, which affidavit I have now received and shall move for an Attachment against the Defendants for not performing of the same of which you shall further hear from Sir

your most humble servant

ROD. LLOYD

Addressed: To the Reverend Dr Lambert att St John's Colledge in Cambridge, These.

Reverendis admodum et clarissimis viris, Collegii Divi
Johannis Cantabrigiensis Praesidi, Quaestori, et Decano;
necnon caeteris doctissimis Ornatissimisque ejusdem
Collegii Sociis, Salutem et debitam Reverentiam.

Nos fideles vestri in Christo fratres, per praesentes lubentissime testamur, Thomam Cooke, Artium Magistrum, olim e vestro Collegio, jam per plus quindecim annos in nostra vicinia commoratum, nobisque familiariter notum, vitam suam pie, honeste et temperanter instituisse, et (quantum scimus aut audivimus) omnibus Ecclesiae Anglicanae, et fidei, et doctrinae, et sacrae disciplinae articulis ex animo assentiri. Ad haec etiam

testatum facimus, eundem Thomam Cooke per praedicti temporis spatium Ludimagistri munus apud nos sedulo, perite, et bona cum fama administrasse. His causis inducti, vobis eum commendatum volumus, et favore vestro, et gratia vere dignum judicamus. Ad quae magis confirmanda, sigilla nostra una cum nominibus commendatitiis hisce literis, hoc primo die Octobris Anno Domini septingentesimo vigesimo sexto, apposuimus.

GULIELMUS READ, A.M., Vic. de Tenbury.

GULIELMUS EDWARDS, Vic. de Cleobury Mortimer.

EDWARDUS BOUGHTON, Rect. de Hopton Wafers.

JER. FOOTMAN, Curate de Knighton Super Team.

JOHES. BRADLEY, Rector de Ribbesford cum capella de Bewdley annexa.

THOMAS JONES, Rect. de Neen Sollers et Milson.

FRANCISCUS ASTRY, Vic. de Neen Savage.

THOMAS HAILKS, Vic. de Mamble.

Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire
October 11th 1726

Reverend Sir

Having been informed that strenuous interest has been lately made to our College, in behalf of a gentleman educated in Oxford, for the Mastership of Shrewsbury Schools, I humbly beg leave to renew my application, and to offer myself still as candidate for the same.

I am in hopes, notwithstanding such information, that it will be remembered to my advantage in this affair, where I was educated, and where I took my Degrees: and as I am conscious to myself of having done nothing, during the whole course of my conduct, since I left the University, to forfeit the goodwill, and favour of the College; so I can't be prevailed upon by any reports to quit my hopes of succeeding in this humble petition, 'till your choice be fully determined.

It is but too common in competitions of this kind for the contending parties either by themselves, or their abettors to misrepresent one another. I thank God, I have no inclination to such ungenerous practice; though I am afraid, I have in this respect been hardly used, and particularly that attempts have

been made to cool the good inclinations of that worthy and honourable person, which he expressed towards me, in his letter of recommendation to you. If this be true, and such methods meet with success, I shall never envy my rival a preferment so obtained. I have therefore thought fit to send you enclosed a testimonial of my behaviour from the clergy in my neighbourhood, and so with all submission I leave the issue of this affair to your known candour and impartiality. Give me leave, Sir, in the conclusion of this long letter, to return you my hearty thanks for the kind and handsome reception you gave me, when I waited upon you and the rest of the Seniors about this business: and to assure you that no member more sincerely wishes the prosperity and welfare of St. John's College than

your most obedient humble servant

THOMAS COOKE

Addressed: To the Revd. Dr Lambert of St. John's College in Cambridge, by way of London.

Saturday October 29th 1726

Honoured Doctor

I have been wishing Mr. Lloyd a good journey to you and on my coming home this evening I found a letter from you which I take as a great favour, for whether I have any interest or no in this matter I am a hearty well-wisher to it, and shall be always inquisitive after your success. Dr Phillips was with us and said he would write to you what he thought the opinion of the Corporation, but was more reserved to me in that matter than I have been to him.

Our School bailiff is Michael Brickdale an Alderman of our town, the very person that contracted with Mr. Lloyd to resign the School in favour of Mr. Owen and one of the first in that interest. The Mayor's name is John Adams. I will endeavour to see both in a few days and you shall hear again. If I can be of any service to you or the College I desire you would make use of me which would be a very great pleasure to Reverend Sir

your very much obliged
and humble Servant

LEONARD HOTCHKISS

I was affraid you lost a friend in the Cheif Baron. I do not find that our Corporation ever applyed to Sergeant Pingelly, though their order was as they said. Last Wednesday Mr Phillips's clarke came into school and told me it was to see Mr Owen there for he was to make affidavid that day of his continuing in possession

Addressed: To the Revd. Dr Lambert.

Reverend Sir

Though I am so unhappy as to be an utter stranger to you, and the rest of the worthy members of your Society, yet I am not altogether unacquainted with the great trouble you have of late undergone, as well from the importunity of your friends, as from a vexatious lawsuit. I therefore deferred writing till I could give you some account of the affair now depending betwixt your College and this Corporation.

Not long after the circuit ended, there was a meeting of the house (as they term it here) to consider whether it were adviseable to appeal or not, and they came to this resolution, that if Mr Wills and the other Councillour concerned in the cause should think there was just ground for it, that then they would proceed, otherwise they would drop it. As soon as Mr Wills was acquainted with this resolution, he consulted his Brother and they both agreed in their opinion, advised them to appeal, sent down a draught fit for their purpose which is actually engrossed, and they have since in the Juncto agreed to raise 20*li* to deposite with their appeal in the house of Lords; so that I fear all hopes of peace at present are vain. But if you shall think it proper to make any overtures of that sort, and you are pleased to give me an authority to do it, I will use my best endeavours to promote it, but I think that deserves consideration. In a letter you wrote some time ago to Mr Hotchkis you intimated that the Seniority of your College designed to nominate me to the Head Schoolmaster's place, and likewise that they would send down the nomination and save me the trouble of a winter journey, which is a double favour, and I am very glad of this opportunity by Mr Lloyd to return my thanks, and at the same time to assure you that every thing shall be done by me which is necessary to remove all

objections, and if it please God to preserve my life and health till next summer I will at a convenient season personally wait upon you and make all due acknowledgements. In the meantime if you will be so kind as to let me know your intentions you will highly oblige, Reverend Sir

Shrewsbury
October the 29th, 1726.

your most humble servant
ROBT. PHILLIPS.

Mr Hotchkis sends his humble service to you and all his friends.

Addressed: For the Rev Dr Lambert at St John's College, Cambridge.

With this letter has been preserved a rough draft of Dr Lambert's reply, which is as follows :

November 15.

Reverend Sir

Having sent Mr Hotchkis account of the good disposition to serve you with regard to those that were in College, I stayed till I might acquaint you with the general inclination of the President and Senior Fellows. Last week was a full meeting, when I offered what I thought proper and desired to know their sentiments. It was agreed unanimously that I should acquaint you that Dr Phillips was the first in their thoughts.

I hastened to this place and find the decree enrolled, so there can be no rehearing. A motion was made for a sequestration, unless cause can be shewn to the contrary, and so next Tuesday is the day appointed. I must take notice that Mr Wills was in Court and declared an appeal would be lodged, December 8th, which is impracticable, unless the House of Lords sits. I perceive Sir, my long silence occasioned uneasiness, as if some indirect practises had been used in opposition to your interest. [The following words are erased : I doubt Mr Hotchkis was suspected, if so, that suspicion was very unjust, for he has always acted as honourably as yourself could desire]. But I waited to know from Mr Tench the disposition of the new Mayor, and the full approbation of the Seniors, till then I could say nothing to the purpose.

I shall take directions here, how to proceed, and think my pains well bestowed, if we may be so happy as to fix a Master

every way qualified that will act honestly for the true interest of the College and Corporation.

I shall trouble you again before I leave this place and am
Reverend Sir

your very humble servant

November the 1st 1726

Sir

I received yours with the bill of costs inclosed. I also sent to Mr Philipps for his additionall bill of costs for serving the decretall order vpon the Corporation etc., which must be somewhat considerable, which when I have gott together with Mr Brown's I will take care to have the compleat bill of costs finished which will take more time than you can suppose. I have already drawn my own bill of costs to the Colledge. But you may imagine neither is it vsuall that in the generall bill of costs wee shall be allowed near the summe wee paid counsell or are out of pockett so that you may be sattisfyed by any attorney that wee are to expect the costs out of pockett, as for what the Colledge designe me for my extraordinary trouble after my bill is paid I shall acknowledge their favour. In the meantime I remayn

your most faithfull servant
ROD LLOYD.

I believe the Parliament will not sitt till after Christmas so that I hope I shall compleate the bill of costs before that time in order therefore I have procured the Decree to be signed and inrolled and Mr Phillipps having neglected in his affidavit of service of the order to have incerted that the Mayor had not complied therewith by givinge you notice of a removall of Owen or nameing a new head master which affidavit I expect dayly otherwise I cannot move the Court for a sequestration and an attachment against them, more of this another time.

Mr Justice Price gives you and the rest of the Colledge his humble service and you will deale with your antagonist very well especially if wee have Serjeant Comyns, which they say wee shall have to be one of the Barrons of the Court. Pardon haste.

Addressed: To the Reverend Dor Lambert att St John's Colledge in Cambridge. These.

Reverend Sir

I had an hour's talk with Mr Mayor since I wrote to you, who soon began with the School affair to the effect that the late Mayor had kept all very private and communicated but with two or three persons, that of late he had asked him some questions about it and found he went on with appealing, but not in the way the Corporation had directed, for he had neglected to consult serjeant Pingelly as they had ordered and I think anyone else but Mr Wills, that they imputed your success purely to Baron Price's interest, which as far as I could find was their chief argument for proceeding. That he did not think it a matter of so much moment (he meant of service to the Party) as others did, but hinted that he was under great obligations etc. He seemed to me more like to follow and act in the croud than to be a leader in this matter, and of the number of those, *qui quod sentiunt etsi optimum sit, tamen invidiae metu non audent dicere.* He said he would bring it before the Corporation at their next meeting which I shall long to have over, though I do not expect much good from it. He professed to have been my well-wisher, but I see no prospect of being the better for it. As for Brickdale I have not seen him, but make no question but he will pay the money if you have ordered any one to demand it, and that they have had enough of one lawsuit not to give occasion for another. You know our Audit is the 16th day of the month, against which time our salaries and I suppose the Exhibitions are paid, if you have no better way you may inclose a receipt for it to me, and I will take care to receive it and return it to Mr Church or as you order. The Exhibitions might be a handle for your writing to the Mayor, if you thought it adviseable, but I doubt it would not answer your wishes. I am glad to hear my friend Mr W. Clarke has a son. I desire my humble service to all friends and am with all respect,
Honoured Doctor

Salop
Nov. 2d. 1726

your very obliged humble servant
LEONARD HOTCHKIS.

Mr Tench tells me this morning from a friend of the old Mayor's that they now talk of petitioning for a rehearing in the Exchequer which at least I believe is under their consideration. He is this morning making affidavid of Mr Owen's disobeying

the decree. What Mr Phillips's Clarke had done before I suppose being thought insufficient.

Addressed: The Revd. Dr Lambert at St John's College in Cambridge, by way of London.

November the 10th 1726

Sir

This is to informe you that last Tuesday wee moved the Court of Exchequer for a sequestration against the Corporation of Salop, which was granted unless cause is shewed to the contrary on Tuesday next come sennight, which is a weeke too long a time for them to shew cause, you must know Mr Wills was att the same time in Court about other business and did declare that there will be an appeale lodged the first day of an adjournment which is the 8th of December. They intended to rehear the cause, but when they found the Decree to be already inrolled then they thought proper to apply to the *Dernier Resort*, by way of an appeale *etc.* All that we can do in the meantime is to have the costs taxed and to execute the Writt of sequestration which I hope wee shall do before the 8th of December. I doe not question but wee shall have justice done vs att the House of Lords though its somewhat chargeable to defend them. I hope I shall have the Attorney Generall besides some other eminent counsell as Mr Lutwyche of our side, of which when the appeale is lodged you shall further hear from

your humble servant
ROD. LLOYD.

December 5th 1726

Sir

I thought it proper to acquaint you that there are noe affidavits as yet fyled by the town of Salop, nor soe much as the last order drawn vp, which shews plainly they design nothing but delay and to trick the Court. For which reason I was advised to move the Court in this matter the first motion in the morning, for afterwards they goe immediately vpon causes, for to make the order of the 8th of November absolute; which tho' wee can not doe regularly because they would have had all

this weeke to doe it, only they have not according to the last order fyled their affidavits on Thursday last, or the said order to be made absolute, therefore wee move vpon the latter part that orders *etc.* I thought it adviseable to send you this notice to save you an early journey this cold flabby weather, who am Sir

your most humble servant
 ROD LLOYD

The Court sits to morrow at 9 of the clock att Sarjeants Inne Hall in fleet Street.

Addressed : To the Reverend Dor Lambert These.

Reverend Sir

I had acknowledged the favour of yours much sooner had you sent me a direction, but whether you forgot it, or designedly omitted it, because of your intended journey to Cambridge, I know not neither does it signifie anything at present, provided you don't impute my silence to want of respect.

Mr Philips lately communicated a letter of Mr Rod. Lloyd's to me wherein he says you have gained a sequestration, that the College is inclined to Peace, and desired to know the Sentiments of the Corporation. In order to discover these I one evening tooke the liberty to tell the Mayor, Mr Elisha, his predecessor and some more of the leading members, that notwithstanding the advantages you had already gained, I might venture to say (though I had no authority from the Colledge to do it) that your Society had even yet amicable dispositions and that it was much better put an end to an expensive dispute than prosecute it to the damage of Town and Countrey. The Mayor seemed to take what I said by the right handle and Mr Jenks, who has a very good interest in him, tooke upon him the management of the argument, which I purposely declined, and Mr Elisha warmly opposed him. When the debate grew hot I withdrew, but went next morning to Mr Jenks to know the conclusion, who told me that the Mayor resolved to call a house and to take the opinion of the whole, and as they should agree whether for or against an Appeal so he should act. Though Mr Elisha affirmed that night that the Appeal had been engrossed and signed by the Attorney Generall some time ago. As soon as anything material happens you may expect an

January 12th 1726

Sir

I am in the first place to wish you many happy new yeares. The time drawing nigh for the Corporation to lodge their Appeale and not knowing when it is lodged what time wee shall have to prepare ourselves I have drawn the case as well as I could and have had Mr Bunbury to peruse it, and now it is fayre wrote over I must attend the Attorney with it to peruse and sign it and vnderstanding they have reteyned the Sollicitor Generall I have reteyned Mr Lutwyche who is the ablest advocate in England. When our Councill has perused the case and signed, then it shall be printed but not before you come to town, for you must see it before it is printed. I pray remember you bring along with you to London the old Booke of Letters, as to the other Great Bookes Mr Bunbury thinks there will be no occasion for them. I shall be gladd to hear from you by the next post to know when you design to sett out for London, which is all in great hast from

your most humble servant

ROD. LLOYD.

Addressed: To the Reverend Dor Lambert att St John's Colledge in Cambridge, These.

 Reverend Sir

I have now an opportunity of performing the promise I made you about the middle of December last, and can assure you that you must attend our Corporation into the House of Lords. For yesterday the Mayor consulted his brethren about the appeal, and it was carried in the affirmative by a great majority. The conduct of some men during the debates makes us guess they had received some directions from their Principals in London, or there could never have been so great an alteration in their opinions. It was asked by some of our friends, who should pay the costs if they did not succeed, and it was said by Mr Elisha etc. that it must be paid out of the School Revenue.

I am sorry you are to undergo the fatigue of another journey, and the trouble of solliciting this affair again, though I cannot in the least doubt but you will be rewarded with success, and then all things will be settled upon a sure foundation, and all occasions

for future disputes entirely removed. I heartily wish you a happy new-year, and am, Reverend Sir

Shrewsbury your obliged and very humble servant
January 14, 1726. ROBT. PHILLIPS.

Addressed: For the Reverend Dr Lambert at St John's Colledge in Cambridge. By way of London.

Salop, January 14th 1726.

Honoured Doctor

Our Corporation never met till yesterday on the question of appealing and resolved upon it with little opposition. Mr Owen had been at London and told them Lord Bradford would espouse it in the House and that all their friends there were for it, which was enough to determine them. But I am of the same opinion as formerly that if the cost could have been levied upon them they would have submitted, but their hope is to put that on the School, and I am credibly informed the School Baily has paid all that has been already expended, but taken security to indemnify him if it should prove irregular. I do not doubt but you will have a better account of these matters, but I thought it my duty to acknowledge the favour of yours and my many obligations. I have not seen Dr Phillips lately. I have the same thoughts of him as to serving the publick as ever, which I very much wish to see, but as to his giving way to me, it was a compliment he never meant, and if it had not been voluntary I should never have expected, in short I am well pleased to out do him in generosity. When I saw him last he shewed me two of your letters, which let me see how very much I am obliged to you, but it was not till you were about leaving London or you had heard from me there. I as much wish your success as any interest of my own in this world and am sorry I can only wish it. I am

Dear Honoured Doctor
your most obliged humble servant
LEONARD HOTCHKIS.

Pray send me the case when printed. Mr Owen saith the Doctor will never be the man if you succeed, but I cannot find any reason he has to say it.

Addressed: To the Revd. Dr Lambert at St John's Coll. in Cambridge.

Salop, January 14, 1726.

Sir,

We had a Corporate assembly here yesterday whereat we founde a greate alteration in the opinions of many, who without doores about a weeke agoe, were against appealing, and when it came to be debated in good earnest voted for appealing, and carryd it soe by a greate majority. This alteration was occasioned (as the friends to the College apprehend) by some letters sent by some greate persons from London very lately, whereby we lost some of the leading members of the other party, who in their owne private opinion thought it for the interest of the Community here that the appeale should be waived. I am sorry I can give you noe better an account of this affaire. But do hope very heartily that the Colledge will meete with such further successe as may be suitable to the meritts of their cause, who am Sir

your most humble servant

THO. PHILIPS.

 January 17th 1726.

Sir

You will find by the enclosed that the Corporation of Salop have resolved to appeale and accordingly have this day lodged their appeale, a copy of which I have already bespoken in order to putt in your answer, which is a matter of course, we have 14 days to doe it though I shall doe it sooner. When that is done, then they move for a day to set down the appeale to be heard, which must be a reasonable time afterward so that I can excuse your coming till the 28th instant, about which time I pray fayle not of being here for I feare great sollicitations and interest will be made against vs, though I hope the justice and goodness of your cause will prevayle against them.

I am iust now going to waite of Mr Attorney Generall with the Respondents Case for to be perused by him before it is printed, to which he is to putt his hand, and after he has done with it I must waite upon Mr Lutwyche with a Briefe in the Cause and also procure his hand to the case, for the House of Lords expect to have two Counsell's hands to the Appellant and Respondent's Case.

I must give Mr Attorney Generall 5 guineas to sign the case only and I am affrayd Mr Lutwyche will expect more because he

is to be instructed in all his Breife (which you know is very long) and now wee have provided soe farr wee must not att this juncture starve your cause. I doe not mention this on account that I shall want any money till you come vpp to London yourself. I did not thinke proper to send you a cobby of the Case before it was pervsed by your Counsell and may be so vain as to say that I am pretty well instructed in your cause and that I have taken all the care imaginable in drawing of it, however in case I should have omitted any materiall circumstance (which I hope I have not) wee can afterwards add it to the Counsell's Breife etc. I pray give my humble service to all the fellows etc. of your Colledge and assure them that noe care or dilligence on my part shall be wanting to obteyn good success in their cause. I am Dear Sir

your most humble servant

ROD. LLOYD.

Addressed: To the Reverend Dor Lambert att St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

January 19th 1726.

Dear Sir

I doe not question but that you did receive my last wherein I gave you an account that the Corporation had lodged their appeale in the House of Lords, which is a copy of the case and of the substance of the Bill, Answer and Decree; a copy of which I received just now which cost me 3*li*. I was also served with an order of course (which was to be served vpon the Colledge) of the House of Lords to give them notice to put in their Answers to the Appeale before the 4th of February, which I shall doe the next weeke, you must know tis but few lines ingrossed with Counsell hand to it and only matter of forme which I shall take care of, who am Sir

your most humble servant

ROD. LLOYD.

Your case lyes before the Attorney Generall for his pervsall. I shall know when the Answer is put in what time their Lordships will appoint for the hearing of the appeale. I doubt not you will be about the 28th instant according to promise. I told the party I would save them the trouble and charge of serving

the Colledge with the cobby of the order and would put in their answer before the time allowed was expired. I pray forget not to bring along with you the old Booke of Letters etc.

Addressed: To the Reverend Dor Lambert att St John's College in Cambridge.

Reverend Doctor

Mr Johnson the bearer's father called on me this morning and desired I would give his most humble service to you and acquaint you he had lately talked with Brickdale the School Bailiff about the Exhibitions, who told him he was ready now to pay them when demanded. He hopes his son is intitled to one. Dr Newcombe his Tutor having told him it should be no prejudice to him though there was no exception taken at Mr Owen's being joyned in the nomination. His eyes are too bad to write himself which was the reason he sent for his son home at this unusuall time when he was kept close to his studys. I understand the Scholarships are to be paid by the Corporation and not by the School Bailiff, which I did not know when I wrote formerly on that subject, nor can I say any thing of them now.

Mr Owen tells us the Appeal is entered; if so I hope this Sessions will put an end to that tedious affair. I had a letter lately from Mr Clarke who has buried his son, he told me he hoped to be at the hearing of the Appeal if he could hear when it would be.

These Sermons of One that has been so lavish in his commendations of Mr O—n among you, and so skillfull in finding out invincible arguments that no man can stand out against, I fancied must be a curiosity that perhaps had not reached you. I desire my humble service to all friends and am, Dear Honour'd Sir

your most affectionate well wishing

Salop

and obliged humble servant

January 23, 1726

LEONARD HOTCHKIS.

Addressed: To the Revd. Dr Lambert.

Reverend Sir

I sincerely congratulate you upon your late success, and am glad to find that party seems now to be laid aside, and

interest is at last forced to give place to justice. Many a good cause has been lost by the ignorance of the managers but when 'tis supported by prudence and industry we may reasonably expect a prosperous issue.

We have been extremely quiet here since the arrival of the news, and no one yet knows what measures the Corporation will take upon this disappointment; but I have, with some difficulty, discovered, the Mayor intends speedily to call his brethren together, and take their opinion, as soon as that is done, you may expect to hear from me again.

If the Members of your College continue in the same mind they were in some time agoe, as I cannot in the least doubt but they do, I should take it as a particular favour, if you would at this juncture honour me with your directions and let me know how I ought to act. I am Reverend Sir

your very humble Servant
and affectionate brother
ROBT. PHILLIPS.

Shrewsbury
March 8, 1726.

Addressed: For the Revd. Dr Lambert at the Bishop's Head in St Paul's Churchyard, London. If not there to be sent to Cambridge.

March 11, 1726

Dear Sir

I hope this will find your safe arrival att Cambridge. I have not heard of anything from Salop, only Mr Phillips gave me an account that all the honest part of the Corporation did very much rejoyce att our success and they acknowledge the Colledge great trouble and charge in defending their right etc. I did desire of Mr Phillipps to impart to you as occasion serves what will be the result of our success which I suppose he will doe. I am in hast, Sir

your humble servant
ROD. LLOYD.

Addressed: To the Reverend Dor Lambert, Bursar of St John's Colledge in Cambridge, these.

Sir

On Saturday last I was sent for to attend Mr Mayor on the present situation of affaires in respect to the cause betwixt

the Colledge and this Corporation, and to resolve what is necessary to be done in obedience to the Decree. And he is determined to send notice of the vacancy to the Master of your Colledge by the next post, pursuant to the ordinances. I am desired to assist in settling the notice, and will take care it shall be conformable to the Ordinances. And I suppose when the costs are settled they will be payd without trouble.

I heartily congratulate with you vpon the succeſſe which the Colledge hath obteyned through your good conduct and care, and with respects, am Sir

Salop
March 13, 1726

your most obedient
and most humble servant
THO: PHILIPS.

Addressed: To the Reverend Doctor Lambert at the Bishop's Head in Saint Paules Churchyard, London.

If not there to be taken in and sent after him.

March 15, 1726

Dear Honoured Doctor

I most heartily congratulate you on the success and happy conclusion of this long troublesome business and wish all your undertakings equally to prosper. Our Corporation are in a very fair way of falling out among themselves as might be expected. The Mayor, who is an honest well-meaning tradesman, knew nothing of the proceedings and designed to day to write and give the College an account of the vacancy in order to which he called a meeting of the body yesterday. But of the inveterate Party so many agreed to stay away that there was not enough to act, so he thinks himself slited and the others he told me are all in a flame that he endeavoured to call them together before Elisha came home to give them instructions, and so he defers writing and I believe is unresolved what to do. I suppose Mr Phillips may send a fuller account, but the post being just going, I not knowing his mind would not let it be neglected.

Mr Tench tells me he will not leave us of above a year yet, except they force him, which I believe will raise a great clamor against him, but I will endeavour to have nothing to do in any disputes.

I desire you will be so kind as give me your opinion if it be not yet too late to appear for the Head place, if I could assure the College that the Mayor would admit me of which I make no question. I mean if I could remove difficultys here whether that would dispence with that scruple in the Ordinances. I will not move except the way is clear, but do all I can to cultivate a good correspondence with Dr P., for the publick good, I desire you would mention this to no one but if you will favour me with your advice it will add to the many obligations I have already received, who am with the greatest respect and gratitude, Reverend Doctor

your most obliged and
humble servant
LEONARD HOTCHKIS.

Addressed: To the Revd Dr Lambert at Mr Knaplock's a Bookseller at St Paul's Churchyard London.

Salop, March 17th 1726

Sir

On Tuesday last the Mayor did summons a Corporate assembly in order to take their directions (as he declared) to send notice to the Colledge of the vacancye. But a sufficient number of the body did not appeare to constitute a house. And he beinge then informed by me that there was noe occasion for the directions of the body, but he alone might doe it, declined it, and promist to summon another assembly this day. But I heare noe more of it, soe I suppose they have some further game to play, but what it is I knowe not; but it is whispered amongst some of them, that the Mayor should have fresh notice of the vacancye which I take to be needeles, because the Corporation is already vnder a sequestration for a contempt in not givinge notice to the College vpon the service of the decretal order in the Exchequer.

I heare that the adverse party (who are very much mortified at the affirmation of the decree) solicited their ffrriends to be absent on Tuesday last, to prevent there being then a sufficient number of the body to constitute an assembly.

I have notified this, by this post, to Mr Roderick Lloyd, and have tolde him that my thoughts arc, that nothings is to

be expected from civil treatment, and that I thinke we should proceede vpon the sequestration and to get the costes with all speed. With respect I am Sir

your most obedient
humble servant
THO. PHILIPS.

Addressed: To the Reverend Doctor Lambert at Cambridge, by way of London.

March the 21st 1726

Dear Sir

I thought proper to acquaint you that I lately received a letter from Mr Phillipps who tells me that the Mayor was resolved once to call a Generall Assembly about a letter to be sent to your Colledge to elect a Master *etc.* But is putt off att present, for which reason Mr Phillipps desired me to send down a sequestration which I have done this post with directions what vse to make of it and also a certificate to the Barrons of the method and forme of the return of such Writt. I suppose this Writt will stir the Corporation to come to some conclusion in this affayre of which you will heare further from

your humble servant
ROD. LLOYD.

Mr Justice Price wonders what the Corporation is doing to trifle thus with the Colledge. He gives his service to you and all his friends.

Addressed: To the Revd. Dor Lambert, Burser of St John's Colledge in Cambridge. These.

Salop March 22, 1726

Sir

Mr Mayor sent me word on Saturday last that he had sent notice to your Colledge of the vacancy in our Schooles, whereof I had time enough to acquainte Mr R. Lloyd by the same post in order to stop the sequestration. But I had not time enough left to acquainte you thereof, because our post would have beene gone before I could have wrote my letter.

I don't hear that the Corporation intends to oppose the nomination of Doctor Philips whome I saw last night, when

he desired me to give his humble service to you, and to acquainte you that he designs to get the Testimonial requisite, and send it to you as soon as possibly he can. But that our assizes being at hand may hinder him a post or two, and that he will resigne his livings, and deposit the resignation into the hands of any person whom the Colledge shall approve of, to be made vse of at the Pleasure of the Colledge when matters are fully settled, whereof he says he intends to acquaint you in his next letter. I am with respect, Sir

your most humble servant
THO. PHILIPS.

Addressed: To the Reverend Doctor Lambert at Saint John's Colledge in Cambridge. By way of London.

Salop March 19th 1727

Sir

At the last intended corporate assembly I acquainted the Mayor and Corporationers present of the Ordinance for layinge out the Stocke Remanent in the purchase of Scholarships etc. And that it was our duty to see what it was, and to give notice to the Colledge thereof least we should be guilty of another breache of trust. I thinke to mention it again in a little time, but doe thinke it will be imprudent to doe it till after the businesse of the schoole is settled, because the Mayor hath tolde me that he does beleeve the Colledge will meete with no objection in their nomination. For which reason I shall alsoe suspend makinge any demand vpon them till I see the event of this businesse. I, for my owne part, doe think that if the Costes had been tax't before the appeale was lodged it would not in the least have altered the measures of the Corporation for the majority were for appealeinge without listening to reason. And it is my opinion, if the Colledge would have remitted the whole costs, the Corporation would not have waved the appeale. I will write to Mr Lloyd to hasten the taxation of costs and am, Sir

your most obedient
humble servant
THO. PHILIPS.

On second thoughts, for ought I knowe it may not be the best way to presse the Corporation in any respect till the matter is settled, since they now seeme very complyinge.

Addressed: To the Reverend Doctor Lambert of Saint John's Colledge in Cambridge. By way of London.

Salop, 3 April 1727.

Reverend Doctor

Having this good opportunity I could not refrain from congratulating you upon the good success which you have obtained over our worshipfull Corporation in the House of Peers. This (as also the wise decree of the Barons) being greatly owing to your prudent sollicitations and wisdom in setting the cause in a good light. The honour of the whole affair must be ascribed to you and very many Burgesses besides myself think themselves obliged to return you thanks for you strenuous defence of our Birthright. According to this rule, which I hope will now be unalterable (seeing Mr Clark is better preferr'd and you have no present member rightly qualified for the office of Schoolmaster here) I assure you the College cannot do a more wellcome favour to the generality of people here than by nominating the bearer hereof Dr Phillips for this office. As his good learning, experience, candour and integrity render him very acceptable to all who know him; so must it needs greatly advance the interest of our publick schools and in due time reflect some benefit to the College itself for which no one can have a more sincere affection than myself, and to you in particular, who am, Dear Sir

your most obedient
humble servant

JOHN LLOYD.

Addressed: To the Reverend Dr Lambert Fellow of St John's College in Cambridge.

The 'Sir Taylor' mentioned in the following letter of Hotchkis as a possible candidate for the office of Second Schoolmaster is John Taylor the famous scholar

and editor of *Demosthenes*. At this time he had just taken his B.A. degree. He afterwards became an Advocate in Doctors Commons, was Registrary and Librarian of the University, and taking Orders late in life became Rector of Lawford, Archdeacon of Buckingham and Canon of St Paul's.

Dear Honoured Doctor

When I wrote last what I thought was proper you should be acquainted with I chanc'd to observe that my first scheme in relation to myself might possibly have been effected, though I had no thoughts of attempting it without your concurrence. And indeed I was so determined to be advised by you in every thing relating to that matter, that I ventured to trouble you not only with my actions but even with my first thoughts and intentions. I know you are sensible with what zeal I wished Dr Phillips's success, I thought him best able to serve the publick, and proposed a deal of satisfaction in him as a friend, and therefore it was a great concern to me to find him possessed with suspicions and jealousies that I no way deserved and that I could not possibly remove. The occasion was taken from your delaying a nomination when he was encouraged to expect it after judgment in the Exchequer, and from some strains of compliment he had made me which I could not have expected but yet thought sincere. But now the occasion is removed the effect ceaseth and I do not doubt to find the Doctor the person I always took him for. I am sure we have a common interest and it shall be his fault if there be not the best understanding between us. And I am sorry he has any new difficulty to contend with. I very much hope he will be generally agreeable for he has been generally talked of as the person and I have heard no objections made. What Mr Owen formerly declared positively that they had had orders from London about it and that he would never be accepted, I am apt to think related to their last hopes of making new Ordinances, for I could never discover anything els that could be meant by it. I could not recover Mr Clark's nomination as he directed me, and therefore to show you his orders about it I have sent you his letter which is a liberty I hope he will excuse. I desire you will be pleased to return it to me by the Doctor. As to the Second school,

when there becomes a vacancy I hope for better success. Dr Phillips tells me Mr Tench's business is to settle that matter with you, which I am very glad of. I have been most affraid least he should bring it to a rupture with the Corporation and I should suffer in the dispute, or if he should hold it till Sir Taylor is qualified I am well assured he has an eye upon it, but whether any body would oppose me at present I do not foresee. To be plaine in this matter, I have Dr Phillips's repeated promises to assist me and a good opinion of the Mayor's favour, so that the way to a remove might be easy if you approve it. But if there should be contending about displacing Mr T. (who knows what words have been dropt) and they should declare his school vacant and send to you to fill it, whether the same objections made against me by any Burgess's son that claims (especially if he should be one of your body) will not have the same weight with you, you only can judge. I thought proper to be thus particular because I wish to be wholly ruled and directed by you. I have and shall always retain the most gratefull sense of your repeated kindnesses, am sorry to break in so much on your time, bnt hope matters are drawing to a happy conclusion and that then you, and I too, shall have done with this troublesome affair. I desire my most respectfull humble service to the President and all friends and am with due gratitude,
Dear Honoured Sir

your most obliged
and most humble servant

Salop
April 3, 1727.

LEONARD HOTCHKIS.

Addressed: To the Revd Dr Lambert.

Reverendo, Doctissimoque Viro Roberto Jenkin S.T.P.
celeberrimi apud Cantabrigienses Collegii Divi Johannis
Evangelistae Magistro, Eruditissimisque Sociis, Salutem.

Cum pium sit et officiosum veritati testimonium perhibere praesertim cum apud nos increbuit consuetudo, ut qui ad literarum studium vitae probitatem adjunxerint publica commendatione honestarentur; Nos qui Roberti Phillips, Sacrae Theologiae Professoris per triennium proxime elapsam et amplius mores et vitae novimus institutionem, testamur, se Regiae Majestati obsequentem et fidelem semper praestitisse,

nihilque unquam aut tenuisse, aut docuisse quod Ecclesia Anglicana non approbat, et tuetur, ideoque cum et ipse est Burgensis, et Burgensis filius, infra Villam Salopiae natus, Schola libera grammaticali artibus ingenuis instructus, dignum judicamus, qui ad munus Archididascali Scholae Salopiensis promoveatur. In cujus rei testimonium Sigilla nostra praesentibus apposuimus tertio die Aprilis Annoque Domini 1727.

ROLANDUS TENCH,
LEONARDUS HOTCHKIS,
SAM. PEARSON A.M.,
*Sctae Crucis in Vill.
Salop. Vic.*

JOHANNES LOWE,
*Eccliae Sti Alkmundi
in vil. Salopia Vicar*

JOHANNES LLOYD,
*Ecclesiae beatae Mariae
Virginis apud Salop
Minister.*

JAC. PEARSON,
*Sti Juliani in Vil.
Sal. Minister*

THE. RIDER,
*Ecclesiae Sti Cedde
in Vill. Salop. Vic.*

I Robert Phillips, Doctor of Divinity doe hereby promise that if the Reverend Doctor Robert Lambert, Master of Saint John's Colledge in Cambridge, and the Senior Fellows of the sayd Colledge shall thinke fitt to nominate me to the office of Head Schoolemaster of the ffree grammar Schoole in Salop, That in six moneths after I am in quiet possession of the sayd place I will resign eyther the sayd place of head schoolemaster or the vicaradge of Kinlet when I shall be thereto required either by the sayd Colledge or by the Corporation of Salop. Wittnesse my hand the second day of May Anno Domini 1727.

ROBT. PHILLIPS

Witnesses: ROWD. TENCH; LEONARD HOTCHKIS, THO. PHILLIPS.

Reverend Sir

I have now sent the note you desired hoping it may fully answer the design, and put an end to the trouble you have met with in this affair. I think it is in substance the same I left with you, only with the alteration of six months etc. instead of

an indefinite time, which was agreed on in our last conversation, this shall be punctually performed if ever there should be any complaint from the Corporation; though I hope you will not make use of it to my prejudice without a real occasion. I must take this opportunity to return my thanks to you, and the worthy gentlemen I saw at your chamber, for the civility I received and at the same time heartily congratulate you upon your success; for I don't in the least doubt, but the election will prove as much to the future advantage of the College as it is to the present satisfaction. Since my return home I have been afflicted with what Physicians call, a healthfull, though a painfull disorder, which is generally the consequence of long journeys, but in all other respects, I thanke God, am very well. The gentlemen who are witnesses to the note present their humble services to you and all friends, and earnestly beg for dispatch, there are but two boys now left in the School.

If you please to make my humble service acceptable to the Seniority you will highly oblige, Reverend Sir

Shrewsbury,
May 3rd, 1727

your very humble servant
ROBT. PHILLIPS.

Addressed: For the Reverend Dr Lambert Master of St John's College in Cambridge. By way of London.

May the 9th 1727

Sir

As I acquainted you in my last wee began to tax the Colledge Bill of Costs yesterday, and differing with the Defendants about Mr Phillipps' Bill of Costs as to the Copys of the Grants etc. which the Defendants sollicitor did insist was not Costs of suit, therefore not lyable to answer the same, which coming to a great summe of money the Master thought proper to advise vs to have the opinion of the Court vpon that point, which wee intend to doe. Therefore putt of att present the further taxation of the Costs till wee have an order of Court for that purpose. I am affrayd the Master will clipp us of a greate deale of our Counsell's ffees which I know is vsuall, but of this and other matters you shall further heare from, Sir

your humb'e servant
ROD. LLOYD.

Addressed: To the Reverend Dor Lambert Master of St Johns Colledge in Cambridge, these.

June the 24th 1727

Sir

I send herein enclosed my Bill of costs, the costs amounted in all to £391 9s. 10d. and the Deputy Remembrancer struck out of it £204 so that I could not procure any more costs from the Mayor of Salop than £187 9s. 10d., which is not quite half the Bill. I never in my life tooke soe much pains in the taxation, but since I was satisfied by our old friend Mr Justice Price wee should have noe more than the bare costs of suit, and of all the coppys that were sent by Mr Phillipps, there was none of them examined from the Records; and the Master of the Office not allowing above £12 of all his Bill, which came in all about £60, with the additional bill sent afterwards to me, and striking out of the Counsell fees above £80; all this considered I came off pretty well. Mr Phillipps did not vse you well by serving 72 of the Corporation with Coppys of Decree, whereas he ought not to have served but the Mayor and six Aldermen, as also in the service of the sequestration of which I shall send him an account by this post. I shall send him the next weeke a sub-poena for the costs which I hope will be payd without further process. I was of oppinion that the Colledge being in the nature of trustees might have larger Costs than ordinary but I had very good advice to desist, for it was not practicable to goe back to the Master for more costs, and in regard the Coppys of Grants *etc.* were not authentick I was loath to throw away more money. Vpon the whole it cost your Colledge a great deal of money to assert your right and gett nothing else by it.

I have sent my bill of costs separate from my bill vpon account of the Appeale vpon all which you will find the Bill since due me amounts to ... [a blank] besides what you are pleased to send me word that the Colledge had made an order for the extraordinary trouble of, sir

your most humble servant
ROD. LLOYD.

Addressed: To the Revd. Dor. Lambert, Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge These.

Reverend Sir

After I had received certain information that the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield was returned from London, I waited upon him at Eccleshall Castle, and when I had undergone a pretty strict examination in Homer and Horace, he was pleased to favour me with the following Testimonial.

Mr Mayor

These are to certifie you, that Dr Robert Phillips hath appeared before me with a Nomination by Dr Lambert, the present Master, and the Fellows of St John's Colledge in Cambridge, for him to be Head-Master of the Freeschool in Salop, and according as the 8th Ordinance of your School appoints, which was made by the Bayliffs and Burgesses of the Town of Salop, with the advice and consent of Thomas, Lord Bishop of Coventre and Lichfield, one of my predecessors, and of Mr Ashton late head school master of the school. I have, after examination, and do allow him to for such, as far as by law I may, and have duely sworn him to the Statutes of the Realm in this case provided. I have only to wish on his behalf that he had many more years still to come, for the continuing of his labors among you, which I pray God may be successfull in pursuance of this pious Institution. Given at Eccleshall Castle this 13th day of June in the 13th year of our Sovereign Lord King George of Great Britain, and in the tenth year of our Consecration.

E. COV. AND LICH.

Upon Munday last I was admitted, and all the Ceremonies appointed by the 13th Ordinance were duly observed, so that in spite of all opposition you have gained your man, as well as your point. Yesterday I went to see the house which I found in a ruinous condition, and one part is so bad, that it must be taken down and rebuilt, if you please to give me an authority to proceed in the work : you may be assured the same care shall be taken of it, as if the inheritance were my own. Mr Johnson was with me about his son, who is now a member of your College, and was nominated by Mr Owen to one of the Exhibitions. Will you please to let me know how that case stands and favour me with your. .[letter torn].. you will highly oblige

your affectionate brother
and most humble servant

ROBT. PHILLIPS.

Shrewsbury
June 21st 1727

This morning I shall enter upon duty. My humble service attends all friends. Mr Tench and Mr Hotchkis desire you would accept of their humble service.

Addressed: For the Revd. Dr Lambert Master of St. John's College in Cambridge. By way of London.

July the 4th 1727

Sir

I have herein inclosed a Distringas for the costs taxed the Colledge which is £187 9s. 10d. But first there must be a letter of an attorney vnder the Colledge seale directed to Mr Philipps (or to such other person as you can intrust) to impower him to demand and receive the £187 9s. 10d. Costs taxed, for the vse of the Colledge and by vertue thereof he must goe and demand the money of the Mayor and serve him only with a cobby of the distringas and if the Mayor does not pay the money in a reasonable time, then the distringas is to be delivered to the Sheriffe who is to return issue and then move the next term for a sequestration, and you are to lett the person that serveth the Mayor to lett him know if he neglects forthwith to pay the costs there will be a further summe to be taxed on them. As to the forme of the Letter of Attorney I thought proper to leave it to Mr Cooke (or any other that is concerned for the Colledge) to draw it and affix the Colledge seale as vsuall to the same.

When this is done I doe suppose they will find out some way to pay the same without any further trouble. I doe believe I did in my last by mistake send you my old as well as my new Bill of Costs (if not I have mislaid it somewhere or other) and also Mr Eyres Bill of costs which was but a small one. I pray see whether he has charged me with 10s. costs payd the Deputy Remembrancer for taxing it. For I did pay him vpon the receipt of the inclosed £10 which Mr Eyres says was not included in his Bill, which if soe must be added to the ballance of my Bill being as I believe £15 1s. which will make it £15 11s. besides what the Colledge pleaseth *etc.* Desiring a line of the Receipt of the inclosed from, Sir

your most faithfull servant
ROD. LLOYD.

Addressed: To the Reverend Dor Lambert, Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge. These

Endorsed: Mem. July 2, 1727 I sent down the Distringas to Dr R. Phillips to be served on the Mayor by Tho. Phillips.

July the 15th 1727

Sir

I have received last post a letter from Mr Phillips to desire me to acquaint you that the Mayor of Salop etc, as soon as they receive a power from the Colledge, they have resolved to pay the costs out of the stock remanet which they cannot doe without your and the Headmasters leave, of which I thought proper to putt in mind, who am Sir

your most humble servant

ROD. LLOYD.

I pray consider whether you had best receive the Costs from the Mayor without taking any notice that it if pay'd out of the Stock Remanet of which if you approve of it, you my give Dr Phillipps, or whomsoever receives the costs a precaution.

Addressed: To the Revd Dor Lambert Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

Reverend Sir

I can now tell you with pleasure that I have now settled all the affairs between the College and Corporation. The money to pay off the costs is ready and shall be paid, either here or in London, if it be paid at sight in London you must allow 3*d.* per pound for the returns, or if you rather choose to stay six weeks for the payment of the bill it will be done without deduction. The account you sent me concerning the Scholarships and Exhibitions is agreed to, and that money will be paid in the same manner, and upon the same terms. If you please to draw a bill upon Mr Joseph Jones the present Mayor payable either to me or Mr Thomas Phillipps, he will accept a discharge from either of us, unless he alters his mind. The same may be done for the Scholarships and Exhibitions, or if you please to send the Bursar's receipts I'll take care of it either way.

Upon Friday last the House met and ordered a message to be sent to Mr Tench, whereby they desired him to resign the school in a reasonable time. at the same time they appointed a Committee to inspect the buildings and upon Monday they came to view them, they all concluded that we had done nothing but what was absolutely necessary, they said further that the old kitchen must be taken down, which I formerly hinted to you. I received them in the most friendly and civil manner I could, and gave them an entertainment, but since the Ordinances give the Corporation no power over the Schoolmasters, or the Revenue, I thought myself obliged to tell them, that they came without authority and without precedent, and therefore I paid that respect as friends not as a Committee. What they meant by it I know not, but I am resolved there shall be no encroachments upon the College or School during my continuance amongst them. I shall expect your orders, and am with great sincerity, Reverend Sir

your affectionate brother
and humble servant

Shrewsbury
24th October 1727.

ROBT. PHILLIPS.

Addressed: For the Reverend Dr Lambert Master of St John's College in Cambridge. By way of London.

Endorsed: Bills drawn upon the Mayor: For Costs
£187 9s. 10d; Scholars and Exhibitions to Michaelmas 1727
£138.

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)



THE ELBOW OF TYNE DALE.

SOUTH Tyne is born in that remote wilderness of mountain and moorland which contains Cross Fell and his neighbours, and has by some freak of early politics been made a corner of Cumberland: the heart of the north we might almost call it; for a few square miles include the head-springs of the Tyne, the Wear, and the Tees, besides pouring a tribute of many waters westward to swell the youthful Eden, as he makes his way towards the Solway from the hills and hollows a little further to the south. It is a bleak and sparsely wooded region of moor and moss and sterile pasture-land, and yet it is not so desolate as one might expect: indeed a hundred years ago this was one of the busiest parts of England, the centre of the greatest lead-mining district in the world; and though much of its former prosperity has passed away, perhaps for ever, these barren hillsides are still pierced by many a drift and level, patched with the brighter green of small hill-farms, and dotted with the white walls of tiny homesteads; for in many cases the lead-miner is half a farmer, and his week is divided between two occupations.

But Tyne is soon clear of the county which gives him birth: he hurries northward past the hilly streets of Alston,—the highest market-town in England,—and soon enters the county to which by nature and association he most intimately belongs. Northwards still he runs for many miles through a wild and picturesque

valley, which increases in beauty and interest as it nears the confines of greater Tynedale,—through the wooded gorge of Lambley, where a lofty and graceful viaduct carries the railway high above the stream, past Fetherstonehaugh Castle and the scene of the murder described in the famous ballad which deceived Sir Walter Scott, telling how

“the Ridleys an’ Thirwalls an’ a’
Ha’ set on Sir Albany Fetherstonehaugh,
An’ taken his life at the Deadman Shaw”;

and then suddenly into a wider and statelier stretch of valley,—an amphitheatre of hills surrounding a broad expanse of level haugh, through which Tyne wanders for a while almost irresolutely, as he changes the direction of his journey towards the sunrise and the sea.

Bellister Castle stands on a low mound in the centre,—a plain grey border tower, haunted (if tradition speak truth) by the weird spectre of the Grey Man, the ghost of the hapless minstrel whom some old-time lord of the castle hunted to death with his hounds on the mere suspicion that the man was a spy suborned by his neighbour and enemy. Southward rise the bleak heathery heights of Plainmellor Common, and eastward the valley narrows towards the quaint hamlet of Melkridge and the gaunt tower of Willimoteswick : westward the line is broken by the mouth of a tributary dale, through which Tipalt Water enters into Tynedale ; and on the northern side the valley flank mounts up in steep steps towards the upland region of the Roman Wall, cleft by the great furrow of a deep and rocky dene, through which Haltwhistle Burn comes pouring down from the wastes and mosses of the north.

At the foot of this slope stands the little town of Haltwhistle, or Hautwessel as it was called in older and more picturesque times,—a long straggling mass of undistinguished buildings with few remarkable features. At the eastern end rises the Castle Hill, a great green

mound with one or two gaunt pine trees on its summit, which possibly was an entrenched stronghold in Saxon times, but never the site of a medieval castle. Behind the Castle Hill is a weather-beaten pele-house which still shows the remains of a square bartizan turret at one corner; and near the centre of the town stands the church,—a good specimen of thirteenth century architecture, but desecrated internally by a tasteless and tawdry profusion of very modern paint. Otherwise the town is largely composed of public-houses and banks; for this is the meeting place of east and west, and the banks of either side of the country have their outposts planted here.

Haltwhistle is mainly prose nowadays; for the little town has its living to make, and it makes it in a variety of unromantic ways: there is a small colliery up the dene yonder, and one of those humble woollen mills which were once so numerous in the north of England; there are tile works nearer the river, and away on the high land to the north is a quarry where the hard basalt of the Great Whin Sill is wrought into paving stones and road metal. But the place can boast something of a history, and that history contains not a little rough poetry and wild romance. That bold height to the east of the town was once crowned by a Roman camp, and the ever-living fascination of Hadrian's Wall lies only a little way beyond the crest of the northern hill: not far to the west is the line of the Maiden Way, the Roman road which comes up from Westmoreland over the moorland heights beside Cross Fell, and so passes northward to Bewcastle and Scotland. It is not unlikely that there was a small town here in Roman times; the site is sheltered and convenient, and four cohorts were stationed within easy reach of it: Aesica, immediately to the north, must have been the bleakest and most cheerless station of all the Wall fortresses, and we can readily imagine the Asturians of the garrison seeking relief and perhaps dissipation in this less

ill-favoured spot, whenever the smallest opportunity occurred. However, for the history and even for proof of the existence of a Roman Haltwhistle we must depend solely upon our imaginations: the known romance of the little town dates from the days when Hadrian's Wall was already in ruins, and though much desultory warfare was still waged in its neighbourhood, the combatants were Scotch and English instead of Roman and Briton.

With the earlier and more national struggles of the two countries Haltwhistle had too intimate a connection for its own comfort; it lay directly in the more westerly of the two lines usually chosen by Scotch invaders, and especially by the Picts of Galloway, who as late as the twelfth century were little better than savages. Haltwhistle must have suffered no less than other parts of the north in the terrible days of Stephen's reign, when David of Scotland devastated the country as far south as Yorkshire, until his power was broken by the Battle of the Standard. "They spared neither age, sex, nor position, they butchered children before the eyes of their parents, and husbands in the presence of their wives, maids and matrons they roped together in gangs and drove away, pricking them with their lances, and those who survived unspeakable horrors were made the slaves of their captors or sold like cattle to other barbarians." So, in substance, writes Prior Richard of Hexham, and though he is referring to another part of the country, we can scarcely doubt that the same dreadful scenes were enacted at Haltwhistle. "They did the same in other wars," he adds, "but in this invasion such cruelties were even more common than usual."

Edward the First spent a night here in the course of his last journey towards Scotland. A few years later Robert Bruce "entered England at Solewath (Solway), burnt up all the territory of the Lord of Gilleslande, the township of Hautewysel, and a great part of Tyndal, and eight days later returned into

Scotland, carrying with him a huge quantity of cattle ; however, few men lost their lives," says the monkish historian, "except those who wilfully defended themselves." The reign of Edward the Second was indeed a gloomy time for the Borders, and this was only one of many such devastations. In due time victory followed humiliation, but the neighbourhood of Haltwhistle remained the theatre of private warfare for almost three hundred years longer, and even when the Battle of Flodden and other campaigns of the sixteenth century had secured Tynedale against any official invasion, "the limmer thieves o' Liddesdale" and other unlicensed marauders seemed to have raided the country more audaciously than ever. Haltwhistle was peculiarly exposed to their sudden and violent depredations ; for the great wastes and mosses of the Middle Marches swept down almost to the confines of Tynedale,—a desolate wilderness of bleak moors and treacherous quagmires, where all but the most cunning and experienced were in constant danger of being engulfed. The Border is nearer to Haltwhistle than to any other part of South Tynedale, and even on the English side there were always many who were not so bigoted as to spare their own countryman, if an apt occasion occurred for relieving him of his cows : Wark and Bewcastle were ominous names to Scotch and English ears alike.

Various methods of procedure for the recovery of stolen property and the remedy of other wrongs were elaborated by custom or by treaties between the two countries, from the primitive system of pursuit—"the Hot Trod with hound and horn, with hue and cry, and all other accustomed manner of fresh Pursuit,"—to the courts for the hearing of complaints and the settlement of claims (Days of Trewes they were called) which were held at regular intervals and in convenient places near the Border ; but the outlawed mosstrooper resisted the one and ignored the other, and even amicable

meetings of the officers of the Marches sometimes ended in dispute and sudden battle: from the fact that the Border Laws ordained a special penalty for Repeating or Baughling,—*i.e.* using taunting or provocative language,—we may infer that the hereditary enmity of many generations was only too apt to find its way to the tongues of those who attended the court, and give birth to remarks of a highly exasperating nature: there would be little delicacy about the wit of a sixteenth century borderer.

At any rate the International Law of the Marches, such as it was, did not succeed in repressing the incursions of private forayers. In the reign of King Edward the Sixth an elaborate system of Day Watches and Night Watches was organised, covering the whole of the Marches: fords, bridges, and various points of vantage were to be guarded by men from the adjoining townships, and officers, called Setters and Searchers, were appointed to superintend them, being themselves responsible to higher officials, called Overseers. The plan seems perfect on paper, but in all probability it was inadequately carried out: indeed there is a strong flavour of Dogberry in the instructions which we find set down for the guidance of the watchmen.

“If any person or persons come within any of the Watches, in the time of their watching; if they be true Men known, and that proved, the said Watchers shall suffer them to depart; and if they be unknown, the said Watchers shall bring them to the Baylifs and Constables to be tryed: And if the said Person or Persons so brought afore the said Baylifs and Constables, cannot try or prove them to be true Men, labouring in their true and lawful Business, that then the said Baylifs and Constables bring the said suspect Persons to the King’s Highness Goal; there to remain unto such time as he or they be lawfully tryed by due Examinations of the General, the Deputy-Warden, or by the Justices of the Peace of that County.”

Haltwhistle itself was surrounded by such Watches, but in spite of all precautions it seems to have suffered damage and to have carried out reprisals to the very end of the sixteenth century. As late as 1598 the town was plundered by the Armstrongs of Liddesdale, and Sir Robert Carey (afterwards Earl of Monmouth), the English Warden of the Middle Marches, demanded satisfaction for the outrage from the King of Scotland. James, however, was a crafty and economical politician: these Armstrongs, he said, were outlaws and no subjects of his, and the English Warden had better go to the trouble and expense of punishing them himself.

Accordingly the good folk of Haltwhistle invaded Liddesdale in force, and recovered their lost property: such, at any rate, was the way in which they described their proceedings, though we may reasonably conjecture that they were not over scrupulous in identifying the exact items of the plunder, so long as they got an equivalent and perhaps something over. The invasion ended with the death of Sim of the Cathill, one of the Armstrong leaders.

“ For he cam riding o’er the brae
As gin he could na steal a cow,”

says the old ballad: resistance being out of the question, Sim seems to have played the part of injured innocent, threatening proceedings in the Warden’s court, no doubt, and endeavouring to pass himself off as a harmless and peaceable farmer. Such hypocrisy, however, was too much for Haltwhistle tempers:

“ But and John Ridley thrust his spear
Right through Sim o’the Cathill’s wame,”

and there was an end of Sim and his cattle-lifting for ever.

Of course these events provoked a counter-foray. Wat Armstrong brought a little army of three hundred

men to plunder and burn Haltwhistle, but the English were ready to receive him: they set an ambush, fell upon the rear of his force, and presently sent Wat Armstrong to go the same gate as Sim of the Cathill.

“Then Alec Ridley he let flee
A clothyard shaft ahint the wa’;
It struck Wat Armstrong in the ee’,
Went through his steel cap, heid and a’.
I wot it made him quickly fa’,
He could na rise, though he essayed.”

What a word-picture in eight syllables is this last line!

The Liddesdale men retreated, vowing dire vengeance against Haltwhistle, but the English Warden did not leave them time to prepare another expedition: he marched with a strong company into Liddesdale, and at once laid siege to the Tarras, a marsh-encircled forest to which the principal outlaws of the neighbourhood retired. Carey began his operations by reconnoitring the country, and meanwhile the besieged Armstrongs (so it is said) audaciously despatched a party to harry Carey’s own lands across the Border: they even sent him a present of one of his own cows, so that he might not feel the want of good English beef during his stay in Scotland. Before long, however, Carey had ascertained the various tracks and exits by which it was possible for his enemies to escape from their fastness: these he occupied with strong bodies of horse, while his infantry attacked the place from the south, and in the event the greater number of the Liddesdale thieves were killed or captured.

But these things are among the larger events of Border foraying, and there must have been many minor episodes which our imaginations may endeavour to portray. Sometimes, as we have seen, the Liddesdale men came in battalions, but often they must have come as single spies, or at any rate in companies of two or three daring freebooters, whom the plunder of a single well-stocked farm would amply reward. Sometimes,

no doubt, they would find an outlying homestead ill provided with men, and there the plundering would be open and violent; byre and roof-tree would be set ablaze, and soon the goodman's money and the goodwife's best gown would be making a night journey across the moors into Liddesdale; sometimes subtler and more silent thieving would be necessary, and the expert reiver would use his utmost skill to "convey" the steed from the stable or the beast from the byre without alarming the victims of the robbery.

However, sooner or later the same kind of scene would ensue. Fire attracts attention, and violence is usually accompanied by noise: neighbours and kinsmen would be swift to revenge a disaster which might be their own tomorrow; and even in the case of stealthier depredations, the goodman would miss his horse or his heifers in the morning. Thereupon would follow alarms and excursions, such as the stage directions of old tragedies enjoin,—curses loud, deep, and voluble, hasty buckling of rusty breastplates, hasty saddling of horses,—if any were left,—and hasty seizing of spears and swords: then a hasty clatter of hoofs, and so up the hill to the northward and away over the moors in pursuit.

North of Haltwhistle, beyond the basalt crag line which supports the ruins of Hadrian's Wall, lies a wide expanse of swampy wilderness called Scotchcoulthard Moor, and tradition tells us that this was the critical place for pursuer and pursued. If once the Liddesdale thief could win his way to the further side of this treacherous morass, he might feel fairly secure; but woe betide the tardy fugitive, who was overtaken and forced to turn to bay on the bleak and shelterless moor! Many a reiver must have met his death here, some from misadventure or lack of skill, some from a covetousness which could not part with plunder even to save life. One, perhaps, loses his nerve as the "scry" comes ringing across the moor behind him; in that one moment of alarm he wanders from the safe track, till

suddenly his horse splashes up to his girths into a hidden quagmire, and presently a long Tynedale arrow makes an end of the rider. Another, it may be, has lifted more cows than he can manage, and cannot find it in his heart to abandon the least of them: the cattle are slow travellers, and he goads them with his spear till the tortured beasts break out of all control; before he can get them in hand again, the pursuers are galloping over the ridge of moor to the south, and a few minutes later he loses cattle and life together by one straight thrust of a Border spear.

So much for the earlier chapters of Haltwhistle's history: the latter portion has been of a different character,—a humdrum chronicle of ordinary things with little romance or excitement to enliven it; for since the opening of the seventeenth century Haltwhistle has been happy in having no history to speak of. Hope and fear, joy and sorrow, may have alternated here during the thrilling years of the great Civil War and the brief excitement of Lord Derwentwater's rebellion; but no special circumstance brought the little town into prominence at either period. The old romance has been mellowed to a memory, or rather has been born like a posthumous child after the passing away of the events that fathered it; but so that the child remain to us, we need not distress ourselves over the loss of the parent.

“Not War, nor the tumultous swell
Of civil conflict, nor the wrecks of change
Nor duty struggling with affections strange,—
Not these alone inspire the tuneful shell;
But where untroubled peace and concord dwell,
There also is the Muse not loth to range.”

And here, as in most regions of the once turbulent North, the Muse may range with double delight, and feed her fancy with either kind of food.

R. H. F.



DE CORONATIONE.

ANTIQUARIES, historians, liturgiologists, politicians, ecclesiastics, patriots; and even the person Emerson calls "the man in the street" all found so much of absorbing interest in the Coronation that any attempt to deal with it exhaustively would be futile. I can only hope that my readers have studied the accounts of the service which appeared in the *Times* and *Westminster Gazette*, for the descriptions of the ceremony in both these papers were either written or corrected by persons who took a prominent part therein; and what follows will be only a string of disconnected fragments.

It is interesting to reflect on the change in our national ideas which the Coronation emphasises. The days of utilitarianism are gone, and the historical sense is alive in the country once more. We no longer calculate the worth of things by material standards, and almost take a pride in thinking that we have possessions which all the millionaires of America can not buy. In the words of Canon Scott Holland, "Once more we understand why 'a crowded hour of glorious life is worth an age without a name.' We see how slight and thin is that poor surface—life which we can classify and nationalize, and dispose of in boxes. We are not ashamed of dreams and ideals; and therefore we are not ashamed of the bravery, the trappings, the banners, the trumpets, the vestments, as they fling their defiance at drab utilitarianism, and deliver their loud and daring proclamation

of the things that the tongue cannot yet utter, even though the heart may dimly conceive."

It is no exaggeration to say that a sigh of relief and thankfulness went up from the nation when it was known that the King had at last been anointed and crowned. There were so many prophets of evil, and such a widespread feeling at the time of His Majesty's illness that something was being kept back from the public, that at one time many felt that the empire was on the eve of a tragedy unparalleled in history. However, the pessimists have been proved wrong again, and the cry is now, Long live the King.

Few people have any idea of the enormous amount of labour that was expended upon the preparations for the Coronation. Of course the tax-payer knows how much was spent out of the national exchequer, but I refer to the work of the chief state officials and ecclesiastics who were responsible for the proper performance of everything, and who received no payment and often no thanks for their trouble. Repeated rehearsals took place during July, first of parts of the ceremony and then of the whole. The King and Queen were always represented by their deputies, and at the earlier rehearsals some of those taking part who lived at a distance from London were similarly represented. It is very easy to imagine that these rehearsals were full of interest. To see the greatest in the land being stage-managed, if the phrase may be allowed, by the Earl Marshall was most strange. Indeed it felt quite uncanny at first to see people whose faces one had previously seen only in the illustrated papers or the cartoons of F. C. Gould, walking about and doing as they were told like good little boys. The appearance of the Lord Chancellor at a full dress rehearsal with his coronet balanced insecurely on the top of his wig will not easily be forgotten. Every moment one expected him to say that it was only "a sort of a" ceremony. The Chancellor of the University quite maintained his

reputation. Once he said to Lord Salisbury in a drowsy tone, "How much longer is this going on? It isn't much in my line."

This is a democratic age, and Radical newspapers sometimes make disrespectful remarks about the House of Lords, but how much of old aristocratic traditions still linger undisturbed in conservative corners of our minds I never fully realised until I heard a well-known person say of a certain peer, "Oh, but, you know, Lord Z— is such a fool."

During one of the rehearsals some error occurred just before the place for the sermon. The proceedings were stopped, and when the wrong had been put right, the Earl Marshall gave the signal to go on again. "Next comes the Anointing," he said. But someone interposed with the words, "You have left out the Oath." "Left out the Oath," exclaimed the Earl Marshall, "preserve *me* from doing that."

The words of the prayers were not repeated at the rehearsals, but in place of them as a guide to those rehearsing the deputy Archbishop of Canterbury said simply "Next comes the prayer beginning"

The music was at first rehearsed separately in the Church House, but at the last two or three rehearsals the choir were present in full in the Abbey.

The man who deserves most credit in connection with the ceremony is the Duke of Norfolk. As a Roman Catholic he must have felt that the service, not being performed by bishops whose orders the Pope of Rome recognises as valid, was unreal and ineffective; but as an Englishman he felt that this was one of the moments when national interests were paramount, and his untiring energy coupled with unbounded kindness and good humour won him golden opinions on every side.

In days of old a certain Prime Minister is reported to have told one of the heralds that everybody knew more about their business than they did themselves. There are captious critics who would like to make

similar gibes now, but they forget that it is sixty-four years since the last coronation, and that the latter part of the last reign was not distinguished for state pageants. If rumour speaks true the heralds know their work much better now than they did in January 1901.

The Office of Works began the preparations in the Abbey on April 2nd. Huge beams and planks were taken in through the west door until the interior of the Church was like a great carpenter's shop. The utmost care was taken of the fabric. Most of the monuments and statues were carefully protected by wooden cases before any other work was begun. The following notice was posted in conspicuous places throughout the edifice.

REMEMBER

The SACRED BUILDING IN WHICH YOU WORK.

That the Abbey is the heritage of everyone of you as Englishmen.

Therefore you are earnestly asked to be reverent in your demeanour and regardful of the fabric and monuments.

If there is any one of you to whom these considerations do not appeal, please respect the feelings of your companions.

ESHER.

2nd April 1902.

The large temporary hall in front of the west door of the Abbey, called The Annexe, aroused much interest and admiration. Certainly it was a most successful deception, for many people were unable to tell where the real stone ended and the imitation began. It served its purpose—the marshalling of the processions—excellently, but there are many reasons why it had much better have never been erected. First it was a sham. Secondly it spoilt the finest part of the west front of the Abbey. Thirdly it was unnecessary, and therefore a waste of money. In former days the procession formed in Westminster Hall, and thence

passed to the west door of the Abbey through Palace Yard under a temporary covered-way. Now those people who were seated in the galleries in the nave of the Abbey saw only the procession up the Church at the beginning of the service and down again at the end, and nothing more. Had ancient precedent been followed and the procession started from Westminster Hall, these people (and many more besides) could have seen all they did see in the Abbey from seats in Palace Yard and the Church need not then have been defaced by the erection of horrid galleries. It is true that on the present occasion fewer galleries were put up than had been erected for centuries, for the direct view east and west in the Abbey was almost unimpaired, owing to the fact that no galleries were erected east of the transepts and none over the west door, and the galleries in the side aisles of the nave did not project beyond the pillars. But it would be much better to have no galleries at all, so that the great Church might look as much like itself as possible for the solemn occasion.

Many people do not know that there is a fine peal of bells in the north-west tower of the Abbey, and most of those who are aware of this fact do not know that few living persons have ever heard them rung until this year. In olden times these bells were rung to celebrate all great national rejoicings, such as the victories of Trafalgar and Waterloo; but many years ago doubts were expressed as to the strength of the tower, and money not being forthcoming to make all secure it was decided to cease ringing the bells. On the present occasion it was felt that it would be a very great pity were these voices of national joy to hang silent, and so a careful inspection of the tower having been made by competent persons the Dean and Chapter decided in accordance with their opinion that, though costly alterations and repairs were necessary before the bells could be regularly rung, yet there was no danger in ringing them once more for a short time. Accordingly

a trial peal was rung on June 19th, and on August 9th the crowd near the Abbey had the pleasure of listening to these long silent bells. If anyone wishes these bells to be regularly rung again, as they were of yore, he has only to produce the necessary funds and I have no doubt that the Dean and Chapter will carry out his wishes.

When the Abbey is again open to the public some important alterations will be noticed. First, the new rose window in the south transept. Both stone work and glass are new. It is hard to say which is worse—the flaunting, gaudy colours of the old window or the new glass with its background of white and the next most common tint, one closely resembling butter, whilst patches of red and blue here and there feebly proclaim the flowing garment of an inane-looking saint. We miss here those rich deep colours which are the glory of some of the continental cathedrals.

Secondly, a canopy has been hung over the upper part of the Shrine of St Edward to hide the bare desolation of Queen Mary's attempted restoration. The canopy is of crimson and gold, and remedies in a worthy manner one of the chief defects in the Abbey. It was put up last May. Round it are embroidered the following words from the Life of the Confessor, "Deo Carus Rex Edwardus Non Mortuus Est." Coming into St Edward's chapel after his coronation these words were the first thing that would strike the king's eye.

Thirdly, a new door has been made into Henry VII Chapel at its south-west corner. A doorway has been here "whereof the mind of man runneth not to the contrary," but it was only opened to serve as an emergency exit for each coronation, and was walled up again immediately afterwards. As a permanent entrance into the Abbey at this point will be useful, a stone flight of steps has been built up to this doorway from outside and a teak door put in.

Fourthly, an altar has been built at the west end of

the Confessor's Shrine where in former days one stood which was swept away many years ago. On this altar since the Reformation the holy oil for the Anointing has been consecrated. In the middle ages the holy oil used was that given (according to the legend) to Thomas à Beckett by the Virgin, but since the time of James I it has been consecrated afresh for each coronation by a member of the Chapter of Westminster. The Dean most often did this, because he was frequently Bishop of Rochester before the passing of the Pluralities Act, but on the present occasion Bishop Welldon—the only member of the Chapter in episcopal orders—performed the consecration. In 1685 the King's Apothecary received £200 for compounding the anointing oil from the following ingredients:—Oil of Orange Flowers, Oil of Jasmine, Oil of Spanish Bean, Oil of Rose, Oil of Cinnamon, Extract of White Benzoin Flowers, Ambergris, Musk, Civet, Spirit of Rose.

Now to come to the appearance of the Abbey on August 9th. It was splendid. With rare foresight Lord Esher had ordered the front of all the galleries to be draped, not with the scarlet which has always been used hitherto, but with blue and gold. "The colour will be supplied on the day" said Lord Esher to someone who suggested that the colours he had chosen were sombre. It was wonderfully true. In perfect keeping with the grey stone walls and pillars, blue and gold shewed off the brilliant colours of the dresses and uniforms to better advantage than any other colour would have done. I had often tried to imagine what the scene would be like, but it was magnificent beyond all my dreams. Naval and military uniforms, court dresses and peers' robes, bishops in splendid vestments, heralds in flaming tabards, and Eastern princes in many coloured garments combined to form a gorgeous setting for the shimmer and flash of gold and jewels in the plate of the Church and the sceptres and coronets and crowns. There was no appearance of gaudiness, no

sign of vulgar display, but all formed one indescribable picture of splendour and magnificence and glory.

And round and above it all soared up and up and up the pillars and arches of the Abbey till as one gazed at them one wondered what made those monks of old go building on to such a height that peers, prelates, princes and potentates were dwarfed and minished into paltry insignificance by those heaven-seeking columns and that dim distant roof.

“They dreamed not of a perishable home
Who thus could build.”

Here for hundreds and hundreds of years English Kings have come to be hallowed for their office by the ministers of God, and when their work was done to be laid to rest in “the temple of silence and reconciliation.” Here came the sainted Confessor to his last home, round which England’s best and noblest have been gathered; here was Harold, last of the Saxons, crowned for his brief reign, soon to be followed by Norman William to receive the diadem his sword had won; here came Henry III “drest in hys Royal Robes with the Crowne upon hys Hede and all the Nobilitie attendyng”; came also Edward I “Scotorum Malleus,” with great solempnytie conveyed unto Westminster and there buried in the Chapelle of Seynt Edward”; Henry VII also whom “the cardynall didde annoynte, the kyng knelyng on quysshns”; Good Queen Bess; poor Charles I; and last of all a young and lovely maiden came to consecrate her reign to God, and again fifty years later was seen “the most wonderful part of a wonderful ceremony. At the end of the procession a rather stout little woman in a plain black gown.”

The strains of Luther’s glorious *Ein feste burg* called one back to the present. It was the Abbey choir singing as the Prebendaries of Westminster passed in procession from the Jerusalem Chamber, whence they were bringing the regalia, through the cloisters into

Henry VII Chapel. Here the Litany was sung, and then the Prebendaries moved into St Edward's Chapel, where the restored altar of St Edward was consecrated by Bishop Welldon, who also consecrated the oil for the anointing. Then the procession moved on down the nave to the Annexe, where the Regalia were given to the peers who were to carry them in the royal procession.

In front of the Prebendaries' procession was carried a fine cross of Abyssinian work. This cross came to be used on the Coronation Day in the following manner. When Ras Makonnen, the representative of the Emperor of Abyssinia at the Coronation, heard of the King's serious illness, he sent to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster the offer of a votive cross for the King's recovery. This ancient form of expressing the heart's desire is still common amongst the Abyssinian Christians, though it has been forgotten in England. This cross henceforth will form one of the many interesting things in Westminster Abbey.

The bishops who took no active part in the ceremony sat on the north side of the sanctuary. They did not look at all impressive, and they never seemed to know what to do. Some sat while others stood, some stood when others were kneeling, and most of them were looking far afield when they ought to have been bowing to the Queen. Had they worn copes like the officiating prelates they would have looked much better, and all the bishops would have been improved in appearance by mitres.

Most of the peers seemed to have brought out their ancestral coronets without ever having tried them on, and as a result they did not fit, but the rim came right down on to the eyebrows, giving their lordships the appearance of boys in their father's hats. Some few, among whom was Lord Kitchener, had evidently had their coronets made to fit, and in their case the effect was very fine. Not many years ago we should have

seen nothing but the ludicrous in these and the numerous other people who were arrayed in gorgeous attire; now, however, all the pomp of splendid action appeared familiar and normal, "no remote absurdity, but a real and solemn fact that wove itself into the tissue of our life without surprise or disturbance."

The coronet is, however, a woman's head-dress. The beauty of the peeresses was vastly enhanced by theirs, and the sight of rows of them in their robes with their coronets on their heads was an enchanting vision of fairness. But it was very amusing to see them fitting them on. Not having mirrors they turned to one another to see if they were on straight, until some wise matron produced a hand glass which was in great demand for a few moments.

Owing to the failing sight of the Archbishop of Canterbury special provision had to be made to enable him to read the service. A book in sufficiently large type would have been of insupportable weight, so the service was printed in large letters on several sheets of paper which were then mounted on silk with a roller at each end, after the fashion of a common wall map. These were in charge of the Archbishop's Chaplain, who handed them as required to the Bishop of Winchester, who held them up for the Primate to read.

At one time it was feared by some people, of whom it is needless to say the Archbishop of Canterbury was not one, that had the Coronation taken place in June he would have been unable to perform his full part in the service. There was some discussion whether his deputy should be the Archbishop of York or the Bishop of London. It seems that had the Archbishop of York in the reign of William I been inclined to insist on his own rights and urge his own claims he might have secured to the northern province the right to crown the English sovereigns. For Ealdred of York and not Stigand of Canterbury crowned the Conqueror. But as soon as Lanfranc was set in the throne of St Augustine

he did all he could to aggrandize his see, and he persuaded William that, if it were possible for the Archbishop of York to crown the Kings of England, he might crown one of the Saxon rebels. Consequently William conferred the privilege of crowning the sovereigns of England on the Archbishop of Canterbury as some say, or on the Province of Canterbury according to others. On the present occasion the claims of the Bishop of London were advanced, but it was pointed out that Westminster Abbey, being a Royal Peculiar, is in no diocese and therefore not in the Province of Canterbury. Consequently it was decided that, in case the Archbishop of Canterbury should be unable to stand the fatigue of the long ceremony, the Archbishop of York should take his place.

Of the Kings not crowned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Henry I was crowned by the Bishop of London, Henry II by the Bishop of Salisbury, Edward II and Mary I by the Bishop of Winchester, and Elizabeth by the Bishop of Carlisle. The eldest son of Henry II was crowned by the Archbishop of York during his father's lifetime, but he did not survive his father, and Richard I, his younger brother, became the next King.

Several of the newspapers asserted that the Archbishop of Canterbury fainted after doing homage. This was entirely untrue. His Grace found some difficulty in rising from his knees owing to the weight and entanglement of his cope, and he was assisted to rise by the King and the Bishop of Winchester, but he did not faint and he performed all his part of the service.

Everybody was struck with the firm clear voice in which the King took the Oath. There was evident sincerity in the tone in which he said, "The things in which I have here before promised I will perform and keep. So help me God." I was fortunate enough to see the oath with the King's signature attached after the service. The writing was firm and clear, and

to use a common phrase, there was much character in it.

The ceremony of the Girding with the Sword is quaint. At the proper point in the service Lord Londonderry, who carried the sword in the procession, gave it to the Lord Chamberlain, by whom it was deposited in St. Edward's Chapel. Lord Londonderry then received another sword from the Lord Chamberlain, which he gave to the Archbishop to be placed on the altar. This having been done the Archbishop took the second sword to the King, and the Lord Chamberlain girded it on. Next the King ungirded the sword, and offered it at the altar. Finally Lord Londonderry gave as a redemption one hundred shillings for the sword which the Subdean, acting for the Dean of Westminster, gave him from the altar.

It was a touching sight to see the Archbishop of Canterbury do homage. The difficulty he experienced in rising from his knees has already been explained. Not only did the King with that kindness for which he is famous help the Archbishop to rise, but he reverently kissed the aged prelate's hand. That this took place has been doubted by many people, but I know on the authority of the Archbishop himself that it actually happened.

There was evident emotion in the greeting the King gave the Prince of Wales when he came to do homage. Drawing his son towards him as he was moving away from the Throne the King affectionately kissed him and warmly shook his hand.

At former coronations each peer did homage singly, kneeling before the King and swearing allegiance, and afterwards touching the crown and kissing the King's cheek. This was altered on the present occasion, and, instead of each individual peer doing homage, the senior member of each degree in the peerage did homage in the name of the rest, who knelt in their respective places while he knelt before the throne. In this way a marked

gain in impressiveness was obtained, and a good deal of tedious repetition avoided.

One paper said the Prince of Wales was the first to do homage. This was not so. The Archbishop of Canterbury representing the whole episcopate was first, after him came the Prince of Wales, and then the Duke of Norfolk. At previous coronations the two Archbishops and all the Bishops did homage one by one before the Prince of Wales, because they are present at the Coronation as princes of the Church, and not as peers of the realm. As a sign of this in former times they did not put on their mitres when the peers put on their coronets, but they wore them throughout the service. The Archbishop in his mitre set the crown on the King's head. The bishops also, not being temporal peers, did not touch the crown, and did not swear to be "Liege men of life and limb and earthly worship," nor to die for the King "against all manner of folk."

The Crowning and Anointing of the Queen was the most beautiful part of the service. In some particulars it differed from the corresponding ceremony for the King. These differences are partly due to the fact that the Queen Consort derives her dignity from her husband, and partly to the fact that this part of the service is not so old as the corresponding ceremony for the King. The Queen is only anointed once—on the crown of the head "to increase her honour," but the King is anointed thrice, the ancient triple unction, to signify glory (on the head), holiness (on the chest), and strength (on the hands). The Queen receives the sceptres after her coronation, the King holds the sceptres whilst being crowned.

A few words about the music. It was quite worthy of the occasion in point of execution and sweetness. Entirely by English composers, it represented every century from Tallis in the sixteenth down to Bridge in the twentieth. The Offertorium, "Let my prayer come up," set to a composition of Purcell's for the third psalm,

was most beautiful. Equally fine was the final Amen by Orlando Gibbons. Stainer's sweet sevenfold Amen was in its proper place after the Prayer of Consecration. There was one criticism an ordinary person could not help making on the vocal music. It lacked strength and volume. Numerically the choir was large enough, so that the only conclusion possible is that the sound was deadened by the arches under which they sat. The instrumental music was powerful enough, but there was a disappointing weakness about the singing of "Zadok the priest," and the national anthem, which ought not to have occurred on such an occasion.

Amongst the recollections of the service which remain most prominent in the memory may be enumerated these. The beautiful figure of the venerable Dean of Westminster. The fine old Duke of Cambridge, now present for the third time at the coronation of an English sovereign. The natural grandeur of the scene as the Archbishop of Canterbury sat, facing the west door, with his back to the Coronation Chair, waiting the arrival of the King he was to crown. The kingliness of the King. Few people in the Abbey looked as fine, and none more manly and regal. There was no appearance of having passed through a dangerous illness. Nothing could be more calculated to convince everyone that the sinister rumours about the condition of His Majesty's constitution were wholly and entirely false, than the sight of his excellent health a little more than six weeks from the time he was at the point of death. Not many people in the prime of youth could have done the same, and very few people who had reached the age of three score.

In the records of Westminster Abbey is to be found a quaint addition to the title of the six Kings of the name of Edward. We read of "Edward from the Conquest the First," and so on. There is only one "King Edward" in Westminster Abbey—the sainted founder who lies buried behind the high altar, and so all the other kings of that name have to have a dis-

tinguished addition to their titles. May I commend this to those Scotchmen who see reason to object to the title Edward VII for their present King, but whose ancestors saw no reason to object to the title of William III or William IV. They cannot have the title of the sovereign of a world-wide empire altered to suit local prejudices, but they can adopt this simple formula when they feel very Scotch indeed.

In many most interesting ways the Coronation is closely connected with St Edward. All our Kings except Edward VII have been crowned with what is known as St. Edward's crown, putting on the Imperial Crown, as it is called, for the procession from the Abbey. The original crown of St Edward, as there is good reason for believing, was really King Alfred's crown, but this together with most of the regalia was "totallie broken and defaced accordinge to ord^r. of Parlam^t." in 1649. The only remnants that escaped were the golden eagle-shaped ampulla for the holy oil, and the spoon for the anointing, which were kept, not with the other regalia in the Tower, but in the Abbey. At the Restoration a new "St Edward's Crown" was made, but it is not a very magnificent piece of work. Being therefore not the original crown, nor so fine as the Imperial Crown which His Majesty will wear on State occasions, the King expressed a wish to be crowned with the crown he would afterwards use. Accordingly, though St Edward's Crown was carried in the procession. it was not put on the King's head.

In the Imperial crown are two famous jewels, the sapphire which was in St Edward's ring—of which more hereafter—and the ruby presented by Pedro King of Castile to the Black Prince, and worn by Henry V at Agincourt.

The other portions of the regalia are called by their original names, though they are only three hundred years old. The Sceptre with the Dove is St Edward's Staff. The Curtana or pointless Sword of Mercy is St.

Edward's Sword. The King formerly swore to observe St Edward's Laws. If the King's hair was ruffled after the anointing, then "there was Seynt Edward's combe to set it straight." The coronation took place within a few feet of St Edward's body in the Abbey he founded. And lastly the Ring was St Edward's Ring, about which there is the legend that the Confessor being on one occasion without money gave his ring to a beggar. Many months later pilgrims from Palestine brought the ring back to the King saying that St John had appeared to them and had given them the ring with strict injunctions to return it to the king of England and say that the beggar was St John the Evangelist.

Most of the pictures of the coronation in the illustrated papers were lively fictions with very little accuracy in them. Several of these pictures were drawn a considerable time before the Coronation took place. Many depicted the Archbishop of Canterbury in the cope worn by Archbishop Manners Sutton in 1838. In several the Dean of Westminster appeared holding the Crown on a cushion, which was in fact done by the Subdean owing to the Dean's great age. One shewed the king taking with his own hand the bread off the paten at the Communion. Several others represented occurrences which never took place at all. I have not yet seen one picture which has any claim to accuracy in the matter.

It is interesting to notice the close parallel between the Coronation Service and that for the consecration of a bishop. If anyone will take the trouble to compare the services he will find that in word and structure they are much alike. Formerly bishops were anointed, vested with gloves, and presented with a ring. The sceptre corresponds to the crozier, the crown to the mitre, the Colobium Sindonis to the Alb, the Supertunica to the Dalmatick, the Armilla to the Stole, the Imperial Mantle to the Cope. The Presentation of the Bible to the King was added to the Service after the Reformation, no doubt for the reason that a Bible is presented

to a bishop at his consecration. In short, as the chronicle says of Henry VI, "they rayde hym lyke as a byshop shuld saye messe with dalmatyck and a stole about hys neke. And also as hosyn and shone and copys and gloves lyke a byshop."

Amidst all this that is old the main features of the Coronation Order are older still. There are people who say that ours is the oldest Coronation Order in the world, but on the other hand the French Coronation Order puts forth a similar claim. Certainly from one or other of these two are derived all the other Coronation Orders. Originally the only kings who had a right to be crowned and anointed were those of England, France, Jerusalem, and The Empire. The earliest existing English Coronation Order is that of Archbishop Egbert of York, which is eleven hundred years old, and probably represented what was the established custom of the period. Now that Kings of France are no longer crowned at Rheims there is no other country that can shew the like of Westminster Abbey, where our kings have always been crowned since Harold the last Saxon sovereign.

The long delay between the death of Queen Victoria and the Coronation of Edward VII was bad. If the Coronation is not to become first a meaningless pageant, and then a thing of the past, it must take place early in the reign. The delay is an entirely unnecessary modern innovation. Richard III was crowned ten days after his accession, Edward III eleven days, Henry IV a fortnight, Henry V and Edward VI three weeks, and so on. Queen Anne only waited ten days after William III's funeral. Obviously it is not easy to realise the use of "sacring" a king who has exercised his regal functions for more than a year. And yet, if the service is not a mere show, it is a solemn ceremony of deep religious import for the blessing of the new king and the hallowing of him for his office.

Finally consider some of the actual words of the service. In the order for this Coronation some excellent omissions were made, but it was a pity to leave out the beautiful prayer used at Queen Victoria's Coronation at the time of the Oblation beginning, "O God who dwellest in the high and holy place with them also that are of an humble spirit." The Benediction of the King was undoubtedly weakened by the omission of the paragraph, "The Lord make your days many, your reign prosperous, your fleets and armies victorious: and may you be revered and beloved by all your subjects, and ever increase in favour with God and man." What on the other hand could be finer than the words at the delivery of the Orb, "And when you see this Orb set under the Cross remember that the whole world is subject to the power and empire of Christ our Redeemer." Or the words when the Archbishop gives the King the Sceptre of Mercy, "Be so merciful that you be not too remiss; so execute justice that you forget not Mercy. Punish the wicked, protect and cherish the just, and lead your people in the way wherein they should go." Or after the crowning, "Be strong and play the man." And lastly the famous words, "Our Gracious King; we present you with this Book, the most valuable thing this world affords. Here is Wisdom; This is the Royal Law; These are the lively Oracles of God."

J. W. R.



DIPSYCHIA.

Two stars presided at my birth,
Diverse as Heaven and Hell:
One boded gloom, the other mirth,
With interwoven spell.

One bade to austere virtues turn,
And rigid codes of right:
One made the wanton senses burn
To prove all earth's delight.

One lured me o'er the dreaming foam
To isles of far romance:
One bound me in the narrow home
Of trivial circumstance.

And still, when fancy longs to make
Of life what life might be,
And prison'd nature pines to break
Her fetters and be free.

This mask of custom veils my face,
And scruple chains my will:
The burden of the common place
Is on my spirit still.

DIPSYCHUS.



BALBUS.

4 **B**ALBUS was building a wall.' There are few men, I think, who are unfamiliar with that little sentence. Most of us perhaps have painful recollections of it. It is connected in our minds with a difficult language, constructed on principles diametrically opposed to the rules of common sense; which was forced into our unwilling brains by uncomprehending tyrants, who did not blush to back up moral suasion by physical violence; whose minds were innocent of logic, and their eyes incapable of seeing things in their true proportions.

But does it suggest to no man any other thought? Is there none who will pause to think: Who was Balbus? What did he do to obtain to such fame? What sort of wall did he build?

I have never heard the question asked. Yet surely there must be some who are interested. Some gentler souls who will be glad to linger for a little to hear the story of a simple heart; that lived a simple life, with but one thought, one purpose, one aim; and which was rewarded at the last with a fame, of which it had never dreamed.

Where Balbus dwelt has never been exactly ascertained. But it was somewhere in sunny Italy; the land that he loved so well, and never left even for a day. Here he had a little cot and a vineyard; and he kept a couple of goats, and some bees, and of course a few fowls. And here he dwelt in perfect content all his peaceful life and here he built his wall.

No one has yet discovered why Balbus built the wall. Hardly for himself; for his little farm required no wall, and he would have been better employed milking his goats, or feeding the pig, or pressing his grapes, or even kissing Mrs Balbus for that matter. Nor does it seem likely that anyone else in the neighbourhood wanted a wall either, and if they had, it would not have been one of Balbus' fancy walls, but an ordinary workaday wall, which they would run up themselves in a couple of days. However, doubtless he had his reasons.

Each morning Balbus would set out through the blazing sunshine—for he took his time over breakfast, and did not start as a rule till the sun was well up—to the place where his wall was building. And when he arrived, he would sit down on a patch of soft moss, that he knew well, and carefully scrutinize his handiwork, to see how it had stood the night; or if anyone had leaned against it; or, in short, if any of the misfortunes that lie in wait for walls had overtaken it. And when his anxious soul was satisfied that all was well, he would take a stone—not too heavy a one—and balance it in his hand, and look at it with his head on one side. Then with his hammer, he would chip a bit off one end; then he would examine it again. When he had it to his mind, he would get up and try it on the wall, this way and that; and then upside down, and bottomsides up; now on one end, then on the other; and in fact in every way in which it is possible to put a stone on a wall. And at last he would be satisfied; and would proceed with equal care to plaster it in its place.

So that you will see at once that there was nothing ramshackle or slipshod about this wall that was being built; but that everything was done orderly, with due deliberation.

And then perhaps a wayfarer would pass by, and stop to speak to Balbus. And Balbus would greet him

heartily; and then discourse very wisely of walls. How, if you would build a wall, first you must set up a stone, and upon it then lay another, and so on, till the wall was finished. But contrariwise, if you would pull down your wall, you first take away the top stone, and afterwards that which is beneath, and so till all is done. With much other converse of the same kind.

Then, when the stranger had recollected that he had business elsewhere and had gone away, thinking that Balbus was a very shrewd fellow, Balbus himself would remain for a time gazing at the wall, and thinking what a noble wall it would be when it was finished. This pleasant reverie was always broken into by the little Balbi, who came every day with their father's dinner, which Balba had cooked herself, and wrapped up neatly in a blue handkerchief with large yellow spots on it, of which Balbus was very proud.

I do not know what Balbus used to have for lunch. Probably it was *panem et circenses*, of which the Roman people were very fond—as you will see if you turn to your Roman histories—so much so, that they used to go about the streets shouting for them. And I have no doubt that both would be of the very best; home-made of course, and prepared with loving care by Balba's plump and clever fingers.

And while he ate these good things, slowly and carefully you may be sure, and chewing each mouthful thirty-two times—and that's not so easy as you might think—the little ones rushed off to the wall to admire it, with their little mouths wide open, wondering if they would ever be able to build walls like father could. Then they would go and play at building walls; and Balbus, after he had had a good nap, would resume his work.

And so the day passed peacefully and happily; and in the evening, as the sun was going down with his red face—like a jolly old gentleman who has done his work, and is enjoying his leisure and his port—Balbus

and the little ones would be met by Balba at the garden gate, and she always kissed him, and hung on his arm and adored him, because she thought he was the best fellow in the world, and built such splendid walls, better than anybody else round those parts.

I can tell you little more about Balbus' daily life. For it was so peaceful, and happy, and monotonous, that the breezy go-a-head people of to-day would find it very dull to read about. But he went on from day to day, and year to year in the same way, thinking more and more about his wall; until at last it was finished; and then poor Balbus was so lost without it, that he went and died straight away; and Balba buried him, with ham you may be sure, and did everything in the most genteel way. And then, when it was all over, she suddenly found that she wasn't wanted any more, and so she died too. And after that the little Balbi went away, so that only the Wall was left.

Well, all this time the wall had stayed in the same place, and grown stronger and stronger. For the stones settled down; ivy and lichens grew on them and bound them together—for Balbus, though he had had a splendid eye for a wall, never seemed to get the trick of mixing mortar—and, what with one thing and another, it became quite a solid wall, that you could lean on for hours together and be quite safe. And little lizards came and lived in it, and basked in the sunshine on it, and at night went into the crannies of it to sleep. And if they did not think it a very fine wall, it was because lizards never think of anything at all, except their stomachs. But as time went on, people forgot Balbus and his building; and ceased to think about his wall; and in a few more years, it was just looked upon as an old wall, of no use to anyone, no better than any other walls. And so though it may be standing to this day, it is lost, irrecoverably lost. And we think of it just as we think of the ten tribes of Israel, or the missing books of Euclid, except that we are sorry about

it. And so a splendid model of wall building and a shining example of single hearted perseverance is lost to the world.

But strange to say, the children of Balbus had talked and boasted so much, in the places they had gone to, about their father's wall, that it had become quite proverbial. And a man would say 'I am going to have a dinner like the wall of Balbus,' not meaning to impute want of skill to his cook, but merely that it was to be the very best dinner that could be cooked. And the ones that had travelled, used to pretend they had seen it, and used to talk about it with very long words, and shake their heads, and roll their eyes, so that everybody, who heard them, was inflamed with admiration of the wall, and curiosity to see it. But no one of course had really seen it; for the Balbi used to change the subject, when they were asked, and pretend that they couldn't bear to talk about it.

