Bodington

75

To Eudora Donaldson.

with Love from

Rosalie Barra

X mas 191

SIR NATHAN BODINGTON

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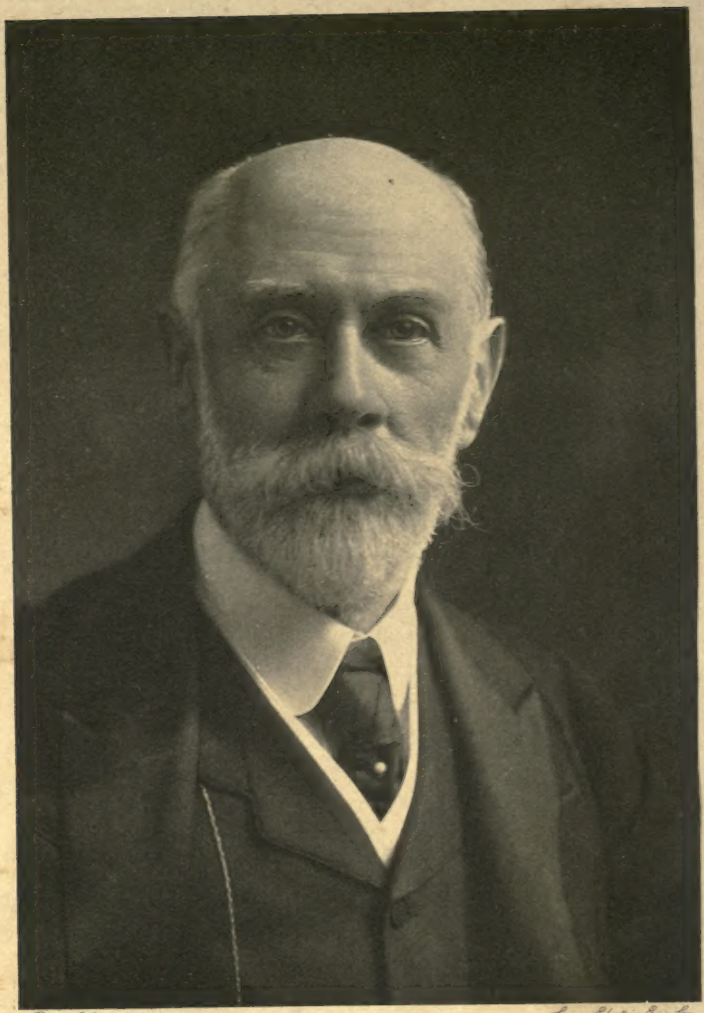

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Nathan Bodington

Sir Nathan Bodington

FIRST VICE-CHANCELLOR

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

A MEMOIR

BY

WILLIAM H. DRAPER, M.A.

AUTHOR OF 'A HISTORY OF ADEL CHURCH,'
'PETRARCH'S SECRET,' ETC.

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TO

THOSE THAT COME AFTER

IN

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

PREFACE

It would not be right to send forth this short Memoir without expressing the writer's thanks, in which he knows well every reader will join, to those friends of the late Sir Nathan Bodington who have adorned its pages with some of their most valued recollections of this or that period in his career; in particular he would wish to name Mr. Warde Fowler, Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford; Dr. Jayne, Bishop of Chester; and Sir Arthur Rücker, late Principal of London University. And these pages owe no less to the assistance throughout of Lady Bodington, without whose help, as will be evident, many of the incidents in the latter part of the book could not have been recorded.

W. H. D.

Adel Rectory,
17*th October* 1912.

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Biography exists to satisfy a natural instinct in man—the commemorative instinct—the universal desire to keep alive the memories of those who by character and exploits have distinguished themselves from the mass of mankind.

Character and exploits are for biographical purposes inseparable.

Biography aims at satisfying the commemorative instinct by exercise of its power to transmit personality.

What constitutes the needful "magnitude" in a biographic theme? It is difficult to set up a fixed standard whereby to measure the dimensions of a human action. But by way of tentative suggestion or hypothesis, the volume of a human action may be said to vary, from the biographer's point of view, with the number of times that it has been accomplished or is capable of accomplishment.

At the same time, office may well give a man an opportunity of distinction which he might otherwise be without; official responsibility may well lift his career to the requisite level of eminence.[1]

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[1] From a Lecture on "Principles of Biography" delivered in the Senate House, Cambridge, on May 13, 1911, by Sir Sidney Lee, Hon. D.Litt., Oxford, and Editor of the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

CHAPTER I

FAMILY AND EDUCATION

In the Senate-house at Cambridge, the very day after the subject of this Memoir laid down his task, an address was delivered by the Editor of the *Dictionary of National Biography*, in the course of which he said that it is the function of this art to transmit personality. He claimed also that the question whether this or that person is rightly to be commemorated must be determined by his character and exploits, and for a tentative suggestion he proposed as a criterion that the value of a human action may be said to vary, from the biographer's point of view, with the number of times that it has been accomplished or is capable of accomplishment.

If we accept this criterion, it is evident that the first Vice-Chancellor of a University that already in his lifetime attained the importance and magnitude of the University of Leeds in the year 1911,

was one whose character stood above ordinary levels and whose work was an exploit deserving to be recorded, more especially for those who will be connected with that University in time to come.

Dr. Bodington, to use at present the title by which he was known during the earlier part of his official life, was a Warwickshire man, and came of a family that had been long settled in that county. It is probable that they originally came from a place just over the border of Northamptonshire, now spelt Boddington, but first mentioned as Bodinton between A.D. 1150 and 1200, and some ten miles from Daventry. But the first member of the family from whom Dr. Bodington's descent can be traced in the direct line was William Bodington, who was a substantial yeoman living at Harborough in 1526. His son George came into Warwickshire and married Elizabeth Fawkoner of Cubbington Grange, where the family still own property. One of their descendants, Joseph Bodington, was tenant of the Chase Farm at Kenilworth, formed out of the old hunting chase attached to Kenilworth Castle; and his fourth son, Jonathan Bodington, born April 20th, 1794, was father of the future Vice-Chancellor of Leeds. When Jonathan Bodington was fifty-two (*i.e.* in 1846) he married Miss Anne Redfern, who was twenty-four years younger; and the subject of

this Memoir, their only son Nathan, was born on May 29th, 1848. His only sister, Miss Mary Bodington, who survives him, was born nine years later in 1857.

It is of interest to notice in a family the tokens of uncommon ability in different generations. Dr. Bodington's father had a younger brother, George Bodington, born in 1800, whose name will go down in the annals of Medicine as one of those who have been discoverers of new methods in the treatment of disease. He was the pioneer of the open-air treatment of consumption, and started the first institution for that treatment about the year 1833 at Sutton Coldfield. In 1840 he published an essay entitled, *The Treatment and Cure of Pulmonary Consumption* (Longman), which set forth his method and supported it with evidence of its success. He was, however, in advance of his time, and his theory was received with ridicule and opposition in spite of its truth. He persevered for years in the practice of it; but later on, owing to the pressure of hostility from his own profession, he relinquished that side of his work. In a letter to his son George, also a doctor, dated December 24th, 1866, he wrote: "I often think when I am dead and buried perhaps the Profession will be more disposed to do me some justice than whilst I live"

—a prediction that was amply fulfilled nearly forty years afterwards, by a long letter in the *Times* for February 11th, 1905, from a member of the Profession, in which his name is coupled with that of Harvey, Jenner, and Lister, as among the greatest benefactors of his age; and by an appreciative account of him published in the same year in the Birmingham *Medical Review*. His own essay, with a short notice of his life, has been reprinted in full in a volume entitled, *Selected Essays and Monographs, chiefly from English Sources*, published in 1901 by the New Sydenham Society. He died at Sutton Coldfield on February 11th, 1882.[1] To the same generation belonged a sister Mary, afterwards Mrs. Shyrte of Witton Hall, who, with an unmarried sister Anne, was Dr. Bodington's first schoolmistress; and a third sister, Elizabeth Bodington, who married Captain (afterwards the Reverend) Lorenzo Moore of Christ Church, New Zealand; whose daughter Mary Elizabeth became the wife of Sir John Eldon Gorst.

In the earliest glimpses we have of the little child his mother describes him when a year old as "very fair, with large blue eyes, and a bright

[1] His son Charles is now the Rev. Canon Bodington of Lichfield Cathedral, and author of several well-known theological works.

colour," and again, as having "such rosy cheeks" —a description that does not prepare one for his look in later life; when, even from his school days, he was pale and of slight build, though tall and active. Before he was two years old, his mother records that "he comes on as fast as ever," and "he can now say almost everything"; and, when he was just over two, "he already knows several of his letters"—which shows us that his education in the technical sense had already begun. He went to school early, to the aunt at Witton Hall, and in one of his first letters, written in September 1856, describing the fireworks he went to see at the peace celebrations after the Crimean War, we find the following characteristic and cautious touch:—

> Tell him (his father) that the last was the siege of Sebastopol, that for a moment you could see all the houses quite plain and then it burst, at least so Miss Yates says.

In thanking his mother for some little books sent in the same year, he also writes: "I have read them all"; which shows, at eight years old, an early predilection for what was to be one of the ruling tastes of his life.

When he was twelve he was sent to King Edward's School, Birmingham, where the headmaster was the Rev. E. H. Giffard, who in 1862 was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Evans from

Rugby. Here Bodington stayed seven years, and his carefully preserved school reports for the whole time show an unbroken record of progress and industry. Mr. Evans's first impression of him is given in the words, "Very anxious; and doing his utmost"; and when the time came for him to leave, he wrote: "His conduct throughout has been most exemplary: he has raised himself to a high position by great diligence and ability," and "I am very sorry to lose him." Most truly it could be said in this respect that "the Child is father of the Man."

But work in lessons is not the whole of a school-boy's life, and light is thrown upon the growth and formation of character almost as much by knowledge of how he spends his time out of school and by what means he amuses himself in holidays, as by his behaviour under the constraint of discipline during the term. In regard to the last point there are two letters in 1865, when he was seventeen, written to his parents while he was on a visit to relations in South Wales, which show that it was not only in scholarship he was advancing, but that already his love of natural scenery and his interest in architecture were strongly developing. He also mentions going fishing, but all that part of an Englishman's life which is represented by

the word "sport" never had much hold on him, and at an age when many boys would have filled their letters with details concerning it, his are taken up with quite different interests connected with walks in the country, views of landscape, the look of towns or villages, and the chief buildings in them.

In a school placed in the very centre of a great city, and where the boys were day boys, there was but scanty opportunity for forming any taste or attaining proficiency in games; and, as a matter of fact, that side of a boy's life seems to have had no place in him at all; but he formed friendships, warm and constant, notably with John Churton Collins, one of the cleverest of his school-fellows; and with others of his own age, whose letters show in what regard they held him and what kind of subjects were the staple of their sympathy and talk.

But no account of the early influences which formed his mind and character can give a true impression unless the foremost place is accorded to the close bond and loving intercourse in things of the mind which existed between him and his mother. She was a remarkable woman in many ways, and from her were inherited those gifts of mind and that sterling character that were so conspicuous in her son. She had great decision

and self-possession, courage to face difficulties, a certain authoritativeness of tone combined with unfailing patience and kindness; and with all this she maintained a real intellectual life and interest of her own, with a love for and skill in music that lifted her children and those about her to a level where it was natural for them to be concerned in good books and public affairs and some of the fine arts, instead of with over-much personal talk or the mere details of domestic life. She was an accomplished French scholar, and in one of her letters to her son, after she had been reading the novel *Consuelo*, remarked, "I cannot think why French should seem so much more charming to read than English, but it is so to me, and I assure you when the last number of *Deronda* was brought in I did not feel inclined to put down *Consuelo* to read it." And beneath these traits of mind and character there lay a sober and undemonstrative piety of heart which never wavered. All these characteristics of her mind come out plainly in her correspondence in later years, and were well known to those friends who were intimate with Mrs. Bodington when she spent the evening of her life under her son's roof. And not only in his relation to her, but about all his family life, his unbroken and tender affection for his father, his care and devoted

watchfulness for his sister, who lived with him till within a few years of his death; and, what is a rarer trait, in his unflagging interest in and friendly attention to a large number of his more distant relations, there shone a warm and genial light only seen in natures that have something great about them, and something more uncommon than learning itself or ability of the mind alone.

CHAPTER II

OXFORD (I.)

When a boy first goes up from school to Oxford it is something like getting into a boat on a river and being unmoored from the side. In a university you are still only on a river, not the open sea; but there is a current under you that moves, and you begin to find that you yourself can move, and to some extent choose your direction and vary your pace. In school all is routine and discipline, and public opinion tends to be very much of one type; but when you go up from there to the university you are in a freer, larger world, and you find more than one region of public opinion.

When Bodington went up in 1867 he entered Wadham College, where he had won one of the Hody Exhibitions for Greek, and he had also been elected to a leaving exhibition attached to King Edward's School and tenable for four years.

We have in his own letters home a very full and clear picture of his life during his first term, as well as some interesting glimpses showing how Oxford appeared at that time to his observant eye.

He at once found friends and entered into the social life of the College, particularly among the scholars, and made beginnings in the way of rowing, but found before the end of term that he was not, as he says, "of the make for regular rowing—I mean in races or in the College boats, —so that I take a boat by myself or with another man and row on my own account."

He relates also that he had been very much pressed to join the Rifle Corps, and that he thinks "physically the drill would do him a great deal of good."

He joined the Union, and, like most other men of literary bent, took part in Shakespeare readings and College debates. In regard to the relations between undergraduates and tutors he gives rather an unfavourable account.

> Our tutors and dons here are very unsympathetic. It seems so different to the interest Evans used to take in us all. Their theory is that the quiet men are to be entirely neglected, the whole existence of the authorities being devoted to repressing the refractory members of the College.

On Sundays he attended a good many sermons and writes of them with discrimination. He also

went to evening lectures by Liddon, of whom he writes :—

I met W. Simcox on Sunday and got him to take me to Liddon's Divinity Lecture which is held in the Hall of Queen's College. After the lecture he introduced me to Liddon, as this is customary for men who wish to attend. I enjoyed it very much, as Liddon is one of the most fascinating lecturers you can imagine, intensely earnest and very learned; he is, besides, one of the most eloquent men in England; there is, too, a great charm in the singular softness and musicalness of his voice: I shall certainly try to attend regularly.

Through his friend Chavasse he also met a group of men of different views, and describes their ways.

Of Dr. Pusey he writes :—

Dr. Pusey preaches the University sermon to-morrow. I expect one will have to go half-an-hour before the time to get a seat. I think it is worth the trouble tho', as, though only a moderate preacher, he is probably (*certainly* scratched out !) a man who has had more influence in Church matters than any one else living.

It is amusing to read

that all the men at Wadham, with hardly an exception, are south country men, and Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester are looked upon as three towns in the same district in a state of semi-barbarism.

One morning he received from an uncle a letter mainly taken up with a homily against Popery, and discovered the cause to have been his having written on paper from the Union,

which his uncle concluded was the English Church Union and "a fierce Ritualist association."

As foreshowing the future bent of his mind we find him already saying in a letter :—

I see an Educational Congress has been going on in Birmingham : will you send me the Gazette containing report of proceedings, if it is much fuller than the Herald?

Referring to the death of a man at some sports he says :—

How very sad young Plant's death was at the athletic display. They carry muscular development to a height as prejudicial to the body as the mind, tho' one scarcely dare give utterance to such a sentiment here, where a man is thought much of in proportion to his muscles as much as anything : indeed, perhaps the one thing that strikes you least favourably about Oxford is the want of intellectual activity among the undergraduates. I have met no one since I came up with a tenth of Churton Collins' love for literature, or half Allen's intellectual brilliancy, to whom indeed I resort whenever I want intellectual conversation.

On November 23rd he looked forward to the pleasure of seeing Collins on occasion of his trying for the Balliol Scholarship, and about a month previously he received from him the following interesting letter :—

COLEBY,
Oct. 20th, /67.

MY DEAR BODINGTON—I am making a terrific shot at your destination, but as I feel pretty sure that you are at Alma Mater, I make not a doubt that you will receive my letter all safe. Thanks for your last epistle and your proposal

about the scholarships,—advice which it is only in my power to praise and thank you for, but unfortunately not to follow. My tutor thinks I shall have a good chance at Balliol, and that if I chance to fail I might have a chance of a scholarship at a smaller college. So I am still resolved to come up in November, when I hope to see you and have a long chat, —if Oxford hasn't spoilt you by this time and made you feel a supreme contempt, not only for Cambridge fellows, but also for those who have not yet reached the dignity of Oxford Men. The University and its attractions is sadly wont to make a man forgetful of old friends,

> And his newer love rekindle
> As the old one dies away.

I am grinding away here at composition, essays, etc., and am at present reading the *Agamemnon*. What a grand play that is with its black forebodings, and gloom and mist. Tweed is the most splendid scholar I ever saw—he really seems to know the *Poetae Scenici* by heart—if I allude to a passage —quote a sentiment—or blunder out a word or two of an imperfectly remembered line anywhere, he always goes on for some half dozen lines or so: he is a fine fellow, so kind, patient, and considerate. I am very happy here altogether, but leave on the first of November. . . . Tweed's father is staying here now, a delightful old man, saw Byron at Cambridge, remembers him very well, was an intimate friend of "Aeschylus" Bloomfield, and is up in all the literary gossip of sixty years past. Living close to the Rectory is a sister-in-law of the great Dr. Arnold, a dowager who used to go and drink tea with Southey and Wordsworth, knew Keble intimately and has some verses which he wrote for her in her album. She works me up to such a state of excitement when she talks of these fellows, or rather Almighty Gods, that the other day I horrified her by saying that I would be willing to drop dead on the floor if I could have seen what she has. She gave me such a lecture about that speech that

I shall be more guarded in future. I go and read Pope, Goldsmith, and other old English poets to her nearly every day—for she is too old to read herself—and spout by the hour. Oh, she is a grand old lady. Hoping to have a line from you soon, and with remembrances to all old friends???? at Oxford.—Yours very sincerely,

J. CHURTON COLLINS.

The sequel is told in the next letter, dated November 30th, 1867:—

Churton Collins has been up for the Balliol Scholarship exam. Of course he has not got it, but has done very fairly, so that he will matriculate at Balliol as a commoner. I cannot help hoping he may appear at Bridge House, as he is gone to stay with the Barrows at Yardley according to an old promise, though sorely against his will, as he is very much knocked up with the exam. and not at all well: he is very much the same as ever, though a good deal sobered down and with a kind of melancholy tinge. I am anxious about him, as I don't think him at all strong and very careless about his health.

How the outward aspect of Oxford presented itself is charmingly shown in this passage from a letter to his father:—

I have been so eager to tell you the actual facts and routine of my life that I have never described the intense enjoyment of it. Any man who does not like Oxford must either be a knave or idiot, I fancy. The tints on the trees in the walks and avenues are in all their beauty, and the spirit that hangs over the place with its grey old colleges and solemn cloisters and nooks may be felt, but cannot be told.

So, after passing Responsions, he finished his first term.

Of few men could it be said so truly as of Bodington that his life is "all of a piece." Take him at five, at fifteen, at five-and-twenty, at fifty, he is always the same, always to be depended upon, his interests widening but not changing, his principles, inherited at home, never discarded or abandoned, but so ingrained and implicitly followed that they kept him on one line all through. Before going up to Oxford, just at the end of his last school term, there is a letter from a friend referring to one from him, wherein he had told his friend how he had been canvassing at Birmingham for a "moderate Liberal," to which his correspondent replied that he would have thought Bodington would have stuck up for nothing short of "a rattling Conservative, yet he was at least glad that he was not supporting the roaring Radical." The position indicated in politics remained his choice all along.

In March of the following year (1868) he writes to his mother, on the 14th :—

I was "owdacious" enough to make my maiden speech at the Union on Thursday, a very formidable proceeding; the subject for Debate was "that this House regrets that so dishonest a statesman as Mr. Disraeli should have been made Premier."

I spoke for Dizzy, defending his honesty tho' not his consistency. At first I hesitated and repeated myself most feebly, but soon got more into the proper swing and managed fully as well as I had hoped.

The very fact of his thus launching out in his second term shows that spirit of enterprising courage which often came out afterwards and stood him in good stead on more important occasions.

In February 1869 he is reading, besides his work for the schools, Shairp's *Studies in Poetry and Philosophy*, which he admires, but considers Wordsworth is almost overrated; and he adds—

I am also engaged in studying Browning, for whose poetry there is a great rage just now. He cannot stand, I think, near Tennyson, although in certain points, *e.g.* dramatic power, he far surpasses him: in polish, art, and beauty of form Tennyson is immensely Browning's superior.

In this month also he began to make friends with F. J. Jayne, a Fellow of Jesus',[1] who invited him to join a reading party in the ensuing summer and offered to help him in his reading. He writes that he thinks of accepting, and that it may turn out extremely well, "as he is a very able man and most unselfish and ready to help his friends." As showing how balanced a judgment he was able to form, even at this age, in literary criticism, he writes, in the same letter—

Myers' Poem on John the Baptist is striking for the beauty of the versification, though the ideas seem scarcely suited to the subject; the author is a brother of our Junior Fellow.

The plans for the reading party were matured

[1] Afterwards Bishop of Chester.

in May. The first idea had been to go "into the heart of Wales," but this was altered, as "Jayne thinks of going to Germany, as the expense of living there is so much less than in England or Scotland." However, the place finally decided on was Brittany, and with what thoughts Bodington looked forward to it is shown by his next letter:—

I had a talk yesterday with Jayne regarding his plans for the Long: he is going to take one Wadham man, a scholar named Du Boulay, three University College men, and a fellow of Merton, who has been lately elected there, named Knox;[1] the last is a great friend of Frank Chavasse's and one of the ablest and most distinguished rising men in the University; it will be a great advantage to go with him and Jayne, I think, in every way. I believe it will be invaluable to me to begin my work for Greats under his surveillance, as he, and indeed Knox as well, have taken firsts and are able to advise me at so critical a time.

A further example of his judgment of books is the opinion he gives at this time of Stopford Brooke's *Life of F. W. Robertson of Brighton*, which he says disappointed him a little—

not so far as the man himself is concerned, for his bravery, sincerity, and power of sympathy must have been marvellous, but in the execution of the biography. Though I believe it has been generally eulogized by the critics, there are, however, some slight flaws, and perhaps my fondness for Stanley's *Life of Arnold* has spoiled me a little for any less perfect biographies.

[1] Afterwards Bishop of Manchester.

In the following July the party of friends met as arranged at the Hôtel de France, Lannion, Côtes du Nord, and so began the first of those many vacation journeys abroad which played a large part in his life, and which from this time forward he managed to enjoy almost every year. It is well to take note of them beginning when he was twenty-one, for there can be no doubt they contributed much to his open breadth of mind and feeling, and directly formed that largeness of view which was one of his distinguishing traits. It was the illustration of the counterpart of Shakespeare's line—

> Home-keeping youths have ever homely wits,

and yet no one ever heard Bodington betray the least sign of that very common foible by which those who have travelled give themselves airs in the presence of those who have not.

The letters which people write when they first go abroad are often among the best they ever compose, on account of the freshness of first impressions and the stirring of faculty which is produced by contact with new scenes. His letters to his father from Lannion are full of details recording what he observed of the people, the country, the churches, and in one of them he relates :—

I had some conversation last night with a nobleman, who is in embarrassed circumstances, I believe, and spends a good deal of his time here, about politics. He says they want great political reforms in France, greater than the Emperor will grant, but not a democracy; that our English system was good, but that we were in danger of a revolution from the great extremes of wealth and poverty found amongst us. I did not think much of his lucubrations about England, but was much interested in his account of his own country; the land in Brittany, he says, is too much cut up by the laws of inheritance, which oblige a man to divide his landed property among his children.

This conversation with the embarrassed nobleman at Lannion reveals a faculty which later on helped its possessor to enlist the valuable interest of some of his own countrymen in high position in causes which needed that interest, and who were not, as yet, too much embarrassed to give it. Of social conditions across the Channel he says:—

One of the most remarkable things in Brittany is the equality of the people in rank. The old noblesse no longer exist, and the middle class of our English towns seem mainly wanting; a poorish but independent and intelligent peasantry, I should say, constitute the bulk of the population. Everything is very cheap; butter 7d., meat 5d. or 6d., wages also incredibly small—the farm labourers get 1s. a day.

For the benefit of undergraduates of a later generation it is well to record the time-table of work:—

We get up at six o'clock, bathe about a mile from our

hotel, come back and drink a cup of coffee, and work for two hours or more; at ten o'clock we go down to the *déjeuner*, which is, of course, something between our breakfast and lunch, as we drink cider and light wines and have courses of meats handed round. At about twelve we return to work and go on till four, by which time we have got six or seven hours' work done, which we consider our daily portion. Then we generally bathe again and come back to dinner at six, spend the evening in light reading, walking, or writing letters, as the case may be, and go to bed at ten.

Of course it is not like coming out merely for pleasure; we have stuck well to our reading and not lost a day as yet.

On his return he stayed a short time in London, and of his taste in art we get this hint after a visit to the Academy :—

Two of Landseer's are the *chefs-d'œuvre*, "The Swannery invaded by Eagles" and "The Ptarmigan Hill," fine in conception and execution alike. Next to them I liked a magnificent Mexican landscape by Bierstadt, which grew upon me as I looked at it, until I could have fancied myself part of the scene. There were, however, a great many commonplace and even vulgar pictures, which seemed to take generally, such as Frith's, which I abominate. We are now starting to the opera. Meyerbeer's *Dinorah* is on the tapis, which I rather regret, as I should like to have heard one of Mozart's better.

Besides his making acquaintance with Jayne and Knox we find him also in correspondence at this time with Grant Allen, who had just been made a professor in Jamaica.

After a year's hard work in Oxford, in July 1870 Bodington again went abroad in the Long

Vacation, this time to Dresden. His first letter, dated July 9, from "Prager Strasse 6, 3rd Etage," says nothing about the impending war, but details the cost of living, which came to about 30s. a week, including lodgings, and records his visit to the picture galleries. The next two letters, however, dated July 18 and 27, are taken up entirely with the war, and are of the greatest interest.

July 18, 1870.

My dear Father—You must have been very much shocked by the commencement of this unrighteous war, which seems to dwarf all events besides and fills all minds. You will be interested to hear about the feeling here, though our command of the language is so small that we can learn much less than we wish. The excitement is intense. Editions of the papers come out two or three times daily and are at once bought up. This evening Thompson was almost seized upon by a crowd of working men and boys desirous to learn the contents of a supplement which he carried: the scarceness of news is almost proportional to the avidity with which it is sought. I fancy that the telegraphs are worked by the Prussian Government, who are naturally reticent enough. We learn nothing of the movements of the troops on either side. Though Saxony possesses a king all her military arrangements are under Prussian direction; some fear seems to be felt about Saxon feeling, in consequence of which it is asserted that the Saxon army is to be sent on distant service, part to Schleswig-Holstein and part westward, while Dresden will be occupied by Prussian troops. Of course this arrangement is not altogether relished here: on the other hand, while Prussia is unpopular she is recognised as the champion of a national

cause, and there is no doubt that the north and south German states will all remain perfectly loyal, especially after the atrocious conduct of France, who will stand almost without a friend, I suspect. The first struggle, and probably the main one, must take place upon the Rhine.

Tuesday, 19th.

We are very doubtful about how the war will affect our homeward journey. It seems to be thought that Hamburg will be blockaded, and if so we must return by Rotterdam. Hatton joins us to-morrow and we cannot decide anything without him. As we have taken our rooms for a month we shall be very unwilling to leave at present, apart from the annoyance of giving up our pleasant stay here; but as in case of the communications with Rotterdam being broken we should have to return by Switzerland and Paris—a long and expensive journey—if there seems any likelihood of this we shall come back very soon. I don't think there is any fear of this being so; the whole line to Rotterdam lies far north of what is generally considered likely to be the seat of war, *i.e.* the Rhine and the neighbourhood of Cologne and Coblentz. Of course the state of affairs will affect the corn trade very much [his father had been engaged in this for many years], and I see that you already have rising markets. It seems to me certain to be a war to the death, as France and Prussia are both prepared to sacrifice everything for the sake of being the first continental state. The French will almost ruin Prussian commerce in the North Seas unless Russia interferes in Prussia's behalf, which they are sanguine enough to expect here. We have had the weather much cooler, but the temperature keeps at what we should consider a high average level: we have not yet made any excursions, and the town and its suburbs extend as far as the limits of our ordinary walks, so that I can tell you nothing about the crops; next week we hope to go to Meissen, where the celebrated Dresden china is made, and to the Saxon

Switzerland, a picturesque district eight or ten miles from here, which will give me some opportunity of judging, though, of course, the harvest here will not affect the English market at all this year.—With kindest love, believe me, your affectionate son,

NATHAN BODINGTON.

To the Same.

July 27.

I feel that, situated as I am here, I ought to keep you well posted up, not only in our own uncertain movements, but also in all the war news which I can glean upon the spot. I cannot be at all sorry that we are here at such a time, as it is very interesting to watch popular feeling as well as to see something of the actual preparation of war. There is no longer room for doubt as to the feeling which reigns throughout Germany. Unpopular though Prussia is in Saxony, owing to the remembrance of the war of '66 and its consequences, I believe there is not a man here who dare avow the slightest sympathy with France or the slightest regret at Prussian success. You could not now if you entered the streets of Dresden have any doubts about the reality of the war; bodies of men all equipped for the march, if the journey by train can be properly so called, throng the streets: now it is an infantry troop clad in a sober uniform of invisible green faced with black, now a cavalry body in their beautiful bright blue regimentals, now a band of rough-looking recruits, or rather not recruits, but a kind of militiamen, for there is no enlistment whatever going on; every man is a soldier to begin with, already possessed of some military skill, who simply has to be called upon to do his duty to the state in time of war; and besides all these visible signs of war, the railways during the present week are given up entirely to the use of the military, so that on many of the lines no private person can travel on any pretext whatever during the next two or three days. By Tuesday next the mobilisation

will be complete, and on that day or Wednesday we expect to leave here for Rotterdam, which we are told we shall have no difficulty in reaching. We have obtained passports from the English Minister here. Yesterday we spent a charming day at the Saxon Switzerland, a lovely district lying on the Elbe about a dozen miles from here. It is a good deal like Derbyshire, especially Dovedale, but on a somewhat larger scale and of wider extent. Harvest operations are everywhere begun, but interrupted by this abominable war, the greatest national crime I should think ever perpetrated even by the French. The corn is said to be good and appears so: a great deal of bearded wheat is grown and is earlier than the other kinds of wheat here; maize is also common, and in the Saxon Switzerland, hop plantations; the fields are large, undivided by any hedges; very few cattle are to be seen, and I cannot think where they get their meat from. They live a great deal on veal and pork. I like the German beer, it is lighter than the English and a little cheaper. We have only seen two or three cases of drunkenness since we left England. The wines are nice, but not strikingly cheap. I don't think you can get anything good under 2s. a bottle. Enormous quantities of cherries are grown, the boughs are still covered with them, and cherry-trees line the roads. We can get as many as one can eat at once for a farthing.

Thursday evening.

I have just come in from the railway station, where we have seen a battalion of Saxon soldiers (a thousand men) drawn up ready to start for Bavaria; they were, of course, all fully equipped. Their accoutrements consist of rifle, short sword, bayonet, knapsack for clothes, etc., smaller knapsack apparently for ammunition, and 2 tins, one for liquor and the other, I expect, for rations—no slight burden for each man with the addition of the heavy helmet. The short sword is not worn by the English soldier. An Englishman whom we accosted at the station said he had never seen the Saxons

roused to show so much excitement. When their beautiful theatre was burning last year, the chief ornament of their town, they stood looking on and uttered no cry. Even this evening there was comparatively little stir, a few cheers, a patriotic song or two sung by the troops, and nothing more. I am, notwithstanding, inclined to believe that what the Germans lack in dash they will supply by endurance, and, unless the deadly French "mitrailleuse" works wonders indeed, it will not conquer the stern feeling of patriotism which has been evoked from Hamburg to Bavaria, from the Rhine provinces to the borders of Russia. Many thanks for one or two Birmingham papers and several London ones. We have scarcely any news through the Dresden papers, a bare telegram from London or so is all that they get, and our *Times* has not appeared for a day or two at the Restaurant where we usually see it. I enclose you a rough translation of some patriotic verses popular here which will show you something of the prevalent feeling:—

Ye fly to holy warfare with your comrades,
To shelter German honour, German might,
Still lives the ancient spirit in your warriors,
Wakes Barbarossa to defend the right.

Haste ye to father Rhine by speediest marches,
Crush there the shameless hauteur of the Franks,
Break through the long-drawn web of impious falseness,
A god-like passion stirring in your ranks.

Farewell, farewell, our brave belovèd warriors,
Bear from the Elbe sweet greetings to the Rhine,
In you the spirit of true conquerors sheweth,
The God of Battles' strength within you shine!

His exciting time in Dresden was followed by two terms of steady work at Oxford, and at the

opening of the May term in the next year (1871) he gives an amusing account of an interview with the Warden of his college apropos of his arriving on Saturday instead of the day before.

I began by enquiring tenderly after his health, which always mollifies him, which he reciprocated by enquiring anxiously after mine. When I told him that I had taken cold in coming up, he observed that he had been in the College a long time and never remembered any gentleman taking cold from his bed not being sufficiently aired by the College servants. He then came to business and asked why I had not appeared on the proper day. I said that I wished to spend the Friday evening at home, to which he replied that if I had been a commoner he should have felt constrained to send me back to the country, but that as I was a scholar and a well-conducted young man he should take no notice of it, and, bidding me take care of my health, dismissed me.

In the same letter to his mother he speaks of one who later became one of his most intimate friends :—

I have just come in from a delightful walk with Fowler of Lincoln, with whom I lunched : after luncheon he played a most exquisite sonata of Beethoven's, which made me think of you and wonder whether you find time for any practising.

As he was to go in for "Greats" in the ensuing November, he felt it advisable to seek a private coach, and after some trouble he settled upon Mr. Andrew Lang, then of Merton College, of whom he says: "His influence on the style and form of one's essay writing, an important point, is supposed to be particularly good."

The next thing we have to record is that when December came his name was placed in the First Class of the Literae Humaniores, so that the year closed for him with a shower of congratulations, and, what was not the least element in his happiness, the realisation of the pleasure it would give to his father and mother, to whose constant love and help he owed so much. Mr. Fowler, in writing to wish him well, after seeing the joyful news of his success, added: "There will be formidable competition for Fellowships for some time to come."

CHAPTER III

OXFORD (II.)

If one looks at some modern map of the world showing the principal harbours, the eye is caught by a multitude of lines marking the different telegraph cables and routes for shipping to divers countries. They issue at first close together and then gradually draw apart, some this way, some that, and as you trace them you are impressed with the multitude of points to which human interest and energy are directed. So when a man has taken his degree and won his position in the Final School he sees opening before him a great diversity of paths, and it is a matter of much consequence which he shall choose.

In such circumstances it is important to take a little time for consideration and trial of a man's powers and tastes, and while Bodington seems not to have hesitated in the determination to stand for a Fellowship, he at first began to

'coach' privately for the Honour Schools in Oxford, and so to make experiment of his own powers of teaching, and retain the advantage of being on the spot. It is a sign of his foresight in wider affairs that he should write to his father on February 10th, 1872:—

> I wonder how long it will be before Home Rule is a recognised part of the Liberal programme—10 or 12 years it may be, but it will come sooner or later. I am sorry to see that John Bright denounces it with no ordinary dogmatism of statement:

and then he adds, in words that often found an echo afterwards:—

> I have been rather knocked up with work of late; next week I hope to find things work more easily: it is very difficult with a number of pupils to arrange all for the best and be sure that one is doing them justice.

In October of this year he was able to add a little to his income by writing something for one of the Birmingham papers (the *News*), in the nature of an "Oxford Letter," and he mentions in a letter home his "delight at seeing his first piece of paid writing in print," and how, on buying a copy of the paper containing it, he "could not help telling Fowler, who was with him, all about it."

He also undertook at Christmas the work of examiner for Marlborough College; and for a

short time considered (but only to put it aside) the question of a Professorship in Jamaica. In February (1873) he read *Middlemarch*, then coming out, and gives an opinion on it which ends with the criticism, "the *medical* tone of the book throughout is a great blot upon it in my eyes. Still, as a whole, it is wonderful." About the same time he mentions meeting at dinner in Oxford "Talbot the Warden of Keble[1] and Mrs. Talbot, who was a Miss Lyttelton of Hagley." And he adds, "I sat next to her at dinner and found her very agreeable."

It was the beginning of an acquaintance to be renewed later when both occupied prominent positions in Yorkshire.

Bodington's first contact with life and work in the North began in April of this year, when he accepted a mastership under F. W. Walker at Manchester Grammar School. He found the discipline admirable and better than in any school he had yet seen: the headmaster did little teaching himself, but spent the greater part of his time superintending the general working and organisation of the school,—a system just the reverse of what he had seen in Birmingham under Mr. Evans, where there was very little organisation, and the success of the upper classes

[1] Now Bishop of Winchester.

in the school was almost entirely due to the excellence of the headmaster's mode of instruction. He found that the class to which he succeeded had been well taught, and no doubt this insight into the working of a great school in such a centre of commerce was of value to him for his after-labours in Leeds. He found, however, that the work was very tiring physically, and wrote :—

I never sit down, excepting at lunch, from 9 till 4: it is impossible to me to teach well without standing up in front of the boys and having my eye upon them.

Probably the sense of this physical strain inclined him to consider becoming a candidate for a post of Professor in Classics at Aberystwith, about which he went to inquire in August. However, in the following month he writes to his mother :—

You will be sorry to hear that my prospects for the Welsh post have clouded over. Mr. Walker thought a few days since that I was certain to get the appointment, but to-day he tells me that it lies between myself and a person named Angus, with a bias in favour of the latter, solely on the ground that he is a Dissenter, and it is necessary, as I heard when I was in Wales, by way of compensation for certain past errors of policy in the government of the College, to conciliate the Welsh Dissenters as much as possible now. It will be strange irony of fortune if I, who do not consider myself good enough Churchman to avail myself of the advantage gained by a schoolmaster in taking Orders, lose a post upon which I have set my

heart, solely on the ground of my churchmanship; and if a college, professedly established on a purely secular basis, should in one of its earliest appointments look out for the qualification of belonging to a given religious sect rather than for capacity to teach.

So he missed the Welsh professorship and continued another term at Manchester. Short as was the time he spent there he made some good friends, and among them Mr. C. P. Scott, editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, with whom he became intimate, and for whom he reviewed many books during the following years until 1886. A perusal of his work in this direction, in which he took much interest, makes one regret how little time and opportunity he had for it, and gives some sidelight on his own point of view, to which occasional reference will be made in the proper place.

At the end of this year Dr. Scott of Westminster School offered him a mastership there, and he accepted it, entering on his work in January 1874. One of his colleagues, the Rev. F. H. Tatham, afterwards Vicar of Wing, near Leighton Buzzard, has recorded how thoroughly he entered into the traditions of the school, and made the most of the opportunities which residence in London afforded for enlarging his acquaintance with the treasures of its art galleries, and hearing from time to time the debates in

Parliament, one of them being the historic debate on the Public Worship Regulation Bill, in which Disraeli uttered his notorious epigram about "the Mass in masquerade." Of his general impression he wrote :—

I had never heard him speak before, and as an orator he disappointed expectations which I perhaps ought not to have entertained. His great forte lies in making points, but his manner does not inspire one with the smallest confidence, or indeed anything excepting an impression, true or false, that he regards politics as a game, and perhaps indeed as a game in which *all* is fair.

This time at Westminster gave him also another valued friendship, one of the most intimate of his life and as constant as it was intimate, with Mr. Sidney Irwin, afterwards a master at Clifton College, and possessor of a fine literary style, as seen in his later articles and essays.

The following letter from one of his boys gives more than an inkling where Bodington's power as a teacher lay :—

1 LITTLE DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER,
Jan. 30*th*, 1875.

DEAR SIR—I was very sorry when I heard that you had left Westminster. I don't think I have had such an attachment to a master since I have been to Westminster. The time I spent in your Form whilst you were in school I enjoyed thoroughly. I do not mean in not doing any work, but I like to hear the way you explained things. I do not think I learnt

so much in Westminster as I did with you in my three terms. I am going to give up my idea of going in for Woolwich and am going in for the Bank. I shall go to India to my uncle, who is the head of the Bank of Bengal, and he will get me in. I hope you will look us up some day when you come to town. I am afraid I have not much more to say.—I remain your sincere pupil,

CHARLES FOX.

N.B.—I hope you will receive this from a sincere friend; it comes from his heart.

At the end of a previous chapter the reader has noted his friend Fowler's warning that for some time to come the competition for Fellowships would be formidable. So Bodington found it. During the three years of his work with private pupils and as a schoolmaster he had tried more than once for a Fellowship without success, but came so near in the case of Trinity College that he had some reason to believe he would have been elected but that the authorities of the College were anxious on the score of his health.

It happened, however, that at the end of the year 1874, a vacancy occurred at Lincoln College, and he determined once more to stand. Among his competitors was the present Headmaster of Dulwich College, Mr. A. H. Gilkes of Christ Church. But on January 8th Bodington received a brief note from the Rector of Lincoln, Mr. Mark Pattison, announcing his election to the Fellowship and informing him that he would be required

to enter on his duties at once in the ensuing Lent term.

He received many congratulations, among them some letters of peculiarly warm regret at losing him, from his colleagues at Westminster, especially from Mr. Irwin, who makes allusion to Bodington having helped him to his appointment in the school.

I shall never forget your kindness on those two fatal last days of term, and must express my gratitude, which you would never before allow me to do. It is but one thing out of many which will make me always your attached and grateful friend.

S. T. I.

His headmaster, Dr. Scott, also indicates his sense of how he had valued Bodington's, work, and incidentally expresses an interesting opinion on the practical value of an Oxford First Class as a test of mental powers.

"I do not wish," he wrote, "to appoint a man who is not 1st Class in the Final Schools, if I can by any means avoid it. No doubt many able men miss it; and still, the failure usually shows an imperfect grasp of mind, and is a bad omen for the efficiency of a master."

On January 15th he writes home :—

I have passed my first night in College and am fast beginning to revive all the associations of old Oxford days.

And again on January 21st :—

I am getting into the routine of my work and liking it exceedingly: the men with whom I have to deal seem very pleasant, and after all it is a treat having men to deal

with instead of children. Our life in Lincoln is simple enough, on the whole: I think that the ordinary life of the Fellows is much less luxurious than in many Colleges, and that is no slight advantage on many grounds at the present time. W. Fowler and I generally breakfast together, after which on alternate days I get a couple of hours' lecturing, having the rest of my time free for private reading. I find myself much behindhand owing to my long absence from here, but I hope to make up rapidly for lost time. On Tuesday I was very nervous over my lecture and felt profoundly dissatisfied at the end. To-day I think it has been a success.

So he begins his work at Lincoln College with good heart and hope, but with that power of self-criticism which is more needed, perhaps, in the profession of teaching than in any other. A month after this letter was written he received one from his mother with news of grave anxiety as to his father's health, owing to a bad attack of difficulty of breathing; and on March 3rd his cousin George Bodington, the doctor, wrote that he had passed away at the age of eighty years. There was a certain felicity in the opportunity of his death, coming as it did when he had had time to receive and rejoice in the good news of his son's success, and could depart with the thought that as his own work was done, that of his son was auspiciously beginning.

For the following general survey of Bodington's career as Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College the

reader is indebted to Mr. Warde Fowler, who, himself holding the like position and being conversant with the affairs of the College from within, as well as being also Bodington's devoted friend, has described this period of his life and work with an intimacy and freshness as of the very time itself.

Nathan Bodington at Oxford

"In 1875 a Fellowship fell vacant at Lincoln College, where I had been Fellow and Tutor since 1872; and I felt that I could not do a better thing for the College than to try to bring back Bodington to Oxford as one of our Tutors. Luckily our Rector, Mark Pattison, and the Sub-Rector, T. Fowler, fell in with my views, and no objection was raised. From this year till 1880 we had in Bodington a really energetic, reforming Fellow, and I can say with confidence that the College still owes him a great debt. I myself can feel, as I look over old diaries of that time, how impossible it was for me, with Bodington continually by my side, to lapse into a recluse or a mere student. The Rector, Mark Pattison, in spite of his great and real learning, and his knowledge of men and things, was not exactly stimulating to a young Fellow; he was not often to be seen or talked to, and in the

general management of the College was apt to let things go. The Sub-Rector, who had been a most energetic ruler and teacher, quite overshadowing Pattison as a personality within the College walls, was then devoting himself to his edition of Bacon's *Novum Organum*, and was gradually withdrawing from his active position in the staff. Merry, our present energetic Rector (1911), then lived outside with his family. Thus there was a real need of a new and vigorous hand in the College, and it turned out that we had chosen the right man to keep us alive. Though not strong in health, Bodington was extremely vigorous in mind, clear-headed, and courageous in forming opinions and working them out, and courteous to every one in spite of an opposition which at times was exasperating.

"For it is necessary to say that our two senior Fellows were of that old ultra-conservative Oxford type that looked on all reform as treason against the *mos majorum* of the College. Pattison, Fowler, Merry, and myself were all for reasonable reform in little things as well as great, but these two seniors would not listen to it. Strange to say, the two were not on speaking terms, and in Common-room after Hall would sit one on each side of the fire, using Bodington or myself as a medium of communication with each other.

But their resentment against the junior Fellow for taking on himself to initiate reforms brought them together again, and produced an alliance which was rather unfortunate in some of its results. Bodington was invariably dignified and courteous in his demeanour towards them, and went on his way perseveringly, always pressing for what was right and rational.

"I can recall one little work of reform, suggested by him, which occasioned a storm in our peaceful precincts. This was the abolition of 'rags,' a term now quite forgotten in its technical sense, though it has acquired an entirely different one since then. It will hardly be believed in these days that if an undergraduate had to pay to the College, say £20 : 11 : 7 for 'battels,' the College, in the person of the Bursar, claimed from him, according to ancient custom (so it was said), £20 : 12s., the term 'rag' being applied to the difference of fivepence between the two sums. The dignity of the College forbade it to take pence from an undergraduate in one sense, though it was quite ready to take them in another by making him pay minute sums which he did not owe. This absurd malpractice Bodington proposed to abolish, and succeeded. But the Bursar, one of the two seniors mentioned just now, never quite forgave him.

"In all such matters he had a good and true friend in the Sub-Rector, another in Merry; and I myself, so far as I can remember, rarely differed from him. Our society was on the whole a pleasant one. The two seniors did not often both dine on the same night, and at the high table and in Common-room we used to have much pleasant and cheerful talk. Fowler had notable and interesting friends who used to come and stay with him, and in particular the present Lord Morley of Blackburn, and his friend Cotter Morison—the best talker I have ever listened to. Then Bodington, who loved conversation more than anything else in life, was in his element, and I used to envy him his facility in the art. It was in this way too that he made himself many valuable friends in Oxford, and gained me not a few, of whom some are still with us. His social gifts were so great that he soon became a familiar figure at Oxford parties, though he was little known when he returned to us in 1875. There was a certain distinction about his manner and appearance that attracted attention; he gave the impression of being older than he really was, for his hair was already beginning to show signs of whitening.