Their reason was, that, though they almost believed their own stories by this time, they were not quite sure; and they thought they would look so foolish if it turned out to be only an ordinary wall. But really they need not have been afraid, for everybody had gone so far in admiration of the wall, that they would have been obliged, for their own sake, to find it perfect; even if it were no better than a wire fence.

And so the fame of it grew, and grew, and spread all over the world; and at last it was put into the Latin grammars, that all men might read; and know who Balbus was and what a great wall he built.

And this is the true story of Balbus and his wall; and if you don't like it you had better write a truer one yourself.

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[The Rev Canon McCormick has kindly sent to the Editors some examples of the Undergraduate Skits of the late Mr Samuel Butler, author of *Erewhon*, whose obituary appears in this number. We give two specimens of these efforts and hope to give others in future numbers of *The Eagle*.]

NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA.

I see a warrior 'neath a willow tree;
His arms are folded, and his full fixed eye
Is gazing on the sky. The evening breeze
Blows on him from the sea, and a great storm
Is rising. Not the storm nor evening breeze,
Nor the dark sea, nor the sun's parting beam
Can move him; for in yonder sky he sees
The picture of his life: in yonder clouds
That rush each towards other he beholds
The mighty wars that he himself hath waged.
Blow on him mighty storm; beat on him rain;
You cannot move his folded arms nor turn
His gaze one second from the troubled sky.
Hark to the thunder! To him it is not thunder:
It is the noise of battles and the din
Of cannons on the field of Austerlitz.
The sky to him is the whole world disturbed
By war, and rumours of great wars.
He tumbled like a thunderbolt from Heaven
Upon the startled earth, and as he came
The round world leapt from out her usual course

And thought her time was come. Beat on him rain
And roar about him Oh! thou voice of thunder.
But what are ye to him? Oh! more to him
Than all besides. To him ye are himself
He knows it and your voice is lovely to him.

The storm is over: one terrific crash
Hath brought the warfare to a close,
Now, now he feels it, and he turns away.
His arms are now unfolded, and his hands
Pressed to his face conceal a warrior's tears.
He flings himself upon the springing grass
And weeps in agony.

See again he rises.

His brow is calm and all his tears are gone
The vision now is ended, and he saith,
"Thou storm art hushed for ever. Not again
Shall thy great voice be heard. Unto thy rest
Thou goest, never, never to return.
I thank thee, that for one brief hour alone
Thou hast my bitter agonies assuaged,
Another storm may scare the frightened Heavens.
Another like to me may rise and fill,
The elements with terror. I alas!
Am blotted out as though I had not been;
And am become as though I was not born.
My day is over and my night is come—
A night which brings no rest, nor quiet dreams,
Nor calm reflections, nor repose from toil,
But pain and sorrow, anguish never ceasing,
With dark uncertainty, despair and pain,
And death's wide gate before me.

Fare ye well!

The sky is clear and the world at rest
Thou storm and I have but too much in common."

THE SHIELD OF ACHILLES.

With variations.

And in it he placed the Fitzwilliam, and King's College Chapel, and the lofty towered church of the Great Saint Mary which looketh towards the Senate House, and King's Parade and Trumpington Road, and the Pitt Press, and the divine opening of the Market Square, and the beautiful flowing fountain which formerly Hobson laboured to make skilful art; him did his father beget in the many publichoused Trumpington, from a slavey mother, and taught him blameless works: and he on the other hand springing up like a young shoot, and many beautifully matched horses did he nourish in his stable, which used to convey his rich possessions to London, and the various cities of the world; but oftentimes did he let them out to others, and whensoever anyone was desirous of hiring one of the long tailed horses he took them in order, so that the labour was equal to all; wherefore do men now speak of the renowned Hobson: and in it he placed the close of the divine Parker and many beautiful undergraduates were delighting their tender minds upon it playing cricket with one another; and a match was being played, and two umpires were quarrelling with one another; the one saying that the batsman who was playing was out, and the other declaring with all his might that he was not, and while they two were contending, reviling one another with abusive language, a ball came and hit one of them on the nose, and the blood flowed out in a stream and darkness was covering his eyes, but the rest were crying out on all sides, "shy it up," and could not for him; him then was his companion addressing with scornful words: "Arnold, why dost thou strive with me, since I am much wiser? Did not I see his leg before the wicket and rightly declare him to be out? Thee then has Zeus now punished according to thy deserts, and I

will seek some other umpire of the game equally participated in by both sides." And in it he placed the Cam, and many boats equally rowed on both sides were going up and down on the bosom of the deep rolling river, and the coxswains were cheering on the men, for they were going to enter the contest of the scratched fours, and three men were rowing together in a boat, strong and stout, and determined in their hearts that they would either first break a blood vessel or earn for themselves the electroplated - Birmingham - manufactured - magnificence of a pewter to stand on their hall tables in memorial of their strength, and from time to time drink from it the exhilarating streams of beer whensoever their dear heart should compel them, but the fourth was weak and unequally matched with the others, and the coxswain was encouraging him and called him by name and spake cheering words—"Smith, when thou hast begun the contest be not flurried nor strive too hard against thy fate, look at the back of the man before thee and row with as much strength as the Fates have given thee, neither loose thine oar, but hold it tight with thy hands."

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FATHER WILLIAM.

"You are old, Father William," the young man said,

"And your hair has become very white ;

"And yet you incessantly stand on your head—

"Do you think, at your age, it is right ?"

"In my youth," Father William replied to his son,

"I feared it might injure the brain ;

"But now that I'm perfectly sure I have none,

"Why, I do it again and again."

"You are old," said the youth, as I mentioned before,

"And have grown most uncommonly fat ;

"Yet you turned a back-somersault in at the door—

"Pray, what is the reason of that ?"

"In my youth," said the sage, as he shook his grey locks,

"I kept all my limbs very supple

"By the use of this ointment—one shilling the box—

"Allow me to sell you a couple."

"You are old," said the youth, "and your jaws are too
weak

"For anything tougher than suet ;

"Yet you finished the goose, with the bones and the
beak—

"Pray, how did you manage to do it ?"

"In my youth," said his father, "I took to the law,

"And argued each case with my wife ;

"And the muscular strength, which it gave to my jaw,

"Has lasted the rest of my life."

"You are old," said the youth, "one would hardly
suppose

"That your eye was as steady as ever ;

"Yet you balanced an eel on the end of your nose—

"What made you so awfully clever ?

"I have answered three questions, and that is enough,"

Said his father ; "don't give yourself airs !

"Do you think I can listen all day to such stuff ?

"Be off, or I'll kick you downstairs !"

—*Alice in Wonderland*

IDEM LATINÉ REDDITUM.

- "Jamdudum, Gulielme pater, grandævus es," inquit
Filius, "et nimium candida facta coma'st ;
"At capiti persæpe soles insistere summo—
"An mos ætati congruit iste tuæ?"
"Ne quid forte mali cerebrum juvenile timebam
"Ex positu tali tunc pateretur," ait ;
"Nunc mihi quum cerebri constet nihil esse, quid obstat
"Haud intermissâ quominus arte fruar?"
"Factus es," ille refert, "grandævus, ut ante notavi,
"Et par prodigio jam tibi crevit adeps ;
"Attamen aversus saluisti in tecta rotanti
"Corpore ; quæ facti, dic age, causa fuit?"
"Membra," pater dixit jactans per tempora canos,
"Mollia curabam semper habere puer ;
"Ecce unguen!—sunt hæc obolis narthecia senis—
"Da mihi jam causâ vendere bina tuâ."
"Firma parum'st tibi mala, senex," respondit Iulus,
"Ut nihil arvinâ durius esse queas ;
"Ossa comedisti tamen et simul ansere rostrum—
"Dic age, qui facti, callide, compos eras?"
"Rhetoricis studui," dixit pater, "artibus olim,
"Omnia cum nuptâ disseruique meâ ;
"Hactenus ætatem nervi valere per omnem,
"Quos usus malis addidit ille meis."
"Numne, senex, eadem constantia," dixit Iulus,
"Restat adhuc oculis, quæ fuit ante, tuis?
"Attamen anguillam librâsti in vertice nasi—
"Unde potens tantæ calliditatis eras?"
"Ter tibi respondi, nec opus jam plura," locutus
Est pater ; "hinc fastus, improbe, pone tuos ;
"Mene diem totum nugis consumere? abito
"Ne per præcipites dejiciare gradus"

J. H. L.



A VISIT TO A BOER CAMP IN INDIA.

I HAVE seen in recent copies of *The Eagle* letters from men at the front descriptive of their experiences in the now closed South African campaign. A few weeks ago I spent a few days at Trichinopoly, and whilst there I took advantage of the opportunity to visit the Boer Camp. The country round Trichy is flat with here and there masses of rock rising from the plain. The camp is situated on this plain about three and a half miles to the south of Trichy on the Puducottah road. The camp is oblong in shape. The Puducottah road forms the eastern boundary, and on the northern side are the barracks of the British troops (Lincolns) forming the escort; on the western side are the officers' quarters and on the southern side are the lines of the native regiments that are on duty. Within this outer camp is the enclosure, the Boer camp proper. This is fenced in with a wire entanglement about eight feet high, and it looked as if he would be a clever or a daring man who attempted to get over it or through it. All round this enclosure at a distance of about three yards from the wire fencing is a raised pathway on which sentries tread day and night. All round too is a series of powerful arc lights, which make night like day. It seemed to me that the men there must have felt some difficulty in going to sleep at night owing to the intensity of the light, but I suppose they got used to it. The pathway round the enclosure goes by the name of "Birdcage Walk." The streets between the

Boer quarters and the quarters of the escort have also received names, such as Victoria Parade, King Edward Street, and Alexandra Square. The buildings for the troops and prisoners are made of matting and thatch. They are in the form of long huts, the sides of which are made of plaited grass mats, the supports being bamboos. The roof is made of thatch. The sides or walls are about seven feet high: the roof comes over the side of the wall and forms a small verandah all round, and the roof is built at such a height that between the wall and roof there is a clear space of a couple of feet. Inasmuch as the roof projects over to form a verandah this space lets in air but does not let in sun and rain. The officers' quarters are rather better in that the walls of most of their houses are of brick, and in some cases the roofs are of corrugated iron. Store-rooms and cook-houses are built of brick and roofed with corrugated iron. Personally I should think that the thatched houses are cooler than those roofed with corrugated iron. The buildings are of course of a temporary nature, but it seems to me that no one ought to grumble at the nature of them considering the purpose for which they were intended. The enclosure for the prisoners is is about 1550 yards long and 350 broad: it contains twenty large huts, each of which will accommodate 50 prisoners, three huts for officers, a large corrugated iron shed and a large plot for a recreation ground. The iron shed is used as a church, school, and recreation room. At the time I visited the camp there were almost 1000 prisoners in residence. For some time the Boer prisoner was better treated in the way of rations than the British soldier who formed his escort, for in addition to the ordinary ration of a British soldier he drew extra bread and such luxuries as coffee, jam and milk; of late the same rations have been served to troops and prisoners alike. Water for the camp is supplied from the Trichy main. About three-quarters of a mile nearer Trichy is the central jail, and this is

supplied with water from the Trichy main. At the entrance to the jail the main was tapped and the water for the camp pumped from there to the camp. The camp was lighted throughout by electricity, two powerful engines being used to generate the supply.

There can be little doubt that the prisoners found time hang heavy on their hands, but considerable trouble and effort was taken to keep them from dying of ennui. A large plot of ground was allotted within the enclosure for a football ground and the necessary apparatus was provided for the games. Many indoor games were provided, and a school-master was appointed to teach such as wished to learn. In the hotter part of the day when they could not go out and play, the prisoners spent their time in wood carving and in making models and toys. The commonest form of toy made was a puzzle box, the opening of which caused a cobra to dart out and prick the opener. Some of these were very cleverly made, but the quality deteriorated, those made latterly being much inferior to those made just after the prisoners had arrived. Was this the result of the depressing effect of imprisonment? A rough kind of photo frame was also a common form of ornament made by the Boers. When I visited the place peace had been declared and the men were no longer strict prisoners within the enclosure. All were allowed to go out as they wished, and they wandered over the neighbourhood and into Trichy itself. They had of course to be in at night, but if they went away it was at their own risk. If they stayed Government would provide a free passage back to South Africa, if they escaped they did not know what might happen to them.

The prisoners seemed a rough set of men on the whole. The majority of them were farmers or farm hands, and very few of them were pure Dutch, far the greater portion of them having mixed blood in their veins. Most of them had been in captivity for over a

year and the enforced idleness had had its effect upon them. A chaplain told me that many of the men had told him they were sick of doing nothing, and they wanted to get back home and to work again. They seemed very listless and indifferent. I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that nine out of every ten Boers that one met were dressed in their pyjamas, and it gave them a most disreputable appearance. Tommy Atkins was as smart and spruce as could be and the Boer by comparison looked most disreputable. It was quite a study to behold them, for they were of all ages from 14 to 70 and there were many different casts of countenance. There were a goodly number who had the typical stolid Dutch face, and their complexion was as pasty as could be. These men were as a rule heavy in build too. Another common type of face was a face resembling that of the well-known Captain Kettle; the beard and moustaches were not kept so neatly trimmed as that gentleman's are usually represented to be, but his is the type of face. Some were ruddy in countenance and others were swarthy. They certainly did not look a happy lot, but under the circumstances one can make allowance for that. The prisoners at Trichy had not been too well behaved before the declaration of peace and so their confinement had been somewhat strict. Freedom has, however, made a difference to them, and the thought of going home soon to join their families in South Africa has cheered them considerably. A number of these Boers passed through Madras on their way to South Africa a week ago, and they seemed altogether a different set of men from the Boer in confinement. They were as happy and as rollicking as could well be and their joy was unmistakeable and unbounded. Not all of those who came as prisoners will return to their own land again, for some are buried here in India. It was pathetic to see in a little cemetery stones erected to the memory of those who had died, here a Botha, there a Villiers, prisoners of war,

away from home and kin, dead in the prime of their youth.

There were not wanting those who, when the question of sending Boer prisoners to India was first mooted, declared that it was a shameful and barbarous proceeding. A good deal of that outcry was hysterical and misleading. The men who came to India have been well treated and they will go back to South Africa with a much better idea of the power of the British raj than they have ever had before, and I expect that in a few years time they will boast of the world-wide empire to which they now belong. It has also been a revelation to the native of this country. The ordinary native does not know much of what is taking place outside his own village, but the presence of these camps has been a source of information, wonder and *profit* to the native, and he too will have a clearer idea of the power of empire.

P.



THE CHAPEL ORGAN.

SINCE the end of the Summer Term our organ has been in the hands of the builders: it is now completed, and was re-opened on November 4th. Before we proceed to an account of the ceremony on that day, it may be of interest to our readers to know the history of the fine instrument now standing in our College Chapel.

The list of College Benefactors drawn up in 1528 tells us that "Sondry and diuers marchauntes in London gave amongst theyme X^{li} (£10) towards the buyeing of the newest orgaynes." This organ was placed in the room over Bishop Fisher's chantry, which was built between 1525 and 1533. That room, when secularised, was described in the Prizing Books as "called the organ chamber." Moreover, when the organ is referred to in our Audit book of 1557, it is called the "orgaines in the queere." Baker tells us that in the Mastership of one of the Pilkingtons, 1559-1564, this room was converted into an 'apartment for the advantage of the Master.' Either the organ then displaced the Rood, or the College was for a time without one.

In 1635 the famous Robert Dallam, of Westminster, built a new "payre of orgaines," the specification of which comprised

- "one principall of tynne in sight
- „ recorder of wood
- „ fourth principall of tynne
- „ two and twentieth of tynne,"

and for this work he was "well and truly paid nine score and five pounds of lawful money of the realm."

In 1839, for a cost of about £800, Messrs Hill built a new organ (some of the Dallam organ may have been incorporated*): the scheme is given in Rimbault and Hopkin's work on the Organ, and included 10 stops on the Great organ, 6 on the Choir, 9 on the Swell, one Pedal Open Diapason (to FFF, 24ft.), and 3 manual couplers.

In 1869 Messrs Hill and Son rebuilt and considerably enlarged the organ of 1839, to make it suitable for the new chapel, which was consecrated on May 12th of that year: the list of stops was very much as it remains now, and consisted of Great organ 16 stops, Swell 13, Choir 10, Pedal 9, Tremulant and 6 couplers, and 8 combination pedals. Messrs Hill again made a few additions in 1889, which cost £590: these included the Pedal Dulciana (a most useful, and comparatively rare, open metal stop of 16ft. pitch), and considerable alterations to the action, comprising the application of the pneumatic lever to the Great and Swell, tubular pneumatic action to the Pedal and drawstop work: one combination pedal was also added to the Swell, and finally a new hydraulic engine to supply the wind for the pneumatics. In the Christmas vacation of the same year, by the munificence of a distinguished member of the College, the present double oak front was erected: further additions to the lower part of the case work were made in 1892, with a view to checking 'sundry groanings and noises' which issued from the inside of the organ.

* The two oldest stops in the present organ (both beautiful in tone, though very fragile) are the Choir Open Diapason and Dulciana (8ft.). A sample of metal taken from the former, on chemical analysis, shewed the following composition { lead: 86.5 per cent ; If this stop was from Dallam's original organ, then Mr Dallam's "principall of tynne" must be pronounced decidedly 'leaden': if on the other hand, it belongs to Messrs Hill's organ of 1839—then comment is needless!

For some time past Hill's action was felt to be intolerably noisy, and destroyed all pleasure in playing the instrument, especially in soft passages: indeed the 'sundry groanings and noises' referred to above were indications that this grave defect was noticed at least as far back as 1892: the reeds also were harsh and uneven, though the magnificent acoustic properties of the chapel largely cloaked these and other defects: it is fair, however, to add that most of the soft flue stops and the diapasons were of beautiful tone. In addition to these disadvantages, the larger of the two hydraulic engines was getting worn out, and—perhaps the most pressing of the organ's needs—a thorough cleaning of the whole instrument was wanted, the latter process not having been indulged in for 33 years. At the beginning of the summer term 1902, therefore, the College Council decided that these evils must be remedied, and at the same time, to make the work complete, it was resolved entirely to revoice the organ, to put the more powerful reeds on heavy pressure wind, to enlarge the swell box (in which the pipes were so crowded as to make proper tuning impossible), and to improve the general balance of tone. Finally, in addition to the new tubular pneumatic action throughout, the organ was to have new manual and pedal keyboards, one or two more combination pedals, and 10 pneumatic pistons—the last a most useful addition to so large an organ.

Immediately, then, after the last service in the summer term, Messrs Norman and Beard set to work, and their staff worked hard for about five months, the Chapel choir meanwhile, to their great advantage, having to sing without accompaniment all through the long vacation and during several weeks of the Michaelmas term. These unaccompanied services have proved so satisfactory that it has been decided to continue them for the future on alternate Saturday evenings during term.

The work of rebuilding the organ took rather longer than was anticipated, owing to the unexpected difficulties arising from time to time, but the instrument was at last ready for use by Tuesday, November 4th, when Sir Walter Parratt, Master of the King's Musick, most kindly consented to give an inaugural recital, preceded by a short service, the details of which are here given.

Order of Service.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

(The Responses, to Tallis's festal setting.)

PSALM CXXII. Chant: Dr. Garrett.

PSALM CL. Chant: Pelham Humphreys.

LESSON. Revelation v. 6.

ANTHEM. Psalm xcvi.

"Ascribe unto the Lord." S. S. Wesley.

COLLECTS.

Organ Recital

By SIR WALTER PARRATT, M.V.O., Mus. Doc.,

Master of the King's Musick,

1. ANDANTE RELIGIOSO *Liszt*
 2. PRELUDE AND FUGUE in C major *J. S. Bach*
 3. MUSETTE *Dandrieu*
 4. PASTORALE: Nun danket alle Gott *Herzogenberg*
 5. FANTASIA in G major *Hubert Parry*
 6. CHORAL VORSPIEL: O Welt, Ich muss dich lassen *Brahms*
(his last composition)
 7. FANTASIA AND TOCCATA *Professor Stanford*
-

The Organ.

[Originally built in 1635 by Robert Dallam, of Westminster: re-built in 1839 by Messrs Hill (some of Dallam's work was incorporated and still remains): further alterations and additions made by the same firm in 1868 and also in 1889: finally rebuilt in 1902 by Messrs Norman and Beard.]

GREAT ORGAN.

(16 sounding stops)

1. Double Open Diapason ... 16 ft.
2. Open Diapason (large) ... 8 "
3. Open Diapason (medium) ... 8 "
4. Open Diapason (small) ... 8 "
5. Stopped Diapason ... 8 "
6. Hohl Flöte ... 8 "
7. Quint ... 6 "
8. Harmonic Flute ... 4 "
9. Gem-horn ... 4 "
10. Principal ... 4 "
11. Twelfth ... 3 "
12. Fifteenth ... 2 "
13. Full Mixture ... 3 ranks
14. Sharp Mixture ... 4 "
15. Posaune (harmonic) ... 8 ft.
16. Clarion (harmonic) ... 4 "
17.* Great Reeds to Choir ...

SWELL ORGAN.

(14 sounding stops).

18. Lieblich Gedackt ... 16 ft.
19. Open Diapason ... 8 "
20. Stopped Diapason ... 8 "
21. Pierced Gamba ... 8 "
22. Echo Dulciana ... 8 "
23. Vox Angelica ... 8 "
24. Flute ... 4 "
25. Principal ... 4 "
26. Fifteenth ... 2 "
27. Ses-quialtera ... 4 ranks
28. Double trumpet ... 16 ft.
29. Horn ... 8 "
30. Hautboy ... 8 "
31. Clarion ... 4 "
32. Tremulant ...

*By this contrivance the Great organ reeds, which are voiced on heavy pressure wind, can be transferred to the Choir organ for solo Tuba effects.

CHOIR ORGAN.

(10 sounding stops).

33. Double Dulciana ... 16 ft.
34. Open Diapason ... 8 "
35. Dulciana ... 8 "
36. Stopped Diapason ... 8 "
37. Viol di Gamba ... 8 "
38. Suabe Flute (open wood) ... 4 "
39. Gedackt Flute (stopped metal) ... 4 "
40. Principal ... 4 "
41. Flageolet ... 2 "
42. Cremona ... 8 "

PEDAL ORGAN.

(11 sounding stops).

43. Great Stopped Bass ... 32 ft.
44. Great Bass (open wood) ... 16 "
45. Violon (wood) ... 16 "
46. Double Dulciana (metal) ... 16 "
47. Lieblich Bourdon ... 16 "
48. Flute Bass ... 8 "
49. Principal ... 8 "
50. Fifteenth ... 4 "
51. Mixture ... 3 ranks
52. Great Trombone ... 16 ft.
53. Trumpet ... 8 "

COUPLERS.

54. Swell to Great	57. Swell to Pedal
55. Choir " "	58. Great " "
56. Swell Choir	59. Choir " "

There are 11 composition pedals, and 10 pneumatic pistons: 5 to the Great organ, 4 to the Swell, and a reversible piston to No 58. Messrs Norman and Beard's tubular pneumatic patent is applied to all the mechanism, except the manual to pedal coupling action. The reeds, except the Hautboy,

Cremona, and Pedal Trumpet, are on heavy pressure wind. The wind pressures are:—

Manual flue work, Cremona, and Hautboy	..	3½ ins
Pedal flue work and Trumpet	.. .. .	3¾ „
Swell Reeds	.. .. .	6 „
Great Reeds	.. .. .	8 „
Action and Pedal Trombone	.. .. .	8½ „

The Organ is blown by 3 hydraulic engines, two of which are new. The pedal board is Willis's pattern. There is a balanced swell pedal.

We may now fairly congratulate ourselves on possessing a fine instrument, worthy of our Chapel. Practically every stop may be used with good effect, singly or in any combination: the purity, brilliancy, and evenness of the reeds especially (largely due to the heavy wind pressure now supplied to them) places our organ first of the older organs in Cambridge, and the tone throughout, from the softest and most delicate stop to the loudest combinations, is uniformly beautiful. The six stop-knobs that are actually new are:—the Hohl Flöte on the Great organ, a most useful and delightful 8ft. solo stop; the Lieblich Bourdon on the Pedal, a very soft stop of 16ft. tone, which has been also utilised to complete the bass of the Choir Double Dulciana; the Echo Dulciana on the Swell (the softest stop in the organ), which has been obtained by dividing the two ranks of the old Voix Célestes; the Tremulant, before worked by a pedal; the coupler Great reeds to Choir; and the Choir to Great coupler, which has been substituted for the old Swell octave coupler. It will be seen at once that, though our organ possesses but three manuals, nevertheless most of the desirable effects of a four-manual instrument can be obtained, without the expense of a fourth key-board. The unusual completeness of each department, Great, Swell, Choir, and Pedal, which we owe to the late Dr Garrett's scheme, is now brought into due prominence by the signal success of the revoicing carried out by Messrs Norman and Beard, who by their artistic work during recent years have placed themselves in the front rank of English organ-builders.

C. B. ROTHAM.

Obituary.

SAMUEL BUTLER B.A.

Samuel Butler, who died on the 18th of June 1902, at a nursing home in St John's Wood, London, was born on the 4th of December 1835, at the Rectory, Langar, near Bingham in Nottinghamshire. His father was the Rev Thomas Butler, then Rector of Langar, afterwards one of the Canons of Lincoln Cathedral, and his grandfather was Dr. Butler the famous Headmaster of Shrewsbury School, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield. His mother was Fanny Worsley, daughter of a sugar-refiner of Bristol.

His childhood and early youth were spent at home among the surroundings of an English country rectory, and his education was begun by his father who was a pupil of Dr Butler, a Johnian, seventh classic and twentieth Senior Optime, and a learned botanist. In 1843 the family, consisting of his father and mother, his two sisters, his brother and himself, went to Italy. The South Eastern Railway stopped at Ashford, whence they travelled to Dover in their own carriage, using it afterwards wherever the railway failed, and in all Italy there was only one—from Naples to Castellamare. They passed through Cologne to Basel and on through Switzerland to Italy; then through Parma, where Napoleon's widow was still reigning, Modena, Bologna and Florence to Rome. Beggars would run after the carriage all day long, and when they got nothing would cry "Eretici." They spent half the winter in Rome, where in the Sistine Chapel they saw the Cardinals kiss the toe of Pope Gregory XVI, and in the Corso, in broad daylight, saw a monk come rolling down a staircase like a sack of potatoes, bundled into the street by a man and his wife. These things made a great impression on him, and he remembered being taken up to the top of St Peter's to celebrate his father's birthday, 28th November 1843. He was thus early introduced

to that land which he always thought of, and often referred to as his second country.

In January 1846 he went to school at Allesley, near Coventry, under the Rev E. Gibson, remaining there till 1848, when he was sent to Shrewsbury under the Rev B. H. Kennedy. In October 1854 he went into residence at St John's College, Cambridge.

As an undergraduate he showed no aptitude for any particular branch of academic study, but impressed those who knew him as likely to make his mark. He steered the Lady Margaret boat when head of the river, and amused himself and others by writing various undergraduate verses; but his most decided tastes were a passion for Handel's music and a strong liking for drawing. He worked hard with Mr Shilleto, and was bracketed 12th in the Classical Tripos of 1858.

It had always been an understood thing that he was to follow in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, and go into the Church; accordingly he went to London after taking his degree, and began to prepare for ordination, living and working among the poor as an amateur lay assistant under the Rev P. Perring, Curate of St James's, Piccadilly, though never being officially connected with the parish. Placed among such surroundings he felt bound to think out for himself many theological questions, which at this time were first presented to him, and the conclusion being forced upon him that he could not take the teaching of the church as seriously as he thought a clergyman ought to take it, he declined to be ordained.

It was now his desire to become a painter; this, however, did not meet with the approval of his family, and he decided on emigrating. He paid his passage to sail for New Zealand in the *Burmah*, but some of his friends received information about this ship which caused him, much against his will, to exchange his berth for one in the *Roman Emperor*, in which he sailed from Gravesend on 30th September 1859. The *Burmah* was never heard of again.

He remained in New Zealand about four years and a half, chiefly in the upper Rangitata district of the province of Canterbury, where he had a sheep run which he called Mesopotamia, because it was situated between two rivers. He lived much in the open air and ascribed to this the good health he afterwards enjoyed. The following, taken from a note-book

he kept in the colony, will serve as a kind of snapshot of one side of his life there:—

"April 1861. It is Sunday. We rose later than usual. There are five of us sleeping in the hut. I sleep in a bunk on one side of the fire; Mr Haast,* a German who is making a geological survey of the province, sleeps upon the opposite one; my bullock-driver and hut-keeper have two bunks at the far end of the hut, along the wall, while my shepherd lies in the loft among the tea and sugar and flour. It was a fine morning and we turned out about seven o'clock.

"The usual mutton and bread for breakfast with a pudding made of flour and water baked in the camp oven after a joint of meat—Yorkshire pudding, but without eggs. While we were at breakfast a robin perched on the table and sat there a good while pecking at the sugar. We went on breakfasting with little heed to the robin and the robin went on pecking with little heed to us. After breakfast Pey, my bullock-driver, went to fetch the horses up from a spot about two miles down the river where they often run; we wanted to go pig-hunting.

"I go into the garden and gather a few peascods for seed till the horses should come up. Then Cook, the shepherd, says that a fire has sprung up on the other side the river. Who could have lit it? Probably some one who had intended coming to my place on the preceding evening and has missed his way, for there is no track of any sort between here and Phillips's. In a quarter of an hour he lit another fire lower down and by that time, the horses having come up, Haast and myself—remembering how Dr Sinclair had just been drowned so near the same spot—think it safer to ride over to him and put him across the river. The river was very low and so clear that we could see every stone. On getting to the river-bed we lit a fire and did the same on leaving it; our tracks would guide anyone over the intervening ground."

He did very well with the sheep, sold out in 1864 and returned *via* Callao to England, arriving in August of that year in London where he took chambers, consisting of a sitting-room, a bed-room, a painting-room and a pantry, at 15, Clifford's Inn, 2nd floor, North. In New Zealand he had made more than enough to live in the very simple way that suited him best, and life in the Inns of Court resembles life at Cambridge in that it reduces the cares of housekeeping to a minimum. It suited him so well that he never changed his rooms, remaining there 38 years till his death.

He now set to work painting, studying at the South Kensington Museum, at the late Mr F. S. Cary's, and at Mr. Heatherley's School of Art in Newman Street; he described

* The late Sir Julius von Haast, K.C.M.G. who was appointed Provincial Geologist in 1860.

himself as an artist in the Post Office Directory, and exhibited about a dozen pictures at the Royal Academy from 1868 to 1876.

In 1863 his family had published in his name "A First Year in Canterbury Settlement," which, as the preface states, was compiled from his letters home, his journal and extracts from two papers contributed to *The Eagle*. We have seen that he had perpetrated some youthful literature at Cambridge; he had also occasionally written in *The Press*, a Christ Church journal. In 1865 he printed anonymously a pamphlet entitled "The Evidence for the Resurrection of Jesus Christ as given by the Four Evangelists critically examined." This embodies the principal considerations which led to his giving up the Church.

In November 1869, having been overworking, he went abroad for four months, and on his way back met, at a hotel in Venice, an elderly Russian lady, in whose company he spent most of his time there. She was no doubt impressed by his versatility and charmed, as everyone always was, by his conversation and original views on everything that interested him. We may be sure he told her all about himself, and what he had done and was intending to do. At the end of his stay, when he was taking leave of her, she said, "Et maintenant, Monsieur, vous allez créer," meaning, as he understood her, that he had been looking long enough at the work of others, and should now do something of his own. This sank into him and pained him, for he was thirty-five, and hitherto all had been admiration, vague aspiration and despair. In spite of his education he had produced in painting nothing but a few sketches and studies, and in literature only a few ephemeral articles, a collection of youthful letters and a pamphlet on the Resurrection: moreover, to none of his work had anyone paid the slightest attention. He returned home dejected, but resolved that things should be different in the future. While in this frame of mind he received a visit from one of his colonial friends, the late Sir F. Napier Broome, afterwards Governor of Western Australia, who incidentally suggested his re-writing his New Zealand articles. The idea pleased him; it might not be creating, but at least it would be doing something. So he set to work on Sundays and in the evenings, as relaxation from the serious work of painting, and taking his New Zealand articles on "The World of the Unborn" and "Darwin among the Machines" as a starting

point, and helping himself with a few sentences from "A First Year in Canterbury Settlement," he gradually formed the book which he published anonymously in 1872 as "Erewhon."

The opening is based upon his colonial experiences, and the walk over the range as far as the statues is descriptive of the geography of the Upper Rangitata district, with some alterations; but the walk down from the statues into Erewhon is taken from the Leventina Valley in the Canton Ticino. There are now two places in New Zealand named Erewhon, one of which, a township 30 or 40 miles West of Napier in the Hawke Bay Province (North Island), is marked on the large maps. Among other traces of "Erewhon" may be mentioned Butler's Stones on the Hokitika Pass, so called because of a legend that they were in his mind when he described the statues. The great chords which are like the music moaned by the statues are taken from the prelude to the first of Handel's "Trois Leçons"—he used to say "One feels them in the diaphragm—they are, as it were, the groaning and labouring of all creation travailing together until now." The book was translated into Dutch in 1873 and into German in 1879.

It is possible that we might have had something not unlike "Erewhon" sooner or later, even without the Russian lady and Sir F. N. Broome, to whose promptings, owing to a certain diffidence which never left him, he was perhaps inclined to attribute too much importance. However this may be, by the light of subsequent events it is easy to see that he was now fairly launched on a career of literature; but this was not his own view at the time. He considered that he had written himself out and was happy to think that for the future there would be nothing to interrupt his painting. Nevertheless he found himself again drifting towards literature, and in 1873 published "The Fair Haven," which is his pamphlet on the Resurrection, enlarged and preceded by a realistic memoir of the supposed author. To have published this book as by the author of "Erewhon" would have been to give away the irony and satire; he remembered also that "Erewhon" was successful so long as its authorship was unknown, but as soon as curiosity was satisfied on this point the weekly sales fell from fifty to two or three; try as he would, however, he could not keep the secret as to the authorship of "The Fair Haven," and soon thought it better to put his name to a second edition. In the meantime

the painting was getting on and his most successful picture "Mr Heatherley's Holiday," representing that well-known teacher surrounded by studio properties and mending the school skeleton, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1874.

About this time he began to be aware that there was growing up in his mind a theory about evolution which ultimately took shape as "Life and Habit"; but the writing of this very remarkable and suggestive book was delayed and the painting interrupted by absence from England on business in Canada. He had been persuaded by a college friend, a member of one of the great banking families, to put the money he had brought back from the Colony into several new companies. One of these was a Canadian undertaking of which he was made a Director, and it was necessary for someone to go to headquarters and investigate its affairs. This occupied him very fully for about two years and a half, from Midsummer 1873 to December 1875. By the beginning of 1876 he had returned finally to London, but most of his money was lost and his financial position from this time until the death of his father in December 1886 caused him very serious anxiety. His personal expenditure was already so low that it was hardly possible to reduce it and he set to work at his profession more industriously than ever, hoping to paint something that he could sell, his spare time being occupied with "Life and Habit" which appeared in 1877.

"The theory contained in this work," (he wrote in 1883) "turns upon four main propositions: Firstly, that there is a *bona fide* oneness of personality existing between parents and offspring up to the time that the offspring leaves the parent's body: Secondly, that in virtue of this oneness of personality the offspring will remember what has happened to the parent so long as the two were united in one person, subject of course to the limitations common to all memory: Thirdly, that the memory so obtained will, like all other memory, lie dormant until the return of the associated ideas: Fourthly, that the structures and instincts which are due to the possession of this memory will, like every other power of manufacture or habit due to memory, come in the course of time to be developed and acted upon without self-consciousness. The phenomena of heredity, with its exceptions such as reversion to a remote ancestor and sports, the principle underlying longevity, the infecundity of hybrids, the phenomena of old age, the resumption of feral characteristics and the fact that the reproductive system is generally the last thing to be developed are then connected and shown to be explicable and indeed to follow as matters of course under the joint operation of the four principles contended for. There has been no attempt to meet this work, and I observe the theory it contains to be frequently but always tacitly adopted by men of science."

After "Life and Habit" he recognised that writing had become his main business and painting was relegated to the position of relaxation or holiday amusement. He published three more books amplifying, justifying, and illustrating his theory, viz.—"Evolution Old and New" in 1879, "Unconscious Memory" in 1880, and "Luck or Cunning" in 1886. It has been thought in some of these later works the personal question between himself and the late Mr Charles Darwin was permitted somewhat to obscure the importance of the theory he was advocating: Time alone can show whether or not this was so.

It was while he was writing "Life and Habit" that I made his acquaintance. For several years he had been in the habit of spending six or eight weeks of the summer in Italy and the Canton Ticino, generally making Faïdo his headquarters. Many a page of his books was written while resting by the fountain of some sub-alpine village or waiting in the shade of the chestnuts till the light came so that he could continue a sketch. Every year he returned home by a different route and thus gradually became acquainted with every part of the Canton and North Italy. There is scarcely a town or village, a point of view, a building, statue or picture in all this country with which he was not familiar. In 1878 he happened to be on the Sacro Monte above Varese at the time I took my holiday: there I joined him, and nearly every year afterwards we were in Italy together. He was always a delightful companion and perhaps at his gayest on these occasions: "A man's holiday," he would say, "is his garden," and he set out to enjoy himself and to make all about him enjoy themselves too. I remember once telling him the old school-boy muddle about Sir Walter Raleigh introducing tobacco and saying, "We shall this day light up such a fire in England as I trust shall never be put out." He had not heard it before and, though amused, appeared pre-occupied during the rest of the evening. Next morning when he was pouring out his coffee his eyes twinkled and he said, with assumed carelessness, "By the bye, do you remember?—wasn't it Columbus who bashed the egg down on the table and said: 'Eppur non si muove'?"

He was welcome wherever he went, full of fun and ready to play while doing the honours of the country. Many of the peasants were old friends and every day we were sure to meet someone who remembered him. Perhaps it would be an old

woman labouring along under a burden; she would smile and stop, take his hand and tell him how happy she was to meet him again and repeat her thanks for the empty wine bottle he had given her after an out-of-door luncheon in her neighbourhood four or five years before. There was another who had rowed him many times across the Lago di Orta and had never been in a train but once in her life when she went to Novara to her son's wedding. He always remembered all about these people and asked how the potatoes were doing this year and whether the grandchildren were growing up into fine boys and girls and never forgot to inquire after the son who had gone to be a waiter in New York. At Civiasco there is a restaurant kept by a jolly old lady known for miles round as La Martina; we always lunched with her on our way over the Colma to and from Varallo-Sesia. On one occasion we were accompanied by two English ladies and one being a teetotaller he maliciously instructed La Martina to make the *sabbaglione* so that it should be *forte* and *abbondante* and to say that the Marsala with which it was more than flavoured was nothing but vinegar; La Martina never forgot that when she looked in to see how things were going he was pretending to lick the dish clean. These journeys provided the material for "Alps and Sanctuaries" which was published in December 1881, though dated 1882.

In the Spring of 1883 he had begun to compose music and in 1885 we published together a small collection of gavottes, minuets and fugues. He had always been devoted to music but liked Handel best and most of the music he wrote is as near as he could make it in the Handelian manner, indeed, he spoke of himself, not as a musician but as a Handelian. He remembered Mr. Brooke Rector of Gamston North Notts. who had been present at the Handel Commemoration in 1784, and his great-aunt, Miss Susannah Aphorp of Cambridge, had known a lady who had sat upon Handel's knee: he often regretted that these were his only links with "the greatest of all composers." He had tried to like the music of Bach and Beethoven, but found himself compelled to give it up—they bored him so intolerably. Nor was he more successful with the other great masters: Mozart, for instance, must have loved Handel for he wrote additional accompaniments to the Messiah, yet Mozart's music failed to move him: Haydn was a sort of Horace, an agreeable, facile man of the world. He did not for a moment dispute the

greatness of any of these composers but never could quite forgive the last two for having led music astray from the Handel tradition and paved the road from Bach to Beethoven, and he much preferred playing Handel by himself to sitting through a Richter Concert or an opera. Handel had gone straight to his heart when as a boy of 13 he first heard some of his music, and remained there, persisting like a tonic pedal, throughout his whole life. Almost the last thing he ever asked me to do for him, within a week of his death, was to bring "Solomon" that he might refresh his memory as to the harmonics of "With thee th' unsheltered moor I'd tread."

In December 1886 his father died and his financial difficulties ceased; he engaged Alfred Emery Cathie as clerk, but made no other change in his mode of life, except that, as he often said, he bought a pair of new hair brushes and a larger wash-hand basin. Any change in his mode of life was an event. When in London he got up at 6.30 in the summer and 7.30 in the winter, went into his sitting room, lighted the fire, put the kettle on and returned to bed. In half an hour he got up again, fetched the kettle of hot water, emptied it into his bath, refilled it and put it back on the fire. After dressing he came into his sitting-room, made tea and cooked in his Dutch oven something he had bought the day before. His laundress was an elderly woman and he could not trouble her to come to his rooms so early in the morning: on the other hand he could not stay in bed until he thought it right for her to go out; so it ended in his doing a great deal for himself. He then got his breakfast and read the *Times*: at 9.30 Alfred came with whom he discussed anything requiring attention, and soon after his laundress arrived. Then he started to walk to the British Museum where he arrived about 10.30, every alternate morning calling at the butcher's in Fetter Lane to order his meat. He sat at block B and spent the first hour "posting his notes"—that is reconsidering, rewriting, amplifying, shortening and indexing the contents of the little note-book he carried in his pocket. The rest of the morning till 1.30 he devoted to whatever book he happened to be writing. On three days of the week he dined in a restaurant on his way home and on the other days he dined in his chambers where his laundress had cooked his dinner. At two o'clock Alfred returned (having been home to dinner with his wife and children) and made tea for him; he then wrote letters and

attended to his accounts till 3.45, when he smoked his first cigarette. He used to smoke a great deal, but, believing it to be bad for him, took to cigarettes instead of pipes and gradually smoked less and less, making it a rule not to begin till some particular hour and pushing this hour later and later in the day till it settled itself at 3.45. There was no water laid on in his rooms and every day he fetched one can full from the tap in the court, Alfred fetching the rest. At 5.30 he got his evening meal, he called it his tea and it was little more than a fac-simile of breakfast. Alfred left in time to post the letters before six : he then wrote music till about 8 when he came to see me in Staple Inn returning to Clifford's Inn by 9.30 or 10. After a light supper, latterly not more than a piece of toast and a glass of milk, he played one game of his own particular kind of Patience, prepared his breakfast things and fire ready for the next morning, smoked his seventh and last cigarette and went to bed at 11 o'clock.

He was very fond of the theatre but avoided serious pieces ; latterly he became slightly deaf and found that listening to any kind of piece was too much of an effort, nevertheless he continued to the last the habit of going to one pantomime every winter. There were about twenty houses where he visited but he seldom accepted an invitation to dinner—it upset the regularity of his life : besides he belonged to no club and had no means of returning hospitality. When a colonial friend called unexpectedly about noon one day soon after he settled in London he went out to the nearest cook-shop in Fetter Lane and returned carrying a dish of hot roast pork and greens. This was all very well once in a way but hardly the sort of thing to be repeated indefinitely.

On Thursdays, instead of going to the Museum, he often took a day off, going into the country sketching or walking, and on Sundays, whatever the weather, he nearly always went into the country walking ; his map of the district for 30 miles round London is covered all over with red lines showing where he had been. He sometimes went out of town from Saturday to Monday and for over twenty years spent Christmas at Boulogne-sur-Mer.

When anyone expostulated with him about cooking his own breakfast and fetching his own water he replied that it was good for him to have a change of occupation : this was partly the

fact but the real reason, which he could not tell everyone, was that he shrank from inconveniencing anybody; he always paid more than was necessary when anything was done for him and was not happy then unless he did some of the work himself.

On the death of his father he came into possession of a mass of documents formerly belonging to his grandfather, whose personality so charmed him that he determined to write his memoirs: he could not, however, begin at once, because he felt bound to write a book about the Sacro Monte at Varallo-Sesia. He had visited this sanctuary repeatedly, and was a great favourite with the townspeople who knew that he was studying the statues and frescoes in the chapels, and intending to write about them. It was they who brought matters to a head by giving him a civic dinner on the Sacro Monte in August 1887. Everyone was present, nearly everyone made a speech, and when we were coming down the slippery mountain path after it was all over he realised that he had no choice but to begin the book at once. On returning home he took up photography, and immediately after Christmas went back to Varallo to photograph the statues and collect material. Much research was necessary, and many visits to out-of-the-way sanctuaries which might have contained work by the sculptor Tabachetti, whom he was rescuing from oblivion and identifying with the Flemish Jean de Wespín. The book, "Ex Voto," appeared in 1888, and an Italian translation by Cavaliere Angelo Rizzetti was published at Novara in 1894.

As soon as this book was off his mind he took in hand Dr Butler's Life which occupied him, though not fully, till 1896. In 1891 we were engaged in composing "Ulysses," a secular oratorio, and this induced him to re-read and translate the "Odyssey." We had already published "Narcissus" in 1888, each doing about one-half, and before his death he had completed his half of "Ulysses." He liked to consider that by adding these two halves together he could say he had written and composed one whole oratorio. His theory that the "Odyssey" was written at Trapani and by a woman was arrived at exactly in the manner stated in Chapter I. of "The Authoress of the Odyssey," published in 1897. It is not the case that he started the theory as a paradox, and then argued himself into believing it. Nor is it true, as has been said of him in a general way, that the fact of an opinion being commonly held

was enough to make him profess the opposite. It was enough to make him examine the opinion for himself if it affected any of the many subjects that interested him, and if, after giving it his best attention, he thought it did not hold water, then no weight of authority could make him say that it did. But there were very many commonly accepted opinions which he examined for himself and found no reason to dispute, and on these he considered it unnecessary to write.

His first visit to Sicily was in August 1892—a hot time of the year, but it was his custom to go abroad in the autumn. After this he went every year to Sicily and made as many friends there as in North Italy.* Later on he became convinced that he must avoid the heat, and in 1895, started in March, visiting also Greece and the Troad in order to see the country described in the "Iliad," where he found nothing to cause him to disagree with the received theories.

It is characteristic of his passion for going to the root of a matter that he learnt nearly the whole of both the "Odyssey" and the "Iliad" by heart; he was, however, disappointed to find that he could only retain a few books at a time, and that on learning more he could not remember what he had learnt first: but he was about sixty when he made the experiment. Shakespeare's Sonnets, on which he published a book in 1899 gave him less trouble in this respect; he knew them all by heart and also their order, and found this knowledge more useful for his purpose than reading commentaries by those who were less familiar with the poems. "A commentary on a poem," he would say, "is very useful as material on which to form an estimate of the commentator, but the poem itself is the most important document you can consult, and it is impossible to know it too intimately if you want to form an opinion about it and its author."

* Since writing the above I have received a letter from Sicily, saying that on 9 November the Communal Council of Calatafimi (a town about 25 miles South East of Trapani, where he was very well known), resolved by acclamation that the street leading from the *Nuovo Mercato* towards the famous ruins of Segesta shall henceforth be called *Via Samuel Butler*, "thus honouring a great man's memory, handing down his name to posterity, and doing homage to the friendly English nation." The name of the principal hotel in the town has also been changed, and the proprietor will in future call it not *Albergo Centrale*, but *Albergo Samuel Butler*.

It was always the author, the work of God, that interested him more than the book, the work of man; the painter more than the picture; the composer more than the music. "If a writer, a painter, or a musician makes me feel that he held those things to be loveable which I myself hold to be loveable I am satisfied; art is only interesting in so far as it reveals the personality of the artist": and while grumbling at the complexities and forms of modern music he knew very well that, if Handel had been living now and had adopted them, he would still have recognised the same Handel behind the work, and that the music, however different, would not therefore have ceased to charm him. Among the painters he chiefly loved Giovanni Bellini, Carpaccio, Gaudenzio Ferrari, Rembrandt, Holbein, Velasquez and De Hooghe; in poetry Shakespeare, Homer, and the Authoress of the Odyssey, and in architecture the unknown giant to whom we owe the Temple of Neptune at Pæstum. Life being short he did not see why he should waste any of it in the company of inferior people when he had these. And he treated those he met in daily life in the same spirit: it was what he found them to be that attracted or repelled him; what they had done was only interesting as an indication of character.

His last book "Erewhon Revisited" was finished about a year before his death, and published in the Autumn of 1901. He had been contemplating this sequel for years, and had collected many notes which, however, he did not refer to, he did not even re-read "Erewhon" to see what he could use, but wrote the book straight off and with greater facility than any of his previous works.

His health had already begun to fail, and when he started for Sicily on Good Friday 1902 it was for the last time: he knew he was unfit to travel, but was determined to go, and was looking forward to meeting some English friends whom he was to accompany over the Odyssean scenes at Trapani. On reaching Palermo he was so much worse that he had to take to his bed; in a few weeks, however, he was considered well enough to be removed to Naples, and Alfred went out and brought him home to London.

There was still a great deal he intended to do, a book on Tabachetti, a novel to be published, more music, his "Universal Review" articles to be re-written, a new edition of "Ex Voto"

corrected and enlarged, etc. While lying ill, within a few days of the end, and not knowing whether it was to be the end or not, he said, "I am much better to-day; I don't feel at all as though I were going to die; of course, it will be all wrong if I do get well, for there is my literary position to be considered. First I write 'Erewhon'—that is my opening subject; then after modulating freely through all my other books, and the music and so on I return gracefully to my original key and publish 'Erewhon Revisited.' Obviously now is the proper moment to come to a full close, make my bow and retire; but I believe I am getting well after all. It's very inartistic, but I cannot help it."

Some of his readers have complained that they cannot tell whether he is serious or jesting. "Earnestness was his great danger, but if he did not quite overcome it (as indeed who can? it is the last enemy that shall be subdued), he managed to veil it with a fair amount of success." When he wrote thus of Lord Beaconsfield he was thinking of himself, and to veil his own earnestness he turned most naturally to humour, employing it in a spirit of reverence, as all the great humourists have done, to express his deepest and most serious convictions. He was aware that he ran the risk of being misunderstood by some, but he also knew that it is useless to try to please all, and, like Mozart, he wrote to please himself and a few intimate friends.

There is no room, and this is perhaps hardly the place, to speak at length of his kindness, consideration and sympathy: nor of his generosity the extent of which was very great and can never be known—it was sometimes exercised in unexpected ways as when he gave my laundress a shilling because it was "such a beastly foggy morning"; nor of his slightly archaic courtliness—unless among people he knew well he usually left the room backwards, bowing to the company; nor of his punctiliousness, industry and painstaking attention to detail—he kept accurate accounts not only of all his property by double entry but also of his daily expenditure which he balanced to a halfpenny every evening, and his handwriting, always beautiful and legible, was much more so at 66 than at 26; nor of his patience and cheerfulness during years of anxiety when he had few to sympathise with him; nor of the strange mixture of simplicity and shrewdness that caused one who knew him well to say: "*Il sait tout; il ne sait rien; il est poète.*" I should

never have finished if I were to tell of all this and of much more that won the affectionate devotion of those who had the happiness to know him.

Epitaphs always fascinated him and formerly he used to wish to be buried at Langar and to have on his tombstone the subject of the last of Handel's "Six Great Fugues." He called this "The Old Man Fugue" and said it was like an epitaph composed for himself by one who was very old and tired and sorry for things. But he left off wanting any tombstone long ago and by his will directed that his body should be cremated and the ashes not preserved. Yet I believe he would not have disapproved of my quoting here those lines which, thinking of himself, he wrote for Mr Higgs to copy in "Erewhon Revisited":—

I FALL ASLEEP IN THE FULL AND CERTAIN HOPE
 THAT MY SLUMBER SHALL NOT BE BROKEN;
 AND THAT THOUGH I BE ALL-FORGETTING,
 YET SHALL I NOT BE ALL-FORGOTTEN,
 BUT CONTINUE THAT LIFE IN THE THOUGHTS AND DEEDS
 OF THOSE I LOVED,
 INTO WHICH, WHILE THE POWER TO STRIVE WAS YET VOUCHSAFED ME,
 I FONDLY strove TO ENTER.

HENRY FESTING JONES.

REV ANDREW HALLIDAY DOUGLAS M.A.

Professor Halliday Douglas, who died somewhat unexpectedly in Edinburgh on the 15th of June last was for some years a well known personality in Cambridge. He was born in Edinburgh 6 February 1864, and was the son of Dr Andrew Halliday Douglas, a former President of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. His mother was a daughter of Mr Kenneth McKinnon. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and the University of Edinburgh. As a student he attained considerable distinction in 'a good year' and was first English medallist in 1883; in the succeeding year he was medallist in the Advanced Metaphysics class. About this time he came under the influence of the late Henry Drummond, and like many of his contemporaries was carried away by the fervour of the religious movement among Scotch students associated with the name of Henry Drummond.

He became a missionary among young men and was an effective worker in connexion with Henry Drummond's Holiday Mission. He proceeded to New College, Edinburgh, for his theological training, completing his student career by being elected to the First Cunningham Fellowship.

After being licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in the Free Church of Scotland, he acted as assistant to the late Dr Alexander Macleod at Birkenhead; he then had for six months full charge of Benfield Church, Glasgow, and afterwards assisted Dr Whyte at St George's Church, Edinburgh. In 1890 he was ordained Minister of the Free Church Congregation at Huntley, Aberdeenshire. In 1893 he came to Cambridge as the first Minister of the newly opened St Columba's Presbyterian Church in Downing Street, the induction service taking place on 10 March 1893. He joined St John's 9 October 1893 and obtained the B.A. degree in 1898 as an Advanced Student with a certificate of research for a dissertation on *The Psychology of Pomponatius*. In this he gave a lucid critical statement of the views of Pomponatius and traced the transmission of the root ideas of the Aristotelian philosophy into Scholasticism and the modification these ideas underwent in the labours of the representative Scholastic writers. This dissertation, in accordance with the regulations, was deposited in the University Library. In due course he proceeded to the M.A. degree in 1901. In 1899 the Theological College of the Presbyterian Church of England was transferred from London to Cambridge; to this foundation—Westminster College—Mr Douglas rendered valuable service as a member of the Council, and after its opening in 1899 published a history of the institution. He was Chaplain to the Mayor of Cambridge (Mr Tillyard) in 1899-1900, and was a Governor of the Perse School for Girls.

In 1901 he was a candidate for the Chair of Church History in New College, Edinburgh. His candidature received influential support, not only from Scotch theologians, but also from his friends in Cambridge. It is interesting to note that among those of his Cambridge friends who bore testimony to his sympathies, attainments and character were not only his colleagues at Westminster College, but also Dr Ryle, Bishop of Exeter; Dr Butler, Master of Trinity; Dr Moule, Bishop of Durham; Prof H. M. Gwatkin, and others.

In this candidature he was not successful, but later in that

year he was appointed to the Professorship of Apologetics in Knox College, Toronto, one of the most important theological Colleges in Canada. He conducted his classes there during the Session 1901-2 with conspicuous success. He returned to England in the spring, and was in Cambridge during the months of April and May, intending to return to Canada in the autumn. He died in Edinburgh rather suddenly after an operation.

Professor Halliday Douglas married a daughter of Mr William M'Naughton Love of London. Mrs Douglas is left with one child, a little daughter. His brother Mr Charles Mackinnon Douglas is M.P. for the N.W. Division of Lanarkshire.

EDWARD JOHN CHALMERS MORTON M.A.

Mr E. J. C. Morton, M.P. for Devonport, died 3 October at Amberley in Gloucestershire after a lingering illness. Mr Morton was the only son of Mr John Chalmers Morton, an active journalist and politician; he was born at West Mousley in Gloucestershire in 1856. He claimed to have Scotch blood in his veins and to be a descendant of Leslie, who commanded the troops at Dunbar; while his father's uncle was a nephew of Dr Thomas Chalmers, the famous theologian, who was practically the founder of the Free Church of Scotland.

Mr Morton entered St John's in 1876 from Harrow School. He was admitted a Foundation Scholar 14 June 1879 and took his degree as first Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1880. While an undergraduate he was a prominent speaker and became President of the Union. He was admitted a student of the Inner Temple 18 April 1880 and was called to the Bar 29 April 1885, but never practised.

After leaving the University he engaged to a certain extent in journalism, and he was an able and successful University Extension Lecturer. He usually took Astronomy as his subject; in this he was well informed, and, in spite of all the distractions of an active political career, kept his knowledge abreast of the latest developments of the subject. He had great powers of oral exposition and was able thoroughly to interest his hearers in the Science. It was also whispered that in spite of the abstract nature of the subject he managed by deft allusion to play the part of an apostle of science and politics simultaneously, suggesting rather than stating that the stars in their courses

were fighting the battles of the Liberal Party. He had made a special study of the history of the House of Commons and one of the most popular of his lectures was one treating of the quaint and picturesque phrases, customs, traditions and survivals that connect the Westminster of to-day with the dawn of constitutional history. Always an effective speaker he was perhaps more at home on the platform addressing a sympathetic audience than on the floor of the House of Commons, in the rough and tumble of debate with more dexterous combatants than himself.

From the time he left College to the end of his life he was always in the full stream of political controversy. He was a member of Mr. Albert Gray's committee of twelve formed to combat 'Jingoism' before the General Election of 1880. He travelled a great deal in Ireland and was a convinced Home Ruler before Mr Gladstone took up that cause, and he remained so to the end, even when at times the creed found little favour with his friends.

When the Home Rule split took place in the Liberal Party, Mr Morton originated, and acted as Secretary to, the Home Rule Union, a body which played a large part in the controversies of the day, and in a few years he had established a reputation as one of the most useful party speakers in the United Kingdom.

In 1892 Mr Morton entered Parliament as M.P. for Devonport. Almost at once he gained for himself a prominent place in the House of Commons, by a speech on the Second Reading of the Home Rule Bill. The speech had its defects in the eye of the critic; it had a good deal of the exaggerated style of the platform, but it revealed the remarkable capacity and knowledge of the man, and was well received by the House. The occasion is thus described by an eye-witness: "Mr Morton was then 36. It was a day for rising young men, and the new member for Devonport, in his maiden speech on the Home Rule Bill, made what was generally admitted to be the finest contribution from the Radical side to the opening debate. I well remember the occasion. The veteran Premier, though the hour was late in the afternoon and the calls of dinner had taken most of the Ministers and ex-Ministers out of the House, paid the newcomer the great compliment of remaining in his seat and listening attentively to the speech throughout. Mr Morton spoke from the floor, rising from the front bench below the

gangway at the place beloved of Mr Labouchere. The speech was, if anything, unduly long, but its manner was excellent. Mr Gladstone's hearing was then failing, but he moved up along the Treasury Bench to the corner seat, sitting in characteristic attitude, with his hand to his ear to catch every word, and, as the speech closed, stretched forward and warmly shook the young orator by the hand, at the same time complimenting him upon his performance. It was a signal mark of approval, for which there are few, if any, precedents, and the pleased Radicals cordially cheered, while the Irish Nationalists, from their old places across the floor, which they still retained, indulged in noisier demonstrations."

Perhaps Mr Morton never recaptured the first careless rapture of that speech, and never quite fulfilled the promise which his friends thought they saw in it. A sneering allusion to Mr Chamberlain was not forgotten by that doughty fighter. Many months afterwards he caught the Member for Devonport in one of those errors of fact, the result of careless preparation, which pass unnoticed on the platform, and administered a tremendous castigation, which created quite a scene at the time.

The misfortunes of the Gladstonian Party had their effect also on Mr Morton's career, and while he was at one time looked on as one of the rising lieutenants of his side his chance never really came. Like all mankind he had his limitations, he was more of a politician than a statesman. Owing perhaps to his training he held his own views so strongly and fervently that as a rule he was almost incapable of understanding how anyone could honestly differ from him on a political subject.

He was in great request as a speaker at by-elections. Fervent, ready, and eloquent, with a fine voice and an earnest manner, he rose on occasion to considerable heights of eloquence. It is, we believe, a fact that some years ago at a Trades' Union Conference held in the North of England, it was resolved that no one not a member of a Union should address the Congress, except Mr Bradlaugh and Mr Morton.

He worked hard for his party; dockyard constituencies are notoriously exacting and fickle, and though Mr Morton retained his seat at Devonport to the last, it is probable that he overtaxed his energies by unfailingly responding to all calls from his constituents. He had a real care for the efficiency of the Navy,

and though to some his views seemed distorted, it was a distinct advantage to have the criticisms of a man who could express the ultra civilian point of view with the weight which knowledge gives.

Socially Mr Morton was in great request and he had many friends. The party for which he worked so unostentatiously and well will be the poorer for his loss.

JEDEDIAH PRENDERGAST MERRITT.

By the death of Mr J. P. Merritt of Oak Hill, St Catharine's, Ontario, Canada, on 18 November 1900, there was removed a most interesting and unique character, a man whose rare intelligence and simple Christian nature exerted a strong and uplifting influence on the community in which he lived, and on his family in particular. Mr Merritt was the eldest surviving son of the Hon William Hamilton Merritt M.P., and Catharine Rodman Prendergast, only daughter and heiress of Dr Prendergast of Mayville, N.Y., for some time member of the legislature in New York; a man of great erudition, whose library, and fondness for scientific research were justly celebrated in the early years of the nineteenth century.

The Hon William Hamilton Merritt, the only son of Major Thos. Merritt, was a descendant of the sturdy United Empire Loyalists, that noble band of men and women who forfeited the comforts and prosperity of their homes in the United States, after the Revolutionary War, rather than submit to a form of government of which they disapproved. He was the well-known pioneer of the most important part of the peninsula of western Canada, and the originator and principal actor in obtaining the completion of the Welland and St Lawrence canals, now connecting the upper lakes with the Atlantic Ocean.

The subject of this sketch was born at St Catharine's 1 June 1820, and the whole of his life was devoted to the material and aesthetical occupations which make history for the western hemisphere. His early education was received from tutors and masters in St Catharine's and Toronto, and on 10 March 1842 he entered St John's as a Pensioner, with the intention of studying for Holy Orders, but his eyesight giving out he was never ordained. He resided in St John's in 1842, 3, 4; his name was removed from the College boards 14 July

1846 without graduating. After an extended tour on the continent he returned to Canada and devoted himself to assimilating the requirements of the newer western society with English and Continental conditions, chiefly as it is associated with scholastic and political economy. His father, by the force of daily events, was engaged in promoting public important Canadian interests, whether included in commercial, political, or educational enterprises; and his son, being well qualified by natural and acquired attainments, gave these enterprises the advantage of his presence both at the desk and by his advice in the halls of the legislature. In 1860 he was appointed by a vote of Parliament to a position now known as Archivist. He collected the ten thousand folio pages of historical matter as put upon record by the lives of pioneers in Canada prior and subsequent to the Revolutionary War. Whether, accordingly, information of large or small moment to families of the United Empire class or its government, or to families generally of Canada or the United States be required, it is derivable through the labors of the gentleman whose name is before us. Such a task as this brought into requisition various talents and an unceasing industry for a number of years, and so profitable was his report that Parliament renewed an engagement with him. The qualities of patriotism and generosity characterised his proceedings, for he not only gave his assistant the appropriation made for the purpose, but without opposition he permitted the adoption of a title which directs a searcher after knowledge, formulated under his guidance, to go to the "Coventry Documents." On 1 May 1845 he was appointed postmaster at St Catharine's, an office which he retained for a period of eighteen years. Mr Merritt distinguished himself both in poetry and prose. At an early age a taste for literature and science distinctly spoke out. And subsequently his poetical genius shone out in many effusions relating to his own and other countries. A poem written as a memento of the visit of the Duke of Kent to Canada received a distinguished acknowledgement from the Prince of Wales, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and the Earl of St Germans.

The public journals of the day, for many years past, evidenced by their columns that Mr Merritt's study and influence upon subjects of administrative policy and scientific economy have given to the public both instruction and benefit.

But the most important and longest work undertaken by Mr Merritt was a "Biography of the Hon William Hamilton Merritt," published in 1875, being valuable chiefly as a record of the public works and Parliamentary debates during the earliest years of Canada's political life. An ingenious historical chart published by Mr Merritt met with the approval of the British North American Historical Society, and commendation from the Prince of Wales, who sent him an appropriate medal. When decimal currency was introduced into Canada in 1870, Mr Merritt brought before the legislature a system of weights and measures known as the "metric." The government voted in its favour 50,000 dollars, which, however, it saw fit to withdraw at the next session of Parliament.

Mr Merritt's life was an unceasing application of advantages derivable from a patrimony for the promotion of plans equal to the dignity and character of Canada; and his family promise to wear his mantle. He married on the 17 August 1864 Emily Alexandrina, the eldest daughter of the late George Prescott, for many years Secretary and Treasurer of the Welland Canal, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. The eldest son, William Hamilton Merritt M.D., L.R.C.P., and S. Edin., is a Surgeon of more than local repute and Major of the 7th Field Battery.

C. W. M.



THE JOHNIAN DINNER, 1902.

In our May Term number (*Eagle* xxiii, 377) we mentioned the institution of a dinner to members of the College on the Boards.

The first of these dinners was held on Thursday, June 19th. Invitations were sent out to three groups of Johnians: (i) a group consisting of those who took the B.A. degree in 1851 and earlier; (ii) a group consisting of those who took the B.A. degree in the years 1869 to 1872 inclusive; (iii) a group consisting of those who took the B.A. degree in the years 1883 to 1887 inclusive. The gathering was a very pleasant one. Many who were unable to attend on this occasion expressed a hope that they might have another opportunity of being present.

The Senior Bursar requests us to remind Members of the College of the importance of notifying to him any change of address. All possible care is taken to make the College Address Book an accurate record, but with something like one thousand names on the boards the task is not an easy one. On this occasion several invitations were returned by the Post Office.

The following is a list of those present at the dinner, with the date of the B.A. degree. The names with an asterisk are those resident in the University.

The Master
The President
Mr E. Ackroyd, B.A., 1883
Dr E. C. Andrews, 1884
Mr J. B. Anstice, 1850
Dr H. Bailey, 1839
*Dr H. F. Baker, 1887

Mr F. G. Holmes 1851
Mr T. F. Howell, B.A., 1887
Mr H. Howlett, 1869
Viscount Inaba, 1892
Mr G. Jones, 1886
Mr J. Kerr, 1884
Mr P. Lake, 1887

- Dr H. F. Banham, 1869
 Mr H. T. E. Barlow, 1885
 Mr R. Barry, 1848
 *Mr W. Bateson, 1883
 Mr S. F. Bishop, 1871
 *Mr F. F. Blackman, 1891
 Mr C. Breerton, 1886
 Mr H. H. Brindley, 1887
 Mr T. G. Carver, 1871
 Mr J. S. ff. Chamberlain, 1869
 Mr J. B. Charlesworth, 1843
 Mr J. R. Charlesworth, 1847
 Mr J. M. Clarke, 1846
 Mr P. Clementi-Smith, 1871
 Mr R. W. Close, 1870
 Mr H. F. J. Coape-Arnold, 1872
 Mr J. Collin, 1887
 Mr J. E. Cooper, 1846
 Sir Algernon Coote, 1872
 *Mr W. A. Cox, 1867
 Mr. R. D. Cumberland-Jones, 1886
 Mr T. Dallington, 1886
 Mr G. D. Day, 1883
 Mr H. C. Dodson, 1884
 Mr C. B. Drake, 1869
 Mr C. E. Drew, 1870
 Dr. J. H. Drysdale, 1884
 *Mr F. Dyson, 1877
 Mr. L. H. Edmunds, K.C., 1883
 Mr H. J. Elsee, 1885
 *Mr T. R. Glover, 1891
 Rt Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, M.P., 1857
 *Mr C. E. Graves, 1862
 Mr C. H. Griffith, 1870
 Mr G. H. Hallam, 1869
 Mr F. Hammond, 1883
 Mr J. T. Hathornthwaite, 1870
 Mr F. W. Hill, 1886
 *Professor A. Macalister, 1883
 *Dr D. MacAlister, 1877
 Mr A. Mackintosh, 1883
 Mr J. A. Macmeikan, 1871
 Mr F. T. Madge, 1872
 Mr H. M. Mansfield, 1869
 Mr J. B. Marsh, 1884
 Mr G. A. Marshall, 1871
 *Professor J. E. B. Mayor, 1848
 Mr E. F. Miller, 1871
 Mr W. J. Morrison, 1886
 Mr F. L. Muirhead, 1883
 Mr. J. Oliver, 1872
 Mr J. A. Percival, 1869
 Mr E. J. Rapsion, 1884
 Mr C. T. Y. Robson, 1884
 *Mr C. B. Rootham, 1897
 Mr W. N. Roseveare, 1885
 Mr J. S. Salman, 1869
 *Dr J. E. Sandys, 1867
 *Mr R. F. Scott, 1875
 *Mr E. E. Sikes, 1889
 Mr A. C. Seward, 1886
 *Dr L. E. Shore, 1885
 Mr A. Shears, 1851
 Mr E. H. Shears, 1872
 Mr W. H. H. Steer, 1885
 *Mr A. J. Stevens, 1867
 Mr. T. Stone, 1884
 Mr G. F. Stout, 1883
 *Mr J. R. Tanner, 1883
 Mr P. E. Tooth, 1887
 Dr G. S. Turpin, 1887
 Mr R. K. Vinter, 1869
 Mr J. Watkins, 1869
 Mr F. W. Whale, 1849



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term 1902.

In September last the Rev Canon Henry Lowther Clarke (B.A. 1874), Vicar of Huddersfield, was elected Bishop of Melbourne as successor to Dr F. F. Goe. *The Times* of September 15 in announcing the appointment has the following note:

“The Rev Henry Lowther Clarke is a son of the late Rev W. Clarke, of Firbank, Westmorland, and was educated at Sedbergh School. Like many of its ablest pupils he passed to St John’s College, Cambridge, of which he was Scholar, and he graduated as Seventh Wrangler in 1874. He was ordained Deacon and Priest by the Archbishop of York (Dr Thomson) and was licensed to the curacy of St John’s, Hull. In 1876 the Archbishop nominated him to the vicarage of Hedon, and in 1883 he became for a short time Assistant Master at St Peter’s School, York. In 1884 the Dean and Chapter appointed him to the vicarage of St Martin, Coney Street, York. He made a considerable mark as Vicar of Dewsbury—a post which Bishop Walsham How conferred on him in 1890, and only a few months ago became Vicar of Huddersfield. He has been an Honorary Canon of Wakefield Cathedral since 1893, and is Proctor in Convocation for the clergy of the Huddersfield Archdeaconry.

“There is no doubt that the electors have made a good choice. Canon Lowther Clarke is a Moderate Churchman. The late Bishop Perry, if he had been alive to take his wonted part in the selection of the Melbourne Bishop, would perhaps have worked for a more decidedly Evangelical nomination, and the new Bishop is nearer in Churchmanship to Bishop Moorhouse than to Bishop Goe. But he takes a keen interest in education, having been for some years a member of the examining board of training colleges, and this will stand him in good stead as an Australian Bishop.

“Yesterday morning, after the ordinary service at St Peter’s Church, Huddersfield, Canon Lowther Clarke announced that he had been offered the Bishopric and had consulted with trusted friends. He sent on Saturday his final answer that he would go, and he asked the congregation to believe that only

the sense of obedience had led him to that conclusion. In laying aside the work of the parish priest and taking that of a ruler in the Church he hoped to carry with him memories of twenty-five long years which might help him in his future diocese to be sympathetic with the clergy. He would never forget the confidence and kindness of his Huddersfield friends."

The Public Orator spoke as follows on October 23, in presenting the Bishop designate of Melbourne, for the complete degree of Doctor in Divinity *honoris causa* :

"Unum ex alumnis nostris, episcopum Melburnensem nuper designatum, non sine gaudio hodie et salvere et valere iubemus. Scholae Sedbergensis ex umbraculis egressus, Divi Ioannis in Collegio disciplina mathematica excultus in comitatu Eboracensi plus quam quinque et viginti per annos in laboribus sacris spectatus, munera sibi credita omnia, summa cum fide, summa cum dignitate, obivit. In provinciam autem rovam trans oceanum propediem profecturus, habebit ante oculos Collegii sui alumni insignis, episcopi olim Melburnensis, nunc Mancuniensis, exemplar. Viri talis, intervallo quodam interposito, successor constitutus, et provinciae tantae regendae destinatus, praeceptorum academicorum ambagibus longis hodie non indiget. Etenim, ut Senecae verbis utar, 'longum iter est per praecepta, breve et efficax per exempla.'"

We take the following account of the Bishop's Consecration from *The Times* of November 3 :

"On Saturday, All Saints' Day, the Rev Henry Lowther Clarke, Vicar of Huddersfield and Hon Canon of Wakefield Cathedral, was consecrated Bishop of Melbourne, in succession to Bishop Goe, the ceremony taking place in St Paul's Cathedral. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who arrived shortly before 10 o'clock, attended by four of his chaplains—Dr Wace, the Rev J. A. Reeve, the Rev Arthur Carr, and the Rev W. J. Conybeare—was received at the West Door by the Dean and other members of the Cathedral clergy. The assistant Bishops were the Bishops of Rochester, Bath and Wells, Manchester, Wakefield, and Brisbane, and Bishops Montgomery and Goe. After the opening part of the ceremony had been concluded, in the South-West Chapel, a procession was formed consisting of the choristers and gentlemen of the choir, Minor Canon Gilbertson, Minor Canon Tapsfield, Prebendary Ingram, the Preacher, the Bishop Designate, the Assistant Bishops, Canon H. S. Holland, the Archdeacon of London, the Dean, the Apparitor-General (Sir John Hanham), the Secretary (Mr Hugh Lee), and the Primate. As the procession passed up the nave to the choir the hymn 'O Heavenly Jerusalem' was sung. The Bishop of Bath and Wells read the Epistle, the Gospel was read by the Bishop of Manchester, and the Sermon—which was based on Hebrews xiii., 8, 'Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and to-day,

and for ever'—was preached by the Archdeacon of Manchester (the Venerable J. M. Wilson). After the Sermon the Anthem 'The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them' (Goss) was sung while the Bishop Designate was putting on his rochet. Dr Clarke was presented by the Bishops of Manchester and Wakefield. The King's mandate for the Consecration was produced and read by Mr Lee, and the oath of canonical obedience was afterwards administered. The Archbishop of Canterbury put the questions of examination, and the Bishop Designate retired and assumed the rest of the episcopal habit, the choir during his absence singing the Anthem 'For He shall give His angels charge over thee' (Mendelssohn). On his return Dr Clarke again knelt on the step in front of the Primate's chair, and the *Veni Creator* was sung over him, this being followed by the laying on of hands. After the service the procession returned in the reverse order, the Archbishop of Canterbury having the Bishop of Melbourne on his right hand."

Lord Windsor (B.A. 1878) has been appointed First Commissioner of Works in the reconstituted Ministry of Mr A. J. Balfour. Lord Windsor held the office of Paymaster General from 1891 to 1892. He is Lord-lieutenant of Glamorganshire and Hon. Colonel of the Worcestershire and Glamorganshire Yeomanry. In 1895 he was Mayor of Cardiff, and has for some years been a trustee of the National Gallery. He is president of the South African Association. A London newspaper commenting on his appointment concludes as follows: "Nor would it be possible to have picked out a better First Commissioner of Works than Lord Windsor. Few, if any, members of the House of Lords have more fully acted on the principle that 'noblesse oblige' than he has. Quietly, even shyly, he has from early manhood striven, and striven with success, to follow the path pointed out by duty. Whether as landlord, or as social reformer, or as watchful guardian of British interests in South Africa, he has acquired honour without ostentation, and distinction without courting it."

On the 22nd August 1902 the King was pleased to appoint Rear Admiral William Hawkesworth Fawkes (formerly Fellow Commoner of the College) to be a Companion of the Royal Victorian Order.

Dr D. MacAlister, Senior Tutor, has received from the Lord President of the Privy Council, the Duke of Devonshire, a letter of thanks for his services as the representative of the British Government at the International Conference on dangerous drugs, held in Brussels in September.

In October last the King was pleased to approve of the appointment of Sir William Lee-Warner K.C.S.I. to be a member of the Council of India. Sir William Lee-Warner

(B.A. 1869) is a former Scholar of the College and an ex-Editor of *The Eagle*. He was appointed to the Bombay Civil Service after the examination of 1867. He had a distinguished and varied career in India, he was sometime Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, Acting Director of Public Instruction, Secretary to the Commission on Public Education, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, an additional member of the Viceroy's Council, and Agent or Resident in various Native States. He retired from the Civil Service in 1895 to take up the duties of Secretary in the political and secret department of the India Office in London. He is the author of *The Protected Princes of India*, and other works.

The Rev Prof John E. B. Mayor (B.A. 1848) and Prof A. Marshall (B.A. 1865) are named in the charter of the new British Academy as among its first Fellows. Prof Mayor is a member of the Council of the Academy.

On the occasion of the Bodleian Tercentenary at Oxford on October 9, the degree of D.C.L. was conferred on the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (LL.D. 1887), G.C.M.G., Chancellor of McGill University, Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, and High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada.

At a meeting of the Bradford City Council, held on September 9, it was decided to confer the freedom of the City upon Sir Francis S. Powell, M.P. (B.A. 1850). The presentation took place on October 24.

On 22 March 1902 a Civil List Pension of £100 per annum was granted to Dr A. Jessopp (B.A. 1848), "In recognition of his services to Archæology and Literature."

Mr Philip Baylis (B.A. 1872), of Whitmead Park, Coleford, has been elected Prime Warden of the Worshipful Company of Blacksmiths for the ensuing year.

At a quarterly court of the Worshipful Company of Glovers held on October 22, Sir Ernest Clarke (M.A. 1894) was elected a Warden for the ensuing year.

At the annual Fellowship Election on November 3 Mr John Henry Arthur Hart (B.A. 1898) was elected a Fellow of the College. Mr Hart was placed in the first class of the Classical Tripos, Part I, 1898, and in the first Class of the Theological Tripos, Part II, 1900. He was elected Allen, University, Student in 1901. Mr Hart submitted a dissertation intitled: *Studies in the History and Textual Criticism of Ecclesiasticus*.

Two other Fellows have been elected under the provision of Statute 24 of the College Statutes, the Fellowships being tenable during residence for a period of three years.

(a) On June 6, Mr G. B. Mathews (B.A. 1884), formerly Professor of Mathematics in the University College of North Wales, Bangor.

(b) On November 3, Mr W. H. R. Rivers (M.A. 1898, M.D. London), University Lecturer in Physiological and Experimental Psychology.

On October 10th the Council of the College elected the Hon. Charles Algernon Parsons (B.A. 1877) to be an Honorary Fellow of the College. Mr Parsons was eleventh wrangler in his year. He is well known in the scientific world for his improvements in the steam turbine. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1898.

Mr R. Horton Smith, K.C., (B.A. 1856) has been elected Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn; he enters on the duties of his office on 11 January 1903.

Mr Ernest Carpmael, K.C. (B.A. 1867) and Mr T. W. Brogden (B.A. 1867) were elected Benchers of the Middle Temple on November 21st.

Mr A. R. Pennington (B.A. 1893) Barrister at Law, who has been a Police Magistrate in Lagos, has been appointed to a Judgeship in the Gold Coast Colony.

The Rev Prebendary H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878), Gresham Lecturer in Divinity and Rector of Chelsea, delivered a course of Lectures on Religious Thought in the 19th century during the month of November. The subjects of the several lectures were as follows: 1. William Makepeace Thackeray and his teaching; 2. The Life and Genius of Charles Dickens; 3. Dickens as a Prophet of his time; 4. George Eliot and her Philosophy of Life.

A course of lectures on "The Wisdom of Egypt in Greek Tradition" was delivered by Mr G. R. S. Mead (B.A. 1884) during November and December in the Lecture Room of the Theosophical Society. The subjects of the several lectures were as follows: November 11, The Mind's Initiation; November 18, The Cup the Gnostic drinks of; November 25, The Son of God; December 2, The Key of the Candidate.

The Royal Society has awarded the Rumford Medal for 1902 to the Hon Charles Algernon Parsons (B.A. 1877), Honorary Fellow of the College, "for his success in the application of the steam turbine to industrial purposes and for its recent extension to navigation."

The De Morgan medal of the London Mathematical Society for 1902 has been awarded to Professor A. G. Greenhill (B.A. 1870).

The Council of the Royal Society for 1903 includes the following members of the College: *Secretary* Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880); members of the Council: Mr W. Bateson (B.A. 1883); Sir John Gorst, M.P. (B.A. 1857); Prof G. D. Liveing (B.A. 1850); Prof A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885).

At the annual general meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society held on Monday 27 October the following members of the College were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing Session: *President*, Dr H. F. Baker (B.A. 1887); *Vice-Presidents*, Prof A. Macalister (M.A. 1883) and Mr A. C. Seward (B.A. 1886; new members of the Council, Mr J. E. Marr (B.A. 1879), Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880).

At the annual general meeting of the London Mathematical Society held on Thursday November 13, the following members of the College were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr R. Tucker (B.A. 1885), Dr H. F. Baker (B.A. 1887); *Treasurer*, Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880); *Secretary*, Prof A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885); Member of the Council, Mr A. G. Greenhill (B.A. 1870).

The following members of the College are among the officers of the Royal Asiatic Society for the current year: Vice-President—Sir W. Lee Warner, K.C.S.I.; Member of the Council, Mr E. J. Rapson.

Mr H. S. Foxwell (B.A. 1871) was in June last appointed Teacher of Banking and Currency in the University of London.

Mr S. L. Hart (B.A. 1881), formerly Fellow of the College, is now Principal of the Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College. Mr Hart is really the Founder of this new institution, intended to give young China the opportunity of acquiring Western knowledge.

Mr F. J. Moss (B.A. 1886) has been appointed Headmaster of the District School, Bareilly, India.

Mr. J. Percival (B.A. 1887), Vice-Principal of the Wye Agricultural College, Kent, has been appointed Lecturer in Agriculture at the University College, Reading.

Mr R. R. Cummings (B.A. 1893) has been appointed Naval Instructor on board H.M.S. *Ariadne*, for service on the North American Station.

The Rev J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893) has been appointed to the Chair of History in the University of Birmingham, tenable for three years.

Mr H. H. Davies (B.A. 1894) has been appointed Principal of the Colvin School, Lucknow.

The President of the Board of Education has appointed Mr H. T. Holmes (B.A. 1896), Chemistry Master at Merchant Taylors' School, to be a Junior Inspector.

Mr W. A. Houston (B.A. 1896), Fellow of the College and Lecturer in Mathematics at University College, Liverpool, has been appointed an Inspector under the Ministry of Education in Egypt.

Mr R. W. H. T. Hudson (B.A. 1898), Fellow of the College, has been appointed Lecturer in Mathematics at University College, Liverpool.

Mr J. H. Beith (B.A. 1898) has been appointed a Master at Durham Grammar School.

Mr D. R. Harris (B.A. 1898), who has been Assistant Master in Mathematics and Lecturer on Education at Aberystwith University College, was in July last appointed by the Technical Education Board of the London County Council to be Normal Master at the London Day Training College, in connexion with the University of London.

The Rev W. L. Walter (B.A. 1898), Curate of Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire, was in July last appointed Tutor and Chaplain of St Aidan's College, Birkenhead.

Ds L. Lewton Brain (B.A. 1899) has been appointed Mycologist and Lecturer in Agriculture to the Imperial Department of Agriculture in the West Indies in succession to Ds A. Howard (B.A. 1899).

Ds J. H. Towle (B.A. 1900), one of our Editors, has been appointed to a Professorship in Aligarh College, United Provinces, India.

Ds J. C. Crocker (B.A. 1901) has been appointed Demonstrator of Chemistry at the South Western Polytechnic, Chelsea.

Ds R. P. Gregory (B.A. 1901) has been appointed an additional University Demonstrator in Botany for five years from Michaelmas 1902.

Ds B. P. Waller (B.A. 1901) has been appointed to a Mastership at Felsted School.

Ds B. E. Mitchell (B.A. 1902) has been appointed a Science Master at the Perse School, Cambridge.

Ds A. M. C. Nicholl (B.A. 1902), late Choral Scholar, has been appointed to a Science Mastership at Abingdon School.

Ds B. F. Woods (B.A. 1902) has been appointed to a Mastership at Giggleswick School.

J. M. Gaskell has been appointed to a Mastership at Dunstable School.

The following members of the College have been appointed Examiners in the University of London: Mr G. B. Mathews F.R.S. (B.A. 1884) in Mathematics; Mr G. S. Turpin (B.A. 1887) in Chemistry; Mr V. H. Blackman (B.A. 1895) in Botany; and Mr W. C. Summers (B.A. 1892) in Latin.

Sir F. S. Powell (B.A. 1850) was in June last elected a member of the Council of Selwyn College, Cambridge.

The "Electoral Roll" of the University for the year 1902-3 contains 626 names; of these 78 are members of St John's.

The Burleigh Preachers for the College this year were: At Stamford, the Rev G. C. Allen (B.A. 1878), Headmaster of Cranleigh School; and at Hatfield, the Rev F. Dyson (B.A. 1877), Junior Dean.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by The Master, October 12; The Bishop of Sheffield, October 26; Dr Watson, November 9; and by Mr W. S. Kelley of the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, November 23.

From the annual report for the Session 1901-2 of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate we learn that Mr P. Lake (B.A. 1887) lectured in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms at the Technical and University Extension College, Colchester, on *Chemistry*. Mr G. C. Moore Smith (B.A. 1881) lectured at University College, Sheffield, in the Michaelmas Term on *Shakespeare and Milton*, and in the Lent Term on *Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Tennyson*. The Rev J. H. B. Masterman, (B.A. 1893) lectured at Southport in the Michaelmas Term on *Tennyson and Browning*, and on the same subject at Shrewsbury in the Lent Term; at Market Drayton and Shrewsbury in the Lent Term on *Social Teachers on the Victorian Era*; he also gave a short course of Lectures at Ludlow in the Lent Term on *Makers of Europe*; and at Leicester in the Michaelmas Term on *Wordsworth, Carlyle, and Browning—Three prophets of the Romantic Revival*. Mr A. Hamilton Thompson (B.A. 1895) lectured at Southport in the Lent Term on the *History of the English Novel*; at Colchester, Hastings, Worthing, Earls Colne, and Swaffham in the Michaelmas Term, on *Shakespeare*; at Yarmouth in the Michaelmas Term, and at Sunderland in the Lent Term on the *History of the English Novel in the 19th century*, and at Newcastle in the Lent Term on *Four English Novels*; in the Michaelmas Term at Lowestoft on *Victorian Poets and Novelists*, and at Hull and Middlesborough in the Lent Term on the *History of English Architecture*. Mr J. H. Vincent (B.A. 1899) lectured at Newcastle and Sunderland in the Lent Term

on *Photography and its relation to the Science of Light*. The late Mr E. J. C. Morton (B.A. 1880) gave a short course of lectures at Margate in the Michaelmas Term on *Formal Astronomy*.

In the recent Civil Service Open Competition for 1902 the following scholars of the College obtained the third, fourth, and nineteenth places respectively. All have chosen posts in the Home Civil Service:

Ds L. D. Wakely (B.A. 1901), India Office. Ds P. J. G. Rose (B.A. 1901) Scottish Office. Ds A. R. Kidner (B.A. 1901), Post Office. Mr Wakely, who was first of the Cambridge and third of the whole number of candidates, obtained the highest aggregate number of marks in Natural Science; and he was also first in four subjects: Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, and English Law. Mr Rose was second in Mathematics, first in Physics, and first in Geology. There were twenty-one Cambridge men in the list of those obtaining appointments.

In the final examination of the candidates selected in 1901 for the Civil Service of India Mr A. C. A. Latif (B.A. 1901) is placed first; Mr R. Casson (B.A. 1900) is thirty-second, and Mr P. B. Haigh (B.A. 1900) is thirty-fifth. The total number of candidates is forty-four.

Ds W. M. Royds (B.A. 1900) has obtained a Student Interpretership in the Consular Service, and has been appointed to Japan.

Ds F. W. Marris (B.A. 1902) has received an appointment in the Postmaster-General's Office in Capetown.

Mr W. A. Marr, I.C.S., who has been officiating as Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, has been appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector at Midnapore, Bengal.

Mr W. N. Maw (B.A. 1891), I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Damoh, has been transferred to the Chandha District, Central Provinces, India.

Mr F. X. D'Souza (B.A. 1893), I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandeish, Bombay.

Mr W. Gaskell (B.A. 1895) I.C.S., united provinces of Agra and Oudh, has been transferred from Azamgarh to Garwhal.

Mr C. W. Tudor-Owen (formerly an Exhibitioner of the College, afterwards of Trinity Hall), I.C.S., was in July last appointed Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar.

Ds A. C. A. Latif (B.A. 1901) was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn on 11 June 1902. The Barstow Law Scholarship at Gray's Inn was awarded to Mr Latif at the same time.

The following members of the College were called to the Bar on the 17th November 1902; at Lincoln's Inn, M. H. Visram (B.A. 1898); at the Inner Temple, J. H. B. Fletcher (B.A. 1902); at the Middle Temple, O. E. L. Sharples (B.A. 1899).

The following members of the College passed the Final Examination of the Incorporated Law Society held in June last, and thereby became entitled to be admitted Solicitors of the Supreme Court: A. W. J. Groos (B.A. 1899), J. L. Moore (B.A. 1899). A.W. Lymbery (B.A. 1900) passed in the first class of the Intermediate Examination held at the same time.

The second active service company of the Westmorland Rifle Battalion of the Border Regiment returned to Carlisle on Thursday, June 19th. Lieutenants A. C. Scoular (B.A. 1896) and G. H. Shepley (B.A. 1900) have been the two subalterns. Mr Scoular had a great reception at St Helen's Colliery from the officials and staff.

We understand that Mr G. W. Williams, late scholar of the College and sometime a Lieutenant in the 43rd company of Imperial Yeomanry, has obtained a scientific appointment in connection with the mining operations on the Rand.

Mr G. Burnside Buchanan (B.A. 1890), M.B., C.M., F.F.P.S.G., was in June last appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Western Infirmary, Glasgow.

Mr Norman G. Bennett (B.A. 1891), M.B., B.C., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.D.S., Eng., has been appointed Assistant Dental Surgeon to St George's Hospital.

Mr F. A. Rose (B.A. 1895) has been appointed Junior Demonstrator in Pathology at St Bartholomew's Hospital.

Mr C. H. Reissmann (B.A. 1895), M.B., B.C., has been appointed a public Vaccinator in South Australia.

Mr John Wharton, B.C. (B.A. 1891), has been appointed House Surgeon to the Manchester Eye Hospital.

Ds H. J. Gauvain (B.A. 1902), Foundation Scholar of the College, has been awarded the first Senior Science Scholarship at St Bartholomew's Hospital. He has also been appointed Assistant Demonstrator in Biology at that Hospital.

At a meeting of the College of Physicians of London held on Thursday, July 31st, the following members of the College, having conformed to the by-laws and regulations and passed the required examinations, had licences to practice physic granted to them: G. A. Kempthorne (B.A. 1898), St Thomas',

I. Orton (B.A. 1896), St Bartholomew's. A Diploma in Public Health by the Royal College of Physicians and Royal College of Surgeons was granted to J. A. H. Brincker (B.A. 1895), M.B., B.C., St Mary's and University College.

The following members of the College, having passed the necessary examinations and conformed to the by-laws and regulations, were in August last admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England: G. A. Kempthorne (B.A. 1893), St Thomas'; Loraine Orton (B.A. 1896), St Bartholomew's.

At a meeting of the College of Physicians of London held on Thursday, October 29, a licence to practice physic was granted to H. Bently (B.A. 1897), Guy's Hospital.

Dr J. H. Drysdale (B.A. 1884) has been appointed Medical Registrar to St Bartholomew's Hospital.

Ds H. C. Cameron (B.A. 1901), Scholar of the College, has gained a University Scholarship at Guy's Hospital, London.

T. Stuart, advanced Student of the College, who passed Part II of the Mathematical Tripos in June last, has been elected to a Junior Fellowship in the Royal University of Ireland.

C. C. Carter has been elected to a (Tenor) Choral Studentship.

The Technical Education Board of the London County Council in July last awarded a grant of £20 for three years to A. E. Stansfeld, Foundation Scholar of the College.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Rev Canon Augustus Jessopp (B.A. 1849), Rector of Scarning, Norfolk, and Honorary Fellow of the College, to be one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty,

The Bishop of Llandaff has appointed the Rev John Thomas (B.A. 1868), Vicar of Dyffryn, near Neath, to be Rural Dean of Groneath Upper (Western Division).

The Rev M. F. Hilton (1871 did not graduate), some time Rector of Southwick, Sussex, was in June last presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of Welton, Northants.

The Rev. H. T. Wood (B.A. 1872), Rector of Aldbury near Tring, has been appointed Rural Dean of Berkhamstead.

The Rev T. W. Windley (B.A. 1873), organizing secretary of the S.P.G. for the diocese of Southwell, has been appointed Vicar of All Saints, Nottingham.

The Rev George Hodges (B.A. 1874), Vicar of St James', Bury St Edmunds, has been appointed Archdeacon of Sudbury.

The Rev C. H. Fynes-Clinton (B.A. 1871), Rector of Blandford Forum, Dorset, has been appointed Rural Dean of Blandford.