"I cannot entirely pass over the boon he conferred on me in these years by introducing me to

one small circle of friends, all of whom remained my valued intimates long after Bodington himself had left us. Arthur Acland of Christ Church (now the Right Hon. A. H. D. Acland) had married, and was living in a comfortable house in the Parks with his hospitable wife; and every Friday evening they gave an unpretending supper to bachelor friends, including R. L. Nettleship, A. C. Bradley, C. B. Heberden (now Vice-Chancellor), R. W. Macan (Master of University), and F. H. Peters. We had music, conversation, or reading aloud. I can recall nothing more pleasant than these suppers in all my Oxford time, and I may say that I owed to Bodington my friendship with all these men, whom I hardly knew before.

"But to return to Bodington's work in the College. He had to work hard, for the philosophy he had to teach to 'Honour' men had, during his career as a schoolmaster, to some extent faded from his memory. He devoted himself to the Ethics of Aristotle in particular, and with his accustomed thoroughness began to enlarge his acquaintance with the works of Aristotle as a whole. So far as I know he was a good clear lecturer, but I think what he excelled in as a tutor was private work with his pupils; for when 'on duty' he never could be slack or

sleepy himself, and he never suffered them to be so. He got them to work with a persistence that may have possibly alienated the less conscientious among them; but he was never forgotten by those who understood his zeal, and it was pleasing to find, thirty years afterwards, how many of them were heartily glad to subscribe for a wedding gift for him. For the lazy type of 'Passman' he had no great sympathy, as might be expected, and as he insisted on getting work out of them, I do not think he was altogether popular with the rank and file; but what we wanted at that time was not an easy-going good-natured tutor, but one who had a real sense of the importance of an undergraduate's time at Oxford, and a fixed determination that he should not be allowed wholly to waste it.

"When he had been with us two or three years, the second University Commission was appointed for purposes of reform, and in this Bodington at once began to take the keenest interest. Here again he came into collision with the senior Fellows. It was most important, we thought, rightly no doubt, that neither of these should sit with the Commissioners when they took in hand our statutes—(each College appointed two assessors to help the Commissioners in dealing with its own statutes)—they would have contri-

buted nothing to the work. But it needed some managing to keep them out, and we owed it to Bodington's persistence that we were successful in this. Then he and T. Fowler prepared to support a sweeping system of change, by which our Episcopal visitor, the Bishop of Lincoln, was to give place to the Lord Chancellor, and the See of Lincoln was to be deprived of the privilege, which it had enjoyed since the foundation of the College, of appointing one of the Fellows. This was beyond doubt (as I can see now) to violate the ancient custom and constitution of the College far too seriously; and we failed, too, to take into consideration the character of the visitor of that day, Christopher Wordsworth, who eventually, in league with the Conservative Fellows, upset our new statutes in the House of Lords, and left us completely stranded. Another scheme, too, in which for nearly a year Bodington took an active part, turned out in the long-run a failure —a proposed amalgamation of Lincoln with Brasenose—such as the Commission was empowered to sanction if two Colleges agreed on it. Looking back on those days, when we were a small College with hardly any advantages, I can understand Bodington's enthusiasm for this plan; but no Lincoln man will be found now to lament its collapse.

"But before these agitating negotiations had come to an end, Bodington had left Oxford, and Fowler was elected President of Corpus. Deprived of our two most energetic reformers, we were comparatively helpless, and had to make the best of defeat and relegation to our ancient Latin statutes.

"Bodington had never been in good health at Oxford; he had had much to try him in the death of his father and the difficult circumstances of his mother and sister, and these, added to the relaxing and depressing climate, made him willing to accept an offer of a Professorship at the Mason College, Birmingham. For some time he retained his Fellowship, and we saw him at intervals, but his mind was now full of his new work, and he ceased to take an active part in our deliberations. I missed him sadly, especially as my namesake and excellent friend, T. Fowler, had left us; but I think that from that time he began to find his work more congenial and to enjoy better health; he was able henceforward to do his best as he had never been able to do it at Oxford. Had he remained in Oxford he would undoubtedly have taken a leading place in University life, but he was not really by nature a student, a man of research, and in those days it was becoming more and more necessary to be devoted to some branch

of learning in order to make a mark in the old University. In leaving us he was doing the right thing, not only for his family, but for himself. But the years that he spent among us undoubtedly had their practical value for him in his later career; he made many useful friends; he came in contact with many men of ability and distinction; he learnt to be judicious and discreet as a reformer and organiser. And he learnt, from Pattison and others, what real learning means, in all departments of knowledge; so that when he came eventually to preside over a University he could entirely sympathise with all its workers. His mind ceased to be dominated by classical tradition long before he left Oxford; yet he remained to the last a true lover of the classics, and especially of Greece and its art.

"W. W. F."

Bodington's own letters during this period at Lincoln enable one to supplement his friend's account, and take note of other influences upon his mind and character that help to complete the picture of his preparation for the main work of his life. For instance, those who knew him later would hardly have expected to find him "*hiring a horse*, and having a very delightful ride with my friend Jayne," yet it was by no means the only

instance of what may be called his physical enterprise. In May of the year after his return to Oxford, he paid a visit to an old house at Calverton in Northamptonshire dated 1659, where some Bodingtons of an older generation had lived; and the letter recording it is full of that strain of family feeling which was a strong feature of his character, and to which allusion has been made. He became a member of the Savile Club in January 1876, and made a point of not losing touch with his friends in Westminster. He writes about this time also a letter showing that he did not regard himself by any means so settled in Oxford as to be certain of remaining, and says :—

What will come out of the crucible of University Reform no one can tell; something I trust which will make the work here a career for life, not a mere temporary affair. Every one just now seems to be trying to get away from Oxford. One of my intimate friends, Moore of St. John's,[1] a man of my own standing, has just accepted a College living, and three more are respectively standing for Professorships in Owens College, Manchester, St. Andrew's University, and University College, London.

In February he writes :—

I had the nicest walk I have ever had with the Rector on Thursday last: he talked unceasingly about all kinds of things,

[1] The Rev. Aubrey Moore, Tutor of Keble College, one of the writers in *Lux Mundi*.

as I have never heard him do before, and few men could have talked so well. He seems to be very active in a literary way just now.

And again he mentions being at the house of "Talbot the Warden of Keble, a very rising man here," where he met Paget, afterwards Bishop of Oxford, and other men of standing. "We had conversation all evening, no music, which I regretted, as Mrs. Talbot is, I think, very musical."

We see him in May learning to admire a faculty in another which afterwards was observed to be conspicuously useful in himself: after mentioning his attendance at a meeting of Academical Liberals summoned by Jowett to discuss with Mr. Goschen and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice whether any amendments should be proposed by the Liberal party in a certain Bill, he adds:—

I was a good deal struck with Goschen's evident business capacity. I suppose the constant habit of receiving deputations gives these parliamentary men a great knack of catching the real drift of a discussion which to other people seems too desultory to mean much.

In his undergraduate days at Wadham he lamented the lack of interest in the men, shown by the College authorities, and now that he himself was in authority he tried to begin a better way.

"I try," he writes, "to get hold of the men a good deal by social intercourse; having them one by one to breakfast, luncheon, or to walk, and so forth; and happily there is much to encourage one in the results. We never have disturbances in College; most of our men are reading well, and many of them obviously improving themselves all round. I am sometimes anxious to get things done which encounter strong resistance, and to wish one had the despotic power of a headmaster, but its absence probably saves one from many mistakes and certainly from an absolutism of temper and character which is unlovely if in certain ways useful in the world."

It is interesting to place beside this the following words written by him some years later in a review of the *Sermons* of the Rector of Lincoln, published soon after his death. Speaking of Pattison's originality as "springing less out of native fertility of ideas than out of his power of concentrating himself on his mental object, and getting down to the first principles on which it rested," he adds:—

This firm grasp of principles gave his intellectual life that aspect of self-sufficingness to which was largely due the remarkable fascination exercised by his utterances and his writings. On the side of his active life it was probably an element of weakness, as it impaired the very capacity for the compromises on which practical successes constantly depend.

The mention of his "anxiety to get things done which encounter strong resistance" is like the rising of a little cloud no bigger than a man's

hand; and after reading the letter in February about his having "the nicest walk he had ever had with the Rector," it is ominous to find him saying in November:—

I went on Friday to hear the Rector address the pupils at a distribution of prizes at the School of Art; his address was admirable in parts, but pessimist beyond measure: all that he says and does is marr'd by his disposition to find the worst in the present, and foresee a worse still in the future: it is unspeakably regrettable to see him thus warped, when one thinks what he might be and do in this place.

There was evidently already a sense that he might not be able to get enough scope and freedom of action in Lincoln College, and even in July of this his second year it crossed his mind whether he should stand for the post of High Master of the Manchester Grammar School, which his friend F. W. Walker was about to leave for St. Paul's School in London. He decided not to do so, however, and writes:—

I am delighted to say one of my most intimate friends here, Dill by name, will most likely succeed him.

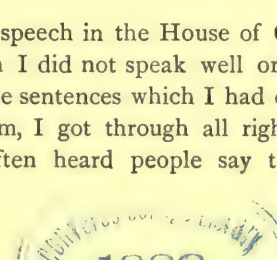
It was in July 1877 that Bodington paid his first visit to the place with which he was a few years afterwards to be associated for the rest of his life, and where his chief work was to be accomplished. Writing on July 31st to his mother he says:—

I had a most enjoyable visit to Leeds. The Rückers are most hospitable and kind. On Saturday I went with the Heatons to Bolton Abbey; we had a delightful excursion and saw a great deal. . . . On Sunday I had the opportunity of seeing something of Rücker himself, who had been interviewing great men in London on Saturday. We all spent Sunday evening with the Heatons according to a filial custom which prevails, and went to the service at the Parish Church, which is rather celebrated in those parts.

When he got back to Oxford in the ensuing term he had the pleasure of dining one evening with Goldwin Smith, James Bryce, Walter Pater, and John Morley at the rooms of Professor Fowler.

In the early part of 1878 the scheme for uniting Lincoln and Brasenose so as to make one great College interested him much, and when it broke down later he was disappointed. He thought for a little while of a Professorship at Adelaide, but gave it up on the advice of his friends. And it was on March 5th of this year that he made his maiden speech in Congregation, and was the only dissentient from a motion of Dr. Jowett's, as reported in the *Times* of next day. His own account is as follows:—

I made my maiden speech in the House of Congregation yesterday, and although I did not speak well or deliver anything like the admirable sentences which I had elaborated in the privacy of my room, I got through all right and made my points. I have often heard people say that there is



probably no audience more difficult to address: no one expresses applause or dissent, and one goes on amid solemn silence with a consciousness of critics all round. The meeting was not a large one, but the subject proposed before us was important and was supported by the leading men, Henry Smith, Jowett, etc. I felt very strongly opposed to it and, as you will see by the very condensed report, was the only person who expressed dissent. I believe, however, that my point of view is that of a good many other men, and that it was quite worth stating. There was, moreover, some satisfaction in making a first speech very definitely because one had a point to raise, and not for the mere pleasure of introducing oneself to the House.

He very much enjoyed this year the acquaintance and informal society of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Acland and their large circle of congenial friends alluded to by Mr. Fowler, and he records an interesting episode on November 3rd.

Pusey was announced to preach at S. Mary's this morning and an enormous throng assembled. Liddon, however, ascended the pulpit and announced that as Pusey was not strong enough to preach the sermon he was about to read it for him. The result was most remarkable. Pusey, who has never been ranked as a great preacher, though I always thought him a considerable one, appeared, when adorned by Liddon's graces of style, as a great pulpit orator, and we listened for 1½ hours without weariness.

Before the end of the year Mr. Warde Fowler and he were at Malvern, and on December 20th he describes to his sister a very fine and unusual view which they saw together, and his account

will give an idea of how keen his enjoyment of beauty in scenery always remained.

This morning the hills looked simply magnificent, so we sallied out and ascended to the summit of the hill lying just north of the Worcestershire Beacon. When we attained it, a most singularly remarkable and beautiful scene presented itself, and one which I wish I could give you an idea of. On the West the beautiful broken Herefordshire country covered with snow, stretching away quite clear into the far distance; on the East a thick veil of mist covering Worcestershire, with the higher hills just emerging from it like islands from a sea, the mist gradually diminishing as you looked North until it became a mere "lucid veil" before it died away in the clearness of the West; and, most beautiful to look upon of all, the great Worcestershire Beacon rising just above, covered with snow, looking cold and perfectly clear cut in outline, just for all the world as a huge Alp in Switzerland looks. We both thought the whole quite the most lovely scene we had ever looked on in England, and perhaps anywhere.

The winter of 1879 was an exceptionally hard one, and it told upon the temper and health of the now pathetic figure of the old Rector of the College, although he had been "ever a fighter," and so remained to the last.

Our poor Rector seems quite to collapse beneath it: he declares the wind has never been out of the north-east since the beginning of November. I had a nice talk with him on Sunday afternoon about Scott's novels and other literary things. Like Goldwin Smith he rates *St. Ronan's Well* very high; he thinks the historical novels the poorest, and would not even allow the merits of *Quentin Durward*, for which I pleaded.

Of himself Bodington writes:—

I have been skating daily: it is a most curious sight to see the Thames Valley one sheet of ice intersected by the rivers.

In February he sat next to "Lewis Carroll" at dinner and found him, "as usual, very amusing," and the same letter where this is mentioned describes what Magdalen College was like a generation ago.

Magdalen lives out of the Oxford world, and the body of Fellows consists mainly of old-world people who think and act and dine as men did here forty years ago. Our dinner consisted of fish *en règle* followed by pork, veal and sausages, hare and stewed beef, washed down by strong brown sherry, the sweets, dumplings, etc.—altogether an interesting archæological study.

In March he went to London to see Mr. Gorst and hear about an educational appointment in New Zealand. He weighed all the facts concerning it and then wrote to his mother:—

I did not write to you before about it, as I thought it was no use to set you wondering on the subject in case I gave up the idea. I have now substantially done so: I think, even barring other objections, that the life of a colony would be too bare and rude for you and Mary to face; and I am not sure that I would not myself rather face the known disadvantages of the battle of life here than fly to possible evils which are not known of, away.

Coming events cast their shadows before, and in March Bodington received the following letter

from Mr. A. H. D. Acland, which would be a feather in the wind of predisposition towards Leeds :—

1 Hollin Lane, Leeds,
March 28th, 1880.

My dear Bodington—I wonder where on earth you are at this great time. As you are a person in earnest I can't help writing to you. Surely on the whole, and I don't say more, we cannot doubt that a cabinet with Derby, Goschen, Forster, Cardwell, Childers almost among the rank and file, so to speak, would be more safely at the helm than the late administration. There is an immense enthusiasm here in Leeds. I heard an excellent lecture to 2000 people yesterday by T. Wemyss Reid on Gladstone. He and Barran will certainly be carried here, and it seems very likely that there will be a fair Liberal majority through the country, don't you think? I send you a letter of Andrew Bradley, as I should like you to see the last two pages. Is it not the case that in Oxford we are many of us perpetually picking holes, and avoiding any enthusiasm or thorough belief in anything or anybody! I feel much affected by the spirit myself. Being in a town where one gets down to the heart of the nation as it *is* (not perhaps as it ought to be) is a great thing occasionally. I should like to know what you think of Andrew's remarks, as they are typical of what many in his position say now. Does it mean that many intellectual men in the future will gradually draw away from party government (with all its hundred errors and weaknesses and roughnesses) and leave it alone as a polluted thing, hating a *rough* judgment in political matters altogether! It will be a great misfortune if men abrogate their rights and duties as citizens in such moments as the present. . . .—Yours ever affectionately,

A. H. D. Acland.

In May term one of his invitations to a friendly breakfast was from Mr. H. H. Asquith, to whom thirty-one years later he had the pleasure of sending an invitation to receive, while Prime Minister, the degree of Doctor of Laws from a university which at this time was but a small college five years old, not without some difficulty struggling into life.

CHAPTER IV

FROM ANCIENT TO MODERN SEATS OF LEARNING

THE magnetic pole of a man's life is that which finally draws his personality in one direction and holds it steadily. Some lives never seem to have enough magnetism to answer any such attraction, but to be entirely moulded and controlled by the immediate circumstances in which they chance to be. Others are so magnetic that in whatever circumstances they are they feel the attraction of their destined future irresistibly strong, and, now more quickly and now slowly, tremble like a needle until at length they rest pointing to their goal. To put it in another way, Shakespeare's way, men go on for a time rough-hewing the end and purpose for which they are to live, and then there comes a Divinity which shapes it, and seconds the man's effort and rescues it from its earlier stage, and shows clearly what the statue is to be.

Bodington had long been moving in the direction of new methods in education; he had thought

of other callings, especially the Bar, but as his friend, Mr. Fowler, truly said, his real destination was the work of education, and that not only in the sense of teaching, but also of governing and guiding the life of some institution upon a large scale. There have been no uncertain signs of this instinct in some of the letters quoted, in the reaching out towards College and University reform, and the unmistakable chafing against the obstruction he found in men of different views. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at when we find him nearing the time which saw him ready to leave Oxford and strike out into a sphere in which he could find freer scope for himself. One of the last incidents which he records with interest in Oxford was being invited to meet Renan at a luncheon party in Exeter College, and of the principal guest he writes :—

> Renan is a short, stout Frenchman with a powerful, amiable face, and a great deal of animation in his manner, no beard or moustache, so that but for dress he might pass for—what he was actually educated to be—a Catholic priest of the jovial type one meets with not unfrequently in France. He spoke nothing but French, and even if I could have followed his talk I was too distant to hear it.

A year after this he received the news that on May 11th, 1881, the trustees of the newly founded Mason College at Birmingham had elected him, unopposed, to the Chair of Latin and Greek.

The Rector of Lincoln wrote of his leaving as follows :—

I am so sensible of the great advantage which the College has derived from your connection with it as Tutor and Lecturer that I should have done what I could to have prevented you from leaving, had it not been obvious that the career open to you elsewhere is one more worthy of your abilities and more tempting to your just ambitions. It seems almost too much a matter of course to say, but I must say it, both on my own behalf and on that of the College, that we part with you with the deepest regret. I may add from myself that I am quite aware of the great difficulty there will be, as we are circumstanced, in supplying your place.

And of the feeling he had inspired among younger men, one of them, Mr. W. E. Gabbett, wrote :—

The average undergrad., when he forgets for a moment the traditional hostility of his order to Dons, can appreciate good work, and you must let me take the opportunity of saying that in all the canvassing of the merits of Dons that goes on in undergraduate circles I never heard but one opinion of "Bodington." One doesn't talk about this sort of thing under ordinary circumstances, so I am glad that this question has turned up to give me the opportunity of assuring you how your work has been appreciated in Lincoln.

It was doubtless no small attraction to him that the invitation to this new work should come from his own native city, and that in accepting it he would be going to serve the cause of higher education among people whom he knew and cared for; and it would also weigh in some degree

with him that he would be able to offer a home to his mother and sister in the place where they had many friends. This aspect of his new work is thus alluded to by his mother :—

I am very glad to find that you were elected at Mason College without any opposition. I do hope it may be the beginning of a prosperous career for you. It is sad for any one to stand alone in the world, and this is one reason why I rejoice that you have left Oxford. There you must sooner or later have stood alone, now I hope the time may come when you will be able to form family ties for yourself. . . . How nice it will be once more to have a garden! I have missed that more than anything at Bournemouth, and Mary is almost like Aunt Anne in her love for a garden. Where is Mr. Chamberlain building his house? because I know he said he must have a view; and how I should like a view. This is all nonsense. — With kindest love, your affect. mother. ANNE BODINGTON.

One of his surviving colleagues in the work at Mason College, Sir W. Tilden, relates how

. . . it was opened by its Founder, Sir Josiah Mason, in October 1880, under the title "The Mason Science College," and at first intended to be essentially a School of Science pure and applied. Its scope was soon, however, enlarged with the consent of the Founder, so as to provide for teaching in the faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, and the first step in this direction was taken when in 1881 Chairs of Classical Languages, English, French, German, Physiology, and Engineering were established. Nathan Bodington was the first Professor of Classics. He entered on the duties of his office in October 1881, and soon had good classes both in Greek and Latin.

A student who attended his first course of lectures there writes :—

To a little group of women in Birmingham Professor Bodington's Lectures in the autumn of 1881 came as a window opening on to a wonderful new country which lay, all unknown to them, at their doors. Plato's Republic was a name familiar, but when these Lectures began and its ideas were made real and explained in a vivid manner with illustrations from modern life, and as if they belonged to all time—this was something unexpected and arresting.

At the end of his first year at Birmingham there was a vacancy at Dundee for which he thought of standing, and about which he wrote to Mark Pattison. His reply shows how much his colleagues at Lincoln had felt his loss.

16 *June* 1882.

Dear Bodington—The first thought which arose in my mind on reading your letter was that if you succeed in getting the appointment at Dundee you will never return to Lincoln.

This return is so indispensable at present that I have been considering how it might be effected. There is but one way, viz., through the bursarship. . . .—Yours faithfully,

Mark Pattison.

The Rector's plan could not be effected even if Bodington had been willing to return. He did, however, entertain briefly another possibility—that of becoming a barrister and localising in Birmingham, and he went so far as to enter at the Inner Temple for this purpose. But he gave up the idea soon after and decided to stick

to the work of education. Apropos of the headship of the Firth College at Sheffield he had received earlier in the year a letter from his friend and senior T. Fowler (afterwards President of Corpus), in which the writer said :—

> This sort of place, while it is more highly paid than Oxford positions, gives an energetic man more and healthier scope for his energies than the curious, unnatural, spasmodic kind of life we lead in Oxford. . . . I never see other men at their work in the vacations, but a regretful feeling comes over me that I have not myself plunged into deeper waters.

It might have seemed likely that Bodington's career would now have been marked out so as for him to continue one of the main forces in building up the institution which has since become the flourishing University of Birmingham; but he had been there hardly more than a year when he found himself called to the yet greater responsibility of directing another similar enterprise in Leeds, which, having been started some six years earlier than Mason College, was becoming strongly rooted, but needed a permanent Principal to foster and guide its development and help it to grow up on right lines. That it cost him much to sever his connection with Birmingham is clear from the notes of a speech he made when some of his students presented him with a gift of books on his departure; in it he said :—

I came among you as a stranger, and you have received me with a cordiality and a kindness which no words can sufficiently acknowledge and which I can never forget. . . . I am only too conscious of the shortcomings of my own work here. A friend of mine said to me the other day that if a man satisfied himself he would be sure to satisfy others. That is true enough, but who that has any true ideal of good work ever does satisfy himself? For my own part, it seems to me that if I had my past year over again there are innumerable points in which one might do better work and render oneself more serviceable in one's post. In extenuation of these shortcomings I can only plead that I have tried to do my best, and that on the whole my deficiencies have sprung from want of experience and not from want of will. I will not, however, pretend to deny that I believe that I have been able to do some good work in this building, and that I have been able to do it has been owing especially to you. I mean that the interest and zeal you have shown in your work and your goodwill towards myself have been a continual source of encouragement and, if I may use the word, of inspiration. An ancient teacher was accustomed to say that his pupils were his wings, meaning that for any elevation he could attain in the sphere of his work he was dependent on the support of their enthusiasm. This source of encouragement and spring of all fruitful work I have found in my teaching here. In all the years I have spent as a teacher I have never seen greater interest shown in the subjects I have to teach than I have found here.

There is in these words a different note from anything in his Oxford letters, a personal ring which shows the man is touched and has become conscious of new possibilities, and that the achievement of success in realising them depends

upon the power of a number of people working together for a common end, not only in a spirit of comradeship, but with a true and great ideal of the pursuit of knowledge.

And now the point has been reached when it is necessary to indicate in outline the general position of English education, more particularly in its higher ranges, at the time when Bodington was about to undertake a leading part in building up one of those new Universities, the creation of which will hereafter be seen as an outstanding feature of the close of the nineteenth and opening of the twentieth centuries.