The Rev T. Russell (B.A. 1881), missionary at Allahabad, has been appointed Rector of Littledean, Gloucestershire.

The Rev T. E. Cleworth (B.A. 1883), Rector of Middleton near Manchester, was in June last appointed an honorary canon of Manchester Cathedral. Canon Cleworth has been offered and declined the Bishopric of Auckland, New Zealand.

The Bishop of Carlisle has conferred an honorary Canonry in his Cathedral upon the Rev H. T. E. Barlow (B.A. 1885), Rector of Lawford, formerly Junior Dean of the College and an Editor of *The Eagle*. Canon Barlow has been an examining chaplain to the Bishop of Carlisle since 1892.

The Rev. W. H. Hornby Steer (B.A. 1885) has been appointed Acting Chaplain to the 3rd Middlesex R.G.A. Volunteers.

The Rev C. H. Salisbury (B.A. 1888), R.N., has been appointed Chaplain and Naval Instructor to H.M.S. *St George*.

The Rev W. J. L. Phillips, (B.A. 1894), R.N., has been appointed Chaplain to the *Sanspareil*.

The London Gazette of 3 October states that the King has appointed the Rev W. H. Ashton (B.A. 1894) to the newly created living of St John, Old Trafford. Mr Ashton has been Curate of Whalley Range since 1898. His new parish has been constituted by incorporating parts of the parishes of St Margaret, Whalley Range; St Matthew, Stratford; and St Hilda, Old Trafford, into a new ecclesiastical district.

The Rev F. W. Walker (B.A. 1894), who has been curate of St John's, Coventry, for the last five years, has been appointed to the curacy of North Petherton, and he is also expected to hold the small country rectory of St Michael Church, both parishes being near Bridgewater, in Somerset.

The Rev M. Mullineux (B.A. 1896), who was for some time with the forces in South Africa as Chaplain, has been appointed Chaplain in H.M. Fleet.

The Rev W. S. Bowdon (B.A. 1899), formerly Choral Student of the College and Curate of Aston Brook near Birmingham since 1900, has been accepted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for the Assyrian Mission.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To be</i>
Cavis-Brown, J	(1878)	V. Shifnal	V. Selsey, near Chichester
Bancks, C. G. W.	(1879)	C. Green Street Green, Dartford	R. Hartley, Kent
Eustace, J. M.	(1869)	Master at Weymouth College	R. Challacombe, Barnstaple
Wiseman, A. R.	(1878)		R. Seale
Ryder, A. C. D.	(1870)	R. Trowbridge	R. Maresfield, Sussex
Marsh, J. B.	(1884)	C. Upton with Chalvey	R. Belchamp St Paul, Essex
Windley, T. W.	(1873)	Sec. S. P. G.	V. All Saints', Nottingham
Bell, E. H.	(1877)	V. All Souls, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell	V. All Saints', South Wimbledon
Nicholl, L. H.	(1887)	C. Ludlow	R. Ribbesford, Bewdley
Ainger, W. H.	(1888)	C. S. Nicholas, Cathedral, Newcastle-on-Tyne	P. C. Prudhoe-on-Tyne
Chester, F. E.	(1884)	C. Ashby-de-la-Zouch	V. Willesley, Leicestershire
Dixon, J.	(1878)	C. St Mary Magdalene, Paddington	V. Willesden
Mowbray, J. R. W.	(1887)	V. Little Hinton, Wilts.	V. St Mathias on the Weir, Bristol
Raby, E. W.	(1884)	C. St Marylebone	R. Jacobstow, Cornwall
Greeves, P.	(1896)	C. Whitby	V. St Sepulchre, Cambridge
Atherton, E. E.	(1886)	C. Bradninch	V. Rockbeare, Devon
Smith, H. G.	(1881)	R. Halewood, Liverpool	V. All Hallows, Allerton
Burland, W.	(1888)	R. Compton Martin, Bristol	R. Langridge
Poynder, A. J.	(1883)	V. St Michael's, Burleigh Street, Strand	R. Whitechapel
Stobart, W. J.	(1864)	V. St Augustine's, Bermondsey	V. Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight
Mackie, E. C.	(1882)	V. Glaisdale	V. Stockton in the Forest
Bowers, J. P. A.	(1877)	Canon of Gloucester	V. Sandhurst, Gloucester
Hartley, E.	(1876)	C. St John's, Isle of Dogs	V. Christ Church, Isle of Dogs
Goodacre, E. E.	(1887)	C. All Saints', Hamer, Rochdale	P. C. St John's, Ather-ton, Manchester

The following were ordained on St Matthew's day, September 17th :

Deacons : By the Bishop of Ely, F. A. Hannam (B.A. 1901) licenced to St Matthew's Cambridge ; C. A. L. Senior (B.A. 1900) licenced to St Mary the Great, Cambridge.

By the Bishop of St David's, Jenkin Evans (B.A. 1902) licenced to Llansadwrn with Llanwrda.

A tablet has been placed in the church of St Mark, Wolverhampton, as a memorial to the late Rev George Everard (B.A. 1851), who was for many years Vicar of the Parish. The inscription is as follows: "To the Glory of God and in affectionate remembrance of the Rev George Everard, M.A., Vicar of this parish 1868-1884, this tablet is erected as a loving tribute by his fellow-helpers in the ministry, T. Oliver, J. Powell, H. H. Dibben, W. T. Milligan. 'For he was a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith, and much people was added to the Lord (Acts xi, 24).'"

St Michael's Church, Compton Martin, near Bristol, was reopened in July last, after a process of repair extending over twelve months. The work was carried out under the personal supervision of the rector, the Rev W. Burland (B.A. 1887), without the intervention of a contractor.

The 'Ely Diocesan Remembrancer' for July—August 1902, has an account of the church of Marston Morteyne, Beds, which is in the gift of the College. There is also a view of the church reproduced from the summer number of 'Country Life.'

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Mendel's principles of heredity, A defence. With a translation of Mendel's original papers on hybridisation*, by W. Bateson, F.R.S. (University Press); *Educational Sloyd, in Theory and Practice*, by G. Sanderson Hodson, M.A.; *The Century Bible: Revelation*, by C. Anderson Scott M.A. (Edinburgh, Jack); *Modern Science and Modern Thought*, by the late S. Laing (6d. edition issued by the Rationalist Press Association) with a biography of the author (Watts); *Mechanics; A text Book of Mechanics and Hydrostatics*, by Herbert Hancock, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.R. Met. Soc., Lecturer on Geometry to the Architectural Association, London (Sampson Low); *The Sabbath, a delight*, by the Rev. W. A. Whitworth, Vicar of All Saints, Margaret Street (S.P.C.K.); *Corpus of Ogham Inscriptions*, by R. A. S. Macalister (Nutt); *The Fenland Soils*, by the Rev. E. A. W. Peacock, Vicar of Codney (The Naturalist); *The Scientific Writings of the late George Francis Fitzgerald*, edited by J. Larmor (Longmans); *Elementary Geometry*, by W. C. Fletcher (Arnold); *A Junior Chemistry*, by E. A. Tyler, Science Master at Framlingham College (Methuens); *History of the Cambridge University Cricket Club 1820-1901*, by W. J. Ford (Blackwoods); *A Tynedale Comedy*, by R. H. Forster (Gay and Bird); *Waves and Ripples in water, air and ether. Being a course of Christmas Lectures, delivered at the Royal Institute of Great Britain*, by J. A. Fleming, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. (S.P.C.K.); *The History of Jakmak, Sultan of Egypt*, by Ibn Arabshah, by Prof. S. A. Strong (Royal Asiatic Society); *The general treatment of Fungoid Pests*, by A. Howard, Mycologist and Agricultural Lecturer, Imperial

Department of Agriculture, West Indies (official Publication; of *Three sermons preached before the University of Cambridge in the Long Vacation of 1902 on the occasion of the Summer Meeting of University Extension Students*) (University Press), two are by members of the College: The transference of the grounds of Religious Belief by the Ven. J. M. Wilson, Archdeacon of Manchester, and, *Walking with Christ* by the Rev H. E. J. Bevan, Prebendary of St Paul's; *A Text-book of Physics*, by R. A. Lehfeldt (Arnold); *Caesar's Gallic War*, by A. S. Wilkins (Dent).

The following University appointments of Members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number: Dr D. MacAlister to be Assessor to the Regius Professor of Physic for the ensuing year; Dr H. F. Baker to be an additional Pro-Procter for the ensuing year; Dr T. G. Tucker represented the University on the occasion of the Jubilee celebration of the University of Sydney; Mr R. F. Scott to be an Almoner of Christ's Hospital; Mr A. I. Tillyard and Mr H. Lee-Warner to be Members of the Board of Agricultural Studies; Mr. J. Larmor and Mr A. E. Love to be Examiners for Part II of the Mathematical Tripos in 1903; Mr T. R. Glover to be an Examiner for Part I of the Classical Tripos in 1903; Dr Sandys to be an Examiner for Part II of the Classical Tripos in 1903 and to be an Elector to the Prendergast Studentship; Mr W. J. Brown to be an Examiner for the Law Tripos in 1903; Mr J. E. Purvis to be an Examiner in Elementary Chemistry; Prof. A. Macalister to be an Examiner in Human Anatomy for Medical Degrees in 1903; Mr F. F. Blackman and Mr T. T. Groom to be Examiners in Elementary Biology; Mr N. B. Harman to be an Examiner in Human Anatomy for the Natural Science Tripos in 1903; Dr Watson to be an Examiner for the Maitland Prize in 1903.

JOHNIANA.

The following glimpse of the habits of our predecessors occurs in a 'Turnover' on Trousers in *The Globe* for Tuesday, August 19th:

From 1794 to half-way through the second decade of the nineteenth century the battle trousers versus breeches was a fierce one. If ridicule could have killed, trousers would have gone under at once, but they, or, rather, their exponents, were impervious to the shower of chaff, squibs, and caricatures, and so carried the new style of clothing the nether limbs to unequivocal victory. At the universities the change created a great commotion. At Oxford, in 1810, a proctor, named Rigaud, who winked at trousers in the streets, was compelled to resign because his laxity of discipline as to costume gave offence to the dons. At Cambridge, in 1812, orders were made at Trinity and St John's Colleges that students appearing in hall or chapel in trousers should be considered as absent. A year or so later, however, this rule was not only relaxed at St John's, but the authorities themselves took to trousers, whereupon a wag remarked that "the college was going to ruin inasmuch as the masters and seniors had contracted the loose habits of the undergraduates." Gunning's "Reminiscences of Cambridge" states that

when the master of another college appeared in the article of dress alluded to he was greeted with—

“Gadzooks! Gadzooks!
There's Lowther Yates in pantaloons.”

[The following entry is taken from an ‘Ordination Book’ in the Episcopal Registry at Ely]:

Appositions made and taken before the Right Worshipfull Thomas Ithell, Doctor of Lawes, and Mr John Parker, clerk, in the Cathedrall Church of Elye the xvth daye of Aprill Anno domini 1568 of all such as intend to receyve holy orders the daye following.

Lawrance Washington of thage of xxiiij yeares abydyng in St John's Colledg in Cambridg Mr of Art exhibythyth his testimoniall vnder the hands of the Master and certayn fellowes of the same Colledg for his good conuersation, he redyth and vnderstandeth the Latyn tong very well. He desyretth to be Decon and myndeth by God his gras to proceed in the mynistry. He sayth he is legitimat and able to prove the same, he is well exercised in the Scripture. He wrythyth as followythyth:

“Quicumque potestate resistat, dei ordinationi resistat, ad. Rom. 13.”

In the margin is written “Admissus in diaconum.”

[Laurence ‘Washington’ was admitted a Fellow of the College 11 April 1565. There appear to have been more of his name alive at that time. A Laurence Washington was instituted Rector of Colmer 30 January 1565-6 and Rector of Fawley 27 October 1575, both livings, which are in Hampshire, were vacant about the end of 1609. A Laurence Washington was instituted Rector of Purleigh, Essex, 14 March 1632-3. He was ejected for loyalty to the King in 1642 (Newcourt's, *Repertorium*). The Hampshire incumbent was instituted before the Fellow of the College was ordained. And the Rector of Purleigh, if he was the Fellow, must have been nearly 100 years of age in 1642.]

The works of St John's College Chapel go on steadily. The main timbers are on from the apse within a couple of bays from the tower, and give an idea of the bold outline that may be expected. We observed workmen on the organ-chamber roof, on the north side of the chapel, which is a detached roof, the same pitch as the chapel. The carvers are cutting away at the apse windows and windows adjoining; some of these are completed and look very rich: the arcade caps and other carving works already finished show that this department will be thoroughly carried out. Masons are tuning the tower arches of the ante-chapel, and setting the window tracing and arches of the ante-chapel aisles—the mullions and jumbs of the great west window are up to the tracery springing. The aisles of this ante-chapel will have ceiling of groined stonework; and so will the roof of the organ-chamber. The tower stands in the centre of the ante-chapel, and will be open for two stories, giving an elevation of about 100 feet to the groined floor of the belfry. Most of our readers are aware the main entrance is from the first court of the college into the south aisle of the ante chapel; the sides of this doorway are of great depth, and with the arched head, will be full of elaborate sculpture and carving. It is the intention, we understand, to fill the windows with stained glass, some of which are already ordered of Messrs Clayton and Bell.

The Guardian, 25 April 1866.

The exterior of St John's College Chapel has arrived at completion so far as its altitude is concerned. The final of the last pinnacle of the tower was fixed on Thursday (*i.e.* 11 December 1867) by Mr Powell, M.P. for the

borough of Cambridge, and formerly Bye-Fellow of the college. The hon member was accompanied by Professor Adams and the Rev G. F. Reyner, Senior Bursar of the college.

The Guardian, 18 December 1867.

Thomas Gray, the poet, in a letter to Horace Walpole from Cambridge 13 December 1765, writes as follows:

"I must tell you, that upon cleaning an old picture here at St John's Lodge, which I always took for a Holbein, on a ring which the figure wears, they have found 'H. H. It has been always called B. V. Fisher; but it is plainly a layman, and probably Sir Anthony Denny, who was a benefactor to the College'" (*The Works of Thomas Gray*, Gosse's edition, vol iii, 227; *The Eagle*, xi, 118).

The College Library has recently been enriched by the gift of a MS. of great value from Dr Alexander Peckover, Honorary LL.D. of the University and member of the College. It formerly belonged to the Foundress of the College, the Lady Margaret, mother of King Henry VII, and was given by her to Lady Shyrley* with the following inscription in her autograph:

*My good Lady Shyrley pray for
Me that gevythe you this booke
And hartely pray you (Margaret)
Modyr to the Kynge.*

The MS. is of the 15th Century, and is written on exceptionally fine vellum and contains 176 leaves. It is entitled *HORÆ BEATÆ MARIÆ VIRGINIS, CUM CALENDARIO*, the Calendar being written in blue and gold letters, and the first page of each month having a delicate border of leaves in gold. The miniatures, which are extremely beautiful and surrounded with delicate borders composed of leaves and flowers, are thirteen in number and comprise the following subjects: The Four Evangelists (in four initial letters); The Annunciation; Birth of Our Saviour; Adoration of the Magi; David praying; Death striking a man, the same man dead, and received by Angels who rescue him from Devils; The Burial of the Dead; St John the Baptist and St George and the Dragon (in two initial letters); Our Saviour judging the World.

The Lady Margaret, it is to be remembered, was the patroness of Caxton, our first printer, and his successor, Wynkyn de Worde, styles himself "*Her Printer*." The Compiler of the Catalogue of the Fountaine Collection, at the Sale of which the MS. was purchased, supposes the volume to have been written and illuminated by the Lady Margaret's command in the reign of King Henry VII.

An important change has been made in a benefice closely connected with the College. By an Order in Council dated 11 August 1902, and published in the *London Gazette* of August 15th, the Rectories of Fornsett St Peter and Fornsett St Mary in the County of Norfolk are united into one benefice. These two parishes were presumably at one time separate, but for some hundreds of years were held by one incumbent. They were in bygone days of some importance as being the head of the Duke of Norfolk's manors in the County. By the effect of a deed dated 23 November 1723, and the Will dated 17th October 1726 of the Right Honourable and Reverend Richard Hill (formerly Fellow of the College and a noted diplomatist), the legal owner of the advowson is bound to present a Fellow of the College on a vacancy. From 1730 to 1844 the united benefice was held by a Fellow so presented. In 1845 under the Plurality Abridgement Act an Order in Council dated 10 December 1845 was obtained, and under this the benefice

* The wife of Richard Shirley, bailiff of Lady Margaret's Manor at Ware.

was divided into two, Forncett St Peter and Forncett St Mary. The Rev. J. W. Colenso, afterwards Bishop of Natal, was the first incumbent of the newly created benefice of Forncett St Mary.

Recent experience has shewn that the parishes might with advantage be reunited again under one Rector, who could work the larger parish with the aid of a Curate. This has now been done by the first mentioned Order in Council. The Rectory of Forncett St Peter was recently vacated by the appointment of Mr Radford to Holt and the Rev J. E. Cooper, Rector of Forncett St Mary was duly presented by Lord Effingham, obtained a dispensation to hold both livings, and was instituted on the 8th October, which act again reunited the two benefices.

On Monday, November 17th, the Church of S. Mary, North Stoke was re-opened. The generous help of the College (as impropiators), and large subscriptions from many interested in the work enabled the Committee to take all preliminary steps before the end of March. The work was entrusted to Mr W. Weir, who, in the interest of the Society for the preservation of ancient buildings, is constantly endeavouring to stem the tide of destruction which has ruined so much that is beautiful in England. Almost every day present to superintend and direct, helping in some of the more delicate operations with his own hands, and giving the full advantage of his experience and judgment, he has made this fine old church one of the notable features of Oxfordshire. The whole floor has been firmly relaid, the beams and lead-work of the tower made good, the curious frescoes on the walls have been carefully uncovered, the great beauty of the six chancel windows has been brought out by cleaving away unsightly plaster, etc. The Altar rails have been removed several feet westward, the old oak work in the chancel has been cleaned and made good, the fine old pulpit transferred to the North side of the chancel arch, and the decayed old pews are replaced by finely shaped benches almost entirely of Oxfordshire oak. Much more has been done, but the main points are those enumerated. Sir A. Condie Stephen placed his house at the Vicar's service for the day, and thus it became possible to receive the Bishop of the diocese with due honour. Robing at 'The Springs' his Lordship accompanied by his chaplain and the Vicar, was met by many of the neighbouring clergy at the churchgate. The service was a shortened form of Evensong, the Vicar reading the prayers, the lessons being read by the Rural Dean and the Rector of Checkendon. The Bishop in his sermon touched most happily on many features of the church which he admires heartily, and his visit gave intense satisfaction to the whole parish. About half-an-hour was left for tea, and for a few words of kindly greeting to as many as could possibly be introduced in so short a time. A little later the Vicar, in the name of the committee presented Mr Weir with a handsome old silver cup. The Bishop of Reading and some of the neighbouring clergy who much wished to be present were unavoidably absent.

We subjoin a hymn written by the Vicar (the Rev C. Stanwell) for use after the third collect.

S. MARY'S, NORTH STOKE,

November 17, 1902.

And on the sabbath we went out of the city by a river side, where prayer was wont to be made.

Here, by the peaceful river side,
 Here, where our fathers prayed,
 With us, their children, Lord, abide,
 Our Light, our Strength, our Aid.
 Swiftly the changeful waters flow,
 Life's changes soon are o'er;
 But Thou unchanged Thine own dost know,
 Here, and on yonder shore.

Where this Thine ancient temple stands,
 More meet henceforth for Thee,
 Take, Lord, our lives, our hearts, our hands,
 Thy sacrifice to be.

Be with us in the daily strife,
 Till all its turmoil cease,
 Grant us Thy grace to crown our life,
 And then, with Thee, Thy peace.

Amen.

By permission of the College Council, the oak-pannelled room on the ground floor of the First Court, formerly known as Lecture Room I, has been converted into a Reading Room for the use of Bachelors and Undergraduates. The room above this, formerly Lecture Room II, is now Lecture Room I, and a new Lecture Room II has been provided on the Library, Staircase by refurnishing a set of undergraduates rooms, and by substituting for the common 'oak' of daily life a highly ecclesiastical looking door. The administration of the new Reading Room has been placed in the hands of a Committee, consisting of a Treasurer appointed by the Council, three members nominated by the Committee of the Amalgamated Clubs, and one member appointed by the Committee of the College Debating Society. The Committee for this Term is as follows:—Mr J. R. Tanner, *Treasurer*; H. Sanger B.A., E. Booker and M. F. J. McDonnell (appointed by the Amalgamated Clubs); J. C. Arnold (appointed by the Debating Society).

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, June 1902.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part I.

Wranglers.
 Cunningham, E.
 (*Senior Wrangler*).
 2 Slator, F.
 6 Goddard, H. (*br*)
 13 King, G. K. (*br*)
 19 Kennett, W. H. (*br*)

Junior Optimes.
 45 Hough, J. F. (*br*)
 58 Horton, C. T. (*br*)

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS PART II.

Class I, Division 2.
 Ds Cama, C. B. N.

The following Advanced Student attained the standard required of Advanced Students for Part II of the Mathematical Tripos.

Stuart, T.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part I.

First Class.
Division 2.
 Horowitz, S.
Division 3.
 Laver, L. S.

Second Class.
Division 1.
 Marrs, F. W.
Division 2.
 Lasbrey, P. U.
 Robinson, T. H.
Division 3.
 Garrett, H. L.

Third Class.
Division 2.
 Dickson, R. St J.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Balls, W. L.	Gledhill, W. G.	Ashe, G. H.
Beacall, T.	Grabham, G. W.	Brown, S. R.
French, R. T. G.	Ds Kidner, A. R.	Fergusson, J. N. F.
Gauvain, H. J.	McDonald, S. G.	Grundy, M.
Laidlaw, P. P.	Priston, S. B.	Moxon, H. W.
Parnell, T.		Nicholl, A. M. C.
		Patel, R. B.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part II.

<i>First-Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>
Ds Gregory, R. P.	Mitchell, B. E.
	Ds Rose, P. J. G.

LAW TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Lewis, H. G.	Singh, K.
Wheldon, W. P.	Merivale, B.

LAW TRIPOS Part II.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>
Ds Latif, A. C. A.	Fletcher, J. H. B.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Garle-Browne, J. B.	Sleight, A. B.
Harding, W. J.	

HISTORICAL TRIPOS Part II.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Benians, E. A.	Teakle, S. G.	Dodgshun, E. J.
		Tunnell, C. M.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

<i>First Class.</i>
Ds Senior, C. A. L.

MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

<i>Third Class.</i>
Woods, B. F.

COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, June 1902.

MATHEMATICS.

<i>Third Year (Dec. 1901).</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Slator	Phillips } <i>Æq.</i>	Leatham
Cunningham E.	Gold	Beckett
-----	-----	Taylor, D. G.
Kennett	Wood	Johnston, D. V.
Goddard	Jenkins, H. B.	Trachtenberg
-----		Johnson, E. W.
King, G. K.		

CLASSICS.

<i>Third Year.</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Norwood	Horowitz	Wakely, H. D.
-----	-----	Sands
Laver	Baxter	Crees
Maris		-----
		Tiddy

THEOLOGY.
First Year.
First Class.
 Leadman
 Pope

LAW.
First Year.
First Class.
 Yeoh

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Second Year.
First Class.
 Foster
 Ticehurst
 Webber

First Year.
First Class.
 Cutting
 Jolly
 Row

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

<i>m</i> Ds Cama C. B. N.	<i>m</i> Leatham, G.
<i>ns</i> Balls, W. L.	<i>c</i> Marrs, F. W.
<i>ns</i> Beacall, T.	<i>ns</i> Mitchell, B. E.
<i>m</i> Beckett, J. N.	<i>c</i> Norwood, G.
<i>h</i> Benians, F. A.	<i>ns</i> Parnell, T.
<i>m</i> Cunningham, E.	<i>mech</i> Ds Paton, A. M.
<i>m</i> Goddard, H.	<i>m</i> Phillips, S. H.
<i>ns</i> Ds Gregory, R. P.	<i>th</i> Pope, N. C.
<i>m</i> Ds Havelock, T. H.	<i>h</i> Reece, M. G. B.
<i>c</i> Horowitz, S.	<i>c</i> Sands, P. C.
<i>ns</i> Jolly, L. J. P.	<i>mor</i> Ds Sen, P. K.
<i>m</i> Kennett, W. H.	<i>or</i> Ds Senior, C. A. L.
<i>m</i> King, G. K.	<i>ns</i> Simpson, G. C. E.
<i>l</i> Ds Latif, A. C. A.	<i>m</i> Slator, F.
<i>c</i> Laver, L. S.	<i>c</i> Wakely, H. D.

FOUNDATION SCHOLARS ELECTED.

<i>c</i> Baxter, A. H. Y.	<i>ns</i> Laidlaw, P. P.
<i>ns</i> Cutting, E. M.	<i>mor</i> Manohar Lal
<i>ns</i> Foster, W. H.	<i>ns</i> Row, V. P.
<i>ns</i> French, R. T. G.	<i>m</i> Taylor, D. G.
<i>ns</i> Gauvain, H. J.	<i>ns</i> Webber, H. N.
<i>m</i> Gold, E.	<i>m</i> Wood, E.
<i>ns</i> Jenkins, H. B.	<i>l</i> Yeoh, G. S.

EXHIBITIONERS ELECTED.

<i>c</i> Booker, E.
<i>c</i> Crees, J. H. E.
<i>th</i> Leadman, W. M.
<i>ns</i> Ticehurst, C. B.

c classics ; *m* mathematics ; *l* law ; *h* history ; *mech* mechanical science ; *mor* moral science ; *ns* natural science ; *th* theology ; *or* oriental languages.

PRIZEMEN.

WRIGHTS PRIZES.

Third Year.
 Norwood
 Slator

Second Year.
 Foster
 Horowitz
 Phillips

First Year.
 Jolly
 Leatham
 Pope
 Wakely, H. D.

HUGHES PRIZES. HUTCHINSON STUDRNTSHIP.

Third Year. (for research in Physics.)
 Cunningham, E.
 Benians

Ds Vincent, J. H.

NEWCOMBE PRIZE.

(for Moral Philosophy).
 Manohar Lal

HOCKIN PRIZE.

(for Physics).
 French, R. T. G. } *Æq.*
 Parnell, T.

ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

Cunningham, E.
 (Additional Prizes.)
 Goddard
 King, G. K.

COLLEGE PRIZE.

(Research Students).
 Cunningham, J. A.
 Humphrey
 Ds Sutherland, D. G.

HEBREW PRIZES. GREEK TESTAMENT PRIZE, ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

How	Bennett	<i>Third Year.</i>
Leadman		Cameron, H. C.
		<i>Second Year.</i>
		Dodgshun
		<i>First Year.</i>
		Garle Browne.

MASON PRIZE,
(for Hebrew).
Ds Senior

READING PRIZES.

Booker	} <i>Æq.</i>
Hatten	
Sleight	

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Latif, A. C. A.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, December 1901.

Foundation Scholarships of £ 80 :

(for Mathematics)	Sears, J. E. (Mill Hill School).
(for Mathematics)	Stansfeld, A. E. (Central Foundation School, London).

Foundation Scholarships of £ 60 :

(for Mathematics)	Gough, H. J. (Woodbridge School).
(for Mathematics)	Hardy, G. S. (Mill Hill School).

Foundation Scholarships of £ 40 :

(for Natural Sciences)	Crowther, J. A. (Sheffield Royal Grammar School).
(for Natural Sciences)	Templeman, W. H. (Hymers College, Hull).
(for History)	Rose, H. C. (Harrow School).

Minor Scholarships of £ 60 :

(for Classics)	Brooke, Z. N. (Bradfield College).
(for Natural Sciences)	Cullen, A. E. (Nottingham High School).
(for Classics)	Harris, H. W. (Plymouth College).
(for Classics)	Shannon, G. C. (Bath College).

Open Exhibitions of £ 30 :

(for Classics)	Sharp, W. H. C. (King Edward's School, Birmingham).
(for Classics)	Hamilton, K. L. B. (Tonbridge School).

Exhibitions (open pro hac vice) :

(for Classics)	Taylor, J. N. (Rossall School), £50 for three years.
(for Mathematics)	Hulme, T. E. (Newcastle (Staffs.) School), £40 for four years.
(for Mathematics)	Balcomb, H. F. G. (St Paul's School), £33½ for three years.
(for Classics)	Bell, R. E. T. (St Paul's School), £33½ for three years.
(for Natural Sciences)	Hill, J. R. (Bradford Grammar School), £30 for four years.



“B A B E .”

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

(For the Subjects see Vol. xxiii, p. 395).

Third Year : E. J. Dodgshun.

Second Year : J. C. Arnold.

First Year : M. F. J. McDonnell.

Honourably mentioned H. L. Clarke.

EXHIBITIONS LIMITED TO SCHOOLS AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS.

Elected 1 October 1902.

<i>Exhibition.</i>	<i>School.</i>	
<i>Munsteven :</i>	Oundle	C. W. E. Tiddy.
<i>Somerset :</i>	Manchester	W. Coop.
"	Hereford	H. S. K. Grimes.
<i>Vidal</i>	Exeter	R. M. Moore.
<i>Marquis of Exeter.</i>	Stamford	H. Edmonds.

Open Exhibitions.

L. Cullis.	D. Kingdon.
T. G. Strain.	S. Rostron.
H. K. Finch.	R. D. D. D. Brown.
	A. Hyams.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

We have had a very successful term, considering the extraordinary amount of injuries. On no single occasion have we been able to put a full side in the field; and against Jesus—our heaviest defeat—no fewer than nine men were off. E. D. Evans, W. T. Ritchie, W. Barradell-Smith and S. H. Scott, have all played at one time or other for the 'Varsity; H. Lee was also asked, but was unable to play. Colours have been given to W. J. Hawkes (forward), C. A. Cummins (half) and K. L. B. Hamilton (half).

The result of our Matches are as follows :

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Opponents.</i>	<i>Ground.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>For</i>			<i>Against.</i>		
				<i>G.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>P.</i>
Oct. 20....	Queens'	St John's....	Won	2	1	13	0	1	3
" 22....	Christ's	St John's....	Lost	0	1	3	2	2	16
" 24....	Sidney	St John's....	Won	2	0	10	0	2	6
" 27....	Trinity	Trinity	Won	1	1	8	0	0	0
" 29....	King's	King's	Draw	3	0	15	3	0	15
" 31....	Jesus	Jesus	Lost	0	0	0	7	2	41
Nov. 3....	Trinity Hall	St John's....	Won	1	1	8	1†	1	6
" 5....	Pembroke.....	St John's....	Won	2	1	13	1	0	5
" 10....	Trinity	St John's....	Won	2	0	10	0	0	0
" 14....	Brasenose, Oxford..	Oxford	Lost	1	0	5	4*	1	22
" 25....	Clare	Clare	Lost	1*	1	7	3	0	15
" 27....	Christ's	Christ's	Won	1*	0	4	0	0	0
Dec. 3....	Pembroke.....	Pembroke....	Won	3†	1	16	0	1	3

* Dropped Goal.

† Penalty Goal.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—H. H. H. Hockey.

Secretary—E. Booker.

Although the prospects at the end of last season were very good, we have been unfortunate in having two or three of the team kept from turning out by accidents, especially our captain, who was badly hurt while playing for the University on tour in Austria-Hungary. We hope, however, that he will be quite fit again by next term. H. B. Cox, our other back last year, has gone down, and so our defence has suffered considerably. As regards the League, we started the term fairly well, and accomplished a good performance by beating Queens' twice in four days. Towards the end of the term, however, the team fell off badly, and suffered defeat in three successive matches.

The Freshmen this year are far below the average, and B. T. Watts, who played in the University Freshmen's match, has not so far realised expectations.

Results of Matches :

LEAGUE MATCHES.

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
10.....	4	5	1

OTHER MATCHES.

8.....	4	2	2
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Club.	Ground.	Result.	Goals.	
			For.	Agst.
Jesus.....	Jesus.....	Drawn.....	0.....	0.....
Clare.....	Clare.....	Won.....	5.....	0.....
*Christ's.....	St John's.....	Won.....	6.....	3.....
*Jesus.....	.....	Lost.....	3.....	4.....
*Pembroke.....	Pembroke.....	Drawn.....	3.....	3.....
*Emmanuel.....	St John's.....	Won.....	6.....	1.....
West Wratting.....	West Wratting.....	Won.....	4.....	2.....
*Trinity Rest.....	St John's.....	Lost.....	3.....	4.....
Pembroke.....	.....	Lost.....	2.....	4.....
Caius.....	.....	Won.....	3.....	0.....
*Queens'.....	.....	Won.....	3.....	1.....
Emmanuel.....	Amalgamation.....	Lost.....	2.....	4.....
*Queens'.....	Queens'.....	Won.....	2.....	1.....
*Caius.....	Caius.....	Lost.....	1.....	2.....
Trinity Rest.....	St John's.....	Won.....	3.....	2.....
*Emmanuel.....	Amalgamation.....	Lost.....	1.....	2.....
*Trinity Rest.....	Trinity.....	Lost.....	1.....	4.....
Caius.....	Caius.....	Drawn.....	0.....	0.....

* Denotes League Match.

The Annual Inter-University Bicycle Races were held at the Crystal Palace on July 4th. There were three races, and all events were won by a member of the College. One Mile Race, O. L. Prowde, first, time 2 mins. 33 and 4-5th secs.; Four Miles Race, O. L. Prowde, first, and R. F. Brayne, second, time 13 mins. 59 and 4-5th secs.; Ten Miles Race, O. L. Prowde, first, time 25 mins. 46 secs.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

Balance Sheet for the Year 1901-2.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Grant from General Athletic Club	390 0 0	Overdraft at Bank	13 2 6
Entrance Fees and Fines..	20 9 6	C.U.B.C. Assessment ...	91 12 0
Repayments.....	20 2 6	„ Entrance Fee... ..	3 3 0
		Horse hire (Metcalfe)...	37 17 0
		Care of horses (Callaby)..	2 16 6
		BOAT HOUSE.	
		Rates	14 10 0
		Imperial Taxes.....	3 8 0
		Insurance	1 10 0
		Foister, washing	14 2 0
		Munsey for Prizes.....	31 1 0
		Ayling for Oars.....	36 0 0
		Wages (Foister & Taylor)	74 1 6
		Water Rate.....	7 2 6
		Gas Rate.....	1 13 11
		Coal and Coke.....	3 0 10
		Bills, Repairs and main- tenance.....	39 18 6
		Ferries and Locks.....	5 14 0
		Royston, Painting names of crews.....	18 6
		Newspapers	1 16 0
		Blazers and Caps for Boat- men	2 0 6
		Sundry small bills.....	12 14 0
		Cheque Book.....	8 0 0
		Balance at Bank.....	30 8 0
		Cash in hand (Junior Treasurer)	1 13 9
			<hr/>
			£430 12 0

R. F. SCOTT, *Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct, FRANK DYSON.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

Officers:—*President*—L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, Esq. *Treasurer*—R. F. Scott, Esq. *First Captain*—H. Sanger. *Second Captain*—H. B. Carlyle. *Hon. Secretary*—H. G. Frean. *Junior Treasurer*—G. C. E. Simpson. *First Lent Captain*—S. R. Brown. *Second Lent Captain*—R. R. Walker. *Third Lent Captain*—J. T. Poole. *Additional Captain*—J. E. P. Allen.

The Cambridge Amateur Regatta was held on Wednesday, August 6th; the weather was, as usual, extremely bad. The L.M.B.C. was represented in the Maiden Fours, the Open Fours, and also by two crews in the Pairs. The Maiden Four won its first heat, but was beaten in the final by the Cambridge Amateur Rowing Club. The Senior Four were badly beaten by Pembroke—the cox, when asked at the Railway Bridge where the other crew were, remarked, “Buck up, they are still in sight”! The cox is somewhat shortsighted.

In the Pairs neither of the crews were successful. Leighton and Allen fouled their opponents accidentally near the start, while Walker and Sanger ran into the bank after a short distance. Several members of the club rowed in the Scratch Eights, but the only crew without an L.M.B.C. man eventually proved the winner.

The College was not represented in the University Fours, which were eventually won by Third Trinity in the record time of 10 mins. 8½ secs.

The weather this term has been remarkably good for practice, and the six trial crews which raced on Wednesday, November 26, were well up to the average. There was somewhat a lack of Freshers rowing, but the second and third year men shewed up well. There were two Senior Trial Eights. No. 1, which was originally intended to be a Freshers' Eight, degenerated through illness into only containing three freshmen. A good race was witnessed between this boat and No. 2 stroked by J. Stokes, No. 1 winning by a length.

In the first heat for the Juniors the boat stroked by A. G. Walker won easily from the Rugger boat, stroked by H. L. Clarke. In the second boat the Mathematical boat, stroked by E. Cunningham, won from the Soccer boat, stroked by G. C. E. Simpson by 40 yards.

In the final Walker's crew were again successful, winning by 20 yards, Number 2 in the Mathematical boat having discarded his oar in the Plough Reach.

Appended are the names of the winning crews :—

<i>Seniors.</i>		<i>Juniors.</i>	
<i>bow</i>	H. C. Rose	<i>bow</i>	E. Gold
2	J. N. Taylor	2	W. H. Wrenford
3	J. F. Spink	3	J. J. Whitehouse
4	J. C. H. How	4	N. D. Pringle
5	J. E. P. Allen	5	A. L. Watson
6	J. S. Collins	6	C. W. Reynolds
7	J. Fraser	7	O. Bruce
<i>stroke</i>	M. Henderson	<i>stroke</i>	A. G. Walker
<i>cox</i>	A. G. L. Hunt	<i>cox</i>	F. R. Saberton
<i>coach</i>	H. G. Frean	<i>coach</i>	H. G. Frean

On Friday, November 21st, there was a Lady Margaret Concert in aid of the Boat House Fund, held in the College Hall, at 8.30. It was in every way a success. The Hall was tastefully decorated with flowers and maiden-hair ferns, and draped with scarlet cloth. The success of a similar Concert last year acted as an incentive, and we were pleased to see a good number of ladies present. The programme was an excellent one and offered great variety; encores were numerous. One event only was a disappointment to us; Mr B. W. Atlee was unable to appear in his Ventriloquial Sketch, which caused so much amusement last year. It should be mentioned that the entire performance was given by Johnians Past and Present. About £30 was the nett profit taken.

Appended is a programme of the Concert :

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE DUET.....No. 2, Op. 21*Mosakowski*
G. C. CRAGGS, R. D. WALLER.
- 2 SONG....." I'll sing thee songs of Araby "*Chry*
H. J. W. WRENFORD.
- 3 SONG....." Varmer Jan ".....
O. V. PAYNE.
- 4 VOCAL QUARTET....." Maiden listen "*Adams*
H. J. WRENFORD, J. F. SPINK, J. C. H. HOW, R. TURNER.
- 5 SONG....." The Perfect Oar "
H. SANGER.
- 6 MUSICAL SKETCH...." A Village Concert "
J. C. H. HOW.
- 7 SONG....." Going to Kildare "*Molloy*
R. TURNER.
- 8 VENTRILOQUIAL SKETCH
B. W. ATTLEE.

PART II.

- 9 SONG..... " The Song of the Past "..... *G. A. Ticehurst*
G. A. TICEHURST.
- 10 PIANOFORTE SOLO...." Caprice Espagnol "*Mosakowski*
R. STERNDALÉ-BENNETT.
- 11 SONG..... " Come into the Garden Maud "*Balfe*
J. F. SPINK.
- 12 BARRACK ROOM BALLAD.." Ford o' Kabul River "*Cobb*
(by request) C. B. ROTHAM.
- 13 VOCAL TRIO..... " Multiplication ".....*Weber*
H. J. W. WRENFORD, J. F. SPINK, J. C. H. HOW.
- 14 SONG....." The Poet ".....*West*
H. H. H. HOCKEY.
- 15 SOLO & CHORUS.." Lady Margaret Boating Song ".....*Garrett*
Solo by FIRST BOAT CAPTAINS.

THE NEW BOAT HOUSE.

In our May Term number (*Eagle*, xxiii, 389) we reported the progress which had been made towards collecting funds for the Boathouse. The amount then still to be collected was £551 11s. 2d. The Contractors, Messrs. Rattee & Kett have now been paid the balance of their account £568 16s. 1d., this being met by an advance from the Bankers on security of a deposit of the title deeds.

We append a further list of moneys received up to the present. To this has to be added the amount realised by the Concert on November 21, this it is hoped will amount to £30 or a little over. Excluding this sum the deficit still to be collected is £494 5s. 8d. We venture to commend the cause to our readers.

SUMS RECEIVED SINCE THE MAY TERM.

	£	s.	d.
J. A. Cameron	2	2	0
G. K. R. Evatt.....	10	6	
A. R. Ingram.....	1	1	0
O. May (1900).....	5	0	0
Rev M. Mullineux (1896).....	1	0	0
Rev. J. J. B. Palmer (1888).....	1	0	0
A. C. Scouler (1896).....	10	0	0
J. F. Spink.....	1	1	0
M. J. Trachtenberg.....	10	6	
Subscriptions from previous lists now paid.....	25	0	0
Through the Treasurer.....	10	0	6
	<u>£57</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE AMALGAMATED ATHLETIC CLUBS.

Balance Sheet for the Year 1901-2.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance in the Bank.....	44 19 1	To Lady Margaret Boat Club.....	390 0 0
Subscriptions—		„ Cricket Club.....	112 14 11
Mich. Term '01		„ Football Clubs.....	41 9 4
229 10 0		„ Athletic Club.....	34 16 6
Lt. T. '02 204 2 6		„ Lawn Tennis Club..	83 0 0
E. T. '02 294 2 6		„ Lacrosse Club.....	5 0 0
		„ Hockey Club.....	8 12 3
	727 15 0	„ Fives Club.....	11 0 8
		Deficit on Long Vacation	
		Account 1900—1901..	13 18 5
		Collector's Fee.....	14 13 1
		Commission on Scotch cheque.....	0 0 6
		Balance in Bank.....	57 8 5
	<u>£772 14 1</u>		<u>£772 14 1</u>

R. F. SCOTT, *Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct, L. H. K. BUSH-FOX.

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

At a committee meeting held on October 31st, the following were nominated as Junior Members of Committee: H. G. Frean (to be Secretary) and H. Chapple. These were afterwards confirmed at a General Meeting. H. Sanger, E. Booker, and M. F. J. McDonell were elected to serve on the Reading Room Committee for the current term. The usual grants were made to the various clubs.

A general meeting was held on November 10th, at which the two Junior Members of Committee were elected for the present year.

The accounts of the Club were presented and passed at a Committee Meeting held afterwards, the balance in hand showing an increase on last year.

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

Captain—E. Booker. *Honorary Secretary*—H. Chapple.

The Club had a very enjoyable and fairly successful season. Out of 14 matches played 5 were won, 4 lost, and the remainder drawn. Some close games resulted.

The batting was the strongest point, the Captain, E. Booker, doing exceedingly well, scoring 550 runs for 10 times out.

The brunt of the bowling was borne by J. W. Linnell, C. B. Ticehurst, and R. McC. Linnell. They were very variable, but at times bowled well. The fielding was occasionally good, but far more runs were lost in this department than need have been.

Unfortunately correct averages cannot be given, as the scoring-book was not accurately kept. Centuries were scored by E. Booker and H. Chapple.

The usual match was played with the Gyps, and resulted in an enjoyable day. Unfortunately, owing to the absence of several prominent members, the Dons' match could not be arranged.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

At a meeting held on Wednesday, October 15th, 1902, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—A. B. Sleight. *Honorary Secretary*—W. T. Ritchie.
Committee—J. W. Linnell, J. C. H. How, R. C. McC. Linnell, T. Parnell, C. B. Ticehurst, A. J. Hamilton. *Ex-officio*—H. Sanger, Capt. L.M.B.C.

It was also proposed and carried that the Sports should be held in the Lent Term; and that a return fixture should be arranged at Cambridge with Jesus College, Oxford.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Long Vacation 1902.

On the whole we had a very successful Long, winning seven matches out of twelve. We were most unfortunate in having to play a very weak team in several of our matches.

The following are the team.

H. E. T. Dawes, F. W. Argyle, T. J. I'A. Bromwich, P. H. Winfield, W. T. Ritchie, E. D. Evans. A. Chapple and H. Chapple also assisted the team in some of the hardest matches.

LIST OF MATCHES.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Opponents.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Agst.</i>
July 16	Jesus	Lost	4	5
" 19	Trinity	Lost	3	6
" 21	King's	Won	6	3
" 24	Sidney	Won	8	1
" 25	Clare	Won	7	2
" 28	Caius	Won	6	3
" 31	Sidney	Lost	3	6
Aug. 1	Mr Hunt's VI	Won	6	3
" 4	Jesus	Lost	4	5
" 8	Emmanuel	Won	6	3
" 9	Pembroke	Lost	3	6
" 11	Emmanuel	Won	7	2

CHESS CLUB.

President—Mr W. H. Gunston. *Vice-President*—G. Leatham. *Secretary*—J. N. Beckett. *Treasurer*—F. Lamplugh. *Committee*—L. J. P. Jolley, C. Fisher.

The Club has about twenty members this term. Two matches have been played up to date. The first, against the Conservative Club, we won by 5 games to 1. In the other—with Trinity Hall—we were badly represented and lost by 6 games to 2. G. Leatham plays regularly for the 'Varsity, and J. Hardingham has also played for them.

C.U.R.V.

"G" Company.

Captain—K. C. Browning. *Second Lieutenant*—M. Henderson (attached) *Second Lieutenant*—J. N. Taylor. *Col.-Sergeant*—W. H. Kennett. *Sergeant*—C. B. Ticehurst. *Corporals*—H. E. H. Oakeley, T. N. Palmer. *Lance-Corporals*—G. K. King, W. J. Jones, J. T. Poole, P. St. J. B. Grigson.

The strength of the Company is at present 60, a not very satisfactory number. We have just received an official intima-

tion that unless a *very large increase in number* takes place, the College will lose its Company. It would be a very great misfortune if this took place, and we appeal to the Freshmen, and *those of other years*, to join the College Company. The demands made on a man's time are of the slightest, and no one will find any difficulty in becoming efficient. The C.U.R.V. went to Oxford on Saturday, November 22nd, for a Field Day with the Oxford, Eton, and other Corps.

All men who have begun their shooting are especially requested to complete it this term.

We are very glad to welcome those members of "G" Company who have just returned from South Africa.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—W. Barradell-Smith. *Vice-President*—M. E. F. McDonnell. *Treasurer*—H. L. Clarke. *Secretary*—H. H. Roseveare. *Committee*—W. J. Hawkes, J. B. D. Joce.

This has been an extremely successful term. A large number of Freshmen have become members, and the Society's coffers are over-flowing to such an extent that it is rumoured that a system of presenting Christmas Boxes to Ex-Presidents will soon be in existence. The debates have been well attended, especially those of November 1st, November 15th, and the Visitor's debate.

It is hoped that next term the Society will be lodged in more comfortable quarters in Lecture Room I, over the Reading Room. The Executive are pondering over other epoch-making reforms, but perhaps the time has not yet come to speak of these. We take this opportunity of congratulating most heartily Mr J. Corry Arnold (Ex-President) on his success at the Union, and we hope, next term, to see our worthy Vice-President following in his steps.

The following debates were held this term :

October 18—The Vice-President, Mr M. F. J. McDonnell moved "That this House views with regret the decadence of Parliament during the last century." Mr J. C. Arnold (Ex-Pres.) opposed. There also spoke for the motion Mr T. H. Robinson (ex-Pres.), Mr J. H. E. Crees; against the motion Mr H. H. Roseveare (Hon. Sec.), Mr J. B. D. Joce, Mr M. I. Trachtenberg. The motion was lost by 13 votes.

October 25—The Hon. Treasurer, Mr H. L. Clarke, moved "That in the opinion of this House the Progress of the World is due to men of one idea." The Hon. Sec., Mr H. H. Roseveare, opposed. There also spoke for the motion Mr M. M. G. Sykes,

Mr M. G. B. Reece, Mr T. H. Robinson (Ex.-Pres.), Mr G. S. Yeoh, Mr M. F. J. McDonnell (Vice-Pres.); against the motion Mr F. R. Saberton, Mr W. J. Hawkes, Mr J. E. P. Allen, Mr Z. N. Brooke, Mr B. Merivale. The motion was carried by 4 votes.

November 1—Mr J. B. D. Joce moved "That in the opinion of this House Life is not worth living." Mr W. J. Hawkes opposed. There also spoke for the motion Mr J. C. Arnold (Ex-Pres.), Mr L. V. Wilkinson, Mr C. R. Reddy, Mr M. Henderson, Mr W. H. C. Sharp. Against the motion Mr Z. N. Brooke, Mr A. E. Stansfeld, Mr A. A. Mirza, Mr P. Henderson, Mr J. F. Spink, Mr H. W. Harris, Mr J. E. Sears. The motion was lost by 9 votes.

November 8—Mr H. W. Harris moved "That this House deplores the unsympathetic attitude of the present Government towards the question of Licensing Reform." Mr W. H. C. Sharp opposed. There also spoke for the motion Mr T. H. Robinson (Ex-Pres.), Mr H. H. Roseveare (Hon. Sec.), Mr H. L. Clarke, (Hon. Treas.) The motion was carried by 12 votes.

November 15—Mr T. H. Robinson (Ex-Pres.) moved "That this House congratulates the University of Oxford on the retention of the study of Greek at Responsions." Mr A. A. Mirza opposed. There also spoke for the motion Mr G. S. Yeoh, Mr J. H. E. Crees, Mr J. S. Collins, Mr M. G. B. Reece, Mr H. L. Clarke, Mr W. Coop, Mr H. Edmonds, Mr E. D. F. Canham. Against the motion Mr E. A. Benians, Mr J. C. Arnold (Ex-Pres.), Mr J. E. P. Allen, Mr C. R. Reddy, Mr F. H. S. Grant, Mr Z. N. Brooke, Mr J. F. Spink, Mr P. Henderson, Mr T. E. Hulme. The motion was lost by 3 votes.

November 22—Visitor's Night. Mr G. K. Chesterton moved "That in the opinion of this House, a division into small nationalities is the best system for mankind." Mr E. S. Montagu (Trinity College, President of the Cambridge Union Society) opposed. There also spoke for the motion Mr H. G. Wood, (Jesus College), Mr J. C. Arnold (Ex-Pres.); against the motion Mr M. F. J. McDonnell (Vice-Pres.) Mr T. H. Robinson (Ex-Pres.). The motion was lost by 3 votes. There were 60 Members and Visitors present during the course of the debate.

NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

President—C. B. Ticehurst. *Treasurer*—Mr J. E. Marr. *Honorary Secretary*—R. R. Walker.

The Club meets on alternate Mondays.

The following Papers have been read during the Term :

- i. By Mr K. C. Browning on "The Theory of Solutions."
- ii. By Mr R. P. Gregory on "Mendel's Theory of Hybrids." Specimens shown.
- iii. By Mr J. J. Lister on "Phrases in Life History of Foraminifera." Illustrated by the Lantern.
- iv. By G. C. E. Simpson on "Protection and Immunity against Microbes."

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—F. W. Allen. *Ex-President*—J. H. A. Hart M.A.
Treasurer—J. C. H. How. *Secretary*—H. J. W. Wrenford B.A. *Elected on Committee*—E. D. F. Canham and J. S. Collins.

The Meetings have been held on Friday Evenings in the Rooms of various Members ; the following Papers being read :

- Oct. 17—"The Catechism—S. Sulpice Method," by the Rev A. J. Robertson M.A. (College Missioner).
- Nov. 7—"The place of a Theological College in Preparation for Holy Orders," by the Rev H. J. C. Knight M.A. (Principal Clergy Training School).
- Nov. 14—"Repentance," by the Rev F. F. Wood M.A. (S. Giles').
- Nov. 28—"Methods of Work of Foreign Missions," by the Rev C. A. L. Senior B.A. (Great S. Mary's Church).

THE CLASSICAL READING SOCIETY.

President—Professor Mayor. *Vice-Presidents*—Mr Sikes, Mr Glover.

This term three new scholars became members of the Society. Meetings were held regularly every week. At the beginning of the term some Theocritus was read : the Society then turned its attention to Martial, of whose works a large quantity was studied.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Hon. Sec.*—R. Sterndale-Bennett. *Committee*—H. H. Roseveare, J. F. Spink, G. C. Craggs, R. Turner. *Ex-officio*—Mr Rootham (Librarian), H. E. H. Oakeley, O. May, H. J. W. Wrenford, and J. C. H. How.

The Smoking Concerts this term have been very successful. A large proportion of the Freshmen have joined the Society, and in most cases the talent displayed by the performing members has been above the average.

There is a good supply of Vocalists and Pianists, but Violinists are this year again conspicuous by their absence.
 Programme of first two Concerts:—

First Concert on Wednesday, October 29th.

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE SOLO "Polonaise" *Chopin*
 R. D. WALLER.
- 2 SONG "Star of Eve " *Wagner*
 H. J. W. WRENFORD.
- 3 RECITATION "Battle of Naseby " *Macaulay*
 J. V. WILKINSON.
- 4 SONG "'Tis Jolly to Hunt " *Sterndale-Bennett*
 R. TURNER.
- 5 MUSICAL SKETCH .. "Our Village Concert "
 J. C. H. HOW.

PART II.

- 6 VOCAL TRIO "Breathe soft ye Winds " *Paxton*
 J. F. SPINK, H. J. W. WRENFORD, J. C. H. HOW.
- 7 SONG "Die Post " *Schubert*
 J. F. SPINK.
- 8 PIANOFORTE SOLO "Valse Caprice " *Chaminade*
 R. D. WALLER.
- 9 SONG "King of the Vasty Deep " *Withers*
 R. TURNER.
- 10 RECITATION "Old Mother Hubbard "
 L. U. WILKINSON.

MR DYSON very kindly took the Chair.

Second Concert on Thursday, November 13th.

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE SOLO } .. (a) "Berceuse" *Exposito*
 } .. (b) "Séiénade Française" *Grieg*
 G. C. CRAGGS.
- 2 SONG..... "Vulcan's Song" *Gounod*
 W. G. GEDHILL.
- 3 VIOLIN SOLO..... "Hungarian Dance." *Joachim Brahms*
 V. G. EZECHIEL (Caius).
- 4 Song..... "Thursday" *Molloy*
 G. BEITH.
- 5 RECITATION..... "Rubinstein's Playing".....
 J. N. TAYLOR.

PART II.

- 6 VOCAL QUARTETT.... "Maiden, Listen" *Weber*
 H. J. W. WRENFORD, J. F. SPINK, J. C. H. HOW, R. TURNER.
- 7 SONG..... "Anchored" *Watson*
 P. G. BROAD.
- 8 PIANOFORTE SOLO..... "Grillen" *Schuman*
 G. C. CRAGGS.
- 9 SONG..... "O, Like a Queen" *Alitson*
 W. G. GLEDHILL.
- 10 VIOLIN SOLO..... "Mazurka"..... *Wieniawski*
 V. G. EZECHIEL (Caius).

MR BUSHE-FOX very kindly took the Chair.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—Professor Mayor, Mr Mason, Mr Graves, Dr Sandys. *Committee, Senior Members*—Mr Cox, Mr Dyson, Dr Shore, Mr Tanner (*Senior Secretary*), Mr Ward, Dr Watson (*Senior Treasurer*). *Junior Members*—F. W. Allen, G. Beith, E. Booker, J. B. Garle-Browne (*Junior Treasurer*), H. L. Clarke, J. S. Collins, R. P. Gregory, B. L. Kirkness, H. E. H. Oakeley, W. Ritchie, C. A. L. Senior, J. F. Spiuk (*Junior Secretary*), R. R. Walker, E. Wilkinson, H. J. W. Wrenford.

A General Meeting was held on Wednesday, 29th October, in Mr Ward's rooms.

The existing members of the Committee were re-elected. Mr J. F. Spink was elected Junior Secretary, and Mr J. B. Garle-Browne, Junior Treasurer.

Messrs. H. L. Clarke, W. T. Ritchie, B. L. Kirkness, and E. R. Wilkinson were elected to serve on the Committee.

On October 20th, a meeting, which was attended by many Freshmen, was held in Mr Dyson's rooms. The Senior Missioner and the Rev N. W. Edwards (Cranleigh Missioner) came up for the occasion. A novel feature of the meeting was an account by E. Booker of the Boys' Camp, which was held this summer in a farmhouse at Water Stratford, near Buckingham.

The experiment proved an unqualified success, and it is hoped that many Johnnians may be attracted to the Camp next year.

On Monday, November 24th, by the kind invitation of the Senior Members of the Committee, the Junior Members and others interested in the work of the Mission were invited to meet the Bishop of Rochester, in whose diocese the Lady Margaret Church at Walworth stands. After a short introductory speech by the Master, the Bishop gave a most interesting address on the importance and usefulness of the College Mission in the diocese of Rochester, suggesting that South London ought to be regarded as in a manner handed over to Cambridge as the special province of University work. He also spoke of the possibility of exchanging ideas with other College Missions, and to our consternation closed his speech by urging us to borrow from Caius two notions which we have already started for ourselves—a boys' camp and a photograph of the Mission Church hung in a conspicuous place. Much may be forgiven to a busy Bishop, and everything to the Bishop of Rochester.

We are glad to note the increased interest shewn concerning the Mission, especially among the Freshmen, and it is hoped that as many as possible will make an effort to visit the Mission during the Christmas Vacation.

THE MISSION CAMP.

Diary of a Superintendent.

May 16—Had a letter from one of the Cambridge Committee, suggesting that we should organise some form of camp for some of our Walworth boys. Capital idea.

July 7—After much discussion as to date and place, heard of a farm house to let in Buckinghamshire. Went over to inspect, and found it an ideal spot; four miles from a town, three from a Station, and half a mile from the nearest house. Large grass fields all round it, and a gentle stream, choked with bulrushes, for the boys to bathe in, a quarter of a mile away. Arranged to take the house for a fortnight in August.

August 7—Came down to Water Stratford, to make ready for the arrival of our tribe to-morrow. Ordered in beef and jam by the stone, loaves by the score, and other things in like quantities.

August 8—Friday. Up betimes and spent a busy morning arranging bedrooms and getting in the stores ordered yesterday. At 11.30 a steady downpour of rain began. Pity the farm is so far from the station. Also no conveyance except an open farm waggon in which to bring the boys over. Spent a busy morning collecting umbrellas, sacks and tarpaulin aprons to keep them dry. Then discovered that the waggon had not started, so sent small urchin to buck it up and walked on. Found that the train had arrived half-an-hour before, and left a howling mob on the platform, yelling for their dinner. So unreasonably—hardly two o'clock yet. Promise a carriage and pair of horses to take them on if they will only wait, and then by means of 'Uncle Remus' and other stories help I—g and W—d, my colleagues in charge, to keep order. Three-quarters-of-an-hour later the waggon arrives. Why should there be a yell of "Yah, it's only a dung-cart!" So coarse! However, rain has stopped, and off we go. Reach Hill Farm at four, and get dinner started by half-past. Howls for second helps, which I have to sternly repress, and tell them to be thankful for what they have got. Comparative peace till supper time; then pandemonium till all safe in bed, when order was restored by the aid of the apple tree in the garden.

August 9—Roused soon after five by boys asking leave to get up. Let them do so at six, and got up ourselves at seven, when we began to make ready for breakfast. Fire would not burn, owing to damp sticks. Something to be said for civilisation

after all. Breakfast at ten, which the ungrateful urchins seemed to think late. However, other meals came at reasonable hours, and the rest of the day was spent in exploring the neighbourhood.

August 10—Great boot-cleaning parade before breakfast in honour of Sunday. After Church the Parish Clerk, who manages the Army and Navy Stores here, said to me "Beg pardon, Sir, but one of them boys of yours asked for some cigarettes yesterday. I told my wife not to give 'em any, but I thought I had better mention it to you." Sensible man—why can't they chuck smoking for a week? Do them a world of good to stop eating sweets as well.

August 11—Ten boys came in an hour and a half late for dinner. Decided to give them no pudding in consequence. An indignation meeting held while Staff were dining, at which the speakers declared that they had been given "nothing but a ha'porth of cat's meat and three green potatoes." Later, after dining like the boys on boiled beef, we were greeted with yells of "Starvation." "I ain't a going to speak to Mr E—e." Afternoon, Staff augmented by the arrival of W—r. Evening, sent W—d and I—g to the baker, two miles off, for supplies. They took two and a half hours over the journey and then said they had missed their way at the turning by the Holly Bush. Remarkable accident; found no difficulty there myself on Saturday.

August 12—Feeding Walworth boys is like pouring water into a sieve. In spite of the supplies brought in last night we again ran out of bread this afternoon. Went to the baker but found that he was out on his rounds, so had to sit out in the field till he arrived at 7.30. So provoking: boys had been promised their tea by half-past five.

August 13—Kit-bag full of cricket things, etc., arrived from Walworth. Only difficulty now the weather, which is pouring.

August 14—Fine morning, so we took the boys down to the river—a young Amazon, eight feet wide and three deep—to bathe. Much enjoyment on the part of some boys and much distress on that of others. Bathing voluntary, but all who went in had to go under—a process leading in some cases to duckings and frenzied appeals to "Muvver." However, all enjoyed a run across the field in the sun afterwards. Afternoon, took half-a-dozen boys to see Beaumont Castle, four miles from here. Horrid sell—the "Castle" consists only of grassy mounds, which entirely choked off the ardour of my budding archaeologists. Fear my character is gone for ever. On the way back called at the station for S—r and B—r. who have come from Cambridge.

August 15—Awful castastrophe seems to be impending. Pump shows signs of giving out. Name of Water Stratford seems to have been given in bitter irony, and a ghastly picture rises in the mind of 32 hapless boys and staff dying of thirst. A custom has grown up of the staff telling the boys stories when they are in bed at night. A danger here too of the springs running dry. However, boys conveniently noisy at tea, so stores severely cut off for the present.

August 16—Water still short, so staff had to do without washing. So did boys till after breakfast, when we packed off the lot for a Washing Parade down at the river. Vast success—saved a world of trouble as well. During the morning a piano, ordered yesterday afternoon, arrived from Buckingham. Boys delighted, and with reminiscences of a story from Pickwick told in bedrooms, dubbed it the "Sausage Machine." These London lads get strange notions into their heads. One of them said to me to-day "Say, Mr. E—e, Baa-lamb says you are going to be summoned." "Oh" said I "What is that for?" "Yes, its all right Sir, you are going to be summoned for cheating the barber." And anyone might have seen that I had not been near the barber for a week.

August 17—Sunday, and so a temporary lapse into respectability,—so much so, that a boy asked one of the Staff—"Doesn't that collar hurt your feet, Sir? In the afternoon, caught a small urchin up an apple tree in the garden. Decided not to lick him, but deeply regretted that it was Sunday, for I got a beautiful yew-twig for the benefit of some absentees from dinner yesterday, which would have suited the case exactly. The Rector gave us two large pots of honey a day or two ago. So we gave the boys bread and honey for tea. However, they would hardly eat it—thought it was treacle. Evening wet and stormy, so we had service in the dining room. A real success, I believe—boys attended well and responded heartily.

August 18—Piano invaluable, for the day hopelessly wet and even cricket in the barn palls after a few hours. But S—r has already earned the title of Dan Leno II, and B—r is a first rate accompanist. This afternoon, gave the boys bread and treacle, which they ate with gusto, thinking it was honey. At a Staff meeting held afterwards it was unanimously decided to eat the honey ourselves and not waste more of it on the boys.

August 20—Signs of approaching disintegration beginning to appear in the party. I—g left us yesterday and S—r followed suit to day. Boys dispersed in parties to Brackley, Buckingham and e!sewhere, buying presents. At our concert this evening

we had a Vive-la upon our time at Water Stratford, composed by some of the Staff—Vastly appreciated,—only difficulty to get the boys quiet enough to hear the words.

August 21—Staff reduced to three by the departure of W—r, Cycled to Buckingham in the afternoon to pay a few of our bills, but found the whole place shut up, Thursday being Early Closing Day. Am still in a state of “Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink”—a crossed cheque for £15 in my pocket, and hardly a penny wherewith to pay bills in the village.

August 22—Went to bed soon after one, and from 5.30 onwards disturbed by a succession of boys asking if it was time to get up. Got the boys away by 8.30, and then went through furniture, etc., with the man from whom we hired the things. Chief breakages, in the spoon department, for Staff was given a jam-tart the other day which proved fatal to several spoons before we took to using pocket knives. Cycled to station and arrived, with the waggon, five minutes before the train came in. Reached Marylebone at 11.30, where we found a crowd of anxious mothers, who seized on the various fragments of our party and carried them off—parcels, apples, frogs, flowers, bulrushes and all.

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICE.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

Objects :—(i) Intercession for the College Mission ; (ii) Intercession for Foreign Missions ; (iii) Preparation for Holy Communion ; and kindred objects.

Committee—F. Watson D.D., J. T. Ward M.A., F. Dyson M.A., C. A. L. Senior B.A., E. A. Benians B.A., W. H. Kennett B.A., F. W. Allen, G. Beith, E. D. F. Canham, H. L. Clarke, J. S. Collins, N. C. Pope, T. H. Robinson, J. F. Spink.

The following is a list of the addresses during the current Term :

- Oct 18—Mr A. J. Robertson, Senior College Missioner at Walworth.
- .. 25—Mr R. H. Kennett, Fellow and Lecturer of Queens' College.
- Nov 1—Mr W. G. Harrison, of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.
- .. 8—Mr E. S. Woods, Chaplain of Ridley Hall.
- .. 15—Mr H. J. C. Knight, Principal of the Clergy Training School.
- .. 22—Dr A. J. Mason, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity.
- .. 29—Mr. Dyson.

COLLEGE CALENDAR, 1903.

LENT TERM (79 days, 60 to keep).

All years come up.....WednesdayJanuary 14.
Lectures begin.....Friday.....January 16.
College ExaminationsaboutMarch 11—14
[Term kept.....Saturday.....March 14.]

EASTER TERM (68 days, 51 to keep).

All years come up.....Friday.....April 24.
Lectures begin.....Monday.....April 27.
College Examinations .. about.....June 8—13.
[Term kept.....Saturday.....June 13.]

MICHAELMAS TERM (80 days, 60 to keep)

Sizarship Examination...Thursday.....October 1.
First year come upFriday.....October 9.
Other years come up.....Tuesday.....October 13.
Lectures begin.....Thursday.....October 15.
College Examinations.....aboutDecember 7—10.
[Term kept.....Friday.....December 11.]

Entrance Examinations will be held on January 15, April 24,
August 1, and October 1.

THE LIBRARY.

* *The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Midsummer 1902.

Donations.

DONORS.

Scheffers (Dr. Georg). Einführung in die Theorie der Flächen. 8vo. Leipzig 1902. 3-48.53.	Mr Hudson
Callimachus. Works. Translated into English Verse, by H. W. Tytler. 4to. Lond. 1793. II.6.40	H. L. Garrett, Esq.
Penrose (F.C.). On a Method of predicting by Graphical Construction Occultations of Stars by the Moon and Solar Eclipses for any given Place. 2nd Edition. fol. Lond. 1902. 4.14.....	The Author.
Official Year-Book of the Church of England for 1902. <i>Library Table</i>	Dr Sandys.
Royal Irish Academy. Transactions. Vols. XXVI., XXVIII—XXX. 4to. Dublin, 1879-93. 3-39 29-32.....	Professor A. Macalister.
Sawyer (Sir James). Contributions to Practical Medicine. 3rd. Edition. 8vo. Birmingham, 1902. 3-27-57.....	The Author.
*Sayle (C.). Early English Printed Books in the University Library, Cambridge (1475-1640). Vol. II. E. Mattes to R. Maniot, and English Provincial Presses. 8vo. Camb. 1902.	Syndics of the University Press.
Examination Papers for Entrance and Minor Scholarships and Exhibitions in the Colleges of the University of Cambridge. Parts xxxiv.—xxxvi. 4to. Camb. 1902.	
Cape of Good Hope Observatory. Results of Astronomical Observations made during the Years 1877, 1878-79. 2 Vols. 8vo. Edin. 1901. 3.23.23.24.....	
— Results of Meridian Observations of Stars made in the Years 1896 and 1897; and 1898 and 1899. 2 Vols. 4to. Edin. 1901. 4.13.....	
Greenwich Royal Observatory. Results of the Spectroscopic and Photographic Observations made in the Year 1899. 4to. Edin. 1900. 4.13.....	The Astronomer Royal.
— Astronomical and Magnetical and Meteorological Observations made in the Year 1899. 4to. Edin. 1901. 4 12...	

- *Rolleston (H. D.). Splenic Anæmia. (Reprinted from the 'Clinical Journal,' April 16th, 1902.) 8vo. } The Author.
- *Bonney (Prof. T. G.). On a Sodalite Syenite (Ditroite) from Ice River Valley, Canadian Rocky Mountains. (Extracted from the 'Geological Magazine,' May 1902.) 8vo. } The Author.
- Moraines and Mud Streams in the Alps. (Extracted from the 'Geological Magazine,' Jan. 1902.) 8vo..... } The Author.
- Cambridge Philosophical Society. Proceedings. Vol. XI. Part v. [Lent Term 1902.] 8vo. Camb. 1902..... } Dr. Shore.
- Royal Society of London. Catalogue of Scientific Papers (1874-1883). Vol. XI. (Pet.—Zyb) and Supplementary Volume. 2 Vols. 4to. Lond. 1896-1902. 3.42.11,12. } Mr Laumor.
- *Watkin (J. W. S.) The Christian's Prayer, with Poems, religious and moral. 8vo. } The Author.
- St. Leonards-on-Sea, n.d. 11.18.56..... } The Author.
- Froissart (J.) Chronicle. Translated out of French by Sir John Bourchier, Lord Berners, Annis 1523-25 With an Introduction by W. P. Ker. Vols. III, and IV. (Tudor Translations). 8vo. Lond. 1901-2. 8.12.109,110..... } The late Mr R. Peudlebury.
- Huygens (C.). Œuvres complètes. Tome IX. Correspondance 1685-1690. 4to La Haye, 1901. 3.42..... } The Author.
- *Brown (W. Langdon). Pylephlebitis (Raymond Horton-Smith Prize, 1901). 8vo. } The Author.
- Lond. 1902. 3.44.45..... } The Author.
- Calendar of Letter Books preserved among the Archives of the Corporation of the City of London. Letter-Book D. circa A.D. 1309-1314. Edited by R. R. Sharpe. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 5.40.8 } The Town Clerk of the City of London.
- Colchester. Souvenir of the Opening of the Town Hall, Colchester, by the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., 15 May, 1902. 4to. Colchester, 1902..... } Mr Mullinger.
- List of Subscribers to the Portrait and Bust of Professor G. D. Liveing.* (specially bound copy). 4to. Camb. 1901. Aa.1.5. } Professor Lewis.
- Hiorns (A. H.) Metallography. An Introduction to the Study of the Structure of Metals, chiefly by the Aid of the Microscope. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 3.47.3..... } Dr D. MacAlister.

Additions.

- Annual Register for the Year 1901. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 5.18.
- Beddard (F. E.). Mammalia. (Camb. Natural History Series. Vol. X.) 8vo. Lond. 1902. 3.26.
- Cambridge Portfolio, The. Edited by the Rev. J. J. Smith. 2 Vols. 4to Lond. 1840. Aa.6.27,28.

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- Cheyne (T. K.) Founders of Old Testament Criticism. 8vo. Lond. 1893. 9.7.21.
- Commentaria in Aristotelem Graeca. Vol. VI. Pars. i. Syrianus in Metaphysica. 8vo. Berolini, 1902.
- Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum Peloponnesi et Insularum Vicinarum. Vol. I. fol. Berolini, 1902.
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- Dictionary of the Bible. Edited by James Hastings, with the assistance of John A. Selbie, etc. Vol. IV. Pleroma-Zuzim. 8vo. Edin. 1902. 7.3.
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- Philo Alexandrinus. Opera quae supersunt. Vol. IV. Edidit L. Cohn. 8vo. Berolini, 1902. 9.34.53.
- Rolls Series. Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Edward I. 1279-1288. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 5.40.
- Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, March 1st to October 31st, 1673. Edited by F. H. B. Daniell. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 5.3.
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Sterndale-Bennett, R.	
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Stevenson, C. M.	160, High Street, Streatham, S.W.
Stokes, C. H.	
Stokes, J.	
Stone, J. M. (E. 1903)	5, St German's Place, Blackheath, S.E.
Stout, G. F.	137, Woodstock Road, Oxford
Stradling, W.	St Andrew's School, Eastbourne
Strangeways, P. T.	
Stuart, C. E. (E. 1906)	Addington House, Addington Road, Reading
Stuart, C. M.	St Dunstan's College, Catford, S.E.
Stuart, T.	
Summers, W. C.	15, Brunswick Road, Withington, Manchester
Sutcliffe, Rev W. O.	St Edmund's House, Mount Pleasant, Cambridge
Sumner, C. C. W.	Grammar School, Monmouth
Tallent, J. H.	58, Gordon Mansions, W.C.
*Tanner, J. R. (Fellow) (E. 1903)	
†Taylor, Rev C., D.D. (Master) (E. 1907)	
Taylor, E. C. (E. 1906)	c/o Dr Maurice, Horan House, Marlborough
Teakle, S. G.	Droitwich Road, Worcester
Tell, J. J. H.	2, Sussex Gardens, Dulwich, S.E.
Thatcher, A. (E. 1902)	Saverne, Cressingham Grove, Sutton, Surrey

List of Subscribers.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
†Thompson, A. H.	Endcliffe, Henbury, Gloucestershire
Thomson, F. G.	
Thomson, Rev F. D.	Barrow Vicarage, Loughboro'
Thorpe, Rev C. E. (E. 1903)	Horningsea Vicarage, Cambridge
Thwaites, G.	283, Harrow Road, W.
Ticehurst, C. B.	
Ticehurst, G. A.	Winstowe, St Leonards-on-Sea
Tiddy, C. W. E.	
Tobin, T. C.	26, Wesley Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool
Torrey, Rev A. F. (E. 1903)	Marston Morteyne Rectory, Ampthill, Beds.
Tovey, C. H.	The School, Wellingboro'
†Lowle, J. H.	Aligarth College, United Provinces, India
Townsend, C. A. H. (E. '03)	Cordangan Manor, Tipperary
Trachtenberg, M. I.	
Turner, E. G. (E. 1904)	I.C.S., Satara, Bombay Presidency, India
Tyler, E. A.	Framlingham College, Suffolk
Varwell, R. P.	
Vaughan, M.	Haileybury College, Hertford
Vigers, Rev E. H.	Avonmore, Hammelton Road, Bromley
Waite-Browne, H. F.	
Wakely, L. D.	148, Jerningham Road, S.E.
Wakely, H. D.	
Waldon, W.	The Crescent, Ripon
Walker, A. G.	
Walker, Rev A. J. (E. '06)	Vice-Principal Church Missionary College, Ning-po, China
Walker, R. R.	
Waller, Rev C. C.	86, Louisenstrasse, Bad Homburg, Germany
Waller, B. P.	St Catherine's School, Broxbourne
Waltou, Rev T. H. (E. '06)	130, Roker Avenue, Sunderland
Ward, Rev G. W. C.	Malton, Yorkshire
Ward, Rev J. T. (Fellow)	
Warren, Rev. W. (E. 1906)	Poslingford Vicarage, Clare, Suffolk
Watkin, E. L.	University College, Bristol
Watson, Frank	13, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Watson, Rev Fred. D.D. (Fellow)	
Webb, F. S.	Blackenhall, Wolverhampton
Webb, R. R. (Fellow)	
Webber, H. N.	
Weldon, Prof W. F. R. (E. 1905)	Merton Lea, Oxford
West, Prof. G. S.	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.
Weston, E. A.	3, Harrington Square, S.W.
Wharton, J.	88, Forest Road, Southport
Wheldon, W. P.	

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Whitaker, Rev G. S.	Heathfield, Upper Tooting, W.
†Whitaker, Rev Canon (E. 1905)	1, Lewis Road, Eastbourne
Whiteley, A.	c/o Rev T. Morton, Hoylandswaine Vicarage, Penistone, Sheffield
Whiteley, G. T.	The Chestnuts, Dulwich Common, S.E.
Whitley, G.	
Whitworth, Rev W. A. (E. 1904)	All Saints' Vicarage, Margaret's Street, Caven- dish Square, W.
Widdowson, T.	The College, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks
†Wilkins, Prof A. S., Litt.D.	Owen's College, Manchester
Wilkinson, E. R.	
Wilkinson, Rev J. F. (E. '03)	Folkton Rectory, Ganton, Yorks.
Williams, Aneurin (E. 1905)	Wheelside, Hindhead, nr. Haslemere
Willis, Rev W. N. (E. 1902)	Ascham School, Eastbourne
Wills, R. G.	44, Merton Road, Bootle, Liverpool
Wills, J. J.	75, Clifden Road, Clapton, N.E.
Wilson, W. S. (E. 1903)	Burnside, Sandhurst Road, Tunbridge Wells
Winfield, P. H.	58, Grange Road, East, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Winstone, E. H. (E. 1906)	2, Victoria Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
Wiseman, Rev H. J. (E. '01)	Scrivelsby Rectory, Horncastle
Wood, Rev W. S.	Ufford Rectory, Stamford
Woodhouse, A. A.	Locker's Park, Hemel Hempstead
Woods, B. F.	31, Rosseth Mansions, Flood Street, Chelsea
Worthington, F.	The Holme, Hawkshead, Lancs.
Wrenford, H. J. W.	10, Clinton Place, Seaford, Sussex
Wright, C. A.	
Yapp, R. H.	
Yeates, G. F. W.	
†Yeld, Rev C.	St Mary's Vicarage, Grassendale, Liverpool
Yeo, J. S. (E. 1903)	Carrington House, Fettes College, Edinburgh







THE OLD CHAPEL, ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.



Lent Term 1903.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 31).

IN the last number of *The Eagle* mention was made of the fact that a copy of the contract with Robert Dallam for the construction of the Organ in 1635 was preserved in College (see p. 77). This is contained in the "Lease Book" for the years 1627-1668. The Lease Books are a long set of volumes into which all documents sealed by the College (mostly leases, hence the name) were copied. This practice is continued down to the present day. The contract is as follows :

Articles and Covenantes of Agreement indented and made and agreed vpon the eight and twentieth day of July Anno Domini 1635, Annoque Regni Regis Caroli Angliae etc vndecimo Betweene William Beale doctor of divinity and Master of the Colledge of St John the Evangeliste in the Vniuersity of Cambridge the fellowes and Schollers of the same Colledge on the one part and Robert Dallam of the City of Westminster Organ-maker on the other part as followeth. Vizt.

Imprimis the said Robert Dallam for him his executors and administrators doth covenant and grant to and with the said Master fellowes and Schollers and theyr successors by these presentes in manner and forme following That is to say that he

the said Robert Dallam his executors and assignes for the consideration here after expressed shall and will at his and theyr owne proper costes and charges make and finish one payre of organs or Instrumentes to conteyne six seuerall stoppes of pipes euery stoppe conteyning fortynine pipes (viz) one diapason most part to stand in sight one Principall of Tynne one Recorder of Wood one small Principall of Tynne one two and twentieth of Tynne with Sound boords Conveyances Conducts Roller boord Carriages and Keyes two bellowes and wind trunkes with the case and carving onely with all other necessaries therevnto belonging finding all maner of stuffe both of yron, brasse, tynne, timber and wainscoate incident to the making and finishinge of the said Instrument which the said Robert Dallam shall make vp and finish and sett vp in the Chappell of St John's Colledge aforesaid betweene the day of the date of these presentes and the first day of July now next ensuing 1636.

In consideration of which worke and organs to be made finished and sett vp as is aforesaid the said Master ffellowes and Schollers doe couenant grant and agree for them and theyr successors to and with the said Robert Dallam his executors administrators and assignes by these presentes that they the said Master ffellowes and Schollers shall and will well and truely pay or cause to be payd vnto the said Robert Dallam his executors administrators or assignes the summe of nine score and five poundes of lawfull money of England in manner and forme following (viz) ffower score poundes at the sealing and deliury of these presents and fforty poundes more at the deliury of the materialls belonging to the said Instrument And the rest at the full conclusion and finishing of the said worke And also that they the said Master ffellowes and Schollers and theyr successors shall beare and defray the charges of Carriage of these Organs and materialls thereof from the City of Westminster to St John's Colledge aforesaid and all tooles incident thervnto and of Recarriage of the same from thence backe again to Westminster. In witness whereof as well the said Master ffellowes and Schollers theyr Common Seale as also the said Robert Dallam his seale to these presents Interchangeably haue putt the day and year first above written.

The cost of the new Organ, £185, was a large sum for these days. Search in the College accounts does not disclose any record of its payment, but at the end of the Rental, or statement of the revenues and expenditure, for the year 1635, we have the following note:

“Memorandum that these pieces of Colledge plate here after specified being growne old and vselesse were sould att London by order of the Master and Seniors who did then purpose that the money should goe towards the Organs which since was wholly payd for with Mr Boothe’s money.”

Then follows a list of twenty two pieces of plate of which the following are examples :

Mr Henry Cason’s pott	About 12 ounces wt
Mr Tho Gorney’s beaker	„ 10 ounces „
Mr Jerrard Dyose his bowle	„ 8 ounces „

The total weight of the pieces is 215 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces.

Two pieces have no weight given.

A note is added: “They were sould according to *liijs xjd.* the ounce.”

And in the accounts for the year under the heading “*Recepta Forinseca*” is the entry “Received for 22 pieces of old vselesse Colledge plate sould at London (by the appointment of the Master and Seniors) for *4s. 11d.* per ounce—see the end of this yeares accompt—*lijti xs vjd.*”

But while the Organ was thus paid for out of Robert Booth’s legacy, and so according to the custom of that time does not come into the ordinary accounts of the year, these accounts shew that at that time very considerable sums were being spent on the repair and adornment of the Chapel. William Beale had been Master of Jesus College. In the year 1634, just after he had come to St. John’s as Master, Jesus College paid £200 to Dallam for a new organ. It is probable that Beale had a leading part in both movements, for he was in sympathy with Laud’s views on Church ceremonial.

The same Lease Book, which contains the Contract with Dallam, also contains the following extract from a will, interesting on account of the last few lines in it.

A clause in Mr Ashton's will touching a Legacie of 100 markes to buie Bookes.

And if aboue these legacies and vses my goods and debts will extend to the summe of one hundred marks or three score poundes my will is that within two yeares next after my death that summe may be payd to the Senior Burser and Senior Deane with the knowledge of the Master of Snt Johns Colledge in Cambridge, my dear mother, to be bestowed upon Bookes for the vse of the new Library there, especially the fathers and new writers as they shall thinke fitt. And I doe intreate my loving Cousins Mrs Mary Ashton of Middleton, widdow, and Mr Raph Ashton of Kirkby, son to Sir Richard Ashton, to be Executors of this my last will, Also my worshipfull patrone Raph Ashton of Middleton esquire to be ouerseer thereof that it may be executed, to whom I leaue my best iewell my watch or pockett-klock given vnto me twice by my most Honourable Lord, my Lord of Essex, the morning before his death. And in wittness that this is my last will I haue sett my hand and seale to these presents August 27, 1683.

ABDIE ASHTON.

Witnesses hereof: Ric. Hollingworth, John Burie.

Abdie, or Abdias, Ashton, for he signs his name both ways, was admitted a Fellow of the College 20 March 1589-90. He was the second of the seven sons of the Rev John Ashton, Rector of Middleton, Lancashire. He was the favourite and confidential Chaplain of Robert Devereux, second Earl of Essex, and attended that nobleman on the scaffold at his execution 20 February 1600-1. Notices of Ashton will be found in Jardine's *Criminal Trials* Vol. I, in the account of Essex's trial, where he is described as "the minister of the church in the Tower." Also in *The Journal of Nicholas Assheton of Downham esq, for 1617 and 1618*

edited for the Cheetham Society by the Rev Canon Raines. The dial or watch given to Ashton is now in the British Museum. An elaborate description of it was given in a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries 4 May 1865, printed in *Archaeologia* Vol. xl. p. 343-360. See also *Notes and Queries*, 2 Ser. viii, 302, 336, 361, 408, 461; 4 Ser. ix, 9-10. Ashton's career seems to have been the following: he was Junior Dean of the College 13 December 1599 to 12 January 1601-2. Observe that this period covers Essex's trial. He was Sacrist from 19 January 1603-4 to 20 January 1604-5. He compounded for first fruits as Rector of Halesworth, Suffolk, 11 November 1606 (he then appears as Abdy Ashton); this living he ceded on being instituted Rector of Slaidburn, Yorks, 1 February 1615-6; ceding this again on being instituted Rector of Middleton, Lancashire 24 July 1618. He held Middleton until his death 8 November 1633, aged 75, and was buried there. His will was proved at York and Chester.

Certain volumes in the College library have a book plate with the following inscription:

Abdias Ashton SS^o Theolog. Bac. Ecclesiae de Middleton in agro Lancastriensi, Rector, et hujus olim Collegii Socius, Charissimae Matri (nam pio hoc nomine moribundus jam appellavit Collegium) ad hunc, et alios libros emendos centum legavit marcas anno 1633.

The same Lease Book contains the following extract from the will of Francis Dee, Bishop of Peterborough 1634 to 1638.

Mrs Elizabeth Dee's Acquittance.

S[ealed] 15: Dec. 1638.

Knowe all men by these presentes that wee William Beale, doctour of divinity, and Master of the Colledge of St John the Evangelist in the Vniversity of Cambridge the fellowes and schollars of the same Colledge have had and received of Elizabeth Dee of Peterborough in the County of Northampton,

widdow, Executrix of the last will and testament of Francis Dee late L. Bishop of Peterborough all the bookes which the said Francis Dee did by his last will and testament give and bequeath to the sayd Colledge, as also one bason, one challice with cover, two candlesticks, all of them being silver and gilded over, one cope, one altar cloath, one communion cloath, nine pictures which the said Francis Dee did likewise by his last will and testament give and bequeath to the said Colledge in these wordes, viz—Vnto the Library of which Colledge whereof myself was sometimes a schollar I doe also give all those Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French and English bookes in my study, which they have not already in their Library, let them picke and take what they will, with power also to chuse and to change for any booke I have if any of mine be better than theirs.

Item. I give moreover to the sayd Colledge and namely to their Chappell and to the service of God therein all my Chappell plate, namely a Challice, a patten cover, two taperstanders and bason which are all perfectly guilt, also my cope, altar cloath, communion cloath and all the pictures there, As by the said will bearing date the eight and twentieth day of May in the year of our Lord God 1638 appeareth. Of which said bookes Chappell plate, cope, altar-cloath, communion-cloath and pictures wee doe hereby acquit and discharge the said Elizabeth Dee her executors and assigns In Witnesse whereof we have putt to these presentes our common seale the fifteenth day of December in the fourteenth yeare of the Raigne of our Soueraigne Lord Charles by the Grace of God of England, Scot'land, France and Ireland Defender of the faith &c Anno domini 1638.

I am content that Mrs Dee's
acquittance be sealed

WM. BEALE.

Ita testor JONES PRYSE, Reg.

While at the end of the College accounts for the year 1638 appears the following.

Memorandum that November 10, 1638 the Senior Burser delivered vnto Mr President one silver and guilt bason weighing twenty eight ounces; one Challice weighing fourteen ounces, three quarters, the Patten being the Cover of the Challice

weighing six ounces one quarter and a halfe ; one candlesticke weighing twenty six ounces one quarter and halfe ; and one other candlesticke weighing twenty six ounces. All the said siluer and guilt pieces of plate being a legacy bequeathed by Francis Dee, late Lord Bishop of Peterborough, to this Colledge (whereof he was sometime a schollar) namely to the Chappell and to the service of God therein. And Mr President afterwards deliuered the said pieces of plate to the Sacrist, taking his hand for the receipt in the booke of plate in Mr Presidentes custody.

Memorandum that William Bodurda Senior Burser did deliver into the handes of Dr Beale Master of the Colledge December 15, 1638, two great pictures, two litle pictures and five of a midle size all for the vse of the Chappell. *Item* December 17, in the Auditt chamber, one altar cloath, *Item* one communion cloath of diaper. *Item* an old cope not finished being of veluet and wrought with gold. *Item* one long narrow piece to be added to it. *Item* two other lesser pieces which the Master in presence of the Seniors deliuered to Mr Hurt, Sacrist. All the aboue named particulers being the Legacy of Francis Dee, late Bishop of Peterborough, to this Colledge, whereof he was sometime a Schollar, namely to the Chappell and to the service of God therein.

It is not easy to identify pieces of plate in the old Plate Books. There is nowhere in Colledge a complete list of the plate with the names of the donors. The 'Plate Book' is the register of what is described in early times as 'The shewing of plate.' It records the name of the persons in whose hands the plate was, each individual signing the record, frequently writing it out himself.

It seems probable however that Bishop Dee's Challice was given by the Colledge to the parish of Horningsea in 1829.

The following may serve as an example of the entries in the Plate Book, this entry being in the handwriting of Thomas Baker, the historian, himself.

Shewing of plate March 20th 169 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Brought in by Mr Baker, Mr Hen. Henley's, Mr Rich. Burton's and Mr Simon Henden's Tankards. And receiv'd back Mr Rich. Burton's, Mr Simon Henden's with Mr Willm Forster's

By me THO. BAKER.

In the Plate Book beginning in 1649 and coming down to the end of the 18th Century there is an alphabetical index of donors; most of the pieces are long since gone, as towards the end of that book there are frequent entries to the effect that certain pieces being "old and useless" were sold and new plate bought.

The following entries however give a little detail as to the donors.

1735-6 March 11. Mr Benj. Seward, Fellow Commoner, gave two Presenters with the College and his own arms ingrav'd on the top with his name and the year ingrav'd underneath, weighing ———.

Feb. 17, 1752-3. Five waterpots containing about three pints apiece for the use of the Hall in the custody of the Butler made out of plate given by the persons whose names are inscrib'd on the bottoms of the said pots.

John Arderne, May 2, 1737 gave a waiter weighing 23 oz 19 dwt, which cost, including one guinea for the ingraving, exactly £10. His family arms and the College arms are ingrav'd on the upper surface, and on the back, D.D.C.D.J.E.C. Joh. Arderne, filius natu maximus Rich. Arderne, arm., Cestriensis, A.B. et socio commensalis 1737.

Cecil (Brownlow), Earl of Exeter a set of Communion Plate, viz. one bason, four Challices and Patins and two Flagons all doubly gilt weighing in all four hundred ounces.

1735, November 8. Prescott Pepper esq. of Grainge in Yorkshire gave a Tankard weighing sixty three ounces, with

his family arms ingraved on the right side, and the College arms on the left and his name at the bottom, bought of Mrs Mart at 7s per oz

£22 - 1 - 0
Engraving the two Coats of arms
15 - 6
£22 - 16 - 6

That this viewing and signing was not a mere empty form is evidenced by the following entry. Dr Richard Berry was senior Bursar from 8 March 1693-4 to 22 March 1714-5. He died in 1723 and has a monument in Chesterton Church.

Aprill the 30th 1697

Memorandum. That whereas Dr Berry stands charged with Mr John Alport's, Mr Narcissus Luttrell's, Mr John Brown's and Mr Ellis Cooper's Tankards granted for his use the 22nd day of February 169½ and weighing in all 109 ounces one penny weight, and also with Mr Charles Downing's tankard valued at 10 li, all which having been stolen out of the said Dr Berry's chamber; He the said Dr Berry on the 30th day of April '97 did pay into the Common Chest of the College the summe of thirty nine pounds sixteen shillings and threepence being the full value of the above said plate. In the presence of us: Humf. Gower; Tho. Smoult; Tho. Broughton; Arth. Orchard; Tho. Verdon; Jeoff. Shaw, *Dec. Jun.*

Curiously enough at the end of this Plate Book certain orders of the Master and Seniors are entered. As they were all made during the time of the Commonwealth they have a special interest as throwing light on the College life at that time. The following are those of most importance.

May 5, 1654. An order for preventing the neglect of keeping Acts and other exercises, and for the furthering the constant performance of them.

Whereas the due and constant performance of Acts and other exercises in this Colledg is oftentimes hindred by the

absence of Fellowes not taking effectuall care for the supply of their courses, to the great prejudice of the Colledg and students therein. For the avoyding of future neglect and the better keeping up of the said exercises, It is the day and yeare above written Ordered and decreed by the Master and Seniors whose names are underwritten. That no Fellow shall have dayes of absence granted him until he shall procure someone of the Fellowes, who shall stand engaged to the Master and Seniors to perform such Act as shall come to the course of him soe absent, and shall lay down and deliver into the hands of the Senior Burser for the time being the sum of twenty shillings for each Answer, or Reply, with which (in case the Fellow he procureth shall faile to perform it) the Deane or Moderator of that Problem wherein the Party is concerned shall endeavour to procure some other Fellow to supply that course, or if he cannot, that then of the said summ, two shillings shall acrow to the benefitt of the Deane for every Act so neglected, and the rest to the Colledg, so as that the Course may not faile but only that one time, and then goe on to the next in Order.