It is not easy to see in true proportion the events of the time in which we live, or to be sure that we attribute the right value to this or that element of the age in which we bear our part. The whole of education takes place within an arena of social and political life which is itself dependent on causes only imperfectly understood. But it is certain that in England at the period we have to deal with there is a great change and development in progress, and that it is but part of a wider movement going on in most countries of the world. Universities are being created because the need and desire for more perfect training in science and the arts are strongly felt, and

there is to some extent also a hunger for more knowledge and a belief and hope in the possibility of attaining it.

For a succinct and clear account of the history of educational institutions in this country, supported by unimpeachable documentary evidence, the reader is referred to the volume published by the Cambridge University Press (1911) entitled *Educational Charters and Documents, 598–1909*, by A. F. Leach;[1] a perusal of the introduction to this work will show better than anything else the curious and fitful course which the progress of learning has taken, reminding one of the ups and downs in the line drawn upon a chart to show the changes in a month's weather, or the temperature of a patient in the course of some trying illness. There is no period when it can be said that things are normal. At one time there is depression, at another there is a tendency to rise, while, in between, the line is zigzag, never constant at one level. The University of Oxford is found in germ about

[1] One of the most interesting documents in this volume is that dealing with the Foundation of Jesus College, Rotherham, in 1483, which, speaking of Yorkshire, says: "In the third place, because that country produces many youths endowed with the light and sharpness of ability, who do not all wish to attain the dignity and elevation of the priesthood, that these may be better fitted for the mechanical arts and other concerns of this world, we have ordained a third fellow, learned and skilled in the art of writing and accounts" (p. 425).

A.D. 1130, it is firmly established and well grown before 1200. Cambridge begins to be heard of in 1209, and by 1231 has "blossomed into a University with a Chancellor of its own," while attempts at Universities were also made at Reading, Salisbury, and Northampton, which were, however, suppressed or died out without much result. Then there was a very long pause in the formation of any new Universities, although the old ones grew in the number of students and influence.[1] In the period following the Reformation there was a great movement for establishing Grammar Schools, and in the days of the Commonwealth the College of Durham was erected out of Cathedral revenues, and the idea was mooted of making it into a University for the north. But in the events which followed the scheme was dropped, and Durham did not become a University till 1831, and did not obtain its charter until the first year of the reign of Queen Victoria.

The University of London, which had been founded in 1826 through the exertion of Lord Brougham and Thomas Campbell, received its charter only a year before Durham. The bare mention of these facts will serve to show how recent the development of any higher educational

[1] Lord Rosebery reminded the Congress of Universities, held this year (1912) in London, that Scotland had never been content with less than four Universities.

institutions, except Oxford and Cambridge, is in England, and how rapidly the movement has grown in the last few years.

It is beyond the scope of the present work to enter upon the history of the way in which the two older Universities were affected by the immense growth of population in England during the nineteenth century and by the changes accompanying it in politics. Enough has been quoted from Bodington's letters while he was Fellow of Lincoln College to show that he was in favour both of University and College reform, and that he wished to see what are called liberal principles adopted at a quicker rate than that at which in fact they were adopted; but if what he wrote should be taken to imply that nothing or little had been done, or that the head of his own College in particular had been on the whole an obstruction in matters of reform, such an impression would be a very mistaken one indeed. The fact of the matter is that when Bodington went to Lincoln in 1875, Mark Pattison's work was almost done. He was already sixty-one years old and had been in Oxford forty-three years. And from as far back as 1850 he had been one of the pioneers of progress in the direction of liberal reform, and had laid down in his published writings the very principles on which it did subsequently proceed.

It is evident that in these latter years he became *difficile* and averse to move in College affairs; but no one who has read his Essays, Sermons, and above all his volume entitled *Suggestions on Academical Organisation* (1868), can fail to perceive his mastery of the problems to be solved, and the acute judgment he showed in suggesting the best ways of dealing with them. He took for his starting-point that the business of a University is "to maintain, cultivate, and diffuse extant knowledge."

"It is a national institute," he said, "for the preservation and tradition of useful knowledge"; but he did not mean by "useful" what is commonly called utilitarian.

"I decline," he wrote, "for myself to be bound by the theory of those who maintain that education is for life, and life as it is. A Christian looks for a life beyond this life, and thinks that no theory of education can be perfect, as theory, which does not take account of that hope. The development of mind as mind, or culture for culture's sake, is to him the true ideal."

Along with this lofty and ultimate idealism Pattison had a very clear perception of the necessity for widening the curriculum of University studies, especially in the direction of physical science, from the point of view of keeping abreast of other nations.

"But there is a side," he writes, "from which the necessity

of organised science is likely to force itself upon the convictions of Englishmen, and that at no very distant time. All that we have hitherto accomplished, all of which we have been proud—our colonies, our commerce, our machinery—has been the achievement of individual enterprise. These splendid results have been due to the energy of will—to character. But civilisation in the West has now reached a point where no further triumphs await mere vigour undirected by knowledge. Energy will be beaten in the practical field by combined skill."

Again—

Our national excellences have been all of the material, mechanical, practical sort; good sense, vigour, determination, readiness. And with these we have triumphed in competition with nations which have been deficient in them. But already we are beginning to find our wealth, population, and materials too vast for our capacities of system. We have no system in anything; our affairs go on by dint of our practical sense; a stupid precedent supplying on all occasions the place of method. We are unable to organise our labour market or our commerce; to codify our law; to administer any one department on a principle of management; and every Act of Parliament that is passed presents a laughable array of puzzling contradictions. We can build more solidly, durably, quickly, than at any former time, but we have no architecture; we add room to room, but we cannot lay out an interior. All our arts of design are become mere copyings from patterns. We have brave and enduring soldiers, officers of resolution and skill, but no generalship. We have the stores and supplies of war in profusion: no capacity for organising a commissariat. There is a corresponding deficiency in our education. We have some excellent discipline in practical life, in public schooling, in the energy of our trade; we have no systematic education. All this is beginning to

be understood and felt; and there is a remedy. The necessary tendency of advancing civilisation is to divide and subdivide the applications, as of labour, so of thought. The professions tend to split up into branches; and skill in one becomes more and more incompatible with skill in another. The more a subject has been explored, the more time does it take each succeeding student to follow the steps of his predecessors. To prevent the disabling effects of this speciality of pursuit, it becomes the more requisite to secure at starting a breadth of cultivation, a scientific formation of mind, a concert of the intellectual faculties. There is an organisation of thought as well as of labour. What is wanted is to get this recognised as the proper remedy, and to have it understood that this commanding superiority, this enlargement of mind, this grasp of things as they are, this clear-sightedness, sagacity, philosophical reach of mind, is to a great degree communicable by training. We, indeed, are far from estimating this power by its applicability. Mental enlargement we know to be self-valuable, not useful; but if it can be introduced to notice under colour of being useful in life, so be it, so only it is introduced. The difficulty is to get the thing recognised at all by those who have it not. Cleverness, talent, skill, fluency, memory, all these are understood and rated in the market. A cultivated mind, just because it is above all price, is apt to be overlooked altogether. It argues some discernment, and a considerable degree of education, in a society in which such gifts are even appreciated as useful. And let it once establish itself, even under false pretences, such is its marvellous ascendency, that, like refined manners, it will conquer and propagate and extend itself by sympathy, by imitation, above all by education.[1]

As we read such a passage we are reminded of the words: "Et cum sit una omnia potest:

[1] *Essays*, vol. i. pp. 459-60.

et in se permanens omnia innovat . . . omnibus enim mobilibus mobilior est sapientia: attingit autem ubique propter suam munditiam."[1]

But if anything were needed to enhance yet more our admiration of Pattison's insight it is to be found in his generous sympathy with work in other quarters, which he saw then beginning, and of which he wrote thus:—

> Towards the meritorious working institutions for higher education which are rising up in our centres of population, at Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, fear, jealousy, or contempt are not the sentiments we can feel. Let us wish them all success in their efforts in the common cause, and give them sympathy, and, if in our power so to do, aid. But let the Oxford degree remain the stamp of an Oxford education.

From this, then, it is very plain that if between the years 1875–1880 Bodington had had to complain of the Rector to some extent hindering his own schemes of College reform, it must only have been in this or that point of internal management, and not in regard to general policy. In fact, it is abundantly clear that in the wide field of English education as a whole, Bodington was set to work out the same principles which Pattison had laid down in his "Suggestions," and that he had imbibed the same large and lofty spirit in which they were conceived, combining with it, happily for himself and others, a spirit of geniality and

[1] Book of Wisdom, vii. 27 and 24, in the Vulgate.

consideration also to which the older man had perhaps never attained.

After his brief tenure, then, of the Birmingham professorship, and with education in England showing many signs of coming change, Bodington was invited to go to Leeds as Principal of the Yorkshire College. While he was weighing the offer he got a letter from the old Rector of Lincoln, in which he said: "As between Birmingham and Leeds I myself should have no hesitation. The Mason College surely rests on a far sounder basis than the other, and there is far more municipal spirit at Birmingham." But, notwithstanding this, Bodington's choice was different, and he wrote to Leeds to accept the position.

Before we proceed to trace his work there, which in the space of the next twenty-eight years was to prove so fruitful, let us pause and consider what manner of man he was.

Never of robust health or massive build, his figure was tall and slight, yet seemed somehow to indicate the energy and agility of his mind, for he liked walking and to be quickly on the move when he was out of doors; and in conversation and public speaking he was accustomed to use rather more gesture than is common with most of his countrymen, not so much with his hands—though sometimes he would use an expressive wave, or

raise them both together with an opening curve outwards, as he unfolded this or that point of his argument—but, in ordinary talk, he had a way of moving his shoulders expressively, as though he could not help it, and as if his body were but the quick responsive frame to the activity of his mind. Often, too, he would use his eye-glass and give you a direct glance as he reached the point he wanted to impress on you, and then presently drop it when he thought he had clenched the point and brought the conversation to the turn in the argument where he wished it to come.

To those who knew him intimately he had also a peculiarly kind and attractive, gentle laugh, not very frequent, but which gave a delightful sense of his being pleased as well as amused. His pronunciation of words was uncommonly distinct, especially of the vowel sounds, as, for example, when he would carefully mark the difference between the sound of the second syllable in such words as "able" and "Abel," or between "shortly" and "courtly," giving full value to the "u." As Mr. Fowler has remarked, "there was a certain distinction about his manner and appearance that attracted attention." He must have learned this natural dignity from childhood, for there was somewhat of the same about his father, and having no brothers, and not engaging much

as a boy in school games, he always had rather the ways of grown-up men. He was a man of deep kindness of heart and ready to take trouble for any one whom he knew. There is a letter from one of his pupils in 1882, just about the time of his leaving Birmingham, in which the writer asks :—

> Did you hear from poor old H. ? He is out of work and wrote to me for your address as the universal benefactor and procurer of berths for shipwrecked schoolmasters.

Blest with this natural kindness it is not surprising that he had many friends, and that he and they were very loyal and constant, and were wise enough to cherish their friendship as an end in itself. His great liking for travelling abroad, and his unflagging interest in politics and public men, kept his outlook and view from contracting, so that, though his work was centred for the most part in one place, he always judged by larger than local standards, and saw things in what may be called European perspective. This occasionally led to false impressions being formed of him by men of less range of mind who were sometimes unable to get him into the focus of their view. Another marked feature of his character was his intellectual independence, in virtue of which he was never wont

> jurare in verba magistri.

It was not that he claimed to have original ideas of his own, but that he had used his judgment and taken the points of view and standards of thought that most satisfied him, and having done so he was not to be easily swayed this way and that. But at the same time he had another quality of mind, already hinted at in the remark quoted from one of his reviews, as to the necessity of compromise. Where right and integrity were not concerned he was aware that great causes need the co-operation of many men, and that this can only be secured and maintained by allowing weight to other men's views besides one's own. He always had an eye to practical success in the institutions with which he was connected, and that was an instinct sure to stand him in good stead in the work and place in which he was now called to labour.

CHAPTER V

FIRST YEARS IN YORKSHIRE

In Yorkshire the one outstanding characteristic is shrewdness. There is enough of it to supply the whole of the United Kingdom, and more also. It is the habit or faculty of seeing a little way in front of you, combined with a fixed determination not to go further than you can see. In such circumstances there will be progress, seeming slow, but at the same time safe; and not so slow as it seems, when it is measured by other standards than that of men's desires. This quality of shrewdness combined with determination excites more admiration than any other, but admiration itself is not much indulged in, and is kept cool and cautious as tending to no useful end and apt somewhat to injure its object. Strangers who come to Yorkshire to make speeches on public occasions very often flavour their utterances with complimentary allusions to this native quality, sometimes calling it hard or

level headedness, and speaking as if the rest of the country were in a state of mental ineptitude melancholy to contemplate. But there is no need for such flattering tributes from abroad. The quality is quite enough appreciated in its native place, and shows not the slightest danger of falling into desuetude or contempt.

Into such a field of work and to men of these strong qualities, then, came Bodington in the month of January 1883. And he found the College over which he was to preside already established and growing with the vigour of early youth. The man who was responsible for recommending him for the appointment was his Oxford friend and contemporary, Arthur Rücker, who had been at the College as Professor from the beginning, and who therefore knew well what its present needs were. The history of its origin and growth is full of interest, and must be briefly told in order to give the right foreground for a true understanding of Bodington's position and work in it.

In the later sixties of the nineteenth century the educational needs of the county were taken into consideration by a voluntary association known as the Yorkshire Board of Education, which consisted of leading men in the county, and others in the different towns consulting with them,

with H. H. Sales as Honorary Secretary. Even earlier than this an Educational Council for Leeds had been formed and took its rise in the Conversation Club of that city, which originated in 1849.[1] One of its chief operations had been the formation and encouragement of what were called Mechanics' Institutes, and in its care for these useful and philanthropic enterprises the members of the Board became impressed with a twofold need: first, that of providing elementary scientific instruction for the large numbers of people who came to the Institutes; and, second, of instructing teachers to do the work. Among the wisest and most active men in the county who took interest in this work was Lord Frederick Cavendish, and in Leeds itself another man of at least equal zeal and public spirit was Dr. Heaton. These two names, with that of Sir Andrew Fairbairn, have been considered pre-eminently entitled to the name of the Founders of the Yorkshire College of Science. Yet as a pioneer of the movement mention ought to be made also of Mr. Thomas Nussey, who, in the Reports on the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867, wrote in vol. iii. a Report on "Carded Wool and Woollen Fabrics." After noting the advances made since the

[1] For an account of this the reader should consult the *Memoir of J. D. Heaton, M.D.*, by T. Wemyss Reid (Longmans, 1883), pp. 105 and 156.

Exhibition of London in 1862, the writer records that Leeds and the West Riding generally had failed in many classes to make the most of their productions, and concludes thus :—

> There can be no doubt that the French, Belgian, and Prussian manufacturers are greatly indebted for their progress in this and many other industries to the very superior technical education which their manufacturers and workmen obtain by means of the schools instituted for special instruction, not only in design, but in everything which has any relation to each particular manufacture. Without education we cannot expect to have skilled workmen of the highest class, and to a fair general education must be added a special training under good masters in every branch of trade. The adoption of similar schools in Britain will before long become a necessity, and the sooner they are established the better.[1]

In Yorkshire words are not, as a rule, spoken in that way without it meaning business, and in the same year[2] appeared in Leeds under the auspices of the same family a pamphlet entitled "A Technical Institution for Leeds and District, proposed by George Henry Nussey and Arthur Nussey" (Leeds, Edward Baines & Sons, 1867), and two years later[3] the authors established in South Parade "The Leeds Art and Science

[1] Quoted in a pamphlet by Richard Reynolds on "The Beginnings of the Yorkshire College," reprinted from *The Gryphon* (the University Magazine) for December 1898; cf. Ditto for February 1899.

[2] 1867. [3] 1869.

Institute" in connection with the Science and Art Department, South Kensington. Their operations, carried on by six teachers, including assistants, were mainly taken up with evening classes, and in their schedule of studies they had eight subjects, thus set out :—

1. Mechanical Engineering.
2. Manufacture and Dyeing of Woollen and Worsted Goods.
3. Weaving and Designing.
4. Manufacture of Linens.
5. Manufacture, etc., of Leather.
6. Mining, Metallurgy, etc.
7. Building, etc.
8. School of Art and Design.

The idea thus embodied in this Institute in South Parade was in the same year taken up on a wider scale by the General Council of the Yorkshire Board of Education, which presently led to a meeting in the Leeds Town Hall on November 5th, 1869,[1] presided over by Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., at which a resolution was carried "that in the opinion of this Council it is desirable that a College of Science should be established in Yorkshire."

[1] It is noteworthy that October 6th was the day chosen twice over, in 1875 and again in 1904, for the public inauguration first of the Yorkshire College of Science and second of the University of Leeds. And in the President's speech this was referred to as "the birthday" of the institution. The granting of the Charter, however, was on April 25th.

The mover was Col. Akroyd, M.P., and the seconder was Col. Walter Morrison, M.P., and this was followed by a second resolution, moved by Mr. Isaac Holden and seconded by Mr. E. Baines, M.P., that a Committee be appointed "to investigate, consider, and propose the best means of carrying out the proposal."

Soon after this, deputations of the Committee paid visits to Owens College, Manchester (founded in 1851, by a bequest of £100,000 from John Owens), and to King's College, London; and a correspondence took place with the Endowed Schools Commissioners, who held out prospects of assistance for Exhibitions in Physical Science and in the Secondary Education of Girls.

The Committee presented its Report to the Council of the Yorkshire Board of Education in 1872, and while recognising that their scheme was small compared with what was ideally desirable, they advised that the least sum with which a beginning could be made was £60,000, to be expended thus, £25,000 for site and buildings; £25,000 for endowment in addition to fees of students; and £10,000 for establishment expenses.

The Council at once made an appeal for this sum, and Sir Andrew Fairbairn headed the list

with a subscription of £1000, followed by a similar sum from the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Titus Salt, Bart., Messrs. Beckett & Co., Bankers, the Lowmoor Iron Co., and the firm of Messrs. Hargreave & Nussey.

It is not always that a group of "men of light and leading" are immediately followed even when they prove their sincerity by subscriptions, and in this case the canvas for funds hung fire, and it had to be recognised that if the work were to be begun at all, the idea of new buildings must be postponed and a more tentative undertaking set on foot in premises leased only for a time. It is in fact interesting to think on how slender a thread great schemes sometimes hang, when we are told by the first Honorary Secretary that on meeting, about this time, with Lord Frederick Cavendish, the latter made allusion "to the dragging nature of the subscription list, and said that he had decided the scheme must be abandoned." But if the prospect was thus clouded over it was but for a time, and in 1874, two years after the first subscription list was opened, the Committee, though they were still far short of having obtained what they wanted, felt justified in holding a meeting of donors, in the Philosophical Hall on April 30th, to decide upon the constitution of the College and to elect

twenty members of a Board of Governors. In the month of July following three Professors were appointed as follows: — Mathematics and Experimental Physics, Mr. A. W. Rücker, Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford; Chemistry, Mr. T. E. Thorpe, Ph.D., F.R.S.E., F.C.S.; Geology and Mining, Mr. A. H. Green, M.A., F.G.S., late Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; and the actual work of the College of Science was begun on the 24th of October following, in premises in Cookridge Street, Leeds, taken on a short lease — the first introductory lecture being given by Professor Thorpe on Monday the 26th, followed by one from the two other Professors on the 27th and 28th.

In the first year also an addition to the teaching staff was made by the appointment of Mr. L. C. Miall, F.G.S., as Lecturer in Biology, who gave his first course on "The Principal Forms of Animal Life," and the aim of the Council in this direction is expressed in their words from the Second Report.

> This plan of supplementing the work of the Professorships by the appointment of lecturers upon others subjects appears to the Council to have great importance, and they trust that arrangements may be made to give permanence and some extension to the system of additional Lectureships.

It is perhaps easiest to gain a clear view of the

germ of the future University if we give the actual figures of the number of students who entered in the classes for Lectures in this first year. They were as follows:—

Higher Mathematics	Day Students	11
„ „	Saturday morning for Schoolmasters	8
Physics (Mechanics and Heat)	Day Students	7
„ (Electricity)	„	6
„ „	Evening Students	26
Chemistry, Medical	Day Students	23
„ General	„	14
„ „	Saturday morning	8
„ „	„ evening	18
Chemical Laboratory Work	Day Students	20
„ „	Saturday morning	6
Geology	Day Students	6
„	Afternoon Class	101
„	Evening	55
Biology	„	26
Textile Industries	Day Students	13
„ „	Evening	20

Totals—Day Students . . 80
Evening Students . 145
Afternoon Students . 101
} 326 all told.

In addition to the work of the College in Leeds all three of the Professors gave lectures also in Bradford under the auspices of the Bradford Philosophical Society, which were well attended and aroused much interest.

Departmental Museums of Chemistry and

Geology were also formed; and a beginning was made towards the formation of a Library, of which the need was quickly apparent.

The success of this first year's work thus, as the Council remarked, unostentatiously commenced, led its promoters to arrange for a more ceremonial inauguration of the College at the opening session of its second year. They invited the Duke of Devonshire, then Chancellor of Cambridge University, to preside, and the Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, M.P., to give an address, and the gathering held in the Town Hall on October 6th, 1875, was attended by a large number of men of influence not only in Yorkshire, but in the world of education generally. Mr. Alderman (afterwards Sir John) Barran acted as Chairman of the Inauguration Committee, and in that capacity rendered the College an important service.

In the course of the speeches made on the occasion there was an interesting reminiscence given by Dr. Playfair, who stated that more than a generation before he had stood on a platform in Leeds to act as interpreter for the great German chemist Baron Liebig, who had been invited to give an address on scientific education before a great audience of which Mr. Edward Baines was one, and he remembered how the German

philosopher warned those assembled "not to pride themselves too much upon their industrial achievements, and explained how impossible it was for England permanently to preserve her manufacturing supremacy among nations unless she bestowed more attention upon the sciences which formed the groundwork of her industries." Dr. Playfair also uttered words of extraordinary foresight in expressing the opinion that China was by no means "a nation in the last stage of decrepitude, but one which may yet become among the most powerful of Eastern people, and may even now astonish us by burying antiquity and walking among the nations of the present."

In his, and indeed in most of the speeches made at the Inauguration, which are well worthy the attention of the student of educational history, there is a very marked sense of what was likely to be the course of development in English higher education. Dr. Playfair himself prophesied that unless the older Universities reformed their degree system in the direction of opening the B.A. to new subjects "without blocking up the roads to it by barriers of Greek," they would not really get hold of the middle classes, and he urged the necessity of adjusting the curriculum of studies to the needs of the society which they served. He deprecated

the severance of purely scientific studies from those of other subjects, and uttered a wise warning in the following words :—

A College of Science such as we are inaugurating to-day is admirable in itself, but it is not complete. Perhaps it even focuses the light too strongly on a particular spot, and for this reason it intensifies the darkness around. Its directors are too enlightened men not to see this, and I am sure they will aid in the co-ordination of your other educational resources. The ultimate effect of this may be that you may evolve a wider and more comprehensive College for higher education.

The Dean of Durham, after referring to the Newcastle College of Science founded some five or six years previously, said that he should rejoice to see sister Universities rising up in the great towns of England.