Signed by: Anth. Tuckney; Thomas ffothergill; Hen. Maisteron; Ed. Stoyte; Rich. Beresforde; Isa. Worrall; Hen. Eyre; John Smelt; Willm. Crompton.

January 19th 1654 [1654-5].

For the reforminge and preventing of the neglects of studies and other vanities and disorders which arise from Schollars meeting in chambers and there spending their time in undue eating and drinking, and vaine idle talking and keeping of company, it is the day and yeare above written Ordered by the Master and Seniors that the two Deanes, and all Masters of Arts that are Tutors, Two of them in their Seniority every week twice at least in the night, and twice at least in the day, at such times in which such disorderly meetings use to be, or what other time they shall judge meet, and particular occasion shall require, shall visit the Scholars chambers, and whom they observe to be diligent in their studies, they shall commend and encourage them, and whom they shall finde idle and disorderly, or absent from their studies, they if they be the Deanes or of

the Seniority shall themselves punish as the fault shall require, if they be not of the Seniority they shall make complaint thereof to the Master and Seniors, that such course may be taken therein as shall be according to the Statutes, and for the better ordering of the Colledg.

Signed by: Anth. Tuckney; Tho. ffothergill; Hen. Maisterson; Rich. Beresford; Isa. Worrall; Ja. Mowbray; Jo. Howseman; Hen. Eyre; Hu. Burnbye.

December 7th 1658

It was then ordered by the Master and Seniors, that Tutors might have a better account of all their Pupills and for the preventing of disorders both in the Colledg and Town, that all Bachelors of Artes as well as undergraduates shall duly and constantly attend their Tutors prayers at eight of the clock every night, and that they who shall carelessly or wilfully absent themselves shall be admonished of it by their Tutors, and in case they persist in that their neglect, the Tutors shall complaine thereof to the Deanes or to the Master, that so som further course may be taken with them to bring or reduce them to their dutye.

Signed by: Anthony Tuckney; Thomas ffothergill; Henry Eyre; Isa. Worrall; Joh. Smelt.

The following rules for the use of the Library seem to shew that Puritan morals were, as regards books, no higher than those of other times.

Ordered by the Master and Seniors for the better preserving of the bookes in the Library this 20th of february 1650, As followeth.

1. That no person whatsoever belonging to this Colledge vnder the degree of a Master of Arts (except hee bee ffellow or ffellowcommoner) shall bee permitted to study in the Library. Neyther shall any, whither straunger, or of the Colledge, vnder the degree before mentioned (except the before excepted) bee admitted to view the Library vnlesse by the appointment of the Master, or in his absence, of the President, or that

some one of the fellowes goe along with him, and there abide with the party brought in by him vntil his departure thence. Those appertaining to the Colledge to bee punished by the Master or in his absence by the President two shillings and sixpence for every time they shall herein offend. And the vnder Library Keeper if hee shall bring in any vnder the degree of Master of Arts eyther of this or any other Colledge to be punished five shillings.

2. That no fellowcommoner of this Colledge, nor Master of Arts (not fellow) shall at any time take any booke or bookes out of the Library vpon any occasion whatsoever vnder the penalty of paying the double value of the said booke or bookes so taken out. And that no fellowcommoner who is now or shall hereafter bee admitted into this Society, Nor any Master of Arts (not fellow) abiding in the Colledge shall enjoy the benefit of the Library by studying in it vnlesse some one of the fellowes engage himselfe to the Master and Seniors in his behalfe, that the said party shall obserue the orders here made concerning the Library and submit to such mulcts as hee shall incurre by violating the said orders.

3. That no fellow of this Colledge whatsoever shall take out of the Library any booke or bookes vnlesse he first note downe with his owne hand in the Register reserved by the vnder Library Keeper for the purpose the Title, Edition and volume of the booke or bookes, with the time when so taken out, and subscribe his name to the same And shall returne into the hands of the Library Keeper, or his deputy, the said booke or bookes within the space of forty eight houres. Whosoever shall transgresse in not subscribing his name to the Register as abouesaid shall pay the double value of the said booke or bookes. And hee who shall offend in not returning the booke or bookes within the time before limited shall bee punished for every one of the bookes which he shall so retaine. And for every weeke beyond the time prescribed two shillings and six pence.

4. That if any person whatsoever belonging to this Colledge shall privily convey away out of the Library, or shall imbezell any booke or bookes, or shall conceale any booke or bookes so conveyed out or imbezelled hee shall pay the price of the

booke or bookes so conveyed out, imbezelled, or concealed, fourefold.

5. That every punishment anywhere mentioned in these orders vpon complaint made to the Master, or in his absence to the President, and vpon eyther the confession of the person or persons offending or the testimony of one or more witnesses against them, is to be inflicted by the Master, or in his absence by the President, vpon the severall offenders. The one third part of the summe or summes of money thence arising to be given to the informer the residue to bee expended for the benefit of the Library.

6. That every person belonging to this Colledge who hath now in his custody any booke or bookes formerly borrowed or taken out of the Library shall send in the same. And that every person who knowes of any bookes formerly taken out, and not brought in giue notice hereof to the Library Keeper or his deputy. Whosoever shall bee negligent herein for the space of one weeke after the publication of these orders shall pay for every such booke or bookes foure pence, and shall moreouer bee punished three moneths Commons.

Signed by: John Arrowsmith; Hen. Maisteron; Tho. ffothergill; Is. Worrall; Ja. Mowbray; Ja. Creswick; Will. Allot; Ed. Stoyte; Sam Heron.

May 6, 1654. An Order for the better preserving the Bookes in the Library.

Whereas the fore mentioned Orders for preserving the Bookes in the Library haue bin by experience found ineffectuall. It is the day and yeere above written ordered and decreed by the Master and Seniors whose names are underwritten, That noe ffellow or Schollar of this Colledge shall take any bookes out of the Library, and that neither of the Library Keepers shall lend any booke to any ffellow or Schollar of this Colledge, or to any of other Colledges whatsoever without leaue of the Master and Seniors first desired and granted. And if any shall presume to doe contrary hereunto he shall be punished by the Master, or in his absence by the President, foure times the price of any such bookes so borrowed or lent or taken away;

and that punishment of any who shall take away any such booke shall accrue to the benefit of the Library Keeper and what he shall be punished for the lending any such booke shall be to the Colledge.

Signed by: Anth. Tuckney; Thomas ffothergill; Hen. Maisteron; Ed. Stoyte; Rich. Beresford; Isa. Worrall; Hen. Eyre; John Smelt; Willm. Crompton.

January 9th 1654 [1654-5].

It was then agreed by the Master and Seniors that this exception be made to the order in the former pages, that because the Senior Deane by reason of his office will haue need to make use of some bookes in the Library, the Library Keeper shall have leauē to lett the Senior Deanes successively receive such bookes as they shall stand in need of, they writing down their names and the names of the bookes borrowed, and that they restore them into the hands of the Library Keeper within a fortnight after, unblemished, otherwise to undergoe the penaltie before mentioned.

Signed by: Anth. Tuckney; Tho. ffothergill; Hen. Maisteron; Rich. Beresford; Isa. Worrall; Ja. Mowbray; Jo. Howseman; Hu. Burnbye; Hen. Eyre.

The following Order, also passed in the time of the Commonwealth, is interesting as shewing that during some part of that period there was a difficulty in finding Fellows of the College in Orders. The title of "Conduct" for Chaplain was retained in King's College till quite recent times. It is of course difficult to speak with certainty about times so remote from our own, but with regard to St John's I have an impression that during the Commonwealth period a much larger proportion of men entered the Inns of Court than at any other time.

February 3, 1650 [1650-1].

Ordered by the Master and Seniors, that according to the custom of other Colleges, where there are no Conducts, and

according to the present exigence here, few of the Fellows being in Orders, All Masters of Arts who are members of or resident within the Colledge shall from henceforth officiate in the Chappell by course; and not onely Ministers, as heretofore, when the Liturgie (now taken away by publique authoritie) required the pronouncing of Absolution by them alone.

And whereas it hath been found by experience that the penaltie of foure pence appointed by the Statutes (at the making whereof it was judged considerable) is not a sufficient engagement upon men to the performance of their dutie, It is further ordered, That whosoever misseth his course any morning or upon the Saterdag or Lord's day in the Evening shall be punished twelve pence for everie omission. And that the benefit of the Mulcts soe inflicted redound wholly to those that doe officiate at such times.

Signed by: John Arrowsmith; Tho. ffothergill; Is. Worrall; Ja. Mowbray; Ja. Creswick; Will. Allot; Ed Stoyte; Sam. Heron.

The difficulty can be illustrated by an example. Lawrence Fogg, son of Robert Fogg, Rector of Hoole, was admitted to Emmanuel College 28 September 1644; he migrated to St John's, where he was admitted 2 August 1645, being then aged 16. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 3 April 1650. He was admitted Junior Dean 2 February 1655-6, and William Twyne, who succeeded him, was admitted to the office 4 February 1657-8. By the statutes the Deans were responsible for the Chapel services. But during his term of office Fogg was neither in episcopal nor presbyterian orders.

In the *English Historical Review* for October 1895 (Vol x, pp. 744-753), is printed an account, taken from the Lambeth MS. 637, Gibson papers, of the proceedings of the clergy in Cambridgeshire. This contains the following passage:

By the Easterne part of the Association of Cambridgeshire: June, 16: 1658: being a day set apart for publique prayer and

fastinge in the place of publike worship in the towne of Swaffam Prior in the countie of Cambridge, Jonathan Jephcot, minister of Swaffham Prior, Abraham Wright, minister of Cheavely, John Meadow, minister of Ousden, James Illingworth, fellow of Emmanuell Colledge in Cambridge and William Burchall, minister of Wringford in the Ile of Elie, by prayer and imposition of hands did solemly set apart to the worke of the Ministerie, Mr Robert Scott, master of arts and fellow of Trinitie College, Cams, Mr Lawrence Fog, master of arts and fellow of Snt John's College, in Cambridge, Mr Martin Francis, master of arts and fellow of Pembrook hall in Cambridge, Mr John Wildbore Mr of Arts and fellow of Clare hall in Cambridge. They having first given testimoniall of theyr godly life and conversation, and prooffe of theyr abilities and call to that work. Signed by Stephen Rants appointed moderator for the next generall meeting and Register *pro tempore*.

Thus Fogg, while officiating as Dean, was a layman. He served the office of Sacrist from 2 February 1658-9 to 2 February 1659-60. His subsequent career was as follows. He became Rector of Hawarden, but was ejected for nonconformity at the Restoration. He subsequently conformed, became Vicar of St Oswald's in Chester, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Chester; ultimately he became Dean of Chester and died 28 February 1717-8. In the Bishop's Registry at Chester are preserved a singularly valuable series of "Visitation Books." The diocese was periodically visited by Archdeaconries, and the clergy were called on to produce their letters of Orders, their certificates of institution to benefices or licenses to curacies, and these facts were recorded.

One of these Visitations records of Lawrence Fogg, S.T.P., Vicar of St Oswald's in Chester:

"Diaconatus per Thomam Candidae Casae Episcopi, ultimo Februarii 1660 [1660-1]." "Presbyteratus per eundem Episcopum eodem ipso die."

Candida Casa is the Latin name for Whithern in Wigtonshire.

The same Visitation Book contains a glimpse of what was probably a similar career; it being recorded that Jonathan Brideoak, Rector of Mobberley in Cheshire, was ordained both Deacon and Priest by the Bishop of Exeter 25 January 1660-1. Brideoak was admitted a Fellow of the College 25 March 1656. He was Junior Bursar of the College from 13 February 1665-6 to 16 February 1674-5. He was a brother of Ralph Brideoak, Bishop of Chichester. On 15 April 1678 he had a dispensation from the Archbishop of Canterbury enabling him to hold the Vicarage of Bexhill, Sussex, with the Rectory of Mobberley in Cheshire, but he does not seem to have availed himself of it as he was never instituted to Bexhill. His ecclesiastical preferments seem to have been follows: Instituted Vicar of Whaddon, co. Cambridge 20 January 1661-2, ceding this in 1666; instituted Rector of Ilketshall St John, Suffolk, in December 1664, ceding this on being instituted Rector of Mobberley 18 September 1674. He was instituted Rector of Sephton, Lancashire, 24 August 1678, holding Sephton and Mobberley until his death in 1684.

It seems a little odd that rules relating to the discipline of the College should be entered in a Plate Book, but until the 18th Century the Master and Seniors kept nothing in the nature of a Minute Book of their meetings. The consent of the College to the sealing of documents seem to have been recorded by the Master, or in his absence the President, writing after the copy in the Lease Book "I am content that this lease to A.B. be sealed" and signing this. In the 16th and 17th centuries the few Orders which have been preserved are inscribed in the Register of Officers, Fellows and Scholars. In the early part of the 17th century a new book was started at both ends. At the one end are the orders and decrees passed by the

Master and Seniors, at the other the record of the punishments inflicted on peccant members of the Colledge. Some examples of these orders may be of interest.

January 19th 1627-8.

It was ordered and agreed vpon by the Master and Seniors that if any shalbe willing att his owne charge to sue for any lands concealed from the Colledge, vpon signification to the sayd Master and Seniors of the lands they desyre to sue for they shall have a lease thereof graunted to them.

January 19th 1629-30.

It was ordered and appoynted by ioynt consent of the Seniors thatt all the Bachelors of Arts and Senior Sophisters residing in the Colledge shold be tyed to be diligent auditors of the Hebrew lecture read within the said Colledge. And that in case of negligence the Lecturer may mulct them as the Greeke Lecturer hath vsed a penny for every absence. And in regard that these auditors assigned may be ignorant of the Hebrew tounge It was therefore further ordered that it shalbe lawfull for the said Lecturer att the first entrance into his lecture to read over the Grammer vnto them before he proceed to interpret any Autor in that tounge.

Anno Domini 1632.

It was agreed vpon by the Master and Seniors that Richard Spynke, Master of Arts, vpon contempt in not delyvering his Coppy of a scandalous Commonplace delyvered in the Chappell the xth day of May last past was by consent of the Master and Seniors of the said Colledge removed from all Interest and benefitt in the Colledge and to be hereafter reputed no member thereof in all respects. *Signed by*; Owen Gwynn; Robert Lane; Robt. Allot; Tho. Spell; John Pryse; fra. Cooper; Tho. Thornton.

December the 15th 1638.

It is decreed the day and yeare aboue written, euery Pensioner to be admitted into ffellows commons shall give vnto the Colledge for his admission a sikuer pott, or goblet, of the best vouch, in value worth foure pounds, wherein if he please, he may engrauē his armes and name, or eyther of them.

February 22, 1638-9.

The day and yeare aboue mentioned, it was ordered and decreede by the Master and Seniors, that noe fellow, fellow-commoner, Master of Arts, or any other whatsoever shall borow, receiue, or take any booke out of the Library (vnles the consent and leaue of the Master, or in his absence, the President, And the maior part of the seniors first had and obteyned) and that but one at once, the former still being restored before any other be borrowed, and euery one being thus taken, to be delivered back within 48 houres, the borrower allwais giuing, vnder his hand, notice to the Library Keeper of the bookes receiued and returned. The breaker of this order to be censured as *furti reus* by the Master and Seniors. Signed by: William Beale, *Praefect.* and others.

February 6th, 1654 [1654-5].

Ordered then by the Master and Seniors whose names are underwritten, that four poundes shall bee due from a Fellow Commoner for his admission into the Colledg, and in case he desire to giue a peece of plate that it weigh sixteene ounces at the least and likewise that it be brought in and weigh'd at the next quarters accounts after his admission or a month after at the furthest. Signed by: Anthony Tuckney, Thomasfothergill; Rich. Beresford; Ja. Mowbray; Jo. Howseman; Hu. Burnby; Hen. Eyre.

One would have expected the two entries which follow, which in effect introduced the Puritan rule into the College, to have been entered in the Register of officers, but they are in the last named composite volume. After their entry there is a gap filled up by the Orders entered in the Plate Book already quoted.

Aprill the Eleaventh 1644.

On which day the Right Honble Edward, Earle of Manchester, in pursuite of an Ordinance of Parliament for regulating and reforming of the Vniuersity of Cambridge, Came in person into the Chappell of St John's Colledge, and by the Authority to him committed as aforesaid, did in presence of all the fellowes now resident, Declare and publish Mr Iohn Arrowsmith to be constituted Master of the

said Colledge in roome of Doctor Beale late Master there, but now iustly and lawfully eiected, requiring him the said Mr Iohn Arrowsmith then present to take vpon him the said place Office and charge, and did put him into the Masters seat or stall within the said Chappell, and deliuered vnto him the Statutes of the said Colledge in testimony of his actual investiture and possession of the said charge. And the saide Earle of Manchester doth likewise straightly charge all and euery the ffellowes, schollers, students and all others belonging to the said Colledge to acknowledge him the said Mr Iohn Arrowsmith to be actually Master of this Colledge and sufficiently authorised to execute the said Office and accordingly to yeild vnto him all such respect and obedience as the Statutes of the said house doe require to bee giuen vnto him as Master thereof, notwithstanding hee bee not elected nor admitted according to the Ordinary course prescribed by the said Statutes in this time of distraction and Warr, there being a necessity of reforming as well of the Statutes themselves as of the members of the Colledge. In wittnesse whereof the said Earle of Manchester hath commanded this declaration and act of his Lordship to bee entered into the Leigier bookes of Actes of the said Colledge and also of the Vniuersity of Cambridge to remayne of record for perpetuall memory.

E. MANCHESTER.

I Iohn Arrowsmith being called and constituted by the Right Honble Edward, Earle of Manchester (who is authorised thereto by an Ordinance of Parliament), to be Master of St John's Colledge in the Vniuersity of Cambridge, with the approbation of the Assembly of Diuines now sitting at Westminster: Doe solemnly and seriously promise in the presence of Almighty God the searcher of all harts, that the time of my continuance in that charge, I shall faithfully labour to promote piety and learning in myselfe, the ffellowes, scholars and Students that doe or shall belong to the said Colledge, agreeably to the late solemne National League and Couenant by me sworne and subscribed, with respect to all the good and wholesome Statutes of the said Colledge, and of the Vniuersity correspondant to the said Couenant; And by all meanes to procure the good welfare and perfect reformation

both of that Colledge and Vniuersity so farre as me appertaineth.

April, 11
1644

JOHN ARROWSMITH.

The following Orders all illustrate some phases of College life.

February 19, 1673-4.

The Master and Seniors taking notice of the great excesse that hath lately grown in expences at the performing Acts, Declamations, and the first time of a common place. They doe wholly forbid any entertainment to bee made for Declamations and common places. And for Acts to bee performed in the Chappell, they doe require of all Tutors that they permit not any Fellow commoner to expend aboute twenty shillings at any such Act performed, nor that they doe themselves expend more. And for the Fellows they cannot suspect they should follow any such example, they doe expect therefore they should moderate themselues much below it.

February 19, 1673-4

The Master and Seniors taking notice of the great abuse in violating the Statutes by the Senior Batchelors laying exercise and arbitrary punishments upon the Scholars for the keeping Christmas; They doe hereby strictly require of the Deanes that there be no pecuniary mulcts imposed by the Senior Batchelors, and that they take particular care that they breake off all entertainment at teun of the clock at night both in the Hall, and in their chambers.

November 13, 1678

Ordered then by the Master and Seniors, That for the future none shall be capable of being elected scholars of the House (except into such scholarships as are by Statute to be chosen into within a time otherwise limited after they fall voyd) who doe not offer themselues to examination, and deliver in their Epistles on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday before the Election; That so every person's capacity and qualifications may be sufficiently known in due time to all the Electors.

(Same date)

Ordered that no person having an Exhibition, of what kind or sort soever, shall discontinue at one or more times in one year, more than the time allowed by their respective founders, or where they are not limited as to time by their Founders more than Three Months; unless the occasion of such discontinuance be allowable by the Statutes of the College, and sufficiently attested to the Master and Seniors, and by them approved of. And that whosoever shall discontinue beyond the times limited as above (without such approbation) shall *ipso facto* lose their Exhibitions and they shall forthwith be elected into as actually voyd; or as soon as by their particular settlement they can be chosen into. This Order to commence from Christmas next ensuing the date hereof.

May 2, 1690

Whereas to prevent the growing excesses of entertainments at Acts and other exercises, a decree was formerly made prohibiting all manner of expences at some, and retrenching them at other exercises, which hath not proved effectually as to the latter branch, soe that by reason of some difficultie of keeping exactly within the bounds prescribed, or of timely discoveringe the transgressions when made, the expenses at Acts in the Chappell are become more extravagant then ever, whereby duties imposed by the Statutes are made chargeable and greivous to the discouragement and hinderance of exercise and to the prejudice and dishonour of the Societie; The Master and Senior Fellowes (desirous to apply the most effectually remedie to so great an evill) doe hereby forbid any entertainment for the future to be made at any Act or exercise whatsoever; And they doe not doubt but full obedience will be readily paid to this injunction which is recommended by its own great usefulness and expedience as well as now enforced by a Religious obligation arising from the Statutes.

November 17, 1712

Whereas many scholars have been of late very faulty in absenting themselves from Chappel and from examinations, lectures, and disputations; and in neglecting the exercises which they are obliged to perform. It is ordered by the Master and Seniors that no scholar shall keep his chamber,

but for some cause which shall be certified by his Tutor to one of the Deanes, and approv'd of by him. That everyone who has leave to keep his chamber shall make Themes and verses in like manner as he would otherwise be obliged to do, unless his Tutor certify that he is in so ill health that he is not able to do it. That the Butler shall at the end of every Term deliver to the Master an account of all defaults of this kind and that those who have been scandalously faulty shall be declared by the Master and Seniors not to have kept their Residence for that Term and shall be accordingly entered in the College Books as non Resident. That every scholar who shall for any fault or misdemeanour be put out of Commons or Sizings and shall for the space of one day neglect to make his application and submission to the College Officer by whom the punishment according to the statutes has been inflicted, shall be forthwith sent out of the College.

The two following Orders have been brought together as they seem to indicate some curious change of custom during the hundred odd years which separate them.

A Decree made by the Maister and Seniors of St John's Colledge November 6, 1605

It is decreed by the Maister and Seniors whose names are heere vnder written, that no Fellow shall have above one subsiser except the same be allowed before by the Maister and the greater parte of the Seniors being mette together; and if anie Fellowe contrarie to this decree doo keepe vnder his tuition anie moe subsisers then one by the space of one Monthe, that then the said Fellow is to be punished vjs viij*d*. by the Maister, the President, or anie Officer; if two monthes, xij*s*. iij*d*; and so on forwarde the punishment everie monthe to be doubled and to be exacted of the Steward for the Colledge by the Senior Bursar for the time being.

Signed by: Ric. Clayton; R. Worrall; Arthur Johnson; John Allenson; Willm. Hollande; Wm. Billingsley, Wm. Nelson; Abdie Assheton.

March 20 1715-6

Whereas every Fellow at his Admission to his Fellowship is by oath obliged to observe all the laudable Customs of this College; and whereas there is a very antient and laudable custom of the said College that every Fellow and all others who are in Fellows Commons should entertain a Sizar, but by the neglect of this good custom many poor scholars have been deprived of that support which they should have had; we the Master and Senior Fellows by virtue of this Statute and Oath require all Fellows and all others who are in Fellows Commons to entertain a Sizar in such manner as has been accustomed.

R. F. S.

(To be continued).



A FRAGMENT.

(Ascribed to a friend of Omar Khayyam.)

THEN said another (and his cheek grew pale),
"Methinks the Loaf of Bread is very stale:

We are used hardly; it is yesterday's!
What doth the Daily Baking now avail?

For if the Crust be dry, and eke the Crumb,
And store of Marg Arine may never come

Upon the toiling Masticator's lips,
What should he be except a figure dumb?

If he essay to speak, and loose a shaft
Of wingèd speech upon the One who Laughed,
Shall he not choke, with parched Œsophagus,
And, gasping, curse the trick and savage craft?

But if the Flask of Wine be hither brought,
The sacred Juice may set the Drought at nought:
Talk not of Blák Lhists or of Koppirs grim—
He that is swift to fly is never caught.

I thank thee—'tis a generous meed. I drink
To comrades true—to love—to—yet I shrink.
The colour is not all that one could wish—
Fie! Out upon thee! 'Tis a draught of ink!

Omar! where didst thou buy this brand so rough?
Nay—do not lie! My throat hath had enough!
Put on the Garment of Repentance drear:
The Lokhâl Grossir did supply the stuff!

Ah! let me go! Nay—do not thus implore!
'A slight mistake?' That tale hath oft before
Been dinned into mine ears Farewell, my friend!
The Wilderness and Bough can charm no more.



TWOPENCE COLOURED.

THE town was small, and the population small and serious. There was a railway station; also a market cross, a post office, a chemist's, and an "emporium." You purchased your tobacco at the saddler's, and the bootmaker stocked bicycle accessories and repaired the punctured tyre. After prolonged enquiries, the local circulating library was run to earth at the back of a Berlin wool shop. It consisted of two unpretending shelves, on which books for boys bulked largely. The publishers most in evidence were the Religious Tract Society; but the world was represented by a little nest of Miss Marie Corelli's works, and a novel by Du Boisgobey (in a most respectable green cloth binding) had somehow escaped the censorship. This was in the hands of a severe female in black bombazine and pince-nez, who read each customer at a glance, picked out the literature indicated by the symptoms of the case, and dispensed it at twopence per volume (change when you like) with a firmness that did not encourage altercation. Under this despotic régime the inhabitants of the place were occupied in reading what was good for them, as distinguished from what they liked; and it was darkly rumoured that an elderly mariner of bibulous habits had been sent home bearing "The Skipper's Repentance: a Temperance Story," while "A Preservative against Popery" in eighteen volumes had been pressed upon the attention of a ritualistic curate. His own sufferings the writer of this article declines to reveal. It will be enough to say that he took an unsportsmanlike

advantage of a moment when the attention of the sleepless guardian of local morals was diverted by the exigencies of a flourishing traffic in worked slippers, and came away with "The Midnight Passenger" by Richard Henry Savage, unostentatiously placed between a tractate against vivisection and a book of travels.

"The Midnight Passenger" is one of the finest flowers of transatlantic fiction. The canvas is crowded, the colours crude, and the technique that of a partially intoxicated sign-painter; but the work as a whole is inspired by a youthful vigour to which the effete monarchies of Europe are strangers. The reader is in the hands of one of America's brightest, breeziest, and most brainy citizens; so he has to hustle and no mistake about it.

The plot of the story is without special merit. It is intricate, but the intricacies are pointless and fail to arrest the attention. Moreover, the author makes the mistake of allowing the villain to murder the hero and dispose of his remains half-way through the volume, so that the rest of the drama has to be played out by actors of secondary importance. The interest lies rather in the *dramatis personae*. Here our author throws aside altogether the worn-out method of the old world—the revelation of character by words and deeds—and substitutes the simpler plan of indicating it by epithet; while, like the ordinary bargee of canal-borne commerce, he inclines on the whole to attach his epithets to the eyes of his characters. The hero has a "callous eye"; the 1st murderer has "sleepless eyes" with a "steely gleam" in them; the 2nd murderer is "brisk-eyed" at the beginning, but becomes "wolfish-eyed" towards the end; the heroine is credited with "sapphire blue eyes!" and the "frosty blue eyes" of the old family friend "gleam with an Arctic light." Three lawyers with preposterous names also play prominent parts. At first, "the bustling Witherspoon," a "jovial westerner," who nevertheless is not above wearing "the

oily mask of his profession," appears to have little in common with the "massive" Samuel Boardman, or Mr. Ezra Warner with his "sharp attentive nod"—but they are all bound together by the common enjoyment of "ferret eyes."

Incidentally this volume supplies some interesting information with respect to the manners, morals, and social organisation of the New World. Randall Clayton, the hero, is "the type of the average, well-groomed New York business man," and he wears a "modish spring overcoat." Though "self-contained and prematurely jaded," he has a "healthy tan" upon his face, and "a soldierly moustache finely setting off a frank and engaging countenance." But he does not rest upon his personal attractions. A commanding social position is secured for him by the fact that while the honesty of inferior persons is insured in a Fidelity Guarantee Office for small sums, Randall Clayton is priced very high. Thus "he was the envy of his limited coterie, even though his few intimates looked with a certain awe upon a man who was obliged to file a bond of fifty thousand dollars for his vast pecuniary handlings." We have heard of hierarchies both social and ecclesiastical, but a society graduated by honesty guarantees has a novelty and freshness peculiar to a continent still, as our author would phrase it, "in the flush of its unsapped vigour."

Another feature of American life unconsciously brought out in "The Midnight Passenger" is its jumble of nationalities. The hero is of course an Anglo-Saxon, notwithstanding the fact that that "frank young fellow" is in the course of the story, without any apparent reason, changed into a "taciturn man of feline secretiveness." The principal heroine is Anglo-Saxon also, as are the medical adviser, the whole lot of the lawyers, and the 2nd murderer—"Arthur Ferris, the dark 'Pride of Columbia,' as his college mates fondly called him." So also is Hugh Worthington, the head

of the Trust by which Randall Clayton is employed, a "cool old badger," who, clad in "the toga of respectability" looms mysteriously in the background; but the second heroine, Irma Gluyas, who wears "natty bottines" and has a "wild, wayward heart," is a Hungarian. Emil Einstein, the "bright-faced office boy," "vulpine," "eel-like" and "nimble," with a "vicious leer," and "efflorescent jewellery" is presumably a German Jew, and to the "unflagging deviltry" of this "brisk Figaro" much of the trouble that falls out in the story is due. Fritz Braun, the 1st murderer, originally "a talented and handsome young chemist," but now a "pharmacist" who wears blue spectacles as a "mask to veil his wolfishly evil life," is an Austrian. Adolph Lilienthal, the picture dealer, "a meek, furtive, catlike connoisseur," is also of foreign extraction. McKierney, the detective, is "the ideal of a resolute young Irish priest," saving his "Roman Collar."

It will by this time be obvious to the meanest understanding that our author rises above the prose of ordinary fiction. He happily expresses the fact that the affections of the hero are disengaged by saying that "no Diana had stooped to kiss the forgotten young Endymion, sleeping in the Lethe of a New York business obscurity." But the 2nd heroine soon rectifies this little omission; and a view of her back produces such a disturbing effect upon him that the "ichor of young blood" is "boiling in his veins at last," and he forgets at first to pay in his money at the proper bank; when he at length reaches that destination by a circuitous route, it is to "glance mechanically at the bank book's entries" and to "wearily parry the badinage of the bright faced young bank teller." From this time forward "all was a grey blank of toiling days and carking cares." This leads on to "savage cursing," when the "ticking of the office clock sounded like the hollow tapping of hammers upon

coffin lids to the solitary man," and he lingers in his office after the other clerks have gone, "in a trance of agony." After a time he receives an untruthful telegram on yellow paper—a colour which our author picturesquely accounts for as "livid with its living lie." "The silky-grey dawn found him still dressed lying on a chair." After these mental torments, death at the hands of the villain must have been a welcome relief; and so it came about that "a ghastly gleaming corpse was whirled hither and thither under the blackened waters rushing inward from the sea under the arch of Brooklyn Bridge, a mute witness to the curse of Cain, waiting God's awful mandate for the sea to give up its dead."

And the painful part of it is that this miserable stuff is produced by the author of that excellent story "My Official Wife."



TO —
AT HARVEY ROAD

A Letter

My dear Ollie,
Lost! My broolly!
Have you seen it?
Did you 'screen' it?
Pray! Where is it?
Did my visit
Cantabrigian
Leave it 'Stygian,'
Or I leave it
To retrieve it
At the Roadway,
Harvey Roadway?
If you've got it,
Sure! you'll spot it:
It's a wood one
And a good one,
It's a town one
And a brown one,
With a handle
A rectangle,
Tho' it's fameless
(Haply blameless!)
For it's nameless.
Should you find it
Kindly mind it,
Mind and tend it
Till you send it.
If you've not it
And can't 'pot' it,

Be not worried
Neither flurried,
Nothing daunted
Broolly-haunted,
While I trust you
As I must do.
So conceive me
And believe me,
With all sweetness
And completeness,
In the semblance
Of remembrance
Yours confessing
Yours in blessing;
Where Montrose's
Mountain rose is,
In the ascendant
Co-descendant,
Hielan' bluided,
Kilted, hooded,
Wig and gown on,
Legal frown on,
Yours in blending
Start with ending,
Fool or clever
Yours as ever,
Corresponding
And responding
Without laches

LIONEL H.-S.



THE TRUANTS.

I.

MARCUS and Quintus, aged fifteen and fourteen respectively, were the autocrats of Cilurnum and the real commanders of the Second Ala of Asturian cavalry, which formed the garrison of that pleasant little fortress beside the northern branch of the Tyne. It was true, no doubt, that Cilurnum, with the larger part of the known world, was nominally subject to a person officially styled the Emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, and so forth for half a dozen lines of bewildering letters and symbols, which used to puzzle Marcus and Quintus so terribly, as they laboriously spelt them out from the great stone slab above the doorway of the new granary; but the Emperor Titus Aelius *et cetera* never came near Cilurnum or made any attempt to dispute the sovereignty of his youthful rivals. Once, it is true, a cheery red-faced old man, who called himself the Imperial Legate, had stayed a day and a night at their father's villa by the river side; but he had shown no desire to dispossess Marcus and Quintus of their power and position, unless he were really using subtle and treacherous devices, when he made them ill with sweetmeats and half killed them with his good-humoured jokes.

There was also a certain Prefect, Aelius Longinus by name, who used to ride at the head of the Asturian cavalry, wearing a red cloak and a bright bronze helmet with a white plume. Aelius usually treated the

regiment as though he had some authority over its doings; but he happened to be the father of Marcus and Quintus, and those worthy youths were graciously pleased to allow him to perform the dull routine duties of a commanding officer's life—the drills, inspections, parades, and so forth: the boys were well aware (though to spare their father's feelings they never called attention to the fact) that the regiment thought a great deal more of them than it thought of Aelius. They had often heard the troopers grumble volubly, when their father gave orders for a reconnaissance beyond the Wall, or a march to Vindolana and back to keep the horses in condition; but if Marcus mildly hinted that his bow required mending, or if Quintus happened to suggest that he would like a fresh supply of pebbles for his sling, two or three dozen dark-haired wiry Asturians would tumble over one another in their eagerness to compete for the honour of satisfying their young tyrants' desires.

Occasionally Aelius would display some vexation, when he found a good third of his regiment dancing attendance upon his two sons; but the Prefect was an easy-going man and an indulgent father. Claudia, his wife, was wont tearfully to declare that he would end by spoiling the children altogether; but Claudia was a nervous and extremely fastidious person, imbued with the most outrageous ideas (so Marcus and Quintus thought) concerning the proper education and correct behaviour of young gentlemen: the good lady was inconveniently anxious to turn her sons into show children—prodigies to be paraded before visitors with neatly ordered hair and spotless white tunics, and to win admiration and flattery by primness of demeanour and precocity of speech.

Marcus and Quintus detested the theory and abhorred the practice. Such exhibitions were suitable enough for their sister Aelia, who was only a girl, and therefore knew no better than to take delight in dress

and display : for their part, they had a Spartan objection to making little monsters of themselves, like Lucius, the medical officer's son, whom their mother was for ever holding up as a shining example. Lucius was always clean, always well-behaved, and always polite of speech : he read Plato with his sisters, and went with his mother to pay calls ; he wore his hair in curls, and allowed himself to be dressed in garments which, in the opinion of Marcus and Quintus, bore a shameful resemblance to the apparel of a girl. "The little beast!" they would mutter viciously, whenever Claudia sorrowfully pointed out the shocking contrast between Lucius and themselves, between her ideals and their performances.

Lucius was in fact the bugbear of their lives. His mother and sisters were inordinately proud of that young gentleman's beauty and accomplishments ; and the family paid many a malicious visit to the Prefect's villa by the river side. The beaming mother and adoring sisters of the prodigy would glow with secret delight, when Claudia effusively declared that she must fetch the boys to see dear Lucius ; for they had a shrewd knowledge of the interlude which was thereupon enacted behind the scenes. Presently Marcus and Quintus would be pushed into the room, clean of face but red with smothered indignation, neatly dressed but obviously most uncomfortable, to reply in sulky monosyllables to the artful questions which Lucius' mother and sisters framed for the purpose of exposing their inferiority in culture to the object of their hatred and contempt. In this, however, the fond worshippers of the accomplished youth were not always entirely successful : when dear Lucius was pressed to give some example of his wonderful attainments, Marcus and Quintus used to glare at him with such potency of warning in their eyes, that not infrequently their timid rival would break down from sheer terror : he knew only too well that at the first opportunity Marcus and Quintus (they were such rough disagreeable boys, as

Lucius' mother would privately declare) were sure to waylay him, and instil the necessity of a manlier behaviour by rolling him in the dirt, dipping him in the river, or—worst fate of all—dragging him to the Market place, where many other choice spirits would assemble and chase the terrified Lucius through the narrow streets of the fortress, till he flung himself, breathless, dishevelled, and half fainting with fear, into the porch of his father's house, and the old slave door-keeper drove away his tormentors by the allied forces of a stout stick and a virulent tongue.

The Market-place was indeed (so Marcus and Quintus considered) many degrees better than the Elysian Fields. The boys who haunted it were not prim and affected little monsters, who could lisp out Vergil and prattle about Plato, but sturdy, active, and delightfully untidy young ruffians, who played knuckle-bones in the portico, or fought glorious battles of Romans against Otadenes up and down the square: dirt was the only fashionable costume, and the white tunics of Marcus and Quintus seldom took more than the space of five minutes in losing every trace of their original hue. There were also red-faced market women to play tricks upon, nervous tradesmen to irritate, and a hundred other exquisite forms of mischief to indulge in; and if these delirious joys happened to pall, there was always the big barrack-yard to fall back upon, with its relays of devoted troopers, every one of whom was full of the most sensational histories of soul-stirring peril and adventure.

Their mother used to scold them querulously and give way to tears of sorrowful despair, whenever they returned from the delights of this paradise to the more sober atmosphere of home. Sometimes she would even threaten to imprison them in the house on the next occasion of their ill behaviour; but though Marcus and Quintus would appear dutifully penitent, the threat had been idly uttered upon so many occasions, that by this

time it had lost its sting, and no fear of possible fulfilment ever troubled the boys' minds. However, a crisis came at last; one evening the worthy pair arrived home in a state of more than usually complacent satisfaction, more than usually disreputable dirtiness, and more than usually hypocritical contrition; their mother vowed with more than her usual determination that for the next week they should either stay within doors, or only stir abroad under her own supervision; and when the next day came, Marcus and Quintus discovered that at last the threat was to be something more than a warning.

Their first suspicion of the new order of things was aroused when they found themselves awakened, not by the young Pannonian slave who had hitherto been their ordinary attendant, but by Serapion, the sleek and smooth-tongued Syrian, who had so often earned their resentment and won their mother's favour by bearing tales of their adventures in the market place and elsewhere.

"Where is Dagvald?" they cried, as the unwelcome vision of Serapion's dark features and shifting eyes met their gaze.

"My lady your mother," Serapion answered in a soft insinuating voice, "has formed the opinion that Dagvald is somewhat too rude and unpolished for the duty of waiting upon young gentlemen of birth and refinement; and I, though scarcely less unworthy, have been commanded to attend upon you in his place. Will it please you to be so good as to rise?"

The boys got up sulkily; they were highly indignant at Dagvald's removal, for the young Pannonian had been their devoted admirer and frequent accomplice; but they did not consider it worth the trouble openly to resent an order which they purposed presently to have reversed, and never doubted that, upon the first bare intimation of their desire, the odious Serapion would be sent about his business, and the familiar Dagvald

restored to his former sphere. So with an ill grace they submitted, but the submission was only momentary: instead of the short sleeveless tunics, which formed their ordinary summer attire, Serapion with a suave but malicious smile produced new and intolerable apparel—robes of such soft material and elaborate design, that Marcus and Quintus promptly declared that they would rather go back to bed and stay there for the rest of their lives, than endure the ineffable disgrace of being seen in such a dress. Serapion tried his utmost to remove their prejudices, but even his subtle tongue failed to make any impression on their obstinate determination. Before long he was forced to retreat, and ask his mistress to intervene.

Claudia flew to the boys' room, and poured out upon them a flood of reproofs, entreaties, commands, expostulations, and arguments, but without the smallest success: the boys kept their tempers admirably, and gravely explained that they considered such garments extremely effeminate,—even worse than the clothes which had so often exposed Lucius to their ridicule and persecution. How then could their mother possibly expect them to demean themselves by touching such things?

“Make your choice then,” said Claudia at last: “wear these clothes, and have your liberty; or put on your old tunics, and be confined to the house.”

Claudia had fondly imagined that the prospect of imprisonment would bring about a speedy and unconditional surrender; but she was utterly mistaken. Without a moment's hesitation the boys chose the latter alternative, and in due course of time they found themselves wandering about the villa in that moody and heroic frame of mind, which youth is apt to assume, when it conceives itself to have been treated with injustice.

However, a purely passive display of injured innocence soon began to grow wearisome: the martyrs

settled themselves in a corner of the atrium, and began to plot mischief by way of revenge. Marcus suggested a visit to the hypocaust furnace, and the assimilation of a treble allowance of dirt: Quintus was rather inclined towards more violent methods of reprisal, and advised that the statues, which stood in niches along one side of the hall, should be deprived of their noses. But neither of these suggestions seemed altogether satisfactory. It was a fine summer day, and the opening in the atrium roof gave them a tantalising vision of a square patch of brilliant blue sky. The boys thought regretfully of the river and the woods, or the fields and gardens to the south of the fortress, which on a day like this were even more alluring than the dusty joys of the market-place.

"I can't endure it," said Quintus at last: "I can't stay indoors any longer."

"You don't mean to tell me," said Marcus with the utmost horror and consternation, "that you're going to give in, and wear those—those girl's clothes?"

"Yes, I am," Quintus replied, "and I also mean to tell you that you're going to wear them yourself."

"Then I must give you two thrashings," said Marcus grimly—"one for being so soft as to talk of giving in, and the other for telling lies about me."

"Oh, you fool, Marcus," cried the younger boy, as his brother seized him violently by the nape of the neck. "Can't you see that it's a plot?"

"What's a plot?" said Marcus, pausing, with one hand uplifted.

"Don't shout so loud," Quintus answered. "When people are plotting, they always talk in whispers. Let me go, and listen."

Marcus released his victim, and Quintus whispered the details of the stratagem in his brother's ear. Marcus started, chuckled, laughed, and finally clapped Quintus on the shoulder by way of signifying his enthusiastic approval; and then the two conspirators

made their way into Claudia's presence, meekly gave notice of their submission, were duly wept over, commended, and forgiven by their mother, and presently handed over to Serapion, who was charged to dress them out in their new attire. A few minutes later they presented themselves for their mother's approval, wearing the long-sleeved tunics of delicate material which their Spartan souls abhorred: Claudia shed tears of maternal pride over their distinguished appearance, plotted a triumphant visit to Lucius' family for that very afternoon, and meanwhile revoked the edict which had confined the boys to the house; for she felt perfectly sure that in such array they would never venture beyond the limits of the garden.

Had Claudia been wiser or more observant, she would not have been deceived by the treacherous serenity with which her sons had changed their minds: she ought to have set a watch upon their proceedings; but the wearing of fine clothes seemed such a natural and desirable thing in the simple lady's eyes, that she never harboured the smallest suspicion of her sons' repentance being other than genuine and unaffected. The truth, however, was quite the contrary. Marcus and Quintus stole back to their room, concealed their old tunics under the voluminous folds of their new apparel, and made their way to the garden, where they sat down to plot some extraordinary piece of mischief as retribution and recompense for the shame which they had been forced to endure.

"We ought to do something really bad," said Marcus.

"Something that we've never done before," Quintus added.

"The market-place isn't nearly enough," Marcus continued: "Where can we go? Where is there any place dirtier than that?"

"I tell you what!" said Quintus after a moment's reflection. "Suppose we go out on the north side of the Wall."

This was a sphere of mischief and adventure which was forbidden under the heaviest penalties; and until this moment the fear of their father's anger had proved a sufficiently powerful deterrent: but now a sense of undeserved injury made the boys reckless, and Quintus' proposal was carried by acclamation. A quiet corner of the garden served as a dressing room, in which they quickly reassumed their beloved old clothes: the odious new garments were hastily concealed amongst the bushes; and a few moments later Marcus and Quintus crept through the hedge, and found themselves restored to freedom and self-respect.

Breaking out of the garden was a very simple matter, but to elude the vigilance of the sentries and escape beyond the Wall was an exploit of far greater difficulty. Presently the boys wandered towards the river, which ran within a few yards of the eastern wall of their home; and suddenly the river suggested the means of attaining their desire. The stream (which now bears the name of North Tyne) flowed from north to south, and cut through the line of the great Wall, which stretched at right angles across the valley: a massive bridge, with piers and abutments of heavy masonry and a ponderous superstructure of timber-work, connected the severed portions of the line of defence; and though the great wooden barricade on the northern edge of the roadway was as high and impassable as the Wall itself, the waterways below were defended only by heavy wooden gratings, which raised or lowered, according to the height of the river, by winches fixed on the platform above.

The boys crept furtively along the shingle of the river bank, close under the eastern wall of the villa, got some small amount of enjoyment at the spot where the main drain of the house entered the river, and presently to their infinite delight observed that the grating nearest to the western shore had for some unknown reason been raised, till its lower edge was a foot or two above the surface of the stream.

"Oh, what luck!" whispered Marcus. "Look, Quintus, we can get through there."

"Yes," Quintus answered in a joyful undertone, "and we can get beautifully wet as well."

The double opportunity was too good to be lost. The boys waded stealthily into the water, reached the grating, carefully ducked low enough to wet themselves to the neck, and so for the first time emerged into the mysterious and forbidden region which lay to the north of the Wall. Once through the bridge, they waded out of the river and took to their heels, in the hope of putting themselves beyond the reach of observation. For the space of something more than a quarter of a mile the haughs to the north of the Wall had been cleared of scrub; but beyond that there was shelter from the inquisitive eyes of the sentries, who might have caused the adventure to be cut short at its very commencement. However, the forenoon of a glorious summer day was of all times the most unlikely for an Otadene incursion, and the vigilance of the sentries was somewhat less strict than usual: the boys reached the shelter of the bush unobserved, ensconced themselves in a thicket of hazels, and planned the most exciting of imaginary adventures.

This northern part of the valley was an ideal place for such forms of amusement. Away to the right and left the pine trees clustered dark and thick upon the slopes of the dale, but the flatter land beside the river was mainly covered by a dense tangle of thorns, brambles, hazels, and other bushes, traversed by narrow and tortuous paths, with here and there a little circle of open turf, and here and there a strip of marshy land, through which a tiny streamlet trickled towards the river.

For some time the boys were purely military. Marcus was Julius Caesar, and Quintus the tenth Legion, while three acres of scrub represented the three parts into which all Gaul was divided. Then, by way of com-

pensation, Quintus became Agricola, and Marcus was the army with which that renowned commander conquered the northern parts of Britain: the hero marched his forces to the river Taus, represented by the stream which had recently afforded them the delights of a thorough wetting; and presently the river laid its spell upon their souls, and made them forget their fictitious characters. Many a time had they explored its course from the Wall southwards, as far as the point where it joined waters with its brother river from the west; but here were unknown windings and every possibility of hidden wonders: here was a stream flowing from the savage and mysterious north, and who could say that river-gods and water-nymphs were not to be seen disporting themselves round the next corner?

The idea was awesome, and yet irresistibly alluring. The African explorer of modern times, who embarks on a mighty and mysterious river without knowing whither the stream is to carry him, must feel a strange thrill of expectation and excitement as his boat begins to glide with the current towards the unknown. How much stronger must such sensations have been in days when the adventurer was every moment prepared to see more than the marvels of nature, when the mariner might at any time (so he believed)

Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea,
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn!

A river is instinct with a fascination which surpasses the charm of other material things: the tree moves, but the power of the wind, which causes the motion, can be felt by man, and there is therefore no mystery in the effect: a river moves of its own unaided power, in storm or calm without cessation; and it was only natural that less sophisticated and perhaps more imaginative ages should infer a personality from this mysterious quality.

At any rate the charm of the moving river took

absolute possession of Marcus and Quintus. Marcus desired to see what there was to be seen round the next corner: Quintus could not be content unless he knew what the next reach beyond that had to disclose; then Marcus' curiosity was again aroused, and not satisfied till a fresh access of the same passion had fallen upon his brother. In this fashion the sequence of "only one more" continued, till the boys were some miles to the northward of the point from which they had started.

It was hunger that arrested the progress of their exploration at last: the hour of the midday meal had already gone by, and the boys' well-timed appetites proclaimed its passing; but for a little while they still continued to wander along the river bank. Marcus was too proud to confess that he was hungry before Quintus gave in, and Quintus' imaginative soul was still reluctant to forego the delights of freedom and a new world; but at last Marcus discovered a suitable stratagem.

"We had better be turning back," he said, with an air of superior wisdom: "they must have missed us by this time; and it isn't good for a boy like you to go so long without food."

Quintus protested that he did not feel the least bit hungry, but the protest had an unconvincing sound: Marcus overruled it without hesitation, and assured his brother that if he wasn't hungry he ought to be. The boys had thrown themselves down to rest beside the brink of the river, at the edge of a little open space of flat grassy land, where the thick bush retreated twenty or thirty yards from the water's edge. Now they rose and made the first step homewards,—the first step, but no more. The next moment they came to a sudden standstill in terror and astonishment: as though by magic, the little grassy circle was ringed round by a company of Otadenes, who sprang from their place of concealment as soon as ever Marcus and Quintus showed the first sign of turning back.

II.

Meanwhile the hour of the midday meal (or shall we boldly use a modern phrase and call it dinner time?) had arrived at the Prefect's villa beside CILURNUM: the triclinium was ready, and the dishes were in danger of spoiling; but there was no sign of Marcus and Quintus. For a few minutes Claudia was perplexed, but not immoderately alarmed, by their unprecedented absence: she had no suspicion of the stratagem by which she had been deluded, and no apprehension of positive danger; but her conscience was quick to suggest that her insistence upon ornate apparel might have exposed her sons to some specially contumelious treatment at the hands of their old playfellows of the market place. Aelius, of course, was optimistic: naturally enough, he declared, the boys had run away for the whole day, as a reasonable protest against her absurd and unwarrantable attempt to rob them of their boyish amusements; for Aelius, it must be confessed, was the secret admirer, and sometimes the open defender, of his sons' malpractices, and his inner soul rejoiced most disgracefully whenever Marcus and Quintus shocked their mother's notions of propriety,—notions which were much too stringent to suit the easy-going Prefect's Epicurean principles.

"I know well enough what they have done," he said, as he helped himself for the second time to a large plateful of his favourite dish; "I know well enough what I should have done myself under the circumstances. Don't be nervous about them, my dear Claudia: you will see them come home this evening dirtier and more delightfully dishevelled than ever. I wonder how you can delude yourself into thinking that boys will ever be anything else than boys. You are doing your best to make girls of them, and you can't understand that they abhor the mere suspicion of such a thing. Bah! you will see soon that they are

up to some extraordinary piece of mischief, just to balance the account and soothe their injured feelings."

Claudia was on the point of pouring forth a tearful expostulation, when her remarks were prevented by the sudden entrance of Serapion. The obsequious Syrian was pale and agitated: he was carrying the garments which Marcus and Quintus had hidden amongst the bushes of the garden, and no words of his were needed to describe what had happened.

"I told you so," said Aelius, triumphantly: "I'll wager my head that you get them back this evening dirtier than ever they have been before, and quite out of their senses with delight. Wait and see if you don't, my dear Claudia."

Claudia, however, was terribly upset by the discovery of the trick. She vowed to inflict the most condign punishment upon the deceivers, but the next moment she flew into a panic of motherly nervousness, convinced herself that her dear sons were in mortal danger, demanded that an immediate search should be made for the truants, and finally accused Aelius of neglecting his children and of being indifferent to herself, till at last for the sake of peace he consented to give orders for her wishes to be carried out.

"I suppose you imagine," he sighed with an air of resignation, "that the regiment exists for no other purpose. Why, the men do little else but make the boys bows or slings, or waste their time in telling them stories; and now I must suspend the whole routine of the place, while the countryside is being scoured to find these imps of mischief. However, I shall have no peace till it is done. Do you know which way they have gone, Serapion?"

"They must have broken through the hedge, sir," the slave replied; "the door-keeper tells me that he is quite sure they never passed the door."

"Then I'll wager my head they have gone to the river to get themselves wet," said Aelius with immense

satisfaction. "I am sure I should have done exactly the same, if I had been in their place."

"The river!" Claudia exclaimed. "Oh, the gods forefend! They are drowned by this time. They must certainly be drowned."

The anxious lady at once burst into tears, and her lamentations roused Aelius to action.

"Tell the orderly to run and fetch Borcoth," he said quietly to Seraphion: "then we shall soon see where they have gone."

Borcoth was a native scout and tracker,—a kind of unofficial supernumerary of the First Ala of Asturians; and before long he made his appearance. He was a small, wiry man, with black hair and swarthy features; for by birth he was one of the Silures of South Wales, whence Aelius had imported him as a trustworthy scout, whose efficiency would not be hampered by any feelings of kinship with the larger and ruddier Otadenes beyond the Wall. Borcoth wore nothing but a scanty tunic of wolf-skin; his head was bare and his feet naked, and he carried no arms except a long dagger, which was fastened round his waist by a belt of undressed hide. The scout saluted Aelius, and waited without speaking for the Prefect's orders.

Those orders were quickly given. Seraphion led the scout to the garden and showed him the place where he had found the discarded clothes, while Aelius made his way to the outer side of the hedge. Scarcely had he reached the spot, when Borcoth slipped through with a noiseless wriggle that hardly stirred a leaf: the scout glanced at the ground, and then looked up inquiringly at the Prefect's face; Aelius nodded, and Borcoth followed the trail till he came to the river bank. Then he stopped, examined the gravel carefully, and finally spoke to Aelius in broken Latin.

"Two boy," he began, "small foot, good shoe; boy go in water, and track lost. Ah, see there!"

He pointed to the grating, which was still raised

above the surface of the stream ; but before Aelius had time to do more than mentally record a vow of vengeance against the unknown offender who had left the waterway open, the scout continued his explanation.

“ Boy see that,” he said : “ boy think he go out : boy not mind water. I know boy.”

Without more words he waded noiselessly into the water, slipped under the grating, and disappeared round the western abutment of the bridge ; but in less than a minute he returned.

“ Yes,” he said, “ boy come out far side and run north.”

Aelius could not imagine why he had not guessed the truth long ago, but the urgency of the occasion left him no time to waste in giving vent to his surprise and indignation. His strictest orders had been deliberately transgressed, but for the present that was a minor consideration : his sons were in danger, and he must act instantly and decisively. He pulled out his tablets, scribbled a hasty order, and gave it to Borcoth, commanding him to run at the top of his speed to the barracks, and hand the tablets to Justus the sub-prefect : Borcoth was away like an arrow, while the Prefect himself ran back to the villa and a few minutes later came out in full military array. Almost at the same moment a slave led his charger to the door : Aelius heaved himself into the saddle, galloped up the slope to the eastern gateway of Cilurnum, clattered along the street to the northern gate, and reached the great double archway just as the rearmost troopers of two long lines of cavalry had passed through.

On the flat grassy space before the north wall of the fortress the men formed up, — two hundred dark, stalwart Asturians, clad in tunics of brown leather, with cuirasses and other accoutrements of burnished bronze, and bronze helmets plumed with white feathers, — a fine, well-disciplined detachment, though to-day their demeanour was less statuesque and their line less rigidly motionless

than usual. Borcoth had given them some account of the emergency which had called them out, and the men were restless with impatience and wild with anxiety: they all but worshipped the two truants whose lives were in danger, and even this momentary delay was exasperating them beyond endurance.

However, Aelius was no less eager for haste. He gave brief directions to the Decurion of the leading section, and then rode off towards the river bank, the light-footed scout running with long easy strides by his charger's shoulder. Without a moment's delay Borcoth hit upon the trail, turned northward, and followed it silently, while Aelius and his Asturians rode behind him till they reached the spot where the boys had entered the bush. From that point their progress was slower: the trail was confused by the intricate marches and countermarches of the boys' mimic campaigns, and the scrub was a difficult place for the passage of the cavalry. But still the pursuit was continued without a pause: Borcoth followed the trail intently but without comment, and even the excited troopers kept silence, except for occasional whispers by which they expressed a fervent desire that somehow or other the lads might be rescued, yet (if the two wishes were not incompatible) not without the fight for which their souls were longing.

At last the head of the column reached the open space where the boys had brought their explorations to an end, and there Borcoth suddenly stopped.

"Feet!" he exclaimed, looking up at Aelius; "very many naked feet: must go quick."

He stretched out his hand and grasped the Prefect's stirrup leather as he spoke. Aelius' face was pale and very grave, but he made no answer in words; he only spurred his horse to a steady gallop, and the whole troop followed him at the same rapid pace, growling and cursing with excitement and apprehension. Borcoth ran with them like a deer, but there was no need for

his sharp eyes now. The youngest trooper could have followed the trail which a hundred naked feet had printed on the soft turf of the haugh.

(To be continued.)

R. H. F.

THE PATH TO DITTON.

A SABBATH morn serenely fair,
That breathes of rest in e'en the air,
When distant bells call folk to prayer
Afar to Ditton:—
Across the fields to church and prayer
At far-off Ditton!

The fields are filled with flowerets gay
That nod approval to the day,
And render fairylike the way
That leads to Ditton,—
The simple, shining, sylvan way
To far-off Ditton!

A rippling mirror of the sky
Between green banks, flows softly by
The path that leads, now low, now high,
To far-off Ditton!—
The winding path, the river nigh,
That leads to Ditton!

W. A. PEARKES WITHERS.

AN MHUIGHDEAN THRÉIGTHE.

Och, och hón! tá'n ghaoth ag séideadh,
Och, och hón! tá'n sdoirm ag reubadh,
'S mé liom féin, ar easbhuidh céille,
Tréigthe ar an tráigh!
Ooh! támaoid sgartha le na chéile,
Mé féin agus mo grádh!

D'imthigh sé, go fealltach, breugach,
Seid, seid, a ghaoth! a sdoirm ná eisd leis!
Bi ag bualadh, bi ag reubadh,
A's lean a long go bráth!
Cuimhnéochaidh sé annsin mar thréig sé
Me féin, faoi leun 's faoi chrádh!

Och a Dhé! na tonna borba!
Och! geursgreadh na gaoithe gairbhe!
Geim na dtonn, a's ath na fairrge,
Ni fheidir long beith beo!
A Dhé ná báith é, cosg an sdoirmse,
Och tug mé buangradh dhó!

Och, och hón! mo rún, mo rúnsa,
D'fhag sé me ag gol go gruamach,
D'fhag sé me go brónach buaidhrighthe,
Uaigneach gach lá.
Achd fós, a Dhé, o ciúnagh, ciúnagh
An mhuir, a's saor mo ghrádh!

Theith sé uaim i bhfad thar sáile,
Thréig sé me im' rud bocht fágtha,
Achd, o Thighearna! ná dean crádh air,
Tabhair dhó síonbog breágh.
Tabhair dhó cúrsa slán, sabhálda,
Oir fuair sé uaim mo ghrádh!

DOUGLAS HYDE.

THE MAIDEN FORSAKEN.

Och, ochone! the wind is blowing,
Och, ochone! the storm is growing,
And I alone, distracted, wander
Weary on the shore.
Oh! we are parted far asunder,
He's gone for evermore!

He has fled me, false and faithless!
Blow ye blasts, nor speed him scatheless!
Strike his ship, and rending, breaking,
Oh! leave him nevermore
Until he rues his base forsaking
Of me, lamenting sore!

God! how wild the waves are rolling!
How the cruel wind is howling!
Seas are roaring, breakers swelling,
His ship will sure go down!
Oh! save him, Lord! the tempest quelling,
My heart is all his own!

Och, ochone! my love, my own one,
He has left me, sad and lone one,
He has left me broken-hearted,
Weeping all the day:
But yet, O God! although we're parted,
Oh! still the storm, I pray!

While he fares across the ocean,
Though he spurns my fond devotion,
Visit not his fault in anger,
Speed him safe to shore!
Shield his ship from every danger,
I'm his for evermore!

DONALD MACALISTER.

[This was set to music by R. A. S. Macalister (B.A. 1892), and gained the prize for the best Irish song at the National Festival (Feis Ceoil) in Dublin, 1901: the rhythm and the assonances of the original have been followed in the translation.]



THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.

AT the beginning of an academical year, which is for many also the beginning of their life at the University, it may not be altogether out of place for one whose sojourn there is now no more than a blessed memory to offer certain words of wisdom to those who perchance have not yet rent the garments of their inexperience, and whose caps are still "four-square to all the winds that blow." In many respects a man's first term is the most important of all, and is the dominating period of his career, for in it habits and tastes come into force which in subsequent terms are merely developed, and friendships are formed which have a vital influence on character, and which, possibly, only death will terminate. As touching this matter of friendship, since a fool may often give wise advice, it is allowable here to quote the speech of Polonius :

Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar,
Those friends thou hast, and their adoptions tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel,
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatch'd unfledged comrade.

But the fact which a freshmen is most likely to overlook, and which it is salutary to impress upon him, is that his University course is one of the most transient phenomena in a singularly transient world. College life is so full of interests and amusements, so fascinating in the first flush of freedom from scholastic trammels and conventional restraints, that to regard it as a final

existence, rather than as a preparation for something beyond, is fatally easy. Until the approach of his tripos the undergraduate lives under the strange illusion that such a life cannot possibly come to an end. It is obvious, of course, so obvious that to mention the fact seems silly, that it must end, yet the fact never fully comes home to an undergraduate, never overpowers the illusion. Not until the tripos is finished, the last bills come in, and the painful necessity of dismantling his rooms and packing up his effects forces itself on his unwilling attention, does he realize that he has all the while been living in a kind of dream. It is perhaps this transitory character which makes the charm of University life. So much is compressed into a little space. In the words which Matthew Arnold puts into the mouth of Mycerinus, only varying the numeral, might the freshman exclaim :—

Three years—three little years—three drops of time,
and in the same spirit lay himself out to make the most
of his allotted span, repressing and postponing the chilly
thought of graduation.

The rest I give to joy. Even while I speak
My sand runs short; and as yon star-shot ray,
Hemm'd by two banks of cloud, peers pale and weak,
Now, as the barrier closes, dies away;
Even so do past and future intertwine,
Blotting this three years' space, which yet is mine.

It is politic, however, for the freshman to remember that between his own case and that of Mycerinus there is one important difference. The latter on the expiration of the appointed term was not required to go forth into the world to earn his living. His future was provided for in another sphere and in circumstances over which he had no control.

The full-fledged B.A., on the other hand, when his train steams him out of Cambridge station for the last time, has before him, not kindly oblivion and eternal

deliverance from toil, but the sordid realities of modern life—

This strange disease of modern life
With its sick hurry, its divided aims.

To put the matter more practically, it is well for the freshman who has his way to make in the world to begin his University career with a distinct notion as to how it is to help him in after life and what he is going to do when he has taken his degree. Comparatively few men are born with a clear and unmistakeable vocation, yet some are wise enough, or their parents are wise enough, to fix early on some particular profession, and direct their studies accordingly. Such are the men who come up to read Law, Medicine or Theology, or some other subject which leads to a definite occupation, and happy is the man who is in such a case. A great number, however, and more especially Classical men, proceed with the vaguest idea of the ultimate outcome of their fantastic arts and recondite condition. Some, indeed, are lucky, or unlucky enough to be possessed of private means, and need not immediately consider to what end they are enquiring into the uses of *πρὸν* and *ἀν*, or cultivating the pretty accomplishment of Greek iambics and Latin elegiacs. But supposing that as a result of the hopelessly unbusinesslike habits and cast of mind which University life generally induces, the Classical Graduate of independent means is afterwards despoiled of his patrimony by the unscrupulous practices of that great world of actuality of which he has learnt nothing, what then? The state of that man is worse than the state of the originally impecunious. Well may the poet pray to Fortune to be delivered from prosperity if it is to be followed by adversity.

At least caress me not before
Thou break me on thy wheel.

Such a contingency is not one, indeed, that many Englishmen need to be warned against. We are, as a

nation, good at keeping what we have got and adding to it whenever possible. But if it is likely to happen anywhere, it is likely to happen among young University men fed mentally on the dream of literature and then suddenly cast loose in a world wholly given over to the worship of Mammon, of whose ways, even of whose forms of speech, they are supremely ignorant. For this is the anomaly of our upper-class education, that, though avowedly a nation of shopkeepers, we train our sons in the most unpractical and unbusinesslike manner possible.

Take the case of a boy whose parents have just scraped together enough to send him to one of the public schools. He is clever and industrious, and goes up to the University by means of the classical scholarships he is able to win, knowing very little mathematics, still less of modern languages, and absolutely nothing of science or commerce. The object of the school authorities has been that he should obtain as good a classical scholarship as possible for the honour and glory of the school, and his studies have therefore been confined to that subject to the exclusion of everything else, quite irrespective of the question whether such a course is likely to benefit him in after life. He, naturally knows nothing of the world, and is quite content to go on gaining brilliant distinctions in the immediate present. The proud parents, too, themselves perhaps of commercial origin, and knowing about as much of the ways of a University or the nature and value of its degree as they do of local government in China, fondly imagine that as soon as their son can put B.A. to his name he will command an income of at least £500 a year without the slightest difficulty. So the dear boy goes up to Cambridge to continue his classical studies, and is equally successful there in winning prizes and passing high in examinations. Gradually, though, he becomes dissatisfied with the narrow range of his knowledge. He meets other men

who are working with some definite object in life, and it occurs to him to consider what he is going to do after leaving College. But the thought does not trouble him much. He supposes he will become a schoolmaster, or something like that. Anyhow, there will be time enough to consider the matter when he has got his degree. Good appointments are sure to drop round the head of a man who has taken honours in the Classical Tripos, like ripe apples in a wind. Meantime, however, he is acquiring a new interest in general literature, and begins to neglect his classics for private reading. It appears to him that the method of teaching classics in vogue at the Public Schools and University is petty and pedantic. He has been studying the subject for five or six years and finds he has hardly read a twentieth part of Greek and Latin literature, and knows very little about the social life or the philosophy of Greece or Rome. His teachers have continually hammered into him rules of grammar and syntax, while the time he has spent over composition, considered in the gross, appears to his opened eyes positively appalling. The consequence of all which is that he loses interest in his tripos, goes in for literary societies and general reading, and ends by taking an inferior place in the Class List. Then comes the question, what is he to do for a living? But this time he is a little more sophisticated and knows that a second class in the Classical Tripos does not ensure quite £500 a year. In fact, he knows now that the only thing for which he is qualified is a tutorship or an assistant mastership at some small school at a probable maximum of £150 per annum, and it may be that he is not suited by nature for managing boys. The only alternative is to begin life where men junior to him by three years began it on leaving school.

Now to say all this does not necessarily imply a belief that the studies of classics is vain and useless. Far from it. It is only intended here to affirm the

importance of studying classics, or any other subject, with a special object in view. Unless a man is prepared and intends to enter the scholastic profession, or is brilliant enough to gain a fellowship, classics alone will be little use to him afterwards; or at any rate the amount he learnt at school would be quite sufficient for ordinary purposes. Many men who are up at the University without precisely knowing why, or merely because they happened to gain a scholarship, might pass into the Civil Service, Home or Indian: yet, for some reason or other, a great many men almost finish their University course without knowing what the Civil Service is, or how to set about becoming a candidate for its appointments. Latterly, it is true, the University seem to have awakened to the necessity of explaining to those whom it qualifies with Degrees, what these Degrees qualify them for, and of helping them to find suitable employment. A rumor, too, has reached the outside world of a long-needed reform in the curriculum of the Classical Tripos. "Howsoever, these things be," it is still necessary to urge upon classical men to whom teaching is distasteful and who have no chance of a fellowship, the importance of supplementing classics by some more marketable acquirement, such as, for example, the subjects requisite for the Civil Service examinations.

There are some classical men who at the University nourish a vague intention of afterwards earning their living by literature or journalism. These two things also they occasionally imagine to be identical, a delusion which again suggests the utter want in our secondary schools of any instruction in the science of common things, that is, in the meaning of the terms and the nature of the transactions of every day life. Undergraduates who are afflicted with the *cacoethes scribendi* may be warned that there is no possible career in literature except for those who can afford to wait and work for years without payment. Literature

is a good stick, but a bad crutch; that is, it is a good hobby for those who possess means and leisure, but as a sole means of livelihood most precarious. To rely on it as such without a very distinct and unusual talent would be most risky, and a man is probably the best judge himself as to whether his ability and character warrant his taking this risk. His talent must be something more than a mere fondness for books and a vague impulse to write. There must be also an enthusiasm for the actual art of literature in some definite form, an enthusiasm strong enough to accept all hazard, to attack all obstacles, and to die of starvation, if need be, for its sake. On this matter no writer is more valuable for the young literary aspirant than R. L. Stevenson. His "Letter to a Young Gentleman," contained in the volume "Across the Plains" should be laid to heart by anyone who is in doubt as to making literature, or any other form of art, his occupation in life. As regards journalism, one may say in the first place that it is a term of somewhat loose application. A journalist may be anything from a rural reporter to a leader-writer on the "Times," but, whatever may be his position between these two poles, his work (as the word implies), is essentially ephemeral. There is indeed (and this is the cause of the confusion in the undergraduate mind between literature and journalism) a certain amount of writing in the modern press which may fairly be classed as literature (such as essays, sketches, verses or stories, some of which afterwards appear in book form), but these are not the work of journalists *quâ* journalists, though they may possibly be written by journalists in their leisure time. Anyone earning a living exclusively by such contributions would be considered to be engaged in literature, not journalism. It is of course possible to combine the two, but the point to impress on the mind of an undergraduate ambitious to shine in journalism is, that the world covers a multitude of occupations, more or less

associated with scissors and paste and strongly resembling any other kind of commercial office work, which he would probably find very uncongenial and monotonous. It is only rarely and incidentally that journalistic work is interesting from a literary point of view. Leader-writing and reviewing seem indeed to offer attractive scope for literary facility, but, to a conscientiously artistic mind could there be anything more painful after a time than the necessity of producing a specific amount of copy by a stated time every day, at high pressure and on any subject under the sun that happens to be engaging public opinion at the moment? And, on the other hand, could any drudgery be more complete than that of the reviewer who has to wade through (week after week) an immense volume of mediocre or worthless fiction? In the house of journalism there are many mansions, and any knowledge (the more the merrier in fact) may sooner or later come in useful, but the Classical Tripos is not by any means the best equipment for such a career. If, in the higher walks of journalism, a University degree may sometimes prove useful, and though a classical knowledge must at all times be a good preparation for any sort of work involving literary composition, yet it is probably true that a boy going straight from school into a newspaper office and qualifying himself by acquiring a little superficial information on all sorts of topics, would get on better in journalism than one who gave three years to taking a University degree and cultivating dilettante habits of mind. The late G. W. Steevens was, of course, a brilliant exception to this rule, but the more brilliant the exception, generally speaking, the more inexorable is the rule.

If, then, neither teaching, literature, journalism, nor the Civil Service can meet the requirements of the graduate seeking employment, whose degree has not qualified him for any of the specific professions, as the Church, the Law, or Medicine, his case is indeed

discouraging and well nigh desperate. He may look out for some shadowy and indefinite "secretarial appointment," or he may starve for some years as a library or museum assistant. He must begin where the youth of 16 fresh from the Board School begins, and the latter has the advantages of knowing something of commercial subjects like shorthand, typewriting, book-keeping. One thing, however, the Board Schools cannot produce, and that is, a gentleman, and there is still a chance, therefore, for the young University man to get a place in some higher class office where culture and manners count for something. He would have had just as good a chance though, probably a better one, immediately on leaving school, and it would have been infinitely easier for him then to have begun the drudgery of office work and to have got the worst of it over by the time he reached the age, say, of 22, than after all the freedom, leisure and independence of University life, to start at the bottom of the ladder as a junior in position to those to whom he is senior in age and attainments. Infinitely easier would it have been, also, to submit to what Hamlet calls the insolence of office and the spurns that patient merit of the unworthy takes. Moreover, to find any mental satisfaction in commerce, to be able to put heart into one's daily task, without which success is nowhere possible, it is necessary, not to put too fine a point upon it, to cultivate an acquisitive and avaricious mind, and to love the mere means by which money is made, however dull and sordid these means may be. But to the eternal credit of University training (be it said), the temple of the great God Mammon is probably the very last temple in which a young man fresh from College is fitted or would desire to become a worshipper.

CHARLES E. BYLES.



THE OLD CHAPEL.

WE give as the frontispiece of our present number a view of the old Chapel. This is reproduced from an old photograph, picked up, with some other views of the College taken about 1863, at a recent sale in Cambridge. These other views, some of which are very interesting, we hope to reproduce in future numbers.

In our frontispiece it will be observed that we have on the right, part of one of the towers of the entrance gateway, while on the left we have the Hall shewing what is now the lower and smaller oriel window. The entrance to the Chapel is to the right of this window.

Professor Liveing has kindly furnished the following description of the entrance :

The doorway in the photograph of the old Chapel did not lead directly into the Chapel but into a sort of vestibule, from which there was access to the Chapel, the Master's Lodge, and both Combination rooms. The doorway was like those at the foot of the staircases and had no door to it, so that it was always open. The West wall of the Chapel formed one side of the vestibule, and the wall of the small Combination room formed the opposite side of it.

Immediately opposite to the doorway was the staircase leading to the Lodge. In the West wall of the Chapel were, if I remember right, two doors, one near the

South end and close to the outer doorway, and the other near the North end of the wall. Both opened into the antechapel. At the far end of the vestibule, on the left hand, was a passage leading to the greater Combination room, and from the side of this passage there was a door into the small Combination room. There was no other door into it.

The window between the lamppost and the Hall belonged to the small Combination room, and there was another similar window which is partly hidden by the lamppost and buttress.

The oriel above was the window to the Master's usual sitting room. It is rebuilt in the new Lodge. The window immediately above the doorway was that of the Master's bedroom, and the adjoining window that of a dressing room. The small windows on the second floor were those of rooms in the roof. When the Master came down his stairs into the vestibule he could enter the Chapel at once through the door at the North end of the West wall of the antechapel. Coming from the Court we entered by the door nearest to the Court.



SAMUEL BUTLER.

[We here give a few more of the late Mr Butler's skits, sent to us by Canon McCormick. The first appeared in *The Times* of 27 June 1902].

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—The friends of Mr Samuel Butler must have read your biographical sketch of him with deep interest. He certainly was no common man. He was too versatile a genius ever to be in the front rank of one particular line, and he had too much fun about him to be really serious when he ought to have been so. No one hated shams when he thought he detected them more than he did; and he could not restrain his ridicule and biting sarcasm when an opportunity presented itself of using them. At one time he was a musician; at another an artist; at a third he was almost a theologian—at least he took upon himself to criticize what he imagined was theology. For about two years he read for mathematical honours, and then, according to his tendency, he turned his attention to classics; and such was his ability, and so valuable was his Shrewsbury training, that he came out first class in the Classical Tripos. I have in my possession some of the skits with which he amused himself and some of his personal friends. Perhaps the skit professed to be a translation from Thucydides, inimitable in its way, applied to Johnians in their successes or defeats on the river, or it was “the Prospectus of the great Split Society,” attacking those who wished to form narrow and domineering parties in the college, or it was a very striking poem on Napoleon in St Helena, or it was a play dealing with

a visit to the Paris Exhibition, which he sent to *Punch*, and which, strange to say, the editor never inserted, or it was an examination paper set to a gyp of a most amusing and clever character.

Not very long ago I asked him if he had kept copies of these racy and witty effusions, but he replied, to my great regret, that he had not done so.

I can, I think, produce one specimen. The senior dean of the college was not very popular, and on a Saturday night he was not only screwed into his room, but by aid of oil and flannel the heads of the screws were filed off. In the morning the dean was on one side of his door and his bed-maker on the other; and as it was Sunday a considerable time elapsed before a carpenter could be found. The dean consequently was late for chapel. "Sam," as we called him, had a suitable theme and opportunity not to be lost, so he wrote:—

"Williams! I like thee, amiable divine!
 No milk and water character is thine.
 A lay more lovely should thy worth attend
 Than my poor muse, alas! hath power to lend.
 Shall I describe thee as thou late didst sit,
 The gater gated, and the biter bit?
 When impious hands at the dead hour of night
 Forbade the way and made the barriers tight.
 Next morn I heard their impious voices sing,
 All up the stairs their blasphemies did ring.
 'Come forth, O Williams, wherefore thus supine
 Remain within thy chambers after nine!
 Come forth! suffer thyself to be admired,
 And blush not so, coy dean, to be desired.'
 The captive Churchman chafes with empty rage
 Till some knight errant free him from his cage.
 Pale fear and anger sit upon yon face
 Erst full of love and piety and grace.
 But not pale fear nor anger will undo
 The iron might of gimlet and of screw.
 Grin at the window, Williams, all is vain;
 The carpenter will come and let thee out again."

The junior dean was another type of man, who, when he reprimanded, was very tender and sympathetic. He identified himself with the culprit to some extent. "Sam" describes his method of procedure:—

"Contrast with him the countenance serene
And sweet remonstrance of the junior dean;
The plural number and the accents mild
The language of a parent to a child.
With plaintive voice the worthy man doth state,
We've not been very regular of late.
It should more carefully its chapels keep,
And not make noises to disturb our sleep,
By having suppers and at early hours
Raising its lungs unto their utmost powers.
We'll put it, if it makes a noise again,
On gatesy patsems at the hour of ten;
New leafy peafy it will turn I'm sure,
And never vex its own dear Sharpey more."

Samuel Butler, I fancy, lived too much alone. He had no corrective influence. He went his own way, which was a bit eccentric, according to his own sweet will. We must not altogether judge him as we would other men. But, say the best or the worst of him, I am myself satisfied that he was far better than what might be called his creed, and coupled with unique intellectual powers, there was childlike simplicity and a heart full of the warmest and most constant affection for his friends.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH McCORMICK.

St James's Rectory, Piccadilly, June 20.

SCENE I.

The two Deans conversing before Sunday Morning Chapel.

Junior Dean:

Brother, I am much pleased with Samuel Butler,
I have observed him mightily of late,
Methinks that in his melancholy gait
And air subdued, whene'er he meeteth me
Lurks something more than in most other men.

Senior Dean :

It is a good young man—I do bethink me
 That once I walked behind him in the cloisters,
 He saw me not, but whispered to his fellows
 “Of all men who do dwell beneath the moon
 “I love and reverence most the Senior Dean.”

Junior Dean :

One thing is passing strange, and yet I know not
 How to condemn it, but in one plain brief word
 He never comes to Sunday morning Chapel.
 Methinks he teacheth in some Sunday School
 Feeding some poor and starveling intellect
 With wholesome knowledge; or on the Sabbath
 morn
 He loves the country, and the neighbouring spire
 Of Madingley or Coton, or perchance
 Amid some humble poor he spends the day
 Conversing with them, learning all their cares
 Comforting them, and easing them in sickness,
 Oh 'tis a rare young man!

Senior Dean :

I will advance him to some public post
 He shall be Chapel Clerk, some day a Fellow
 Some day perhaps a Dean, but as thou say'st
 He is indeed an excellent young man.

EXEUNT TO CHAPEL.

SCENE II.

Two Deans conversing on their road to Chapel.
 Sudden appearance of Butler without a coat, or
 anything on his head, rushing through the cloister
 bearing a cyder cup, a bottle of cyder, lemons and two
 nutmegs, half a pound of sugar and a nutmeg grater.
 Curtain falls on the confusion of Butler and the horror-
 stricken dismay of the two Deans.

Obituary.

REV. WILLIAM SPICER WOOD D.D.

The subject of the following sketch was born on the 14th of June, 1818, at Wakefield, Yorkshire. His father was Joshua Wood, his mother Nancy Spicer, both of Wakefield. The two families have been traced back for at least 200 years, the family of Spicer being at one time considerable land owners in the neighbourhood of Hull, and both were connected by marriage with several of the county families of Yorkshire, though themselves belonging chiefly to the mercantile profession. Their monuments are to be found in Wakefield church and churchyard. The Woods seem once to have been wealthy, but the wealth did not descend to Joshua Wood, who, although a man of rare abilities and a large collector of books (a tendency which he passed down), was comparatively poor. Brought up to be a lawyer, he eventually became a dyer. His three sons, however, were all in Holy Orders, the second, John Spicer Wood, D.D., becoming Fellow, Tutor and President of St John's College, and finally holding the College living of Marston Mortaine, and the youngest Joshua Spicer Wood, after a period of labour in large northern towns, emigrating to Australia, where he carried on for many years the work of a wide and scattered parish. Of the two daughters, one, Sarah Spicer Wood, married Joseph Singleton of Bradford and Huddersfield, one of the largest timber-merchants in England, and the other, Ann Spicer Wood, resided, unmarried, with her brother the President, first in Cambridge and latterly at Marston Rectory. All are now deceased.

William Spicer Wood was the eldest of the family, and was sent as a boy to Wakefield Grammar School, then presided over by G. A. Butterton M.A., a late Fellow of St John's College, and among other successes carried off before leaving the Morpeth Prize and the Storie Exhibition in 1836. In that year, at the age of 18, he went up to St John's College, Cambridge, where Crick, Isaacson, and Miller were his tutors.

Here he had to depend almost entirely upon his own resources and to work hard. But he soon displayed signal proficiency both in Classics and Mathematics, and after gaining the Chancellor's Medal with a poem on "Luther" in 1838, and the Browne's Medals for Greek and Latin epigrams in 1839, he took in 1840 one of the highest double degrees ever attained, emerging from the Mathematical and Classical Triposes as seventh Wrangler and third Classic (bracketted), to which was added the high honour of being Chancellor's Classical Medallist. Made at once a Fellow of his College, he resided from 1840 to 1846, taking his M.A. in 1843. Latterly he became Junior Dean of St John's. Meanwhile he read with pupils and sometimes took a reading party to Wales or elsewhere. In 1844 he was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Ely, and in 1845 Priest by the Bishop of Hereford. In 1846 he married Marianne Codd, daughter of George Codd, Esq. of Cottingham Grange, Recorder of Hull, whose family had been associated with this important town for many generations. Her mother was Margaret Walton and was connected with Dr Dykes the wellknown composer. In consequence of his marriage he had to vacate his Fellowship and look elsewhere for occupation.

So far as the writer knows, there is no record of his being distinguished, while residing at the University, on the river or in the cricket-field, though it is possible he may have been on the running-path. For to intellectual powers capable of illuminating almost any subject touched upon, and a love of books, one product of which was an extensive library, he added a physical vigour and activity of no mean kind. He was always eminent as a walker, and while at College walked from Cambridge to London in the day. Indeed walking seems to have been his chief and favourite exercise from boyhood, and never was his enjoyment greater than when he was swinging along at a regular four miles an hour at home or abroad, an enjoyment not always equally shared by the members of his family who accompanied him.

In 1846, after first competing (so says report) with Dr Holden for Uppingham School, and being within an ace of success, he accepted the head-mastership of Oakham Grammar School, in succession to Dr Doncaster. Oakham and Uppingham, Archdeacon Johnson's twin foundations, were too near together for both to prosper numerically at one time

(a fact which has been reckoned with under the more recent Governmental system as applied to middle class schools); and fame had it that whenever one was up, the other was down. The latter was the fate of Oakham during the presidency of William Spicer Wood, its numbers never exceeding 100; while Uppingham rose to over 300 under the able direction of Edward Thring, Dr Holden's successor. The two head masters were very different in their methods, both most capable, but one an organiser of worldwide fame, the other a profound scholar and most stimulating teacher. And if Oakham had to yield the palm in numbers, she was proud of almost always without exception standing first in the joint annual examinations for scholarships at the University. Her ruler was a strict disciplinarian, and indeed was such not only in the school but in his own home also, but nevertheless the respect and love and admiration of his pupils went out to him. And it was felt to be only a well-merited testimony to his ripe scholarship when in 1862 he was presented gratuitously by the University with his degree of D.D. For several years he was also curate of Brooke, a village two miles away, and memory dwells on many a Sunday's walk to that unsophisticated hamlet and church.

So time passed, and the usual ups and downs of school-life went on. The ancient School-buildings were replaced by modern ones, and to these again dormitories were added at considerable private expense. Successive generations of pupils went up to the Universities and many did well as students or athletes, and some won fame in after life. Old boys in increasing numbers attended the break-up and 'the past and present' in the cricket-field, where a pavilion had been erected. Sons and daughters grew up. To the grief of the school and the neighbourhood his wife died in 1863, as well as his eldest son in the first year of his residence at College, and both lie in Oakham Cemetery. But three more sons went up to Cambridge, one of whom followed closely in his father's steps, taking honours in four triposes, and attaining a fellowship and a College Living. Two entered the clerical, and one the medical profession. Of the three daughters one married, and has lately lost her husband the Rev M. R. West, of Ullenhall Vicarage and Leamington, the other two continued at home unmarried with their father, and accompanied him in all his subsequent changes of residence and nursed him during his last illness.

Towards the close of his headmastership, educational changes began to threaten the School, and warned him that it was time to depart. He still continued, however, for a season at the wish of the Governors, though no longer with the same ardour as before, until other arrangements could be made, and then retired with a pension. Twenty-nine years had elapsed since he first came, and it was only natural that Mr G. Finch, M.P. for Rutlandshire, should mark his retirement by an eloquent testimony to the general regret felt by the Governing body and indeed by the whole County for the loss of one so noted for his talents and learning, and who, as headmaster, had successfully steered the School through a trying and difficult period of its existence.

From Oakham School he was, in 1875, on the death of the Rev. J. Hindle B.D., presented by St. John's College to the College living of Higham, near Rochester, a spot famous for the former residence of the novelist Charles Dickens. It was a relief to quit scholastic work for parochial labours, and he much delighted in these, and won the affection both of his parishioners and of a large circle of friends. A little society of old Johnians was to be found in the vicinity, and it need hardly be said that they often met in social concourse as well as in clerical meetings. The size and population of the parish, which consists of Upper and Lower Higham, with two churches two miles apart, necessitated a curate, but the Vicar never spared himself, and with the help of his two daughters and the ladies of the parish (one of whom was Mrs Rosher, a married daughter of his predecessor), a very complete organization was effected: Daily services were held in the Upper Higham Church, a surpliced choir introduced, district visitors were appointed, the sick were diligently visited, numbers were confirmed, the schools attained the highest possible grants, and in the social and religious welfare both of the village and of the whole district round the deepest interest was always manifested. A Vicarage house was erected where there had been none before, a church-house was built and bestowed by the Vicar's liberality on the Parish, and many additions and improvements including new organ-chamber and vestry, reading desks and Litany stool, fresco work on wall and carving on pulpit, stained-glass windows, font cover, etc. were made to the two Churches. For ten years from 1877 to 1887 he was Rural Dean of Gravesend.

At length in 1897, after 22 years happily spent in his benefice, he felt the need of rest, and resigned, taking with him many and costly testimonials to the respect and affection he had inspired in rich and poor alike. His declining years were passed in Weston, a suburb of Bath, but the infirmities of age soon began to press upon him, and for many months before his death the feebleness and dependence upon others' help of one who had once been so active and vigorous were sad to see. Nurses had to be procured for him. The keen, clear intellect, with many an occasional flash, gradually grew clouded, and towards the end he had difficulty in recognising his own family. So long as he could he attended Upper Weston Church, and long had a place in its ministrations and its prayers. Then came the end on September 3rd, 1902, and quietly and peacefully he passed away. By his own wish he was buried beside his wife in Oakham Cemetery, followed by all the members of his family, and by several of his old pupils: while the Funeral Service at the Church and in the Cemetery was taken conjointly by one of his successors at the School and one of his curates at Higham. He had seen the beautiful Church at Oakham restored, the Cemetery constructed, the School renovated, and each now contributed its share towards the passing scene of one who for his sterling qualities of justice, uprightness, and generosity, no less than for his intellectual acquirements, will ever have a place in the reverence and esteem of all who knew him.

W. S. W.

REV HENRY SCADDING D.D.

Through the death at Toronto on the 6th May 1901 of the Rev Henry Scadding at the age of 88 a picturesque figure in Canadian life has passed away. It used to be said of him that he was so closely associated with Toronto that the mention of the man or the place involuntarily brought the other to mind, just as Dick Whittington seems naturally to be Lord Mayor of London. Dr Scadding practically spent the whole of his long life in Toronto and saw it grow from an unimportant colonial settlement to the great city of the West of Canada. Not only the man himself but those who were associated with his early life take us back into a remote past.

Henry Scadding was the son of John Scadding, and was born at Dunkeswell in Devonshire, 29 July 1813 [The College Register gives Honiton as his birth-place. Dunkeswell is near Honiton]. Mr John Scadding was factor, or estate agent, to Lieutenant General John Graves Simcoe of Wolford Lodge, near Honiton. General Simcoe was the first Governor General of Upper Canada, and Commander in Chief of the Western district from 1791 to 1794. He died at Exeter 26 October 1806. His only son Francis Gwillim Simcoe, an officer in the English army, fell in the breach of Badajos, 6 April 1812. The father of General Simcoe, Captain John Simcoe, R.N., died in the expedition against Quebec in 1759.

Shortly after the birth of his son, Mr John Scadding emigrated to Canada, and Henry Scadding joined his parents in 1821. He spent his boyhood among primitive, almost backwoods, surroundings. He described his home as: "Lot no. 15, first concession from the bay, broken front in the township of York, Upper Canada." His early education was received at the old district Grammar School, or Upper Canada College. He was the head boy of that institution in 1830, the first year of its existence. The headmaster of the school at that time was Dr Thomas Phillips, of Queens' College, Cambridge (B.A. 1805). Of him Dr Scadding wrote: "It was from Dr Phillips we received our first impressions of Cambridge life; of its outer form, at all events; of its traditions and customs; of the Acts and Opponencies in its Schools, and other quaint formalities, still in use in our own undergraduate day, but now abolished; from him we first heard of Trumpington, and St Mary's and the Gogmagogs; of Lady Margaret and the cloisters at Queens'; of the wooden bridge and Erasmus' walk in the gardens of that College; and of many another storied object and spot, afterwards very familiar."

In 1833 Henry Scadding was appointed a 'King's Scholar' entitling him to a course at an English University. Mrs Simcoe, the widow of General Simcoe, hearing of this and of the lad's promise, also assisted in defraying the expenses of his career at Cambridge. Mrs Simcoe, while intending to shew honour to the integrity and capacity of Mr John Scadding, hoped that thereby some benefit might accrue to the colony, and there was a tacit understanding that Henry Scadding should return to Canada and make himself useful there

(Hodgins, *Documentary History of the Education Department of Upper Canada*, Vol. 1: chap. 2). Henry Scadding accordingly entered as a sizar at St John's 4 July 1833.

He took his degree as a Senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1837. Returning to Canada he was ordained by the Bishop of Quebec, Deacon in 1837, Priest in 1838. He became a Classical master in Upper Canada College in 1838, a post he held till 1862. Hosts of his old pupils speak with pride and love of his constant efforts on their behalf. He was also incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Toronto, from 1847 to 1875. In 1876 he was appointed a Canon of Toronto and became a resident Canon in 1891. Throughout his long life he was a diligent student of local history. His chief work: *Toronto of Old: Collections and Recollections illustrative of the early settlement and social life of the Capital of Ontario* (Toronto, 1873) is a mine of material relating to colonial life. He wrote much for the Canadian papers and magazines. Many of his articles were reprinted in pamphlet form. In 1893 he presented to the College Library a volume containing some twenty-six of these little pamphlets. In one of these—Canada in Sculpture—he describes the statue of King George II which stood in the Senate House, and how he accidentally discovered that the globe on the pillar by the King was inscribed *Canada*.

In the year 1852 while on a visit to England he received the degree of D.D. from the University of Cambridge, and on the 23rd May 1867 he was admitted to the same degree at Oxford *Comitatis Causa*. In 1880 the Governor General of Canada awarded him the "Confederation Medal."

REV CANON THOMAS ADAMS M.A., D.C.L.

We announce with regret the death on last Christmas day, at Almeley Vicarage in Herefordshire, of the Rev Thomas Adams, sometime Principal of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

Canon Adams was a nephew of the late Professor John Couch Adams and son of the late Rev Thomas Adams, a Wesleyan missionary to the Friendly Islands. Mr Adams, senior, spent a year in Paramatta on his way to the Friendly Islands, and his son was born at Paramatta in New South Wales, 14 September 1847. His childhood was spent in the Friendly

Islands, of which he retained vivid memories. In the spring of 1857 young Adams returned to his mother's relations in England. He received his early education at the Wesleyan Collegiate Institution (now Queen's College), Taunton, under Mr Thomas Sibly M.A. He passed the matriculation examination of London University in June 1864 at the top of the list and was awarded the Exhibition of £30. After some years' study under Professor De Morgan and others at University College, London he took a B.A. degree at the University of London in 1867. For a short time he was engaged on the Geological Survey. He entered St John's 8 October 1869 with an Exhibition for mathematics, under Dr Bonney as his Tutor. He took his degree at Cambridge as 19th wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1873. In that year he went as a mathematical master to the Royal Grammar School at Lancaster, taking also some teaching in Geology. He was ordained Deacon by the Archbishop of York on 25 July 1874, and in that year was appointed senior mathematical master in St Peter's School, York. He had a boarding house and acted as chaplain to the School and also as curate to the Church of St Michael-le-Belfry. On 27 July 1878 he married at Church Stretton, Salop, Annie Stanley Barnes of Spring Bank, Church Stretton, sister in law of the Rev. H. M. Stephenson, Headmaster of St Peter's School.