Commenting on its account of these speeches the chief newspaper of the neighbour city of Bradford (*The Bradford Observer*, October 7, 1875) went even further in these words :—

Local Universities would do a very great work ; would go a long way towards making us—that which we sometimes, though rather prematurely, claim to be already—a really civilised country. Local or provincial Universities will, in each case, probably be founded to meet special needs, and will therefore, in the first place, at any rate, affect a special course of study. So long as this line is exclusively adopted, these institutions will be Colleges, not Universities. No more at present is claimed for the Yorkshire College. The scheme is of that kind which is usually called "practical." There

is a professor of textile fabrics, because these form the staple industry of the district. We have coal in these parts; and geology is to be taught as being useful for coal miners. Chemistry will be serviceable to dyers. . . . We believe that it was quite wise to begin in this way. Probably indeed the College could have been started in no other. . . . But this will not be all. It would be an injustice to the able gentlemen who have accepted professorial chairs in the College to suppose that they will limit their instruction to the bare requirements of the industries of the district. Those who learn from them will become better manufacturers, coal miners, engineers, dyers, or what not. But they will gather much information beyond the compass of their trades. They will be taught much knowledge which they will not be able to convert into money, but which will have a higher value for them. It is never possible, indeed, to say what knowledge may not be valuable even in a pecuniary sense. Yet an education which stopped with this idea would be a poor and narrow affair. The great glory of the great Universities has been that they have not been mere schools or colleges which aim at imparting some branch of technical or professional knowledge, but places of the highest intellectual culture, where knowledge is taught for the sake of knowledge; or, to speak more correctly, for the sake of the width of mind and variety of interest which knowledge gives. . . . We are willing to wait, and to congratulate ourselves on the College which we have. But we hope that no one will be finally content until literary is added to scientific culture—until the College of Science has grown into a great Yorkshire University.

That was one of the prophecies that fulfil themselves, and it was but the space of one generation only that elapsed between the opening of the College of Science in 1874 and the con-

summation of the wish just foreshadowed thirty years later.

It will be comparatively easy for the future historian of Leeds University to trace the course of its progress from this time by means of the full and clear Annual Reports which began to be issued from the date of the opening of the Yorkshire College of Science out of which it grew. His work will be to clothe the dry bones of statistics, and record the expansion of the subjects studied, the increase and improvement of buildings, the development of relations with the city and country around, the arriving at a true position in that comity of Universities which is coming within sight in the twentieth century, and promises much for the true advancement of Learning. But the time for such history is not yet. Our present concern is to trace the early development of Leeds up to the time when Bodington came to occupy the position of chief authority in its counsels.

It is almost a proverb of impossibility actually to see the process of growth, and yet any one looking over the record of these first ten years will be conscious of that experience. When once the Yorkshire College of Science was planted and the three Professors had got to work, with the Council fostering their efforts and a nucleus

of students beginning to increase, it soon became apparent that there was a germ of life in it so potent that it would grow of itself and set up the double process of creating and feeding upon the demand for more and wider knowledge.

Soon after the inauguration ceremony of 1875 the lectureship in Biology led to a Chair in that science being founded, and this was quickly followed by one of Engineering; and in October 1876 the existing Professors brought the question of including Literature and Classics in the curriculum before the Education Committee as one of urgency, having had repeated applications, as they said, from students for advice as to the best mode of obtaining instruction in subjects which were requisite for University degrees, but which the College did not as yet teach. They expressed a decided opinion that the number of students in the Science Classes would be considerably augmented if the curriculum were enlarged so as to embrace the subjects in Literature and Classics necessary for the Science Degrees of the University of London; and the Education Committee passed a resolution in reply, recording their sense of the desirableness of such a step.

When the Council met a month later, however, all they could do was to approve the scheme, but at the same time express regret

that any immediate step to carry it out was not feasible owing to shortness of funds. Nevertheless the advance made was great in other directions. The total amount of donations promised up to this date was £51,756; the Clothworkers Company were giving their annual grant of £520, and in addition to this they made in this year (1876) the munificent offer of £10,000 for the purpose of securing "permanent and efficient accommodation" for the department of Textile Industries. What was perhaps the best sign of all was that the fees received from students showed a marked increase.

But the most critical action at this time was the purchase for £13,000 of a site of 3½ acres of building land, known as the Beech Grove Hall Estate, on the rising ground leading to Headingley, and within a mile of the principal railway stations. This, no doubt, seemed at the time a bold and enterprising step, and likely to afford ample space for all the buildings that would ever be required. The site provided two frontages, and was not far away from the public open space known as Woodhouse Moor. Moreover the coat had to be cut according to the cloth, and if future generations should be able to widen the borders of the University and want room for the erection

of residential colleges and hostels, there was no other site within easy reach of the centre of the city, where the purchase of land was likely to be less costly. The leaders of that time were not even thinking of planting the beginnings of a University with quiet gardens and halls of cloistered 'book-learning,' to use the old term of distinction, but had set themselves the new problem of providing a College of Science, which would require many other things than books for its pursuit, and would involve the use of machinery in one department and chemistry in another, the laboratory as well as the library, the workshop of the hand as well as of the brain, to say nothing of departments where experiments and observation connected with medicine, botany, biology, and other sciences could be carried out.

Yet although the Council were dealing with a new problem and providing for an education on different lines from those of the old Universities, they were even at this time conscious that in the future their College of Science might grow to something on a greater scale, and therefore they put on record this year their observation of a movement set on foot by the authorities of Owens College at Manchester to attain for that institution the Charter of a University, with

power to confer degrees. They foresaw that this would have some bearings on the question of higher education in Yorkshire as well as in the north of England generally, and would need their own careful consideration.

At the beginning of 1877, the prospect of adding to the curriculum of studies, as recommended by the Professors, suddenly became brighter through help from a new quarter. As Dr. Lyon Playfair had been careful at the inauguration ceremony to point out, the older Universities of Oxford and Cambridge had now begun to widen their field of studies in the direction of physical science, by building museums and laboratories for its pursuit; but this was not all. The University of Cambridge had just recently established a syndicate for promoting what was called University Extension, by sending lecturers to give courses in various towns in England, the work of arranging which was undertaken by Extension Committees locally formed; and only a fortnight before the College of Science was inaugurated, those whom Dr. Playfair described as "the Cambridge missionaries" for this purpose had been welcomed in Leeds, where through their help an Extension Committee had been appointed; and at the meeting Mr. W. E. Forster had

recommended the co-ordination of the various educational institutions in the city for the object of mutual support.

It was, then, in pursuit of this policy that on January 26th, 1877, a deputation of the University Extension Committee of Leeds, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Gott, Mr. Edward Baines, and Mr. Legard, attended a meeting of the Education Committee of the College of Science and stated that the term of three years for which they had undertaken to supply literary teaching in Leeds was on the point of expiring, and inquired if the College would be able to undertake such work in any more systematic way. The result was a scheme for the creation of two more Chairs, viz. one of Classics and another of Literature and History, the stipend of each Professor to be fixed at £300 a year. The money was to be raised by annual subscriptions, and of the £600 required the Extension Committee were to undertake the raising of £350. With this cautious yet spirited proviso the scheme was formally recommended by the Council to the Board of Governors.

The first Secretary, Mr. H. H. Sales, resigned in September of this year and was succeeded by Mr. W. F. Husband, who remained in office throughout Bodington's tenure and was one of

his most helpful colleagues. The foundation stone of the new College buildings was laid on October 23rd, 1877, by the Archbishop of York, and the opening session found the two new Chairs of Classical History and Literature, and Modern Literature and History, filled by the appointments of Professor John Marshall, M.A., Edinburgh and Oxford, and Professor Cyril Ransome, M.A., Oxon. As a result of these additions to the curriculum of studies the name of the institution was this year changed from that of the Yorkshire College of Science to that of the Yorkshire College. In the Report for the year one section is entitled, "Report of the Principal," and is signed by Professor A. H. Green in that capacity.

There is also recorded under the heading STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION, that a Society with this title had been formed among the students of the College for the purpose of social and intellectual intercourse. Meetings were held fortnightly, at which papers were read, experiments shown, specimens exhibited, and discussion held; and the Principal remarked that "the value of such meetings in promoting kindly intercourse and forming a bond of union among the students is obvious." This is the first mention of an attempt to deal with one of the main problems of new Universities.

The condition of trade in Yorkshire in this year was not good, but over £5000 were added to the contributions from subscriptions, and another £5000 to found scholarships were paid as a legacy of Mr. Henry Brown. Once again the Clothmakers Company added £3500 to their former grant for instruction in textiles, and presently defrayed the whole cost of setting up a new department for instruction in the principles and practice of dyeing. The latter was the first experiment of the kind to be tried in England, and the instructor who presided over it was to have a thorough knowledge of chemistry as the basis of the art of dyeing, and of the processes adopted both in this country and in France and Germany.

The Lectures in Classical and Mathematical subjects attracted so many students that it now became necessary to appoint an Assistant Lecturer to the Professors in these Chairs, and students began to enter the University of London from the College, and occasionally to win scholarships or exhibitions at Oxford or Cambridge. Courses were given also in increasing numbers in other Yorkshire towns, among which were Barnsley, Rotherham, Wakefield, Keighley, Bradford, and Darlington, all in a single year.

The College Council appointed in this year

(1879) a committee to confer also with the Incorporated Law Society of Leeds on the question of instituting Lectures on Law, the expenses of which that Society generously undertook to provide; and a sub-committee was also in consultation with the West Riding Chamber of Agriculture on the subject of giving instruction in the principles of agriculture, though for some reason the negotiations appeared to drag, through the uncertainties of what should be the proper basis of instruction and whether adequate support could be obtained.

The most epoch-making event, however, at this time in the world of English education was the creation by Her Majesty in Council of the Victoria University, inaugurated in 1880, after full negotiations with representatives of education in Lancashire and Yorkshire, conducted in a manner that smoothed away all objections, and led to the happiest results. Lord Frederick Cavendish, as President of the Yorkshire College, presented on its behalf a Memorial having the following prayer, viz. that Her Majesty may be advised—

1. To create a new University, in which the Owens College, Manchester, and such other institutions as may now or hereafter be able to fulfil the conditions of incorporation laid down in the Charter, may be incorporated Colleges.

2. To grant to each of such incorporated Colleges a share in the government of the University, depending only upon its magnitude and efficiency, in accordance with the suggested constitution herewith presented to your Lordships.

3. To be graciously pleased to allow the said University to be called "The Victoria University."

When the Victoria University thus became an accomplished fact the Council of the Yorkshire College expressed their great satisfaction in its being established on lines laid down in the above petition, which had been agreed upon by them in concert with the authorities of the Owens College itself, and was presented in identical terms by both bodies to Her Majesty in Council.

In Leeds the most important event this session was the completion and occupation of the first section of the new buildings in College Road, consisting of four blocks, and erected and finished by the Clothworkers Company at a cost of £15,000. The Clerk of the Company, Sir Owen Roberts, as well as successive masters, had shown themselves munificent and constant friends, and it was with a becoming sense of what was due from Yorkshiremen that the Council of the College made the following entry in their report :—

The obligation which the College has thus contracted, on behalf of the county, towards the Clothworkers Company, who have not only provided the buildings, but have under-

taken to defray the annual cost of maintenance of the two departments therein located, can only find proper expression in the early completion on the adjacent site of the other portions of the College buildings.

Among the contributions towards this object they received one of £500 from the Professors themselves, as to which they recorded that "the last-named subscription was received with peculiar satisfaction by the Council, indicating, as it does, the thorough confidence of the professorial staff in the future of the College." In spite of the generous lead of friends of the College, many of whom had already given liberally on an earlier occasion, the Council found a certain drag and backwardness among the public, to whom they appealed, and referred almost wistfully in their seventh report to the fact that "In other parts of England larger sums of money had been raised for similar objects within a few months." But they felt they were on strong ground in urging that they relied largely on the work of the College during the past seven years to establish their present claim, and they were able to quote the figure of £2273, received in the session from students' fees, as "by far the largest sum hitherto received from that source."

The plain fact remained that whereas Mason College, Birmingham, and Owens College,

Manchester, had both received a very large single donation when they were founded, Leeds, on the other hand, was the creation of a group of men working without any such *primum mobile*, and in reliance only upon what they could collect from less opulent sources brought into a common fund.

They had had from the beginning a watchful guardian in their Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Francis Lupton, and by good husbanding of their resources the Council were enabled in 1882 to sign contracts for buildings for a sum of £25,000. But in coming to that decision they stated that it would be necessary to "continue the canvass for donations until a further sum of £12,000 has been obtained," and there is a certain economical note pervading the tone of their report, as they add :—

> The Council are able to give the public assurance that the strictest economy has been used in the building plans which have been accepted by them, after having been repeatedly revised in order to reduce their cost. The architect, Mr. Waterhouse, A.R.A., has earnestly promoted this object, and the Council are confident that he will give to the institution buildings admirably adapted to their varied purposes, with a character of excellent taste, and finally, as a result of his skill and of the present favourable period for building operations, at a very moderate cost for works of such magnitude.

In the report of the academical work for the

session of 1881–1882 signed by Professor John Marshall, there is an important paragraph bearing on general policy as shaped by experience gained.

"Experience," he said, "seems to be teaching us that in the evening and occasional, as in the day classes, the chief strength of the College will be found not so much in popular lectures intended for the instruction of general audiences, as in adaptations of work to actual professional needs. On the scientific and technical side, those needs will be partially governed by the special requirements of the district, but more by the tendencies and requirements of practical and applied science in the country generally. On the literature side the College will be successful only in so far as it comes to be recognised as the natural complement of the School and the Training college; and I am not without hope that ere long both the Heads of Colleges for the training of clergy in this district, and the masters and mistresses of Higher Schools, may see their way so to arrange their work that portions of the higher general training of their pupils may be more and more taken at the College. This is done to some extent already, and I am happy to say, on the whole increasingly, though the rate of increase is not rapid."

In the records of the year 1882 is the following interesting item :—

In the Dyehouse, Mr. A. G. Perkin, a student, has, in conjunction with the Instructor, worked out the first original research of the department, viz. the discovery of some interesting new colouring matters derived from Haematein and Brazileïn, the well-known colouring matters of Logwood and Peachwood respectively. A paper on the subject has been recently read before the Chemical Society of London.

The closing session before that in which Bodington received his appointment was marked by a tragic event which is part of our national history, viz. the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish in the Phœnix Park on May 6th; and its bearing on the Yorkshire College will be best recorded by the following brief documents.—Resolution of the Council passed shortly afterwards :—

The Council of the Yorkshire College feel that they cannot adequately express their profound sorrow at the death of their beloved President, Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish, M.P., a sorrow rendered more painful by the circumstances under which his valuable life was sacrificed, whilst he was rendering high service to his country in a crisis of exceptional gravity. For more than twelve years—that is, from the earliest proposal for the foundation of the College —Lord Frederick Cavendish was the foremost of its promoters, and from the time of its actual institution until his death he continued to hold the office of its President. In this position his devotion to the College was shown with unfailing constancy, by public services freely rendered, by great pecuniary liberality, and by the exercise of a bold readiness to make each success gained a step to something higher, his courage being always combined with a specially clear and cautious judgment, and the greatest thoroughness in administrative matters. The Council feel that to the College this loss is irreparable, and under the recollection of the intimate association with their genial and honoured President, his removal has produced among them a sense of heavy personal bereavement.

The Resolution was sent to the Duke of

Devonshire and was acknowledged in the following letter:—

CHATSWORTH, CHESTERFIELD,
May 16th, 1882.

DEAR SIR EDWARD BAINES—I must ask you to convey to the Council of the Yorkshire College my grateful thanks for the expression of their deep sympathy with me and my mourning family in the overwhelming sorrow which has fallen on us. I have derived a melancholy satisfaction from the terms in which the Council have spoken of my beloved and excellent son, and of the service rendered by him to the College from its foundation.—I remain, dear Sir Edward Baines, yours very faithfully,

DEVONSHIRE.

CHAPTER VI

THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE

A BIG city like Leeds will always contain some variety in the types of mind of its citizens. There may be one or two prevailing types, but to these there will be exceptions. The work of any great institution could hardly be carried on unless it were so. The men of bold conception and enterprise who regard money in its true light of means to an end are needed to launch new schemes and set them going; but the men of caution and wariness are needed also to prevent those others from going too fast. Again, utilitarians are required, and so are men of taste: science is always tending to become science falsely so called, religion to become superstition or formality, art to become dilettanteism, commerce to become commercialism, and all such evil tendencies are only held in check by those varieties of temperament and mind which make the body politic full of eyes; so that dangers are

detected in an early stage, before they sink the ship. Yet even great cities do not always contain all the types which they need. Nations and countries and ages, which are larger than cities, are often deficient and require the balance of minds bred elsewhere and in other ages and countries. So Yorkshire with all its riches of native type has been made richer by drawing to itself men from other places, and among them men from Warwickshire. When Leeds wanted a Vicar to initiate a new era in Church life, Dr. Hook was fetched from Coventry; when the Yorkshire College wanted a first permanent Principal to consolidate and develop its nascent energies, Bodington was imported from Birmingham; and when they came something was extracted from each of them, which made a contribution to the common stock. If the inquiry were pursued further, most other counties would be found to have been drawn upon, and the reflection would then arise—still there is room.

Enough has been written in the foregoing chapter to show what a piece of work it was that Bodington took in hand when he came to the Yorkshire College in 1883. The lines of the institution were already partly laid down, its site was chosen and fixed, its roots were striking downward into the heart of a multitudinous population,

but its curriculum, though considerably enlarged during its nine years of life, was not yet sufficiently expanded to meet the needs of those students who were flocking to its door, and seemed likely to do so in ever-increasing numbers, just in proportion as their needs were being understood and supplied. The delicate relations between the Governors, the Council, and the staff of Professors were still only in course of growth and formation. Even large matters of educational policy were by no means finally determined, or the rival claims of subjects so adjusted as to preclude further questions of encroachment here and shrinkage there.

A man was needed at the head of the College who would take a wide outlook, and be capable of valuing many kinds of work and knowledge besides those in which he was himself expert: the old Latin tag of *Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*, hits off with precision the course of action that needed to be taken by the Principal, and none the less truly because he came into a world that is somewhat apt to underrate the first half of the adage and forget its real value in relation to the second.

Bodington's friends in other places all seem to have recognised that he was the right man for the work. Dr. Jayne wrote:—

The work will, I am sure, be of larger scope than that at Birmingham. You will have some administrative and disciplinary duties, and probably your teaching will be given to more advanced students. The change will in every way be for the better, and the Yorkshire College will be the better for your appointment.

The difference between north and south is discernible in his friend Mr. Arthur Acland's letter :—

I was so very glad to see your appointment in the *Pall Mall* and then to hear from yourself about it. I can't help hoping you will really like it, though I am not sure that I have found Leeds very interesting when I have been there. I have sometimes tried to picture myself in the position of Principal of a local College, though I never tried for such a post, and I have always supposed there must be great opportunities of usefulness and interesting work in such a position. I suppose "local College" is indeed not a proper term for a body that is to be soon, I suppose, part of Victoria University.

None of them, however, showed more discernment than the Editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, Mr. C. P. Scott, who wrote as follows :—

LUTTRELL ARMS HOTEL,
DUNSTER, SOMERSET,
Sept. 10*th*, 1882.

MY DEAR BODINGTON—Your letter with the news of your appointment at Leeds has been forwarded to me here, and has given me, as I need scarcely tell you, very great pleasure. Not only is the manner in which the post has been offered you complimentary, but the position seems to me one

of great interest and importance. I don't know exactly what are the functions of Principal at the Yorkshire College, but if they correspond in any degree to those of the Principal of the Owens College, the work of organisation and initiative will be largely in your hands. In Rücker you will have a man of first-rate ability as colleague on the science side, and the College itself is just in the growing and plastic stage in which its development is most interesting and most critical. Altogether I don't think, looking to your wish to get work outside Oxford, that you could have done better, and I need not say how pleased I and my wife are that the fates should bring you almost as it were to Manchester. For I suppose the time cannot be long before the Yorkshire College will claim its place in the Victoria University. At first I was surprised to hear that they had decided to place an Arts man at the head of a Science College, especially with so very good a science man as Rücker already among them, but they have been making great efforts of late to develop the Arts side at the College, and no doubt your appointment is a step in that direction. Nevertheless, personally I am strongly convinced that it is on their science teaching that these new Colleges in the big towns must depend for their success, and it is partly because Leeds has begun at this end and frankly developed its technical teaching at the expense of what may be called its academic teaching, that I believe so much in its future. For this amongst other reasons I shall rejoice when Leeds gets its place inside the University.—Yours Ever,

C. P. Scott.

Besides these and other letters from friends outside Yorkshire, Bodington received one also from Professor John Marshall, his immediate predecessor in the Chair of Classics at Leeds, whose election as Rector of the Royal High

School, Edinburgh, created the vacancy he was to fill, and who had for the last year been acting as Principal. He wrote no less sympathetically than the others :—

Allow me very heartily to congratulate you on your appointment at the Yorkshire College, which I have just learned. I am sure the College could not have done better, and your long and varied experience ought to be of great value to the Council. I do not know that there is likely to be much in which I can be of assistance to you in your new duties. As regards the Principalship you will have a much more efficient mentor, so far as mentor is necessary, in my predecessor Rücker, whom I think you know well already. As regards the Professorship, you will easily gather from the Calendar what my scheme of work was, of which you will, of course, take as much or as little as pleases you. I may say, however, that I had some five or six hours' help weekly from an assistant: if you are to do the whole yourself you have your work cut out.

W. W. Merry, who was afterwards to become Rector of Bodington's old College at Oxford, wrote :—

Let me repeat my warm appreciation of the honour which has been done you and my sense of the sound wisdom of the electors. From what I hear from W. Fowler you hold a post of real and solid advantage, and I know of no one whose energy could do more to push the place forward and make a name for it in England.

In March of this year (1882) he had been proposed by Mark Pattison as a member of the Athenæum Club.

A short time previously to Bodington's appointment as Principal, the Council of the College had met to choose a President in the place rendered vacant by the lamentable death of Lord Frederick Cavendish. They have placed on record what guided their choice, as follows:—

The Marquis of Ripon had proved himself to be the earnest friend, not only of education generally, but also of the Yorkshire College in particular, by generous contributions to its funds, as well as by valuable personal services on its behalf, rendered at all times when they were required. This fact, combined with Lord Ripon's position in the county, and his exceptionally wide experience in various high Departments of State, seemed to the Council to make it very desirable that the Marquis of Ripon should be invited to accept the Presidency of the College, even while his vice-regal duties in India prevented him from assuming the immediate direction of its affairs. The Board of Governors unanimously adopted this view by electing Lord Ripon, subject to his acceptance of the post, which he signified in the following hearty terms, in a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Council:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, SIMLA,
25th August 1882.

MY DEAR SIR EDWARD—I received by the last mail your letter of the 21st of July, in which you informed me that I had been elected President of the Yorkshire College in succession to Lord F. Cavendish, whose dreadful and untimely death we all still mourn.

I am, I assure you, extremely gratified by the honour thus conferred upon me. I should have set great store by it under any circumstances, but the fact that it has been offered to me in a manner so unexpected, and at a time when I am absent from England, gives it an especial value in my eyes.

I accept the post to which I have been chosen, in the hope that when I return to England I may have full opportunity of proving by my zeal for the interest of the College how highly I appreciate the distinction of being its President. It is a long time since anything has given me greater pleasure than the evidence which your letter afforded me of the sentiments entertained for me by the Board of Governors. I am very glad to hear that it is proposed to make provision for a memorial to Lord F. Cavendish, and no method of doing so could, I think, be more appropriate than the endowment of a chair of Physics. I shall be happy to contribute £500 to the fund, and will pay it whenever it may be required.—Believe me, dear Sir Edward, Yours sincerely, (Signed) RIPON.

Thus, by the election in the same year of these two as President and Principal, began a connection which presently grew into a tie of friendship that deepened through many years of fellow-service, and on Bodington's side was marked by an almost feudal and filial attachment to the elder man, whose disinterested labour and unfailing willingness to do what he could for the College, at all times, was an invaluable support and encouragement.

When Bodington entered on his first year of office in January 1883, the number of subjects in which instruction was being given was thirteen, distributed as follows :—

Mathematics—Professor A. W. Rücker, with one assistant.
Physics—Professor A. W. Rücker, with two assistants.

Chemistry — Professor E. Thorpe, Ph.D., with two assistants.

Geology and Mining—Professor A. H. Green, with one assistant.

Coal Mining (chiefly maintained by the Drapers Company of the City of London)—Instructor Arnold Lupton, M.Inst.C.E.

Biology—Professor L. C. Miall, F.L.S., with one assistant.