In 1881 he acted as one of the two local secretaries for the Jubilee meeting of the British Association at York. In 1883 he became Headmaster of the High School at Gateshead. In the autumn of that year he went to Canada to the meeting of the British Association at Montreal. In September 1885 he was appointed Principal of the University of Bishop's College in Lennoxville, and also Rector of Bishop's College School.

In 1886 the University of Bishop's College conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. Incidentally it may be remarked that during his term of office the degree of D.C.L. was conferred by that University on the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Aberdeen.

At Lennoxville he did much valuable work, raising the numbers and influence of the School and University and increasing the efficiency of the various departments under his charge. His services were recognised by an honorary canonry in Quebec Cathedral conferred on him in 1897. Through a

disastrous fire a large part of the University and School buildings at Lennoxville were destroyed. The loss was only partially covered by insurance, and Canon Adams threw himself with vigour and earnestness into the work of obtaining funds for the rebuilding. In this he was successful, but at great cost to himself, for on 30 August 1898 he was struck down by paralysis. From this he only partially recovered. He returned to England in 1899 and settled down at Paignton in Devon. But his health and strength were broken and he died at the home of his youngest sister. He was buried at Almeley on December 30.

He leaves a widow and two children: a boy Thomas Lennox Theodore, born 22 October 1885, now at Bishop's College School in Canada, and a daughter Grace Stanley May, born 3 July 1890, now in England.

REV. JAMES JOHN CHRISTIE M.A.

The Rev James John Christie, who died at Kirk Fenton, Vicarage on the 24th December last, was son of Mr James Christie and was born at St Heliers, Jersey in 1831. He was for many years Vicar of Pontefract and was collated by the Archbishop of York to Kirk Fenton in 1899. We take the following account of his life from *The Yorkshire Post* of 26 December 1902.

A striking personality in the Church life of Yorkshire is removed with the death of Mr Christie. The last three and a half years of his life were passed in the seclusion of a country parish, where he had few opportunities for the exercise of the abundant energy that characterised his work of Pontefract. It was with this historic town that he was associated for 22 of the 46 years of his clerical career, and it will be long before his influence upon the ecclesiastical, public, and social life of that part of the West Riding is forgotten.

Two personal qualities above all others combined to create and strengthen that influence—a restless activity and an over-flowing good nature. His labours were not confined to the Church. There was hardly a public institution in Pontefract—educational, literary, social, or benevolent—with which he was not closely identified. And if he worked with zeal he also

worked with a cheeriness that lightened his labour. His infectious bonhomie showed itself in every action and every word. Endowed with a strong sense of humour he could tell a good story with the best, and, unlike some raconteurs, could appreciate one too, and he dearly loved a joke, even if it were at his own expense. Anyone who knew the man can well imagine that when, during the great agitation over the tithe question, some years ago, a section of the disaffected ones burnt his effigy, no one enjoyed the joke more than the subject of it.

That agitation was very bitter while it lasted. Mr Christie's predecessor in the vicariate of Pontefract, Dr Bissett, had sufficient private means to enable him to forego the corn-rent charges. But Mr Christie felt it to be his duty, in the interests of his successors as much as in his own, to see that the rights were not allowed to lapse altogether. In some quarters his claim was resisted. The legality of the claim was tested in the County Court; judgment was given for the Vicar. The case was carried to the Appeal Court; and there again Mr Christie gained the day. Demonstrations—and the effigy—kept the agitation flickering for a time, but it eventually died out and was forgotten.

One of the first schemes to which Mr Christie turned his attention on his appointment to Pontefract in 1878, and which he soon realised, was the erection of a vicarage. Later he was the means of extensive and much-needed repairs being made to the church. For this object he organised a bazaar. This was while the tithe agitation was at its height, and candid friends prophesied the failure of the bazaar. His idea was to obtain £500; £920 was raised. Other improvements in the church have since been carried out, including the erection of a fine organ and a Lady Chapel. For many years Mr Christie was Rural Dean of Pontefract.

The resuscitation of the Grammar School some years ago was largely due to the efforts of the Vicar, in conjunction with a few other leading townspeople. As Vice-Chairman of the Governors he worked hard for the school, whose success has fully justified its revival. Mr Christie, too, could claim the principal share of the credit for the provision of a new girls' school in Northgate, for which he collected close upon £2,000. He was also on the York Diocesan Education Committee and the committee of the York Training College.

His interest in education first turned his attention to a scholastic career. Graduating in 1855 at Cambridge—he took his M.A. degree three years later—he was for about two years, Lecturer in Mathematics at the Highbury Training College, being for a portion of the time curate at Highbury. Curacies at Waterford, in Hertfordshire, and at Lound, in Nottinghamshire, were followed by his appointment to the Headmastership, of the Rotherham Grammar School in 1865, and it was while he held this position that, thirteen years later, he was preferred to Pontefract.

Mr Christie's association with the Volunteer-movement dates a long way back. For over twenty years he was chaplain of the 2nd V.B. York and Lancaster Regiment, and a few years ago became Brigade chaplain. He also served in a similar capacity in connection with the 51st and 65th Regimental Districts. His great good humour and sound common sense made him extremely popular with officers as well as men.

When, three and a half years ago, Mr Christie accepted the Archbishop of York's offer of the living of Church Fenton, he took with him to his new sphere of labour not only the good wishes of his old parishioners, but substantial tokens of their esteem.

HENRY JOSEPH GOUGH.

We record with regret the death, at Woodbridge, on the 7 January 1903 of Mr H. J. Gough, Foundation Scholar of the College.

Mr Gough, who was born at Woodbridge 25 February 1883, was a son of Mr George Gough of Clensmore House, Woodbridge. After tuition at home in early life he entered Woodbridge School in May 1893. He showed great promise, and in July 1895 was awarded the Seckford Scholarship of £14 a year for four years.

In June 1900 he passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of London in the First Division, and in August of that year was awarded the School Exhibition of £50 a year for three years, and also obtained the McMaster Gold Medal. In 1901 he again was awarded this medal, and in the autumn passed the Oxford and Cambridge Higher Certificate Examination, with distinction in Mathematics.

In December 1901 he gained a Foundation Scholarship for Mathematics at St John's, and commenced residence in October 1902.

Having gained the highest honours open to him during his school life, his friends naturally looked forward to a distinguished University career. Unfortunately he caught a chill towards the end of the year, and passed away after a few days' illness. Mr Gough was of a bright and genial disposition, he was popular in his school, and though his residence among us was short, he had in that brief period led those who met him to form a high estimate of his mental powers and moral character.

CLARENCE ESMÉ STUART, M.A.

A link with our own past and with the national past was snapt on January 8th by the death of Mr Clarence Esmé Stuart at Addington House, Reading. Mr Stuart was the third son of Mr William Stuart of Tempsford Hall, Beds and Aldenham Abbey Herts, and the grandson of William Stuart Archbishop of Armagh 1800-1822, both of whom were members of this College, the latter taking his M.A. degree in 1774, and the former in 1820. Mr Charles Pole Stuart,* an elder brother (by one year), was also a member of this College, and took his B.A. degree in 1848, Clarence Esmé Stuart taking the same degree in 1849. Both took their M.A. degree in 1852. Among their contemporaries were Dr Jessopp, Professor Mayor, Mr Mason, Professor Liveing, and Dr Joseph Mayor.

Mr Stuart's family motto is *avito vires honore*; and few commoners, or peers, have had a more distinguished and a more interesting ancestry.

1. His grandfather, the Archbishop of Armagh, was the fifth son of John, third earl of Bute, † the unpopular eleven months' prime minister of the early days of George III (1762-3), who brought the Seven Years' War to a close. Through him Mr Stuart was fifteenth in descent from Robert II, the first Stuart king of Scotland (1371-1390). Sir James Stuart, eighth.

* *Eagle*, xix 499.

† Bute's name has been mentioned a good deal of late, German Anglophobia being traced to his supposed 'desertion' of Frederick the Great. See George Peel's book 'The enemies of England' and *Spectator*, Jan. 31, 1903.

in descent, had rendered devoted service to Charles I in the Great Rebellion, and upon his grandson the title of Earl of Bute was conferred at the Restoration. Mr Stuart's father, as probably also his grandfather, obtained his M.A. degree after nine (seven full) terms as being of royal descent (*qui Reg. Maj. consang. attingit*. See *Graduati*, 1823).

2. The Earl of Bute married Mary, daughter of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, the friend and afterwards enemy of Alexander Pope. Her husband, Edward Wortley Montagu, was ambassador to the Porte in 1716-17. During her stay in the east she had observed the practice of 'ingrafting' for small-pox (see her letter of April 1, 1717). She had her only son inoculated,* and on her return to England in 1722† her daughter Mary also, the latter being the first person so treated in western Europe. Lady Mary was denounced as an unnatural mother, but her example was followed by the then Princess of Wales, who in the same year had two of her children inoculated (*Baron's Life of Jenner*, i 230); and she was furthermore congratulated by Swift on 'the godlike delight of saving many British lives,'—he might have added that of preserving the good looks of many fair British faces also. Lady Mary had herself suffered from small-pox, which 'deprived her of her very fine eyelashes and impaired her beauty.' A like mishap had befallen Charles II's *innamorata*, *la belle* Stuart, wife of the sixth Duke of Lennox: after which, however, we are told, 'the King's attentions were no less assiduous than before' (*Dict. Nat. Biogr.*)

3. Bute's fifth son, the future Archbishop, grandfather of C. E. Stuart, married Sophia Margaret Juliana, daughter of Thomas Penn of Stoke Pogis (1702-1755), second son of William Penn the Quaker (1644-1718), to whom in 1681, in payment of a crown debt of £16,000 due to Penn's father, William Penn the admiral, Charles II made over a tract of

* At Pera in 1718.

† In the same year "a learned divine of the Church of England (Massey), who preached a sermon against small-pox inoculation, in London, 1722, announced it as no new art, inasmuch as Job, he asserted, had been inoculated by the devil. Ehrmann (of Frankfort) took rather a bolder flight, and attempted to prove from quotations of the prophetic parts of scripture and the writings of the fathers of the Church, that the Vaccine was nothing less than Antichrist" (*Baron*, i, 452).

country to the west of the Delaware river, henceforth known as Pennsylvania. A grandson of Richard Penn (third son of the great William Penn), also named William Penn (1776-1845), became a member of this College but never took his degree. He was the author at seventeen years of age of *Vindiciæ Britannicæ* (1794), directed against Gilbert Wakefield's *Spirit of Christianity* (*Dict. Nat. Biogr.*).

4. William Stuart, the father of C. E. Stuart, married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles Morice Pole who in 1801 relieved Nelson in the command of the Baltic fleet. He was in that year created Baronet. He afterwards served at Cadix and in the Trafalgar promotions of November 9th 1805 was made admiral. He had been a midshipman, or at any rate on the same ship, with the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV; and when the latter became King in 1830 he was made Master of the Robes and Admiral of the Fleet. Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, who commanded the ninth Brigade at the Modder River, is the great-grandson of the Admiral's elder brother, Reginald Pole.

5. The name of Esmé* was derived from Esmé Stuart (1540?-1583), Seigneur d'Aubigny in France, who in 1579 came over to Scotland and became the first of the many favourites of James VI of Scotland, afterwards James I of England, then fourteen years of age. He was one of the leaders of the French party in Scotland. The young King, already a keen theologian, won him over to at least a profession of Protestantism. Through him, in a great measure, Morton was brought to the block, but he was soon afterwards forced to retire to France. Dying there in 1583 he directed that his heart should be sent to his royal master (Tytler viii 166). Esmé Stuart had been created Duke of Lennox. This title, and also that of Duke of Richmond, expired with Charles sixth Duke of Lennox and third of Richmond in 1672. Both titles

* Esmé = *æstimatus*, as Honoré = *honoratus*. *Esmer* in old French = *estimer*. See Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary* under *aim*. A wellknown lady-novelist has taken Esmé Stuart as a *nom de plume*. She told a relative of mine that thinking the name a pretty one, and not knowing that there was a living author to whom it belonged of right, she had made up her mind, if ever she wrote, to write under it. Her books (I am told) got mixed up in the *Museum* catalogue with those of Mr C. E. Stuart, who was thereupon supposed by some to have taken to fiction.

then reverted to Charles II as nearest heir male; and were bestowed by him on his son by the Duchess of Portsmouth, on whom Louis XIV afterwards bestowed the title of Seigneur d'Aubigny. From that son the present Duke of Richmond is descended.

Esmé Stuart was first cousin to Darnley, the murdered husband of Mary Queen of Scots, a crime to which Morton was believed to have at least consented. Darnley and Esmé Stuart are described as 'cousins' of the King, 'being probably descended from a family which branched off from the old Stewart stock before it became royal' (Burton iv, 260). Whether there was any other than a collateral connexion between this line and that from which Clarence Esmé Stuart was descended does not appear from the ordinary works of reference. Three of the six Dukes of Lennox had borne the name of *Esmé*.

To return to the Johnian Stuarts,—some account of the Archbishop of Armagh, grandfather to C. E. Stuart, will be found in Professor Mayor's *Baker* (ii, 731). To the authorities there mentioned may be added Jesse's *Memoirs of George III* (ii, 230). In a letter to William Stuart dated Dec. 29, 1799 George III expresses his cordial satisfaction at 'the five Sermons you preached during Your Residence' and assures him that 'I shall feel myself most happy when I shall judge it the proper opportunity to advance You to a more lucrative Bishoprick' (William Stuart was then Bishop of St David's). In a letter of Jan. 1st, 1800, addressed to the Bishop of Worcester, after speaking of 'the entering on a New Century' (surely a royal mistake), the King recurs to the five sermons and adds: "I have pressed him to collect the matter for them, with such farther explanations as a treatise in support of our Holy Religion might require, and then publish what may be useful to others as well as highly creditable to himself. Young Bishops ought to write that their talents may be known." Mr C. E. Stuart used to relate that his grandfather, having once preached before George III and having been informed by an official that he would be called upon to publish his sermon, at once tore it up and put it in the fire. However, notwithstanding Mr Stuart's unwillingness to publish, on July 13 the King wrote to Lady Charlotte Finch, requesting her "apprize the Bishop (of St David's) of my earnest wish to place him (in the see of

Armagh) where He can be of such use, and that in point of Emolument it is infinitely more lucrative than is in general supposed; I know that will not actuate him, but, at the same time, with an increasing family, it ought not to be disregarded" (surely we *are* still in the eighteenth century). On July 18 the King seeks to overcome the Bishop's reluctance to translation by the assurance that "though the Irish climate is damp, it is uncommonly mild and consequently not void of merit." Only (it is said) in submission to a royal command did William Stuart submit to be made Primate of Ireland. The writer of the notice of William Stuart in the *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* remarks that 'of his individuality nothing further is known than the dates of his promotions.' An interesting 'passage' in his life, however, shews that the future Archbishop possessed both resolution, energy, and benevolence. "During the long "time that he was only Vicar of Luton in Bedfordshire," writes "Lady* Louisa Stuart in *Introductory Anecdotes to Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu* (Bohn, 1861, i 91), "a malignant small-pox broke out in that neighbourhood, "almost equal, on a smaller scale, to some of the pestilences in "history. The mortality increased so fast, and the minds of "the country people were so distracted with terror, that he, at "length, taking his resolution, offered to have every person who "was still uninfected inoculated at his own expense.

"A religious scruple lingered yet among the dissenters, "who were very numerous in that parish and those adjoining; "but excessive apprehension overcame it: they, like the rest, "crowded to signify their assent, and within a fortnight above "two thousand persons of all ages underwent the operation. "Mr Stuart stood alone without coadjutor or adviser: his family "who were at a distance, knew nothing of the transaction; "he had only a country practitioner and country nurses to "depend upon; add to this, that it was impossible such a "number of patients could all be duly prepared or properly

* Lady Louisa Stuart was, I believe, the most distinguished in literature of this distinguished family. She had, however, a feeling against a lady of rank publishing. The *Introductory Anecdotes* and her letters to Sir Walter Scott in Lockhart are all that appeared in her lifetime. She was a valued correspondent of the great novelist who derives suggestions and information from her, e.g. in regard to the *Luck of Muncaster*. Her letters have been published recently (1901), and very interesting they are. She was the Archbishop's youngest sister and lived from 1757 to 1851.

"attended to; neither persuasion, entreaties, nor authority,
 "could make the poor always observe the directions he gave
 "them; and some, whom he would fain have deterred on
 "account of their advanced age or sickly habits, would run the
 "risk in spite of his prohibition. Yet it pleased God to grant
 "him complete success. Very few difficult cases occurred, and
 "only three people died. . . . an infirm unhealthy woman, a man
 "past eighty years old, and an infant whose mother afterwards
 "confessed she knew it had already caught the disease, which
 "in her ignorance she supposed inoculation to cure. To crown
 "all, for several succeeding years the small-pox scarcely
 "reappeared in that district. But when his parishioners were
 "safe, Mr. Stuart himself began to sink under all that he had
 "suffered in body and mind. The exertions daily and nightly
 "required to supply what was wanted, and overlook what was
 "passing (often at a considerable distance), made his fatigues
 "very severe; but the deep feeling of responsibility, and the
 "anxiety which he had to stifle and keep concealed, whatever
 "the effort might cost, were a thousand times more oppressive.
 "Many months elapsed, before he recovered his former health
 "and spirits."

Professor Mayor has quoted from Boswell's *Life of Johnson*
 the passage which tells how on Thursday, April 10 (1782),
 "I introduced to him at his house in Bolt Court, the Honourable
 "and Reverend William Stuart, son of the Earl of Bute; a
 "gentleman truly worthy of being known to Johnson; being
 "with all the advantages of high birth, learning, travel, and
 "elegant manners, an exemplary parish priest in every respect."
 The conversation turned on the tour to the Hebrides which
 Johnson and Boswell had recently taken. The 'advantages'
 of which Boswell speaks would have made any visitor welcome to
 Johnson, and this visitor was moreover the son of the minister
 who during his brief tenure of power twenty years earlier had
 procured for Johnson as 'a very learned and good man without
 any certain provision' a royal pension of 'three hundred
 pounds a year.' Johnson's scruple about accepting the pension
 in face of his own definition of pensioner ('a slave of state
 hired by a stipend to obey his master'), how he consulted Sir
 Joshua, how Sir Joshua counselled acceptance, how Johnson
 *accepted, but had to write on November 3 for the first payment

* Bute 'in the handsomest manner' twice assured Johnson that the pension
 was 'not given for anything you are to do, but for what you have done.'

due at Michaelmas, all this is set forth in Boswell's delightful work.*

James Stuart, the native historian of Armagh (1819), referred to but not quoted by Professor Mayor, writes (p. 462): "We have somewhere seen a well written essay on inoculation with the signature 'William Stuart,' which we believe to be the production of the present Primate of all Ireland." On p. 463 he continues: "It cannot be expected that we shall enter into any minute biographical account of our present Metropolitan. There are, however, a few things which we cannot in common justice omit mentioning.—1st. He is a resident Primate who superintends the church committed to his care, with conscientious vigilance. His presence in Armagh, and the money which he expends in that neighbourhood, are highly beneficial to the country.—2nd. He seems anxious to provide for the acting clergy of his own diocese.—3rd. He has given parishes to several old curates, who possessed no other interest in the church, than a certain consciousness in his Grace's bosom, that they merited preferment.—4th. He has encouraged the building of comfortable Glebe-houses for his clergy, and the natural consequence is, that there is scarcely a non-resident clergyman in his diocese. Indeed his own salutary example has greatly contributed to this effect.—5th. He has adorned Armagh with some beautiful public buildings.† 6th. During the late famine, his pecuniary grants to the committee established in Armagh, for relieving the indigent poor, were munificent.—We shall conclude these brief remarks on the conduct of this excellent prelate, by observing that so long as he shall be spared to the church and the people, *Non perire mores, jus, decus, pietas, fides.*" "I certainly trust He will do credit to my personal Nomination, and prove a bright Example to the Irish Bench," the King had written on October 16, 1800; and the hope seems not to have been belied.

Mr William Stuart, eldest son of the Archbishop, took his M.A. degree, in the manner above described, in 1820. He 'served his generation' as a country gentleman, being J.P., D.L., and M.P. for Bedfordshire. He compiled *Stuartiana or Bubbles*

* The Archbishop's wife was also acquainted with Dr Johnson. She was once taken to the *Bas bleus* club in her girlhood and sat on his knee. *Stuartiana.*

† The Chapel of Ease, the Sunday and Daily School, the Market House.

Drawn by and to some of the Family of Stuart (privately printed 1857).* He died in 1874.

Clarence Esmé Stuart, the third son of William Stuart, was born May 29, 1827. The Duke of Clarence was his god-father and gave him his first Christian name. Being a healthy child, and his mother being much at Kensington, it came to pass that the young Princess Victoria was re-vaccinated from his arm. Inoculation with small-pox *virus*, never (it seems) very popular, forbidden indeed at Oxford in 1774 by the Town and University authorities (J. R. Green's *Studies in Oxford History*, p. 111), had been rapidly superseded (since May 14, 1796, the date—long observed in Berlin as a festival—of Jenner's first vaccination) by inoculation† with cow-pox. The Royal Family had from the first favoured the new practice. As early as 1798 the Duke of Clarence had introduced vaccination into his own family and household (Baron i, 495); and now, in 1827 or 28, the Princess Victoria, his niece and future successor, was re-vaccinated from the arm of his old comrade's grandchild. Re-vaccination seems to have been quite recently introduced (*Encycl. Brit.* xxiv, 29) and the Princess may have been one of the earliest to undergo it. In gratitude our future Queen sent the little boy a ball. The incident was mentioned by Mr Stuart some years ago to a relative of mine from whom I learn it.

Mr Stuart was sent to school at Eton. Like his grandfather, his father, and his elder brother, he came up to St. John's, taking his B.A. degree in 1849 and his M.A. in 1852. In the former year he obtained the second Tyrwhitt Scholarship, Mr Mason winning the first in 1851. His love of Scripture, he said long afterwards, had led him to the study of Hebrew; and

* The Rev Stuart O. Ridley, nephew of Mr Stuart, has kindly lent me this book.

† "The King's Reader on Physic, (our own) Sir Isaac Pennington, was a violent opposer of vaccination and he put forward his statement (that Dr Jenner had—after the discovery of vaccination—inoculated his son with the small-pox) with a view to prove that Dr Jenner, though he recommended the practice to others was distrustful of it, and had abandoned it in his own family" (Baron's *Jenner*, ii 43, where the circumstances are explained). Dr Ramsden, rector of Grundisburgh, Suffolk, had on May 15, 1803 preached before the University of Cambridge against vaccination, printing the above statement in a note. On the other hand, the Rev James Plumtre preached in 1805 in defence of vaccination both before the University, and on March 3 at Hinxton (from Numb. xvi, 48) *ib.*

to these studies he remained constant for the rest of his life. A slight impediment in his speech* hindered his seeking Holy Orders, for which his parents had intended him. In 1853 he married Catherine, daughter of Colonel Cuninghame, of Caddell and Thornton in Ayrshire, who died March 10, 1901. Soon after his marriage he settled at Reading, where for some time he busied himself as a lay worker in the Church of England.

From an early date Mr Stuart was active with his pen. Three lengthy pamphlets appeared in rapid succession, *The New Testament and its Translations*, 1855; *The Bible and the Versions of the Bible*, 1856; *Modern Translations of the Vulgate, and the Bible Society*, 1857. These were followed by a fourth written jointly with the Rev J. D. Hale, of St John's, Richmond, Surrey, entitled *A Protest against the Circulation of the Papal and Latin Vulgate and its Versions by the British and Foreign Bible Society*. These pamphlets were all directed against the Society's practice of circulating Roman Catholic versions of the Bible, e.g. De Saci's French Testament, in some cases along with Protestant versions. This plan, if it was maintained by the Society, tended to disarm prejudice and opposition in Roman Catholic countries and thus facilitated *colportage*. It was further contended that our Lord and the Apostles had freely used a confessedly imperfect version of the Old Testament, the LXX. This plea drew from Mr Stuart a fifth pamphlet, *The Greek Septuagint, its use in the New Testament examined* (1859), wherein he maintains that 'quotations were allowed (by them) from the LXX only when the general sense was the same as the Hebrew.' In the first two pamphlets Mr Stuart contrasts in parallel columns the sense of the original with that given by the peccant version and points out the Roman error countenanced. Throughout he gives proof of scholarship and of considerable acquaintance with the modern Latin languages. The third pamphlet, addressed to the Rev. Carus Wilson, promises 'an appeal to the great body of subscribers, as the committee refused to alter their practices.' About the same time Dr Tregelles addressed an appeal to the Society on the same subject.

In or about the year 1860 Mr Stuart joined the Plymouth Brethren, becoming a member of the community at Reading, among whom he lived and worked to the end of his life. His literary works from this time were chiefly expository. They

* One of the Brethren writes: "he did preach and speak at our meetings."

include *The Book of Praises* (the Psalms), *Sketches from the Gospel of Mark, From Advent to Advent* (on St Luke's Gospel), *Tracings from the Gospel of John, Tracings from the Acts, An outline of Paul's Epistle to the Romans* (2nd ed., 1900), *The Old Faith or the New—which?* (on the Epistle to the Hebrews), *Simple Papers on the Church of God*, various theological pamphlets, some of which deal with matters of controversy among the Brethren, e.g. *Christian Standing and Condition* (4th ed. 1884), and a multitude of tracts and magazine articles. The books were mostly published by Marlborough and Co., Old Bailey. He also wrote *Textual Criticism of the New Testament* (Bagster), a work resembling Professor Sanday's *Appendices*, and (in 1881) a critique of Professor Robertson Smith's *Old Testament in the Jewish Church*, which ends with the remark: "One thing is evident, the book which the Professor has studied the least is the one about which he writes, the volume of the Old Testament Revelation." Mr Stuart was in truth, from the whole cast of his mind and from the school of religious thought to which he belonged, wholly unable to enter into the Professor's view that 'worship by sacrifice and all that belongs to it is no part of the divine Torah to Israel' and that a polytheistic stage may have preceded the historic religion of that people. "With regard to current 'Higher Criticism,'" writes a friend, "he was an uncompromising opponent of neologian views." Sacrificial and apocalyptic ideas pervade much of Mr Stuart's writing; but this is, of course, no place for any criticism of his views. Besides their wide acceptance among his own people, his writings were in some cases very favourably noticed by the *Record*, the *Rock*, and by various Wesleyan organs. Mr Stuart always seems to know what he wishes to say, and says it clearly, tersely, and in the manner of a scholar. When engaged in controversy he is calm and dignified, though at times severe, as when to an unlearned opponent who claims to have looked up and examined certain passages 'in a Berœan spirit' he replies "one presumes the Berœans conducted their investigations in a tongue they themselves understood" (*Christian Standing*, vii). His mind had deeply and lovingly pondered the themes on which he wrote. Thus in the Preface to his *From Advent to Advent* he says, "Just thirty years ago the writer first discerned it (the view set forth in that work) and as he read on in the Gospel day by day, it opened up to him as a flower expands under the warmth and light of the sun." (p. 7).

'He was busy with his pen to the end, a work on which he was engaged being completed by him during his last illness. Mr Stuart is considered by those of his connexion as their best Hebrew scholar since Tregelles. His learning, his gifts and industry as an author, his social rank, and his fine personal qualities, gave him a position of great influence among the Brethren. Divisions have not been more lacking among them than among other and more important religious bodies. Does not Socrates, the Church historian, affirm that but for such divisions there would be no subject-matter for Church History (vii, 48)? Temperate and dignified as Mr Stuart was in controversy and, as a friend attests, 'with a special dislike of anything like self advertisement,' he nevertheless was in 1885 excommunicated on a point of doctrine by the London Darbyite meetings, while elsewhere (then or earlier), as a Montreal Brother complains, "some said, I am of J.N.D.; others, I am of W.K.: some said, I am of J.B.S.; others, I am of C.E.S." (*A History of the Plymouth Brethren*, by W. B. Neatby, 1901, pp. 311, 332).

His general position among his own people is thus described by Mr E. E. Whitfield, of Oriel College, Oxford, who had known and honoured him for thirty years: "he must be classed among the *discriminating* adherents of John Nelson Darby, with all of whose characteristic views he was however in unhesitating sympathy. He may be regarded as a chief representative of the progressive school among the Brethren.... His tendency was not to shrink from the logical outcome of any line of doctrine on which he had once entered with conviction, and compromise he detested."

Nearly all the books enumerated above were not very long ago presented by Mr Stuart to the College Library. He had kept his name on the boards from the time of his residence. Readers of the *Eagle* (xxii, 410) need only to be reminded of the magnificent gift that marks his attachment to the College. Mr Mullinger on p. 32 of his *History of St John's* (1901), following *Baker-Mayor* (i, 114), had mentioned the bequest to the College by George Day (4th Master, 1537-8) of the Complutensian Polyglott of Cardinal Ximenes, adding that the work had 'disappeared.' This met Mr Stuart's eye and he wrote soon after offering to replace the missing treasure from his own collection. There were two conditions to the offer, viz. that

the work should be kept in the mahogany case he had had made for it, and that some one should be sent to receive it. Would that all other academic *desiderata* might be as promptly supplied by the simple expedient of making them known! Accordingly (on May 16, 1901) Mr Lockhart, our Library assistant, travelled to Reading and received this noble gift at the donor's hands. The fifth volume of the work contains, it will be remembered, the first printed edition of the Greek New Testament (1514), though in actual publication Ximenes was outstripped by Erasmus (1516). Mr Stuart's gift now stands in its own case in a conspicuous position in the Library. There may it remain, unlike its predecessor, a κτήμα ἐς αἶον!

The giver is thus described by Mr Whitfield who had so long known him: "he was simple in demeanour with a special grace of manner; humble as to his attainments, with special dislike of anything savouring of self-advertisement: most generous with his means, both in regard of the poor with whom he was associated and of the need of fellow-labourers without private means." Another friend speaks of his 'aristocratic appearance,' and his 'gentleness of manner'; says how 'happy and absorbed he seemed when writing one of his books'... "I have seen him sometimes come from his study to the drawing-room with his face radiant with delight".... "His service was a good deal among the poor* and afflicted people, ministering to their temporal as well as their spiritual needs."

His gift to ourselves illustrates one pleasing trait. He told Mr Lockhart that he had given away many of his books, as he liked to have the pleasure of doing so in his lifetime.

Mr Stuart leaves no issue.

Cum talis sis utinam noster esses. With so many gifts and graces, with his deeply religious nature and his love for the poor, one may be permitted to express the wish that Mr Stuart could have remained in the Church of his birth and had followed in the steps of his grandfather as a parish-priest, it may be as a bishop.

W. A. C.

* A Brother speaks of 'seeing just inside his front door an entire shelf devoted to baskets of all sizes, ready to hand at every opportunity to carry fruit, jellies, etc., to his much loved poor.'

The following members of the College have died during the year 1902; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

Rev Thomas Adams (1873), died 25 December at Almeley Vicarage (*Eagle*, xxiv, p. 225).

Rev Frederick Field Adeney (1887), son of Edward Adeney, born at Chelsea, 31 August 1864. Educated at St Mark's College, Chelsea. Curate of St Andrew-the-Less, Cambridge, 1887-89; of St John's, Paddington, 1889-91; Principal of the Church Missionary Society's Divinity Class at Jerusalem, 1891-93; Church Missionary Society's Missionary at Cairo, 1893-1902; Secretary of the Egyptian Mission, 1894-1902. Died at Helouan, Egypt, 27 December, aged 38.

Charles Alfred Andrews (1878), son of Henry Andrews, sometime Registrar of the Public Works Department of the Government of India. Born at Dhurrumtollah, Calcutta, in 1846. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 10 May 1870, called to the Bar 25 May 1877. He practised for sometime in the High Court of Calcutta, and also undertook teaching and educational work at Agra and Meerut. He became the Principal of Meerut College. He was an instructor of great ability and much culture, and he had an old-world courtesy about him which was very beautiful. Died 24 December at Meerut. He leaves a widow, a son, and two daughters.

Rev Thomas Archbold (1864), son of George Archbold, born 24 January 1835 at the Milsteads in the parish of Ancroft, Northumberland. Vice-Principal of Culham College, Oxford, 1864-66; Curate of Stamford-in-the-Vale, Berks, 1866-69; Headmaster of the Diocesan Middle School at Bugh, 1869-75; Principal of the Norwich Training College, 1875-95; Rector of Taverham, Norfolk, 1888-92; Rector of Burgate, near Diss, 1895-1902. Died 13 March. He married in 1866 Jeanetta, younger daughter of G. Kemp Esq., of Bath.

Rev Walter Bridge Arthy (1849), son of Joseph Arthy, born at Chelmsford 4 March 1822, educated at Chelmsford Grammar School. Curate of St Martin, Liverpool, 1852-54; Chaplain R. N. 1854, and Naval Instructor 1855. Placed on the Retired List in 1882. Served on H.M.S. *Impérieuse* in the Baltic (Baltic medal); *Horatio* (Channel); *Archer* (West Indies); *Calypto* (Pacific); *Defence* (Channel Squadron); *Royal Alfred*, Flag Ship (N. America and West Indies); *Ganges*, Training Ship (Falmouth); *Royal Adelaide*, Flag Ship (Devonport); Portsmouth Division, Royal Marines, 1876-82. Lately resident at The Holt, Alverstoke, Hants. Died there 8 August, aged 80.

Rev James Barton (1849), son of Samuel Barton J.P., Surgeon, of Manchester. Born in Manchester 5 May 1826. Educated at Manchester Grammar School. Curate of Burton-on-Trent 1850-52; of Bolton 1852-54; of Crumpsall, Lancashire, 1854-56. Vicar of Hadley, Salop, 1856-94. Lately resided at Lionislea, Bellevue, Shrewsbury; died there 21 March. Hadley was a new ecclesiastical district when Mr Barton went to it. During his incumbency he saw the population of his parish grow from a few hundreds to 2000. He resigned in 1894 owing to ill-health. In 1896 new Sunday Schools were built at Hadley as a memorial of his incumbency there; his saintly influence was widely felt. Mr Barton married Mary, daughter of Mr Benjamin Clegg, of Cheetham Hill.

Rev George Yatman Boddy (1843), born in Hampshire. Educated at St Paul's School, Portsmouth. Sometime Senior Mathematical Master at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Evening Lecturer of Eltham, Kent. Vicar of Colegate, Sussex, 1872-90. Lately resided at Elmslie, West Tarring, Worthing; died there 17 March, aged 85.

- Edward Salvin Bowlby** (1854), eldest son of the Rev Edward Bowlby, of Little Ilford and West Thurrock, born at Wanstead, Essex, 23 June 1830. Educated at Rugby School. His father, who was of Jesus College, B.A. 1822, was son etime a Lieutenant in the 4th King's Own Regiment, and afterwards Rector of West Thurrock. Mr E. S. Bowlby was admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 1 November 1854, and was called to the Bar 17 November 1857. He died 4 November at Gilston Park, Herts. Mr Bowlby married first, 1 August 1861, Maria, youngest daughter of the late James Rimington Esq, of Broombead Hall, Yorks; and, secondly, Elizabeth, eldest daughter, of Robert Vans-Aguew Esq, of Sheuchan and Barnbarrow, Argyleshire, and had issue. Mr Bowlby rowed "4" in the First Boat in the Lent Races of 1853, and "7" in the Second Boat in the May Races of 1854.
- Rev Charles Braddy** (1841), son of Charles Braddy, Schoolmaster, of Rochester. Assistant Master in the City of London School 1847-97; sometime Lecturer of St Magnus, London Bridge. Chaplain to St Margaret and St John's Union, Westminster, 1853-97. Latterly resided at Clare Villa, Cheltenham; died there 9 February, aged 83. He married, 4 October 1859, at St Martin-in-the-Fields, Sarah, widow of the late G. F. Davenport, of Oxford and of Adelaide, South Australia.
- Rev Harry Brown** (1891), son of Harry Brown, born at Battersea, Surrey, 31 May 1869. Educated at Tonbridge School. After some experience in the Bede Training College, Durham, he was ordained by the Bishop of St David's as Chaplain and Tutor to the South Wales Training College, Carmarthen, in 1894. He worked there until his death on May 12. His genial, loveable disposition gained for him very many friends in Carmarthen, while his high sense of duty, his unaffected goodness, and his ready willingness to help those who needed it had a marked influence upon his pupils, whose affection for him was sincere and evident.
- Rev John Findlay Buckler** (1868), son of the Rev William Buckler M.A., Oxford, born at Ilchester in 1846. Curate of Wallacy, Cheshire, 1869-71; of Weaverham, Cheshire, 1872-73; Assistant Diocesan Inspector for Chester 1873-75 and 1881-93. Rector of Bidston, near Bokenhead, 1881-1902; Surrogate, Diocese of Chester 1881-1902; Chief Diocesan Inspector for Chester, 1894-1902. Died 4 December at Las Palmas, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was the author of *Short Commentary on the Proper Lessons for the Greater Holy Days* 1881; *Short Commentary on the Proper Psalms* 1891.
- Samuel Butler**, (1859), died 18 June at Clumber House, 18, St John's Wood Road, aged 66 (*Eagle*, xxiv, 83). Mr Butler was Bow of the Second Boat in the May Term 1855, and coxed the First Boat as Head of the River in the Lent and May Term of 1857. He also coxed the winning Four in the October Term 1857.
- Byramji Navroji Cama** (1901), died 10 January at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge (*Eagle*, xxiii, 232).
- Henry Casson** (1854), eldest son of William Casson, a Solicitor, of Manchester and Salford; born in Manchester 15 March 1830. Educated at Clapham School under the Rev C. Pritchard. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 28 May 1853, called to the Bar 30 April 1855. Among his father's articled clerks in Manchester had been Charles Hall, afterwards the well known Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Hall. Mr Casson was one of the large number of equity lawyers who received their training in the pupil room of Mr Charles Hall. He undertook a great deal of Mr Hall's conveyancing work, and when, in 1873, Mr Hall was raised to the bench and became Vice-Chancellor Sir Charles Hall, Mr Casson became his successor as one of the six Conveyancing Counsel to the Court of Chancery.

He also became his successor as Conveyancing Counsel to the Metropolitan Board of Works and as the adviser of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in their church building and patronage cases. On the supersession of the old Metropolitan Board of Works Mr Casson became Conveyancing Counsel to the London County Council. He was the joint author with the late Sir Charles Hall of that remarkable piece of legislation the Vendor and Purchasers' Act 1874. Mr Casson died 25 October at his residence, 15, Queen's Gate Place, London. He married first, 22 March 1858, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Charles Hall (the future Vice-Chancellor); she died 12 May 1873. He married, secondly, Elizabeth Persis Anne, only daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Percy Scott, of Newport, Isle of Wight.

John Whyley Chell (undergraduate), Trooper 20598 Imperial Yeomanry. Died at Frankrijk, O.R.C., 25 February, of wounds received in action.

Rev James John Christie (1855), died 24 December at Kirk Fenton Vicarage, Leeds, aged 71 (*Eagle*, xxiv, 227).

Rev Smith Wild Churchill (1861), son of William Wild Churchill, born at Sheepshed, Leicestershire, in 1836. Educated at Christ's Hospital, where he was a Grecian, Sir William Browne's medallist for Latin Epigram in 1861, Assistant Master at the King's School, Sherborne, 1861-68; Head Master of Atherstone Grammar School 1868-1902; Curate of Atherstone 1885-1901, Vicar of Mapperley, Derbyshire, 1901-2. Died 13 February 1902, aged 63.

Rev George Pettman Clucas (1849 as G. P. Clarke), son of the Rev John Thomas Clarke, born at Kirk Andreas Rectory, Isle of Man, 2 February 1827. Educated at King William's College, Isle of Man. Mathematical Master at Repton School 1852-83. Died at his residence at Repton 19 December, aged 75.

Rev Cornelius Hargreave Crooke (1850), son of Samuel Crooke, of Shackwell Green, Stoke Newington, born at Stoke Newington 9 September 1827. Curate of Milton, Berks, 1852-54; of Challow, Berks, 1854-56; Head Master of Wantage Grammar School, Berks, 1854-57; Chaplain of Callington School, Cornwall, 1867-70; Head Master of Plympton Grammar School 1871-76; Chaplain of Plympton St Mary Union 1871-76; Curate-in-Charge of Membury, Devon, 1876-78; of Sutton, Lincolnshire, 1878-79; Vicar of Sheepstor, near Horrabridge, Devon, 1879-1902. Died 17 April at St Barnabas Home, East Grinstead, Surrey. At Wantage he was intimately associated with the late Dean Butler and his staff, when Wantage was a household word for the most efficient parish work in England. He married in 1860 Emma, daughter of the late Rev H. B. Hibbert, Vicar of South Cockerington, Lincolnshire.

Rev Andrew Halliday Douglas (1898), died 15 June in Edinburgh (*Eagle*, xxiv, 97).

William Dashwood Fane (1838), eldest son of William Fane of the H.E.I.C.S., born 21 October 1816. Educated at the Charterhouse. Mr Fane rowed Six in the First Boat in the Lent Races of 1856 with the late Dean Merivale and Sir Patrick Colquhoun; He rowed Six in the First Boat at the Head of the River in 1837 and in the Boat at Henley. He was admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn 19 June 1838, and was called to the Bar 22 November 1841. He was Legal Assistant to the Board of Trade from 1856 to 1867. He married, 8 October 1861, Susan Millicent, eldest daughter of General John Reeve, of Leadenham House, Lincolnshire (she died 12 December 1877). Mr Fane resided for many years at Fulbeck Hall, near Lincoln. He was a J.P. for Notts and Derbyshire, and died at Fulbeck Hall 29 November, aged 86. Mr Fane was appealed

to about 5 years ago to contribute some reminiscences to the *Eagle*, but pleaded that his octogenarian pen was too feeble to undertake the enterprise. He, however, added some short notes which we give here.

- (1) I remember being fined by Dr French, Master of Jesus and Vice-Chancellor of the University, for trespassing on a farm at Histon, where we went to ride over the double posts and rails then put up for the inclosure of the open fields. Nunn, a livery stable man, near Emmanuel, had two hacks that could jump the double flight. Charles Knight, afterwards Master of the Hounds at Rome, and G. F. Wilbraham (of Delamere, Cheshire) were my fellow culprits.
- (2) As a Scholar it came to my turn to read lessons in Chapel. Not knowing it was a surplice night, I had to run to my rooms in letter B, New Court, to get my surplice, and when I returned was so out of breath that my reading got me into trouble with the Dean.
- (3) Rowing men crossed the River from Jesus Pieces in a ferry boat moved by a chain or rope. One day, when I was not on it, it turned over, causing fatality.

I was on the side of Mr Crick and Mr Charles Merivale, but unluckily, as I had come from Charterhouse, knowing no Mathematics whatever, I gave my whole time to that study and neglected Classics altogether. This ended in my being seventh Johnian among the wranglers, without a hope of a Fellowship; so I left Cambridge finally the day after the examination for the Classical Tripos was over. I read with Robinson (third wrangler) at Keswick in the Long Vacation of 1836, and at Peterhouse (where he had become Fellow) in that of 1837. In 1836 he worked well with his pupils. In 1837 I often found only a 'paper' left for me to do, my tutor having taken to afternoon riding on horseback.

During the days when I should have been training at Henley (I rowed as emergency man in the L.M. Boat at Henley against Queen's, Oxford) in 1837, I went to the Spitalfield Weavers' Ball at the Italian Opera House, at which King William and Queen Adelaide were present. There my pocket was picked, which caused the loss of time from Henley, to the great anger of my fellow oars, and perhaps the loss of the race.

There is another incident, not perhaps known at St John's. The Lady Margaret, being first boat on the Cam, challenged the boat that should be first on the Isis at the end of the season 1837. Christ Church was the first, but Queen's ended second. The latter being known to be the better was sent to Henley. This was told me many years after by Dr Magrath of Queen's. I took my degree in January 1838. I bathed at Byron's pool on Christmas day 1837, and should have done so on New Year's day 1838, but something, I forget what prevented it, not the weather, which was quite mild. Then came the long frost of which the beginning and the end, and the coldest day had all been predicted by Murphy's almanac. The cold in the schools was so great during the forenoon and afternoon examination, that the Examiners must have been bothered by the answers to the papers being scarcely legible. Hands and feet were so numbed that men's time was spent in beating them into circulation.

Rev William La Fontaine (1865), son of William Fontaine, born at Car-marthen in 1837. Curate of Hurst, Lancashire, 1865-68; of St James', Accrington, 1868-80; Vicar of Barnby-le-Willows, near Newark, 1880-1902. Died at the Vicarage 2 July.

Rev Edward Ford (1853), son of Henry Ford, farmer, Croydon, born at Chelsam in 1825. Curate of Harrow-on-the-Hill, 1853-57; Curate of Wootton, Isle of Wight, 1858-60; of St John's, Ryde, Isle of Wight, 1860-62; Vicar of Kings Sterndale, Derbyshire, 1865-69; Curate of

South Hanningfield, 1869-70; Rector of Exhall with Wixford, Warwickshire, 1887-92; Vicar of Albrighton, Salop, 1895-99. Latterly resided at The Hermitage, Alcombe, Dunster. Died there 3 January, aged 70. In the sixties he was Head Master of the Hill Side School, West Malvein.

Charles Martin Friedlander (1868), son of Erasmus Adolphus Friedlander, teacher of languages, born at Sculcoates, Yorkshire, in 1841. Mr C. M. Friedlander, who was Principal of Broomswood College, Clapham Common, died 30 May.

Thomas Minchin Goodeve (1843), son of John Goodeve, solicitor, born 26 November 1821 in Hampshire. Educated at King's College, London, matriculated in London University 1838. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 6 January 1840, called to the Bar 27 January 1862. He was appointed Lecturer on Applied Mechanics in the Royal School of Mines in 1869; subsequently Professor of Mechanics and Mathematics at the Royal College of Science, London, this he resigned in 1894. He was for several years Professor of Natural Philosophy and Manufacturing Art at King's College, London; and later Professor of Applied Mathematics and Physics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. At the Bar he had a considerable practice in Patent cases. He died at 50, Ladbroke Road, London 10 February, aged 81. He married 16 June 1873, Gerakline Sophia, youngest daughter of the Rev Edward Weigall M.A. He was the author of the following works: *The Elements of Mechanism*; *A Text-Book on the Steam Engine*; *The principles of Mechanics*; *The Gas Engine*; *An abstract of reported cases relating to Letters Patent for Inventions*.

William Griffiths (1865), son of David Griffiths of Dryshon-Fawr, co. Carnarvon, farmer, born at Llandilo-faur, Carmarthen, in 1841. Educated at Llandovery School. Admitted a student of the Middle Temple 6 November 1863, called to the Bar 6 June 1866. He was appointed a member of the Bengal Education Department 1 July 1869. Served as assistant Professor, and Professor, at Presidency College, Calcutta; appointed a Fellow of Calcutta University in 1876; Principal of Hughli College, April 1880; Principal of Presidency College, December 1892. Retired in September 1896. Died 23 January at Oakfield, Battledown, Cheltenham, aged 61. He married 20 February 1871, Mary Ann, second daughter of the Rev John Frederick Secretan Gabb, Perpetual Curate of Charlton King's, near Cheltenham.

Rev Edward Kennedy Green (1856), son of the Rev Isaac Green, Vicar of Howgill, and many years second master of Sedbergh School, born at Sedbergh 12 March 1833. Educated at Sedbergh School. Fellow of the College from 1862 to 1870. He was assistant master at Rossall School 1857-64; at Brighton College 1865; Curate of Sedbergh 1865-66; of Grange, Lancashire, 1866-67; Perpetual Curate of Cautley with Dowbiggin, York, 1867-69. He was presented by the College to the Rectory of Lawford, Essex, in 1870, where he remained till his death. He died at Lawford Rectory 18 January, aged 68. Mr Green was never married. He kept up his classics to the end, and verse translations by him have appeared in the *Eagle*. He restored at his own cost the Chancel of Lawford Church, and contributed an article on the history of the Church to the Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society.

Rev Anthony Hall (1879), son of Anthony Hall, born at Blackburn, Lancashire, 26 July 1851. Curate of Christ Church, Ashton-under-Lyne, 1878-84; of Ashton-under-Lyne 1884-85. Vicar of St George's, Mosaley, Manchester, 1885-1902. Surrogate, Diocese of Manchester 1885-1902. Died 2 July, aged 50. In 1900 he was offered and accepted the benefice of St Peters, Ashton-under-Lyne, but afterwards withdrew. He leaves a widow, but no children.

- Rev Henry Hall** (1864), son of Thomas Hall, farmer, born at Swallowfield, Berks, in 1828. Curate of Marshfield, Gloucestershire, 1864-67; of Earl's Colne, Essex, 1867-68; of Standon, Staffordshire, 1868-70; Incumbent of St Ninians, Castle Douglas, Scotland, 1870-73; Curate of Dilbrook, Gloucestershire, 1873-74; of Lower Guyting, same county, 1878-89. Latterly resided at 4, Paragon Terrace, Cheltenham. Died there 29 October.
- Rev Radclyffe Russell Hall** (1841), son of the Rev Samuel Hall, formerly Fellow of the College (B.A. 1804, Perpetual Curate of Billinge, Lancashire. Died 21 October 1858, at Amptill Square, London; aged 76), born at Billinge 14 November 1818. Died at his residence, Woodlands, Lynn, Hants, 18 March, aged 82.
- Rev Richard Davies Harries** (1872), son of Benjamin Harries, born at Tenby, Pembrokeshire, in 1838. Curate of Harby 1872-73; Vicar of Harby with Swinethorpe, Notts, 1874-85; Vicar of Beeston, near Nottingham, 1885-1902. Died at South Clifton Hall, Newark, 16 August, aged 65.
- Hon Robert Charles Herbert** (M.A. 1849), fourth son of Edward, second Earl of Powis, born at Welshpool, co. Montgomery, 24 June 1827. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 2 June 1849, called to the Bar 30 April 1853. Married 22 June 1854, Anna Maria, only daughter and heiress of the late Edward Cludde Esq., of Orleton, Salop. A. J.P. and D.L. for Salop; High Sheriff in 1878; Chancellor of the Diocese of Lichfield 1875-1902. Sometime a Major in the Salop Rifle Volunteers. Died 31 October at Orleton, Salop, aged 75.
- Rev Frederick Hockin** (1850), died 21 April at Phillack Rectory, aged 83 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 357).
- Rev George Gorham Holmes** (1846), son of the Rev Joseph Holmes, of Croxton, co Cambridge, born 30 December 1822. Educated at Leeds Grammar School. Sometime Fellow of the College. Vicar of Holme on Spalding Moor, Yorks, 1865-1902. Died at the Vicarage 10 March.
- Rev Frederick Jeffery** (1837), son of Bartholomew Jeffery and Wilhelmina Molesworth, sister of the seventh Viscount Molesworth. Domestic Chaplain to Viscount Molesworth 1841-1902. Perpetual Curate of Sway, near Lymington, Hants, 1842-72. Latterly resided at Claywood Cottage, Sway; died there 23 December, aged 89. He had been blind for nearly forty years.
- Richard Denison Jones** (1848), son of the Rev John Price Jones, of Kemble and Ewen, latterly of Elm Green, Cirencester, born at Ewen, Wilts, in 1821. Died 6 November at his residence, The Grange, Leonard Stanley, Gloucestershire, aged 78.
- Charles Kirk** (1849), son of Charles Kirk, born at Wigston, co. Leicester, in 1825. Educated at the Collegiate School, Leicester. Mr Kirk practised for many years as an Architect at Sleaford. He died 1 April at Dorrington, Lincolnshire, and was buried at Quarrington, near Sleaford.
- Rev George Augustus Langdale** (1840), son of M. R. Langdale Esq, born in 1817. Vicar of Compton with Up Malden, Sussex, 1854-97. Died at Compton, near Petersfield, 23 June, aged 85. By his will he left considerable sums to charities.
- John Clavell Mansel-Pleydell** (1839 as J. C. Mansel). Died 3 May at his residence, Whatcombe, Dorset (*Eagle*, xxiii, 356).
- Rev Richard William Bishop Marsh** (1839), son of Richard Bishop Marsh of Stratford, Essex, Surgeon, born 6 February 1817. Educated at Merchant Taylors School. Curate of Clitheroe 1840-42; Vicar of Plaistow, Essex, 1842-83; Chaplain to the Plasket Industrial Schools 1853; Curate of Purfleet, Essex, 1884-85. Latterly resided at Woodlands, Darnley Road,

Gravesend. Died 9 September at Plaistow, aged 85. He married in 1864 Elizabeth, daughter of the late E. Shearme Esq, Solicitor, of Stratton, Cornwall. He was the author of *Fast Day Sermons; Every Parish a family of Christ, a Sermon*.

Edward John Chalmers Morton (1880), died 3 October at his sister's house, Walton Cottage, Amberley, near Stroud (*Eagle*, xxiii, 99).

Rev Henry Murray (1845), son of Lieutenant-General Murray. Educated at Oundle. Curate of Bredon 1845-47; of Shadwell 1847-49; of St Luke's, Chelsea, 1849-51; Chaplain to Colney Hatch Asylum 1851-55; Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment 1855-81; serving at Agra 1855-88; Mean Meer 1858-65 and 1868-70 and 1877-81; at Lucknow 1867-68; at Subathoo 1870-73; Nowshera 1873-74; Moradabad 1874-77; The Gullies 1877. Died 11 October at Chiselhurst Rectory, aged 82.

Rev William Nockells (1847), son of William Nockells, of Stratford, Essex, Merchant, born at Stratford 27 November 1824. Educated at Merchant Taylors School. Curate of Stanstead Abbots, Herts, 1854-57; of Cobham, Kent, 1857-60; Rector of Ifield, Kent, 1860-72. Latterly resided at 3, Carlton Villas, Baines, London, S.W. Died there at the end of May or beginning of June, aged 77.

Richard Pendlebury (1870), died 13 March at Keswick (*Eagle*, xxiii, 348).

Rev James Powning (B.D. 1870), son of James Powning, Excise Officer, born at Falmouth, Devon, in 1824; admitted as a Ten-Year Man 17 November 1857. Curate of Buckfastleigh, Devon, 1852; of Berry Pomeroy, Devon, 1854-60; Head Master of Totnes Grammar School 1853-86. Latterly resided at Dart View, Plymouth Road, Totnes, died there 2 March, aged 78. He was best known as the Principal of Totnes Grammar School, which he conducted with great ability and success. At the time of his death he was the oldest Freemason in Totnes, being a P.M. of Pleiades Lodge, which some years ago elected him an honorary member in recognition of his past services. He was also P.P.G. Chap. of Devon. He leaves a widow and two daughters, and also two sons—the Rev James Furneaux Powning (B.A. 1883), of St John's, now Rector of Landkey, Devon, and the Rev Frederick Edmonds Powning, of Merton College, Oxford.

Leonard George Selwyn Raynor (undergraduate), only son of the Rev George Sydney Raynor (of St John's, B.A. 1875), born at Sutton Court, Chiswick, 21 July 1879. Educated at the Godolphin School, Hammersmith; St Paul's School, London; and Ipswich School. Died 11 Feb. in London.

Lord Rookwood (B.A. 1849 as Henry John Selwin) was Stroke of the Second Boat in the Lent Races 1848. Died in London 15 January, aged 75 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 230).

Frederick Ryland (1877), son of John Benjamin Ryland, born at Biggleswade, Beds, in 1854. Assistant Lecturer on Philosophy at University College, London, and private Tutor. Died at his residence, 53, Montserrat Road, Putney, 5 October. Mr Ryland married in 1883 Sarah, daughter of Henry Nathan, of Randolph Crescent, London, W. He was the author of the following works: *Psychology*, 1880 (7th Edition, 1897); *Locke on Words* 1882; *Chronological Outlines of English Literature* 1896; *Ethics* 1893; *Logic* 1896; *Events of the Reign* 1897; *Swift's Journal to Stella* (edited) 1897; *Johnson's Lives of Addison, Swift, Pope, Dryden, etc.* (edited) 1893-97; *Pope's Rape of the Lock* (edited) 1899; *Pope's Essay on Criticism* (edited) 1900.

- Humphrey Sandford** (1834), son of the Rev Humphrey Sandford, of Shrewsbury, born 27 October 1811. Educated at Shrewsbury School. Admitted a Student of the Middle Temple 22 October 1834, called to the Bar 24 November 1837. Married 16 September 1854 Anne Taylor, fifth daughter of Joseph Armitage Esq, of Milnsbridge House, Yorks. A Justice of the Peace for Salop. Died at his residence, The Isle, near Shrewsbury, 5 April, aged 90.
- Rev William James Savell** (1858), son of Thomas Savell, born at Barley, Herts. Divinity and Mathematical Lecturer at the Worcester Diocesan Training College, Saltley, 1858-62; Head Master Holborn Estate Grammar School, St Clement Danes, 1862-94. Latterly resided at Aldwick, Wallington, Surrey; died there 27 April, aged 68. Mr Savell married in 1863 Mary Williams, niece and adopted child of the late James Russell M.R.C.S., of Grove End Road, St John's Wood, Middlesex.
- Rev Harold Milsted Schroder** (1895), son of Frederick Schroder, accountant, born at West Hackney 24 April 1873. Educated at Bradford Grammar School. Curate of Kensington, London, 1896-1902. Died suddenly 8 July, aged 29. He worked chiefly at Christ Church, Victoria Road, in connexion with St Mary Abbots, Kensington. He had considerable gifts as a preacher, his sermons being always thoughtful, interesting, well prepared, and well delivered. With an abhorrence of anything artificial, affected, or unreal, his manner occasionally seemed brusque, and his utterances a little caustic, but behind all this there was much sympathy, drawn out by sorrow of any kind. A window is to be placed to his memory in Christ Church, Victoria Road.
- Charles Turner Simpson** (1842), died 10 May at Millmead House, Guildford, aged 82 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 359).
- Rev Bertram Peachey Strangeways** (1897), son of William Nicolas Strangeways; born at Darlington, co Durham, 5 March 1874. Educated at the Grammar Schools at Newcastle-on-Tyne and Sheffield. Curate of St Anne's, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1898-1900; Curate of Tynemouth 1900-1902. Died at Park Crescent, North Shields, 17 March. He had charge of St Faith's Church and District. He leaves a widow and one child.
- Rev John Gerhard Tiarks** (1853), son of the Rev John Gerhard Tiarks, minister of the German Protestant Reformed Church in Hooper Square, Goodman's Fields; born in St John's parish, Hackney, in 1831. Educated at the Mercer's School, London. Second Master of Macclesfield Grammar School 1854-73; Curate of Prestbury 1870-73; Rector of Loxton, Somerset, 1873-97; Rural Dean of Axbridge 1897. Latterly resided at Foxbury, Chiselhurst; died there 24 December, aged 71. Mr Tiarks married in 1863 Anne, daughter of Mr C. Condron, of Macclesfield.
- Rev John Twissaday** (1842), born at Rusland, near Ulverstone, Lancashire. Educated at Sedbergh School. Curate of Drigg, Cumberland, 1843-45; of Bolton 1845-47; of Lawford, Essex, 1847-51; of Woodmancote, Sussex, 1851-61; of Ilford, Sussex, 1861-64; of All Saints', Lewes, 1864-67; of Bedford, Middlesex, 1867-70; of St James', Paddington, 1872-76; Chaplain to the Paddington Cemetery 1876-1902. Died at his residence, 24, Delamere Street, London, 4 February, aged 83.
- Rev George Thomas Valentine** (1857), son of John Valentine, Surgeon, born at Somerton, Somerset, in 1833. Curate of Hempstead, Essex, 1857-63; of Heighington, Durham, 1864-67; of St Nicholas, Nottingham, 1867-69; Vicar of Holme Eden, Carlisle, 1869-91; Assistant Chaplain of Holy Trinity, Pau, 1879-80; Chaplain at Bellagio, North Italy, 1880; at Milan, Aix-les-Bains, Bex, Pallanza, Capri, Castelamare 1883-84; Vicar of Stansted-Mountfichet, Essex, 1891-1900. Latterly resided at Bayfield, Walton Park, Clevedon, Somerset; died there 18 April, aged 69. Mr Valentine married in 1865 Susan, daughter of H. R. Brayne Esq, of Marston Villa, Bays Hill Lawn, Cheltenham.

Rev Henry Robert Whelpton (1857), son of George Whelpton, born at Louth, Lincolnshire, 10 August 1833. Curate of All Saints', Dalston, 1857-59; of Upton-with-Chalvey, Bucks, 1852-62; of St Edmund's, Salisbury, 1862-65; Perpetual Curate of St Saviour's, Eastbourne, 1867-97. Prebendary of Hampstead in Chichester Cathedral 1882-1902. Died at St Saviour's Vicarage, Eastbourne, 23 July. St Saviour's Church, Eastbourne, was built by Mr. Whelpton's father; when he retired he appointed his son, the Rev H. U. Whelpton (of Pembroke, B.A. 1883), to succeed him. Prebendary Whelpton was a good preacher and a capital organiser; he had the reputation of being, next to the Duke of Devonshire, for many years the most important personage in Eastbourne.

Rev Clennell Wilkinson (1847), son of the Rev Percival Spearman Wilkinson, of Mount Oswald, Durham, born 3 April 1824. Curate of St Thomas', Coventry, 1849-51; of Meole Brace, Salop, 1851-54; of Fulbeck, Lincolnshire, 1855-63; of Frampton Cottenill, Gloucestershire, 1863-72; Vicar and Rural Dean of Castle Martin, Pembrokeshire, 1872-88; Rector of Toft Newton, near Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, 1888-1902. Died at the Rectory 30 April, aged 78. Mr Wilkinson married 14 June 1859 Mary Gertrude, only child of John Reckless Esq, West India Merchant, Liverpool, and widow of John Warren Esq.

Rev Edward Williams (1850), son of the Rev William Williams, born at Hascombe, Surrey, 5 June 1824. Curate of Shapwick, Somerset, 1870-73; Vicar of East Huntspill, near Bridgewater, 1873-1902; and Incumbent of Catcott, 1878-1902. Died at East Huntspill Vicarage 8 December.

Rev William Spicer Wood (1840), died 3 September at Weston, Bath, aged 84 (*Eagle*, xxiv, 219).

The following deaths were not noticed in the years in which they occurred:

Rev Edward Hudson Ednam (1845); Curate of Addelethorpe, Lincolnshire, 1846-59; Perpetual Curate of Muker, Yorks, 1864-73; Rector of Slapton, Northamptonshire, 1873-75; Rector of Thornton-le-Moor, near Moor-town, Lincolnshire, 1875-1901. Died at the Rectory 22 October 1901, aged 83.

Rev Henry Scadding (1837), died at Toronto. 6 May 1901, aged 88 (*Eagle*, xxiv, 223).

Fetherston Stonestreet (1842), only son of the Rev George Griffin Stonestreet, Prebendary of Lincoln. Educated at Eton. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 8 April 1839; called to the Bar 24 November 1843; admitted an advocate of Doctor's Commons 2 November 1847. He married in February 1848 the Baroness Marie von Hammerstein, daughter of Baron George von Hammerstein. Died 30 September 1901, at his residence, Falkenstein, Torquay, aged 82.

Frederick Ward (1848), son of William Ward, gentleman, born 14 September 1817, at 2, Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W. Educated privately. Mr Ward was a gentleman of independent means, owner at one time of the estate of Weavis, in the parish of Evanton in Rosshire; this he sold in the early sixties. He resided latterly on a smaller property of his own, Gill Head, Windermere, and died there 27 February 1901, aged 83.

Rev Robert Henry Wylde (1834), son of Colonel Wylde, born at Southwell, and educated at the Collegiate School there. He was ordained Deacon in 1834, and Priest in 1835. He seems to have resided all his life at Southwell, without ecclesiastical preferment. Died at West Gate, Southwell, 22 August 1900, aged 90.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term 1903.

On Saturday, February 28th, Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880), Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of the College, University Lecturer in Mathematics, and Secretary of the Royal Society, was elected Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in succession to the late Sir George Gabriel Stokes. The Lucasian Chair is the oldest of the mathematical Professorships in the University, and was held by Sir Isaac Newton from 1669 to 1702. It is a singular fact, considering the mathematical reputation of the College, that Professor Larmor is the first Fellow of the College to be a Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge. It is true that Professor John Couch Adams was Lowndean Professor, but he had ceased to be a Fellow of St John's before his election, and in the official lists appears as of Pembroke College.

The following honours were conferred on members of the College on the occasion of the Durbar at Delhi on the first of January 1903:

1. To be a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India

Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson (B.A. 1869), C.S.I. of the Indian Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

2. To be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire

John Eliot (B.A. 1869), C.I.E., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, and Director General of Indian Observatories.

3. To receive The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India, of the First Class

the Rev Samuel Scott Allnutt (B.A. 1873), of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi.

The London Gazette of 2 December announces that the King was pleased on October 15 to appoint Mr H. E. S. Cordeaux (B.A. 1892), C.M.G., a Lieutenant in His Majesty's Army, to be His Majesty's Consul at Berbera.

In our last number we announced that the Rumford Medal of the Royal Society for 1902 had been awarded to the Hon C. A. Parsons (B.A. 1877), Honorary Fellow of the College. We take the following official account of Mr Parsons' work from *Nature* for 4 December last.

RUMFORD MEDAL.

The Hon. Charles Algernon Parsons, F.R.S.

The Rumford Medal is given to the Hon Charles Algernon Parsons for his success in the application of the steam turbine to industrial purposes, and for its recent extension to navigation.

The work of Mr Parsons is of a kind which specially comes under the terms and conditions of the Rumford Medal, as consisting "of new inventions and contrivances by which the generation and preservation and management of heat and of light may be facilitated," and as "shall tend most to the good of mankind."

By this invention and perfection of the steam turbine, he has not only provided a prime mover of exceptional efficiency working at a high speed without vibration, but has taken a step forward which makes an epoch in the history of the application of steam to industry, and which is, probably, the greatest since the time of Watt. The success of the turbine is due to the experimental skill and inventive ability which have enabled him to overcome all difficulties, and to contrive a multitude of details without which the general idea of compound working could not have been translated into practice.

The use of the steam turbine for dynamo driving has been in operation for some time and is rapidly becoming common. Machines of 2000 horse-power and over are now being built. In accordance, however, with the conditions of the Rumford Trust, that the medal shall be awarded for work done within the previous two years, his claims to favourable consideration are based specially on the recent application of the steam turbine to marine navigation. The use of the steam turbine, as is well known, enabled the *Viper* and the *Cobra* to attain speeds hitherto unattainable. It has now been introduced within the last few years in vessels for mercantile purposes on the Clyde, and is being applied to ocean-going vessels.

The following members of the College have been appointed Examiners in the University of Durham: Canon Kynaston (B.A. 1857); Professor R. A. Sampson (B.A. 1888); Professor A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885).

The following passage occurs in the address of Sir William Turner K.C.B., President of the General Medical Council, delivered on 25 November 1902:

The proceedings of the International Conference for the unification of the Pharmacopœial Formulæ of potent drugs and preparations, held at Brussels on September 15 to 20 of the present year, have been reported on by the Chairman of the Pharmacopœia-Committee, who, by the authority of the Council, was nominated as a delegate thereto. Eighteen European Governments, and the United States of America, were represented by specially appointed delegates, the British Representatives being Dr MacAlister, nominated by the Council, and Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Reid, nominated by the Government of India. Certain important conclusions were unanimously adopted, with the object of eliminating, by means of an international agreement, the dangers to life and health arising from the wide differences which exist in the various national Pharmacopœias as regards the potency and strength of dangerous drugs called by the same or similar names. It was further resolved to request the Belgian Government, which has so laudably interested itself in this question, to establish in Brussels an International Bureau of information and inter-communication, with the purpose of promoting uniformity of action among the authorities which control the Pharmacopœias of the countries represented at the Conference. Dr MacAlister's *Report* has been referred to the Pharmacopœia-Committee for consideration; meanwhile he has received from the Lord President of the Privy Council an expression of thanks for his services as the representative of the British Government.

Moved by Dr Payne, *Seconded* by Dr Heron Watson, and *Agreed to* :—

“That a special and very cordial vote of thanks be accorded to Dr MacAlister for the services which he has rendered at the Conference in Brussels not only to the Council but to the country.”

A Royal Commission has been appointed to inquire whether it is possible so to amend the existing system of superannuation of persons in the Civil Service of the State so as to confer greater and more uniform advantages upon those to whom it applies without increasing the burden which it imposes on the tax payer. The Right Hon L. H. Courtney (B.A. 1855) is Chairman of the Commission, and Mr J. Fletcher Moulton, K.C., M.P. (B.A. 1868) one of the ordinary members.

The First Lord of the Treasury appointed a committee in December last to inquire and report as to the administration by the Meteorological Council of the existing Parliamentary Grant, and as to whether any changes in its appointment are desirable in the interests of meteorological science, and to make any further recommendations which may occur to them, with a view to increasing the utility of that grant. Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880), F.R.S., Fellow and Lecturer of the College, now Lucasian Professor, is a member of the Committee.

Dr D. MacAlister (B.A. 1877), Fellow and Tutor of the College has been elected a Foreign Corresponding Member of the Société de Pharmacie de Paris.

Prof H. G. Seeley, F.R.S., has been elected a foreign correspondent of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St Petersburg. Prof Seeley entered at Sidney in 1863, migrated to St John's in 1868; he did not graduate.

At a meeting of the London Mathematical Society held on the 8th January last a testimonial was presented to Mr R. Tucker (B.A. 1855) on his retirement from the office of Honorary Secretary to the Society after thirty-five years' service.

Mr T. E. Page (B.A. 1873) of the Charterhouse took the chair at the annual general meeting of the Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools, held in St Olave's and St Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark, on January 11th last.

Mr F. Dyson (B.A. 1877) has been appointed Chairman of the Examiners for Part I of the Previous Examination.

At the general election held in New Zealand last autumn Mr James Allen (B.A. 1878) was returned as a Member of the House of Representatives for the constituency of Bruce.

Dr F. A. Sibley (B.A. 1883) of Wycliffe College, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, has been elected President of the Private Schools Association for the year 1904.

Mr S. Arthur Strong (B.A. 1884) and Mr J. Lewis Paton (B.A. 1886) have been nominated by the Council of University College, London, to be Life Governors of the College as "having special claims in consequence of benefits conferred upon or services rendered to the College."

Dr L. E. Shore (B.A. 1885) has been appointed by the Council of the Senate to be a member of the Court of Governors of Hartley University College, Southampton, for five years from January 1903.

Mr K. C. Browning (B.A. 1897) has been appointed to a post in the Government Cordite Factory at Wellington in the Nilghiri hills.

Mr A. S. Harris (B.A. 1886) has been appointed Manager of the Leeds Branch of the Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society at 36 Park Row, Leeds.

Ds A. C. A. Abdul Latif (B.A. 1901), I.C.S., was in December last awarded the first Whewell Scholarship in International Law for 1903. Ds P. H. Winfield was re-elected to a scholarship of £75 at the same time.

The examiners for the Yorke Prize for 1902 are of opinion that the Essay sent in by Mr H. M. Adler (B.A. 1897) is deserving of honourable mention.

Ds C. B. N. Cama (B.A. 1901) has been elected to an Isaac Newton Studentship in the University.

Gilbert Norwood, scholar of the College, has been awarded one of the Chancellor's Medals for proficiency in Classical learning; and also the Porson Prize for Greek verse.

The Powis medal for Latin hexameter verse has been awarded to H. D. Wakely, scholar of the College.

The Brotherton Sanskrit Prize at Corpus Christi College, open to all graduates of the University, not of M.A. Standing, has been awarded to Ds Manohar Lal (B.A. 1902).

On January 16 Ds F. W. Armstrong (B.A. 1901) was elected to a Naden Divinity Studentship. Mr Armstrong passed in the Classical Tripos, Part I, 1901, and was placed in the second class, first division.

On January 30th Mr H. R. D. May (B.A. 1900) was elected to a MacMahon Law Studentship. Mr May was placed second in the Law Tripos, Part II, 1901 and in December 1901 was bracketted Junior Whewell Scholar in International Law.

Mr G. H. Teall (in residence 1900-1902) has been gazetted to a commission, in the Royal Garrison Regiment.

J. H. E. Crees, Exhibitioner of the College, was placed in the first class of the Honours List in Classics of the B.A. examinations of the University of London in December last.

A correction should be made in Our Chronicle for the Michaelmas Term (p. 112): Mr J. Percival has been appointed Director of the Agricultural Department at the University College, Reading. Not Lecturer on Agriculture as stated.

Mr E. W. Kinman (B.A. 1887) has been appointed Head Master of Ware Grammar School.

Mr. A. G. Pickford (B.A. 1891; M.Sc. Victoria), of the High School, Newcastle, Staffs, has been appointed Head Master of Hulme Grammar School, Oldham.

Mr A. Howard (B.A. 1899) has been appointed Lecturer in Botany at the South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, and Consulting Botanist to the Kent and Surrey County Councils.

Ds J. R. Brown (B.A. 1899), late Foundation Scholar, has been appointed Senior Science Master at the Grammar School, Bury, Lancashire.

Ds. H. A. Denham (B.A. 1901), late Scholar of the College, has been appointed Science Master at the High School, South Shields.

Ds S. F. D. Harwood (B.A. 1901) has been appointed Professor of Chemistry at the Royal College, Mauritius.

The Rev C. M. Rice (B.A. 1892), Chaplain of St David's School, Reigate, has been appointed Clerical Vicar and Headmaster of Christ Church Cathedral School, Dublin.

Mr J. L. Coe (B.A. 1898) has been appointed to a mastership at Cranbrook School.

Mr Murray Hornibrook (B.A. 1898) has been appointed assistant Private Secretary to the Right Hon. George Wyndham, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Ds J. H. Franklin (B.A. 1901) has been appointed to a mastership at Abingdon School.

Ds L. A. L. King (B.A. 1901) has received an appointment in the Civil Service, Law Department, Cape Colony.

Ds H. L. Garrett (B.A. 1902) has been appointed to a mastership at the Lodge School, Bridgetown, Barbados.

Ds B. F. Woods (B.A. 1902) has been appointed to a Mastership at Chigwell School.

A Sheffield correspondent points out the interesting fact that the most important positions in that city in the three departments of education (academical, secondary and primary) are all held at present by Johnians. The University College has as its head Professor W. M. Hicks F.R.S. (B.A. 1873); the Royal Grammar School, the Rev A. B. Haslam (B.A. 1873); and the Higher Central School, Mr J. W. Iliffe (B.A. 1884). While the Bishop of Sheffield, Dr Quirk (B.A. 1873), is also a Johnian.

Mr C. M. Webb (B.A. 1894), I.C.S., officiating Deputy Commissioner, was transferred from Myaungmya to the charge of the Akyab sub-division, Akyab district. Mr Webb has subsequently been transferred to the headquarters of the Bassein district, Burma.

Mr C. A. H. Townsend (B.A. 1896), I.C.S., was on December 25 posted to the Jhelum district, Punjab.

Mr W. A. Marr, I.C.S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, on special duty in Muzaffarpur is appointed to have charge of the Serajganj sub-division of the Pabna district, Bengal.

Ds R. Casson (B.A. 1900), I.C.S., who has been appointed an Assistant Commissioner 4th Grade in Burmah reported his arrival in Rangoon on December 1, 1902, and has been posted to the Headquarters of the Mandalay district for training.

Ds A. C. A. Abdul Latif (B.A. 1901), who recently joined the Indian Civil Service, has been appointed an Assistant Commissioner third grade and is posted to the Jhang district, Punjab.

At the ordinary quarterly comitia of the Royal College of Physicians held on the 27th January Mr H. Williamson (B.A. 1893), M.A., M.B., L.R.C.P. (St Bartholomew's), was admitted a member of the College.

The following members of the College, having conformed to the by-laws and regulations, and passed the required examinations, had licences to practice physic granted to them: W. L. Harnett (St Thomas') (B.A. 1899); A. G. Harvey (Middlesex) (B.A. 1897).

Diplomas in Public Health were granted, jointly with the Royal College of Surgeons, to: B. L. T. Barnett (B.A. 1896) and D. J. Morgan (B.A. 1896).

Mr A. G. Butler (B.A. 1894), M.B., has been appointed Health Officer for the Port of Gladstone, Medical Officer at Gladstone, and a Health Officer for the purposes of the Health Act 1900 in Queensland, Australia.

Mr. E. C. Taylor (B.A. 1896), M.B., B.C., has been awarded a place in the Indian Medical Service on the result of a competitive examination held in London on January 13th.

Ds H. Bentley (B.A. 1897), Guy's Hospital, was in November last admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Mr. J. W. Rob (B.A. 1898), M.B., B.C., has been appointed assistant House Surgeon at St Thomas' Hospital.

Ds H. C. Cameron (B.A. 1901) and Ds H. Hardwick-Smith (B.A. 1899) passed in November last the first examination for the Diploma of Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel during the past Term by: Mr Cox, January 24; Mr G. C. Allen Headmaster of Cranleigh School, February 8; Mr J. G. McCormick, Vicar of St Paul's Church, Liverpool, February 22; The Junior Dean, Mr F. Dyson, March 8.

An examination will be held on Wednesday, April 24th, for the election of two Choral Students. One Studentship will be awarded to a *Bass* and one to a *Tenor* singer. Further particulars may be obtained from either of the Deans, the Organist, or from any one of the Tutors.

Ds B. M. Cook (B.A. 1898), McMahan Law Student of the College, was placed in the Second Class at the November examination for honours of candidates for admission on the Roll of Solicitors of the Supreme Court. Mr Cook has been articled to Mr R. W. B. Buckland of the firm of Vandersom, Doulton and Buckland of London.

At a special meeting of the Incorporated Law Society held on January 30th the Travers-Smith Scholarship of £50 for three years, together with the Travers-Smith certificate, were awarded to Mr B. M. Cook (B.A. 1898), MacMahon Law Student of the College.

Ds C. S. Perkins (B.A. 1901) passed in the second class in the intermediate examination held in November last for admission on the Roll of Solicitors.

Ds C. H. Jose (B.A. 1901) passed the intermediate examination of the Incorporated Law Society in January last.

The Rev W. A. Whitworth (B.A. 1862), formerly Fellow of the College, has been appointed Hulsean Lecturer for the year 1903—1904.

Prof H. M. Gwatkin (B.A. 1867) has been appointed Gifford Lecturer at the University of Edinburgh for the year 1904.

The Rev F. S. Poole (B.A. 1867) has been appointed examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Adelaide.

The Rev Canon W. Bonsey (B.A. 1868) Vicar of Lancaster, has been elected Proctor in the Convocation of York for the Archdeaconry of Lancaster.

The Bishop of Sheffield, the Right Rev J. N. Quirk (B.A. 1873), has accepted the office of vice-president of the Church Reform League.

The Rev T. W. Windley (B.A. 1863), organising Secretary of the S.P.G. for the diocese of Southwell, has been instituted Perpetual Curate of All Saints, Nottingham.

The Rev J. P. Morgan (B.A. 1876), Vicar of Llanyre near Llandrindod, has been appointed Rural Dean of Melineth-ultra-Ithon.

The Rev A. Powell (B.A. 1881), Vicar of Bridgewater, has been appointed Rural Dean of Bridgewater.

The Rev D. W. Whincup (B.A. 1886), Curate of St Peter's, Cranley Gardens, has been appointed Curate in charge of Shepperton, Middlesex.

The Rev A. T. Wallis (B.A. 1891), Curate in charge of St Nicholas, Deptford, and formerly Junior Missioner at the College Mission, has accepted the Vicarage of St Nicholas, Strood, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

The Rev S. H. Cubitt (B.A. 1891) has been appointed commissary to the Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary.

The Bishop of London has approved of the appointment of the Rev P. A. Kingsford (B.A. 1893) as a London Diocesan Mission clergyman in charge of the Merchant Taylors' School Mission at St Barnabas, Hackney.

The Right Reverend Dr J. N. Quirk (B.A. 1873), Bishop of Sheffield, and Vicar of Doncaster, has been appointed by the Archbishop of York and the other trustees to the vicarage of St Andrews, Sharrow.

The College benefice of Great Snoring with Thursford in Norfolk became vacant towards the end of 1902 by the removal of the Rev R. P. Roseveare to the Vicarage of Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich. The College has presented the Rev A. L. Hunt (B.A. 1876), Rector of East Mersea, Colchester, to the vacant benefice.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :-

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To be</i>
Hockin, A. P.	(1872)	R. Bicknor, Maidstone.	R. Phillack, Cornwall.
Goodwin, G. H.	(1881)	C. Cockfield, Durham.	V. Uppington, Salop.
Smith, S. M.	(1890)	C. St Edward's, Cambridge.	V. Hebden Bridge, Halifax.
Marsden, M. H.	(1866)	lately P. C. Spalding.	R. Moreton, Dorchester.
Ransome, M. J.	(1883)	C. Old Rode, Cheshire.	P. C. Holy Trinity, Mossley, Congleton.
Chapman, A. E.	(1899)	C. Holy Trinity, Eastbourne.	V. St Nathanael, Bristol.
Roseveare, R. P.	(1888)	R. Great Snoring w. Thursford, Norfolk.	V. St Matthews, Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich.
Wing, R. P.	(1876)	C. Huntingfield, Suffolk.	V. Walberswick, Suffolk.
Powell-Jones, H. O.	(1878)	R. Combe Florey, Taunton.	R. St Philip's, Hulme, Manchester.
Pattinson, J. A.	(1884)	V. St George's, Chorley.	R. St Bartholomew's, Salford.
Middleton, C.	(1881)	C. St James, Birkdale.	V. St John's, Birkdale, Southport.

The following members of the College were ordained in December last :

DEACONS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degres.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Lockton, W.	(1900)	Exeter	St Matthew's, Exeter
Storey, E. G.	(1894)	Gloucester	H. Trinity, Cheltenham,
Williams, D. L.	(1900)	St Asaph	Minera

PRIESTS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>
Belcher, H. C. P.	(1901)	Llandaff
Jones, J. W.	(1901)	Llandaff
Watts, H. B.	(1896)	Durham
Cheese, J. E.	(1900)	Winchester
Beresford, F.	(1900)	Exeter
Sargent, D. H. G.	(1900)	Gloucester
Roscamp, A. S.	(1898)	Liverpool
Elsee, C.	(1898)	Rochester

The ordinations were held: in the diocese of Llandaff on Sunday December 14; in the other Dioceses on St Thomas' day, December 21.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number: Mr F. Dyson to be an examiner of the Latin unprepared translation, in Plato and in Dryden for the Previous Examinations in 1903; Mr G. B. Mathews to be an examiner for the Bell and Abbott scholarships in the place of the Lucasian Professor, and to be a member of a Syndicate to consider changes in the mathematical part of the Pass examinations; Dr D. MacAlister to be one of the Sex Viri; Mr J. E. Marr to be a member of the Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate; Mr T. P. Strangeways to be a member of the State Medicine Syndicate; W. O. Sutcliffe to be a member of the Non-Collegiate students Board; Dr H. F. Baker to be a member of the Special Board for mathematics; Dr D. MacAlister to be a member of the Special Board for Indian Civil Service Studies and of the Board of Agricultural Studies; Mr J. E. Purvis to be an examiner in State Medicine for 1903; Mr L. H. K. Bushe Fox to be a member of the Special Board for Law; Mr W. H. R. Rivers to be an additional member of the Special Board for Moral Science; Dr D. MacAlister to be one of the representatives of the University at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography to be held at Brussels in September 1903; Mr G. F. Stout to be an Elector to the Knightbridge Professorship of Moral Philosophy; Dr H. J. Roby to be an Elector to the Downing Professorship of the Laws of England; Dr A. MacAlister to be an Elector to the Downing Professorship of Medicine, and to the Professorship of Surgery; Dr D. MacAlister to be an Elector to the Professorship of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy; Mr H. S. Foxwell to be an Elector to the Professorship of Mental Philosophy and Logic; Mr J. Larmor to be an Elector to the Plumian Professorship of Astronomy and experimental Philosophy, and also to be an Elector to the Isaac Newton Studentship; Mr H. S. Foxwell to be an examiner for the special Examination in Political Economy; Mr J. B. Mullinger to be an Examiner for the Lightfoot scholarship in 1904; Mr T. R. Glover to be an adjudicator for the Members Latin Essay Prize; Mr R. F. Scott to be a member of the Library Syndicate.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Notes for one year's Sunday School Lessons. Following in general the first year of the syllabus for five years of the Diocesan Board of Education for the Diocese of Manchester.* By the Ven. James M. Wilson, Vicar of Rochdale and Archdeacon of Manchester. Series 1 (S.P.C.K.); *Elementary Geometry*, by A. A. Bourne and another (Cambridge Mathematical Series, Bells); *Comparative Principles of the Laws of England and Scotland. Courts and Procedure*, By J. W. Brodie-Innes, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law, Advocate at the Scottish Bar, Chancellor of the Diocese of Argyll and the Isles (Edinburgh, Green; London, Stephens); *Roman Private Law in the time of Cicero and of the Antonines*, by H. J. Roby, Honorary Fellow of the College (University Press); *The last Foray*, by R. H. Forster (J. Long); *Selections from the Letters, Despatches, and other state papers preserved in the military department of the Government of India. Vols. 2 and 3. The Indian Mutiny 1857-8. Lucknow and Cawnpore*, edited by G. W. Forrest C.I.E. (Calcutta, Military department Press); *Elementary Geometry*, by W. C. Fletcher, Headmaster of the Liverpool Institute (Arnolds); *Chivalry; mediæval and modern*, by J. Lewis Paton, Headmaster of University College School, London (St George publications); *Cities of India*, by G. W. Forrest C.I.E. (Constable); *More letters by Charles Darwin. A record of his work in a hitherto unpublished series*, by A. C. Seward and F. Darwin (Murray's).

The Church of Horton, Northumberland, was reopened after extensive restoration and renovation, on Tuesday, February 3^d, by Dr Jacob, Bishop of Newcastle. The work has been executed as a memorial of the late Mr George Baker Forster (B.A. 1854) by members of his family. Horton was originally a part of the parish of Woodhorn, but in 1768 was constituted a parochial chapelry with its own district. The present church dates from 1828, but the bell is dated 1681 and some old monuments are preserved. The present works have been of an extensive character, including the erection of a new pulpit and the laying down of a new floor, the chancel floor being of marble with mosaics round the altar. The opening service created much interest in the locality and numbers who had come from a distance were unable to find a place within the building. The restoration perpetuates an honoured name in a very interesting and disinterested way.

On Friday, February 6th, a meeting was held in the vestry of the Church of St Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, London, with the object of publicly presenting to the Rev Marcus Rainsford (B.A. 1881) a cheque, accompanied by a framed address, congratulating him on his approaching marriage and

acknowledging his great public service in delivering midday lectures to City men for many years. The Rev A. Warner, Rector of St Mary-le-Bow, presided; Mr F. M. Chatterton (hon. secretary) made the presentation on behalf of the rectors, parishioners, and worshippers of St Mary-le-Bow and St Mildred's, Bread Street. Mr Rainsford, in reply, said he believed that the midday lectures in the City met a great and real need, and he felt that if those who delivered them gave proper care to preparation and dealt with men as reasonable, thoughtful, spiritual beings a blessing must rest on the work.

We take the following from recent catalogues of second hand books :

- 45 **CAMBRIDGE.—THE EAGLE**, a Magazine supported by Members of St John's College, Cambridge, vols 15, 16, 17, 18 19, 20, complete, and vol 14 (4 parts), and vol 21 (3 parts), and eight odd parts of earlier vols, 8vo, all in *original wrappers, as issued*, VERY SCARCE, 10s 6d THE LOT.

(Printed for Subscribers only), Cambridge

1882-1900

The above is a good run of this scarce Cambridge publication, for beginning at the first part of vol 15, which is number 84, it runs without a break to the third part of vol 21, which is number 122.

- 3613 **WORDSWORTH (Christopher) KING CHARLES THE FIRST**, the Author of *Icon Basilike*, further proved, in a Letter to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in reply to the objections of Dr Lingard, Mr Todd, Mr Broughton, The Edinburgh Review, and Mr Hallam, by CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Rector of Buxted with Uckfield, Sussex. Cambridge, Printed by J. Smith, printer to the University, John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, 1828. THE POET WILLIAM WORDSWORTH'S COPY, PRESENTED TO HIM BY HIS BROTHER CHRISTOPHER, CONTAINING AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURES OF CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH AND WILLIAM WORDSWORTH (in two places), very fine copy, in paper covers, UN CUT, as issued, enclosed in box, £4 4s.

On December 23 Messrs Sotheby Wilkinson and Hodge concluded the sale of the library of Mr Cecil Brent, F.S.A., of Palace Grove, Bromley, Kent. The sale included two first editions of William Wordsworth, (i) *Memorials of a Tour on the Continent*, 1822, fine copy in the original boards—£14; (ii) *Ecclesiastical Skelches*, 1822 in original boards—£13. Each had the author's autograph inscription: "Mrs Watson from William Wordsworth."

Mr G. R. S. Mead (B.A. 1884) delivered a series of four lectures on the Theosophy of Egypt in Greek tradition, in the lecture room of the Theosophical Society in Albemarle Street, London. The subjects of the several lectures were as follows: February 17, The Over-Mind; February 24, God and the Universe; March 3, The God beyond all Name; March 10, The Ascension.

JOHNIANA.

In the last number of *The Eagle* (p. 121) there is a note as to the change from knee-breeches to trousers in the costume of members of the University. The following article in *Notes and Queries*, 5 Series, IX, p. 505, bears on this question.

Cambridge academic costume about 1820. The following extract from the report of the address of the Rev R. E. Hooppell LL.D. (of St John's B.A. 1855), the retiring president of the Tyneside naturalists' field club, is taken from the *Auckland Times* of the 17th May last (*i.e.* 1878). It will prove of interest to many of your Cambridge readers.

"The late Rev G. C. Abbs was an undergraduate of St John's College, Cambridge, when the Princess Charlotte died. That terrible blow to the nation's hopes diffused universal grief; the national sorrow found vent in national mourning. Up to that time the young men of Cambridge had never been allowed to lay aside the Eighteenth Century knee breeches. The Blue-Coat boys of London are still doomed to wear a similarly antiquated attire. By the resolution of our lamented friend, however, the undergraduates of Cambridge were delivered from the bondage full sixty years since. It came about thus:—The mourning I have said was general. An edict went forth at Cambridge that undergraduates should appear in trousers one term as mourning; the next term to resume their ordinary attire. The mourning trousers were duly worn; the ordinary breeches were resumed by all but George Abbs. Having experienced the pleasure and relief of the change of dress, he was averse to return to the ancient style. The Dons remonstrated with him; he manifested obstinacy; they deprived him of his term. He nevertheless stood out. The next term came, and he still appeared in trousers. Again he was deprived of his academical reckoning; but as the term drew near to its end other undergraduates, admiring his boldness, and stimulated by his example, began to tread in his steps. The third term many did so, and the authorities began to doubt their power to resist the general rebellion which seemed threatening to set in. They yielded to Mr Abbs' persistency with a good grace, cancelled the long-standing aesthetic regulation, restored him to his collegiate status, and saw before long the substitution of modern trousers, for the more ancient garb, universally adopted. Mr Abbs' undergraduate career terminated in 1821, when he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts."

To this may be added the fact that the Princess Charlotte, only child of King George IV, died 6 November 1817.

[The following letter from Dr Robert Jenkin, Master of St John's, to Dr John Moore, Bishop of Ely and sometime Fellow of Clare, was found among some letters at Clare College by Mr J. R. Wardale. The letter is of some interest. Down to the year 1860 the Bishop of Ely had the right of nominating a Fellow of St John's. Dr Ludolph Kuster, whom the Bishop wished to nominate, was a learned civil and one of the best Greek Scholars of his time. He was born at Blomberg in Westphalia in 1670, he died in 1716. He was admitted to the degree of LL.D. at Cambridge in 1705. The Dr Ferrari mentioned by Dr Jenkin is no doubt Antonio Ferrari, the Neapolitan convert who was seen at St John's by Uffenbach in 1713. He transcribed Thomas Baker's History of the College for Dr Newcome, the Master. Ferrari left to the College a unique collection of early tracts relating to the French and Italian reformations.