Civil and Mechanical Engineering — Professor G. F. Armstrong.

Classical Literature and Philosophy—Professor N. Bodington, M.A.

Modern Literature and History—Professor Cyril Ransome, M.A.

French—Lecturer John Willis, Ph.D.

German and Oriental Languages—Lecturer Joseph Strauss, Ph.D.

Textile Industries (Endowed and appointed by the Clothworkers Company of the City of London)—Instructor John Beaumont with three assistants.

Dyeing (Endowed and appointed by the Clothworkers Company)—Instructor J. J. Hummel, F.C.S., with one assistant.

The number of students was 401, of whom 180 were women. The fees contributed by them amounted to £2746. The Building Fund amounted to £24,876, and the General Fund to £58,703.

When the session began the Council received a contribution of 1000 guineas from certain ladies of Yorkshire, and the Committee presenting the money wrote in their letter :—

The Yorkshire College has from the first thrown open

its class-rooms and laboratories to both sexes alike. At the date of its foundation such ready facilities for acquiring the higher education were but rarely afforded to women; and the fact that a similar course has since been followed elsewhere is, no doubt, in some measure due to the success which has attended it in Leeds.

This year also was the first in which one of the entrance scholarships was awarded to a girl, Miss Clara Tucker.

Bodington soon found, as those already working in the College found before him, that one of the main problems was that of finance. The income of the Literature Professorships, both Ancient and Modern, was not securely provided by public subscription, and at the annual meeting in July, six months after he came,[1] a motion was brought forward and carried that in case the special subscriptions should not be fully adequate after an appeal had been made to the public, the deficiency should in future be made good out of the general funds of the College, to an amount not exceeding £300 a year.

He concurred entirely in the view of his predecessor that the regular courses of instruction in the College were its weightiest function, but he also valued in a secondary place "the diffusion of knowledge and the awakening of new interests

[1] Moved by Mr. John Barran, M.P., seconded by Mr. Frederick Baines.

in classes of whom the traditional academic learning of England had generally taken too little account," by means of Evening Instruction, Teachers' Classes, and lecturing of a more or less popular character. He began also to follow up the appeal for enlarging the library, asserting the possession of books to be of the very essence of an academic institution, and trying the effect of emulation by mentioning (though perhaps to do so was a little risky) that in the recently founded Science College at Birmingham private liberality had already endowed it with ten thousand volumes.

About a year after he came to Leeds the College sustained another great loss in the death of Mr. Francis Lupton, who had held the office of Chairman of the Finance Committee from the beginning. What it owed to him may be partly divined from the words of the Resolution passed by the Council shortly afterwards, in which they said :—

No record can adequately express what the College owes to his unceasing labours and cares on its behalf. Of his public life, by far the greatest portion was devoted to the service of the institution, of which from the first, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, he took the most prominent part in the management of the finances. But while his principal attention was given to the arduous duty of obtaining funds for carrying on the work of the College, and while he was indefatigable in

his endeavours to combine necessary economy with efficiency in the conduct of that work, his interest was by no means confined to purely financial questions, but was freely extended to every subject which concerned the welfare of the College. His attendance at Council and Committee meetings was constant, notwithstanding that at times it was given at some risk to his delicate health; and almost the last hour of his useful life was spent in devising means for still further promoting the prosperity of this institution. By his removal the Council have lost a Colleague whose wise judgment in debate and energetic co-operation in active service were always to be relied upon; and they feel that among the names of those who deserve to be held in lasting honour in the Yorkshire College, few, if any, will stand higher than that of Francis Lupton.

That was a handsome tribute, though but in words, and must have made Bodington realise what a pillar of strength had been removed. Fortunately for him the saying came true that *uno avulso non deficit alter*, and in the person of Mr. Arthur G. Lupton, the present Pro-Chancellor, the College soon found it had a successor of equal diligence and capacity, who, in the session of 1890–1891, had attained the same position, and became Chairman of the Finance Committee as his father was before him.

In the early days of his Principalship Bodington had to assert the dignity of his office in certain minor but important points, which concerned the position of the academic staff generally. There were occasions that brought

him into collision with the Honorary Secretary in dealing with correspondence, and in his second year some delicate questions arose as to his becoming a member *ex officio* of certain Committees. But he was not a man to weakly forgo any place which he thought it expedient to hold from the point of view of the standing of the staff of Professors, and in both points he stuck to his guns and ultimately secured his position.

When he had been in office about a year and a half the Council of the College saw their way to an important step in its development by arranging with the Council of the Leeds School of Medicine to amalgamate it with the College by incorporation. This had been contemplated in the memorandum of the Articles of Association and was now brought into operation on August 1st, 1884. The School of Medicine was an important body founded in 1831, and had grown in efficiency with the progress of medical knowledge and the continual increase of population in Leeds. It arose from very humble beginnings, and Dr. Wheelhouse, one of its early students wrote in 1904 the following amusing account of how its students attained their first knowledge of the use of anæsthetics :—

The School was an ordinary house "converted" to a special use, No. 1 East Parade, opposite the Infirmary, and

very conveniently near. The ground floor was given up to the Curator's sitting- and bed-room, and to the museum of Pathology—a museum which was excellent in its way and contained many valuable specimens. Above these rooms were theatre, prosector's room, and chemical laboratory, and above these again the whole attic region had been thrown into one and was used as a dissecting-room. Of this accommodation we had to make the best use we could, and I am bound to say we found little fault with it. It was not luxurious, but it answered its purpose, and that sufficed for us. In this dissecting-room, so far as Leeds was concerned, the principle of Anæsthesia was born and developed. The wonderful news was brought out during my first winter session —the session of 1846–47—that an American dentist, a Mr. Morton, had discovered that, by the inhalation of the vapour of sulphuric ether, he could render his patients so insensible to pain that, without their knowledge, he could extract teeth and perform other painful operations without their so much as knowing that anything had been done to them! Here was a field for experiment! We soon rigged up a large glass vase—like a glass tea-urn—filled it with sponges, attached an india-rubber tube to the spout, saturated the sponges with ether, and, through the tube, inhaled the vapour, as through a Turkish hookah pipe, and we fell over, one after another, quite insensible and unconscious of anything that was done to us! I well remember how I, as an early volunteer to take it, was nearly suffocated in the attempt. Indeed, how nearly we killed ourselves and each other we neither knew nor cared! Here was a demonstrated fact, and from the dissecting-room of the School to the operating-room of the Infirmary, over the way, the fact was speedily carried, and before many days were passed we saw patients operated on in this insensible condition, and found that they recovered quite as well and as quickly as those who had borne the agony of their operations! So the principle was established that

operations could be so performed, and henceforth few were performed without the benefit of this gracious discovery.[1]

How great an accession of strength this incorporation of the School of Medicine brought to the College can be judged by the list of new Professors whose names appear in the next annual Report for the session of 1884–85. There also appears for the first time the name of Mr. Arthur Smithells, Professor of Chemistry, who was closely associated with Bodington from that time forward, as representing the work of science in its more technical sense. This appointment was made owing to Professor Thorpe being offered the post of Professor of Chemistry in the Normal School of Science and the Royal School of Mines. Bodington was also to lose at this same time the help of his old friend Professor Rücker, who had been the means of bringing him to Leeds, and whose experience of the College from its first foundation, as well as his tried ability and character, had been an invaluable aid. Referring to his departure, the Council stated their great regret, and in making the announcement said, "In addition to the work of his double Professorship of Mathematics and Physics, Professor Rücker occupied for two years, with distinguished ability, the responsible position of Principal of the

[1] Cf. Pamphlet published at the Inauguration of Leeds University.

College, before the permanent Principalship was instituted; and both he and Professor Thorpe were among the most active promoters of the Victoria University as it is now constituted."

When the incorporation of the School of Medicine had been completed, that event was at once followed by the establishment of two new Chairs—one of Physiology, filled by Professor de Burgh Birch; the other of Mathematics as a separate faculty, which was offered to and accepted by Professor Green. Professor Rücker was succeeded by Dr. William Stroud, D.Sc., as Cavendish Professor of Physics.

Among the various new fields of work that seemed likely to open up before the College in the future, Bodington had an eye to one that has grown continuously in importance, namely, the training of teachers in Elementary Schools, and which now, nearly thirty years later, has assumed a prominence in Leeds second only to that of the University itself. His prescience was shown both in regard to its importance and to the difficulty he saw in the Elementary Teacher-students being able to give enough time to take the University course. This is what he wrote of the problem at the time (1884):—

I believe that there is a large sphere of usefulness open to the Yorkshire College in directing the studies of the various

classes of teachers engaged in Elementary Schools. The complete curriculum of Matriculation Classes for Teachers, established two years since, was a movement in this direction, but experience shows that only a very small number of teachers can find time and strength to undertake so elaborate a training. The Education Department has recently issued a Minute offering certain advantages in the case of assistant teachers in Elementary Schools who, while unable to go to Training Colleges, take a satisfactory place in the Certificate Examination after attendance at classes recognised by the Department as qualified to prepare for this examination. If we establish classes with this object in view, there is no reason why the College should not hold the place of a Training College to a large body of assistant teachers in the town and district. The details of such a scheme are at present under consideration.

This whole question has entered on a new phase in 1912 by the establishment in Leeds of a Training College on a great scale and with an outlay of public money far more ample than was at the disposal of the University in the days of its first beginning.

It was a sign of quickening advance in Bodington's second year at Leeds that the Council began to urge the need of wider public support for the College with a view to its admission to Victoria University. They could point to the amount raised having now reached the total of £110,057, but they were anxious to pass the point when the College should be able to meet its yearly expenses out of its yearly income instead of making up

deficiencies by drawing upon contributions given for its capital fund. They therefore appealed for £60,000 and endeavoured to move the public of Yorkshire to raise that amount in connection with the opening of the College buildings; and as the Principal had sought to stir emulation for the Library by quoting the example of Birmingham, so now the Council made use of a similar spur by allusion to another city, in the following terms:—

> Attention may be called to the fact that University College, Liverpool, has been enabled, by the more liberal contributions to its endowment funds, to become a part of the Victoria University. The Yorkshire College, on the other hand, although of earlier foundation, and the only College mentioned in connection with the Owens College in the Charter of the University, and although it will also most favourably compare with any College of equal age, in respect of number of students and of good and useful work, still remains outside, waiting for Yorkshire men to give it the means of claiming admission to the University as of right.

They could show by an analysis of the localities whence the students were drawn, that out of the 156 from Yorkshire 82 were from Leeds and the remainder were from no less than twenty-five other towns in the county; and with the greater facilities for teaching chemistry in the new buildings, they would be able to fulfil the requirements of the University for its special degrees in that subject.

The opening of the new buildings was per-

formed by the Prince of Wales on July 15th, 1885, and in his speech allusion was made to the visit of his father the Prince Consort on occasion of the opening of the Leeds Town Hall in 1858, when the Prince Consort had urged upon English manufacturers the need of establishing Colleges for scientific and technical education. Bodington, as Principal, had the honour of reading an address to his Royal Highness, in the course of which he said :—

Amid so much that will render the reign of our Gracious Sovereign glorious in the annals of England, the development given to Education during the last fifty years will assuredly hold a foremost place; and the inhabitants of this northern county justly look with especial pride on the creation of a northern centre of the higher learning, under the title of the Victoria University, of which our College will, we hope, ere long become a member.

At the luncheon held afterwards the Prince of Wales made the following interesting allusion on the subject of the teaching of music, which ought not to be forgotten :—

I know that Yorkshire has always been regarded as one of the counties where the great science of music has been held up and looked upon as one of the greatest intellectual charms which it is possible to have. The Leeds Festival itself speaks for this, and is always looked forward to with the greatest interest. You are all well aware of the interest I take in the Royal College of Music. I take a personal interest in it, not only because I am fond of music, but

because I feel that in doing all I can to promote the love of music throughout this country, it will be a great benefit and a material benefit also to all classes of society. I know that the sum of nearly £1000 was collected here, but, unfortunately, that was not enough to found a scholarship. But if the President and Directors of the College should see their way, at some future time, when the science of music should be taught, to found a scholarship, I am sure that you will not regret it, as a scholarship, if it could possibly be founded, would be of great benefit to the people of Leeds.

When the ceremonies of the opening of the College buildings were over the Council were only able to acknowledge the receipt of a sum "not greatly exceeding half" the £60,000 they had hoped for. However, they took it with a good grace and acknowledged "that the response to the appeal was exceedingly generous, especially when they considered that many of those who contributed to this special fund had previously given large amounts to other funds of the College."

CHAPTER VII

MAKING HIS WAY

When Bodington had been at Leeds about three years he found himself faced with the prospect of losing his Lincoln Fellowship, which meant a serious diminution from his not too ample income. Some correspondence passed between him and his friends in Oxford, and in one of the letters the new Rector of Lincoln College, W. W. Merry, wrote: "It gives me great distress to suggest anything that means that I contemplate the severance of your present connection with Lincoln. I wish you had stayed and worked among us; though we couldn't offer you a fortune"; but there seemed no prospect of getting the statutes altered so as to admit of the bar of non-residence being got over, and the difficulties with which Bodington was likely to be embarrassed made him think whether or not he should have to seek for some post that would be better paid than Leeds. The episode happily brought out the

energy and generosity of the Yorkshire character and showed also how strong a hold Bodington had already gained upon the esteem of those who had the interests of the Yorkshire College at heart. Writing to him about the matter of a vacancy in the headship of Nottingham High School Mr. R. B. Jowitt, a member of the Council of the College, informed him that with his colleague, Mr. J. R. Ford, he had been making a canvas of subscribers to see if they could raise a sum that would guarantee for five years sufficient addition to the endowment of the Principalship to make up for the loss of the Lincoln Fellowship. In this effort he was rapidly successful, and the following letters, which do credit to all concerned, show what the final result was.

ALBION STREET (LEEDS),
Dec. 1st, '84.

DEAR BODINGTON—I am very grateful to you for your most kind note and for your decision to throw in your lot further with our College. Such a note as you sent is a most ample reward for the little trouble we have taken in the matter. Indeed, I feel that any gratitude is far more on our side than on yours. Your decision to stay with us at a much lower stipend than you could easily have got elsewhere is one that all of us, who are really interested in the widest and best interests of the Yorkshire College, will cordially rejoice in and appreciate as a generous favour on your part. I have had a good deal of experience in begging, but have never met with better success, or taken more pleasure in the thing than in this case. Saturday, yesterday, and this morning I have got

10 more promises (since I wrote to you), and 2 others have come in, too, so that we have now 33, and from 3 or 4 outstanding requests quite expect that by to-morrow morning the list will be 35 or 36. Should any leakages more than 5 or 6 occur, Ford and I will have no difficulty in getting them replaced, so the amount is now quite secured for 5 years, and there can be no doubt that this or a larger income will certainly be forthcoming after that time.—Yours most truly,

R. B. JOWITT.

The same correspondent had written a few days earlier, to assure Bodington of his entire freedom as to standing for the other position, in the following terms:—

So now, I think, you may take it as certain that £150 is provided for 5 years, and of course after that either the College will be able to do it (if not earlier) or the same or other guarantors will come forward. It is for you, therefore, to decide whether you will stay in Leeds for the £700, or go in for Nottingham, and I trust you will in this matter simply follow your own inclination and what you feel to be your duty. You have in a remarkable way the confidence and good will of the Council and of many others outside it. All the Council fully see the entire propriety of your decision in applying for Nottingham, and you would have felt satisfied by the remarks made, and I think by the whole way in which the thing has been taken up.

When the matter was finally concluded the Chairman of the Council, Sir Edward Baines, wrote as follows:—

THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, LEEDS,
Dec. 4th, 1884.

DEAR PRINCIPAL BODINGTON—I hear with great pleasure that our friends Mr. Ford and Mr. R. B. Jowitt have now

received from forty gentlemen connected with the Yorkshire College promises of contributions which warrant us in assuring you that your stipend as Principal will be raised to £300 a year for five years, commencing with the first of January 1886, unless the Council should be able before the expiration of those five years to make up that amount out of the College funds. I congratulate you on receiving this decisive proof of the high estimation in which your services are held; and I rejoice to have received your personal assurance that it will induce you to withdraw your candidature for the Principalship of the Nottingham High School.

You will be so good as to send me a reply conveying that intention to the Council, to which your former letter had been read.—I am, Dear Principal, Yours very truly,

EDWD. BAINES,
Chairman of Council.

Principal Bodington, M.A.

Bodington's own sentiments are expressed, in a letter to an old friend at Birmingham, as follows:—

Nov. 31, 1884.

DEAR . . .—The business which was occupying me last week has ended very satisfactorily. I have been on the eve of becoming a candidate for the Headmastership of the Nottingham High School. My fellowship is due to expire, as I am not in Holy Orders, in about a twelvemonth, and I felt the Principalship here to be so ill-remunerated that it seemed desirable that I should apply for what promised to be a valuable post and an important sphere of work. I am, however, very glad to say that the Leeds people have been very good to me. They have offered to increase the remuneration of the office from the time that my fellowship expires, and have done this with a cordiality and good will which greatly increases the boon of the offer, and seems to show that I have the confidence of those connected with the

College. I have therefore decided to give up the thought of Nottingham, and do so with unmixed satisfaction. I am happy in my friends here and in my work, and sanguine as to our future. I now feel my position here a settled and established one and shall probably be a citizen of Leeds for many years to come.

In point of fact the only subsequent occasion on which he was tempted to think of moving from Leeds was when the High Mastership of Manchester Grammar School became vacant in 1888; for that post would have had particular attractions for him on account of his former associations and friendships in that city.

About this time (1885) his friend Arthur Acland stood for Rotherham. They had shared in the building of a holiday house at Clynnog in North Wales and had used it at intervals for some years, but Bodington found his taste for going abroad in his vacations grew stronger upon him and gave him a greater refreshment of health and spirit, and accordingly he gave up his share in Clynnog, to his friend's regret, although Mr. Acland wrote that he "felt somehow they had seen less of one another since they embarked on it than perhaps would have happened otherwise."

In December 1885 a fire occurred in the floor above the Chemical Lecture Room, where a large audience was assembled. The Principal was told,

and with great presence of mind went to the room and quietly stopped the lecture, and got the room emptied without mishap; so that it was not till they were all clear of the building that any one knew what was the matter. A newspaper report the day following said, "nothing was ever better done."

After Christmas he went for a tour in Ireland, and wrote an account of his political observations to his colleague Professor Ransome. To another friend he wrote at the beginning of the session :—

> Our College begins with good numbers, and we have every prospect of a prosperous session. It is becoming a great work, and our subscription list[1] of last July, though it has not done all that we wanted, has made us feel that the Leeds public are heartily with us.

From a report of one of the Council meetings about this time we learn that he called the Council's attention to the fact that besides being Principal he had nominally charge of five subjects, viz. Latin, Greek, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Logic, and that lecturing occupied sixteen hours of his time a week. With his duties as Principal, he said, this made his labour excessive, and made it necessary that he should have assistance.

Nevertheless during these strenuous years of building up the Yorkshire College, Bodington still

[1] This referred to the fund to commemorate the eightieth birthday of Sir Edward Baines.

occasionally wrote some literary review or article for the *Manchester Guardian* under the editorship of his friend C. P. Scott, and among them was one on the death of Mark Pattison, which occurred at Harrogate on July 30th, 1884. In it, after describing the Rector of his old College as "a severely critical, even fastidious writer," and stating that the *Life of Isaac Casaubon* was "his most considerable effort in literature," he thus goes on :—

> The subjects with which his name is especially associated as a writer are University Reform and the lives of the great scholars of the Renascence. To the cause of University Reform Mark Pattison has made the great and lasting contribution of holding up before the eyes of his generation a splendid ideal of a great University—"the intellectual capital of the country, attracting to itself . . . all its speculative intellect." Unhappily, while his discernment of the true end of University Reform was unerring, the practical element was too wanting to his character to enable him to co-operate effectively with those who desired to make his ideas tell on the actual situation ; and perhaps there is something more than the irony of fortune in the fact that the College over which Mark Pattison presided is the only one in either University which has as yet reaped no practical benefit from the recent era of reform. . . . His strong sense of literary responsibility prevented his writing on any subject without having read all round it. To write on hastily acquired knowledge, to dash into a period and appropriate its superficial spoils was of all things the most repugnant to his nature. . . . New types will arise in our seats of learning, but the old ones will not recur.

Another article which reveals Bodington's balanced mind, apt to recoil from every extreme, was a notice of Professor J. C. Shairp's book entitled, *Aspects of Poetry*. After allowing that the book was in agreement with the taste of the day, he said :—

> Professor Shairp is too eager after edification to be a satisfactory critic. We are not among those who hold that art can afford to be indifferent to morality. Human nature cannot, in Platonic phrase, "be coined into such small pieces as this"; but with Professor Shairp the moral interest dominates until the other elements which go to the making up of the true poet are almost dropped out of sight. And, to say the truth, the moral ideal to which Professor Shairp does such profound homage, seems to us to be a somewhat one-sided ideal. It demands that the poet shall not only handle his subject in the way that the moralist can fully approve, but that he shall perpetually dwell at a kind of Scotch moorland level of ethical elevation. To these stringent moral conditions a rigid demand for philosophical orthodoxy is annexed.

In another review, of T. Mozley's *Recollections, chiefly of Oriel College*, we find the tokens of a real though qualified admiration for that *nomen venerabile* of Oxford life, John Henry Newman; which probably was in some degree quickened also by the fact of Newman taking up his abode in Bodington's own city of Birmingham, though his influence there, beyond the Oratory itself, remained one of respect and esteem more than one which created any large local following.

He refers to Newman as "the greatest living master of English," and adds:—

Whately was recognised as a coming man, but the tendency of his thinking was and continued to be analytical. He was the real founder of "Broad Churchism." The "Via Media" must be reckoned among "the lost causes, forsaken beliefs, and unpopular names and impossible loyalties" to which Oxford has given herself "so prodigall." It might almost seem, on a superficial view, as tho' its only tangible result had been to divert the best minds in the University during some fifteen years into unfruitful channels of thought, and to bring men to positions from which there was no issue, except through a breach of continuity with their past. But, on the other hand, it may very well be allowed, even by those who have least intellectual sympathy with the peculiar ecclesiasticism which Newman and his friends tried to establish, that their whole way of life conveyed a salutary protest against the self-complacencies of an age which tended to believe overmuch in the virtue of reform movements, Mechanics' Institutions, and what Carlyle calls "your sublime political constitutions and contrivances." The unworldly ideal of the Newmanites fired the imaginations and touched the feelings of young men, and the grounds which gave the movement its temporary force still invest it with something of romantic interest in the eyes of this generation.

Something of the same tone is heard again in what he wrote in September 1885, about Dr. E. A. Abbott's book on *Francis Bacon*. After commenting unfavourably on the author's method of disparagement he adds:—

Advocacy is in fact part of the literary game, and Dr.

Abbott himself is one of the counsel for the prosecution. But it is an ungracious task to prosecute Francis Bacon, and we cannot congratulate Dr. Abbott on his accomplishment of it.

And once more in an article on Count Leo Tolstoi's book *My Religion*, Bodington wrote :—

The doctrine of the Founder of Christianity, if thus rigidly (*i.e.* literally) interpreted, is obviously fatal to the existing social order. The State, as we know it, is obviously organised on the hypothesis that the administration of justice between man and man is requisite, that the accumulation of wealth is legitimate, that war is permissible. Count Tolstoi's confession of faith expresses, with singular eloquence and persuasiveness, that dissatisfaction with existing social conditions which has been the note of so many of the noblest minds. His conception is but a dream, but it is assuredly by such dreams that the ideal for humanity is held before our eyes and some progress made towards it as generation follows generation.

These few strokes of unconscious self-portraiture are more effectual to show Bodington's general lineaments of mind than many pages written by another.