Dr Jenkin's letter seems to have convinced the Bishop that Dr Kuster was ineligible. But he did not take the hint and select a Johnian. The man he selected was Henry Foche, of Clare, B.A. 1712, who was admitted a Fellow of the College 24 March 1712-3. His subsequent career was as follows: he was ordained Deacon 27 May 1716 and Priest 21 September 1718 by the

Bishop of Ely: was presented by the College to the Vicarage of Higham, Kent, 3 May 1725; became a Minor Canon of Rochester Cathedral in 1728; and was buried at Higham 9 February 1731-2. According to the inscription on his tombstone at Higham he was in the 89th year of his age. But this is probably a mistake for 39th. He was admitted at Clare 18 April 1709, where he is stated to have been born at Herne, Kent. He was probably the son of William Foche, who was admitted a Fellow of Clare 15 September 1685; his Fellowship was filled up again 29 October 1689. William Foche, of Herne, clerk, was on 6 June 1690 licensed to marry Elizabeth Wheatley, of St George's parish, Canterbury. The family was one of old standing in Kent, the last Abbot of St Augustin's, Canterbury, being a John Foche.]

Nov 15, 1712
Cambridge

My Lord

Soon after I had received your Lordship's message by Mr Woodham, that you purposed to nominate Dr Kuster for the Fellowship now vacant, to which your Lordship has a Right of Presentation, I called a meeting of the Senior Fellows to consider the case. And, that nothing might be determined without due deliberation, I afterwards appointed another meeting, being resolved to pay all the deference and submission to your Lordship, which, as far as we are able to understand, our Statutes will allow. But at both these meetings we were unanimously of opinion that Dr Kuster is incapable of the Fellowship designed here by your Lordship, upon the account both of his county and his profession.

In that clause of our Statutes *Cap. 50*, wherein the Right of Presentation to a Fellowship is granted to your Lordship we are forbidden to admit any person, whom you shall present, unless he be qualified according to the Statute *De Qualitatibus Sociorum cap. 12*. And your Lordship is required to present such a person as is in all things qualified according to the Statutes in general: *qui pro piis moribus hoc sodalitate dignus sit, et cui cum statutis per omnia conveniat*.

By that Statute, to which particular reference is here made, the Fellowships are divided into Southern and Northern, and but two of any county of England, and one of any diocese in Wales can be chosen into the Foundress's Fellowships. This, as a necessary and principal qualification is the subject of great part of the Statutes. By which distribution and limitation of Fellowships all but natives of England and Wales are excluded; and natives are made capable so far only and in such manner as the Statute appoints.

Dr Kuster stands excluded likewise by his profession. For by the same Statute *cap. 12*, no man professing Law or Physick can be admitted Fellow, but such only as have proceeded in Arts, and are upon the Divinity line, which is to be observed likewise by the University Statutes in all Theological Colleges. Besides if Dr Kuster had proceeded M A. and had been chosen, his Fellowship must have been now void, by *cap. 23*, where it is declared that, before the time of the Doctor's standing, every Fellow must be both in Holy Orders, and Bachelor of Divinity, or else his Fellowship is actually void; excepting those only, who upon the death and removal of any of the four professing Law or Physick, have been allowed by the Master and Seniors to profess either of those Faculties. These Statutes were drawn up and signed by one of your Lordship's predecessors, and these we are sworn to observe; and in the clause immediately preceding that whereby the presentation to one Fellowship is granted to the Bishop of Ely, we are enjoined to adhere to these statutes, notwithstanding any usage or custom to the contrary: which we are not sensible has at any time been in the present case. For my own part, I assure your Lordship, that before I had leisure to peruse and compare the Statutes, I should have been glad if Ferrasi could have obtained the presentation; but before the last election, as soon as I found him to be incapable by the Statutes, I wrote immediately to give him notice of it, and to desire him to desist.

My lord, we should with all thankfulness receive the favour designed us by your Lordship, of placing so good and worthy a person as Dr Kuster among us, if it were in our power. But since such is our misfortune, that our Statutes will not permit, give me leave to say, that your Lordship has a good choice in our own College. And that the Bishops of Ely have seldom look't farther.

I beseech your Lordship to believe, that what is here humbly represented to your Lordship's consideration, proceeds from nothing else, but a sense of that obligation, which we are under to observe our Statutes and oaths

I crave your Lordship's benediction
and I am, may it please your Lordship
your most obedient, humble servant

R. JENKIN.

Addressed: To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Ely, at his Lordship's house, in Holborn, London.

Endorsed: Dr Jenkin to Bishop Moore, 15 Nov. 1712, represents Dr Kuster's incapacity to be Fellow of St John's.

"Hermes" the Magazine of the University of Sydney, has issued a Jubilee Number, to commemorate the jubilee of the University. This contains a history of the University and biographical notices of many of the Professors. From this we extract the following account of Prof Morris Birkbeck Pell, Senior Wrangler in 1849 and a Fellow of St John's. Prof Pell was one of the three original Professors elected in 1852 and arrived in Sydney on July 9 in that year. He was born in the United States, and was a relative of Birkbeck, the founder with Bentham and Cobbett, of the first Mechanics' Institute. As a teacher at our University he was greatly admired by the best mathematical students, who looked upon him as a thorough master of his subject and were much impressed by the swiftness of his intellect and the neatness of his methods. The passmen thought him perhaps a little too swift, but he was much liked for his quiet and kindly ways, while his sagacity was obvious even to those who could not appreciate his mathematical powers. One of his practices, perhaps, deserves recording. To candidates for honours at their B. A. degree he was wont to give on each of two successive days a paper with which they began at half-past nine in the morning, and which they were at liberty to struggle with till the shades of evening compelled them to retire—a cold collation being allowed to any whose spirit might be willing, but where flesh was weak. His old students also well remember his manuscript treatises on some of the highest branches of mathematics, which they considered superior to the published text books of those days. He retired on a pension in 1877, after some years of struggle with failing health, and was succeeded by Professor Gurney. Mr Pell was soon after elected a Fellow of the Senate, but he did not live long to enjoy that distinction, for he died in 1879 [May 7]. In the earlier years of his professorship he was actuary for the Australian mutual provident society, and his talents were made use of by the Government upon several public commissions.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARS AND EXHIBITIONERS.

Elected 12 December 1902.

Commencing Residence October 1903.

Foundation Scholarships of £80:

Piaggio, H. T. K. (City of London School), *for Mathematics.*

Wilson, G. J. (Campbell College, Belfast), *for Mathematics.*

Titterton, E. J. G. (Peise School, Cambridge), *for Mathematics.*

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MM

Foundation Scholarships of £60 :

Worrall, N. (Wesley College, Sheffield), *for Modern Language.*

Minor Scholarships of £60 :

Bentley, J. H. (Pocklington School), *for Hebrew.*
 Ellis, A. J. (University College School), *for Classics.*
 Meldrum, R. (Nottingham High School), *for Classics.*
 Toone, C. G. (Christ's Hospital), *for Mathematics.*

Foundation Scholarships of £40 :

Macaulay, D. (Rugby School), *for Classics.*
 Squire, J. C. (Blundell's School), *for History.*
 Thompson, E. E. (Northampton County School), *for Natural Science.*

Open Exhibitions of £30 :

Skene, C. M. B. (Pocklington School), *for Hebrew.*
 Gibbins, T. W. H. (Morpeth School), *for Natural Science.*

EXHIBITIONS OPEN PRO HAC VICE.

Somerset Exhibition of £50 for three years :

Higgins, F. A. R. (Cheltenham Grammar School), *for Mathematics.*

Dowman Exhibition of £40 for three years :

Lewis, P. J. (Hereford School), *for Classics.*

Somerset Exhibition of £40 for four years :

Hassé, H. R. (Owens College), *for Mathematics.*

Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibition of £66 13s. 4d. for three years :

Divided between

Honeybourne, H. C. (Royal Grammar School, Guildford),
for Natural Science.
 Johnston, A. B. (Wolverhampton Grammar School), *for Classics.*

Johnson Exhibition of £20 for four years :

Jackson, C. A. (Wolverhampton Grammar School), *for Mathematics.*

ADAMS ESSAY PRIZE.

(See *Eagle* xxiii, p. 382).

The Examiners report that the Essays sent in by E. Gold ("A critical account of Lagrange's *Mécanique Analytique*") and S. H. Phillips ("Gravitational Problems in Hydrostatics") are of equal merit. Each candidate will receive the sum of £4 together with a copy of the collected works of the late Professor J. C. Adams.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Considering the bad luck which has dogged us throughout the season, our record is very fair—nine wins, ten losses, and a draw. We can only repeat our remarks of last term, and say that the number of "croakings" has been extraordinary. To

quote. an instance, S. R. Brown has been injured on four separate occasions. W. J. Hawkes, who has played finely all through, is the only member of the team who has been able to play in every match. H. Lee has twice scored from full-back—against King's and Trinity. We have never seen a better piece of work on any field than his try against the latter college. Our best performance this season was undoubtedly our win over Christ's. Both Christ's and ourselves put weak teams in the field, but the game was excellent. There was no score till five minutes before time, when Caddick dropped a pretty goal with a ball which was heavy and greasy.

E. D. Evans was chosen for the Welsh Trial Match. Evans and Ritchie have unfortunately not been able to play regularly in the team, owing to their constant appearances for the 'Varsity.

We omitted to mention in our last issue that C. D. Fisher played in the Freshmen's Match.

Colours have been awarded to G. Whitley and C. N. Coad. Results for this term are appended,

Date.	Opponents.	Result.	For			Against.		
			G.	T.	P.	G.	T.	P.
Jan. 26...	Christ's	Lost	0	1	3	1	0	5
" 28....	Pembroke	Lost	0	0	0	3†	3	22
Feb. 2....	Queens'	Lost	0	1	3	2	3	19
" 9....	Caius	Lost	0	0	0	4	1	23
" 11....	King's	Won	4	1	23	0	1	3
" 13....	Clare.....	Lost	0	0	0	2	1	13
" 16....	Trinity	Lost	1	1	8	1	3	13

† Penalty Goal.

Characters.

W. Barradell-Smith (Capt., Forward)—A very keen and energetic captain. He has worked hard to improve his team, and has deserved a more successful season. Owing to the responsibility of captaincy has not perhaps always done himself justice, but has set the team a thoroughly good example in smart following-up and hard tackling.

E. D. Evans (Hon. Sec., Centre three-quarter)—Probably the best attacking "three" up. Defence might be improved.

A. B. Sleight (Wing three-quarter)—On his day can be good, but is very variable. Should practise kicking.

S. D. Caddick (Centre three-quarter). A fine place-kick; defence very sound. Should use a little more judgment in passing. Has been of great use to the side this season.

H. Lee (Full-back)—Invaluable.

W. T. Ritchie (Wing three-quarter)—Good all-round wing; has improved greatly. Runs strongly and has a good swerve. Is sometimes inclined to hold on to the ball too long.

C. W. E. Tiddy (Forward)—Of the "genuine scrummages" type, but is also good in the loose. Never plays a bad game.

- S. H. Scott* (Forward)—Has been very useful this season, but must do more scrum-work next.
- S. R. Brown* (Forward)—A useful forward, but does not know the game well. Should not pick up the ball so much, but use his feet more. Is rather apt to run *across* the field.
- K. C. Browning* (Forward) - Hard-working but clumsy. Improved greatly towards the end of the season.
- W. J. Hawkes* (Forward)—Knows the game thoroughly. Shoves hard, is very good in the loose, and has played outside the scrum with success. If he were heavier he would go far.
- C. A. Cummins* (Half-back)—Unfortunately has not been able to play regularly. Very plucky: feeds his backs well, but is inclined to run too much across.
- K. L. B. Hamilton* (Half-back)—Not so good at the end of the season as at the beginning. Should be smarter in getting round the scrum and getting the ball away.
- G. Whitley* (Forward)—Knows how to play, but is handicapped by lack of weight.
- C. N. Coad* (Forward)—A good forward who promises well. Should practise dribbling and use his feet more.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—H. H. H. Hockey.

Hon. Sec.—E. Booker.

The results this term have been very disappointing, and, as happened last year, the team has gradually fallen off towards the end of the season. We hoped to have the regular assistance of our Captain after Christmas, but he was only able to play once, and was very unfortunate in having to stand out of the Inter-University match owing to his knee.

We have lost all the four League matches played, and thus finish up nearly at the bottom of the First Division. We visited Worcester College, Oxford, and were defeated by 3—0.

Colours have been awarded to R. Sterndale-Bennett, H. D. Wakely, B. T. Watts, and W. Coop.

Towards the end of the term the 2nd XI contested the right of playing in the 3rd Division of the League with Caius II, but playing much below their form, they were easily beaten.

The following is a list of matches:

LEAGUE MATCHES.

<i>Played.</i>	<i>Won.</i>	<i>Lost.</i>	<i>Drawn.</i>
4.....	0.....	4.....	0.....

OTHER MATCHES.

5.....	2.....	3.....	0.....
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*Christ's.....	Lost.....	2.....	3.....
Clare.....	Lost.....	0.....	3.....
Emmanuel.....	Won.....	3.....	0.....
*Caius.....	Lost.....	2.....	4.....
Pembroke.....	Lost.....	0.....	1.....
*Jesus.....	Lost.....	0.....	4.....
Christ's.....	Won.....	2.....	0.....
*Pembroke.....	Lost.....	1.....	5.....
Worcester (Oxford).....	Lost.....	0.....	3.....

* Denotes League Match.

Characters.

- F. W. Argyle**—Has good control of the ball and passes well, but his tackling might with advantage be harder.
- E. Booker**—Has been of inestimable value to the team at back : he kicks and tackles well, and his pace is very useful. Has unfortunately been unable to play in two places at the same time. His goal-getting powers have been greatly missed.
- W. Coop**—Centres well, but not quite hard enough. His mid-field play is weak—works hard.
- S. E. Fryer**—Is very fast and has good control of the ball. Centres excellently, but is rather too selfish. Has been very useful to the side.
- E. H. Gaze**—Does a lot of very good and useful work, but allows his outside to get away too much. Feeds his forwards well.
- H. H. H. Hockey (Capt.)**—Unfortunately has been unable to play in only one match owing to an injured knee. His services at back have been greatly missed.
- S. Johnston**—Works very hard and has an excellent knowledge of the game. His passes to his forwards are apt to fall short. Is a very good shot, but has not had many opportunities of shooting.
- H. S. Prideaux**—Works hard and is very plucky. Wanders too much. Must learn to pass on the ground. Has scored several very good goals, but is too fond of shooting at long range.
- P. C. Sands**—Has been the most consistent and useful forward. Dribbles and shoots well, and works very hard.
- R. Sterndale-Bennett**—Has not fulfilled expectations. Unfortunately suffers from nerves and hesitates too much. He should not be afraid to leave his goal. He handles long shots well, but is not quite quick enough on his feet.
- H. D. Wakely**—Has showed great improvement. Tackles very well and hard, and is a safe kick.
- B. T. Watts**—Is a powerful but not a safe kick. Can use his weight well on occasions, but too often dashes in and misses his man. Might work better with his halves instead of kicking up the field.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—A. B. Sleight. *Hon. Sec.*—W. T. Ritchie. *Committee*—J. C. H. How, R. McC. Linnell, J. W. Linnell, T. Parnell, A. J. S. Hamilton, C. B. Ticehurst. *Ex-Officio*—H. Sanger (Capt. L.M.B.C.)

The College sports took place at Fenner's on February 5th and 6th, in splendid weather. The number of entries was much above the average, and the starters fair in number. Unfortunately in the first race A. B. Sleight strained his thigh, which necessitated him taking no further part in the sports.

On the first day were held:—

100 Yards (Heats)—

1st Heat—A. B. Sleight 1, J. R. Hill 2.

2nd Heat—J. H. B. Bernard } 1, L. J. P. Jolly 2.
S. Johnston }

Putting the Weight—W. T. Ritchie, 30 ft. 4 in., 1; S. Johnson 28 ft. 3 in., 2.

120 Yards Handicap (Heats)—

1st Heat—N. I. Harding 5 yds. 1, M. B. Checkland 7 yds. 2.

2nd Heat—J. H. Bernard 2 yds. 1, L. P. J. Jolly 4 yds. 2.

3rd Heat—C. A. Cummins 5 yds. 1, R. McC. Linnell 5 yds. 2.

4th Heat—S. Johnston 4 yds. 1, J. R. Hill 3 yds. 2.

High Jump—S. Johnston, 5 ft. 1½ in., 1; W. I. Harding, 5 ft. 1 in., 2. These two both tied at 5 ft. 1½ in., but on jumping it off next day S. Johnston just managed to win.

120 Yards Hurdle Race—C. B. Ticehurst 1, W. T. Ritchie 2. Time 20 2-5 secs. This race was to have been run in heats, but so few competitors came up to start that it was all run in one heat.

One Mile Race—D. Kingdon 1, R. McC. Linnell 2, I. Parnell 3. (Time 4 min. 51 secs.) A very good field of 9 started, and a very close race ensued, Kingdon just winning by 4 ft.

Throwing the Hammer—W. T. Ritchie, 72 ft. 4 in., 1; C. B. Ticehurst, 58 ft. 9 in., 2.

Quarter Mile Race—L. J. P. Jolly 1, J. H. B. Bernard 2. Time 57 secs. (won by 3 yds.)

Freshmen's Race (200 Yards)—J. R. Hill 1, H. C. Rose 2. Time 23 3-5 secs. (won by 2 yds.)

Second Day.

The second day of the sports turned out to be very fine, and, as was expected from the previous day's result of heats, some splendid finishes were witnessed.

In the Strangers' Race, unfortunately two men were left at the starting post, with the result that not such a good race as was expected took place.

The events were:

100 Yards Race—J. H. B. Bernard 1, S. Johnston 2. Time 11 2-5 secs. A splendid race, Bernard just winning by 6 inches. It was unfortunate that A. B. Sleight could not take part.

Long Jump—W. T. Ritchie, 18 ft. 1½ in. 1; H. C. Rose, 16 ft. 10 in. 2.

Quarter Mile Handicap—J. H. B. Bernard, 6 yds., 1; J. R. Hill, 10 yds., 2. Time 55 2-5 secs. Bernard had no difficulty in passing all the others and won by 6 yds.

Half Mile—R. McC. Linnell 1, T. Parnell 2, C. B. Ticehurst 3. Time 2 mins. 12 secs.

300 Yards Handicap—H. C. Rose, 8 yds., 1; L. J. P. Jolly, 8 yds., 2. Time 35 secs.

College Servants' Race (200 Yards Handicap)—Twenty started. E. Dauby, *scratch*, 1; E. Free, 9 yds., 2. Time 23 3-5 secs.

120 Yards Handicap (Final Heat)—L. J. P. Jolly, 4 yds., 1; J. R. Hill, 3 yds., 2. Won by 4 ft.; W. I. Harding being well up for 3rd place. Time 13 secs.

Three Miles Handicap—D. Kingdon, 200 yds., 1; R. McC. Linnell, *scratch*, 2; T. Parnell, 150 yds., 3. Time 16 mins. 36 4-5 secs. Linnell caught Kingdon at the end of the second mile, but the latter went away at the last lap and won by 50 yds.

Strangers' Race (120 Yards Handicap)—O. W. Mackrill, 4 yds., 1; C. S. Doorly, 2½ yds., 2. Time 12 3-5 secs.

On Thursday, February 19th, Jesus College, Oxford, visited us, and very pleased we were to see them over here, and to return their hospitality of last year. Owing to a break-down in their train they arrived much later than was expected, so that the sports did not start till 3.30, which made rather a rush. Jesus started off by winning four events to our one, but by winning the following four events, we managed to win an excellent match by the odd event. It was hoped that A. B. Sleight's leg would have recovered, but although he ran in the 100 yards he was unable to extend himself fully, and in the long jump his leg gave way completely.

The results of the events were:—

100 Yards Race—W. V. Sherlock (Jesus), 1; A. B. Sleight (St John's), 2. Time 11 1-5 secs. Getting a good start W. V. Sherlock won by 2 yds.

One Mile—D. Kingdon (St John's), 1; C. L. Richards (Jesus), 2; T. Beacall (St John's), 3. Time 5 mins. 2-5 secs. Won easily by 50 yds. which accounts for the rather poor time.

120 Yards Hurdle Race—W. V. Sherlock (Jesus), 1; C. B. Ticehurst (St John's), 2. Won by 3 yds. Time 19 secs.

Long Jump—C. L. Paus (Jesus), 1; W. T. Ritchie (St John's), 2. 18 ft. 7½ in. Distance 19 ft. 0¼ in.

Quarter Mile—L. J. P. Jolly (St John's), 1; W. V. Sherlock (Jesus), 2. Time 56 secs. Bernard (St John's) took the lead till entering the straight, where Sherlock went to the front, but Jolly came up with a good sprint and won by 8 yds.

High Jump—S. Johnston (St John's), 1; J. C. H. How (St John's), 2. 4 ft. 9 in. Height 5 ft.

Half Mile—C. Paus (Jesus), 1; C. B. Ticehurst (St John's), 2. Time 2 mins. 10 secs. Parnell led off, but Paus took the lead entering the straight, and, although Ticehurst made a splendid effort to catch him, eventually won by 4 yds.

Putting the Weight—W. T. Ritchie (St John's), 1; V. A. Elliot (Jesus), 2. 30 ft. 6¼ in. Distance 32 ft.

Two Miles—R. McC. Linnell (St John's), 1; T. Parnell (St John's), 2. Time 10 mins. 46 secs. Linnell, Parnell, and Kingdon soon drew ahead, Kingdon leading, but eventually dropping out when Linnell, taking things into his own hands, won easily by 200 yds.

LACROSSE CLUB.

President—Dr MacAlister. *Captain*—W. J. Hawkes. *Hon. Sec.*—F. Harwood.

The team is stronger than last year, but owing to the lack of practice the combination is still weak. We have twice beaten Emmanuel, but lost to King's. In the latter match we were without the services of Chapple. We are still in the running for the Inter-collegiate Cup, having yet to play Clare, Trinity, and Caius.

H. Chapple and W. Coop have been playing regularly for the Varsity.

The Team consists of the following:—W. J. Hawkes, H. Chapple, W. I. Harding, R. G. French, T. H. Porter, H. E. T. Dawes, A. B. Sleight, T. H. Robinson, G. C. Craggs, W. Coop, H. S. Prideaux, F. Harwood.

Colours have been awarded to G. C. Craggs and W. Coop.

HOCKEY CLUB.

Captain—H. E. T. Dawes. *Hon. Sec.*—S. Johnston.

At the beginning of the season we were not so successful as was expected owing to our inability to play a full team. In the Hockey League, which has been started for the first time this term, we commenced very badly, but at the latter end of the term we did much better, winning three matches in three consecutive days; thus securing our position in the first division. We went to Oxford on February 28th and beat Hertford College by seven goals to three. Our congratulations are due to H. E. T. Dawes and W. I. Harding on receiving their half-blue. The following have received their colours: F. W. Allen, R. T. French, H. Lee, and T. H. Robinson.

List of matches:

Played 10. Won 6. Lost 3. Drawn 1.

<i>Opponents.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Goals for.</i>	<i>Goals agst.</i>
*Trinity.....	Lost.....	3.....	5
*Pembroke	Drawn.....	1.....	1
*Christ's	Lost.....	1.....	6
*Clare	Lost.....	0.....	13
Sidney "A"	Won	8.....	0
Sidney	Won	2.....	1
Hertford Coll. Ox....	Won	7.....	3
*Christ's	Won	6.....	3
*Trinity.....	Won	4.....	2
*Clare	Won	1.....	0
Emmanuel }	} to be played.		
*Pembroke }			
Caius }			

* Denote League Matches.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—R. F. Scott. *First Captain*—H. Sanger. *Second Captain*—H. B. Carlyll. *Hon. Sec.*—H. G. Fitean. *Junior Treasurer*—G. C. E. Simpson. *First Lent Captain*—S. R. Brown. *Second Lent Captain*—R. R. Walker. *Third Lent Captain*—J. T. Foole. *Additional Captain*—J. E. P. Allen.

The Lent Races were held rather later this year than usual, namely on March 4, 5, 6, and 7. The weather during most of the practice was extremely propitious, some days being almost hot. A fortnight before the races there was a spell of very rough and windy weather, rendering long pieces of rowing almost impossible. All three boats shewed good form and pace in practice. The first crew were very heavy and able to row a fast stroke, and proved themselves to be one of the best boats we have had for some time. The second boat improved a lot towards the end of practice, and rowed very hard and pluckily in the races. The third boat did some fast times in training, and though disheartened by their ill success on the first two nights bucked-up on the last two. As four more boats were being put on the river an attempt was made to get on a fourth boat. Consequently for the last three weeks of practice an "every other day" boat was put on, coached in the early stages by S. R. Brown, and finally by S. H. Scott. But for a mishap on the first night of the "getting on" races they would undoubtedly have got on the river. Owing to a misunderstanding, however, the boat ran into the bank in the first few strokes and lost about five lengths. They then rowed very hard and pluckily against the wind, and almost wiped off this defeat, losing to Clare IV. by half a length. On the next night they did not row so well, owing to the exertions of the day before, and lost to Queens' II. by a length. No mishaps of any kind occurred to the crews in training. No. 5 in the first boat was unable to row a week before the races for two or three days, and fortunately recovered in time for the races.

The result is extremely satisfying. The first boat succeeded in avenging the overbump of three years ago by overbumping Third Trinity and then going head of the river, a position not occupied by us since 1897. The second boat is higher than it has been for twenty years. The third boat is also well up for its number.

First Night. The third boat started across the river and got their oars on the bank, and St Catharine's rowed by them, claiming the bump.

The second boat got a good start and bumped King's I. at Ditton.

The first boat got a bad start but gained slightly on Trinity Hall. The latter then bumped Jesus I. at the willows, and then,

the first boat, rowing hard and long, succeeded in getting within their distance of Third Trinity I. at the railway bridge, and then, by a tremendous sprint, overbumped them before the Pike and Eel.

Second Night. The third boat came right up on St Catharine's in the first minute, but then falling off were bumped by Clare II. at Ditton.

The second boat easily caught Peterhouse at post corner.

The first boat did a lightning sprint after First Trinity, and overlapping them in the gut made the bump at grassy, thus putting themselves head of the river.

Third Night. The third boat were hard pressed by Jesus II., but rowing very hard they kept away.

The second boat had a hard race after Pembroke I., and though they pressed them all the way failed to make the bump.

The first boat gained a length and half on First Trinity by Ditton, where the latter were bumped, leaving the first boat an easy row over.

Fourth Night. The third boat sprinted on to Pembroke III. and caught them at post corner.

The second boat again pressed Pembroke I. when the latter bumped Emmanuel I., who had run into the bank. Trinity Hall II. then came after our second boat, and after a hard race bumped them at Ditton.

The first boat gained on Trinity Hall I. up to Ditton. Down the long reach the latter got to within a length and maintained their position for the rest of the course, giving our boat a hard race.

A Bump Supper was held in Lecture Room VI. on Saturday evening, March 7. About 120 were present. After the Supper there was a bonfire in the 2nd Court by permission of the Council.

The following are the names and weights of the three crews:—

<i>First Boat.</i>		<i>Second Boat.</i>	
	<i>st. lbs.</i>		<i>st. lbs.</i>
1 J. Fraser (<i>bow</i>)	10 10	1 J. Stokes (<i>bow</i>)	10 0
2 G. Wilson	10 10	2 E. Cunningham	10 3
3 J. P. Allen	12 7	3 J. F. Spink	11 6
4 H. G. Frean	12 10	4 J. N. Taylor	11 9
5 F. M. Keyworth	13 1	5 H. B. Jenkins	12 7
6 J. S. Collins	12 4	6 J. C. H. How	11 9
7 T. Parnell	10 9	7 M. Henderson	11 2
R. R. Walker (<i>stroke</i>)	10 0	H. L. Clarke (<i>stroke</i>)	10 10
A. G. L. Hunt (<i>cox</i>)	7 11	R. G. Wright (<i>cox</i>)	8 3
<i>Coach</i> —L. H. K. Bushe-Fox,		<i>Coach</i> —H. Sanger.	

Third Boat.

	<i>st. lbs.</i>
B. Metivale (<i>bow</i>)	10 7
2 H. J. Wrenford	9 10
3 H. C. Rose	11 3
4 J. E. Sears	12 9
5 E. W. Arnott	12 5
6 T. E. Hulme	12 0
7 W. P. Wheldon	10 8
A. E. Cullen (<i>stroke</i>)	10 4
Z. N. Brooke (<i>cox</i>)	8 12
<i>Coach</i> —J. T. Poole.	

Characters of the Crews:—

First Boat.

Bow—Has improved greatly, but needs more life. Has not yet learnt how to use his legs.

Two—Has not yet learnt to get hold of the water, always does his best.

Three—Has improved his swing and uses his legs more, but not enough yet.

Four—Improved greatly in practice, both in swing and leg work, but must remember always to row the stroke right out.

Five—Has to learn to swing straight and use his weight, and not his arms. An honest worker in practice, and rowed very pluckily in the races with a painful shoulder.

Six—Rows hard and long, but must cover up his blade quicker. Rowed excellently in the races.

Seven—Improved more than any member of the crew, rows hard and clean. Should swing his body further forward and not over-reach.

Stroke—Has made a well deserved reputation for himself as a racing stroke. His power of keeping his crew going being very noticeable and praiseworthy. In practice while paddling is inclined to clip his finish, and to be unsteady.

Cox—Steered well in the races, is inclined to take his corners too soon.

Second Boat.

Bow—Has improved a good deal, but should learn to get his blade covered quicker and his finish clean.

Two—Tries hard, but fails to use his legs.

Three—Works hard, should learn to get his hands away and recover quicker, and so have time to steady himself over the stretcher.

Four—Works very hard indeed. Has improved very much, and when he has learnt to swing out more, and get into the water where he swings to, will be a very useful oar.

Five—Works hard while his blade is in the water, but is very slow over the stretch and short.

Six—Has improved a good deal but has not yet learnt to take his shoulder square back at the finish and use his legs evenly.

Seven—Tries hard, but does not seem to be able to control himself over the stretcher, should use his legs more all through the stroke.

Stroke—Is very keen and always cheerful, and so keeps his crew keen. Stroked very well, his only fault being his false finish.

Cox—Steered well in the races, has improved as a cox very much since last year.

Third Boat.

Bow—Has made considerable improvement and rows hard, but still fails to get a good beginning.

Two—Tries hard, but never succeeds in keeping his blade covered during the latter part of the stroke.

Three—Must learn to steady his swing more, and be light over the stretcher. Tries hard all through.

Four—Should swing much further forward, and use his legs at the finish.

Five—Has a neat and useful style, but must learn to be more consistent in his work.

Six—Has shewn great improvement, and sometimes rows really well. Should cover up his blade more all through the stroke.

Seven—Works hard and backed stroke up well, but is rather weak at the finish.

Stroke—Has a rather short swing, and is inclined to be impatient with his crew. Stroked well in the races.

Cox—Steered very well during practice, and was especially good in the races.

(From our own Correspondent.)

By the kindness of the L.M.B.C. I was provided with a 'Press' ticket to their annual non-smoking smoker. Having wended my way to Lecture Room IV on the night of February 26 I found a large and select audience seated in luxurious easy-chairs (their own property). After some very apt remarks from the Chairman, Great Scott, and some introductory thumps on the piano by Bow, the "work" of the evening was well commenced. The light four gave a pleasing exhibition of watermanship—the rhythm was good throughout this piece of paddling, but on the return journey stroke seemed to be rowing rather on his own. The next item was a vociferation by Mr Taylor, which was good. After this an imitation of nocturnal groans was given by Mr Spink as the Spook. This he gave with most realistic and dramatic power, his make-up being especially good. On his way to the lecture room he is said to have frightened several 'bedders' and his shrieks broke several glasses. Mr Gregory was pleasing as an antidote doing especially good work among those "who only stand and wait." Mr Wrenford then sang some rather well-known selections. The seventh item had, I expected, some connection with the race course; but I was wrong, it turned out a very good violin solo by Mr Rose. The 'Light Four' followed with another

grind; we noticed that they kept the finish well together and all-through responded well to the cheers of the spectators. On the home journey however, "three" feathered under-water, George was good, his action being especially dramatic, but he should learn to sing in tune. Mr How was the feature of the evening; his two musical sketches kept the audience in roars of laughter.

Among those present were Rev F. Dyson, Mr Tanner, Mr Sikes, Mr. Bushey.

The full programme is appended.

L. M. B. C.

NON-SMOKING SMOKER,

February 26, 1903.

Last Gun at 8.15 p.m.

Chairman - - - GREAT SCOTT.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

1. "CRAB"
By BOW.
2. EXHIBITION BY A LIGHT FOUR
Bow HOW
2 SPINK
3 WRENFORD
Str. CUNNINGHAM
3. VOCIFERATION.. "The Amateur Taylor" ..
By ORLANDO.
4. NOCTURNAL GROANS
By the SPOOK.
5. ANTIDOTE
Powders by GREGORY.
6. MUSICAL EXHORTATION
By REDFORD.
7. LATEST SCRATCHINGS
"DOG ROSE."
8. A HO(A)RSE GRIND
By the LIGHT FOUR.
Bow HOW
2 CUNNINGHAM
3 WRENFORD
Str. SPINK

9. RHAPSODY.. "McDougal's Sister"
By GEORGE.
10. THE PIP
From the TANGERINE GREAT.
11. BOAT SONG

N.B. The Committee do not hold themselves responsible
for the mental vagaries of the Performers.

How's YOUR POOR FEET?

Try Mervyn's

CORN CURE,

Greatest Triumph of the Age!

—

"The other day I could not
walk, now I run with grace and
elegance."

Signed, M. H.

—

Latest Novelty.

Given away with a Penny Bottle
of Beer,

AN EYEGLASS!

—

Extract from letter :—

"I have found your penny eyeglass
most useful, it makes Tubbing
a pleasure, and no child should
be without one."

S. H. S.

P.S.—Since writing I have got
several more.

THE LATEST BOOKS.

—

HOW TO SKETCH,
by YEN.

THE ART OF DESCRIPTION,
with Coloured Plates,
by BOB.

—

WHY GO TO LONDON?

The
Wild West at Chesterton!

Latest Attractions!!

The
Celebrated Broncho-Buster
M. B. U. SHEY.

—

Every Afternoon this brilliant
horseman goes through
the amazing performance of
Riding a Buck-Jumper across a
Pontoon!

ALL SHOULD SEE IT!

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a General Meeting held in Lecture Room VI. on 8th December, 1902, the following elections were made: *President*, Mr R. F. Scott; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox; *Captain*, H. E. T. Dawes; *Committee*, W. T. Ritchie, F. W. Argyle, F. W. Allen,

CHESS CLUB.

President—M. W. H. Gunston. *Vice-President*—J. N. Beckett. *Secretary*—F. Lamplugh. *Treasurer*—D. Kingdon. *Committee*—L. J. P. Jolly, M. G. Sykes.

Up to date we have played 3 matches, winning against Trinity Hall ($5\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$) and the Town ($5\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$). In the final of the University Challenge Board Competition we were beaten by Trinity (4—1). Our second team played one match against Trinity and were beaten by 6 games to 1. We must take the opportunity of congratulating G. Leatham on being chosen to play for the 'Varsity against Oxford.

C.U.R.V.

"G" Company.

Captain—K. C. Browning. *Lieutenant*—M. Henderson. *Second Lieutenant*—J. N. Taylor (attached). *Col.-Sergeant*—W. H. Kennett. *Sergeant*—C. B. Ticehurst. *Corporals*—G. K. King, W. J. Jones, E. A. C. Matell. *Lance-Corporals*—T. N. Palmer, P. St. J. B. Grigson, R. McC. Linuell, J. H. B. Fletcher.

The strength of the Company is at present 77, including staff. It is hoped that many more freshmen will join the College Company, as on them depends the future existence of the Company. We understand that the Company will be merged with men of other colleges unless the recruiting shews a marked improvement.

The marching order inspection was held on Tuesday, March 10, in the Corn Exchange. This term there have been a number of instructive minor tactical exercises which were well attended. On Saturday, March 14, there will be a large field-day at Hertford and we hope a strong Company will attend.

There will be a camp (under canvas) at Aldershot in June. All men who have not finished their shooting are requested to do so as soon as possible, as we lose points for the "Efficiency Cup" if all the short range shooting is not finished this term.

CLASSICAL READING SOCIETY.

President—Prof Mayor, *Vice-Presidents*—Mr E. E. Sikes, Mr T. R. Glover.

The Society still consists of seven members. Six meetings have been held this term. The first three evenings were devoted to Theophrastus, and the other three to Aristophanes' "Frogs." Next term the Society proposes to begin with Horace's Satires.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—M. F. J. McDonnell. *Vice-President*—H. L. Clarke. *Treasurer*—H. H. Roseveare. *Secretary*—J. B. D. Joce. *Committee*—W. J. Hawkes, H. W. Harris.

The Society continues to be in an extremely flourishing condition. The subjects for debate have, as a rule, been interesting; attendances have been large and speakers numerous. The Society has at last deserted Lecture Room VI. and exchanged its barn-like dreariness and vast echoing spaces for more comfortable quarters in Lecture Room I—a room which combines baronial stateliness with "all the comforts of home," as hotel advertisements put it. No longer need the Epicure go coffeeless to Debate; well-trained domestics dispense the enlivening liquid, at moderate prices, on the very threshold of Lecture Room I.

The Visitors' Debate which took place on February 28th was a great success. Over 130 members and visitors were present; this being, we should imagine, a record attendance.

We take this opportunity of congratulating Mr J. C. Arnold (Ex-Pres.), Mr M. F. J. McDonnell (President), and Mr T. H. Robinson (Ex-Pres.) on their success at the Union.

The following debates were held this term:

January 24th—The Hon. Secretary, Mr J. B. D. Joce moved, "That this House would welcome the institution of a Culinary Tripos." Mr T. H. Robinson (Ex Pres.) opposed. There also spoke: *for the motion*, Mr M. G. Reece, Mr J. E. P. Allen, Mr H. W. Harris, Mr L. V. Wilkinson, Mr H. H. Roseveare (Hon. Treas); *against the motion*, Mr A. E. Stanfield, Mr. H. K. Finch, Mr C. C. Carter, Mr. J. Fraser. The motion was carried by 6 votes.

January 31—Mr J. A. Cunningham moved "That the Proceedings in the Lynch Case were antiquated and absurd." Mr. H. H. Roseveare (Hon. Treas.) opposed. There also spoke: *for the motion*, Mr J. C. Arnold (Ex-Pres.), Mr M. F. J. McDonnell (President), Mr P. K. Sen; *against the motion*, Mr W. Coop, Mr W. J. Hawkes, Mr F. C. Norbury, Mr G. S. Yeoh, Mr M. G. B. Reece, Mr F. H. S. Grant. The motion was lost by 3 votes.

February 7—Mr P. K. Sen (Ex-Treas.) moved "That this House deplores the increasing tendency to Specialisation in this University." Mr Z. N. Brooke opposed. There also spoke: *for the motion*, Mr W. H. C. Sharp, Mr G. S. Yeoh, Mr H. Edmonds, Mr P. Henderson; *against the motion*, Mr M. G. Sykes, Mr T. H. Robinson (Ex-Pres.), Mr J. E. Sears, Mr H. W. Harris, Mr E. D. F. Canham, Mr F. H. S. Grant, Mr G. S. Hardy. The motion was lost by 2 votes.

February 14—Mr H. W. Harris moved "That this House deplores the present system of Party Government." Mr E. A. Benians opposed the motion. There also spoke: *for the motion*, Mr H. K. Finch, Mr A. A. Mirza, Mr H. L. Clarke (Vice-Pres.), *against the motion*, Mr G. S. Yeoh, Mr F. H. S. Grant, Mr Z. N. Brooke, Mr J. C. Arnold (Ex-Pres.), Mr W. Barradell-Smith, (Ex-Pres.), Mr J. E. Sears. The motion was lost by 9 votes.

February 21—Mr L. V. Wilkinson moved "That this House deplores the present excessive cultus of Athletics." Mr W. Barradell-Smith (Ex. Pres.) opposed. There also spoke: *for the motion*, Mr A. A. Mirza, Mr J. S. Collins, Mr J. B. D. Joce (Hon. Sec.), Mr G. S. Yeoh; *against the motion*, Mr J. E. P. Allen, Mr P. K. Sen (Ex-Treas.) Mr A. E. Stansfield, Mr E. D. F. Canham, Mr Z. N. Brooke, Mr H. Edmonds. The motion was carried by 3 votes.

February 28—Visitors' Night. Mr J. C. Arnold (Ex-Pres., Sec. Camb. Union Society) moved "That the establishment of peasant proprietorship is the only remedy for the land question, in Ireland." Mr F. E. Bray (Trinity) opposed. There also spoke: *for the motion*, Mr T. W. Russell (M.P. South Tyrone, Ex-Sec. Board of Trade), Mr J. G. Gordon (Trinity, President Camb. Union Society); *against the motion*, Mr H. Burn Murdoch (Trinity), Mr J. A. Cunningham. The motion was carried by 72 votes. There were 132 members and visitors present during the course of the Debate.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—H. J. W. Wrenford B.A. *Ex-Presidents*—J. H. A. Hart M.A., F. W. Allen. *Treasurer*—J. S. Collins. *Secretary*—E. D. F. Canham. *Elected on Committee*—H. L. Clarke, J. F. Spink.

The meetings have been held on Friday Evenings in the rooms of various members, the following Papers being read :

- Jan. 30—"The Songs of the Servant of Jehovah," by the Rev Professor Barnes.
- Feb. 6—"Missionary Apologetics," by the Rev H. L. C. V. de Candole (Holy Trinity, Cambridge).
- „ 13—"Professor Ram Chundra of Delhi," by the Rev J. T. Ward.
- „ 20—"Our Lord's use of the Old Testament," by the Rev R. H. Kennett (Queens').
- „ 27—"Essentials of the Christian Creed," by the Rev Canon F. J. Foakes-Jackson (Jesus).
- Mar. 6—"Fundamental Questions," by the Rev Professor Gwatkin.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—Professor Mavor, Mr Mason, Mr Graves, Dr Sandys. *Committee, Senior Members*—Mr Cox, Mr Dyson, Dr Shore, Mr Tanner (*Senior Secretary*), Mr Ward, Dr Watson (*Senior Treasurer*). *Junior Members*—F. W. Allen, G. Beith, E. Booker, J. B. Garle-Browne (*Junior Treasurer*), H. L. Clarke, J. S. Collins, B. L. Kirkness, W. T. Ritchie, C. A. L. Senior, J. F. Spink (*Junior Secretary*), E. R. Wilkinson, H. J. W. Wrenford.

The four vacancies on the committee have been filled up by the election of R. T. Bell, J. Frazer, R. Brownson, W. G. Cheese, as the representatives of the first year.

Rev C. Elsee (Junior Missioner) paid a visit to the College at the beginning of February, and owing to the kindness of Mr Sikes and others was enabled to meet a good number of men who will doubtless repair to Walworth during the Vacation!

The "Short History" of the College Mission is now published. It is a very accurate and interesting account of the work of the Mission in Walworth since the first beginning was made in 1884, revised by Mr Elsee. All subscribers to the Mission will find this short history well worth reading. Copies may be obtained on application to the Senior or Junior Secretary. The book has been brought up to date and will, it is hoped, promote a deeper interest in the doing and welfare of the Mission.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Hon. Sec.*—J. F. Spink. *Committee*—H. H. Roseveare, G. C. Craggs, R. Turner. *Ex-Officio*—Mr Rootham. *Librarian*—O. May, H. J. Wrenford, J. C. H. How, K. Sterndale Bennett.

Practices of the chorus for the May Concert are held every Monday night during term. It is hoped that a few more tenors and basses will join the chorus, which, in numbers, is not quite up to that of 1902.

So far this term only one Smoking Concert has taken place, owing to the training of the Lent Crews, viz., on Wednesday, February 11th.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE SOLO....."Scherzo".....*Chopin*
R. D. WALLER.
- 2 SONG....."To Anthea".....*Hatten*
C. C. CARTER.
- 3 SONG....."Love's Old Sweet Song".....*Molloy*
G. BEITH.
- 4 'CELLO SOLO....."La foi".....*Golterman*
E. O. DOUGHTY (Christ's).
- 5 SONG....."All Souls' Day".....*Lassen*
R. BROWNSON.
- 6 SONG....."The Handy Man".....*Somerville*
R. TURNER.

PART II.

- 7 VOCAL QUARTETTE
H. J. WRENFORD, J. F. SPINK, J. C. H. HOW, R. TURNER.
- 8 SONG....."Serenata".....*Mascagni*
H. J. WRENFORD.

- 9 SONG....."The Mermaid and the Tar".....*Rose*
R. TURNER.
- 10 'CELLO SOLO..... "Gavotte".....*Popper*
E. O. DOUGHTY (Christ's).
- 11 SONG..... "Richard of Taunton Dene".*Molloy*
R. BROWNSON.
- 12 SKETCH....."The Juvenile Party"*Chevalier*
J. C. H. HOW.

God Save the King.

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICE.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

Objects :—(i) Intercession for the College Mission ; (ii) Intercession for Foreign Missions ; (iii) Preparation for Holy Communion ; and kindred objects.

Committee—F. Watson D.D., J. T. Ward M.A., F. Dyson M.A., C. A. L. Senior B.A., E. A. Benians B.A., W. H. Kennett B.A., F. W. Allen, G. Beith, E. D. F. Canham, H. L. Clarke, J. S. Collins, N. C. Pope, T. H. Robiinson, J. F. Spink.

The following is a list of the addresses during the current Term :

Jan. 24—Mr Ward.

„ 31—Mr C. Elsee, Assistant College Missioner at Walworth.

Feb. 7—Mr T. H. Dodson, Principal of St Paul's Missionary College at Burgh, formerly S.P.G. Missionary at Trichinopoly.

„ 14—Mr C. F. Andrews, Fellow and Lecturer of Pembroke College.

„ 21—Dr Stanton, Ely Professor of Divinity.

„ 28—Professor Mayor, President.

Mar. 7—Service without address.

New Subscribers to Eagle Magazine, commencing with No. 129.

Arnott, E. W.	Finch, H. K.	Mountjoy, V. U. A.
Ashby, N.	Fraser, J.	Neill, N. C.
Baker, M. W.	Gledhill, W. G.	Reddy, C. R.
Balcomb, H. T. G.	Green, E. W.	Rose, H. C.
Bell, R. E. T.	Hamilton, K. L. B.	Rostron, S.
Best, I. J.	Hardy, G. S.	Sears, J. E.
Brooke, Z. N.	Harris, H. W.	Shannon, G. C.
Brownson, R. D. D. D.	Hill, J. R.	Sharp, W. H. C.
Carter, C. C.	Hulme, T. E.	Stansfeld, A. E.
Checkland, M. B.	Hyams, A.	Stanton, J. V.
Coad, C. N.	Jones, P. C. V.	Sykes, M. G.
Coop, W.	Khan, F. M.	Taylor, J. N.
Craggs, G. C.	Kingdon, D.	Templeman, W. H.
Crowther, J. A.	Knight, C.	Thompson, H. K.
Cullen, A. E.	Koh, K. S.	Wilkins, W. G.
Cummins, C. A.	Lush, J.	Wilkinson, L. U.
Cullis, L.	Mitchell, J. S.	Withey, W. H.
Cutting, E. M.	Moore, R. M.	Yeoh, G. S.

THE LIBRARY.

* *The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Christmas 1902.

Donations.

DONORS.

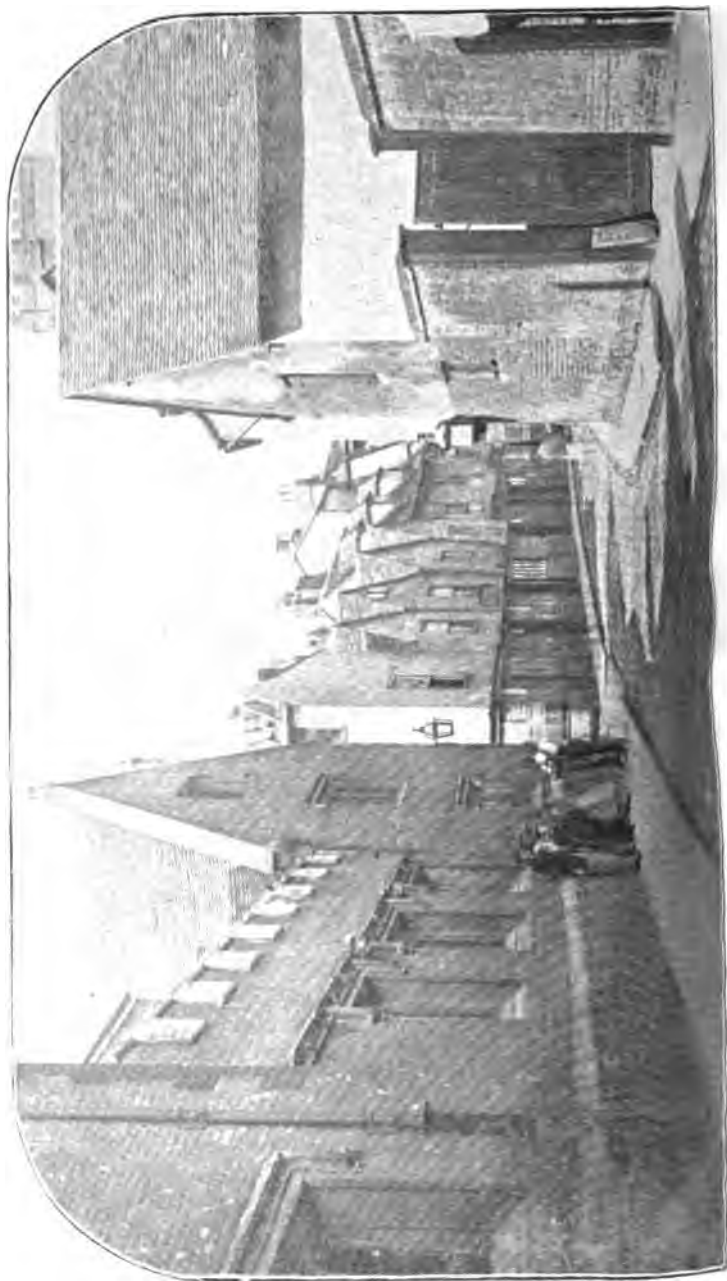
<p>Macdonald (H. M.). <i>Electric Waves.</i> (Adams Prize Essay). 8vo. Camb. 1902. 4.26. . .</p>	<p>Syndics of the Camb. Univ. Press.</p>
<p>Froissart. <i>Chronicle.</i> Translated out of French by Sir John Bourchier, Lord Berners, annis 1523-25. With an Introduction by W. P. Ker. Vol. V. (Tudor Translations). 8vo. Lond. 1902. 8.12.1111.</p>	<p>The late Mr. R. Pendlebury.</p>
<p>Alexander (T.) and Thomson (A. W.). <i>Elementary Applied Mechanics.</i> 8vo. Lond. 1902. 3.49.53.</p>	
<p>*Howard (A.). <i>The general Treatment of Fungoid Pests</i> (Imperial Department of Agric. for the West Indies. Pamphlet Series, No. 17). 8vo. 1902</p>	
<p>Miers (H. A.). <i>Mineralogy. An Introduction to the Scientific Study of Minerals.</i> 8vo. Lond. 1902. 3.25.50.</p>	<p>Dr. D. MacAlister.</p>
<p>Zittel (K. A. von). <i>Text-Book of Palaeontology.</i> Translated and edited by C. R. Eastman. Vol. II. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 3.26.55.</p>	
<p>Mell (P. H.). <i>Biological Laboratory Methods.</i> 8vo. New York, 1902. 3.47.50.</p>	
<p>Clement of Alexandria. <i>Miscellanies. Book VII. The Greek Text with Introduction, Translation, &c., by the late F. J. A. Hort and Joseph B. Mayor.*</i> 8vo. Lond. 1902. 9.37.40.</p>	<p>Prof. Joseph B. Mayor.</p>
<p>Lucas (L. A.). <i>Twenty Epigrams.</i> 8vo. Brighton [1902]. 4.8.58.</p>	<p>The Author.</p>
<p>Gidney (Rev. W. T.). <i>The Jews and their Evangelization.</i> 8vo. London, 1899. 9.22.28.</p>	
<p>— <i>At Home and Abroad; a Description of the English and Continental Missions of the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews.</i> 8vo. Lond. 1900. 9.22.29.</p>	<p>Committee of the London S.P.C.J.</p>
<p>— <i>Sites and Scenes: a Description of the Oriental Missions of the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews.</i> 2 Pts. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 9.22.27. /</p>	

Edinburgh Mathematical Society. Proceedings. Vols. XIX., XX. 8vo. Lond. 1901-2. 6.7.32.	} Mr. Scott.
Smith (Samuel). My Life-Work. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 11.21.42.	
Wordsworth (Rt. Rev. John). The "Te Deum," its Structure and Meaning. S.P.C.K. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 11.19.59.	} Professor Mayor.
* Jessopp (Aug.). Penny History of the Church of England. S.P.C.K. 8vo. Lond. 1902.	
* Whitworth (W. A.). The Sabbath a Delight. S.P.C.K. 8vo. Lond. 1902. ..	
* Wilson (Ven. J. M.). Notes for One Year's Sunday School Lessons. Series I. S.P.C.K. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 11.15.34.	
Thompson (H. Yates). A Lecture on some English Illuminated Manuscripts. 8vo. Lond. 1902.	} The Author.

Additions.

- Acta Sanctorum. Propylaeum ad Acta Sanctorum: Novembris. Edd. C. de Smedt, J. de Backer, &c. fol. Bruxelles, 1902.
- Browne (G. F.). St. Catharine's College. (College Histories Series). 8vo. Lond. 1902. 5.28.76.
- Cambridge University Examination Papers. Michaelmas Term 1901 to Easter Term 1902. Vol. XXXI. 4to. Camb. 1902. 6.4.
- Church Historical Society:—
- Gore (C.). The Test of Theological and Ecclesiastical Development. 8vo. Lond. 1901.
- Collins (W. E.). Typical English Churchmen from Parker to Maurice. 8vo. Lond. 1902.
- Mason (A. J.). Christianity—what is it? 8vo. Lond. 1902.
- Legg (L. G. W.). Suggestions for the Reconstruction of the Coronation Ceremonies. 8vo. Lond. 1902.
- Lacey (T. A.). The Use and Abuse of isolated Facts in Controversy. 8vo. Lond. 1902.
- Ball (T. I.). The Royal Supremacy over the Church of France at the time of the Great Revolution, 1789. 8vo. Lond. 1902
- Dictionary (New English) on historical Principles. Edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray. Q. By W. A. Craigie. 4to. Oxford, 1902.
- Egypt Exploration Fund, Graeco-Roman Branch. The Tebtunis Papyri. Edited by B. P. Grenfell, A. S. Hunt, and J. G. Smyly. 4to. Lond. 1902. 9.15.
- Encyclopædia Britannica. 9th Edition. Vols. XXX., XXXI. 4to. Edin. 1902. 4.2.31, 32.
- Gray (Arthur). Jesus College. (College Histories Series). 8vo. Lond. 1902. 5.28.75.
- Henry Bradshaw Society. Vol. XXIII. Customary of the Benedictine Monasteries of Saint Augustine, Canterbury, and Saint Peter, Westminster. Edited by Sir E. M. Thompson. Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 11.16.60.
- Historical MSS. Commission. Calendar of the MSS. preserved at Hatfield House, Hertfordshire. Part IX. 8vo. Lond. 1902.
- Calendar of the MSS. of the Marquess of Ormonde. New Series. Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1902.
- Maitland (F. W.) and Bateson (Mary). The Charters of the Borough of Cambridge. 8vo. Camb. 1901. 5.35.46.

- Minerva. Jahrbuch der gelehrten Welt. Herausg. von Dr. K. Trübner 12er Jahrgang, 1902-1903. 8vo. Straßburg, 1903.
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- Rogers (J. E. T.). A History of Agriculture and Prices in England. Vol. VII. Parts I. and II. 1703-1793. 8vo. Oxford, 1902. 1.36.37, 38.
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- Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Edward III. Vol. VI. A.D. 1341-1343. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 5.40.
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- Servius Grammaticus. In Vergilii Carmina Commentarii. Recens. G. Thilo et H. Hagen. Vol. III. Fasc. ii. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1902.
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ST. JOHN'S STREET, ABOUT 1863.



Easter Term 1903.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 176).

THE documents which follow relate to a somewhat pathetic incident in the history of the College. Charles Brandon, created Duke of Suffolk by King Henry VIII in 1514, was a nobleman of great power in his day. He was married no less than four times. His third wife was Mary Tudor, daughter of Henry VII, by whom he had one son who died in his father's life-time. His fourth wife was Katharine, only child of William, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, and Baroness Willoughby d'Eresby in her own right. By her he had two sons: Henry Brandon, born 6 September 1537, and Charles Brandon 10 March 1539. The eldest on the death of his father in 1548 succeeded to the Dukedom, and was bearer of the Orb at the Coronation of King Edward VI. Both lads entered St John's and the eldest son was created an M.A. in 1551 in his fourteenth year. While they were at Cambridge the "sweating sickness" broke out. Their mother, who seems to have been residing in Cambridge, at once removed the lads to the palace of the Bishop of Lincoln at Buckden, Hunts. But immediately after their arrival they were attacked by the fatal complaint. The elder died within five hours,

and the younger survived his brother by half an hour only. Their high station seemed to add to the sadness of so early a death. Their Tutor, Mr Thomas Wilson, a Fellow of the College, afterwards Dean of Worcester, wrote an account of his pupils, and verses to their memory were published by the leading scholars both of Oxford and Cambridge. From these sources we learn that the young Dukes (who be it remembered were aged but 14 and 12 respectively) were skilled in Latin, Greek, French and Italian; had a knowledge of cosmography; were well read in law and history; fond of music and drawing, and delighted in the conversation of the learned. We need not enquire too critically into the truth of such statements, the early death of "The two Dukes of Suffolk" appeals to us as it did to their contemporaries.

Their bereaved mother determined to perpetuate the memory of her sons in the College. This she did in a somewhat peculiar way. She gave a farm called "Saxmundhams, sometime Alexander Woode's" to one Robert Colville of Much Glemham, Suffolk. The original deed of gift (dated 11 May, 6 Edward VI, *i.e.* 1553), signed by Colville is in the possession of the College. The land was given to Colville outright, but he covenanted to pay to St John's College at Michaelmas in each year the sum of £6 13s. 4d., "for the exhibition of four poor scholars." The College was to have the right of distress if the rent-charge was unpaid and there was to be a forfeiture to the College of an equal sum if the rent-charge were unpaid for 20 days.

Nothing is said in the deed itself as to the manner of choosing the recipients; it will appear in what follows that during her life the Duchess certainly nominated some of the holders. Further that some of these at least held the benefaction with their Fellowships. In 1553 the Duchess married Mr Richard Bertie. During the reign of Queen Mary the Duchess and her husband

had to fly from England and sought refuge in Poland, where they were treated with great consideration. They returned to England when Elizabeth came to the throne. The Duchess of Suffolk died 19 December 1580 and Mr Bertie 9 April 1582. Their son Peregrine Bertie, born in the Duchy of Cleves, was naturalised by patent and Queen Elizabeth and her ministers revived in his favour the ancient barony of Willoughby.

Three letters from the Duchess have been preserved. They are in her own handwriting, which is very crabbed. These follow. Christopher Webbes, whom she nominates in her first letter, was then a Fellow of the College. He was a Kentish man, and was admitted Fellow 10 April 1568 on the nomination of the Bishop of Ely. He held various college offices, being Junior Dean in 1575; Junior Bursar in 1576; Senior Bursar 1578-9 and Senior Dean in 1581. He became Rector of St Michael, Crooked Lane, in the City of London in 1581, apparently ceding this in 1587 when he became Rector of Milstead in Kent, holding that benefice till 1595.

After mie verie hartie commendacions. These are to require you to permit and suffer to enioye this bearer, Christopher Webbs, fellow of youre house, that exhibition of our gifte with you, which of late Mr Keyes enjoyed and now is voide by the departing of the same person from your Colledge, herein if you satisfie oure requeste with spede ye shall do well. At Barbican the xxviiijth of August, anno 1571

your assured

KATHARINE SUFFOLK.

Addressed: To mie verie frendes ye Master and Seniors of St Johannis Colledg in Cambridge geue these.

Endorsed: Dutchesse of Suffolkes letter about her gift.

I thank you vere harttele for your losenges as also for your advertesaie for me poor skoller and lykewyes I thanke the

master off Senc̄t Jones for his corttesse that he is so ryde to helpe me poor skoller into the exsebetion off me layde Margaretes, wherein I thenke me selffe grettely beholding to him, but thes methenkes is bothe connshens and ressonne, speshely seing I gave it onle for the helpe off poor skolers; that those that be benyfesede and otherwyes wel able to lyve shold not desere to stay that smal helpe from such as nydethe it to helpe them to followe the others in lernyng. Therefor I requyre thatt non suche may kepe me skoler any longer from that poore exebetion. Thus for vere haste with me harte commendacions to your selfe and to your wyffe as vnknown and to the master of Sent Jones I committe you al to God this xxvijth off november

your vere assured frende

K. SUFFOLK.

Addressed: To my very frynd Mr Doctor Hacher this be delivered.

Good Mr Hacher as you knowe well that aponne the grette love that I bare to Senc̄t Joyneses for that me sonnes, howe restes nowe with God, was skolers ther, I gave to that skoly xx nobeles a yere towards the exsebetion of iiij skolers. The profett of the skolership to be in mye and me ayers, wyche as I vnderstond is not yett confermed to vs, but tho I was somewhat haste to graunt the on not being asured ageyne off the other wherein I onle trusted in you that you wold either have sene it done. Wyche iff I resave not from them or thes nyxt terme they wol drive me to seke me londe agayne, wyche I dought not to recovere seing they have not performed ther couenentes and nowe I heir they do not steke al rede to bryke ther couenauntes prefaring hom they thinke good to prefare to it without makeng me preve to it, wyche is nyther corttesse nor honyste. And therfor for avoyding off suche fooly playe I calle the hastelyer for the performens off ther promes to me, as I have performed meyn to them, in that condeshen and therefor that I may not be so abussed I send thes barer to injoye the laste scolership that fely or the nyxt that shall fawle But onlese I be then better playsede to resave from them ther asurens as wel for me and me ayers after me to have it as me mynnyge was I wol not only expsely suche as they have plased, but calle in agayne me profett.

Wherefor I pray you acording to the trust I have commeted ther in to you and according to that me faytheful and true deling lytte me without forder troble or brabling resave ther asurens for me and me ayers to have the profett theroff, and lytte it be sent me up be some suer and honyst mane owt off hande and in that condeshen with me vere harte commendacions I pray God be with you. From Hampsted this xvijth off may

your vere frend if you
performe thes

K. SUFFOLK.

Addressed : To me vere frend Mr Doctor Hacher at Cambryche.

On the back is written :

Anno domini 1577, 30^o Octobris.

Syr, I thynke you shall do well to consyder depelie of this my Lady, her grace's, letter, in the which I am much blamid as well as yow of your Colledge to whom it appertayneth. Trewlie for so much as her grace wolde so fayne have this poore scholer preferrid to her exhibition. His poor father hath been at greate charges by often journeys, and his sonne his charges here. You shall doo well to place him in a schollership, that he may have somethyng to leane to, while her grace's exhibition falleth.

your assured commawndment

J. HATCHER
of Cambridge.

John Hatcher to whom the second and third letters are addressed was a Surrey man admitted Fellow in 1534. It is not very clear what the grievance of the Duchess was. Perhaps, as we shall learn presently, this was one of the occasions on which the rent-charge had not been punctually paid to the Colledge. The following letter from Anthony Penninge points to some delay in payment.

Good Mr Alvey I have smale reason to require any favour either of your selfe or of the Colledge haveinge soe farre oversett my selfe in giveinge credit to my cosen Colvyle's speches of whom trewlye by experience I maye reporte respectes

nether his owne good nor his frendes credit, this bearer my man can certifie you howe ill he have delte with me and how certeynlye he informed me of the discharge of your bond at Sturbrige fayer for the annuitye he was bound to me to discharge itt, and because I would be suer as I thoughte to have itt payde I was contented to be a loser in a bargayne betwixt him and me, as this bearer can report. I have sentt you the 20 nobles payable att michaelmas last, the which I praye accept and yett if the forfiture be taken I cannott condeme the Colledge of severytye for securytye for the rest of your money dew by my cosen Colvyle. I assuer you I have beya often in hand with him for itt, but I perseave my selfe vntill extremitye be vsed he will performe nothinge And thus hartlye thankinge you for wrightinge vnto me soe kyndlye with my very hartly commendations I leave you to the grace and favour of God. Ipswich this 15th of November 1577

your very lovinge frende

ANTHO: PENNYNGE.

Addressed: To the worshipfull his very lovinge ffrinde Mr Alvey at Ste Johns Colledge in Cambridge geue these.

The Mr Alvey to whom this letter was addressed was probably Richard Alvey, admitted Fellow of the College in 1537 or 1538; sometime Rector of Thorington in the gift of the College, afterwards a Canon of Westminster and Master of the Temple.

The rent-charge seems to have been paid to the College until the 23rd year of Elizabeth (1580-1) when payment was refused. The College then commenced a suit in Chancery against Anthony Penninge and Thomas Colville, who owned or had owned the land subject to the charge. Pedigrees of the Colvilles of Parham and of the Penninges of Kettleborough appear in Metcalfe's *Visitation of Suffolk*. The Bill of Complaint of the College has not been preserved, but its tenor may be gleaned from the Answer of Thomas Colville if we remember that after telling his own story he proceeds to traverse or deny each allegation of the

College. Edmund Warner, who signs the Answer was no doubt the Edmund Warner "of Framlingham Suffolk and late of Clement's Inn, gentleman" who was admitted to the Inner Temple 3 July 1582, and was called to the Bar 11 February 1592-3.

The answer of Thomas Colvyle gentleman defendaunt to the Bill of Complaint of William Whitakers, Doctor in dyvynitie, Master of the Colledge of St John the Evangeliste in the vniuersitie of Cambridge and the fellowes and schollers of the same Colledge.

The said defendaunt by protestacion not acknowledginge or confessinge anythinge in the said complaynautes Bill of Complaint to be true, and the matters therein conteyned for the most parte devysed, ymaged and sett forth, on purpose as this defendaunt verelye thinkethe, to put this defendaunt to vniuste chardges and expences in this honorable Court, without any iuste cause, The exceptions to the incertentie and insufficiency thereof to this defendaunt att all tymes hereafter saved, the said defendaunt for further aunswere thereunto sayeth that he thinketh yt to be true that the Right honorable the Ladye Katherine late duches of Suffolk was about the fifte or sixte yere of the Raigne of the late King Edward the Sixte lawfullye seysed in her demesne as of ffee of and in one messuage called Saxmondhams withe dyverse landes, pastures, woodes and underwoodes thereunto belonginge lyinge within the Townes and fieldes of Glemham in the Countye of Suffolk. And so standinge seised the said duches callinge to remembrance the dutyfull and longe service which the said Robert Colvyle in the said Bill of Complaint mencioned had before done vnto the said duchesse, the said duchesse beinge of a noble and bountifull disposicion did as this deffendaunt verelye thinketh in consideracion thereof and of some other good and reasonable consideracions of her mere gratuitye, about the tyme in the said Bill mencioned by good conveyance and assuraunce in lawe, as this defendant verelye thinketh, convey and assure the said messuage, fferme and premisses with the appurtenaunces vnto the said Robert Colvyle his heires and assignes for ever. By vertue whereof the said Robert Colvyle, as this deffendaunt

verelye thinketh into the said message, ferme and premisses with the appurtenances entered and was thereof seysed in his demesne as of fee. And helde and enoyed the said messages, ferme and premisses duringe and by all the terme of his lief, as this deffendaunt hath credybye hearde, without paynge of any suche yerelye rent or pencion of sixe pounds thirtene shillinges and fower pence in the said Bill of Complaynt. mencioned to the said Masters, fellowes and schollers and their successors. And soe dyed thereof seysed. By and after whose decease the said message, ferme and premisses, with the appurtenances did dyscend and come to Anne Colvyle the daughter and heyre of the said Robert, whiche said Anne dyd afterwardes marrye and take to husband one ffrauncys Wolffe gentleman, whoe by their good and sufficient assurance and conveyance in lawe did bargayne and sell the said premisses to Thomas Colvyle this deffendauntes father in the said Bill mencioned. By virtue whereof the said Thomas Colvyle into the said premysses entered and was thereof seysed in his demesne as of fee. Whoe being as this deffendaunt thinketh a man vnlerned and not skylfull in the common lawes of this Realme and not knowinge howe and in what sorte the said message, ferme and premisses with their appurtenances were gyven by the saide duchesse vnto the said Robert, might for want of good counsell takinge or for some other other cause betwene the duchesse and the said Thomas, beinge likewise her servaunt paye vnto the said Master fellowes and Schollers suche a pencion as ys in the said bill of Complaint mencioned. But this deffendaunt saithe that for soe muche as the said Thomas Colvyle, this deffendauntes father, dyed longe agoe leaving this deffendaunt within age, whoe by his laste wyll and testament in writinge did gyve vnto this deffendaunt and his heyres the said message ferme and premisses withe the appurtenances. And soe beinge within age and very yonge doe not knowe or remember what this deffendauntes father did about or concernynge the paynge of the said pencion. And this deffendaunt saythe that longe tyme before the said Bill exhibyted this deffendaunt haue for good consideracion soule and conveyed awaye by his sufficyent conveyance and assurance in lawe the said mesuage, ferme and premisses and the said deedes, evydences and writings and haue thereby covenanted to delyver the same. And this deffendaunt sayeth

that he haue not onelye delyuered vnto the nowe owner thereof all the deedes euydences and writings concernynge the said premisses which were made by the said duchesse vnto the said Robert and did come vnto the handes of this deffendaunt, but also all other euydences and writings concernynge the said premisses before the exhibytinge of the said Bill. By reason whereof this diffendaunt not havinge the said euydences doth not certenlye remember any suche graunte of the said pencion as ys in the said Bill mencioned. And this deffendaunt also sayeth that sithence the deathe of his said father he this deffendaunt hath not payed the said pencion to the said Masters fellowes and Schollers neyther was the said pencion demaunded of this deffendaunt vntyll about a yere and haulfe nowe paste. And this deffendaunt thinketh that by the Common lawes of this Realme he ys not compelleable to paye the said pencion and arrearages. And yf this defendent be not compelleable by the Common lawes of this Realme to pay the same pencion and arrearages he thinketh that in equytye he ys not compelleable to pay the same pencion or the arrearages thereof as he hathe byne advysed by his learned counsellor in the lawe, for that this deffendauntes father did purchase the said premisses as aforesaid, And this deffendaunt hathe soulede the same as afore said Without that the said duchesse beinge vertuouslye and godlye disposed and willinge to advaunce lernynge and to meynyteyne some poore Schollers forever in the said Colledge whereunto her gracious affecion was greate in respect she had two Sonnes of the same house beinge booth Dukes of Suffolk to this deffendants knowledge, Or that the said duchesse about the said fyfte or sixte yeare of the said King Edward the Sixte did convey and assure vnto the said Robert Colvyle and his heirs forever the said mesuage, ferme and premisses with the appurtenaunces to the intent and purpose that the said Robert Colvyle his heyres and assigns shoulde yerelye forever content and pay one yearlye rent or pencion of sixe poundes thirtene shillinges and fower pence to the said Masters fellowes and schollers and their successors forever to this deffendauntes knowledge, Or that the said duchesse restinge whollye vppon the fidelitey and sincerytye in the said Colvyle conceaved as well for the assuringe thereof as for the payment of the same yerelye for ever, Or that the said mesuage or ferme was conveyed and assured vppon noe other cause or consideracion,

for this deffendaunt sayeth that he hath credyble heard that the said Robert Colvyle had in the time of his longe servyce withe the duchesse spent his own landes and inherytance and that thereuppon the said duchesse beyng graciouslye moved did convey vnto the said Robert Colvyle and his heyres forever the said landes and tenementes, Or that the said yearelye rent or pencion was dewlye aunswered and payed to the said Colledge by the space of thirtye yeres together or as longe as the saide duchesse lyved to this deffendauntes knowledge, Or that fower poore Schollers were thereby yerelye releaved to this deffendauntes knowledge, Or that not longe before her deathe the said duchesse callinge to mynd her guifte amongst some other of her honorable and godlye accions deepelye chardged the now Right honorable the Lord Wyloughbye her son and heyre to see her good meanyng performed to this deffendauntes knowledge, Or that a certen somme of money shoulde be forfeited to the said Master fellowes and Schollers in the name of a payne for every default that shoulde be made in the payment thereof, ffor this deffendaunt sayeth that he hathe heretofore hearde the deede reade which was made by the said duchesse to the said Robert Colvyle and ys assuredlye perswaded in his conscience there ys noe such sentence, clause, or matter therein conteyned, Or that there ys any such clause conteyned in the said deede that the said Master fellowes and Schollers shoulde haue power to dystayne vppon the said mesuage and fearme and other the premisses as well for the said yearlye rent or pencion with the arrearages thereof yf any were and also for the said somme of money forfeited *nomine pene* as aforesaid to this deffendauntes knowledge, Or that this deffendaunt to his knowledge hathe gotten into his custodye all the writings and conveyances made by the said duchesse vnto the said Robert Colvyle by reason the said Robert was her servaunt whereby yt might fullye appeare vppon what condicions or considerations the same mesuage and fearme was conveyed and what provysyon or assurance there ys for the true payment of the said sixe poundes thirtene shillinges and fower pence otherwyse then ys lawfull for this deffendaunt in all lawe equitye and good conscyence to doe, Or that this deffendaunt hath for the space of thirtene yeares nowe last paste and yet doeth most wrongfully and iniuriouslye refuse to make payment of the said yearlye rent or pencion otherwyse

then by lawe this deffendaunt may well maynteine and iustifye,
Or that any other matter or thinge in the said complaynautes
bill of complaint materyall or effectuall in lawe to be aunswered
vnto and herein not sufficiently confessed and avoyded trauersed
or denyed ys true All which matters this defendant ys readye to
averr *etc.*

EDM. WARNER.

Endorsed: Colvile's first Answer.

The evidence in support of the College case has been preserved. Interrogatories were administered to the witnesses who replied on oath. The following evidence was taken before Otho Nichollson, examiner in Chancery in 1595, probably in London.

Henry Hickman was admitted a Fellow of the College 6 April 1571. He was Senior Bursar in 1585 and again in 1588. He was appointed Vicar General of the Bishop of Peterborough 2 October 1587.

William Barnesdale, or Baronsdale, was admitted a Fellow on the nomination of the Bishop of Ely in 1556. He was Senior Bursar in 1561 and was President of the Royal College of Physicians from 1589 to 1600.

Richard Smith was admitted a Fellow 8 April 1557; he was President of the College of Physicians from 1586 to 1589.

Incidentally it may be remarked that at this time three successive Presidents of the College of Physicians were members of St John's: Richard Smith from 1586 to 1589; William Baronsdale from 1589 to 1600; and William Gilbert (author of *De Magnete*) from 1600 to 1601.

Interrogatories to be mynistred on the parte and behalfe of William Whitakeres, doctor of devinitye, Master of the Colledge of St John the Evangelist in the vniversitye of Cambridg and the fellowes and scholers of the same Colledge Complainantes, agaynst Anthonye Pennyngent. defendant.

Imprimis Whether do you knowe or have credibly heard that the Right honorable the Ladye Katheryn late dutchesse

of Suffolk dyd lymytt appoynt gyve or assure to the Mayster ffellowes and scholers of the Colledge of St John the Evangelyst in the vnyversitye of Cambridge A yearly Rent pencion or stypend of six pounde thirtene shillinges foure pence towards the releyfe and maintenaunce of certeyn scholers for ever within the sayd Colledge And yf you have soe heard wheather doe you thinke yt to be true and what moveth you so to thinke ?

2. *Item* what landes tenements or heredytamentes dyd the sayd dutches lymmytt assigne or appoynt should be chargeable with the payment of the sayd yearely rent pencion or stypend, and to whom dyd the late dutches convey or assure the sayd landes tenementes or heredytamentes, and who were the owners or occupyers thereof duryng the lyfe tyme of the said dutches to your knowledge or as you have heard ?

3. *Item* whether dyd one Robert Colvyle or his heires or assignes or some other in his or their name or one Thomas Colvyle or his assignes aunswer and paye to the Master ffellowes and scholers of St John's Colledge or to the Burser for the tyme being of the sayd Colledge the sayd rent stypend or pencion of six pounde thirtene shillinges four pence to your knowledge, or as you have credyibly hearde ?

4. *Item* howe longe to your remembrance was the sayd yearely rent pencion or stypend payed to the sayd Colledge and when dyd the payment thereof fyrst begynne, And howe longe contynued the same, And howe longe ys yt sythence the payment thereof hath bene denyed and vn timer payed to your knowledge, or as you have credyibly heard ?

5. *Item* how much yearely ys the fferme lands or tenements worth out of which the sayd yearely rent pencion or stypend ys soe lymyted appoynted gyven or conveyed as aforesayd as you knowe or have credyibly heard ?

6. *Item* whether dyd the sayd Colvyle paye or gyve any consyderacion for the Inherytaunce of the sayd fferme or landes more then the yearely rent pencion or stypende assigned lymyted or appoynted to the sayd Colledge for the mayntenaunce of the poore schollers as you knowe or have credyibly heard ?

Henry Hickman doctor of the Cyvill Lawe of the age of forty-foure yeares or thereaboutes sworne and examyned the thirtieth daye of October in the seaven and thirtieth yeare of the Raygne of our Soveraygne Ladye Quene Elizabeth deposeth

and sayth by vertue of his oathe to the fyrst Interrogatorye: That he hath sene certeyn evidences bering date as he remembreth vndecimo Maij sexto Edwardi sexti whereby it appeareth that the Right Honorable the Lady Katheryne, late Duches of Suffolk, dyd give and assure to St John's Colledge in Cambrydge a yearely Annuitye or pention of twenty nobles, towardes the releyfe and mayntenaunce of certeyn Schollers within that Colledge for ever, And this deponent hath credibly heard and beleveth yt to be true that the said pencion or annuitye was gyven by the sayd Ladye Katheryn according to the tenor of the sayd wryting aswell for that yt appeareth vnto this deponent by the bowsers bookes and auditors accomptes of the sayd Colledge that the same Annuitye or pention hath bene payd vnto the ffellowes and Schollers of the sayd howse for allmost twenty yeares togeather, as allsoe for that he this deponent himselfe hath receyved parte of that pention fyrst as a scholler and afterwardes as a ffellowe of the sayd howse in all for the space of seaven yeares togeather and vpwardes, And knoweth dyvers other scholers and ffellowes of the sayd howse who as ytt appeareth to this deponent by the sayed bokes and accomptes have lykewyse so receyved lyke parte of the sayd pention as this deponent dyd in the lyfe tyme of the sayd Dutches, and sythence her death. And further he sayth that he hath bene credibly informed that there is a Rowle of the fyrst yeare of Quene Marye in the Treasurye howse of the sayd Colledge mentyoning a receypte of the said pention, Mr Watkyns and Mr Armested being then Bowers.

2. To the second Interrogatorye this deponent sayth: That as yt appeareth vnto this deponent by wrytinges which he hath lately sene the landes charged with the payment of the sayd yearely pentyon are called by the name of Saxmanhams and are scituate and lying in Glemham and Parham in the Countye of Suffolk, And as this deponent hath heard, and as by the sayd wrytyng yt appeareth vnto him the sayd landes were conveyed by the sayd Dutches vnto one Rõbert Covell for the entent aforesaid, And as touching who were the owners and occupyers of the sayd landes in the lyfe tyme of the said Dutches this deponent sayth that as yt appeareth by the sayd bookes one Thomas Colvyll payd the sayd rent vnto the Colledge for dyvers yeares togeather as well in the lyfe tyme of the sayd Dutches as sythence her death.

3. To the third Interrogatorye this deponent sayth: That he hath deposed his knowledge to the Interrogatorye next precedent and otherwyse then to that effect he cannot depose to this Interrogatorye.

4. To the fourth Interrogatorye this deponent sayth: That as yt appeareth to this deponent by the viewe of the sayd bookes of the Auditors and Bowers accomptes the sayd yearlye rent or pentyon was payd vnto the sayd Colledge from tertio of the Quenes maiestyes raygne that nowe ys to the xxijth of her maiestyes sayd Raygne And sythence the sayd xxijth yeare or there aboutes the payment of the sayd pention hath bene denied as this deponent hath heard, vnto the sayd Colledge and not payed.

5. To the fyfte Interrogatorye this deponent sayth: That by the credyble reporte which this deponent thinketh to be true the sayd Landes gyven by the sayd duches for the foresayd purpose and entent are well worthe the yearlye valewe of Thirty poundes and better.

6. To the syxt Interrogatorye this deponent sayth: That as he hath credibly heard and as yt appeareth vnto this deponent vppon the viewe of the sayd wrytyng concerning the sayd landes the same landes were conveyed and assured vnto the sayd Robert Colvyle by the sayd late duches only in consideracion of the payment of the sayd yearlye pentyon of twenty nobles as aforesayd And more this deponent sayth not in this matter.

William Barnesdale, doctor of phisick, aged three-score yeares or above, sworne and examyned the last daye of October in the yeare aforesayd, deposeth and sayth by vertue of his oathe to the fyrst Interrogatorye: that he doth knowe and remember that the sayd late Right Honorable the Ladye Katheryne late duches of Suffolk deceased dyd gyve and assure to the Master and ffellowes of St John thevangelyst in Cambrydge a certeyne yearlye pencion or stypend of syx poundes thirtene shillinges and fourepence towards the releyse and mayntenaunce of certeyn schollers for ever in the sayd Colledge, and he knoweth this to be true for he this deponent had parte of the sayd yearlye pencion by the space of ten yeares together when he was a scholer in the sayd howse and afterwarde being a fellowe and Bowser

there he receyved the sayd pencion for the howse to be payd to the scholers which were by order to have the sayd pencion.

2 and 3. To the second and third Interrogatoryes this deponent sayth : that there was a ffarme in Parham in Suffolk charged with this twentye nobles by the sayd Ladye Katheryn, and this ffarme was allwayes lyable to the payment of the sayd pencion in this deponentes tyme and this ffarme was made over to one Colvyll of Parham in the Countye of Suffolk whose christen name as he remembreth was Thomas and he never knewe any other owner of the sayd land but the sayd Colvyll both in the lyffe tyme of the sayd Ladye Katheryne and afterwarde duryng this deponentes tyme in Cambridge And his only name was placed in the Colledge books as standing charged with the payment thereof and of the sayd Colvell hath this deponent receyved the same sometymes in the Colledge and sometymes at Colvell's howse in Suffolk.

4. To the fourth Interrogatorye this deponent sayth : that the payment of the sayd pencion began fyrst in the begynnyng of Quene Marye's raygne and the foure scholers that then enioyed yt by the severall porcions of fyve nobles a yeere were to this deponentes remembraunce One Lakyn, Curteis, Dakyns, and Smyth which is nowe doctor of physicke and phisicion to her majestie that nowe ys, and yt was allwayes payed in this deponentes tyme tyll he leafte the vnyversitye and all wayes was payd of this deponentes knowledge tyll the eleventh yeare of her majestie's raygne and he knewe yt somtymes vnpayd for a yeare or twoe together and then the arrereages payd together for some twoe yeares but he never knewe yt denied.

5. To the fyfte Interrogatorye this deponent sayth : That he cannot depose touching the partyculer valewe of the land which was charged with the sayd pencion but he ys very assured that the land ys farr above the valewe of the sayd pencion, for when the sayd dutches came to Cambridge this deponent, being one of the schollers which enioyed her pencion, went with the rest of the four schollers to gyve her honor thanks for their exhibicion and she asked them howe yt was payd them and whether they had bene trulye payd or not, and after they had answered as they had cause att that tyme, she sayd that the tenaunt neede not to palter with them for the payment of their pencion for that the sayd Colvell had as she sayd, A good pennyworth of the laud, and at that tyme shee wyshed the sayd

four schollers such another bargayne for thryse as muche as Colvell payd for that land, saying that yt would be a good bargayne vnto them.

6. To the syxt Interrogatorye this deponent sayth: that he never heard that the sayd Colvell payd any money or other consideracion for the sayd land besydes the pencion aforesayd, but he thinketh and hath heard, that yt was a benefytt bestowed vppon him for some spetyall service which he or his wyfe had done to the sayd dutchesse or some of her children. And more he this deponent sayth not to these Interrogatoryes nor more sayth he in this matter.

Rychard Smithe, doctor in phisicke, and one of her majesties pryncypall phisitions, of the age of fyfty-eyght yeares or thereaboutes sworne and examyned the seventh daye of November in the yeare aforesayd deposeth and sayth by vertue of his oath, to the fyrst Interrogatorye: That he knoweth very well that the Right Honorable the Ladye Katheryn late dutchesse of Suffolk dyd assure to the Colledge of St Johnes in Cambrydge aboute the yeare of our Saviour 1552 A certeyne yearely pencion or stypende of twentye nobles towards the releyse and mayntenance of certeyne schollers for ever within the sayd Colledge.

2. To the seconde Interrogatorye this deponent saith: That he lykewyse knoweth that certeyn landes lying nere ffremyngham Castle in Suffolk were charged with the payment of the sayd annuytye or pencion by the graunte of the sayd dutchesse, which sayd landes in the lyfe tyme of the sayd dutchesse were in the ocupacion of one Colvyle whose name as this deponent remembreth was Roberte after whose death one Thomas Colvyle as this deponent remembreth occupied the same landes.

3. To the third Interrogatorye this deponent sayth: That he well knoweth and remembreth that the sayd Colvylls one after another for many yeares together, in the lyfe tyme of the sayd dutchesse by vertue of her said graunte, dyd paye vnto the sayd Master ffelowes and scholers of St Johnes Colledge aforesayd or to the Burser of the same howse for the tyme being or to some other to be delyvered vnto the Burser the sayd yearely rent or pencion of six poundes twelue shillings foure pence And that the same rent being but slowly payed at some

tymes this deponent himselfe in regarde thereof procured letters from the sayd dutches to commaunde the sayd Colvyle to observe the tymes better which were appoynted by the sayd graunte for the payment of the sayd pencion, which they afterwarde carefully regarded.

4. To the fourth Interrogatorye this deponent sayth : That the sayd yearely pencion as by dyvers notes in that behalfe appeareth was payed to the sayd Colledge ever synce Kynge Edwarde the syxt his tyme tyll of late yeares and this deponent for his owne parte hath receyved the same rent, as well as a fellowe of the sayd howse to be delyvered over vnto the Burser when this deponent hath vppon occasion traveled into Suffolk, as allsoe as a scholer of the same howse for some thirtene yeares together or thereaboutes and well knoweth that in all this deponentes tyme yt was never denyed and as this deponent hath heard, yt hath bene sundrye tymes payd synce this deponent discontinued his being at the sayd colledge.

5. To the fyfte Interrogatorye this deponent sayth : that he hath heard yt spoken very credybyle that the sayd landes and tenementes charged with the payment of the sayd yearely rent were well worth the yearely valewe of twenty poundes and better fortye yeares agoe.

6. To the syxt Interrogatorye this deponent sayth That he hath dyvers tymes heard yt affirmed that there was not any other or further consideracion geven or payd for the Inheritaunce of the landes charged with the sayd pencion then onlye the sayd yearely stypend of *vjli. xiijs. iiijd.* Saving that the sayd Colvylles wyfe being nurse vnto the dukes grace the same landes in regard thereof as this deponent hath heard were charged with soe easy a rent. And more sayth not in this matter.

Another group of witnesses were examined at Cambridge 22 September, 37 Elizabeth (1595) before Humphrey Tindall D.D. and Thomas Wendy esquire, who with Anthony Wingfield and John Sowthell esquires were members of a commission to take evidence. These add to the weight of evidence in favour of the College without really adding much to facts already before us. The following summary gives the names of the witnesses

and any fresh facts stated by them; some account of their careers, where these can be ascertained, is also given.

1. James Hill, of Braintree, Essex, clerk, aged 45 (Admitted Fellow 28 March 1572; Vicar of Braintree from 9 February 1585-6 until his death in 1608; Senior Bursar in 1586).

2. James Taylor, of Westmill, co Herford, D.D., aged 51, states that Thomas Colville paid the rent charge to him as bursar; he left College about the 22nd Elizabeth (Senior Bursar in 1579; Rector of Cottered, Herts 17 November 1576 to 1583, and Rector of Westmill, Herts 9 November 1588 to 1623).

3. Edward Bulckley, of Woodhull, Beds, D.D. aged 55 (Rector of Odell, Beds 6 March 1571-2 and was buried there 5 January 1620-1. His son Peter, baptized at Odell 12 June 1614, died at Concord, Massachusetts 9 March 1658-9).

4. Philip Stringer, of Cambridge, gentleman, aged 50. Was Fellow and Senior Bursar 19 Eliz., and received the rent-charge of Thomas Colville. As auditor of the College he had seen the rent-charge entered in the College books as paid by Thomas Colville from the 2nd to the 23rd Elizabeth. The Bursars, Mr Christopher Webbes and Mr James Hill claimed that arrears were due in their year of office and paid the Scholars (Admitted Fellow 10 April 1558; Senior Bursar in 1577. He was one of the esquire bedells of the University about 1579, and was Solicitor to the University and a Justice of the Peace for Cambridgeshire).

5. Henry Alvey, B.D., of St John's College, aged 40. Was nominated by the Duchess of Suffolk to have a portion of her money. Had heard that one Key (probably Alexander Key, admitted Fellow 11 April 1765) publicly prayed in the Chapel of the College for the Duchess as a benefactor. The payment was first made 1 Mary and continued until 23 Elizabeth, the payment being denied by the widow of Thomas Colville (Alvey was admitted Fellow in 1577; was Senior Bursar in 1591; also President of the College; became Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, but retired, returning to Cambridge where he died in 1616).

6. Arthur Johnson, B.D., of St John's College aged 46. Had heard that two of the four scholars were to be nominated the

Lord Henry, Duke of Suffolk, his schollers, and the other two, the Lord Charles his schollers.

7. John Allinson, B.D., of St John's College, aged 36 (Perhaps afterwards Rector of Treswell, Notts).

8. John Waller of Cambridge, slater, aged 40. Was told by the Colvilles of the Duchess gift, and received the money of Thomas Colville for the College for five or six years.

9. Edward Smythe of Cambridge, cook, aged 40. Was told by Mr Penninge that the lands in Glemham and Parham were charged by the Duchess with a payment to the College.

The following letter from Peregrine, Lord Willoughby, son of the Duchess, to the Lord Keeper has been preserved in College.

I haue beene geuen to vnderstande (my verie good Lorde) thatt there is a matter like to come to your Lordship's hearinge in your Courte of Chauncerie by bill of complainte att the sute of St Johns Colledge in Cambridge, whereof Dr Whittaker is Master, my selfe was a meere straunger to the cause, till of late by information and petition I was made acquainted with a wronge as is verely thought done them, that some waye may seeme to concerne me as beinge therein after a sorte iniured my selfe in my Auncestors, whose good minde and meaninge by theyr losse is alreadie peruerted. The case is thus: my my Ladies grace and Mother the Dutches of Suffolke nigh about the thirde of her Maiesties raigne thatt nowe is, for a memoriall of the two younge Dukes, her graces sonnes, students of thatt house, and dyinge thence, assured to the Societie of thatt Colledge, to the vse of foure poore Schollers, a yearely pension of vi*l*i viijs iiii*d*, to be payd oute of a mannor lyinge at a Towne called Parrham and Glenham in high Suffolke, to gether with the forfeiture of as mutch as the principall for euerie yeare thatt the pension aforesayde shoulde be behinde and vnpaid to the Colledge aforesayed. The lande was geuen vnto one Roberte Coluile her Graces Seruaunte who stode himselfe bounde, and the mannor aforesayde, to the discharge of the said pension to the vse aboue specified, which was accordingly performed by the space of xx years together by the sayd Roberte Coluile butt

since from time to time without cause knowen denied. The matter being a Colledge cause, for the reliefe of poore schollers, and some waye interessinge my selfe, I am the rather in pittie and conscience moved to requeste your Lordship's lawfull fauour in this theyr reasonable sute. And whatt your Lordshipp shall doe herein I shall accounte amongeste the reste of your Lordship's honorable fauours, and so I committ you to God. Stanforde this vijth of Nouember

your Lordship's to my power
most assured

P. WYLLUGHBY.

Addressed: To the righte honorable my verie good Lorde, the L. Keeper of the greate Seale of England geue these.

In the end the Colledge was successful and by a Decree of Sir Thomas Egerton made 3 June 1596, Anthony Penninge was directed to execute a fresh deed charging the lands with the annuity in favour of the Colledge. The deed was executed 8 May 1597 and delivered to Henry Alvey as agent for the Colledge. The following documents shew that the suit had really been maintained by Alvey at his own cost and that he acted generously in the matter.

These may be to certifie, That to Mr Henry Alvey was graunted by the Master and Seniors then beinge The arrearage of the Duchesse of Suffolke, he sewing att his own chardges to recover the yearely annuitie to the Colledge of St Johns in Cambridge. So it is (to my remembraunce) by me

HENRY NELSON,
at that time fellow and
Register of the Colledge.

To the right worshipfull the Master Fellowes and Scholars of St Jhones Colledge in Cambridge.

It please you the above named to take notice hereby that in the time when I was member of your society and an officer therein I found dependinge in arrear of the dutches of Suffolke her exhibition a certaine summe. I had bene one of the sower

who had yearly part thereof whylst the same was duly paid so longe as she lived, the same beinge denyed after her death, and so longe indeed that it seemed desperate, all the enioyers of it anciently, worne owttte and none newly supplied because it was held bootlesse, myself remaining alone interested therein, who had beene assigned, from my first comminge to colledge, by the dutchesse nomination one of her exhibitioners. The Master and Seniors vpon my motion granted vnto me all the grone arrearages vpon condition that I should sue at my proper charges the recovery of the principall, which I did and obtained, after longe sute and charges in the chancery, as your instrument therein may-testify. I tooke witness of your concession to me Mr Henry Nelson's hand, then register, that I lost, but haue procured the very letter from him because none remaine else privy thereto that I know. It may please you to accept of my gift the 46*li* 13*s.* 4*d.* yet vnpaid as I take it, to receve it in the Colledge name as I did the former, by me

HENRY ALVEY.

The document which follows relates to the Non-juring fellows of the College. By the Act 1 Will. and Mary c. 3, passed in 1689, an oath of allegiance to King William and Queen Mary had to be taken by certain persons, among others by fellows of colleges. Those who neglected or refused to take the oath before 1 August 1689 were thereby declared and adjudged to be suspended from their fellowships for six months from that date, and if they did not take the oath within these six months their fellowships were declared to be void.

There were many Non-jurors in St John's and they seem to have had the tacit sympathy of the college. On 25 July 1693 the Court of King's Bench sent a mandamus to Dr Gower, the master, directing him to turn out twenty fellows for refusing to take the oath. On 10 August 1693 Dr Gower was indicted at the Cambridge assizes for suffering these fellows to enjoy their fellowships, although they had not taken the oath. The document which follows, preserved by Dr Lambert, the Senior Bursar, in a volume of his notes

and letters, seems to be an outline of the defence of the Master. The grand jury refused to find a bill against Dr Gower to the wonder of the Court. The matter came before the Court of the King's Bench itself in Trinity Term 1694, and in the end Dr Gower was successful, the Court declining to make the mandamus peremptory on the ground that the fellows who were to be affected by it had not been made parties to the proceedings. It was not until January 1716-7, over twenty-seven years from the date of the Act, that the Non-jurors were finally removed from their fellowships.

The Court of King's Bench sends a mandamus directed to The Master Fellows and Scholars of St John's College suggesting that T.L. (*i.e.* Thomas Leche) and 19 more therein named were Fellows at the time of the Act, but had not taken the Oath according to the Act, whereby their Fellowships became and are void. And that the Master Fellows and Scholars suffered them to enjoy their Fellowships and profits *in nostrum contemptum*, which would be of pernicious example to permit. Therefore it commands the Master etc. immediately upon receipt of the writt to amove them from their Fellowships and profits.

First, as I don't find that any such like Mandamus was ever before granted, so, I conceive that by law such cannot be good if *Magna Charta*, and other statutes grounded thereon, be yet in force. For *Magna Charta* says, That no man shall be disseized of his freehold but by the law of the land and that *nec super eum ibimus, nec super eum millemus*, unless by due course and process of law. And the Statute 25 Edw III, c. 4 particularly saith, That none shall be put out of his Franchise unless he be duly brought to answer or forejudged of the same by course of law. And Statute 28, Edw III, c. 3 says also expressly That no man of what estate and condition he be, shall be put out of land or tenement without being brought to answer by due process of law. Now can anything be more contrary to all these statutes than such a mandate as this which commands the disseisin and expulsion of 20 Fellows at once out of their respective freeholds (for so a Fellowship is accounted in law) and that too upon a bare suggestion, without any legall process of law and without being so much as brought, or having any room or liberty left, to

answer in defence of their freeholds. For this Mandate supplies all, both process and judicature. First it does the part of a jury in determining the fact (*viz*) that they have not taken the oath, and then passeth judgment (*viz*), that their Fellowships are void, and is likewise in nature of a writt of execution too, directing the Master and Fellows to execute by turning out of possession and all this too (for ought that appears) without so much as any notice ever given or to be given them of those suggestions and proceedings before they are turned out, they being no otherwise mentioned, or taken notice of in this Mandamus than as the subject matter of the execution. And this is no less contrary also to the Petition of Right 3 C. 1., than to the other statutes.

Now supposing that in truth they have not taken the oath and thereby their Fellowships void according to the words of the Act, yet, having once been lawfully seized of those Fellowships the law will presume them so still, till the contrary appears, and such seizin shall have the protection of all the aforesaid statutes, for *de non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est lex et quisque presumitur esse bonus, donec probetur in contrariam*. Note the aforesaid 28 Edw III, c. 3 says "shall be put out of land or tenement," without saying this land or tenement. So that this Statute makes no matter of difference whether the seizin be in truth lawfull or not, but leaves that to be determined by due course of law.

Tis true the Master and Fellows have a power within themselves to amove any of their members for causes warranted by the private statutes, these naturally belonging to their observance and execution. But a general Act of State (as this Act is) is to be executed according to the ordinary process of law unless otherwise provided by the same Act, as here 'tis not and therefore the Act not having provided any certain evidence of the Master and Fellows to know which of their members have not taken the oath plainly shews that the Act has not left the judgment and execution thereof to them. And if so be that the parliament has not sufficiently provided for the execution of this Act, being an Act of a new and extraordinary nature (and so penall) in this particular case, it is not to be supplied by such Mandamus's (which would break through so many and such important statutes), but this case must rest till a parliament shall make other provision for the

execution of the Act, or shall impower the King's Bench to grant such a mandamus. I suppose no one will say that a Mandamus can supply or alter any law or statute, or the nature of legal evidence and process in proceeding thereupon, and will not be deny'd if in this case the Master and Fellows should amove the persons mentioned in the mandate and it should appear that some of them have taken the oath (as all of them may have done for all the Master and Fellows can tell) and then should commence their Actions against the Master and Fellows for this amotion, but that this mandate could not justifie, or indemnifie them against such actions; so that besides the peril of conscience (which no doubt such persons will be tender of) in undoing so many at a venture, here is peril of damage too. Now the law indemnifies all who act by its precepts, wherefore its not indemnifying in this case (as it may happen) shews that this Mandamus can be no law precept.

In short I take this Mandamus to be altogether new in its nature and *primae impressionis* without precedent or foundation in the law, and it should seem this method was not very obvious to the advisers that it took up so much time to find it out, wherever it was found at last. For all Mandamus's that appear in our books to have been hitherto granted (in relation to places and offices) have been for only restitution, and in favour and safety of freehold and not any for putting out of freehold (which has hitherto been left to legal process) and they generally respect places of publick concern. But as for Colleges which are but private societies for study, and have visitors over them, the King's Bench ever scrupled to grant any Mandamus to them, as always doubting and hesitating whether they had anything to do with them, and tho' sometimes they have granted them (which has been but of late years) yet it was never done but to restore a Fellow etc., which they supposed wrongfully put out. What the consequences of such a precedent (in case the Mandamus be obey'd) may be, and how far it may affect the publick I know not, I am sure all College Statutes, if not also the University privileges, are highly concern'd in it.

The following document has also been preserved by Dr Lambert. The benefice of Aberdaron with regard to which Serjeant Lutwyche was consulted is a somewhat

peculiar one. There is a Vicar, a sinecure Rector, and an Impropiator. The sinecure Rectory was given to the College by Archbishop Williams. The holder must be a clergyman, he is presented by the College to the Bishop and instituted, but he has no duties to perform in the parish.

At the time when Lutwyche's opinion was taken the College had on 4 December 1728 presented Rowland Simpson, a fellow, and he was instituted 10 April 1729. Apparently he was expected to "read himself in" and that in Welsh. He seems to have got over the difficulty for he held Aberdaron with his other Rectory of Gaywood in Norfolk until his death 17 March 1736.

A case upon the Act of Uniformity, 14 of Car. 2.

It is enacted that every person who shall be presented, or collated, or put into any ecclesiastical benefice or promotion, shall in the Church, Chapel, or place of public worship belonging to his said benefice, or promotion, openly, publickly, solemnly read the Morning and Evening Prayers appointed to be read by and according to the said Book of Common Prayer etc. It is further enacted with respect to Wales that the said Book of Common Prayer shall be translated into the British Tongue, and then it follows:

From and after imprinting and publishing of the said Book so translated, the whole Divine Service shall be used and said by the Ministers and Curates throughout all Wales where the Welch tongue is commonly used in the British or Welch tongue in such manner and form as is prescribed according to the Book hereunto annexed to be used in the English tongue.

Aberdaron is a sinecure rectory with a perpetual Vicar in the gift of St John's College, Cambridge, and the Fellows who have been presented to it have constantly qualified themselves by reading the English service.

Query, Whether the person now presented doth not qualifie himself according to the tenor of this Act by observing the usage of his predecessors, there being one other English Book provided by the parish.

2. Whether he being presented to the sinecure Rectory come under the denomination of Ministers or Curates?

3. If the Bishop should take any advantage of his not reading the Welch service for his qualification, what method he must take to defend himself?

Mr Lutwyche's Opinion, May the 5th, 1729.

Before the Statute of Uniformity I apprehend no person that was promoted to a sinecure was obliged to read the Common Prayer at all in the church wherein he had a sinecure benefice, and the intent of making it obligatory upon all ecclesiastical persons to read the Common Prayer within two months after they are put in possession and declaring their assent thereto under the penalty of losing their benefice, was that none but orthodox persons that conformed to the Liturgy of the Church of England might be admitted. And tho' there is a general provision afterwards for the Common Prayer Book to be translated and provided for the use of the parishes in Wales, where the Welch tongue is commonly used, yet the penalty of deprivation *ipso facto* for not reading the Common Prayer within two months is only annexed to the not reading the Common Prayer in English as established by the Act of Parliament; and though there is a direction that the whole Divine Service shall be read by the ministers and curates in Wales in the Welch tongue, yet there is no direction for reading the assent to it in the Welch tongue nor are the words for that purpose particularly prescribed, directed to be translated. And the English Common Prayer is not excluded by the Act, but on the contrary an express direction that an English one shall be provided to encourage the people to learn it. For these reasons it seems to me that the Act is only directory to the officiating ministers and curates to read the Common Prayer in Welch but not to extend to one that is to qualify himself to a sinecure by reading it once to evidence himself to be a person assenting and conforming to it, especially where the words that he must repeat for assent etc. are still to remain in English according to the Act.

But however as this is a new point not any ways (that I have known) disputed before this time and in itself may be doubtful, I cannot advise the party concerned absolutely to rely upon it as a clear case, but leave him to his own discretion, whether he learn so much of the language as to read the Common Prayer in Welch as well as English, and declare his assent in both

tongues, or to relie on the point of reading it only in English with the doubts attending it. And if the Bishop should prosecute him upon this matter for not reading the service in Welch I think the proper method for him to take will be to move for a prohibition in one of the Courts at Westminster, the construction of Statutes being belonging to the Judges of Common Law, it being a thing of great consequence to the College who will lose the design of the gift of patronage of this Rectory which was with intent (no doubt) of providing for the Fellows, and which will be of little use to them if it be necessary that they should understand Welch to qualify them for this Sinecure.

THO. LUTWICHE.

(To be Continued.)

R. F. S.



THE VOICELESS.

WE count the broken lyres that rest
Where the sweet wailing singers slumber—
But o'er their silent sisters' breast
The wild flowers who will stoop to number?
A few can touch the magic string,
And noisy Fame is proud to win them—
Alas for those that never sing,
And die with all their music in them!

Nay, grieve not for the dead alone
Whose song has told their heart's sad story—
Weep for the voiceless, who have known
The cross without the crown of glory!
Not where Leucadian breezes sweep
O'er Sappho's memory-haunted billow,
But where the glistening night-dews weep
On nameless sorrow's churchyard pillow!

O hearts that break and give no sign
Save whitening lip and fading tresses,
Till death pours out his cordial wine
Slow-dropp'd from Misery's crushing presses—
If singing breath or echoing chord
To every hidden pang were given,
What endless melodies were pour'd,
As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven!

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.



DIE STIMMLOSEN.

Wohl merken wir zerbrochne Leiern da,
Wo schlummernd milde Klagesänger liegen ;
Wer aber zählt die wilden Blüten nah
Am Grabe ihrer Schwestern—welche schwiegen ?
Schlägt Eine sanft die Zaubersaiten an,
Die wird der laute Ruhm mit Stolz sich werben ;
Weh ihr, die keine Lieder dichten kann,
Und unentbunden des Gesangs muss sterben !

Beweine nicht allein die Toten, die
Zum Trauersang ihr Herzensweh verdichtet ;
Auch stumme Seelen, denn es haben sie
Das Kreuz getragen, auf den Kranz verzichtet !
Nicht wo Leukadiens Winde immerfort
Bei Sapphos Wogenrabe wehn und wimmern—
Geh' lieber wo das Leid ruht namlos, dort
Im Friedhof, wenn des Nachttaus Tränen schimmern !

Ihr wunden Herzen ! deren Angst allein
Verrät der Locken Grau, der Lippen Blässe,
Bis endlich schenkt der linde Tod euch ein
Den Labewein aus Jammers Kelterpresse—
Ach ! würden jeder innern Pein verliehn
Als Gabe Saitenklang und Sängertöne,
Unendlich wär' die Flut der Melodien,
So trüb wie Erde, süß wie Himmelsschöne !

DONALD MACALISTER.



THE TRUANTS.

(Continued from p. 201).

III.

WE must now return to trace the adventures of Marcus and Quintus, whom we left gazing in terror and astonishment at the rough weather-beaten faces and ragged deer-skin tunics of the Otadenes by whom they found themselves surrounded. Terror and astonishment were certainly the first emotions with which the sight inspired them; but, on Marcus' part at any rate, the signs of fear were only momentary: the proud instincts of his race nerved him to assume a boldness of demeanour not unworthy of the Roman name; and even the younger and less sturdy brother caught a touch of his spirit. Marcus took Quintus by the hand, and marched boldly towards the nearest of his foes.

"Let us pass," he cried imperiously. "We are the Prefect's sons; and if you meddle with us, the Prefect will come and kill you all."

Unfortunately the Otadenes knew no Latin, and the only Otadene words comprised in Marcus' vocabulary were terms of abuse which he had heard applied to the meanest class of slaves. The Otadenes grinned with amusement and perplexity at the boy's Latin oration; but when they heard themselves denounced in their own native tongue as unwashed thieves and dwellers upon dunghills, they began to scowl and mutter ominously. Marcus was utterly confounded when he

found his commands received with scornful disobedience ; for till that moment he had never expressed a wish without seeing a slave or a trooper fly to perform his bidding. However, with a resolute effort he maintained his defiant bearing ; for he remembered that Quintus was with him, and therefore honour required that he should play the man.

Play the man he did, but to little purpose : for some few minutes he stood there in an attitude at once expressive of defiance towards his foes and an intention to protect his brother from every danger, while the leading Otadenes argued the matter out amongst themselves with streams of harsh and unintelligible language. Marcus even began furtively to flatter himself that his bold demeanour had made the right impression ; but presently the conference came to a close, and Marcus' hopes ended with it. The boys were suddenly seized, and notwithstanding the most desperate attempts at resistance, their hands were bound behind their backs with rough thongs of leather, and their captors prepared for a hasty retreat to some wilder fastness of the north. Marcus had some thoughts of prolonging the struggle by passive resistance ; but the helplessness of his condition frightened him, and he had sense enough to see the folly of such an attempt : also he remembered his father's Asturians, and reflected that while there was life there was hope of rescue.

As soon as the last knots were tied, the Otadenes started northwards at a steady trot, and the boys were forced to keep pace with their captors, who spurred them on with a warning spear-prick, whenever they showed the least sign of flagging. Young and active as Marcus and Quintus were, their legs were no match for the tough limbs of those roamers of the northern moors, and the journey was a terrible ordeal. Hunger was beginning to tell upon their strength, and the confinement of their arms made running a nervous business : a single stumble, and they would be thrown

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down upon their faces, without a hand to break the fall. However, their pride was roused and they obstinately refused to be beaten; they felt that they were Romans, and it would never do to confess that barbarians could surpass their masters even at running. Presently their dogged endurance and evident distress seemed to make some impression upon their guards: the run was slackened to a swinging walk, which carried them northwards through the bush at a still rapid pace, till suddenly the leader of the line bent sharply to the right, and a few moments later the boys found themselves once more on the bank of the river.

But there was no respite for them yet. They were driven like cattle through the ford, and the swift current swirled about their legs with a sensation far less pleasant than when they had plunged into it merely for mischief; the stones of the river bed seemed sharper and more slippery, and the prospect of a wetting had lost every trace of its former charm. From the further shore the march was continued at the same steady pace through the thick scrub which covered the flat land beside the river, and then up a long rough slope of open moor, where the coarse grass grew in thick tussocks, ready to trip the unwary walker; and here and there was a swampy hollow, where the rushes showed dark against the yellowish green of the drier land. Even the slower rate of progress was making the boys gasp for breath by this time, and Quintus was all but sobbing with distress; but a sight of their destination encouraged them to hold out to the end, and the end was reached at last.

High above the river the long slope of the valley culminated in a bleak rounded summit, which was crowned by the hill fortress where their captors dwelt. In due time the party crossed the deep ditch by which the place was encircled, and passed through the high rampart of earth by a narrow twisted entrance. The space enclosed by the rampart was a flat circle, some-

what more than fifty yards in diameter, the larger part of it being covered by irregular lines of rudely made huts—crazy hovels framed of willow branches and covered with earth and stones; but there was a plot of open ground in the centre, beside which stood a hovel somewhat larger and less rudely constructed than the rest. This was the palace of the chieftain, who exercised an hereditary jurisdiction over the little clan.

It was into this open space that Marcus and Quintus were conducted, and the scene which immediately followed their arrival tried their courage even more severely than the hurried journey had tried their strength. The news of their capture spread like fire from hut to hut, and in a few moments they found themselves surrounded, stared at, jostled, fingered, and derided by an excited crowd of fierce and squalid barbarians—grim-eyed men, who gazed with scornful amusement upon Marcus and Quintus, and with half envious congratulation upon their fortunate comrades, the heroes of this unwonted exploit; wild dishevelled women, who chattered volubly to their neighbours, and eagerly examined the tunics in which the captives were dressed; and dirty, half-naked children, who squeezed their way between the legs of the elder spectators, and jeered at the boys in tones of unmistakeable scorn: Marcus and Quintus were reasonably dirty for Cilurnum, but in an Otadene village they appeared prodigies of cleanliness, and were fit subjects for mockery accordingly.

So for a little while the tumult and clamour continued—eager questions as to how the thing happened drawing boastful replies from those who shared the honour of the achievement, and loud exclamations of wonder mingling with wild snatches of some old triumphal war-song. But presently a more ominous sound began to shrill above the confusion, as one by one the mothers and wives, who had lost their sons or husbands by the Roman swords, began to shriek for

cruelty and revenge. Ignorant as he was of the Otadene tongue, Marcus could not mistake the menace of the sound, and every moment the cries grew fiercer and more terrible: he drew himself up and did his best to appear unmoved; Quintus pressed closer against his brother's side and turned very pale, but somehow Marcus' presence gave him encouragement, and if he shrank under the touch of his examiners, it was rather from abhorrence than from fear.

However, before the cry provoked any attempt at actual violence, the crowd broke out into a wild cheer of welcome, as a tall muscular woman came out of the chieftain's hut: the steadier men beat back the throng of sight-seers, till Marcus and Quintus were left standing side by side in the centre of a little open circle, where they were duly inspected by the woman and by three aged men who followed her. A moment later a boy of about Marcus' own height and age issued from the same hut, and the throng of those who pressed round the ring gave him a still noisier greeting.

The young chieftain (for such the boy was) seemed something less of a savage than his subjects: his face and limbs were passably clean, his long yellow hair was not hopelessly dishevelled, and he wore a tunic of rudely woven woollen cloth, instead of the rough deerskin jerkin, which was the common apparel of the men and boys of the clan; an ornament of clumsily chased bronze was clasped on his bare right arm above the elbow, and round his neck hung a string of white wolf's teeth. But it was his face rather than his dress that attracted the notice of the two captives. A happy smile had lighted it, as the noisy greeting of the crowd rang in the boy's ears, and now the smile expanded into a grin of wonder and amusement, as the young chief realized the delightful experience of having something new to look at. He clapped his hands, and danced round Marcus and Quintus, who grew red with anger, and were forced to seek secret consolation in

imagining what awful punishments they would inflict, if they only had this impudent young savage in the market place of Cilurnum. Presently, however, the boy quitted the objects of his amazement, and danced up to the woman, whom we have already mentioned.

"Mother," he cried, "are these really Roman boys? I can hardly believe it. Why, they look just like ordinary people: they have no horns or tails, and I don't believe their teeth are a bit longer than mine."

There was a note of disappointment in his voice, which seemed to prove that he had heard and implicitly believed many an old wife's fable about the monstrous appearance of his country's enemies; but for the present his mother was engaged in earnest conference with the three aged men, who were her usual advisers in all things that concerned the management of her son's petty realm.

"Do not trouble me now, Arvac," she said: "you profess to know some Latin; go and question them yourself."

Accordingly Arvac made another inspection of the captives, and then proceeded to cross-examine them.

"What have you done with your tails?" he asked in fairly correct Latin. "Isn't it true that all Romans have tails?"

"If you can understand Latin," said Marcus angrily, ignoring Arvac's insulting question, "you had better tell these people to let us go at once, or your village will be burnt and every one of you killed."

"Open your mouth," said Arvac, disdainful of the threat and disregarding the advice; "I want to see if your teeth are really as long and red and sharp as my nurse used to tell me."

"You shall see Roman spears very soon," retorted Marcus, "and find them longer and sharper than you like: yes, and they'll be very red, if you don't let us go."

"I shall certainly not let you go," answered Arvac. "Perhaps you have no tails yet because you are only boys; so I shall keep you to see if they grow."

"You keep us?" said Marcus scornfully. "What have you to do with it? You are only a boy yourself. Go and tell these people what I have told you, or I'll give you a thrashing—when I get my hands loose."

"I may be only a boy," Arvac answered proudly, "but I am the chieftain of the clan, and I have a hundred warriors at my call."

"My father is a chieftain too," responded Marcus: "he has five hundred soldiers under him, and the worst of them is better than the best ten of yours."

"Now that must be a lie," Arvac answered, "or he would never live behind a wall; he would come out and have fights. I don't believe he has five hundred soldiers; or if he has, they are all afraid of my hundred. Have all the five hundred of them tails?"

"Perhaps you will have a chance of seeing, sooner than you expect," said Marcus; "and when they come, I shall get my hands free, and then I shall break your head."

Arvac stared at the boys with an expression of perplexity. They were both very pale now, and even Marcus found it hard to back his defiant words by suitably bold behaviour. Meanwhile the clamour of the crowd was becoming less confused but far more terrifying: almost every voice was yelling the same words now, and even Marcus could divine that the words were ominous.

"Let your five hundred cowards come," said Arvac, "and bring their tails with them: what good can they do to you? Do you not hear the people? Why are you not frightened?"

"I hear them making a very disagreeable noise," said Marcus with forced calmness, "but I don't know what it means."

"It means 'kill them, kill them, kill them,'" Arvac replied. "They are getting angry, and I do not think that even mother can hold them back: perhaps she won't try. Are you not frightened now?"

"Well," Marcus answered, steadying his nerves to face the danger, "if it must come to that, I suppose it must; but you shan't make us whine about it."

"I can't understand what you Romans are made of," said Arvac: "you haven't any tails, and you won't be frightened of being killed."

But the angry clamour of the crowd was growing still more fierce and peremptory. Arvac's mother turned and commanded her bloodthirsty clansmen to be quiet, but even her authority had little effect: the old men endeavoured to soothe their passions by appeal and argument, and restrain their reckless neighbours from a deed which, as their wiser heads knew only too well, would be fatal to the whole clan; but it was useless to play upon the fears of the angry savages by prophecies of death, or upon their cupidity by suggestions of ransom: the crowd yelled them down. Arvac was not slow to apprehend what was likely to happen: he looked at Marcus and Quintus again, and his face softened.

"This is going to be a difficult business," he whispered: "edge a little towards my house yonder; if the people break out of hand, jump for your lives, and get inside if you can."

"Thank you," said Marcus quietly: "I will remember this when our Asturians come, and I won't give you that thrashing I promised."

Scarcely had he spoken, when two or three of the younger barbarians broke the circle and rushed towards the prisoners. Arvac cried out sharply, and bade the boys run to the hut—an order they were not slow to obey; for the crowd had only been waiting for a lead, and now the whole mass charged upon them with a roar. Quintus sprang for the narrow opening at the first sound of Arvac's warning, and Marcus only paused to let his brother have the first chance: a moment later the two boys were sprawling on the earth floor of Arvac's humble palace, while the young chieftain himself leapt back and stood in the doorway.

"Back!" he shouted angrily, "back, you dogs, you beasts! Touch the Chieftain if you dare."

The effect of his words was magical. The clamour of scores of truculent voices sank into sudden silence, and the surging crowd instantly became still. Arvac was their chief, their darling, their idol; and even in their maddest moments they would sooner have cut their own throats than have lifted a finger against him.

"Dogs and beasts you are," the boy continued; "dogs and beasts, not men. Men would find men to fight with: only dogs and beasts would want to slaughter unarmed boys."

"Do not be angry with us, Arvac," the answer came back, in tones that were half a growl of complaint and half a prayer for favour. "Give us our revenge, Arvac. Our sons and brothers have died by the Roman spears; and blood calls for blood. Give us our revenge."

"Go and find the men who killed them," Arvac answered contemptuously. "These boys have killed nobody, and I say that they shall not die."

"But they are Romans," clamoured the crowd; "they are Romans, and we want their blood."

"I don't believe it," said Arvac, suddenly smitten with a happy thought: "you have always told me that Romans have tails, and these boys have none. Therefore they are not Romans, and therefore they shall not be killed."

IV.

Meanwhile Marcus and Quintus had not been idle. They had fallen on the floor of the hut, and there for a few moments they lay gasping. The place was all but dark and the air fetid, and now that they were alone a kind of reaction set in and almost unnerved them. Quintus lay where he fell, and began to cry quietly; but Marcus soon recovered his courage and tried to get up: his struggles brought his face into contact with his brother's hands, and the touch seemed to quicken his wits.

“Keep quite still, Quintus,” he whispered. “I am going to undo your thongs, and then you can undo mine. Then we will see if we can find some arms, so that if the worst come we need not die like pigs.”

He found the knot by the touch of his tongue, and quickly set to work to undo it with his teeth. Luckily it had been somewhat carelessly tied; a few resolute tugs loosened it, and then the matter was fairly simple. As soon as his own hands were free, Quintus released his brother; and then for a little while the boys sat crouching together on the floor, nervously listening to the words by which Arvac was endeavouring to maintain his ascendancy over the crowd that was still clamouring for their lives.

Presently Marcus rose, as though he intended to search the hut for weapons; but after taking a single step he stopped and listened again. A shrill scream of warning and terror was ringing clear above the deeper outcries of the crowd: for a moment the clamour was hushed into absolute silence, and then the fierce roar of a different passion burst into sound. It was a cry of battle and defiance, and presently the sharp metallic rattle of arms mingled with the noise. Marcus scarcely knew more than three words of the Otadene tongue, but he instantly guessed the meaning of the change.

“It is all right, Quintus,” he said, sitting down beside his brother with a sigh of relief; “that means that the troops are coming.”

Before Quintus had time to answer, Arvac entered hurriedly: a little more light found its way into the hut through the narrow doorway, which till that moment had been filled by the young chieftain's form; but Arvac was too violently excited to notice the altered condition of his captives' hands.

“I think you are safe enough now,” he said. “These wonderful soldiers of yours are coming to attack us; and when we have killed them I dare say the people will be satisfied. Stay here, and keep quiet: I must go

and help to kill Romans; I will cut off their tails, and hang them up over the door."

He passed on towards the further wall of the hut, where his arms were hanging; but Marcus had a much more correct idea of what was about to happen, and gratitude forbade him to let his preserver go out to almost certain death. He whispered hasty instructions to Quintus, and the next moment the two boys suddenly leapt up and threw themselves upon Arvac. The unexpected attack brought the young chieftain to the ground in an instant, and there for some time he lay, struggling, kicking, biting, and howling for a rescue, while Marcus and Quintus piled themselves on the top of him, quite enraptured by such a glorious encounter. Louder and louder grew Arvac's screams; but already the noise of battle was ringing on the ramparts of the fort, echoed by the fierce voices of the women and elder men, who yelled encouragement to their countrymen and defiance to their foes from the sheltered centre of the village. The din would have drowned a stronger voice than Arvac's, and before long the superior force of his assailants proved too much for his fighting powers: all his life he had been the pet and idol of the little clan, raised by his birth above the rude delights of battle with his fellow boys, while to Marcus and Quintus the encounter was merely an improved repetition of many an undignified struggle in the market-place of Cilurnum. Presently Arvac's screams gave place to gasps of oppression, and then to sobs of shame, as he found himself unable to continue his resistance.

"Let me get up," he moaned—for the united weights of Marcus and Quintus were slowly squeezing the breath out of his body. "Let me get up: I can't breathe with your knees digging into my chest. Oh, you are killing me."

"Get up then," said Marcus, rising and helping his victim from the ground: "only you musn't try to escape. You see, you are the prisoner now."

“What is the good of escaping?” said Arvac. “All the Romans must be killed by this time; and people will say that I was afraid of them and hid myself.”

The poor lad was utterly exhausted and thoroughly upset: he began to cry bitterly, and flung himself down on the floor in a posture of such pathetic shame and disappointment that Marcus called himself an ungrateful beast, and Quintus could hardly help crying for sympathy. The two boys knelt down beside their prisoner, and tried their utmost to soothe his injured feelings; but for some time Arvac refused all comfort.

“I saved your lives,” he sobbed, “and this is how you repay me. I saved you from torture and death, and you reward me with shame and violence. But I will never stir a finger for you again: no, the people may cut you up into fifty pieces; I shall only look on and laugh.”

“You did save our lives,” Marcus answered, with a note of unwonted tenderness in his voice,—it was perhaps the first sympathetic speech he had ever had occasion to utter;—“and we are not so ungrateful as you think. If we had let you go out, you would certainly have been killed; and that would have been as bad as if we had been killed ourselves.”

“But I shouldn’t have been killed,” moaned the inconsolable boy. “I should have killed at least six Romans,—yes, and I should have found out whether they really have tails.”

“Come, forgive us, Arvac,” Marcus answered, “and don’t cry any more. You don’t know what our Asturians are, when they are angry, and they are sure to be terribly angry if they think that we are in danger: you see, we are the Prefect’s sons, and for some reason or other the Asturians seem to think a good deal of us, and—Ah! listen to that.”

In the excitement of the struggle the three boys had paid little attention to the noises that were sweeping through the village, and the tumult of battle had passed

unheeded. Now the sound that reached their ears was less strident but not less thrilling; it was no longer the fierce clamour of wrath and defiance, but the wild pathetic moaning of passionate sorrow and despair.

V.

Marcus' expectations had been fulfilled to the last detail. Aelius and his men had followed the trail, till it brought them within sight of the hill-fortress in which the boys were imprisoned: they had left their horses under guard on the lower slopes of the valley, and advanced on foot with swift and steady precision towards the rampart of the village. Aelius was nervous about his sons' lives, or he would have delivered his attack at once; and if he had done so he might have captured the place without striking a blow: for so deeply were the Otadenes absorbed in their bloodthirsty demands for vengeance that they forgot all possibility of danger and neglected all precaution against surprise. However, the Prefect considered that the safest plan was to treat for the surrender of the prisoners, and accordingly he ordered his trumpeter to sound for a parley. But any form of negotiation proved to be utterly impossible; the Otadenes quickly crowded to the crest of the rampart, and yelled defiance at Aelius and his Asturians with such persistent vigour and fury that the attempt to bring about a conference was abandoned. The troopers formed in a double line on the weakest side of the fort, and a moment later the trumpet sounded the charge.

The battle was merely a matter of two or three moments, when once the assailants had passed the ditch. Aelius himself was the first to mount the rampart, but few of his two hundred men were many seconds behind their leader. The Asturians were strong, well armed, well disciplined, and infuriated by the danger into which their two idols had fallen; and the Otadenes fell or fled almost before they could strike a blow, so

tremendous was the impact of that swift and vehement assault. A number of their fighting men were so lucky as to be able to make their escape across the moors to the north, but the larger half of them fell dead or wounded in a few moments, and the whole affair was so sudden, so bewildering, and so swiftly finished, that scarcely one of the women and elder men had sufficient presence of mind to follow the fugitives.

Aelius ordered his trumpeter to sound again. The Asturians opened out and drew a ring of steel right round the village; and then the Prefect, followed by a small escort, came down into the open space beside Arvac's hut. Arvac's mother and her counsellors met him, and implored mercy for those that were left alive; but the Prefect's only answer was a grim demand for his sons.

"Alas!" the woman cried in barbarous Latin, "they were here only a few moments ago: the people were angry with them, but we saved their lives. I cannot tell where they have gone; but they are alive, I know they are alive."

"They had better be alive," said Aelius, with grim determination, "or very soon there will be no one alive here except myself and my men."

The Prefect's menacing answer was spoken in the Otadene language, and its unmistakable earnestness drew a long wail of despair and agony from the throng of women, who pressed behind the chieftain's mother to hear their doom. It was this sound which Marcus had heard, and its significance made him leap quickly to his feet.

"I expect they are looking for us," he exclaimed. "Come along, Quintus."

The two boys rushed out of the hut, and Arvac followed them somewhat nervously. At the first sight of the familiar figures the Asturians broke out into wild cheers of almost delirious joy, and the wailing of the Otadene women sank to a sigh of relief: surely, they

thought, this stern terrible Roman would find room in his heart for mercy now. Arvac crept timidly to his mother's side, and gazed with awe and astonishment at the stalwart troopers, who were so far different from the tailed cowards of his imagination; but Marcus and Quintus marched triumphantly up to their father, and gave him a military salute.

"Well indeed," said the Prefect sternly,—for he could afford to disguise his delight,—“I hope you two young rascals are properly ashamed of yourselves and your doings. You have half killed your mother with fright, you have driven the whole of the regiment out of its wits with anxiety, besides giving it an infinite deal of trouble, and you have robbed me of more than half my dinner. A very good day's work, upon my word.”

Marcus, who had been confidently expecting something more than the ovation of a hero, was unpleasantly surprised by the unsympathetic tone of his father's greeting. However, he soon observed that every man of the escort was grinning with amusement, and there was a mischievous sparkle in the Prefect's eyes, which seemed to prove that his harshness was only counterfeit. Marcus accordingly replied in the same spirit.

“Oh, if you aren't glad to see us,” he coolly remarked, “you may as well go home again: we shall stop here and set up as Otadenes; we are quite good friends with the chief already. Come, father,” he continued, as Aelius broke out into a hearty laugh, “we are ready to be whipped, if you think it will do us any good; but you really mustn't whip us here: it would have such a bad effect on these barbarians.”

Aelius' laughter grew louder than ever at this sally, and the anxious Otadenes won fresh confidence from his merriment. All his pretended sternness had vanished by this time: he kissed each of his sons in turn, and then questioned Marcus as to the manner in which they had been treated. The whole story was on the tip of the boy's tongue; but something

made him look round, and his eyes caught the pleading gaze of Arvac's mother. He stepped towards her, took her son by the hand, and marched him up to Aelius.

"There were some of them who wanted to have us killed," he said, "but I think they have all been killed themselves: at any rate I cannot see any of them now. Still, we certainly should have been killed, if it hadn't been for Arvac here: he is the chieftain of the village, and he called them all sorts of names, and got us safely into his house; and he didn't fight against you, because—because we wouldn't let him, and we are very much obliged to him, and so ought you to be."

Arvac was facing the Prefect with a pale, nervous face, and trying his utmost to maintain an attitude of proud defiance: his mother had crept nearer, while Marcus was speaking; and now she threw herself upon her knees by the boy's side, seized his hand, and kissed it passionately. Aelius smiled, and laid his hand gently upon Arvac's shoulder.

"You are a good lad," he said, "and you have saved your people from destruction. Had any harm befallen my sons, I should certainly have left not one of you alive; but you saved them, and for your sake your people shall remain free."

A shrill cry of joy sprang up from the throng of anxious listeners. Arvac's mother transferred her kisses from Marcus' hand to his father's; but Aelius had not yet finished.

"There is one condition," he continued, "upon which I consent to spare the people from death or slavery. I must have a hostage for their good behaviour in the future."

The Prefect paused, and looked meaningly at the young chief. Arvac caught the eyes of Marcus and Quintus, and a new light came into his own.

"I will be the hostage," he said with quiet resolution. "Do not cry, mother," he added tenderly, as the woman rose and threw her arms about his neck, as though she

would have held him back from the fate that he had offered to undergo. "All these years people have been serving me, and loving me, and giving me all that I could wish for: now it is time that I should do something for them. Indeed I do not want to leave you, mother dear, but indeed I must. Surely they will let you come to see me often, very often, mother: do not hold me back; you have done so much for our people: let me do something too."

His mother continued to cling to him, crying bitterly, till Aelius was touched by her passion and despair.

"Let him come," he said gently: "do not be afraid that any harm or hardship will befall him. I will treat him as though he were my own son; and in a year or two he shall come back."

The woman lifted her face from Arvac's shoulder, and looked straight into the Prefect's eyes.

"I dare trust you," she said, after a moment's silence; "and I think it will be for his good. With all our longings, with all our love of freedom, we only break ourselves against your iron power; and he will be happier, if he learn to live at peace with you. I will stay here, and rule the remnant of his people, until he returns. Oh my son, my son, my son!"

Once more she gave way to a terrible fit of weeping, and then after a lingering, inarticulate farewell she tore herself away. As soon as she was gone, Aelius gave orders for the homeward march, and Marcus got his ovation at last; for the joyful Asturians immediately seized upon their two idols, and carried them shoulder high down the hill. Nor was Arvac forgotten: the men had heard Marcus' account of his services, and Marcus' worshippers were grateful. With astonishment, not unmixed with terror, Arvac felt himself suddenly lifted up in the same fashion, and on the shoulders of a stalwart Asturian trooper he passed away from his old home, crying bitterly as the long wail of pathetic

farewell sounded like the souging of a winter wind from the village behind him. But presently Marcus and Quintus ordered their two-legged chargers to range themselves on either side of their new comrade, and the old sorrow was dimmed by the brightness of the new life that lay before him.

"Don't look so glum, Arvac," said Marcus. "If you don't behave properly, and laugh as a brother ought to laugh, we shall be obliged to sit upon you again."

"Brother?" said Arvac slowly, as the full significance of the word began to dawn upon him.

"Yes, brother!" cried Marcus and Quintus with one voice.

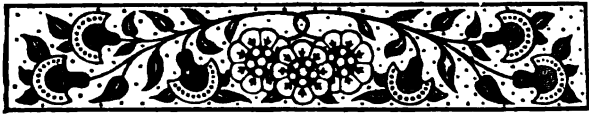
Arvac gazed at each of the pair in turn, and their eyes told him that they spoke the truth. Meanwhile the Asturians had heard the remark, and they cheered again.

R. H. F.

RITUAL AND RELIGION.

GOD dwelleth not in temples made with hands,
Only the image man hath grav'n of God.
Earth's holiest son, who Syrian deserts trod,
Closed all religion in these two commands,
"Love God," and "Love thy neighbour"; but the sands
Of superstition choked that crystal stream
Of spiritual truth: the seer's dream
Is misinterpreted: none understands.
The times are not yet ripe: yet thro' the mist
Of myth and legend we can still discern
The master mind: the words of power burn—
Despite the fable-fill'd evangelist—
Proclaiming that God's kingdom is within,
And ceremony cannot cleanse from sin.

C.E.B.



CACOETHES CURANDI.

A Curate (Balliol), neither a *Littérateur* nor yet a Philistine entirely, desires Writing or Journalistic work in conjunction with his present duties.

Athenaeum. 20 Dec. 1902.

BLIND circumstances over which
I had not very much control
Pitch'd me into the Clerical ditch,
When I came down from Balliol:
But this poor mode of growing rich
Can never satisfy my soul.

I am not all a *Littérateur*,
Nor wholly yet a Philistine:
Such false extremes *je tout abjure*:
The Via Media's more my line:
But while my *forte* is souls to cure
In print I also hope to shine.

The Church affords to men of brain,
Stung by the waspish goad of thought,
A stage of action too inane,
Before an audience too untaught.
I beat my luminous wings in vain:
They do not dazzle as they ought.

And while with pious lips I pray,
And lead the hymn where mothers meet;
Or read the lessons for the day
In Oxford accents wild and sweet;
I see in vision far away
The reading public at my feet.

C. E. B.



THE FUNERAL OF Sinerani.

KURIOLV was a chief of the Todas, and when his youngest daughter died he decided that her funeral ceremonies should be held at Kûrkalmut, the burning ground belonging to his clan.

Every Toda has two funerals. Soon after death the body is burned with many ceremonies, and this is known as the "green funeral." Weeks or months later certain relics from the first occasion—some hair and a piece of the skull—are burned and the ashes buried, and this is called the "dry funeral."

When a young child dies, both green and dry funerals may be held on one day, and as Sinerani had only lived two years it was arranged that both her funeral ceremonies should be performed on the following Thursday, the proper day for the last rites of one of Kûriolv's people.

On the appointed day the body of Sinerani, wrapped in new clothes, was laid upon a wooden bier and borne to the funeral place. Men carried the bier along the narrow tracks over the hill-side from the village where the child had died. The mourners from the village of the child went with the body, and other mourners came from all parts of the hills to take their part in the funeral of Kûriolv's daughter.

When the bearers came to the funeral place each of those present bowed down by the side of the bier so that his forehead touched the covering of the body, and the first duty of those who came later was to perform this

salutation to the dead. The body was placed within a hut which had been made by the relatives of the dead child. This hut, usually built within a stone circle found at every funeral place, had here been placed without the circle, for, as later events were to show, the funeral of Sincrâni was not being held where Toda custom ordained it should take place.

Within the neighbouring wood a space was cleared, and here a funeral pyre was made of the woods especially appointed to be used. Meanwhile a small group had left the rest and had gone in search of certain kinds of wood and grass, which were to be used in one of the funeral rites. A little boy, Keimba, was to go through a marriage ceremony with the dead child and was to place in her hand a little imitation bow and arrow. The boy was taken by his father and another man in search of the proper kind of wood out of which the bow was to be fashioned by stripping off the bark and using it as a string. A piece of grass had also to be found to serve as the arrow. The boy and his companions had to go far to find the proper plants and there was a long delay, during which the mourners sat about in solemn and reverent groups awaiting the return of the boy-bridegroom.

At least an hour must have passed before the two men reappeared over the brow of a neighbouring hill, the father carrying in his arms the boy who held fast in his hands the toy bow and arrow. Their appearance was the signal that the funeral ceremonies were to begin and all went towards a spot from which could be seen the most exciting incident of a Toda funeral. Over the top of rising ground, nearly half-a-mile away, came four driven buffaloes rushing wildly here and there in their efforts to return to their accustomed pastures. Barely had their horns appeared when four of the most stalwart and agile Todas dropped their cloaks and raced to meet the buffaloes. It is held to be a great honour to catch the appointed buffalo by the horns and

to hang on its neck so that its movements are controlled. Sometimes the men are badly gored in carrying out this part of the funeral rites, but to-day the animal was safely caught.

The captured buffalo had now to be led to the spot appointed for its slaughter close to the funeral hut. The buffalo is driven by a crowd of Todas, who urge the animal on by beating it with sticks while its course is directed by two men hanging on its horns and round its neck.

On this occasion it was destined that events should not run smoothly. Again and again the buffalo refused to move, lay down and had to be dragged by sheer force some few feet. The way led over swampy ground and here the people failed to drag the animal a foot further. They hurriedly took counsel, and then two men stepped out from the crowd and danced fantastically up and down in front of the prostrate animal.

One of these men, Mongúdrvan, danced slowly to and fro looking but little different from his wont. The other was changed beyond recognition, so much had the state of frenzy into which he had fallen altered his appearance. His hair stood out and yet flopped about with every movement as he danced before the buffalo; his eyes glittered and his face was more like that of a wild and infuriated savage than of the calm and self-possessed Toda. As he danced he waved a red cloth before the buffalo, and uttered every now and then loud semi-chanted sentences. The words were of a strange tongue, said to be Malayálam, sufficiently allied, however, to Toda speech to allow the hearers to understand its meaning.

These men were *teuol* or diviners, and they were divining why the buffalo would not move. Mongúdrvan was silent and the oracle was speaking by the mouth of Midjkúdr, the most inspired of living *teuol*. In his wild and broken utterance Midjkúdr was telling why the buffalo was stubborn. First, it was the wrong

buffalo. Kûriolv had been very fond of his little daughter and he was killing at her funeral a buffalo which should have been reserved for the funeral of a man. Next, it was the wrong place. Very soon the dead child was to be married to the boy Keinba, and by this would become a member of his clan. The funeral ceremonies should have been performed at the burning ground of the clan to which the boy belonged. In his love for his dead child Kûriolv had twice sinned against the traditions of his race, and the buffalo had shown the anger of the gods.

It was next the part of the *teuol* to divine how these faults could be repaired and in the strange tongue came the words that Kûriolv should offer up a sacred buffalo to the gods. Kûriolv vowed the offering and, as sign that he had done so, knelt down before Perner, the grandfather of the boy, Keinba, and Perner raised each foot and touched the forehead of the kneeling man.

The gods were now appeased. The buffalo had had a long rest during the divining ceremony and had recovered from its maddened fright. It rose and went quietly forward to the appointed place, irresistibly convincing every Toda of the reality of the divine power.

After a bell had been hung round the neck of the buffalo and butter rubbed on its horns and back, the animal was killed by striking it on the head with the back of an axe, and as the buffalo breathed out its last breath, the body of the dead child was placed in front of the dying animal.

Before the buffalo was killed the relatives and friends of the dead girl had collected round the corpse and cried together, and now this was repeated. Each person pressed his forehead against the forehead of another, and the pair mingled tears and cries. After crying together for a while, each pair would separate and seek others with whom to mourn and, in so doing, one would raise the feet of the other so that they touched his head.

It was the duty of all to greet certain of the older men in this way, and the movements of the crowd were especially active round the spots on which these men were sitting. At times the wailing would become louder, and the crowd of people round the body seemed to become a mass of writhing and contorted figures. Some were lamenting forehead to forehead, others saluting foot to head, while others were struggling through the confused mass to seek new partners for one or other of these tributes to the dead.

After a time the lamentation ceased and then followed the ceremony performed by the little boy, Keinba. The boy knelt down before Kúriolv, the father of the dead child, and before Piliag, the brother of Kúriolv, and each man raised his feet and touched the forehead of the boy, by this accepting him as the husband of the dead child. Then Keinba took the little bow and arrow; the cloak, in which the dead child was wrapped, was unfolded and the little clenched right hand was opened and the boy placed the toy-like bow and arrow in the hand. The fingers of the dead hand were then closed over the bow so that it grasped it as it would have done in life. Then they took the bow from the hand and placed it on the breast of the dead child and covered again with the cloak.

Teitnir, a brother of Kúriolv, then came up and adjusted the garment of the boy so that it covered his head, a sign that the child was performing the funeral ceremonies of his wife, and from this time to the end of the funeral the part of chief mourner was taken by the little three year old child.

Teitnir and Keinba then put their foreheads together and wept together for a while. Then Sintherap, the mother of Sineráni, gave grain and jaggery and limes to her little son-in-law, and he put them in the pocket of the cloak of the dead child, and the boy then knelt before his mother-in-law and she touched his forehead with each foot.

The body was then borne to the funeral pyre. Food of various kinds was placed in the cloak of the dead child and Keinba mixed honey with grain in a metal bowl to be placed on the bier. Whenever a man is performing the funeral ceremonies of his wife and wearing his cloak over his head, his arm may not be put out from above the cloak but always from below. When little Keinba began to stir the grain and honey, he put out his right arm from above his cloak as usual and began to stir. The people hastily corrected him and replaced his arm within the cloak, and then he stirred the grain with his arm protruding from beneath the cloak as a widower should do.

A bangle was placed on the arm of the dead girl; rings were put on her fingers; the bier was decorated with ornaments, and rolls of coins were placed in bags and put on the bier or in the pocket of the cloak.

The wrists of the dead child were then burned with a roll of lighted cloth,—a rite connected with marriage and done after death if it has not been done in life. The burning was done by Silkiz, a girl related to the child, and Silkiz then started the funeral fire with a lighted piece of cloth which had been soaked in butter. Butter was placed on the pyre and imitation buffalo horns were burned. This was another departure from Toda practice. These horns should only be burned at the funeral of a male, but so much did Kúriolv love his daughter that he could not forbear from sending with her to the other world the buffalo horns which are the playthings of every Toda child.

The bier was now taken up and swung three times over the fire and then again placed on the ground. Then the bangle was taken from the arm; all the rings except one were taken from the fingers; some of the ornaments were removed from the bier and the rolls of coins were taken from the bier or from the pocket of the cloak. Having been placed over the fire, they would all go to the other world with Sineráni and yet

they remained behind for use another time. A lock of hair was cut from the head of the dead girl by Keinba, whose hand had to be held and guided, and the body was again placed on the fire.

While the body was consuming, the people sat around the fire within the wood while by the funeral hut Kotas were cutting up the dead buffalo. The Kotas are a tribe of blacksmiths and artizans who provide the music at Toda funerals and receive in return the bodies of the slaughtered buffaloes. On this occasion they had come too late to provide the music, but were nevertheless taking their reward.

For some time the rain had been falling heavily, and less than half-an-hour after the body had been placed on the fire, the people decided that the "green funeral" was over and that the "dry funeral" should begin. The body was far from being consumed, but it seemed that the lock of hair cut off by Keinba was sufficient, and that it was unnecessary to wait for the piece of burned skull which should form part of the relics of the first funeral.

Again all made their way to the spot from which could be seen the catching of the buffalo. This time all went well and the doomed animal was driven without difficulty to the funeral hut, by the side of which it was killed. The hair cut from the head of Sineráni was brought, covered by a cloak, and laid at the mouth of the dying animal as had been done with the body not long before. The crying and the foot to head saluting again went on, but less energetically than in the earlier stage of the funeral rites.

Food was distributed to all the visitors, but no further ceremony was to be performed till the following morning, when, shortly before daybreak, the hair and other relics of the dead child were to be burned and the ashes buried.

W. H. R. RIVERS.



MUSIC.

1. *Key Note.*

THE chiming quarters from the belfry tower
Though stroke with stroke jar on the listening ear,
Four quatrains of melodious sound appear
Ere booms the deep key-note which tells the hour.
The mutual discords falter 'neath the power
Of that prevailing tone for ever near
Though unrevealed: then sounds its clarion clear,
And lo! the harmonic chord in perfect flower.

So Faith, preceding Knowledge, doth forestall
The Day which comes to banish plaintive cries,
Hearing a note with sense prophetic
With which our sobs of suffering harmonise;
Feeling that Love is dominant in all,
Ere the last trump proclaim it from the skies.

2. *Harmonic Note.*

Whence come great thoughts and aspirations high
That suddenly transfuse with sacred fire
The dull monotony of low desire,
And stir the soul with new-born energy?
Whence comes the gracious dew that floods the eye
In looking on the past—the clay and mire,
That fouled the footsteps? Whence the noble ire
At deeds that shame our immortality?

Come they not hence? Man's soul a viol is
Tuned to low measures, yet strange quiverings
Stir it at times in spite of earthly leaven:
Then, ever watchful for the grace of this,
An Angel's finger presses on the strings
And sounds a high harmonic note of Heaven

3. *Temperament.*

"No earth-born good in every part is blessed":
So sang of old the Roman poet-sage.
E'en Music, man's sublimest heritage,
Falls short of full perfection with the rest.
Within the organ's octave-range compressed
The attendant chords in helpless vassalage
With flattened harmonies the ear engage,
That secretly the finer sense molest.

Shadow of loss o'er every gift is flung;
Earth-notes, though sweet, the flaws of earth retain;
But raised at length the heavenly choir among,
Music's unfettered lyre new powers will gain.
Th' angelic harps in perfect tune are strung,
And pleasure knows no undertone of pain.

F. H. D.



THE TITHE BARN AT MURSTON.

THE old Tithe Barn at Murston Rectory has just been taken down and its materials sold, under a Faculty from the Commissary Court of Canterbury, bearing date June 17, 1902. Of little or no use to the living, since the Tithe Commutation Act came into operation, the Barn possessed some historical interest, as is evidenced by the following inscription engraved on a stone tablet, now in the possession of the Rector, and formerly built into the wall of the barn near the door :

Si natura negat facit indignatio versum
The barne which stood where this now stands,
Was burnt down by the rebelis hands,
In December 1659.
The barne which stands where tother stood
By Richard Tray is now made good
In July 1662.
All things you burne
Or overturne
But build up nought : pray tell
Is this the fire of zeal or hell ?
Yet you doe all
By the spirits call
As you pretend, but pray
What spirit ist ? Abadon I dare say.

In the oldest register of the parish, apparently in Mr Tray's handwriting, and neatly copied into a later register by another hand, the inscription is given with-

out the mistakes printed above, and with a Latin version of the poem. After the date July 1662 the manuscript proceeds:

Ex Oweni Epigram: Michaeli Livesay Equiti
et Bartholomeo May Fanaticis.

Omnia diruitis, nihil aedificatis in Orbe
Zelus hic an Scelus est? Fervor hic an furor est?
Spiritus at vestris pretenditur omnibus ausis
Qualis at hic vestes spiritus est? Abadon.

Anglicè. All things you burne, &c. as before given.

The following note as to the Rev Richard Tray occurs in one of the Registers.

“The Rev Mr Richard Tray, Prebendary of Rochester, Rector of S. Mary’s in Hoo, and of this Parish, was turned out of the Former of these Livings by the Committee for Plundered Ministers in the Year 1641. He was greatly Harrassed by the Soldiers and Courts of those times: Had his Barn at Murston with all the Corn in it burnt to the Ground, by Order of one Sir Michael Livesey, who thrusted one Broadthick into the Living, but afterwards upon King Charles the Second’s Return, Mr Tray had the Quiet Enjoyment of them both. He Preached a Famous Assize Sermon before Lord Chief Justice Bridgeman, whose Interest got him the Prebend of Rochester in 1661.

See Walker’s *Sufferings of the Clergy*, Folio Vol:
Page 379.

Mr Tray’s name appears in a list, written inside the cover of the same Register, of the Clergy who lie buried in the Church or Chancel. The entry in the Burial Register however is as follows:

October ye 26th 1664
Richard Tray Rector of Murston was buried
in Breadhurst Chancell.

It will be seen from the foregoing notes that there is some reason for believing that the present stone is

not the original one placed on the barn by Mr Richard Tray, but a later one with English verses substituted for the Latin. We must leave to critics the discussion from internal evidence of the priority of either version. Above the inscription on the stone are engraved the arms of the Family of the Hales of Kent, which are also to be found on the ancient chalice. We quote again from a note in the Register.

“The Communion Plate of this Parish was the Gift of Edward Hales Esq: as appears by the Inscription on the Cup, on which is likewise engraved the Arms of the Antient Family of the Hales's of Kent, viz. Gules, Three Arrows Or, headed and feathered Argent.

Obtulit hunc Calicem cum duabus Patinis Edwardus Hales Armiger, Filius natu maximus Dom̄ Edwardi Hales Baronetti, Parochiae de Murston Patronus Pientissimus in illius Honorem cuj: hinc pro Salute nostra Servitur, 1673.

Sam. Symonds ibidem Rectore.

On each of the Patents are engraved the Crest of the Antient Family of the Hales of Tunstal in this County, viz. An Armed Arm embowed propper garnished Or, bound about with a Ribband Gules holding an Arrow headed and Feathered Argent.”

“This Edward was slain in the cause of King James 2nd at the Battle of the Boyne, with whom his Father Sir Edward left the Kingdom, and was by him created Earl of Tenterden in this County, Viscount Emley, Baron of Tunstal; he died abroad and left his eldest surviving son John to enjoy his Titles and Estate, but as the Creation of the Peerage was after the King's abdication it was never allowed in England, so that they still remain only Baronets, which Title is now enjoyed by Sir Edward Hales of St Stephen's, Canterbury, Grandson to the late Sir John, younger brother to the aforementioned Edward Hales Esq.”



OUR FRONTISPIECE.

ST JOHN'S STREET.

THE frontispiece of the present number is a view of the front of the College, with St John's Street, as it existed before the present Chapel was built.

Starting on the left of the picture we have part of the present front of the College. The window and rain-water pipe are at the extremity of the older part of the front as it now exists. The low battlemented building, with three windows to the street, is the passage round the east end of the old Chapel to the 'Labyrinth'; so called, not because the building itself was labyrinthine, but on account of the extraordinary tortuous passage by which it was reached. This passage started at the north-east corner of the first court in a direction due east, wound round the east end of the Chapel, and then past Fisher's Chantry, where it was so narrow that two people could hardly pass one another in it, then turning south it led into a well of a court open to the sky, but only a few yards wide.

The high gable which comes next in the picture is the east end of the Labyrinth. An account of this building as 'The Infirmary' will be found in C. C. Babington's "History of the Old Chapel." This building had been put to many uses. Originally the Chapel of the old Hospital of St John, which preceded the College, then in the early days of the College used

as a stable and storehouse, it was about 1587 fitted up with three floors and converted into rooms.

Next this building comes "St John's Lane," a narrow lane which ran along the north side of the College to the River. Mr Loffts, the present Chapel Clerk, remembers as a boy riding horses down the lane to the river, to drink or wash their feet, the horses walking in the shallow part at the foot of the Library. The front line of the buildings on the north side of this lane is as nearly as may be the centre line of the present Chapel.

Beyond the lane are the old houses and shops in St John's Street, destroyed to make room for the Chapel. The building on the right of the picture in the foreground stood on the site now occupied by the Divinity Schools. The gable end we see was used as a stable for the Master and Fellows, with a hay-loft over.

The gate opened into a yard in which stood the College Bakehouse and Baker's house; while at the corner of All Saints' Passage (not shewn in the picture) were two houses, occupied latterly by the College Cook and Butler.

During the year 1862 negotiations were proceeding between the College and the Corporation of Cambridge for the closing of St John's Lane and an agreement was arrived at, whereby the Corporation consented to the vesting of the freehold of the lane, and of a yard opening out of, it in the College; the College on its part giving up a wedged-shaped piece of land, starting with a point at the nearer end of the battlemented building and widening out to the breadth of two houses in Bridge Street. This land was thrown into St John's Street and more than doubled its width. Some years ago when the street was opened for the purpose of examining some drains the foundations of the old houses, shewn in the picture, were laid bare about the middle of the present carriage way.

The arrangement between the College and the Corporation was embodied in a private Act of Parliament, called "The Cambridge Street Act 1863." Presumably the photograph, of which our plate is a copy, was taken after the Act was passed and just before the buildings were demolished. It will be observed that the tiles have been removed from the roof of the tall house at the end of the lane.



THE COMMEMORATION SERMON.

BY

THE MASTER.

ECCLESIASTICUS xliv. 1. *Let us now praise famous men.*

“**W**HAT mean ye by this service?” is a question put and answered in the twelfth chapter of Exodus with reference to the annual memorial service of the Passover.

How shall we answer it in respect of our special service of to-day?

Its title proclaims that it is for the Commemoration of Benefactors. But who and what are they? and in what way or ways are they entitled to the name under which we commemorate them?

When the Catalogue of Benefactors has been read, we shall say, next after the Lord's Prayer, a Collect commencing thus, “O Lord, we glorify Thee in these Thy servants our Benefactors departed out of this life, beseeching Thee that as they for their time bestowed charitably for our comfort the temporal things which Thou didst give them;” and continuing thus, “So we for our time may fruitfully use the same to the setting forth of Thy Holy Word, Thy laud and praise.” In a word, we pray that their benefactions may be true benefactions: good gifts not only in the pious intention of the givers, but in use and effect. The College with the help of the gifts and endowments of its Founders and Benefactors should raise up a succession of men duly qualified to serve God in Church and State. From

year to year and from age to age it has taught and trained students according to the varying requirements of the time ; and from the multitude of its alumni some have stood out in greater or less degree from their fellows as the choicest products of a place of sound learning and religious education.

The framers of our Commemoration Service were duly mindful of the two aspects of benefactions. Good seed may be sown with good intent, and yet come to nothing. The final judgment of all things is by their fruits. The glory of Benefactors is not only in their giving, but in the outcome of their gifts.

Very appropriate therefore is the Lesson to be read after the last three Psalms, from the "Wisdom of Ben Sira," the book Ecclesiasticus, beginning, "Let us now praise famous men." Let us praise famous men, especially those whom we can claim as our own.

Among the men whom we are called upon to praise are "Such as did bear rule in their kingdoms, men renowned for their power, giving counsel by their understanding...Leaders of the people by their counsels, and by their knowledge of learning meet for the people, wise and eloquent in their instructions : Such as found out musical tunes, and recited verses in writing...All these were honoured in their generations, and were the glory of their times...The people shall tell of their wisdom, and the congregation shall shew forth their praise."

"Such as found out musical tunes, and recited verses in writing." Of the goodly array of poets which is one of the chief glories of our University none rank higher than two reared on the twin foundations of the Lady Margaret. On the memory of these, and of such as found out musical tunes, I will not now dwell. But in this year I must not omit to say a word about the musical accompaniment of our Chapel Services, careful and excellent before, but now bettered by the recent renovation of the Organ, an instrument made for us by

Robert Dallam of Westminster in the eleventh year of Charles I. and paid for out of Robert Booth's legacy; rebuilt by skilled hands since our last Commemoration; and brought into use again on the 4th November, with an inaugural recital by the Master of the King's Musick.

This year 1903 is a year of years for its memorial significance. Three centuries of retrospect bring us to an age of creativeness in Letters and Science; of new departures in Church and State; of heroic and brilliant men and great achievements; a very Golden Age for England, in all but its reality.

Looking at this Chapel from the First Court you will see seven buttresses, each with a statue upon it. Third from the right and fifth from the left is the effigy of William Gilbert of Colchester, whose character and career are thus briefly sketched in the quaint terse record of Thomas Fuller, "He had (saith my informer) the clearness of Venice glass, without the brittleness thereof; soon ripe, and long lasting, in his perfections. He commenced doctor in physic, and was physician to queen Elizabeth, who stamped on him many marks of her favour, besides an annual pension to encourage his studies. He addicted himself to chemistry, attaining to great exactness therein. One saith of him, 'that he was stoical, but not cynical'; which I understand reserved but not morose; never married, purposely to be more beneficial to his brethren. Such his loyalty to the queen, that, as if unwilling to survive, he died in the same year with her, 1603. His stature was tall, complexion cheerful; an happiness not ordinary in so hard a student and retired a person. He lieth buried in Trinity church in Colchester, under a plain monument. Mahomet's tomb at Mecca is said strangely to hang up, attracted by some invisible load-stone; but the memory of this doctor will never fall to the ground, which his incomparable book *De Magnete* will support to eternity."

Thus the tercentenary year of the death of the famous Gilbert is also that of the death of Queen Elizabeth.

Foremost of statesmen in the Elizabethan age was our William Cecil, of whom the same Fuller writes under the head of Statesmen of Lincolnshire, giving him the choice of titles to distinction, "But, without the least adulation, we are bound to proffer this worthy peer his own election; whether he will be pleased to repose himself under Benefactors to the Public, all England in that age being beholden to his bounty... acknowledging, under God and the queen, their prosperity the fruit of his prudence. Or else he may rest himself under the title of Lawyers, being long bred in the Inns of Court, and more learned in our municipal law than many who made it their sole profession... He was in his age *moderator aulae*, steering the court at his pleasure; and whilst the earl of Leicester would endure no equal, and Sussex no superior therein, he, by siding with neither, served himself with both."

Cecil entered the College in May 1535; was a junior contemporary of Roger Ascham, and of John Cheke (whose sister Mary became Cecil's first wife); like them he attained the then rare distinction of a good knowledge of Greek; afterwards, in 1550, he became Secretary of State and Privy Councillor; and thenceforth for forty-eight years, as it is said, he was a greater man than any other in Europe of lower degree than sovereign, and the absolutely necessary minister of the three children of Henry VIII who sat upon his throne.

To this day, in pursuance of an agreement with William, the first Lord Burghley, and his son and heir Thomas Cecil, we send preachers, the one to Stamford, the other now to Hatfield instead of "Chesthunt," who there declare yearly on Sundays after Michaelmas the gift of our Benefactor the said Lord Burghley to the College.

The Royal Geographical Society devoted its meeting

held on the 23rd March last, and fully reported in the *Times* of the 24th, to the commemoration of the great geographical and exploring enterprises of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Queen Elizabeth, said the President, Sir Clements Markham, was the fortunate Sovereign of our first great discoverers and explorers; of enlightened and munificent promoters of geographical research; of our first accurate cartographers; of the authors of our first navigation books; of our first magnetic observers. The names of the great Elizabethan seamen, as Hawkins, Drake, Cavendish, Frobisher, Davis and Lancaster, are still household words with us after three centuries.

Worthy to be remembered as their remembrancer was Richard Hakluyt, who saw two great needs of his country, and set to work before leaving Oxford to remedy them. Our seamen lacked science; and important voyages were falling into oblivion for want of a record. "For instance, not a single line of writing by John Cabot has been preserved."

Hakluyt and Sir Walter Raleigh promoted the colonisation of Virginia, and thereby the foundation of the United States of North America, of which Virginia was then nearly the whole. Spenser in the dedication of his *Faerie Queene* crowns Elizabeth as Queen of Virginia.

A famous Elizabethan map of the world is called by Shakespeare in *Twelfth Night*, "the new map with the augmentation of the Indies." This (continued Sir Clements) was the first English map on the so-called Mercator's projection. But it was really Edward Wright's projection. The Cambridge student made a voyage with the Earl of Cumberland; put his theories to the test of practice; and shewed how to correct grave errors in the charts of the day.

Samuel Purchas, a graduate of the College, chaplain to George Abbot Archbishop of Canterbury, and, from 1614 to his death in 1626 at the age of fifty-one, rector

of St Martin's, Ludgate, has preserved a record of voyages otherwise unknown in his "Hakluytus Posthumus or Purchas his Pilgrims, containing a History of the World in Sea Voyages and Land-Trauels by Englishmen and others."

"Perhaps Briggs and Gunter were the greatest of the Elizabethan scientific geographers; for the discovery of logarithms by Napier made a complete revolution in the science of navigation, and Briggs and Gunter brought the discovery into practical use. Briggs went through the gigantic labour of calculating his tables of logarithms of natural numbers. No greater service has ever been done by one man for navigation, and Luke Fox did well to immortalize it by naming an island in Hudson's Bay, Mr Briggs his Mathematics."

Henry Briggs entered the College in 1579, where he was Scholar, Fellow and Linacre Lecturer. For twenty-three years he was Professor of Geometry in Gresham College, London, and Saville made him his Professor of Astronomy at Oxford in 1619. From Merton College there he wrote to Kepler, suggesting improvements in his new geometry. The discoverer of logarithms was also a great lover of astrology, "but Briggs the most satirical man against it that hath been known."

At the same meeting of the Geographical Society the great name which I would now chiefly commemorate was duly honoured, "William Gilbert and Terrestrial Magnetism" being the subject of a paper read by Professor Silvanus Thompson.*

William Gilbert, or Gilberd or Gylberd as he wrote it, was born in 1540, son of Hierom Gilberd, the recorder of Colchester, "a councillor of great esteem in his profession." From the local Grammar School he passed to this College in May 1558, where he was admitted Fellow in the third year from his matriculation, on the 27th March 1561. He commenced M.A. in 1564;

* See also the *De Magnete* edited in English by P. Fleury Mottelay (1893).

served as College Examiner in Mathematics in 1565 and 1566; was appointed Senior Bursar on the 22nd January 1569, and admitted M.D. of Cambridge, and admitted Senior Fellow and appointed President of the College, in the same year. The next four years he devoted to foreign travel; on his return from Italy he settled in London; and in 1573 he was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, of which he became Censor, Treasurer, and in 1599 President. In February 1601 Queen Elizabeth appointed him her physician in ordinary. For a short time he served her successor also in the like capacity; but he survived the Queen eight months only, and died on the 30th November 1603.

Gilbert's great work *De Magnele* was the foundation stone of science in England. He was one who had thought for himself and assimilated the best learning of his time. "For twenty years he experimented ceaselessly, and read and wrote and speculated, and tested his speculations by new experiments. For eighteen years he kept beside him the manuscript of his treatise which in the year 1600 saw the light."

"The year 1600," writes the historian Hallam, "was the first in which England produced a remarkable work in physical science; but this was one sufficient to raise a lasting reputation to its author. Gilbert, a physician, in his Latin treatise on the Magnet, not only collected all the knowledge which others had possessed on that subject, but became at once the father of experimental philosophy in this island, and by a singular felicity and acuteness of genius, the founder of theories which have been revived after the lapse of ages, and are almost universally received into the creed of the science...Gilbert was also one of our earliest Copernicans...and with his usual sagacity inferred, before the invention of the telescope, that there must be a multitude of fixed stars beyond the range of our vision."

The poet Dryden predicts that

Gilbert shall live till loadstones cease to draw.

It has been said of his great work, "There is abundant testimony extant that this *De Magnete* of Gilbert's produced a profound sensation, not only in this country but throughout the then civilized world, and it is a singularly curious fact that the brilliancy of a reputation so great and so original should have been allowed in subsequent generations to have been lost sight of." Dr John Davy in 1836 expressed surprise that the book had then never been translated into English. Latin had ceased to be, what it was when the book was first published, the cosmopolitan vehicle of the thoughts of scholars, and for this reason among others Gilbert's name had almost fallen into oblivion. A later work of Gilbert, written partly in English, was published after his death in Latin, under the title *De Mundo nostro Sublunari Philosophia nova* (1651).

Not only was Latin then preferred as the universal academic language, but English writers, to judge from one of the most famous, altogether mistrusted the future of their mother tongue. Careful of his credit with posterity, Francis Bacon writes to his friend Toby Matthew (1623), "My labours are now most set to have those works which I had formerly published.. well translated into Latin by the help of some good pens which forsake me not. For these modern languages will at one time or other play the bank-rowtes with books; and since I have lost much time with this age, I would be glad, as God shall give me leave, to recover it with posterity."

Of the Latin translation of the *Advancement of Learning* he wrote in the same year, "It is a book, I think, will live, and be a citizen of the world, as English books are not." Two years later, in the dedication of last edition of his *Essays*, he trusts that "the Latin Volume of them (being in the universal language) may last as long as books shall last."

The scope of Gilbert's *De Magnete* is indicated by its full title, which is in English, "On the Loadstone and

Magnetic Bodies, and on the great Magnet the earth. A New Physiology demonstrated with many arguments and experiments." Thus with him originated the idea of Terrestrial Magnetism, or, in other words, the theory of Gravitation. In his posthumously published work *De Mundo nostro Sublunari* he wrote, "The force which emanates from the moon reaches to the earth, and in like manner the magnetic virtue of the earth pervades the region of the moon...The earth attracts and repels the moon, and the moon...the earth; not so as to make the bodies come together, as magnetic bodies do, but so that they may go on in a continuous course."

His new Physiology was disparaged by his younger contemporary Bacon, who clung to the Ptolemaic geocentricism; but it was rightly appreciated by the leaders of thought who were preparing the way for the masterwork of Newton. Galileo wrote of Gilbert, "I extremely admire and envy this author." Of Kepler Frisch writes, in his edition of the great astronomer's works, that when he saw Gilbert's *De Magnete* he at once welcomed it with great joy and studied it with the utmost diligence; and that in almost all his books he recurred to it, relying upon Gilbert's theory and turning it to his own use. Gilbert by his marvellous insight and careful experiments had supplied what was lacking in the Copernican hypothesis, accounting by his theory of attraction for the retention of the planets in the orbits which Kepler himself had concluded from observations that they described about the Sun.

Enough has been said to establish Gilbert's claim to universal recognition as one of the leading promoters of the Renaissance of Science. Of this great man but few personal relics have been preserved. His portrait disappeared from the Schools Gallery at Oxford a century ago, and only an engraving of it now remains. Specimens of his handwriting have been found of late years, including four signatures in the books of the College. His scientific collections,

bequeathed to the Royal College of Physicians, perished in the great Fire of London; "but his true monument is the immortal treatise in which he laid the foundations of terrestrial magnetism and of the experimental science of electricity."

For a foreshadowing of the New Learning we may go back to Roger Bacon in the thirteenth century, but progress was arrested by the Schoolmen of the time.

Telesius, three centuries later, complains that his predecessors, who speculated about the world, "appear never to have looked at it, but to have made an arbitrary world of their own." Leonardo da Vinci proclaims Experience the true and infallible interpreter of Nature. Campanella, born in 1568, counsels men to "compare books with that first and original writing the world." His contemporary Galileo scoffs at the "paper philosophers," and teaches that philosophy is written in the book of the Universe, "but it cannot be understood except we first know the language and learn the characters in which it is written."

The prophets of Physical Science are Benefactors of the world to an extent best appreciated in a place of Learning. The material benefits which accrue from their labours are patent to all; but they have also helped to win for us the mental freedom which we now and here enjoy, and have set an example of accuracy of thought and method in studies not their own. Deferring to dogma and prejudice, early discoverers taught their conclusions as dubious hypotheses. Galileo wrote to Kepler that, years after his adoption of the Copernican system of the heavens, he still continued to teach the antiquated Ptolemaic system in public. William Harvey (1578-1657), in the matter of the circulation of the blood, writes, "So new and unheard of are my discoveries that I not only anticipate some evil from the envy of particular persons, but even dread incurring the enmity of all."

Francis Bacon lagged behind the leaders in the

warfare of science; he forged no real new instrument for its advancement; he rejected the modern astronomy, in due time to be perfected by the *Novum Organon* of the Newtonian calculus; but by his power and authority as a writer he contributed, after Gilbert, in a degree not precisely measurable, to the progress of research and the emancipation of thought.

Upon each generation of men devolves the duty of using the talents bequeathed to them so as to leave the world better than they found it.

We are asked to day to contribute to the maintenance of the College Mission in Walworth, now in the twenty-first year from its inception; for the cause was first advocated by a preacher in this Chapel on Sexagesima Sunday 1883. The suggestion came from a former Fellow, but it was the responsive enthusiasm of the younger members of the Society that gave effect to the word spoken. What they helped to originate, let their successors do their best to promote.

By the strenuous work of its Missioners and the personal service of its members the College has set an example to other Colleges and to the University at large, and has thus directly or indirectly been the means of regenerating neglected districts in the wilderness of South London, and helping to raise not a few of its multitudinous inhabitants to a higher life.

Obituary.

WILLIAM FRANCIS KEMP M.A.

Mr W. F. Kemp, who died on the 5th January 1903, at 2, Grenville Place, London, S.W., was a layman who both by the grace of his character and by the position which he occupied, and may be almost said to have created, exercised a unique influence in the Church of England during the last half of the nineteenth century.

Mr W. F. Kemp was the eldest son of the Rev Edward Curtis Kemp, sometime Rector of Whissonett, Norfolk, and afterwards incumbent of St George's in Yarmouth, where he died 10 June 1881, aged 86. The Rev E. C. Kemp was also a Johnian, and was 12th wrangler in 1817; he was, we believe, born at Wickham Market, in Suffolk, and was an author of some note in his day.

Mr W. F. Kemp, who was born in Great Yarmouth in 1827, was admitted a pensioner of the College 1 July 1846, he took his B.A. degree in 1850. He was admitted a student of the Inner Temple 4 November 1851, and was called to the Bar 9 June 1854. In 1855 he was appointed an Assistant Secretary to the S.P.G. At that time the home work of the Society had scarcely been organised at all. He conceived and carried out a plan at once simple and effective, by which every part of the country was reached by representatives of the society. After making careful search in each archdeaconry he found a resident incumbent, possessed of influence among his brethren, and of aptitude for the work, whose duty it was to endeavour to have the claims of the society brought before every parish. The effect was speedily visible. The remittances to the society increased by 40 per cent. in ten years. It was from the first, until his resignation last year, the chief of Mr Kemp's duties to superintend the operations of these organising secretaries and of the deputations who were sent to all parts of the country to lecture and preach as the society's advocates. This work brought him into direct relations with the Bishops, and a large number of the clergy and laity all over England and Wales; and in these relations the beauty of his character was universally

felt during the forty-seven years that he held his office. As the society said in its valedictory address to him, he did his difficult work—

“Not only with signal ability, but with conciliatory tact, truly giving no offence to any man. His calm and business-like perseverance has been invaluable to the society, and has borne fruit in the steady growth of its resources available for Mission work.”

The troublesome details of the organisation had always a pleasant aspect under his treatment, and he was beloved as a personal friend by the large circle who might have been but acquaintances had it not been for the thoughtfulness for others, the pains taken by him in his plans, and the charm of his manner and his character, which were felt by those with whom he had to do.

He died just two days after the anniversary of the death of his colleague and life-long friend, Prebendary Tucker, the news of whose death on January 3rd, 1902, was a severe shock to him, and he perhaps never really rallied from it. Three months later he resigned his office, and, like Mr Tucker, enjoyed his retirement for but a very short time. He worked up to the end of his strength, and, accurately judging when it was failing, may almost be said to have died in harness.

Mr Kemp was the secretary to the Royal Commission on Ritual, of which one of the fruits was the Revised Lectionary, authorised in 1871.

Mr W. F. Kemp married, 28 August 1860, Julia Lane Grace, third daughter of the late Sir Daniel Keyte Sandford D.C.L., and leaves a family of four sons and three daughters.

REV CANON JOHN MORLEY LEE M.A.

The Rev Canon Lee, who died at Botley Rectory, Southampton, on the 20th January 1903, was one of those quiet and devoted workers who form the very pith and marrow of the Church. He was the son of Henry Lee, builder, and was born in St Luke's parish, Chelsea, Middlesex, 12 October 1825. He was educated at Oundle School, and was admitted a pensioner of St John's 23 April 1844. He took his degree as a Senior Optime in 1848. He was a distinguished cricketer in his day, and played in the

University Eleven against Oxford in 1846, 1847, and 1848; he was an effective bowler and in these matches took twenty wickets. He also played in the Surrey Eleven against All England in 1847 and 1848. We take the following account of his clerical life from *The Guardian* for January 28th :

He was ordained by the Bishop of Ely in 1850 to the curacy of Long Melford, whence he went to Abbots Langley and became curate to the late Canon Gee. His father then bought for him the living of Botley, near Southampton, to which he was instituted in 1855, when only twenty-nine years of age. A new rectory-house had been built for him by his father, and he at once applied himself to erecting new schools, which he afterwards twice enlarged. The church was a poor one, having been built in 1835 to replace an old one situated at some distance from the village, but he and his parishioners have spent large sums of money from time to time in enlarging and beautifying it. In 1874 he formed the outlying district of Hedge End into a new parish, and built church, vicarage, and schools. In all his intercourse with his parishioners he was most happy: endowed with a most genial and sympathetic manner, and a heart full of tenderness for those in any trouble or sorrow, he became endeared to all alike, both rich and poor, by the loving earnestness of his ministry and the simple but unswerving consistency of his life.

In the larger sphere of the rural deanery, to the oversight of which he was appointed by Bishop Sumner three years after he came to Botley, he was equally beloved and respected. He cordially welcomed the help of the laity at his ruridecanal conferences, and he was fond of saying that, as a Rural Dean, he was highly favoured by having such a distinguished set of church laymen in his deanery. To the clergy he was ever a ready helper and adviser, full of tact and consideration for their difficulties. He had seen, as Rural Dean, every one of the twenty-two livings in the deanery vacated and filled up, some of them several times. He did much to promote Church work and to deepen spiritual life in the deanery not merely by friendly interest in our parishes and a ready response for any request for help, but also by calling the deanery together for united worship and counsel. I need only mention the Annual Sunday-School Teachers' Festivals, the Missionary Conferences, the Quiet Days for the clergy all these were carefully planned and admirably carried

out. It has probably fallen to the lot of few Rural Deans to fill the office for such a length of time; it has certainly been the lot of none to vacate it with more universal esteem and affection. In the diocese generally Canon Lee will be missed in almost every department of Church work. Under Bishop Wilberforce he was elected a secretary of the Hants Diocesan Church Association, and when Bishop Thorold amalgamated the Hants and Surrey Associations into one, under the name of the Winchester Diocesan Society, Canon Lee became general secretary for the Hampshire portion of the diocese, a post which he retained until his last illness.

He was an active member of many diocesan committees, was a strenuous worker in the temperance cause, a total abstainer, but a faithful upholder of the sound and moderate principles of the C.E.T.S. He was most successful in the management of his parochial branch, and became lessee of an old-established public-house in the village, in order to open it as a coffee-house and working men's club.

He generally attended Church Congresses, and frequently invited some of his brother clergy to accompany him, entertaining them hospitably. His interest in the Church abroad was unmistakeable—mention has already been made of the missionary conferences which he organised at Botley, at which representatives of all the great societies were invited to speak. It was a great happiness to him to invite some hero from the Mission-field like Bishop Selwyn, or his successor, Bishop Cecil Wilson, to come and infuse a spirit of missionary zeal into the breasts of the clergy and laity whom he would gather within the walls of his Church for united prayer and intercession, or in the Market-hall for conference, or under the shady trees of the rectory lawn for some thrilling reminiscences of missionary life.

His body was laid to rest on Saturday, January 24th, in Botley Churchyard, to which it was borne from the rectory by relays of bearers. The service, which was attended by a large number of the clergy from various parts of the diocese, was read by the Bishop of Newcastle, an old and valued friend, and by two former curates, the Rev G. S. Streatfeild, rector of Fenny Compton, and the Rev J. P. Nash, rector of Bishops Waltham.

A notice of Canon Lee in *The Record* for January 30th concludes as follows:

Never prominently identifying himself with any party in the

Church, he pursued the even tenor of his way, combining all that is decent and comely with the most perfect simplicity in the worship of God, giving to Christ and His finished work the pre-eminence in all his teaching; satisfied himself with the old ways, and satisfying others with the whole counsel of God, and with the clear and simple declaration of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus. To the writer of these lines, who knew him intimately, the mind of Canon Lee always appeared to be cast in the same mould as that of the late Dean Vaughan.

To everything that he undertook he brought not only an enthusiasm that was contagious, but also a clear-headed business capacity which marked him out as the leader of his associates. Even more conspicuous than his gifts of organization was the beauty of his character, which won for him the hearts of all who were brought within his influence, and made him as truly the centre of universal affection as he was of universal respect.

JOSEPH PARRY MUS.D.

Although the tie between Dr Parry and the College is but slight, he appears both in the College and University Registers as a member of St John's. He was admitted to the College as a matter of form to enable him to take a degree in Music 28th November 1870, proceeding to his Mus.B. degree in 1871. He was again admitted 9th October 1877 and took the Mus.D. degree in 1878.

Dr Parry was of humble Welsh parentage. His father, Daniel Parry, was a 'finer,' presumably some kind of workman, in the iron works at Merthyr Tydvil. Joseph Parry was born in Chapel Row, Merthyr Tydvil, co. Glamorgan, 21st May 1841. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Richards, was a superior woman with much music in her nature. At an early age young Parry showed that he had real musical talent, but when only ten years old he was forced to go to the puddling furnaces and to stop education of any kind. In 1853 his father emigrated to the United States, and the family followed him the year after. After a few years in the United States, Parry returned home, and then received some instruction in music from John Abel Jones, of Merthyr, and John Price, of Rhymney. In 1862 he won prizes at the Llandudno Eisteddfod, and in 1865, while a second

time in America, a prize was adjudged to him at the Swansea Eisteddfod for a harmonized hymn tune. The excellence of the latter attracted the attention of Mr Brinley Richards, one of the musical adjudicators of the meeting, and at his instance a fund was raised to enable Parry to return to England and enter the Royal Academy of Music. The result of this appeal was that, in September 1868, Parry joined the Academy and studied under Sterndale Bennett, Garcia, and Steggall. He took a bronze medal in 1870, and a silver one in 1871, and an overture of his to *The Prodigal Son* was played at the Academy in 1871. He was appointed Professor of Music at the University College, Aberystwith, and soon after took his Mus.Bac. degree at Cambridge, proceeding, in May 1878, to that of Mus.Doc. An opera of his named *Blodwen*, founded on an episode in early British history, was performed at Aberdare in 1878, and shortly afterwards at the Alexandra Palace. An oratorio, *Emmanuel*, was performed at St James' Hall in 1880. He also wrote several operas, the latest of which, *The Maid of Cefn Ydfa*, was recently produced at Cardiff.

He published several cantatas, upwards of three hundred songs, glees, and anthems, some four hundred hymn tunes, and many male choruses.

He was Professor of Music at the University College, Cardiff, and Director of the South Wales School of Music. He died at his residence, Cartref, Penarth, on the 18th February 1903.

REV GEORGE SMITH M.A.

Born near Ipswich on January 20th, 1842, George Smith died on March 10th, 1903, and thus just completed sixty-one years of life, years full of good and fruitful work.

After a private education he came up in 1866 with a scholarship to St John's and soon established himself as one of the best mathematicians of his year. Urgent family business unfortunately called him away from Cambridge just before the Tripos in 1869, and his place, tenth, perhaps does not altogether represent his real merits. In the same year he obtained a first class in the Moral Science Tripos. In the ordinary course of things he might have expected a fellowship at his old College, but in those semi-monastic days his marriage which took place

in the following year, 1870, put that out of the-question. The necessity of earning an immediate livelihood compelled him to forego his ambition of a call to the Bar and led him to take up scholastic work.

After a brief spell at Rossall, Mr Smith was appointed in 1870 senior mathematical master at the Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School, and two and a half years later, in 1873, he succeeded to the headmastership, which post he filled for nearly nine years. At an early period he took Holy Orders and for a time combined with his other work the duties of a curate at Smethwick. During his tenure of the headmastership the School maintained a flourishing condition, and many who received their education there at that time have since attained to high position; among them may be mentioned, Mr Austen Chamberlain, the present Postmaster-General, and Sir W. J. Smith, one of the supreme judges at Pretoria. In 1881 the School was absorbed in the King Edward's School as a branch establishment. Although Mr Smith was urged to remain on, he preferred to seek a more unfettered position elsewhere and was selected headmaster of the Doncaster School. Here again he soon made his mark, and the School attained to a level it never reached before or after. The successes obtained at the Universities and elsewhere were unusual, if not remarkable, for a school of such moderate size. In recognition of his work, Mr Smith was elected a member of the Headmasters' Conference. Towards the close of the eighties Mr Smith began to feel that the time had come to rest from the unceasing and almost endless cares and anxieties appertaining to any headmastership, especially to one which combines with it the duties of a bursarship, and he applied to St John's for a College living.

In 1889 the combined living of Great and Little Hormead, Herts, was offered to him and accepted. He came into residence at Easter the following year, 1890, and here the remaining thirteen years of his life were spent. The duties of a country clergyman are to a considerable extent elastic, but Mr Smith interpreted them in no *laissez faire* sense. Although outside the Church his work was not confined rigidly to fixed hours, yet he probably worked no less energetically than had been his custom in years past. With his keen interest in education it is scarcely necessary to say that under his

management the village school earned the highest possible grants and was considered the model for the district: indeed the inspector could find few improvements to suggest. Whenever possible he would visit the school at least once during the day, and it is not surprising that under such stimulating interest mistresses and teachers produced work of their very best. For some winters he personally carried on evening continuation classes four nights a week. When the Voluntary Schools Associations were formed he was obviously the man to represent the deanery of Buntingford. So keen was his interest in his work that it was all his medical adviser could do to dissuade him from leaving his sick-bed during his last illness to attend a meeting of representatives in London. On all matters connected with education and even with business his advice and counsel were continually besought by his colleagues in the neighbourhood. The Schools at Buntingford had floundered into the mire of debt and no efforts seemed able to extricate them. Mr Smith was asked to report on their condition and finally was appointed financial manager for a limited term. In the course of only one year he converted a heavy deficit into a small balance, and was able to improve the salaries of the staff. He was ready at all times to give private and gratuitous tuition to those of the rising generation who were desirous of improving their education beyond what they had acquired at the school. Ever since the formation of Parish Councils he acted as chairman for the Council of Great, and the Meeting of Little, Horstead.

Many are the improvements that have been effected in the Church during his incumbency. His first effort was to provide surplices for the choir. Soon afterwards the old harmonium, which was at the time the only provision for instrumental music, was replaced by a fine-toned organ, constructed by Bevington and Son. It was inaugurated at the Harvest Festival in 1891, Mr A. R. Gaul, organist of St Augustine's Birmingham, presiding at the instrument. An efficient heating apparatus was introduced and the Church well lighted by means of oil-lamps carried on brass coronae. In 1898 a handsome clock by Pott and Son was placed in the Tower in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria. The fine peal of bells already in the tower permitted the employment of the well known Westminster chimes. New altar

frontal, pulpit hangings, and almsbags were introduced for festival occasions. New copies of the Old and New Testaments, the Prayer-Book, and the Altar Services have recently replaced the old copies previously in use. Two stained-glass windows have been put in by the parishioners through the offertory, and three others, including the large West window, by private liberality. It is no secret that another window is shortly to be placed by the parishioners to the memory of their late rector. To improve further the interior Mr Smith had started a fund for the erection of an oak screen between the Tower and the Nave. An effort was made after his death to collect the remaining sum required, since this was the only scheme unfinished, and the screen was erected at Whitsuntide. Altogether no less than £800 has been collected for the beautifying of the Church; no inconsiderable sum for a rural parish which contains only some 500 inhabitants. A nucleus of a fund has been formed for the building of a Parish Room.

Mr Smith was a tireless walker and even quite late in life would always walk when possible. He always took a keen interest in public affairs and enjoyed political discussion. A Broad churchman, he concerned himself more with the welfare of his parishioners than the minutiae of ritual. His colleagues often disagreed with his views, but they never failed to respect him. He cared very little for ordinary fiction and seldom read any but standard works. Music formed his chief and almost sole recreation. In school life he was ever interested in the concerts periodically given by the boys, and in another form of Art evinced himself no mean stage-manager. On taking up parochial work he devoted himself to training the choir and improving the music of the services. In consequence the standard reached was unusually high for a country church and the services had a considerable local reputation. His wife, and later his elder son, assisted by acting as organist, a post difficult to fill efficiently in a village. For a few winters in addition to his other labours he conducted a choral and a band class every week.

The Rev George Smith married in 1870, Annie, the elder daughter of the late Robert Davis, Esq., of Ickham, Kent. His widow and four children survive him. His sons inherit his mathematical tastes: one, educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, obtained first-class honours in Mathematics

and in Natural Science, and is now on the staff of the British Museum; the other, educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, was twenty-first wrangler and entering, like his father, the scholastic profession is now mathematical master at King Edward's School, Birmingham. His elder daughter likewise inherits her father's gift for teaching and is head of the Kindergarten at the Sherborne School for Girls.

Mr Smith enjoyed good health until his last illness, which was occasioned by nervous breakdown, largely the result of overwork. To a man of his active habits it was irksome in the extreme to be confined to bed or even to the house; it is indeed possible that a man of more phlegmatic temperament might not have succumbed. His fine constitution fought hard and at times his sufferings were great. His closing days, when the fight was really over, were peaceful and in the end he passed away quietly in his sleep. The funeral took place on Saturday, March 14th, and was singularly impressive. The procession formed of the choir and thirteen clergy in their robes, which met all that remained of him; the pathway lined on either side by the children of the school; the Church unable to contain all those desiring to pay in person respect to him for the last time; above, the bright sunshine of a perfect Spring day, all comprised a picture which will long linger in the memory of those present. He was laid to rest in the Churchyard at the foot of the East window.

A ripe scholar, a man of great energy, a born administrator, he possessed to the full the varied qualities required of a country clergyman in the discharge of his multifarious duties. Of him it may with truth be said that whatsoever his hand found to do that did he with all his might.

CLARENCE ESMÉ STUART M.A.

(Additional.)

In the March number (xxiv, p. 232) Major-General Sir Reginald Pole-Carew is described as being the great-grandson of Reginald Pole, elder brother of Admiral Sir Charles Morice Pole. He should have been described as the grandson of

Reginald Pole-Carew, his grandfather having taken the latter name. The General is thus second-cousin to the subject of our notice.

Lady Louisa Stuart, sister of Primate Stuart, mentioned on p. 234 as the friend and correspondent of Sir Walter Scott, is stated to have been "one of the few to whom he entrusted the secret of the *Waverley Novels*" (*Lady Louisa Stuart, Selections from her manuscripts edited by Hon. James A. Home, 1899*).

Apropos of the interview of the Reverend William Stuart, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, with Dr Johnson on April 10, 1782 (Boswell's account of which is quoted by Professor Mayor), it was mentioned (p. 236) that the Archbishop's wife had also, in her childhood, made the great Doctor's acquaintance and had sat on his knee. Curiously, a fuller account of the child's meeting with 'the monarch of literature' has been preserved than her future husband's. She recorded it herself, in old age, in *Stuartiana*. The anecdote (probably *inédit*) is here reprinted from *Notes and Queries* (May 2, 1903), to which journal it was communicated by the kind permission of her descendant, Major Stuart.