Before quitting them one further touch may be added which deals with his own subject of education, and shows that on occasion he could wield a caustic pen, when he thought well so to write. The occasion was the appearance of what was called *The Education Library:*

An Introduction to the History of Educational Theories, by Oscar Browning, which he thus characterised :—

> There is nothing, to our thinking, more wearisome than an analytical treatment of famous books, and we more than suspect that a young teacher would gain much more that would be of practical value in professional work from reading any one of the many great treatises on education of which Mr. Browning gives a réchauffé, than from the perusal of the whole of Mr. Philip Magnus's *Education Library*. It is, however, the right thing for a teacher to be able to talk glibly about Ratich and Comenius and Fröbel and Pestalozzi, and as life is short and the history of a single art is long a short cut to the desired end must be found.

One of Bodington's staunchest friends in Leeds at this time was Mr. A. C. Parsons, who stood by him strongly whenever he tried to advance the teaching in the College, and from his correspondence it is evident that he still met with some opposition in the quarter where he had collided with the old Honorary Secretary in 1883. In 1886 Mr. Parsons and he were in communication on the subject of the appointment of Dr. Jayne to Leeds Vicarage, which was the means of renewing a friendship begun in his undergraduate days at Oxford; and in the same year we find him receiving the following interesting letter from another old Oxford friend, T. Fowler, who invited him to come and stay at Corpus.

May 30th.

I only got back from Palestine on the 10th, but I am already weary to death of Oxford. The conditions of life here are really becoming unbearable. You live in your office and your office is in a show-place, or rather in *the* show-place of England. Hence, except for people like B. who lay themselves out for the social life only, the whole course of this term is one whirl and drive, leaving no trace of satisfaction from any point of view whatever. I often wish we could be moved bodily into London itself, instead of being the fashionable holiday resort of London. However, this is an old story. I enjoyed Palestine much, though as a mere matter of scenery the greater part of the country is as arid and barren or more so than a Yorkshire moor. Indeed, strip the Craven district of its vegetation and its trees, and drain off the rivulets, leaving dry beds, and you have something about as near as can be to the generality of the country in Palestine. The only exceptions I saw to this featureless, uninteresting kind of landscape were the sites of Jerusalem and Jaffa, and the really grand view of the mountains of Moab which you obtain from the neighbourhood of Jerusalem. But, after all, the unique associations, the curious survivals of ancient manners, and the strange mixture of all kinds of sects and faiths, invest the place with a weird and singular interest. I am very glad you have taken a bold line on the Irish question. But I much fear that we shall be in a minority at the next election. We have now attained the lowest depths of democracy, a democracy more extreme and less unchecked than has probably ever existed. And such a democracy is always sure to hand itself over to some one prominent man, especially if his name has become a household word to them. "Gladstone" will count for more in the election than all the arguments which all the orators and all the logicians in the world can use.

The attention of the public was then becoming centred on the approach of the first Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and Bodington was thinking of turning it to account by raising a sum to endow the professorship of chemistry. Lord Ripon as President wrote in cautious terms on the subject, but said he would like to hear the question dis cussed in Council before coming to a final decision. In the same letter he adds :—

I am delighted to hear that Mr. John Morley was pleased with our work. He is a good judge of such matters.

In an earlier part of Bodington's career, when he was a master at Westminster School, it will be remembered that he received a striking testimony to his power as a teacher from one of his pupils who was about to leave. And in Yorkshire, also, a similar testimony was sent him at this time (1886) from one of those who attended his lectures in the College. Such letters are among the best rewards of a teacher's life, and their disinterested character gives them a peculiar value, while at the same time they show better than anything else the actual stuff of the work done from day to day by teacher and student alike.

LEEDS,
July 24th, 1886.

DEAR SIR—I had intended to write much earlier in order to thank you for the kindness you have showed me and the

great help you have given me during the past session, but ill-health has hindered me. I have no idea whether you would be surprised at my success or not. You know what was the state of my knowledge when first I came to you, and if I tell you that it was not mere luck that I passed, you will not wonder that I am now suffering the bodily effects of my effort. I think I did well in the Latin; I had expected a hard paper on the Livy, and having your notes and your admirable translations of the hard passages almost at my fingers ends, I could have thrashed the stiffest paper the examiners would dare to set. I shall never forget the 22nd Book of Livy, nor shall I ever forget the Professor with whom I read it. Your vigorous teaching roused in me such an interest in study as I had never felt before, and if I ever become a scholar (as I hope, if health be granted me) I shall believe it due entirely to you. When I thought of the kindly interest you appeared to take in my work I determined that your kindness should not be thrown away upon me. That resolve impelled me on through every hour of my long toil, and (so far as the Latin was concerned) turned what might otherwise have been a hard, dry task into an agreeable and interesting one. Now that the Exam. is over I may tell you of a little habit I got into. I noticed that you appeared to forget very easily any little absurd mistake a student might make, so whenever I felt doubtful upon any point I used often to make a mistake bad enough to call for special remark and correction from you, and by that questionable means I was made certain upon the point, for I could remember the instance, nay your very words for months afterwards. I shall miss your lectures in the coming session, for in them I used to have an intellectual meal such as I had never been accustomed to.

I could wish that you might receive this letter with even a little of the cordial feeling with which it is written. I know what the Principal of the Yorkshire College is. I have

felt it scores of times when sitting before him, and that I am but a poor student; yet I could not help writing to thank you for your kindness towards me and express, in however clumsy a manner, a little of my admiration and respect for you. Hoping that the future may show the harvest of the good seed you have sown.—Yours, etc., W. T.

CHAPTER VIII

A NEW DEVELOPMENT

"THE makers of history are too busy to write it,"—such were Bodington's words in reviewing a book in 1882. The saying was true of himself in more ways than one. Beyond a brief article in the *Educational Review* for September 1892, unsigned, and his summaries in the Annual Reports of the College, with occasional paragraphs in the *Manchester Guardian*, he wrote nothing of the transactions in which he was engaged. And he was never even able to begin a project which he long cherished of writing a history of the Knights Templars.

For this reason we only know what part he took in the next important step in the history of the Yorkshire College through reading the letters addressed to himself by others, which he preserved at the time, and through the minute books recording his speeches in meetings of the Council. That step was the admission of the College to be one of the constituent members of the Victoria University,

which the reader will remember had been an object kept steadily in view by the Council from the time of the creation of the University itself. From these letters and minutes it is, however, evident enough that he gave the most untiring diligence to get the claim of the Yorkshire College fully understood, and to have it presented in the clearest light.

Within the Council itself there had all along been a certain divergence of view in regard to the relative place of the Arts subjects and those described by the phrase "technical science." The cause of the latter had a doughty champion in the person of Sir Andrew Fairbairn, who had the best right to urge his view because it was he who at the very beginning had contributed the first donation of £1000 to the founding of the College, and he also represented one of the largest industries in Leeds with which it was held desirable to keep the University training in touch. He and a few others who thought with him were always afraid of the Arts side usurping too much interest and obtaining too much influence, and, for reasons to be explained presently, he identified the teaching of technical science with the cause of handworkers, and believed that in so far as the Arts side was strengthened it would alienate that great class from the College. On the other hand, when the

question of admission to Victoria University became a practical one, it was found there was at first a considerable opposition to the Yorkshire College being received, on the very ground that the Arts side of its curriculum was inadequate and altogether insufficient. The opposition was expressed freely by the authorities of Liverpool College, which itself had only recently been admitted to the University; and it had a smaller though not unimportant echo among the council of the Owens College, which had become the Victoria University in 1880.

Bodington, therefore, was between two rocks, and had a task to accomplish which demanded extraordinary tact and vigilance if he was to steer the ship safely through and avoid being wrecked either on Scylla or Charybdis. How sharp and hard the opposition was on one side, and how deftly it was conciliated, will be seen by the following letter from Sir Andrew Fairbairn:—

15 PORTMAN SQUARE,
October 20th, 1887.

DEAR PROFESSOR BODINGTON—I am afraid that I was in a somewhat bitter mood when I wrote to you the other day. I hasten, however, to explain that I never wished to make any complaint about you as an individual member of the College, but simply about the system which was introduced long before you joined the staff. I readily acknowledge that you have ever shown the utmost desire to promote technical education as much as you possibly could do so. At the

same time, whenever the question crops up I cannot help having my growl, because I feel very strongly on the subject. You will never get the working men to attend lectures as a body, unless they go to meet people of their own class in life. The fact of middle-class men being present drives them away. The Leeds Mechanics' Institute is a proof of what I state, as no working man is seen there in his fustian jacket, and the majority of the so-called mechanics are simply clerks in offices and shops. Many thanks for the cutting out of the *Yorkshire Post*.—Yours very truly,

ANDREW FAIRBAIRN.

On the other hand, Bodington knew well that the claims of Leeds for admission to Victoria University were being disparaged by no less a person than the Principal of Liverpool College, on the ground of the alleged insufficiency on the Arts side; and in counterworking this move, he left no stone unturned which might help to establish the Leeds claim; in which endeavour he was effectively supported by the President, Lord Ripon, by Sir Francis Powell, his friends Arthur Rücker, Samuel Dill, and C. P. Scott. Accordingly, when the voting of the Court of the University took place in Manchester on November 3rd, 1887, Leeds was admitted almost unanimously, and without conditions, to the place its friends had so long desired.

The Principal of Liverpool did not, after all, vote, but when the decision was announced wrote in the following terms:—

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,
LIVERPOOL, *November 4th*, 1887.

DEAR BODINGTON—I write to heartily congratulate you on yesterday's decision, which I learned from the morning papers. By an overpowering combination of circumstances I was at the last moment prevented from attending the Court. I should have felt inly bound to utter my protest as forcibly as I could, but there would have been no particular advantage in that. I wish Leeds had done, or that it may do, what was enforced upon us, to complete its educational position. However, that is byegones, and I need not say I am heartily delighted at your being one of us, and at your own trouble and efforts getting their reward, and I hope it will give you a push forwards and a real lift in your Yorkshire mission. With best wishes, sincerely yours,

G. H. RENDALL.

In certain respects Victoria wants reforming root and branch.

It would have been interesting to read Bodington's reply; but the game was won, and for the next seventeen years the three Colleges of the Victoria University managed to pull together and go on with their work until the spirit of independence and growth led each of its constituent members to go forth upon a new course.

It was not surprising that congratulations rained in upon the Principal of the Yorkshire College, and not the least of the pleasant reflections attending this fresh development is that, although the natural consequence would be to stimulate the Arts side of the work, no loss was

incurred of good will and support from Sir Andrew Fairbairn; but, as will presently be related, he once again came forward in the front rank of benefactors when the next need for expansion arose.

At the close of this first year of incorporation in the Victoria University Bodington's contribution to the Annual Report was longer than usual. He studiously avoided any reference to his own share in that event, and, in fact, treated it with marked reticence. He anticipates an increase in the number of Degree students as likely to ensue from it, and records that the new position "has very materially added to the systematic work of nearly all the Departments of the College, and in consequence of this, it has been found absolutely necessary in such a Department as that of English History and Literature to reduce the occasional Classes"; and he calls attention at the same time to the fact that the number of regular students in this department had considerably increased. He mentions that among other advantages of the connection with Victoria University was the opening to Leeds students of various scholarships tenable in either of the three Colleges notably an annual one of £50 given by the Gilchrist Trustees; and he ends with the remark: "Now that the College has attained University

rank, it is to be hoped that its students will not be slow to develop that general *esprit de corps* which is often among the most powerful influences of a great educational institution."

This year of admission to Victoria University also found him calling attention to two pressing needs, the one for a large hall or room in which examinations could be conducted, the other for a Hall of Residence for students whose homes were away from Leeds; and a third need to which he also calls attention shows that he knew how to value the athletic side of life, for, when speaking of the want of a field for cricket and other sports, he added, "Nothing would in my opinion tend more to create a bond of common feeling among the students than the extension of facilities for sports."

He had the satisfaction of seeing the work grow at this time in two directions: (1) by the establishment of Fine Art classes to instruct technical students in the principles of design and the use of colours in manufactures, which were set on foot with their accustomed liberality by the Clothworkers Company; and (2) by the creation for the first time of a separate professorship of Mathematics, which was filled by the appointment of Mr. Leonard Rogers of Balliol College. But the year was also marked by the

loss to Yorkshire of Professor A. H. Green, the first professor appointed to the Yorkshire College, first honorary Principal, and who now left on his election to the Chair of Geology in the University of Oxford. And not long after this the College lost also the services of Professor Barr on his appointment to the Chair of Engineering in the University of Glasgow. His name while at Leeds, with that of Professor Stroud, became known throughout the world as joint inventor of an instrument for finding the range of objects at a distance, which has been adopted for use in most of the navies of the great Powers.

This year (1888) also saw the withdrawal of a link between the Leeds School Board and the College, owing to the former passing a resolution to terminate the arrangement made five years before, by which a considerable number of their teachers had attended evening classes at the University in preparation for the Government Certificate Examination. That arrangement has been mentioned on an earlier page as being approved by Bodington and regarded as a beginning of yet closer alliance in the future; and therefore, when the School Board resolved to terminate it, he wrote: "The scheme has, in my judgment, been an educational success, and I much regret its withdrawal."

Two of the desiderata which Bodington had marked out were promptly taken up by the Council: a field of about six acres near Kirkstall Lane, which was the nearest site to the College where land was obtainable, was purchased for sports; and plans for a College Hall and Library were prepared by Mr. Waterhouse, to be erected on the site between the Engineering and Dyeing Departments. He had to return to the charge, however, about the question of a Residential Hall, "still left unsupplied for want of funds," and expressed his "very strong hope that no long time would elapse before its establishment."

He had seen two such halls in existence, connected with the Owens College, established and otherwise aided by private liberality, and perhaps did not quite allow enough for the fact that Leeds was slower to move and its resources were not quite on the same scale as that of the Lancashire city. But though this was so, it is very plain to one looking back that the College was growing as fast as it could. The number of regular students was larger this year than in any previous session, and more than £8000 were received in fees. A new site had just been purchased for the Medical Department, and an annual grant of £1400 had been secured from Parliament, which, it was expected, would prevent

that hitherto vexatious deficiency between the annual income and expenditure which had caused so much anxiety to the Committee of Finance.

The human wear and tear of building up such an institution as Leeds University in thirty years is very great. The pace was in reality rather killing, although to the racers themselves it appeared too slow. And it was while the forward movement was still going as strong as ever that the episode occurred in Bodington's personal life which might have removed him from the scene, but happily did not.

His old Oxford friend Samuel Dill (now Sir Samuel, and Professor of Greek in the University of Belfast), was at this time High Master of Manchester Grammar School (in which for a short time Bodington himself had, as already recorded, once served as an assistant), and he was on his election to Belfast about to resign the High Mastership. The vacancy thus caused turned Bodington's thoughts in the direction of his former sphere of work where he still had influential friends, and although when he returned to Oxford from Westminster he had, as the reader will remember, expressed a certain relief in coming to work among men instead of children, yet this great post of headmaster appealed to him strongly, and, as we have seen, it was in his

mind associated with the work and personality of the man who held it with such conspicuous success when Bodington was there also—Mr. F. W. Walker. This then was one thing that drew him. But another was the not less natural and perhaps even more potent consideration that it would have set him free from the harassing conditions of what are called "narrow circumstances." After the death of his father he had taken his mother and only sister to live with him and made a home for them, and as both of them were in weak health and needed special care, the maintenance of that home left him with all too little margin for means to take that rest and change of scene without which such work as his cannot be carried on at all. It may sound a commonplace reason, but men of the world will know it was a perfectly true one, and though several of his friends doubted whether he was wise in taking the step, and even felt a relief when it did not succeed, he after full consideration decided to stand; but he was not elected, mainly on the ground, as his friend Scott told him, that his recent experience had been in a different field from that of schoolmastering.

One result of good which followed from this incident was that it revealed fully to him the measure of the hold he had established in his

work at the Yorkshire College. In later years some of his friends used to smile at what might almost be called his devotion to the President; but something of the secret of it can be understood by the warmth of esteem shown on the President's part in the following letter, in answer to one from Bodington announcing his intention to stand.

1 CARLTON GARDENS, S.W.,
April 24, 1888.

MY DEAR BODINGTON—Your letter completely knocked me out of time, as they say, and I could not find in my heart to answer it yesterday. Your loss to the Yorkshire College would be very serious at any time, but especially serious at this moment when we are just entering upon a new and most important stage in our history—when it is so essential for us to be represented in our communications with the Victoria University by a person possessed of your distinguishing qualifications.

I therefore read your letter with something like a feeling of dismay. But at the same time I fully recognise that the College has no right to ask of you or expect that you should sacrifice the interests of your own career to that of the College. All that we can do is to lament that the two should be in any way inconsistent.

Your request that I should give you a testimonial is like an invitation to cut off my right hand. But justice to you and gratitude for your past services to the College preclude from refusing it, and I therefore enclose the document, with a reluctance, however, which it is difficult to overstate.—Yours sincerely, RIPON.

That was the kind of letter to make Bodington half regret that he had stood at all, and to go a

long way towards reconciling him to any mischance in the election, which would have the effect of keeping him in Leeds. And if anything further was needed to complete his reconciliation he might well have found it in the wise and prescient words of the friend (Sir Samuel Dill) who himself was vacating the post, and therefore knew better than any one else in the world what it meant. He wrote as follows on June 25th when the election was over :—

I am not sure that you need have any regrets at missing the High Mastership. Your appointment would have been undoubtedly popular here ; but I am inclined to think that when you reach fifty-five you will feel more satisfaction as Head of Leeds than you would do if you were H.M. here. —Yours ever. S. DILL.

And it is enough to turn the page of this episode in Bodington's life with the following sentence from a letter by another of his old friends and colleagues, now Sir Arthur Rücker. After alluding to his belief of what Manchester would have gained he added :—

It is, however, very pleasant to think that you turn towards your work at Leeds without any feeling of dislike and with the consciousness that nobody else could be found to do it equally well.

He certainly found his work exacting enough to take all his attention and energy, and it is not the least honourable of his characteristics that he

bent himself again to the oar without a murmur, and rowed the next long course as if no thought of change had crossed his mind.

After the first term of the ensuing session he took a journey to the South of France, of which he wrote a short account in *Macmillan's Magazine*. The following letter, from the author of *John Inglesant*, refers to this :—

Jan. 29, 1889.

DEAR MR. BODINGTON—I was delighted to receive your letter and to hear of your charming holiday trip. I have known many people who have been just as delighted and surprised at the Roman Remains in the South of France. I need not say that I shall look out for your paper in *Macmillan*. The old Italian Hill-towns I am sure would delight me very much. It is to be hoped they may long be spared the modern destruction that is ravaging Italy. The Carpenters have been very kind in wishing to see us again at Ripon and arranging for people to meet us, but we have not been able to visit them. It will be a great change for the Talbots,[1] especially for Mrs. Talbot, but they seem to look forward very courageously to it. There seems to me something very striking and appropriate in his proceeding to complete in practice the work which he has been laying the foundation of, in training, at Keble. I am very glad that you liked the *Countess Eve*. I have wondered whether I might hear from you about it. It seemed to me a difficult and delicate subject, and I purposely abstained from sending copies to my friends or asking them to read the book. I am very thankful that all opinions that have reached me have been approving. I had no idea of writing it, but one evening last Christmas, 1887, after dinner, the whole story

[1] Dr. Talbot, Warden of Keble College, had just accepted the Vicarage of Leeds.

flashed, as it were, into my mind. With kindest remembrances from my wife—Yours ever, J. HENRY SHORTHOUSE.

It was in the following summer when Bodington was again abroad for part of his vacation that he had the misfortune to break his leg by a fall when he was staying at Diablerets near Montreux. The story of his accident is related by Miss Rose Selfe, who with her mother and sister were staying near, and did much to cheer him in his time of enforced inactivity.

PORT-Y-SHEE, 3 BLOMFIELD ROAD,
ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.
Jan. 16, 1912.

DEAR LADY BODINGTON—My mother and sister Florence and I were at Villars in July, and on a lovely day, 17th, when we were sitting out, Professor Bodington appeared, having walked over to see us from Diablerets. I had never met him before. We enjoyed his visit, and he told us he thought we should like Diablerets better than Villars, and offered to inquire for rooms for us. My sister walked part of the way back with him, and noted that he took no heed of the flowers,[1] etc., but plunged immediately into books and "subjects." We had not quite determined to move, but about a week after this we heard from him (a dictated letter) that he had had his accident, and that he hoped very much that we should now be able to go to Diablerets, as he was laid up alone there. This decided us, and we went on August 1st: he seemed very glad to have us, and every day we sat with him, and had much talk—largely about books, as you would expect; but we got to know about his friends too, especially the Stephen Marshalls, and Mr. Warde Fowler—and his mother, of course—and he used to read parts of his letters to us, and we parts of ours.

[1] This was most unlike his usual habit.

I had just written a short Biography of Dr. Arnold, and had the proof to correct, and he kindly read it through for me, and I was gratified by his commendation. He was very interesting about the contrast of Leeds and Birmingham, and gave the preference to Leeds. He felt, too, how much he preferred life in a provincial town to London life. There was so much more unity and concentration in Leeds than was possible in the metropolis, with its great congeries of municipalities, and widely differing circles. He had a Swiss nurse, who, we hoped, looked after his comfort. He always looked as *soigné*, and prepared for society, as in a London drawing-room! Some days he was able to get to the balcony, where we could sit with him as well as in his room. He was always patient and cheerful, and ignored his accident in a wonderful way, but one day I remember my sister was talking about a mountain walk, and he exclaimed, "It seems unbelievable that I am lying here, and can't get up and go with you." He must have been quite extraordinarily brave on the day of his accident. He and his guide had slept at the hut the night before, and started early in the morning to go up the glacier, when he suddenly saw what looked like a big dark animal rushing towards him (in reality one of the many loose boulders common in that district), and in a moment it had knocked him down and broken his leg. His guide managed to draw him to the side of the glacier, and built a little cairn of stones around him to protect him from any further danger, and then had to leave him to go down and get help, and a stretcher to carry him down. He had Wordsworth in his pocket, and tobacco, and there he lay; but he told us it had been rather dreadful to be left like that, because if anything happened to the guide it would be so long before any help could reach him. The transit down the rocky steep was very painful, and I think he did not reach the hotel till 7 o'clock in the evening (Monday, July 22nd). There were a number of people standing about the door as he was carried in, and after

his long day of pain and strain he lifted his hat to them as courteously as if it was an ordinary return to the house. I don't know if the Lausanne doctor set the leg that night, but of course it had been very bad for it to be left all those hours. A lady, a Mrs. Broadwood, was very kind to him those first days, and a young man (the chaplain, I think) helped to look after him, but he had left the day we got there. On Tuesday, August 20th, Mr. Hartley came out to take Professor Bodington to England. He had not liked the thought of his being alone, and the leg was not getting on well. [It had been very badly set and had to be done again.] Mr. Hartley did not know French, so when the Lausanne surgeon, who did not know English, came over for a consultation, I had to interpret between them, after they had seen the patient. Our time was drawing to a close, and we found that Professor Bodington would be very glad if we could travel to England together, as, of course, he would not be able to arrange anything at the stations. So we all left Diablerets together on Friday, August 23rd. We drove in a large carriage to Montreux, stopping for tea at Aigle; that evening my sister and Mr. Hartley went to Lausanne to arrange about an invalid carriage, and also for a "brancard" in which Professor Bodington could be carried into the train and on to the boat, etc. On Saturday, my brother and his wife came out to Switzerland, and we spent the Sunday all together. I remember Professor Bodington enjoyed a game of whist on the Saturday evening. On Monday, August 26th, we all left for England, and travelled through, arriving on Tuesday. Our last sight of Professor Bodington was in his brancard on the platform at Dover; but that autumn I went to Leeds on a visit, and saw him several times, still confined to a couch, but on the way to recovery.—Yours very truly, ROSE E. SELFE.

CHAPTER IX

TEN YEARS OF PROGRESS

Such interludes as that recorded in the last chapter, in a hard-working man's life, are by no means all loss. It gave Bodington a longer rest, and as soon as he was able to resume his activities he found his work expanding in several directions.