"During my infancy, the hours in society were so early, that children were, when very young, initiated into the society of their parents and seniors. My mother, who would not have me behind others of my age, took me to all her tea-drinkings and small parties; to great ones she never then went. I thus often passed dull evenings, and all I could learn was patience; but the recollection of the various characters with which so much society made me acquainted, has enlivened my old age, and given to the memoirs and books which have since been published, a pleasing force and verity, by conjuring up the persons and manners of the actors so visibly, as amply to repay my yawns. I used often to go with her to Mrs Montague's and Mrs Vesey's, the principal houses where the 'bas blues' met; and among other noted persons, I there frequently met Dr Johnson. The usual arrangement of the room was a circle of armchairs, in the centre of which sat the Doctor, with his arm upon his thick cane, exactly as Sir Joshua Reynolds has portrayed him. I generally sat by the side of Miss Burney, the author of 'Cecilia,' at a window behind the circle, but where we were able to hear the conversation.

"Some one—I think Soame Jenyns—wishing to give Dr

Johnson a goad, as you would a wild beast, in order to make him throw off his moody fit, began to abuse his sesquipedalian verbiage as useless encumbrances, which neither added force to, nor elucidated the subject. After some discussion on the question the Doctor grew amused and animated, and burlesquing himself—as he often did when in a good humour—said, ‘Now, Sirs, I conclude you think that story’ (some fashionable anecdote told in cant terms, and with a few elegant asseverations) ‘properly related. For my part I should say, “As I was one day making my pedestrian peregrinations, I casually obviated a huge rustic; him I interrogated concerning the obliquity of the sun, and how long it was since the duodecimal repercussion had been repeated on the superficies of the tintinabulum; he hesitating a response I elevated the obtuse end of my baculum, and gave him a blow on his pericranium, to the total extinction of all his intellectual faculties.”’ He then threw himself back in his chair and roared his tremendous laugh. Every one joined in it; but some one alluded to the difficulty of the language and the difficulty of repeating it. ‘No, not so!’ answered he, ‘that child’ (pointing to me) ‘could say it—Can’t you?’ I know not why, but it caught my attention, and I immediately repeated it verbatim; nor has it ever been put on paper until now. His ecstasy, and his noise, knew no bounds; he called me to him, put me on his knee, patted my back until it was scarlet, then called out, ‘Will nobody give the child half-a-crown? Good child!’ Upon which Lord Lyttelton, the lengthy historian of Henry II.—dressed in a complete suit of almost white velvet, and with a long sword by his side—rose gradually to a height I remember thinking enormous, and in the most graceful manner presented me with a half-crown; which I said I should keep for his sake, and which I have at this moment by me.”

Mrs Stuart, as mentioned on p. 231, was, through her father, granddaughter of William Penn, the Quaker. On her mother’s side she was great-great-granddaughter to Judge Jeffreys, of whom Burnet says that in mere private matters he was thought an able and upright judge wherever he sat! On the same side, she was, somewhat more remotely, descended from Mary Herbert, the subject of Ben Johnson’s immortal epitaph in Salisbury Cathedral, ‘Sidney’s sister, Pembroke’s mother,’ whose two sons, William and Philip, are the ‘incomparable pair of brothers’ to whom the first folio edition of Shakespeare (1623)

is dedicated. The elder of the two brothers is by many, though perhaps wrongly, identified with 'W. H.', 'The onlie begetter' of the great poet's sonnets.

Mrs Stuart died in 1847.

These further particulars respecting one who was wife, mother, and grandmother of distinguished Johnians will, it is hoped, interest readers of the *Eagle*.

In the lower oriel window in the Hall will be seen the name and arms of William Stuart, Archbishop of Armagh, with the date 1793. This, however, is the date of his consecration as Bishop of St David's. He was not raised to the Irish Primacy until 1800.

His grandson, Mr C. E. Stuart, looked back with affection to his College days. The tea-pot, tea-cups, and four table cloths which he had used when an undergraduate were kept by him to the end and were made use of whenever he took breakfast or tea by himself.

W. A. C.



OUR CHRONICLE.

May Term 1903.

In April last the King approved the appointment of the Ven J. P. A. Bowers (B.A. 1877), Archdeacon of Gloucester and Vicar of Sandhurst, to be Bishop Suffragan of Thetford in the See of Norwich, Archdeacon of Lynn, and Rector of North Creake, in succession to the Right Rev A. T. Lloyd D.D., Bishop Designate of Newcastle. The Ven John Phillips Allcot Bowers was born at Portsmouth 15 May 1854. He is the son of the late Mr John Bowers, for 35 years superintendent engineer of the Royal Mail Company to the West Indies. He was educated at Magdalen College School, Oxford. He was ordained deacon in 1877 and priest in 1878 by Bishop T. L. Cloughton of Rochester and St Albans, and was licensed to the curacy of Coggeshall, Essex. In 1879 and 1880 he was curate of St. Giles', Cambridge, and in 1880 went to the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol as curate of St Mary Redclyffe. In 1882 he became minor canon of Gloucester Cathedral, of which he was librarian from 1885 to 1895. In 1885 the Bishop appointed him diocesan missionary, and in this capacity he organized the Society of Mission Clergy, now under the headship of Canon Alexander. He was canon of Gloucester from 1890 to 1902, when Bishop Ellicott made him Archdeacon of Gloucester on the resignation of Archdeacon Sheringham, and also vicar of Sandhurst, near Gloucester. He has the reputation of being a vigorous organizer, who has been the right-hand man of the aged Bishop of Gloucester; and his career has no doubt enabled him to realize the needs of country clergy and the difficulties of country parishes such as will be committed to his charge in the northern portion of the huge diocese of Norwich. Bishop Lloyd having been nominated by the Crown to a diocesan bishopric, the present appointment carries with it the rectory of North Creake and the archdeaconry of Lynn, which Dr Lloyd held with the suffraganship.

A correspondent writes as follows to the *East Anglian Times* :

For the second time the Bishop of Norwich has chosen an assistant Bishop from outside the diocese, for the Dean of Norwich told me a fortnight ago in London, that the Crown

had waived its right to the appointment, and allowed the Bishop to submit two names to the King in the usual course. In conversation with the Dean on the matter, I advanced the arguments in favour of a local appointment so well put in your article, that the Dean told me that the appointment had been made, and that he knew it was an outsider, to which he saw no objection.

But no one can doubt who has any knowledge of Archdeacon Bowers that the order of Suffragans will receive an illustrious recruit in his person. His connection with East Anglia may be slight, but he is still remembered with affection at Coggeshall and Cambridge, and he will not have been long in the diocese before he is beloved in it. His work hitherto has lain in the West of England, where he has had varied experience as a curate, vicar, canon, chaplain to the Bishop and the Gloucester Infirmary, Diocesan Missioner, Canon, and Archdeacon. To have been for 20 years under such a Bishop as Bishop Ellicott, and in the last few years in intimate personal association with him, is no mean recommendation for the Episcopal office. The Bishop has the very highest opinion of his deep spirituality of life (which has been so manifest in his conduct of "quiet days" for the clergy, and his intercourse with the students of the Gloucester Theological College), and his pulpit and his organising power. He has the great advantage of adapting his sermons to his congregation, his sermon for example in the Temple Church being quite different to his addresses in village churches and mission-rooms. He is in a good sense "all things to all men." "No man," said a dignitary not long ago, "has a greater gift for composing quarrels, and not treading on people's toes, than Bowers." He has exceptional tact, is blessed with the gift of humour, and is a capital companion. He is essentially, like his predecessor, a cheerful Christian, takes an interest in other than ecclesiastical matters, and approves of recreation in moderation. He will, I venture to prophesy, be no less popular with the laity than the clergy, for he combines "with great devotion and a very spiritual mind the sanctified gift of common sense," as the great Bishop Wilberforce once said of somewhat similar cleric on his going to a large parish. He has a large acquaintance among men of light and leading. Scarcely less a boon to the people and clergy under a Bishop, than to the prelate himself, a distinct but not extreme High Churchman, he is a man of broad sympathies, and will appreciate all good work carried on by men of all schools of thought, and his one desire will be to weld into a harmonious whole the component parts of the Church of England.

The Public Orator spoke as follows in presenting the Bishop designate of Thetford for the degree of Doctor in Divinity *honoris causa* on 28 May 1903.

Adest Collegii Divi Joannis alumnus, primum in orientali, deinde in occidentali Angliæ parte, per annos plurimos labori-

bus sacris spectatus et probatus. Idem, artis musicae peritus, ecclesiae cathedralis Glocestrensis canonicis, olim minoribus, postea maioribus, est adscriptus; ibi viginti per annos habuit ante oculos episcopi Glocestrensis, viri venerabilis, exemplar, cuius in castris militiae sacrae tirocinium posuit et virtutis suae documentum insigne dedit. Ipse nuper ad episcopi munus merito vocatus, et episcopi Norvicensis adiutor constitutus, nomen episcopale ab oppido antiquo accipiet, quod olim per annos fere viginti etiam ante urbem Norvicensium Angliae orientalis sedes episcopalis fuerat. Regionis illius in parte septentrionali, Nelsoni in patria positus, in munere suo sacro sustinendo semper recordabitur, Angliam ipsam ab unoquoque, ut officium suum faciat, exspectare; etiam in posterum, sicut antea, Sancti Pauli exemplum secutus, omnia omnibus factus erit, ut nonnullos saltem salvos faciat; et Dei in ecclesia administranda verba illa divina nunquam obliviscetur: 'beati pacifici, quoniam filii Dei vocabuntur.'

Duco ad vos archidiaconum Glocestrensem, Joannem Phillips Allcot Bowers, episcopum de Thetford designatum.

On May 1 it was announced that the Archbishops of Canterbury and York had offered the offices of Dean of the Arches, Auditor of the Chancery Court of York, and Judge under the Public Worship Regulation Act (subject as to the latter to the approval of the Crown) to Mr Lewis T. Dibdin K.C., D.C.L. (B.A. 1874). We take the following from *The Times* of May 1903: Chancellor Dibdin, who thus succeeds Sir Arthur Charles in the office so long associated with the name of Lord Penzance, was born in 1852, being the third son of the late Rev Robert W. Dibdin, the well-known Evangelical minister of the old West Street Chapel in Seven Dials. He graduated in 1874 from St John's College, Cambridge, as a senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos, and two years later was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. He has practised largely in the Chancery Courts, and from 1895 to 1901, when he took silk, was official counsel to the Attorney-General in charity matters. He has published various legal works on Church Courts and City livery companies, editions of "Brewer's Endowment and Establishment," and "Hanson's Death Duties," and the like. But he has been chiefly known to the public as an able ecclesiastical lawyer, being at present Chancellor of three dioceses—Rochester (1886), Exeter (1888), and Durham (1901)—in which capacity he has won the confidence of Bishops of various schools of thought. He has taken part in most of the ecclesiastical litigation of recent years, and was the leading counsel for the Archbishops in the Lambeth Hearings on Incense and Reservation. It will also be remembered that, on behalf of Archbishop Temple, he was associated with the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General in the proceedings connected with the opposed confirmation of the Bishop of Worcester in the early part of 1902. In the various

consultative Church bodies he has taken a prominent and able part, being a member of the Canterbury House of Laymen and a frequent speaker at Church Congresses. Within the last few months it has been his duty as Chancellor of the diocese of Exeter to inquire into the furniture and appointments of some of the Keble churches in the Three Towns, but the consequent action was interrupted by a vacancy in the See. The choice which the Archbishops have made, subject (in respect to the Judgeship) to the approval of the Crown, will meet with the approval of Churchmen of all schools; for, though by tradition an Evangelical and by personal preference a Moderate Churchman, he has never stood out as a keen partisan, and can be absolutely trusted in his new office to keep an open mind and administer impartial justice. On more than one important occasion his efforts in the cause of Church defence and against disestablishment have won the confidence of Churchmen.

The National Church for 15 May contains the following paragraph:

The new Dean of the Arches, Mr Lewis T. Dibdin, is widely known in Church circles as one of the profoundest ecclesiastical lawyers of the day. He has been Chancellor of three dioceses, while, as counsel, he has appeared in all the leading ecclesiastical suits of recent years. It is interesting to record that he was offered briefs by all the parties to the litigation which arose out of the confirmation of the election of Dr Gore to the Bishopric of Worcester, and finally he was claimed by the Crown. But, apart from his professional duties, he has long been identified with ecclesiastical affairs. He was the trusted friend and counsellor of the late Archbishop Benson, and readers of the *Life* of that remarkable man will remember that the biographer says that Chancellor Dibdin "was more familiar with the Archbishop's legal and parliamentary work in his later years than any other person," and that the Archbishop consulted him "on most measures of importance." It was a cherished desire of the Archbishop that Mr Dibdin and the late Bishop Stubbs, of Oxford, should co-operate in bringing out a book on the position of the Church. As a member of the Executive and the Literature Committees of the Church Committee, Mr Dibdin has rendered the most valuable services in the work of Church Defence and Instruction. His strong force of character, his earnest and tolerant Churchmanship, his great learning and his eminently judicial mind, make him an ideal ecclesiastical judge, and it may be predicted that under him the office of the Deanery of the Arches will become to Churchmen a deeper reality than it has been at any time during the last twenty-five years.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the conditions affecting the importation of food and raw material into the United Kingdom in time of war, and into the amount of the reserves of such

supplies existing in the country at any given period, and to advise whether it is desirable to adopt any measures, in addition to the maintenance of a strong Fleet, by which such supplies can be better secured, and violent fluctuations of prices avoided. Mr Henry H. S. Cunynghame C.B., Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Home Office (B.A. 1874), is a member of the Commission.

The King has been pleased to issue a Commission to obtain and distribute full information as to the best mode by which the United Kingdom and his Dominions beyond the Seas may be duly represented at the International Exhibition at St Louis in the United States. Mr H. H. S. Cunynghame C.B. (B.A. 1874) and Mr J. J. H. Teall F.R.S. (B.A. 1873) are appointed members of the Commission.

The London Gazette for Tuesday, May 19, has the following notification :

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto H. Cyril Goodman Esq. M.B. (B.A. 1891) his Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Medjidieh, conferred upon him by H.H. the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by H.I.M. the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of his valuable services to the Egyptian Government.

On the 25th of March last the Right Rev C. J. Ellicott D.D., Bishop of Gloucester, and Honorary Fellow of the College, completed the fortieth year of his episcopate. A large gathering of the clergy and laity of the diocese met on that day in the Chapter House at Gloucester to present the venerable prelate with a congratulatory address. The following is a copy of this address, written by Dr Sandys at the request of Archdeacon Hayward.

Patri in Deo venerabili, CAROLO JOANNI ELLICOTT,
Episcopo Glocestrensi, S.P.D.

Ecclesiae Cathedralis Decanus, Archidiaconi, et Canonici,
necnon Dioecesis totius Presbyteri, Diaconi, Ecclesiarum Custodes
Custodumque Adjutores.

Annis quadraginta e fausto illo die feliciter exactis, quo, Episcopus noster consecratus, rerum sacrarum curam Angliae in parte nostra tibi divinitus delatam primum suscepisti, nihil auspicius hodie esse arbitramur, quam de re tam laeta tibi ipsi, vir venerabilis, gratulari, et beneficia omnia, in regionem totam fidei tuae traditam per tot annos collocata, animo grato profiteri. Olim studiis Academicis excultus, Collegii tui inter Cantabrigienses socius plus quam semel es electus; ut ex operibus plurimis a te editis unum saltem commemoremus, in

prælectionibus Hulseanis a te quondam habitis, Domini nostri vitam luculenter enarrasti; deinde Testamenti Graeci interpretationis Anglicae accuratius recensendae et suasor assiduus et dux insignis diu exstitisti; postea etiam presbyteris tuis studiorum sacrorum et hortator perpetuus adfuisti et exemplum ipse praeclarum praetulisti; doctrinae denique Christianae de mysteriis magnis identidem egregie contionatus, contionum tam doctarum, tam inter se diversarum, quasi in corpus unum (ut speramus) consociandarum desiderium haud mediocre excitasti. Idem etiam puerorum nostrorum et puellarum aetatem teneram religionis verae disciplina imbuendo multum temporis, multum consilii, indefessus impertisti; Christi milites ad vitae certamina prima sese accingentes saepenumero allocutus, quasi patris inter filios auctoritatem quandam benignam semper usurpasti; presbyterorum denique tuorum ordinem, qui te sibi patris in loco divinitus praepositum maxima cum reverentia per tot annos suspexerunt, animo paterno cotidie dilexisti, consiliis paternis continuo adjuvisti. Neque praeteritorum tantum annorum tot beneficia a te in nos omnes collata hodie recordamur, sed in posterum quoque prospicientes, vota optima pro felicitate tua perpetua libenter suscipimus, et animo uno precamur omnes, ut tibi, placide et leniter vesperscente vitae die, etiam aetatis tuae terrestri in tempore vespertino lux caelestis quam diutissime duratura supersit. Vale.

Datum die festo

Annuntiationis B. V. Mariae

A. S. MCMIII^o.

In the course of his reply the Bishop said: "When I was allowed to see the kind—all too kind—address which has just been presented to me, and had noted, with an old Scholar's appreciation, the really exquisite Latinity in which your friendly feelings had been expressed, my first impulse was to do my best to respond to you in the language which the Church has made the medium of her graver utterances even from the first. A moment's reflection, however, soon reminded me that although the Latin language often lends itself, as our Universities annually demonstrate, to warm yet chastened eulogy, the utterances of the deeper gratitude of the soul seem almost to demand the use of our mother tongue, and of the language wherein we were born. It is, then, in this our own language that I now return to you, all and individually, my warmest and most affectionate thanks for your recognition, especially in the attractive form in which it has been expressed, of forty years of happy service in this Diocese, and in the five and thirty years of the never-forgotten Diocese of Bristol."

The Address, which was illuminated, was enclosed in a handsome frame. With it was also presented an Album with some fifteen or sixteen hundred names engrossed, bound in purple morocco; on the outer cover was emblazoned in gold

and colours the Bishop's mitre and coat of arms of the diocese, and beneath the following inscription in letters of gold :

Nomina Litteris Apposita
In Memoriam Anni Quadragesimi
Feliciter Exacti Conscriptis
Ex Quo Pater in Deo Venerabilis
Carolus Johannes Ellicott
Episcopus Gloucestrensis Consecratus Est.

Die Festo Annuntiationis B.V. Mariae
A.S. MCMIII

Professor A. S. Wilkins (B.A. 1868) has resigned the chair of Latin which he has held at Owens College for the past thirty-four years. The Council of the College has accepted his resignation with regret, and has appointed him Professor of Classical Literature.

Mr G. F. Stout (B.A. 1883), Wilde reader in mental philosophy in the University of Oxford, editor of *Mind*, and formerly Fellow of the College, was on April 4th appointed to the chair of logic and metaphysics in the University of St Andrews. Professor Stout has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy.

Mr J. L. A. Paton (B.A. 1886), headmaster of University College School, London, and late Fellow of the College, was on the 29th of April last appointed by the Governors of Manchester Grammar School to be High Master, in succession to Mr J. E. King. The Council of University College on receiving Mr Paton's resignation unanimously resolved:— "That the council accept with sincere regret Mr Paton's resignation of the headmastership of University College School, which he accepted in 1898, at a time of some difficulty. By his energy and tact, and especially by the confidence which his personal character has inspired in the parents of his boys, he has greatly increased the prosperity of the school and advanced its previous high reputation."

Mr Philip Baylis (B.A. 1872), of Whitemead Park, Forest of Dean, and of Ledbury, has been made an Alderman of the Gloucestershire County Council.

The Hon. C. A. Parsons (B.A. 1877), Honorary Fellow of the College, has been elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institution of Civil Engineers for the year 1903-4.

Mr A. C. Seward (B.A. 1886), F.R.S., formerly Fellow of the College, now Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel College, has been appointed President of the Botanical Section of the British Association for 1903.

The Bishop of Melbourne (Dr H. Lowther Clarke) has been elected a member of the Council of the Senate of the University of Melbourne.

Dr W. M. Hicks (B.A. 1873) has been appointed a member of the Education Committee for Sheffield.

Mr G. C. Moore Smith (B.A. 1881) has been appointed a member of the Education Committee for Rotherham.

Mr E. W. Middlemast (B.A. 1886), Principal of Rajahmundry College, and acting Professor of Mathematics, Presidency College, has been appointed deputy Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

At the election of fifteen members of the Royal Society held in May, three members of the College were elected. The following is an account of their work:—

Mr William Philip Hiern (B.A. 1861), Late Fellow of St John's College. F.L.S. Corresp. Mem. R. Acad. Libs. Distinguished for his botanical researches. Author of:—"On a Quality of the Eye in Relation to Perspective" (Messenger of Math., vol. ii., 1863, pp. 30-34); "On a Magical Equation to the Tangent of a Curve" (Quart. Journ. Math., vol. vi., 1863, pp. 31-38); "On the Forms and Distribution over the World of the Batrachium Section of Ranunculus" (Journ. Bot., vol. ix., 1871, pp. 43-49, 65-99, 97-107); "On Physotrichia, a New Genus of Umbelliferæ from Angola" *ibid.*, 1873, pp. 161, 162); "On a Theory of the Forms of Floating Leaves in Certain Plants" (Camb. Phil. Soc. Proc., vol. ii., 1876, pp. 215-217, 227-236); "A Monograph of the Ebenaceæ" (Camb. Phil. Soc. Trans., vol. xii., 1873, pp. 27-300); "Notes on Ebenaceæ, with Descriptions of New Species" (Journ. Bot. vol., xii., 1874, pp. 238-240; vol. xiii., 1875, pp. 353-357; vol. xv., 1877, pp. 97-101); "Sul Valore delle Determinazioni dei Fossili che sono stati riferiti al Genere Diospyros o a Generi Affini" Nuovo Giorn. Bot. Ital., vol. ix., 1877, pp. 45-48); "The Orders Solanaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Gesneraceæ, Verbenaceæ," in Warming's Symbolæ ad Floram Brasiliæ Centralis cognoscendam" (Kjøbenhavn, Vidensk. Meddel. 1877, pp. 37-108); "The Order Lythraceæ," in Oliver's "Flora, Tropical Africa" (vol. ii., 1871); "The Orders Umbelliferæ, Araliaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Valerianæ, Dipsacaceæ, Goodenovieæ, and Ebenaceæ," and, with Prof. Oliver, "Compositæ" (*ibid.*, vol. iii., 1877); "The Orders Meliaceæ and Sapindaceæ," in Hooker's "Flora of British India" (vol. i., 1875); "On the Peculiarities and Distribution of Rubiaceæ in Tropical Africa" (Journ. Linn. Soc. 1878, pp. 248-280); "On the African Species of the Genus Coffea" (Trans. Linn. Soc., 1880, pp. 169-176); "A Catalogue of Welwitsch's African Plants" (Pt. 1, 1896,

pp. 336. Published by the Trustees of the British Museum). And other botanical memoirs.

Mr Aubrey Strahan (B.A. 1875). Distinguished for careful work on Stratigraphical and Physical Geology. Has served on the staff of the Geological Survey since 1875, and during the past nine years has been in charge of the re-survey of the South Wales Coalfield. Awarded the Wollaston Donation Fund by the Council of the Geological Society, 1894; has since served on the Council. Author of Geological Survey Memoirs on Chester (1881); Rhyl, Abergelle, &c. (1885); Flint, Mold, &c. (1890); Isle of Purbeck and Weymouth (1898); and Geology of South Wales Coalfield, parts 1-2 (1899-1900); and has contributed to Memoirs on Lincoln (1888), Kendal (1888), Isle of Wight, ed. ii. (1889), and others. Author of Original Papers in Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. on Ludlow Fossils in Lower Carboniferous Conglomerates, North Wales (with A. O. Walker, 1879); Glaciation of South Lancashire, Cheshire, &c. (1886); Lincolnshire Carstone (1886); Phosphatic Chalk, Taplow (1891); Overthrusts of Tertiary Date in Dorset (1895); Submerged Land Surfaces at Barry, Glamorgan (1896); Glacial Phenomena of Palæozoic Age in Varanger Fiord (1897); author of Papers also in the Geological Magazine, and in the Reports of the British Association.

Professor Ralph Allen Sampson (B.A. 1888). Late Fellow of St John's College. Professor of Mathematics, Durham University. Author of the following papers:—"Continuation of Gauss's Dioptrische Untersuchungen" (Proc. Lond. Math. Soc., vol. xxix., 1897); "On Stokes's Current Function" (Phil. Trans., vol. clxxxii., 1891 A); On the Rotation and Mechanical State of the Sun" (Mem. Roy. Astron. Soc., vol. li, 1895); "Description of the Durham Almucantar (Monthly Notices, Roy. Astron. Soc., vol. lx., June, 1900). Editor of the Astronomical section of the second volume of "Collected Scientific Papers of J. C. Adams."

At a *Conversazione* of the Royal Society held in May last the following articles were exhibited which are of interest to members of the College (see also *Eagle*, xxiii, 368):

1. *Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson, F.R.S.*

A series of Photographs and Objects relating to Dr William Gilbert, of Colchester (1540-1603), Author of the treatise "De Magnete."

(1) Steel engraving, by Clamp, 1796, of portrait formerly in the Schools Gallery at Oxford, painted in 1591.

(2) Photograph of recent portrait, by Daniell, now in the Town Hall, Colchester.

- (3) Electrotype medallion (cobalt-plated), by E. Dunckley, of the head of Dr Gilbert.
- (4) Photographs of all the known signatures of Gilbert:—
- (a) Autograph on title of Aristotle's *De Mirabilibus Auscultatione*, probable date 1561.
 - (b) Signature (along with that of Lancelot Browne) to a medical certificate, dated 1st Feb., 1584. (Original in the Record Office).
 - (c) Four signatures of dates 1561, 1565, 1566, and 1569 in the books of St John's College, Cambridge.
- (5) The Arms of Dr Gilbert, granted Nov. 15th, 1577.
- (6) Designs for the seal of the Gilbert Club.
- (7) Map of the Moon, earliest known, copper plate from Gilbert's *De Mundo Nostro*.
- (8) A small collection of Loadstones illustrating some points in Gilbert's work.

The Rev. C. A. A. Scott (B.A. 1883), Minister of St John's Presbyterian Church, Kensington, has been invited to occupy the chair of Apologetics at Knox College, Toronto, in succession to the late Professor Halliday Douglas. He has been appointed by the Synod to be Convener of the Committee of Westminster College, Cambridge.

Ds F. Fletcher (B.A. 1900), late Scholar of the College, has been appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency. He will be the agricultural adviser to the Presidency.

Ds R. St J. Dickson (B.A. 1902) has been appointed an assistant master at the King's School, Ely.

H. T. Davidge, advanced student of the College, has been appointed Professor of Electricity at the Ordnance College, Woolwich.

R. T. G. French, Scholar of the College, has obtained an appointment in the Patent Office (Electrical Department).

Ds A. C. Dundas (B.A. 1902) was successful in the examination of University Candidates for Commissions in the Army held in March last.

The Lightfoot (University) Scholarship for 1903 has been awarded to E. A. Benians (B.A. 1902), Scholar of the College.

Mr W. Blain (B.A. 1884) has been promoted to be principal clerk in the Treasury and to be First Treasury Officer of Accounts.

Mr T. F. R. Mac Donnell (B.A. 1898), barrister at law, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Government Advocate, Rangoon.

E. H. L. Hadfield was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn on Wednesday, May 6th.

An open Stewart of Rannoch Scholarship in Hebrew has been awarded by the University to J. R. Bentley, Minor Scholar elect of the College.

G. Leathem, scholar of the College, was one of the representatives of Cambridge in the Chess match against Oxford, played on March 23rd.

At the ordinary quarterly comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London held in April, a licence to practice physic was granted to E. Weatherhead (London Hospital).

The following members of the College, having passed the necessary examinations and conformed to the by-laws, were in February last admitted Members of the Royal College of Surgeons: W. L. Harnett (B.A. 1899), St Thomas'; A. G. Harvey (B.A. 1897), Middlesex Hospital. In May E. Weatherhead (London Hospital) was similarly admitted a member.

Mr J. F. Halls Dalby (B.A. 1898), M.B., B.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has been appointed resident medical officer to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor.

Mr F. A. Slacke, I.C.S. (B.A. 1875), Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General and Revenue Departments, has been appointed temporarily to be Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

Mr S. G. Hart (B.A. 1884), I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner at Gauhati, has been transferred to the charge of the Mangaldai Subdivision, Assam.

Mr W. Raw (B.A. 1894), I.C.S., officiating joint magistrate at Cawnpore, has been appointed to the charge of the Lalitpur Subdivision in the Jhansi district, united provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Mr C. M. Webb (B.A. 1894), I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Burma, has been placed on duty in the Bassein and Myaungmya Districts, with head quarters at Bassein.

Mr C. A. H. Townsend (B.A. 1896), I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Jhelum, Punjab, has been placed on special duty, for the purpose of demarcating the boundary between the Jhelum and Gujrat Districts and the Jammu Province.

Mr W. A. Marr, I.C.S. (matriculated 1895), officiating joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, Bengal, has been appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr A. K. Cama I.C.S. (B.A. 1895), has been appointed Assistant Collector at Bijapur, Bombay.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by The Master, Commemoration of Benefactors, May 3; by Mr E. A. Stuart, Vicar of St Matthew's, Bayswater, May 24; by Prof. J. E. B. Mayor, President, June 7.

The list of Select Preachers before the University to the end of the Easter Term 1904 contains the names of the following members of the College: November 29, December 1, January 17 and 24, the Rev W. A. Whitworth (B.A. 1862), Vicar of All Saints, Margaret Street, Prebendary of St Paul's, Hulsean Lecturer; December 13, the Rev W. A. Cox (B.A. 1867); February 7, the Rev T. G. Bonney (B.A. 1856) B.D., D.Sc.; February 14, the Rev G. Body (B.A. 1863), Canon of Durham; March 6, the Venerable J. M. Wilson (B.A. 1859), Archdeacon of Manchester, Vicar of Rochdale.

The following members of the College were ordained Priests on Sunday, 8th March:

A. Raby	(B.A. 1901)	by the Bishop of London.
F. N. Skene	(B.A. 1900)	by the Bishop of Lincoln.
R. M. Woolley	(B.A. 1899)	by Bishop Mitchinson for the Bishop of Peterborough.

The Very Rev W. H. Barlow, Dean of Peterborough (B.A. 1857), has been elected chairman of the Colonial and Continental Church Society's Committee for the coming year.

The Rev John David Evans (B.A. 1862), Vicar of Walmersley, has been appointed Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Lancashire (Mr H. Whitehead).

The Rev Henry David Jones (B.A. 1865), Rector of Upper St Leonard's-on-Sea and Canon residentiary of Chichester Cathedral, has been appointed Prebendary of Gates in Chichester Cathedral.

Dr Jacob, Bishop of St Albans, has appointed the Rev Frederick Burnside (B.A. 1869), Rector of Hertingfordbury, Herts, Rural Dean of Hertford and Hon Canon of St Albans, to be one of his Chaplains; and the Rev Alfred Caldecott (B.A. 1880) D.D., Rector of Thorington with Frating, Essex, late Fellow of the College and Professor of Philosophy in King's College, London, to be one of his Examining Chaplains.

The Rev J. P. Morgan (B.A. 1876), Vicar of Llanyre, has been appointed Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Radnorshire.

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev Edward Gepp (B.A. 1878), Assistant Master at Felsted School, to the Vicarage of High Easter, near Chelmsford, in succession to his father, the Rev E. F. Gepp, who held the benefice for 54 years.

The Rev G. R. Bullock-Webster (B.A. 1880), Resident Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely, has been elected one of the representatives of the Diocese of Ely on the Standing Committee of the S.P.G.

The Rev C. P. Cory (B.A. 1882), who has been incumbent of Port Blair since 1901, has been appointed Chaplain of the Cathedral in Rangoon, Burma.

The Rev L. H. Nicholl (B.A. 1887), Rector of Ribbesford, has been licensed, by dispensation, to be also Perpetual Curate of St Anne, Bewdley.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To be</i>
Carnegy, F. W.	(1892)	V. Tupsley.	R. Colwell, co. Hereford.
Kefford, W. K.	(1897)	C. Shaw with Dennington.	V. Dullingham, Newmarket.
Clive, F. B.		C. Arrow, Alcester.	R. Exhall, Warwickshire.
Manby, A. L.	(1880)	late V. Penn Street.	V. Asthall, Oxon.
Mitchell, W. M.	(1886)	R. Wing.	V. St Paul's, Northampton.
Wing, R. P.	(1876)	V. Walberswick, Suffolk.	V. Blythborough, Suffolk.
Phelps, H. H.	(1878)	V. Titley.	R. Withington, co. Hereford.
Askwith, C.	(1890)	V. St James, Carlisle.	R. Melcombe Regis w. Radipole.
Richards, P. J.	(1889)	C. St John Baptist, Peterborough.	V. Woodville, Burton-on-Trent.
Roberts, F. Page	(1871)	R. Halstead, Kent.	R. Strathfieldsaye, Hants.
Standring, T. M.	(1893)	V. Tilstone.	V. Bidstone, Birkenhead.
Eustace, G. J.	(1866)	V. Bulkington	V. Astley, Warwickshire.
Hunt, A. L.	(1876)	R. East Mersea.	R. Snoring with Thurstford, Norfolk.
Brewer, G. S.	(1881)	R. St Catherine's Nechells, Birmingham.	V. Bulkington, Worcester.
Lorimer, J. H.	(1863)	V. Oxenhall.	V. Astley, St Mary, Shrewsbury.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Agricultural Geology*, by J. E. Marr F.R.S. (Methuens); *Reports of the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits, Vol. ii, Physiology and Psychology*, by W. H. R. Rivers, W. McDougall, and others (University Press); *Early Church Classics—The Shepherd of Hermas, Vol. i*, by the Rev C. Taylor D.D., Master of St John's College (S.P.C.K.); *The*

Programme of the Jesuits, by W. Blair Neatby M.A., Author of 'A History of the Plymouth Brethren' (Hodder and Stoughton); *Six Lectures on Pastoral Theology, with an appendix on the Influence of Scientific Training on the Reception of Religious Truth*, by the Ven James M. Wilson D.D., Vicar of Rochdale and Archdeacon of Manchester, Lecturer on Pastoral Theology in the University of Cambridge 1903 (Macmillans); *The Way of all Flesh*, by the late Samuel Butler (Grant Richards).

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number: Mr R. F. Scott to be a member of a Syndicate to consider arrangements for the future conduct of the Engineering Department; Mr A. C. Seward to be an Examiner at Affiliated Local Lectures Centres; Dr D. MacAlister to be an Examiner for the third examination for M.B.; Mr W. Bateson to be Deputy for the Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy during the ensuing academic year.

The University of London is making progress with its organization, most of the Degree courses being now settled. Much of the work of devising these courses has fallen upon the thirty-three 'Boards of Studies,' and to their labours the construction of the curricula has been chiefly due. The share of St John's College in this work may be estimated in a general way by a glance at the following list of members of the College who are upon the various Boards; the names are taken from the official list for 1903.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>College.</i>	<i>Board.</i>
Adams, Dr W. G.	King's.	Physics (Chairman).
Bennett, Dr W. H.	Hackney and New.	Theology.
Bonney, Dr T. G.	Co-opted.	Geology.
Caldecott, Dr A.	King's.	Theology,
		Philosophy (Chairman)
		and Pedagogy.
Dale, J. B.	"	Mathematics.
Fleming, Dr J. A.	University.	Physics, Electrical
		Engineering.
Foxwell, H. S.	"	Economics, Philosophy.
Greenhill, A. G.	Co-opted.	Mathematics.
Greenup, A. W.	Highbury.	Theology.
Hewitt, J. T.	E. London,	Chemistry (Secretary),
	Technical College.	
Hudson, W. H. H.	King's.	Mathematics and
		Pedagogy.
Lehfeldt, R. A.	E. London,	Physics.
	Technical College.	
Macalister, Dr A.	Co-opted.	Anatomy.
McDougall, W.	University.	Philosophy and
		Psychology.
Rivers, W. H. R.	Co-opted.	Physiology.
Scott, C. A. A.	"	Theology.
Strong, S. A.	University.	Oriental Languages.
Weldon, W. F. R.	Co-opted.	Zoology.

The list of Examiners and Assistant Examiners in the University of London, for the year commencing 1 July 1903, contains the names of the following members of the College: Dr A. Caldecott, Theology; Prof A. G. Greenhill, Mathematics; W. McDougall, Mental Physiology; G. B. Mathews, Mathematics; Prof R. W. Phillips, Botany; Dr W. H. R. Rivers, Experimental Psychology; Rev C. A. A. Scott, Theology; W. F. Masom, Assistant Examiner in English; W. C. Summers, Assistant Examiner in Classics.

It is announced that Sir John Elliot K.C.I.E. (B.A. 1869) is to contribute the article on Meteorology to the new Imperial Gazetteer of India.

It is announced that an illustrated edition of "Footprints of former men in far Cornwall," by the Rev Robert Stephen Hawker, Vicar of Morwenstow, with a new life of the author, is being prepared by Mr Hawker's son-in-law, Mr C. E. Byles (B.A. 1895).

Mr C. J. Turner (B.A. 1889) is publishing a short treatise on the vexed question of the site and ownership of Lincoln's Inn, which was recently discussed in the edition of the 'Black Books' of the Inn, published for the Society. The treatise is based on some newly-discovered evidence in the Public Record Office.

A brass tablet has been placed in the Board Room of the Eye and Ear Hospital at Shrewsbury to the memory of Mr William Charnley (B.A. 1867). The inscription is as follows:

In memory of
William Charnley M.A. St. John's Coll.
M.D., M.Ch., Camb., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.S.A. Lond.,
Who died July 30 MCM.

The Committee and Supporters of this Hospital
Desire to express by this Tablet their grateful
Recognition of the loyal and able service rendered
By him as Surgeon for 13 years.

A pulpit and reredos of Caen stone and alabaster have been placed in the parish church of Hatfield-heath, Essex, in memory of Lord Rookwood (B.A. 1849, as Selwin).

The Rev H. Russell B.D., Rector of Layham, Suffolk, has presented to the parish church of the Lady Margaret, Walworth (the College Mission) a very handsome pulpit. We take the following account of it from *The Lady Margaret Parish Magazine* for May 1903.

There are five principal panels. The centre one contains a carving of St John the Evangelist, suggested by a picture by

an Italian artist named Domenichino. It represents St John sitting with scroll in hand, gazing upwards, the eagle, the symbol of the highest inspiration, hovering over him; while beside him stands a cup with a serpent issuing from it, in allusion to an old tradition that the words of our Lord as recorded in St Mark xvi, "If they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them," were in one case, at all events, literally fulfilled, when a poisoned cup was offered to St John by a heathen priest; the purging of the cup from evil being typified by the flight from it of Satan, the author of evil, in the form of a serpent.

To the right of the panel containing the figure of St John is another, representing the arms of the Lady Margaret, the foundress of St John's College. Probably no work carried out by members of the College in after-times is more in accordance with the spirit of the foundress than the planting nearly four hundred years after her death (she died in 1509) of the St John's College Mission in Walworth. Her arms are the old Royal arms of England, bearing the English lions quartered with the French *Fleur-de-lis*, and surmounted by an earl's coronet, from which in the panel issues the eagle, *i. e.* the crest of the College as shown in the seal of the Lady Margaret.

On the left of St John appear the arms of Bishop Fisher, a shield bearing on one side the arms of the See of Rochester, the Cross of St Andrew with a scallop shell in the centre, suggestive of St Andrew's occupation as a fisherman. On the other side of the shield are Bishop Fisher's personal arms, three ears of corn surrounding the figure of a fish—a dolphin. This, in accordance with a common custom of those times, is really a play upon the name *Fish-ear*, *Fisher*. The whole is surmounted by a Bishop's mitre of a shape, as nearly as can be determined, in use in the days when Bishop Fisher lived.

Over the four heraldic panels, denoting that the aim of Lady Margaret and Bishop Fisher alike was the promotion of the glory of God, appear four Christian emblems AΩ, XC, IHC, and the Cross.

Above everything, but underneath the bookboard of the pulpit, is carved the motto of Bishop Fisher; surely no more appropriate motto for a pulpit could be found, the words of our Saviour to His Apostles, "FACIAM VOS FIERI PISCATORES HOMINUM," "I will make you to become fishers of men."

In the panels, flanking those containing the arms of the Lady Margaret and Bishop Fisher, are the badges of the College, the Tudor Rose and the Beaufort Portcullis, each surmounted by an earl's coronet. In the lower corners of three of the panels will be found a 'rebus' consisting of a group of Marguerite daisies; while in a fourth (Bishop Fisher's) the 'rebus' consists of three ears of corn.

The following curious item appeared in a recent catalogue of second-hand books :

MILITIA. Several Petitions and Messages of Parliament Concerning the Militia of the Kingdom with the manners together with an ordinance of Parliament, *Black Letter*, pp. 35, 1641, 20s 364

MS. Note on the last page "March 11, 1641. This book was read publicly in John's Colledge in Cambridge, by Command from His Majestie."

The following item relating to Archbishop John Williams, the builder of the College Library, and in other ways a benefactor to the College, occurred in the sale of Sir Thomas Phillipps' Library. The date of the sale was 2 May 1903.

1218 WALES. ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO AFFAIRS OF STATE DURING THE CIVIL WAR, ADDRESSED BY EMINENT WELSHMEN TO JOHN WILLIAMS, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal *folio. 1642-1649*

* * This very important correspondence is addressed to the famous Archbishop during the time he was upholding the interests of King Charles in Wales. Among the letters are two in the autograph of the Archbishop to the King, and one to Prince Rupert, giving them advice and information of most intense interest. Other letters are from the Bishop of Chester, Richard Bulkeley, Humphrey Jones, Rowland Thomas, the Bishop of St Asaph, Roberts, &c., and a number from a correspondent, who signs with a mark, containing much confidential information. Writing to the Archbishop on the day of the execution he gives a full account of how the King bore himself on the scaffold, with many other singularly important details as to his death. Every one of these twenty-eight letters, addressed to the Archbishop at Gwyrdir or Penrhyn, is full of interest.

The following two items from the same great collection were sold on 15 June 1896. An effort was made to secure them for the College, but failed.

973 PRIOR (MATHIEW). THE ORIGINAL ACCOUNTS OF THE EXECUTORS OF MATHIEW PRIOR, THE POET AND STATESMAN, *beautifully drawn out, containing upwards of 400 pages*

large folio vol. 1721-22

This splendid volume contains Lord Harley and Adrian Drift's Original account of Mathew Prior's affairs, as follows:—The Last Will and Testament of Mathew Prior; Obsequies of Mathew Prior, interred in St Peter's, Westminster, 1721; Fees and Expenses for the Funeral, Mourning rings with names of the recipients, and of those who attended the funeral—Inventory of the Plate sent to Lord Harley at Wimpole—Inventories of Seals, Rings, Medals, Toys, Pictures, with names of the painters; Catalogue of the Books, Maps, Prints and Drawings; Catalogue of Books and Household Goods at Down Hall; Inventories of Household Goods at his house in Duke Street and Down Hall, Essex; Copy of Rent Roll (Barlow, Co. Derb.) of annuity from Ld Harley to Mathew Prior; Accts of South Sea Stock belonging to M. Prior; Debts due to Ld Harley and Adrian Drift, the Executors; Abstract of Writings relating to Prior's house; Copies of a large number of Letters;



“Lord George.”

Catalogue of the Books and Pictures of Mathew Prior sent to St John's Coll., Cambridge, 1721; Catalogue of his books chosen by Lord Harley; Pictures, Prints, Maps, Drawings, Coins, Jewels, &c. given to and chosen by Ld Harley; Account of Money received and disbursed from 1721-22; Miscellaneous Letters from 1721-22; Letters from Lord Harley to Adrian Drift from Sep. 19, 1721, to Aug. 19, 1722, with Adrian Drift's answers during the same period, &c. &c.

A most magnificent record of the affairs of this illustrious man.

974 PRIOR (MATHIEW). ANOTHER COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL ACCOUNTS OF THE EXECUTORS OF MATHIEW PRIOR COMING DOWN TO THE YEAR 1729, *calf* *large folio*

Four volumes bound in one, containing: The Accompts of Money due to the Executors to Xmas, 1721; Accounts between Ld Harley and Adrian Drift from 1717 to 1726—Pictures chosen by Ld Harley with the appraiser's valuation and their prime cost; Abstract of Account of the most valuable of Prior's effects, together with a valuation; Further Accounts and Letters as late as 1729, &c. On one of the title-pages of Accounts are the following verses:—

When to the World Lov'd Prior bad Adieu
And on bright Cherubs wings to Heaven flew
Poor Drift's concerns, My Lord, he left to you,
To you, My Lord, of all his friends the best,
Most just, most kind—Thus dying Drift he blest
And thus, Great Guardian, blest on you depends
The future weal of Drift, O Oxford best of friends.

The following lot appeared in the sale of the same Library on 21 March 1893:

220 DEMOSTHENIS ORATIO CONTRA LEPTINEM JAM PRIMUM LATINA FACIA JOANNI CHRISTOFERSONO INTERPRETE, *unique, written about 1550* 4to. XVI CENT.

This is the autograph work of the famous JOHN CHRISTOPHERSON, who was created Bishop of Chichester in 1557 by Queen Mary, and deprived in the next year. The work is dedicated at considerable length to the "noble and illustrious PARR, EARL OF ESSEX," brother of Queen Catherine Parr, and one of the most famous men of the reigns of Edward VI, Queens Mary and Elizabeth. CHRISTOPHERSON was educated at St John's, Cambridge, and was one of the first Fellows of Trinity, after its foundation by Henry VIII and subsequently became Master of the College. He was the author of several works, but this one appears to be entirely unknown, as it is not mentioned by his biographers.

The incorporation of the former Undergraduates' Reading Room with the Lower Library has resulted in increased accommodation for students, and has also made it practicable to carry out some much-needed improvements with respect to arrangement. Additional classes 13, 14, 15, 16 have been added. The principal mathematical serials have been brought together and are now included in one section. In the historical section the Rolls Series and publications of the Record Office have been rearranged in chronological order, and a separate index to these has been compiled; the natural science serials have similarly been rearranged. Class 12 has been appropriated to the Pendlebury Collection, for the binding of the unbound volumes of which the Council have made a special grant.

The Rev S. O. Ridley, nephew and executor of the late Mr Clarence Esmé Stuart, has also presented the Library with 39 volumes, formerly in the possession of his uncle, comprising valuable Oriental and Latin versions of the Scriptures, and copies of the early Fathers.

The Annual Dinner to members of the College who have taken the M.A. degree and have retained their names on the College Boards is to be held this year on Thursday, June 25th. Members of the College who graduated in the following groups of years are invited on the present occasion :

1852-6; 1873-6; 1888-90.

JOHNIANA.

The following article appeared in *The Toynbee Record* for March 1903 :

"THAT LETTER FOUNDED TOYNBEE HALL."

In the beautiful paper in last month's *Nineteenth Century*, in which Mrs. Barnett has told the tale of "The Beginning of Toynbee Hall," she says of a letter written by Mr Barnett to myself, "That letter founded Toynbee Hall." The letter which has had such world-wide results is now before me, and I think the readers of the TOYNBEE RECORD may like to read it, and perhaps, also, a few words of explanation of the honour which fell to me in being its recipient.

On January 28th, 1883, the Rev W. Allen Whitworth, then Vicar of St John's, Hammersmith, preaching in the Chapel of St John's College, Cambridge, urged that the College should found a mission in some poor part of London. Some undergraduates of religious character took up the idea warmly, and at a meeting held in the College Hall on the 8th May, the proposal was adopted, the aim of the promoters of the movement being to appeal to the College to support a clergyman and other workers in some neglected district of London.

To some of us it seemed that if a mission was to be started, especially one that assumed it to itself the name of "The College Mission," it might well take a broader character than was proposed. A large proportion of the members of the College were either not churchmen by profession or were not likely to enter enthusiastically into work carried on on strictly ecclesiastical lines. On the other hand we felt sure that a large proportion of the inhabitants of any poor district in London were also alienated from the church, but at the same time might be reached and helped by men who went to them rather in the spirit of friends and brothers than religious apostles. "Why not, then," we said, "widen the basis of the proposed mission? Why be content that a section of the College should interest itself in a section of the population? Let us bring the united powers and enthusiasms of the College to bear on all the various wants of the district we go to. Apart from the increase of good that will result in London, the College will then find in the mission a bond of union and not a shilboleth of separation."

In a concrete form, we suggested that a "secular branch" should be established in the parish, under an organising head, who should not be the clergyman; and that members of the College should be left free to choose to which side of the work they should give their money and their personal efforts. A committee was formed in the College to try to induce the committee of the Mission to adopt our plan.

We were at once met by the objection: "No clergyman could tolerate in his parish such an independent institution as you propose; nothing but strife could be the result."

We did not believe this, but to strengthen our hands before we came formally before the Mission Committee, we decided to write to several clergymen asking them if in their opinion our scheme was as impracticable as it was said to be. It fell to me to write the letters. The reply which gave us most encouragement was that which came from Mr Barnett. This was the letter, written on the railway bank on the way to Oxford, which, as Mrs Barnett has said, "founded Toyubee Hall." She means, no doubt, that while framing this letter of advice, Mr Barnett first saw clearly, in his mind, the plan which afterwards took definite shape in Toyubee Hall.

This is the letter.

"St Jude's Vicarage, Commercial Street,
Whitechapel, E.,

"My Dear Sir,

May 22nd.

I am writing in the train on my way to Oxford to talk to some men about a project like to your own. My address until Saturday will be S. Ball, St John's, on Saturday c/o Master of Balliol.

I quite sympathise with your wish, and as you state your plan I do not see how it would be impracticable. No clergyman finds a body of men working in some distinct field of social reform, to be a thorn in his side. Such bodies are to be found in every C.O.S. committee, Temperance agency, etc., etc. The fact that the men working in such field will be connected with those working the church, seems to me to be an advantage.

As a matter of detail, I should, in rule 2, say '*preferably* not the parson.' I say distinctly that your scheme is not unpractical, and I say this, not imagining that all clergymen are of the same opinion as myself, but putting myself in the place of many of my neighbours.

Now let me deliver myself of what seems a more excellent way than 'Missions.' First give up the name of 'mission.' Call yourselves 'St John's Friends of Labour,' 'Union of Workmen,' or some title which implies, not that you are going to patronise the poor, but associate with them. It is the rich to whom "missions" should go. Then take a house in some poor neighbourhood, let there be rooms in it in which your members may sleep, and common rooms for lectures, concerts and entertainments. Be neither Church nor chapel. Let those of you who care for spiritual work do it where they will, those who care for other do that on their own lines. Appoint a head who shall direct those who want direction, who shall be lay or parson.

I would urge this plan as one which will best meet the distinct aims of those who promote the mission. The 'Church' is in a transition state, and its services and organisations are on trial. If University men throw themselves into contact with the people, they will discover their needs, and those who care for spiritual things will fit the instrument to the end.

It is a poor thing if St John's does only what others are doing, and does not make at any rate another experiment in connecting classes and spiritualising the people. However, I hope you will gather my meaning from these stray hints and use me as you will. Ever yours,—SAMUEL A. BARNETT."

Armed with this and other letters, three of us, as spokesmen for our cause, were admitted to address the Mission Committee. I have no doubt my two allies spoke with more power and eloquence than I did, but as their notes are not before me, and mine are, I can only give the gist of what I said myself. I did not venture to press Mr Barnett's suggestion, because that would have meant asking the Committee to make a complete surrender of their own scheme, but I urged that a "College" enterprise should represent the whole College. If all could not work happily under a clergyman, let some part of the work be directed by someone else. This work might be "economic" (e.g., the establishment of a parish savings-bank—the aiding of co-operative or Charity Organisation movements) "educational," or "humanitarian," such as attendance on the sick—every effort being made to prevent conflict with the church-workers. The director or "lecture secretary" would have to find men for work and work for men. If the scheme was adopted the General Committee of the Mission should be widened to include others besides

churchmen, and a special sub-committee be appointed to supervise the "lecture secretary's" work, while in every appeal for subscriptions a choice should be given between the two sides of the work. I maintained that no conflict would be likely to arise, as the secular agency would have no anti-religious character, while from the fact that all parties concerned were of the same College—probably bound together in many cases by friendship—we had an unique opportunity for harmonious work. Further, if differences did arise, the General Committee in the College would form a Court of Appeal, which would have the confidence of both parties.

Such was our plea. It was made to closed ears. The Mission continued to go its own way, and our dream of a "secular branch" is quite forgotten. Yet it has borne fruits far exceeding those of the Mission and its many devoted workers, for it caused Mr Barnett to write the letter which "founded Toyubee Hall."

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

[The following passage occurs in an article on Hans Breitmann (the late Charles Godfrey Leland) in *The Pioneer Mail* of Allahabad for 10 April 1903. The article is signed J. F. L. Prof E. H. Palmer (B.A. 1867) was a Fellow of the College, and Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic from 1871 until his death in 1882. His portrait hangs in the College Hall]:

About twenty years ago I was employed by the late Nicolas Trübner, head of the London publishing firm which then bore his name, now changed to Messrs Kegan Paul.

One day I had occasion to speak to Mr Trübner himself about the work I had in hand, so I went to his sanctum. There I found him engaged with two other men, neither of whom I had ever seen before, and whom I have never forgotten.

One was a slim, short man, with shining dark eyes and a long beard; he was Palmer, the best Arabic scholar in England. There was nothing remarkable about the other man but a very pleasant face and a quaint jerky manner of speaking; he was Charles Godfrey Leland, better known as Hans Breitmann. The room was full of tobacco smoke, for Trübner smoked like a lime-kiln and his cigars were big and strong.

"Give us the Turkish shopkeeper, Palmer, said Trübner, pronouncing the *t* thick and the *p* like *b* for he never quite lost his native German accent. Palmer had just finished telling how Cambridge University had paid two hundred pounds for an old parchment which bore an inscription in the Morse telegraph alphabet, which they thought was a Zend inscription. He got down on the floor and crossed his legs.

"Booyoorum itscheree! Istambolun enn eyeec tschoplacce bundah bulonoor! Ben maalimdaan utanmaam!

"Please be good enough to step in! You'll find here the best cloth in all Stamboul! I have no cause to be ashamed of what I sell!" And so on; swearing away his soul and body, cajoling, blustering, almost weeping over the sacrifice he was making; we had the glorified box-wallah of the Bosphorus, to the very life. When he had finished, Trübner turned to Leland and said "Gieb uns den Zigeuner, Hans!" (Give us the gipsy, Hans!) Trübner discovered Hans Breitmann, and therefore could talk to him familiarly. It struck me at the time that Palmer could have done the gipsy better, if possible, than he did the Turk; for he had a most decided gipsy cast of feature, and that far away dreamy expression never seen but in the eye of a gipsy and an Arab. Hans Breitmann gave us the gipsy; and then began to tell our fortunes by looking at our hands. He discovered that Trübner had been a burglar and had four wives, and he stole Trübner's watch out of his waistcoat pocket. He then turned and took Palmer's left hand. He stopped suddenly and became serious for a moment. It was no joke. He afterwards told me what he had read in Palmer's hand; but I did not think much about it until some time afterwards, when I read that Palmer had been killed by some Arabs in the Sinai Peninsula. I often met Leland after this, and he frequently referred to the death-mark on Palmer's hand.

We find that the *Song Book* of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, contains three songs by Mr T. R. Glover. We give the words of two of these. *Alma Mater* is sung to the air of Dr G. M. Gaulett's College Boating Song.

ALMA MATER.

Is there noble theme or greater
For our song than Alma Mater,
Alma Mater, loved and dear?
Nurse of manhood, faith and knowledge,
Queenly in her name, our College
Queenlier minded we revere.

Chorus—Queen's for ever!
May she never
Fail the fullest life to know!
Be her story
One long glory
By her blue Ontario!

Not a rich man's proud creation,
Freedom was her first foundation;
Free to think and teach she rose;
Princely gift nor bounty royal
Helps her, but her sons are loyal,
In their love and faith she grows.
Chorus.

Broad, free, strong as her St. Lawrence,
Aye she holds in due abhorrence
Bonds and shackles of the soul;
Noise and rush alike disdaining,
Bids the children of her training
See life steadily and whole.
Chorus.

As the sunlit lake beneath her
Ripples to the sunny ether
So she lives by sun and sky;
Trusts the future, does her duty,
Holds who cleaves to truth and beauty
Works a work that cannot die.
Chorus.

CARMEN.

I.

Pange lingua carmen quale
Pium decet studium;
Almae Matris hospitale
Laeta lauda gremium;
Adsit melos virginale
Juvenumque canticum.

Our Chronicle.

2.

Hic majores posuere
 Semen, cujus segetem
 Ipsi poterant videre
 Tantum per imaginem,
 Nobis tandem datur vere
 Carpere dulcedinem.

3.

Tum Collegio Reginae
 Domus erat lignea :
 Sed Scientiae divinae
 Nihil obstant aspera :
 Qui se dederit doctrinae
 Tandem vincit omnia.

4.

Brevis series annorum,
 Surgit ordo lapidum ;
 Studium discipulorum
 Erigit palatium ;
 Nam amore alumnorum
 Nostrum stat Collegium.

5.

Hinc per annos it in mundum
 Agmen altum artibus,
 Totum teres et rotundum ;
 Homines emittimus
 Aptos ad efficiendum
 Quidquid rogat Dominus.

6.

Nobis dederunt majores :
 Quales ergo gratias
 Nos reddamus debitores ?
 Grates vel dignissimas
 Nostri referent labores
 Studium et pietas.

ADAMS ESSAY PRIZE.

This prize is adjudged in the Michaelmas Term for an essay on a mathematical subject. The prize consists of a copy of the Collected Works of Professor J. C. Adams, together with about £4 in money or books at the choice of the recipient.

The competition is open to all undergraduates of the College who have not entered on their seventh term of residence at the time when the essay is sent in.

The competition is intended to promote independent study of original authorities, and to encourage practice in compact and systematic exposition. Originality in the treatment of the subject is not essential, but freshness and precision will carry weight: the length of the essay is limited to about 3000 words.

The essay, marked "Adams Memorial Prize," should be sent to the Senior Bursar before the end of September.

For the present year the essay is to be on one of the following subjects:—

1. Induction constants of Electric circuits and coils, and their determination.
2. Unicursal and elliptic curves.
3. Steady motions in Dynamics of Solids.
4. Convergence of Definite Integrals.

The following authorities, amongst others, may be consulted on the essay subjects:—

1. Maxwell, *Electricity*, Vol. ii; Rayleigh, *Theory of Sound and Collected Papers*.
2. Halphen, *Fonctions Elliptiques*, Vol. ii.; Clebsch, *Lectures on Geometry*.
3. Thomson and Tait, *Natural Philosophy*; Routh, *Dynamics*.
4. Jordan, *Cours d'Analyse*; Harnack, *Differential and Integral Calculus*; and Osgood, *Problems in Definite Integrals*, *Annals of Mathematics*, Vol. iii.

COLLEGE ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

The following are the subjects for the College Essay Prizes:

<i>For Students now in their</i>	<i>Subject</i>
First Year	Walter Savage Landor.
Second Year	Countries of the Imagination in Literature and Philosophy.
Third Year	Race and Nationality.

The Essays are to be sent to the Master on or before Saturday, October 17th.

CRICKET CLUB.

President—Mr. Sikes. *Treasurer*—Dr. Shore. *Captain*—E. Booker. *Hon. Secretary*—H. Chapple.

Basting Averages.

Batsman.	No. of Inns.	Times not out.	Highest score.	Runs.	Aver.
E. Booker.....	13	.. 2	.. 59	.. 311	.. 28.27
F. M. Keyworth.....	15	.. 1	.. 77	.. 379	.. 27.07
P. C. Sands.....	18	.. 2	.. 89	.. 357	.. 22.31
H. Chapple.....	5	.. —	.. 70	.. 110	.. 22.00
R. McC. Linnell.....	12	.. 1	.. 61	.. 214	.. 18.54
T. H. Porter.....	9	.. 3	.. 38	.. 110	.. 18.33
B. T. Watts.....	19	.. —	.. 74	.. 341	.. 17.94
C. B. Ticehurst.....	11	.. 1	.. 48	.. 177	.. 17.70
H. S. Pridaux.....	9	.. 3	.. 38	.. 106	.. 17.66
J. W. Linnell.....	10	.. —	.. 62	.. 174	.. 17.40
G. L. Jarratt.....	11	.. 3	.. 37	.. 139	.. 17.37
E. W. Arnott.....	6	.. —	.. 19	.. 40	.. 6.66
S. Johnston.....	7	.. —	.. 18	.. 45	.. 6.42
T. B. Franklin.....	8	.. —	.. 21	.. 51	.. 6.37
H. Goddard.....	9	.. 1	.. 18	.. 44	.. 5.50

Bowling Averages.

Bowler.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
R. McC. Linnell	100.4	23	265	19	13.94
H. Chapple.....	37.3	2	164	11	14.90
T. H. Porter	174.3	32	571	32	17.84
T. N. Palmer	73	7	145	8	18.12
C. B. Ticehurst	139	19	429	22	19.50
J. W. Linnell	206	17	766	39	19.64
S. Johnston.....	42	4	145	7	20.71
H. Goddard.....	53	5	164	6	27.33

H. Chapple bowled 1 wide and 1 no-ball; T. H. Porter bowled 1 wide; C. B. Ticehurst bowled 1 wide and 1 no-ball; J. W. Linnell bowled 1 no-ball; S. Johnston bowled 3 wides; H. Goddard bowled 1 wide.

Characters of the team :

- E. Bowker* (Capt.)—Very good bat, can make runs all round the wicket. He has kept wicket this season with no small success. A good change bowler. Has made a very judicious Captain.
- P. G. Broad*—Has, unfortunately for his side, been unable to play much this season. Very good defensive bat and safe field. He has bowled.
- H. Chapple*—Has played very little this season. A very good bat and a good slow bowler. Very safe in the field.
- J. W. Linnell*—Has been very useful to his side as a slow bowler. His fielding has greatly improved. Has often made runs when they were badly wanted.
- R. McC. Linnell*—A good medium pace bowler. Rather slow in the field, but a useful bat.
- F. M. Keyworth*—A very good hard-wicket bat. Very slow and weak in the field.
- T. H. Porter*—A very much improved fast bowler. A good field. Has made a lot of runs.
- P. C. Sands*—A good steady bat, with a fine leg stroke. Very clever point.
- G. C. Garrett*—A good bat, he deserves to make more runs. A keen field.
- C. B. Ticehurst*—A good bowler, with a useful sweave. Should pay more attention to length. Very useful hard-hitting bat.
- B. T. Watts*—A steady bat. Should use his hitting powers more. A very keen field.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—L. H. K. Bushe-Fox Esq. *Treasurer*—R. F. Scott Esq.
1st Captain—H. Sanger. *2nd Captain*—H. B. Carlyll. *Hon. Sec.*—H. G. Pean. *Junior Treas.*—G. C. E. Simpson. *1st Lent Capt.*—S. R. Brown
2nd Lent Capt.—R. R. Walker. *3rd Lent Capt.*—J. T. Poole. *Additional Capt.*—J. K. P. Allen.

The weather this term has been distinctly good for practice on the whole. In the early stages a good deal of wind was encountered, but in the latter days the weather was remarkably fine.

Both boats were quite up to the average. The first boat used their light ship built by Brewers, of Putney, and she proved a very comfortable boat when they learnt to sit her. In the races they regained the place they lost last year by bumping Jesus I at Post Corner. On the succeeding nights they made great efforts to catch 1st Trinity, who in turn were nearly bumping Trinity Hall. Practically there was very little to choose between the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th boats on the river, and the races clearly shewed that the first four boats were distinctly superior to the other first division boats.

The second boat rowed in the Brocas. They improved greatly just before the races. On the first night they caught Peterhouse in the Long Reach, and on the third night only just failed to bump 1st Trinity II. They are certainly well up for their number.

Names and weights of the crews :

<i>First Boat.</i>		<i>Second Boat.</i>	
	<i>st. lbs.</i>		<i>st. lbs.</i>
<i>Bow</i> J. Parnell	10 9	<i>Bow</i> J. Stokes	9 13
2 G. C. E. Simpson ..	11 8	2 G. Wilson	10 10
3 M. Henderson	11 5	3 J. F. Spink	11 3
4 H. G. Frean	12 9	4 J. N. Taylor	11 7
5 S. R. Brown	12 5	5 J. E. P. Allen ..	12 6
6 J. S. Collins	12 6	6 J. Fraser	10 9
7 H. Sanger	10 4	7 H. L. Clarke	10 10
<i>Stroke</i> R. R. Walker ...	9 13	<i>Stroke</i> J. T. Poole ..	10 7
<i>Cox</i> A. G. L. Hunt	7 8	<i>Cox</i> C. A. Wright ..	8 4
<i>Coach</i> L. H. K. Bushe-Fox		<i>Coach</i> H. Sanger	

The 'Varsity Pairs were rowed in May. A Lady Margaret Pair entered, composed of (*bow*) R. R. Walker, (*stroke and steerer*) J. H. Sanger. In the first heat they were drawn against W. H. Chapman (3rd Trin.) and H. B. Grylls (1st Trin.). Losing ground at the start, they gained on their heavier opponents at the finish and won a very close race by half-a-length. Time 8 mins. 2 secs. On the next night, however, they were easily beaten by R. H. Nelson (3rd Trin.) and P. H. Thomas (3rd Trin.).

The Lowe Double Sculls were rowed in May. Only two entries were received. R. H. Nelson (3rd Trin.) and P. H. Thomas (3rd Trin.) won easily from H. P. Croft (Trin. Hall) and J. Edwards-Moss (3rd Trin.).

Characters of the Crews :

First Boat.

Bow—Very painstaking and works hard. Should be steadier forward and swing more.

Two—Rowed this year in better style, and with more power than previously, but needs a smarter recovery, and should use his legs evenly.

Three—Has tried hard and deserves the great improvement he has made. Has acquired an easy style and is much steadier, but must use his legs more.

Four—Was rowing well at the beginning of the term, but fell off afterwards. Should get a smarter hold of the water; use his legs throughout the stroke, and finish right on the body with the shoulders well back.

Five—Always tried hard, but has not been rowing up to his usual form this term, both his sliding and timekeeping being at fault. An honest worker.

Six—Has improved very much in steadiness and watermanship. Must get his blade covered at once and hold the finish out longer.

Seven—Rows hard and clean, and is rapidly developing into a really good oar. Is to be congratulated on a most successful second year of captaincy.

Stroke—Lively, plucky, and determined. Should steady his slide and swing when coming forward, and never sacrifice length to smartness.

Cox—Is still uncertain when to take the corners, and uses the rudder too much in the straight, but is improving, and made no mistakes in the races.

Second Boat.

Bow—Is fairly neat but very short, should try to combine his body and leg work, and keep his knees down at the finish.

Two—Can row hard. Would have rowed better if he had tried harder. Is very slow with his hands.

Three—Rowed very hard, although practically untrained. Should try and get hold of it quicker with his legs, and be smarter with hands.

Four—Tries hard and has improved greatly, but has yet to learn to combine his body and leg work, and so finish hard.

Five—Has not come on since last year, not yet having learned to finish the stroke right out with his legs, and to recover smartly.

Six—Has improved greatly, and although very light backed stroke up well. Always rows hard and long, but has yet to learn how to grip the water smartly, at the beginning of the stroke, with his legs.

Seven—Never did himself justice until the races as he was not well. Rows hard, but is inclined to be short on stroke, and drops away at the finish.

Stroke—Rows well in practice, and the race being much steadier and longer than last year. Should remember to use his out-side hand at the beginning of the stroke.

Cox—Has improved very much since last year, both in steering and talking to the crew. Steered very well in the races.

THE NEW BOAT HOUSE.

The last statements as to the accounts of the New Boat House fund will be found in our numbers for the May and Michaelmas Terms 1902 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 389; xxiv, 133-4). The total sum collected stood at the latter date at £2420 14s 5d.

Since then the following sums have been received:—

	£	s.	d.
G. A. Bennett	0	10	0
E. Booker	0	10	0
E. D. F. Cauham	0	10	0
R. H. Foister (1888) 3rd donation.....	5	0	0
J. Hartingham	0	10	0
W. J. Hawkes.....	0	10	0
M. Henderson.....	1	0	0
H. H. H. Hockey.....	0	10	0
J. C. H. How	0	10	0
J. L. P. Jolly.....	0	10	6
J. T. Poole	0	10	0
N. G. Powell (1898) 4th donation	2	0	0
M. G. B. Reece	0	10	6
J. N. Ritchie (1902)	1	0	0
W. T. Ritchie.....	0	10	0
H. H. Roseveare.....	0	10	6
J. B. Shaw	0	10	0
E. R. Wilkinson.....	0	10	0
Proceeds of the Concert, 21 Nov. 1902	31	14	0
	<hr/>		
	£47	15	6

Thus the total sum now collected amounts to £2468 9s. 11d.

The total expenditure on the site and Boat House, including legal and other expenses, was £2915 0s. 1d. leaving a deficit of £446 10s. 2d. To this has to be added the sum of £4 18s. 6d., bank charges on the overdraft up to Christmas last, leaving the sum of £451 8s. 8d. still to be met.

In June last the deficit was £551 11s 2d., so that during the year the debt has been reduced by £100 2s. 6d.

We would impress on present members of the club the duty incumbent on them of assisting in extinguishing this debt. Earlier generations of men have done their share in providing the handsome and convenient Boat House we now have, it rests with their successors who use it to complete the work.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

The following have been elected officers for the ensuing year:

Captain—E. D. Evans. *Hon. Sec.*—H. Lee.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

We have had a most successful season, and had we been able to put a full team out every match we should most probably have been invincible. The record stands, played 16, won 14, lost 2.

F. W. Argyle and H. E. T. Dawes will represent the 'Varsity against Oxford again this year. H. Chapple has also played for

the 'Varsity. H. Chapple, H. E. H. Oakeley, and F. Harwood were given their colours.

Date.	Opponents.	Ground	Result.	For.	Agst.
April 28.....	Clare.....	Clare	Won..	6	3
„ 30.....	Caius	St John's.....	Won..	5	4
May 5.....	Emmanuel....	St John's.....	Won..	7	2
„ 6.....	King's	St John's.....	Won..	5	4
„ 13.....	Pembroke. ...	Pembroke	Won..	7	2
„ 14.....	Jesus.....	Jesus.....	Won..	5	4
„ 15.....	Trinity Hall..	St John's.....	Lost..	4	5
„ 16	Mr Howitt's VI	St John's.....	Won..	7	2
„ 19	Christ's.....	Christ's	Won..	7	2
„ 21.....	Emmanuel ...	Emmanuel ...	Won..	6	3
„ 25.....	Jesus.....	St John's.....	Won..	7	2
„ 27.....	Trinity.....	St John's.....	Won..	5	4
„ 29.....	Caius.....	Caius	Won..	6	3
„ 30.....	Trinity Hall..	Trinity Hall....	Won..	6	3
June 3.....	King's	King's	Won..	7	2
„ 5.....	Christ's.....	St John's.....	Lost..	4	5

The Inter-Collegiate Lawn Tennis Cup has been won by F. W. Argyle and H. E. T. Dawes.

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—R. F. Scott. *Treasurer*—F. Sanger. *Hon. Secretary*—E. D. Evans.

The following new members have been elected :

On March 3, P. G. Broad, W. J. Harding, S. Johnstone, W. T. Ritchie.

On June 15, F. W. Allen, W. Coop, E. H. Gaze, W. J. Hawkes, M. Henderson, A. G. L. Hunt, G. L. Jarratt, F. M. Keyworth, J. W. Linnell, T. Parnell, T. H. Porter, H. S. Prideaux, C. B. Ticehurst, and B. T. Watts.

C.U.R.V.

G Company.

Captain—K. C. Browning. *Lieutenant*—M. Henderson. *Second Lieutenant*—R. D. D. T. Brownson. *Col.-Sergeant*—W. H. Kennett. *Sergeants*—C. B. Ticehurst, W. J. Jones, H. E. H. Oakeley. *Corporals*—E. A. Martell, G. K. King, T. N. Palmer. *Lance-Corporals*—J. T. Poole, P. St. J. B. Grigson, R. McC. Linnell, J. H. B. Fletcher, H. H. Roseveare, R. M. Moore.

The Company, which is at present still a Company, numbers only 78, including staff.

Owing to the unsympathetic attitude of those connected with some of the other branches of College Sports, many members of the College have had great difficulty in doing their best for G Company. Red tape should be reserved for Whitehall. In spite of these difficulties the parades have been well attended.

A few men, we regret to say, have attended an insufficient number of drills for efficiency, in spite of every facility for attending being offered them. We are sorry that these men have brought discredit on their College Company by preferring to pay their capitation grant to inconveniencing themselves in the slightest degree.

As we are losing a large number of very keen fourth and third year men at the end of this term, it is quite time that the men of this year awoke to a sense of their responsibility and helped to maintain the reputation which the Company bore a year ago.

We should be greatly obliged if non-members would refrain from giving incorrect information to intending members with a view to creating prejudice against the Corps.

The Corps goes to Camp, with the Oxford Corps, at Aldershot on June 23.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—H. L. Clarke. *Vice-President*—H. H. Roseveare. *Treasurer*—J. B. D. Joco. *Secretary*—H. W. Harris. *Committee*—Z. N. Brooke, J. Fraser.

The Society has fully maintained the activity and vigour which it manifested during the Michaelmas and Lent terms, and we may fairly claim a place in the very front rank of College Debating Societies. All the debates held this term have been interesting, and, considering the numerous attractions and distractions which tend to reduce members in the May term, the attendance has been remarkably good. We have had a particularly large and capable selection of Ex-Presidents at our command, and on one occasion we enjoyed the unexpected privilege of a most interesting speech from Mr Hugh Law M.P.

The Visitors' Debate took place on May 30th, and, except for our disappointment at the absence of Mr Tanner, was in every way a great success.

Our hearty congratulations are due to two of our Ex-Presidents on their success at the Union. Mr J. C. Arnold being elected President, and Mr M. F. J. McDonnell Secretary, for the Michaelmas term. Mr H. W. Harris has also obtained a place on the Union Committee.

The following debates were held this term:—

May 2nd—The Hon. Secretary, Mr H. W. Harris, moved “That in the opinion of this House the Payment of Members of Parliament is expedient and justifiable.” Mr H. H. Roseveare (Vice-President) opposed the motion. There also spoke:—For the motion, Mr J. Fraser, Mr M. F. J. McDonnell (Ex-President), Mr L. U. Wilkinson. Against the Motion:—Mr A. A. Mirza, Mr S. H. Robinson (Ex-President). The motion was lost by 3 votes.

May 9th—Mr Z. N. Brooke moved “That in the opinion of this House, it would be to the advantage of this House to ally itself with France rather than with Germany.” Mr W. Cood opposed. There also spoke:—For the motion, Mr J. E. Sears, Mr F. R. Saberton, Mr G. S. Yeoh, Mr T. E. Hulme, Mr F. H. Robinson (Ex-President), Mr G. S. Hardy, Mr M. G. Sykes, Mr P. Henderson. Against the motion, Mr A. E. Stansfeld, Mr M. Henderson, Mr R. E. T. Ball, Mr H. K. Finch, Mr H. W. Harris (Hon. Sec.). The motion was carried by 4 votes.

May 16th—Mr M. G. Sykes moved “That, as regards the Theatre, the present age is not one of good art.” Mr J. B. D. Joce (Hon. Treasurer) opposed. There also spoke:—For the motion, Mr R. E. T. Bell, Mr Hugh Law (M.P. for West Donegal). Against the motion, Mr M. G. B. Reece, Mr W. Barradell Smith (Ex-President), Mr T. E. Hulme, Mr Z. N. Brooke. The motion was carried by 4 votes.

May 23rd—Mr E. A. Benians moved “That the influence of Modern Fiction is demoralising.” Mr J. C. Arnold (Ex-President) opposed. There also spoke:—For the motion, Mr G. S. Hardy, Mr L. U. Wilkinson. Against the motion, Mr W. H. C. Sharp.

May 30th—Visitors' Debate. Mr J. Strachan (Clare College, President of the Union) moved “That the Universities of England are out of touch with the hopes and aspirations of the English people.” Mr H. L. Pass (Ex-President) opposed. There also spoke:—For the motion, Mr J. H. A. Hart (Ex-Secretary). Against the motion, Mr M. F. J. McDonnell (Ex-President), Mr T. H. Robinson (Ex-President), Mr J. C. Arnold (Ex-President), Mr E. A. Benians. The motion was carried by 5 votes. Forty-two members and visitors were present.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—E. D. F. Canham. *Ex-Presidents* (in Residence)—J. H. A. Hart M.A., F. W. Allen, H. J. Wrenford B.A. *Treasurer*—J. S. Collins. *Secretary*—H. L. Clarke. *Committee*—J. T. Poole, N. C. Pope.

The following papers have been read during the Term :

May 8—"Religion in England at the Eve of the Reformation," by the Rev the Master of Pembroke College.

„ 15—"English Cathedrals," illustrated by lantern slides by W. K. L. Clarke B.A. (Jesus).

„ 22—"Pastoral Visitation," by the Rev C. E. Garrad.

There are twenty members in Residence.

FIVES CLUB.

(Lent Term.)

We are glad to see that great interest is still maintained in this branch of athletics. The Club has had reserved two courts every afternoon in the University Courts, which have been very largely patronized judging by the sheet kept in the New Court Lodge on which these courts are booked. A Tournament has been in progression during the Term and is now in its final stages.

The team has had a most successful term, only losing one match, in which the first pair played one short. Besides the two of last year's team the following have also played. H. K. Finch, F. C. Norbury, S. D. Caddick, S. E. Fryer, and M. G. B. Reece.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Club.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Points.</i>
Jan. 29.....	Christ's.....	Won.....	4 games to 2
Feb. 12.....	Christ's.....	Won.....	4 " " 1
„ 20.....	Sidney.....	Won.....	4 " " 0
„ 24.....	Emmanuel.....	Lost.....	1 " " 4
Mar. 7.....	Bedford M. Sch.	Won.....	80 points to 72
9.....	Sidney.....	Won.....	6 games to 0

NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

President—G. C. Simpson. *Treasurer*—Mr J. E. Marr. *Hon. Sec.*—T. Parnell.

The following papers have been read this term :

May 4—"The Missing Link," by P. P. Laidlaw.

May 18—"Radium," by T. Parnell.

June 1—"The Relations between Mass and Properties," by H. Ramage.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr J. E. Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Committee*—G. C. Craggs, J. C. H. How, O. May, H. E. H. Oakeley, H. H. Roseveare, J. F. Spink (*Secretary*), R. Sterndale-Bennett, R. Turner, H. J. W. Wrenford. *Conductor and Librarian*—Mr C. B. Rootham.

For this year's Concert the Society again depended on members of the College alone, the only exception being one or two members of the Orchestra.

The Concert was held in the College Hall on Monday, June 15. The attendance was a record one, 450 tickets having been applied for. In the end even standing room was at a premium. As usual the Concert was a great success—it is now universally admitted that the St John's Concerts are the best in the University. For this we are deeply indebted to Mr Rootham. His boundless energy, his unflinching tact and good humour are beyond all praise. No difficulty overcame him, and his excellent conducting put the crown on his arduous labours.

The programme was as follows :

PART I.

1. "Landerkennung (Op. 31) *Grieg*
Baritone Solo—J. C. H. HOW.
CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
2. SONG..... "Nymphs and Shepherds" *Purcell*
H. J. W. WRENFORD.
3. PIANOFORTE SOLO.. "Ballade" in F Minor (Op. 52)..... *Chopin*
R. STERNDALÉ-BENNETT.
4. PART SONGS..... (a) "Strew on her Roses" .. } *C. B. Rootham*
(b) "Love and Laughter" .. }

THE CHORUS.

5. "Rondo from Concerto" No. 10 in E flat..... *Mozart*
(Two Pianofortes and Orchestra).
Pianofortes : R. STERNDALÉ-BENNETT AND G. C. CRAGGS.
6. VOCAL QUARTETT.... "Hush, sweet Lute"..... *C. V. Stanford*
H. J. W. WRENFORD, J. F. SPINK, J. C. H. HOW, R. TURNER.

Interval of 20 minutes, during which Refreshments were served
in the Combination Room.

PART II.

7. "Liebeslieder" Nos. 6, 13, 14, 15.....*Brahms*
(Chorus and Pianoforte Duet).
Pianoforte: G. C. CRAGGS AND R. D. WALLER.
8. SONG....."The Rebel".....*W. Wallace*
J. C. H. HOW.
9. DUET FOR TWO PIANOFORTES.."Andante and Variations" in B. flat.
Schumann
C. B. ROTHAM, R. STERNDAL-BENNETT.
10. VOCAL QUARTETT.."Where Shall the Lover Rest?"..*Noel Johnson*
H. J. W. WRENFORD, J. F. SPINK, J. C. H. HOW, R. TURNER.
11."Two Melodies for Strings".....*Grieg*
(a) "Norwegian." (b) "The First Meeting."
THE ORCHESTRA.
12. CHORUS....."Lady Margaret Boating Song".....*G. M. Garrett*
CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

The Vocal Quartettes were excellent, and from the popular point of view were the successes of the evening. Mozart's *Rondo* was specially effective, but the Pianoforte Duets were performed with such skill that words fail the reporter to adequately describe them. If there were "University Pairs" in Music Mr Rootham and Mr Sterndale-Bennett would simply romp in.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—Professor Mayor, Mr Mason, Mr Graves, Dr Sandys. *Committee, Senior Members*—Mr Cox, Mr Dyson, Dr Shore, Mr Tanner (*Senior Secretary*), Mr Ward, Dr Watson (*Senior Treasurer*). *Junior Members*—F. W. Allen, G. Beith, R. D. Bell, E. Booker, R. Brownson, W. G. Cheese, H. L. Clarke, J. S. Collins, J. Frazer, J. B. Garle-Browne (*Junior Treasurer*), B. L. Kirkness, W. T. Ritchie, C. A. L. Senior, J. F. Spink (*Junior Secretary*), G. R. Wilkinson, H. J. W. Wrenford.

Mr Edwards paid a visit to the College at the beginning of the term; and Mr Elsee was in Cambridge for Whit Sunday. We understand that visitors to the Mission during vacation time are as welcome as ever.

The Boys Camp is to be held at Water Stratford again this year, from August 8 to 22. It is reported that a stock of steel chairs and cups and saucers of adamant is being laid in for the occasion.

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICE.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

The following is the list of addresses during the Term :

- May 2—Mr N. W. A. Edwards, Assistant College Missioner at Walworth.
„ 9—Dr Cunningham, Fellow of Trinity College, Vicar of Great St. Mary's Church.
„ 16—Mr G. A. Weekes, Fellow and Dean of Sidney Sussex College.
„ 23—Mr H. L. C. V. de Candole, Vicar of Holy Trinity Church.
„ 30—Mr W. S. Kelley, of the Cambridge Mission at Delhi.
June 6—Mr V. N. Gilbert, Curate of St Giles' Church.

THE LIBRARY.

* *The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Lady Day 1903.

Donations.

DONORS.

Macgregor (J. G.). An elementary Treatise on Kinematics and Dynamics. 8vo. Lond. 1887. 3.47.4.....	
Thompson (Silvanus P.). Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism. New Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1895. 3.47.5....	
Jewish Encyclopedia, The. A descriptive Record of the History, Religion, Literature and Customs of the Jewish People from the earliest Times to the present Day. Vol. I. Aach—Apocalyptic Literature. 4to. New York and Lond. 1901. 7.3.....	Dr. D. MacAlister.
Lachlan (R.) and Fletcher* (W. C.). The Elements of Geometry. 8vo. Lond. 1903. 3.52.50.....	
Royal Society of Edinburgh. Transactions. Vol. XLII. The Ben Nevis Observations 1888-1892. Edited by A. Buchan and R. T. Omond. 4to. Edin. 1902. 3.39.9.	Mr. Bateson.
Newman (Cardinal). The Pillar of the Cloud: "Lead, kindly Light." A Translation into Latin Elegiacs by Richard Horton-Smith.* (A Reprint from <i>Notes and Queries</i> , Nov. 1902). 8vo.....	The Translator.
*Harker (Alfred). Petrology for Students. 3rd Edition. 8vo. Camb. 1902. 3.27.58.	The Author.
James (M. R.). The Western MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge. Vol. III. 8vo. Camb. 1902. 14.4.24..	The Master and Fellows of Trinity College.
*Newnham (Rev. W. O.) Alresford Essays for the Times. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 11.17.53.	Rev. A. Sloman.
*Roby (H. J.). Roman Private Law in the Times of Cicero and of the Antonines. 2 Vols. 8vo. Camb. 1902. K.13.6.7..	Syndics of the Cambridge University Press.
Cambridge Philosophical Society. Proceedings. Vol. XII. Part i. 8vo. Camb. 1903.	Dr. Shore.
*Bonney (T. G.). Alpine Valleys in Relation to Glaciers. (From the <i>Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.</i> , Vol. LVIII., 1902.) 8vo....	
— Relation of Breccias to the Physical Geography of their Age. (From the <i>Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.</i> , Vol. LVIII., 1902.) 8vo.....	The Author.

- Newton (A.). Gilbert White of Selborne. Private Reprint of a Proof as revised by the Author for the Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. LXI. 1899. 8vo. } Professor Mayor.
 *Pritchard (Rev. C.). Eloges of Sir W. Rowan Hamilton and J. F. Encke. 8vo. Lond. 1866..... }

Donations.

DONORS

- Ward (Rev. Bernard). St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, his Life, as told by old English Writers. 8vo. Lond. 1903. 11.26.49..... } The Author.
 Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report for the year ending June 30, 1900. Report of the U.S. National Museum. 8vo. Washington, 1902. 3.46..... } The Smithsonian Institution.
 *Mandello (J. G.). Essay on the History and Statistics of Wages in the Middle Ages (XVth Century) in Hungarian. 8vo. Budapest, 1903. 1.42.1..... } The Author.
 *Taylor (Dr. C.). The elementary Geometry of Conics. 8th Edition revised with a Chapter on Inventio Orbium. 8vo. Camb. 1903. 3.47.51..... } The Author.
 *Whitworth (Rev. W. A.). DCC Exercises including Hints for the Solution of all the Questions in Choice and Chance. 8vo. Camb. 1897. 3.49.54..... }
 — The Churchman's Almanac for eight Centuries (1201 to 2000). fol. Lond. 1882. 11.13.10..... }
 — The Claims of Religion and Charity. A sermon preached June 13, 1897. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1897..... } The Author.
 — XVI Years' Experience of voluntary Church Councils. 8vo. Lond. 1897... }
 — The Ornaments Rubric, a Word for Peace. 8vo. Lond. 1898..... }
 — Canonical Obedience. A Sermon preached Jan. 29, 1899. 8vo. Lond. 1899..... }
 — Procedure in Ecclesiastical Causes. 8vo. Lond. 1899..... }
 — The Lambeth Hearing. A Lecture delivered in Advent, 1899. 8vo. Lond. 1900..... }
 — Church and School. Some Thoughts on elementary Education. 8vo. Lond. 1900. }
 — Te Deum Laudamus. Notes of Instruction given at All Saints, Margaret St. 2nd Issue. 8vo. Lond. 1902..... }
 Metz Pontifical, The. A Manuscript written for Reinhold von Bar, Bishop of Metz (1302-1316), and now belonging to Sir Thomas Brooke. Edited by Rev. E. S. Dewick.* fol. Lond. 1902. AB.1,.... } The Editor.

Additions.

- Acts. The Public General Acts passed in the Second Year of King Edward VII. 8vo. Lond. 1903. SL. 13.
- Atlas. Historical Atlas of Modern Europe from the Decline of the Roman Empire. Edited by R. L. Poole. fol. Oxford, 1902. *Library Table*.
- Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Cambridge Guild Records. Edited by Mary Bateson. With a Preface by Wm. Cunningham. 8vo. Camb. 1903. Cambridge University. The Book of Matriculations and Degrees from 1851 to 1900. 8vo. Camb. 1902. 5.27.35.
- Catalogue général de la Librairie Française. Tome XV. (1891-1899). 1er. Fasc. 8vo. Paris, 1902.
- Claudius Ptolemæus. Opera quæ exstant omnia. Vol. I. Pars ii. *Teubner Text*. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1903.
- Commentaria in Aristotelem Graeca. Vol. V. Pars vi. Themistii (Sophoniae) in Parva Naturalia Commentarium. Edidit Paulus Wendland. 8vo. Berolini, 1903.
- Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. Vol. VI. Pars iv. Fasc. 2. Inscriptiones Urbis Romæ Latinae. Additamenta. Collegit et edidit C. Huelsen. fol. Berolini, 1902.
- *Cunningham (John W.). The Velvet Cushion. 8vo. Lond. 1814. 11.11.48.
- Dictionary, The English Dialect. Edited by J. Wright. Parts XVII-XX. (On—Sharp). 4to. Lond. 1903.
- Dictionary (New English) on historical Principles. Edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray. (Lief—Lock). 4to. Oxford, 1902.
- Edwards (G. M.). Sidney Sussex College. (College Histories Series). 8vo. Lond. 1899. 5.28.77.
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END OF VOL XXIV.

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1902

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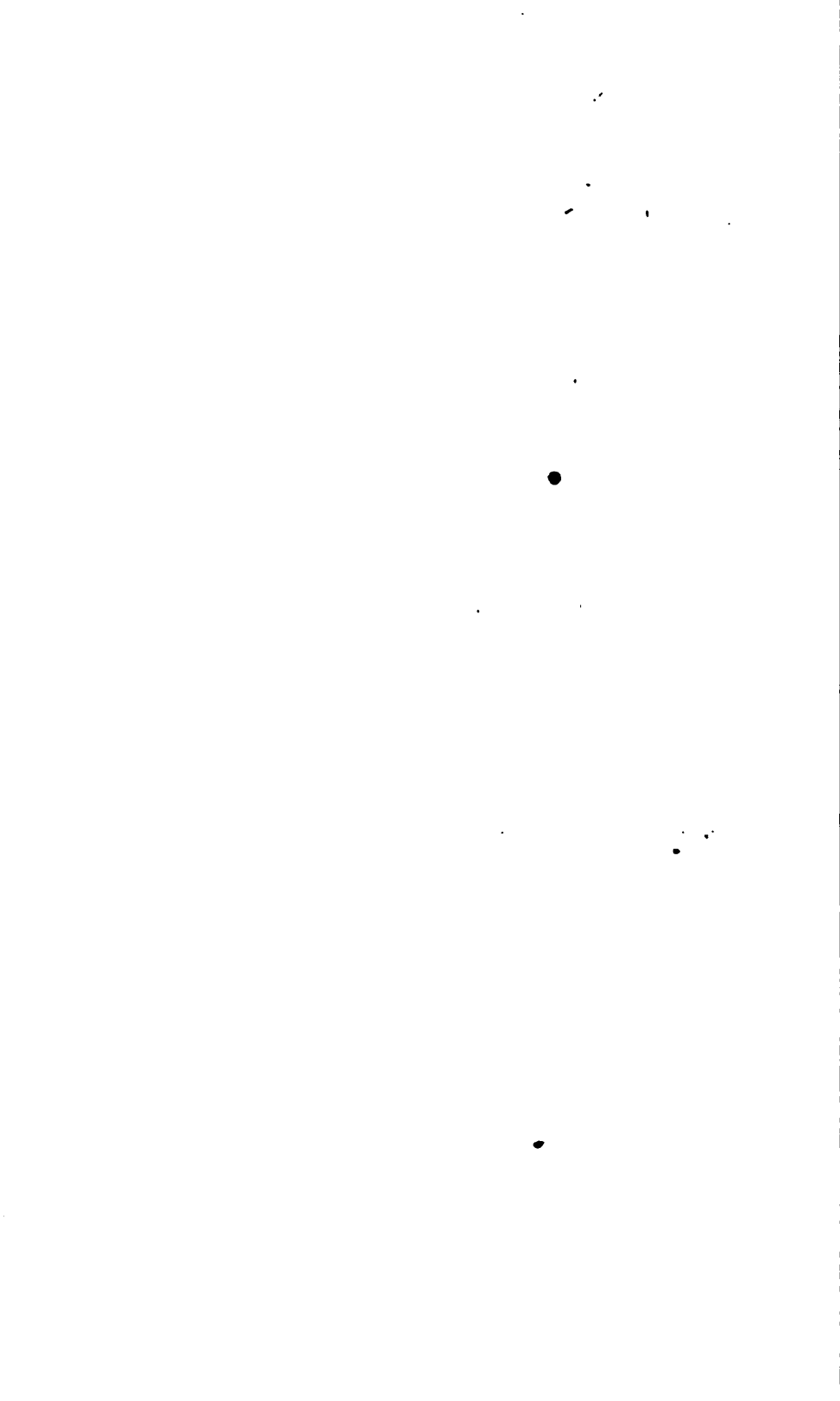
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