The Medical School needed a new building, and of the £40,000 appealed for £32,000 was soon collected, mainly through the exertions of Mr. R. B. Jowitt, Chairman of Finance, and the work was put in hand. Then came discussions whether the College should apply to the Leeds City Council for a grant from the rates under a new Act of Parliament; the result of which discussions was that the Council of the College agreed with the Senate that no such application should be made. In the same year (1890) Bodington threw himself into the project of establishing an Agricultural Course, and also a Department of Instruction in the Leather

Industries, and his views as to the point of connection between these subjects and what it is the fashion to call "higher education" were set forth in a speech he made at a meeting called for the purpose of forming a branch of the National Association for the Promotion of Technical Education, in which he dwelt on the necessity of awakening the public in every class to see the importance of scientific training in relation to business. He was much in request at public meetings, and speaking at one of them connected with the engineering industry he said :—

> There were many things for which they in the Victoria University were indebted to the business men of Leeds, and if they had achieved any measure of success it was because the business men had thrown themselves so heartily into the work. There was nothing he should dread so much as to see the interest of business men in the College in any way slackening or decreasing.

The tracing of the growth of each new department belongs to the history of the Leeds University and to a future time. The present concern is only to touch that theme so far as it shows the impress of Bodington's hand, and illustrates his mind, and gives a sign of where he succeeded and where he failed.

The next new departure was the formation of a small company to try and establish a Hall of Residence for thirty students. This is one of

the great problems of the new Universities and has not been perfectly solved yet at any of them.[1] It seems difficult to establish such Halls with discipline corresponding to that of the College in the old Universities; and yet a mere lodging-place is not sufficient, nor are hostels of students all engaged in the same work so promising in their effect as Colleges where men of different schools and preparing for different callings mingle together and rub each other's angles down. The problem was one that had confronted Newman when he had been sent to Dublin in 1852 to try and found a new Roman Catholic University for Ireland. In the second of his three publications dealing with that undertaking, viz. *The Office and Work of Universities*, published in Dublin in 1856, he thus sketched the function of a College, as distinct from that of a University:—

> A University embodies the principle of progress, and a College that of stability; the one is the sail and the other the ballast; each is insufficient in itself for the pursuit, extension, and inculcation of knowledge; each is useful to the other. A University is the scene of enthusiasm, of pleasurable exertion, of brilliant display, of winning influence, of diffusive and potent sympathy; and a College is the scene of order, of obedience, of modest and persevering diligence, of conscientious fulfilment of duty, of mutual private services,

[1] See an article "The Essentials of a University Education," by Principal Childs of Reading University College, in the *Hibbert Journal* for April 1912.

and deep and lasting attachments. The University is for the world, and the College is for the nation. The University is for the Professor, and the College for the Tutor; the University is for the philosophical discourse, the eloquent sermon, or the well-contested disputation; and the College for the Catechetical Lecture. The University is for theology, law, and medicine, for natural history, for physical science, and for the sciences generally and their promulgation; the College is for the formation of character, intellectual and moral, for the cultivation of the mind, for the improvement of the individual, for the study of literature, for the classics and those rudimental sciences which strengthen and sharpen the intellect. The University, being the element of advance, will fail to make good its ground as it goes; the College, from its conservative tendencies, will be sure to go back, because it does not go forward. It would seem as if a University, seated and living in Colleges, would be a perfect institution, as possessing excellences of opposite kinds.

The whole passage dealing with this question in chapters xviii. and xix. is well worth study. Beginnings in the College direction have been created in Leeds, but are of slow growth. In other directions, however, new ground was broken.

A distinct advance was made in extending University lectures in the session of 1891–92, when it was computed that outside the College itself no fewer than 594 lectures and classes were held in one year, attended by no less than 35,000 students. Bodington and the President are found in connection with this to have had one of their few differences of opinion, the former showing

some unwillingness to concede the name "certificated student" to those who had only attended lectures of this kind, and Lord Ripon contending for the name being allowed on the ground that "he could not but fear that if the Yorkshire College takes up an attitude upon this question, which is a very large and growing one, which may appear to the public to put a check upon the work of the University outside its own Colleges, it will suffer more largely in public estimation than it could by any possibility suffer from the grant of an honourable designation to classes of students outside the three Colleges."

No sooner were the Departments of Agriculture and Leather Industries established than a separate Lectureship in Philosophy was created, and entrusted to Mr. C. M. Gillespie; and presently Bodington's plan of a Day Training College for Primary Teachers came into operation with seven students in 1891–92. At the same time the West Riding County Council gave scholarships to a considerable number of young students attending the College, and no less than ten entirely free members were elected on a grant from the same authority. The College also now accepted a grant from the city of Leeds and expended it in giving lectures in seventeen different centres within the city.

In the early nineties the proposal was made

in the Victoria University at Manchester to grant degrees in Theology and was discussed by the Court. Bodington opposed the resolution and moved the following amendment :—

That in the judgment of the Court it is undesirable that Theological Degrees should be instituted in the University unless Chairs in Theology be founded in the Colleges of the University, and provision is thereby made for a theological course controlled by the University and for a regular and due supply of internal examiners.

In support of the amendment he said that "those who advocated the proposal had not sufficient courage. They had courage to ask the Court to establish examinations in Theology, but not to request the Colleges to undertake the work of teaching Theology." He pointed out that this was contrary to the spirit of the Charter by which the University was not merely an examining but a teaching body also. The amendment was negatived by the casting vote of the Chairman, but having regard to the closeness of the voting the question was adjourned. At a subsequent meeting the Court rejected the proposal to establish a Theological Faculty in the University by 18 votes to 14.

In 1893, Principal Ward of Manchester submitted to the Court a recommendation of the Council of Owens College that Hebrew and Ecclesiastical History be included among the

subjects for the degree of B.A. Bodington moved a resolution, "That the introduction of the Greek Testament or of the Greek Fathers under the heading of Greek in the regulations for the degree of B.A. virtually involves a change in the statute and is inexpedient." The resolution was lost. His argument was that such a step would be an alteration of the true character of the Arts course in the interest of "certain professional classes"; and that he also entertained another fear, that of the introduction of "dogmatic considerations which, under the existing state of things in their Colleges, would be dangerous to the unity of their life." Though it is somewhat anticipating events, it will be advisable to record here that the subject was again brought forward in the year 1900, when Bodington was holding office as Vice-Chancellor in the Victoria University. Dr. Hopkinson was then Principal of Owens College, and moved a resolution in the Court of the University expressing the desirability of degrees or other distinctions in Theology being instituted as soon as possible. On this subject Dr. Bodington said :—

The whole tendency of those who had brought forward the resolutions had been to minimise the work that would be done outside the University. Those who brought forward the proposals ten years ago were bolder. They allowed the Court to understand, as it ought to understand, that the main body

of this teaching, unless one of the Colleges of the University was prepared to pursue a very different line from that which it had followed in the past, would be given outside, and not inside, the limits of the University. He could not take very seriously the approximation to a faculty of Theology in Owens College. No one was more conscious than himself of the desirability of the serious study of Old and New Testament exegesis in this country. No one would be more glad to see Church History taught in its relation to the history of the Western world, and to see the studies of the clergy and ministers of religion made as profitable as could be. What he desired to know, however, was whether this scheme would contribute to the end proposed. He would have thought that those who desired to encourage these studies would have desired to draft into the University learned men, appointed without any test of membership of any particular communion, or any test of the exercise of any religious profession, and in that way to strive to promote such teachings of Old Testament and New Testament exegesis as was well known and familiar to continental Universities. Of course that free choice of teachers, without tests of any kind, was not possible and ought not to take place in any professional theological school. This appeared to be the proper way to introduce Theology in the Victoria University, and he would be glad if any of their Colleges saw their way to introduce it. But to link a College to this or that Theological School, knowing that the teachers had been appointed subject to the limitations by which they were bound so long as they retained their places or maintained the intellectual views with which they were appointed, seemed to him to be a very grievous thing. If Theology was to be taught in a College, they ought to teach it in the only constitutional way, by means of representative professors, who would act as internal examiners and sit on the Council and the Board of Studies.

From these speeches it is clear that Bodington's

line of action was guided by two considerations: (1) loyalty to the policy and constitution of the Yorkshire College as set forth in the Memorandum of Association, p. 1, Clause 3, which, after giving the widest scope for the inclusion of subjects, and specifying "ancient and modern languages, history and literature, medicine, surgery, law, logic, moral philosophy, and any other subjects of University or College teaching, and such other branches of education as shall from time to time be directed by the governing body of the Association," ends thus: "subject to the following as fundamental conditions, namely, that no student, professor, teacher, or other officer or person connected with the College or Colleges or the operations of the Association, shall be required to make any declaration as to, or submit to any test of, his religious opinions, and that the provision of Sections 15, 16, 17, and 18 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, shall form part of the regulations of the Association." And the second consideration was his belief that the constitutional way would be to have professors "drafted into the University,"—"learned men appointed for their learning, but without any test of membership of any particular communion or any test of the exercise of any religious profession."

It is necessary to state so much, for this is a very different thing from taking the position that no persons who were *de facto* members of this or that communion, or exercised this or that religious profession, should be eligible for professorships in the University, which would be to set up an unholy inquisition and to bring in tests from the opposite end of the line. The first Founders of the Yorkshire College of Science, men like Lord Frederick Cavendish, the Marquis of Ripon, Dr. Heaton, and Sir Edward Baines, were not men who wished to exclude all idea of religion from education or from the College of Science, as was sufficiently proved at its very inauguration by the closing words of Lord Ripon's speech, where, with that true liberalism which characterised his mind, he said :—

> And lastly, was it Utopian to hope that though in the beginning of this undertaking its usefulness must necessarily be limited, and perhaps not within the reach of the working population of the town generally, by one means or another, by scholarships or endowments, the benefit of this training and instruction in science might be brought more and more within the reach not only of the employers but of the employed, and that the time would come when, through the agency of this institution, a zest and an interest would be given to the labour of many a workman in this West Riding? He ventured to hope that they might go higher yet, and that it might be given to this institution, whose birthday they

celebrated that day, to raise the thoughts of men higher than the laws of Nature, to Him from whom these laws emanated, and whose will they continually obeyed.[1]

On February 4th, 1894, Bodington's mother died after a short illness. Since the death of his father she had lived with him, first in Birmingham and then in Leeds, and the reader is aware of how close the tie between them had been, and how affectionately and constantly maintained by letters in times of absence. In a letter to a friend he wrote, after she had been under his roof for many years :—

I am sure you would like her, the brightest, gentlest spirit whose buoyancy and love for Nature and for books remains unimpaired in spite of my sister's illness and great troubles in life.

The illness to which he refers was one that often recurred, and all those who knew Bodington's life felt something more than respect and admiration for the constant tenderness with which he watched over her life, with the help of an old Birmingham friend, Miss Iliffe, who had come to live with them after his mother's health began to fail.

Meanwhile the College continued to grow, not without enormous labour and anxiety on the part of those who were its nursing fathers, and with

[1] For an account of other solutions of this question in the Universities of London and Manchester see Appendix II., p. 241.

whom parental care as to finances was a chronic burden. Nevertheless, this year they completed the important blocks of new buildings in College Road, and on October 5th, 1894, the New Medical School was opened by the present King and Queen, then Duke and Duchess of York. On that occasion they stayed with Mrs. Meynell Ingram at Temple Newsam. The cost of the School was £42,000 and that of the College Hall, Library, and Class-rooms £22,000, towards which the donations were £39,162, and the rest was borrowed. In the President's address on this occasion he referred to Bodington as "a man who commanded the confidence alike of the Governors, the Professors who worked under him, and the students themselves."

Bodington took a leading part also in forwarding at this time the purchase of a farm, to be a Rural Centre in connection with the Department of Agriculture, a plan supported by the County Councils of the three Ridings, and which at once enlisted a strong body of subscribers, whose hopes have since been abundantly fulfilled. In this he was greatly helped by his friend Mr. Bickersteth, who was mainly instrumental in securing co-operation in the East Riding.

It must have been rather against the grain when Bodington felt obliged not long afterwards

to make representations to the Council on the subject of the Principal's stipend, which had partly depended on fees for lecturing. As the work of administration grew in volume it became more and more difficult for him to find time and strength for this exacting work. He therefore addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Finance Committee asking that the whole question might be reconsidered and that instead of "the fluctuating emolument derived from fees" he might have a fixed stipend of £600 as Principal, with £300 for the Professorship of Classics, which it was necessary he should hold as a titular appointment, "on University grounds."

The Council at once acceded to his request, though the President wrote he wished they had made it "a round thousand." In the letter Bodington summarised the figures showing the growth of the College in income and numbers of students since 1881, and referred to certain tables recently compiled for the use of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which showed that growth to be "much greater than that of any other University College"; to which he added with his usual modesty the statement, that, "In placing before you these facts I have no desire to claim any special personal credit for these developments, but it is clear that with the increase of the

sphere of the operations of the College a considerable increase of responsibility has devolved upon the Principal of the College."

The tables referred to in this letter were drawn up under the instructions of a Commission of Inquiry into the University Colleges, which consisted of Mr. T. H. Warren, President of Magdalen, Professor G. D. Liveing of Cambridge, and Mr. Robert Chalmers, a Treasury official, who in their Report commented on the lowness of stipends paid to the Professors and Lecturers in the Yorkshire College, and also pointed out that the annual deficiency in income was greater than in any other College they had visited.

Sir Andrew Fairbairn, as Treasurer, appealed in 1896 for a special effort to raise £50,000, and with the begging efforts of Sir John Barran and Mr. J. R. Ford they raised a sum of £27,859, so that the year of Queen Victoria's second Jubilee opened for the College with brighter prospects in the way of finance, and the deficit dropped to £88 : 15 : 2.

On the important question of how far public authorities could make grants in aid of University Extension, Bodington expressed his views at a public meeting over which he presided in May 1896. Referring to the bearings of the new Education Bill of that year :—

"It had," he said, "been a subject of very great regret to those interested in University Extension work that the limited powers of County Councils with regard to the making of grants in connection with University courses had tended to direct the University Extension movement into the wrong channel. They all had very deep sympathy with the technical and scientific work done through the University Extension agency, but they could not forget that the University Extension work began very largely as a literary movement—a movement after disinterested knowledge—and undoubtedly through the restrictions under the Excise and Customs Act County Councils had been able to give no assistance whatever to literary courses, while they had been able to subsidise or to entirely free scientific and technical courses. If the bill now before Parliament passed, that limitation would be removed, and he hoped that County Councils would use their extended powers to give to the Extension lectures in literature some of that aid which had been so freely and usefully given to the lectures on scientific and technical subjects."

After the death of his mother Bodington went in the Easter vacation to Italy, visiting Rome, Naples, and Florence, and in the following winter to Egypt, which was rather farther afield for him than usual, and where he had some good introductions in Cairo from his friend Lady Scott Moncrieff. And in this year also he, in company with the Principals of Owens College and of Liverpool, had the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters conferred on him by the Victoria University.

He was presented for it by Professor Wilkins, who, in doing so, said that

. . . None of them failed to recognise how much the rapid growth of the Yorkshire College, continuous up to the present time, had been due to the energy, the prudence, and the alertness of its Principal. He had extended the sphere of University influence to subjects that had commonly lain outside its range, and had made his College a power not only in its city, but also in its county. But the Principal of the Yorkshire College had also taken an active part in University affairs. At present he held the important office of the Chairman of the Board of Studies, and so fulfilled its arduous duties as to entitle him to the gratitude of the teaching staff.

It was well that he should have received this encouraging honour at the hands of his colleagues at this time, for in the year following he encountered one of those pin-pricks which a sensitive man, such as he was, is apt to feel more than he need. Lord Ripon, in his capacity of President and also as a member of the West Riding Technical Instruction Committee, wrote that he found "there was a feeling among members of the Committee that you might be relieved of some portion of your administrative and routine work, and thus be enabled to take again some direct teaching work."

He added that he in the Committee was taking the line that although such a change might be good in itself, it was not, at present at all events, practicable; but he went on to ask if Bodington could hold out any hope of an

advance in that direction, and whether any portion of his more routine work could be handed over to the Secretary or whether one of the Professors could be made Vice-Principal so as to afford him some relief; adding, "These, however, are merely crude ideas which I throw out for your consideration."

Two years before this, in a letter to his friend the late Sidney T. Irwin of Clifton (of whom Mr. Warde Fowler has this year (1912) published a charming account, as an introduction to Irwin's *Clifton Addresses*), Bodington wrote of how much he had been "absorbed in a myriad of petty details, most of which could have been dealt with by a clerk"; and lamenting that he "read no books and kept up no scholarship," and uttering the fear that "so it would be to the end of the chapter."

But when this hint was conveyed to him by the President, he was inclined to regard it in the light of the last straw, and wrote back in terms which drew from his ever wise and constant friend the following sensible and sane reply:—

STUDLEY ROYAL, RIPON,
29th Oct. 1896.

MY DEAR BODINGTON—You must not take too serious a view of what I said in my last letter. I was anxious to be prepared for all contingencies on Tuesday when the Technical

Instruction Committee meets. One has sometimes need of a good deal of patience when dealing with these public bodies, but I have never found the West Riding Committee unreasonable, though one cannot expect always to have everything one's own way with them. When you talk of resignation (!) you must, I fear, have been bitten by Lord Rosebery.[1] Inquiries have been made about the Imperial Institute, but the information asked for has not yet been received.—Yours sincerely, RIPON.

After this little episode was over Bodington found himself called upon[2] to take his turn in the office of Vice-Chancellor of Victoria University, which, of course, took him over to Manchester rather more frequently, and in '98 he received the distinction, which gave him more pleasure still, of being elected Honorary Fellow of his old College at Oxford. It was the first time in the history of Lincoln that such an honour had been conferred on any one, and the Rector, Dr. W. W. Merry, conveyed the intention of the College in the following letter :—

LINCOLN COLLEGE, OXFORD,
28th Oct. '98.

MY DEAR BODINGTON—By a recent alteration in our statutes we have the privilege of electing a distinguished member of our society as Honorary Fellow.

I think it would be very gratifying to us all, if we knew that it would be agreeable to you to be so elected. There are various formalities imposed on us as to a meeting after

[1] Who had lately resigned office. [2] July 1897.

thirty days' notice, etc., etc., but if you would tell me informally that you would like to re-establish a very close connection with your old College, I should give the due notice at once, knowing that a unanimous vote would welcome back an ex-fellow of whom we have every reason to be proud.—Yours sincerely, W. W. MERRY.

When the actual election came the motion proposed by the Rector was seconded by Bodington's old friend, Mr. Warde Fowler, who wrote: "I am sure it gives me as much pleasure as it does you."

The following year (1899) saw his election to the Athenæum Club, for which Mark Pattison had put him down years before; and in Yorkshire College affairs he had the satisfaction of seeing for the first time that the annual revenue had been sufficient to meet the expenditure and leave a small balance over. Moreover, the year was marked by a number of high University distinctions gained by students; by the establishment of a Chair of Law; a Professorship instead of a Lectureship of Education, and by the restoration of the Prize Day, at the instance of the Council and Senate, to which Mr. Herbert Gladstone was invited as the principal guest. In March Bodington paid the first of four visits to Greece and the Greek Islands, after one of which he gave several lectures on his return to Leeds, illustrated from his own photographs.

In November 1900 Dr. Bodington presided

for the last time as Vice-Chancellor at the Court of the Victoria University, and in closing his address said :—

One feature which had characterised his term of office was the strengthening of the ties between the University and the representatives of secondary education. They had recently carried out a most valuable scheme for the examination of schools, in which was utilised the preliminary examination of the University. The scheme had been welcomed in the most cordial way. He mentioned this matter for a practical purpose. They were looking forward with expectation, and perhaps with some anxiety, to a measure for the promotion of secondary education, and it was very important that in the constitution of the new authorities, the interests of the Colleges should not be forgotten. The Colleges and the schools should be properly linked together, and their present chaotic relations reduced to order.

We may be quite sure that he took particular pleasure during this year in one event which is characteristic of our English life, and that was the presentation of an address from the Governors, Professors, and students of the College, to Lord and Lady Ripon, of congratulation on the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. In it they referred thus to their President's services :—

Ever since the foundation of the College you have shown a deep concern for its welfare, and have contributed liberally to its funds, and from the time when, nearly nineteen years ago, you became its President, you have so personally and intimately associated yourself with its interests that we have derived continual assistance from your judicious counsel and

guidance, and constant encouragement and stimulus from your steady and genial friendship.

Certainly no one had better reason than the Principal for expressing such sentiments to Lord Ripon.

Nevertheless Bodington was always looking forward. In his own College at Leeds this year he put forth the idea of providing a Chair of Architecture as at Liverpool, and also one of Music (both as yet unfulfilled), and when the Foundation of the Department of the Leather Industries was laid, speaking of the whole educational movement, he said that he supposed "at no time, certainly since the Revival of Letters, had there been such a period of expansion in education as had been seen in the last fifty years: and yet it was not time to rest and be thankful. Until they could place England at the head of education—until English education could rank beyond or certainly on a par with the education of any country in all departments, he thought they would agree with him in the words of the Latin writer, We ought to think nothing done while so much remains to be done."

The note here struck was presently to be heard anew, and Bodington, as Principal of the Yorkshire College, found himself confronted with a fresh task, which was to be the crowning effort of his life.

CHAPTER X

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

The idea of a University connected with a particular city is a very old one, and may, in fact, be considered the normal type. To have such an one had been the first desire of Manchester, and that this desire was not immediately granted by the Privy Council in 1877 was due to the intervention of Liverpool and Leeds. The Victoria University, founded on the federal principle, was a new type in England, and with its three constituent Colleges of Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds, was inaugurating a most interesting and apparently promising experiment, which seemed every year to be producing better results.

So far as Leeds was concerned Bodington testified at a Governor's Meeting held in 1901, that by its inclusion the "work of the Yorkshire College had received an immense impetus, and

they felt the benefit of their connection with the two other Victoria Colleges." Manchester had accepted the position most loyally, and for the whole period since the admission of the other two Colleges had worked with them in perfect harmony. But a year or two before the date mentioned (1901) an event happened in another place which quickly began to exercise a disturbing influence. This was the application by Birmingham for a charter to create the Mason College a University, with the name of Birmingham, and on the purely civic basis, with no question of any federal principle for the admission of Colleges in other places. From the time when Birmingham obtained this charter an agitation sprang up in Liverpool for an independent University there; and when once the question was mooted and pressed forward the situation developed rapidly, and Manchester showed plainly its resolve to revert to its old idea, and assert its claim to independence, if the Liverpool College obtained a charter to create a University in that place.

Bodington at once perceived what the effect would be; and though with no little reluctance, in which the Council of the Yorkshire College generally shared, he began to prepare for the inevitable, and to keep the Yorkshire flag flying

by declaring at a specially convened meeting of the Governors (June 19th, 1901)—

We can see no way in which our academic interests can be safe-guarded but by the establishment of a University having its seat in Leeds. We think that ought to be clearly brought before the minds of those who will have to deal with this question; so far as we can see, either the existing Federal University must remain in its present condition, or you must replace it by the establishment, not of one or of two new Universities, but of three separate Universities.

On January 9th of the year following, at the Dinner of the Governors of the College, in responding to the toast of the evening he sounded a bold and courageous note.

The Yorkshire College, I am sure, has no desire to remain in alliance with institutions which think that they do better by pursuing an independent career. We have perfect reliance on the patriotism and the public spirit of Yorkshiremen. We have perfect confidence that if we have to create a great University for Yorkshire we can do it.

The reluctance felt by Bodington and his friends in Leeds was based, as he said at the same meeting, on

. . . a certain dread which many of them felt that the multiplication of Universities would be detrimental to the best interests of education, and that Universities in separate towns would not be likely to acquire the dignity and prestige which a University with a local sphere corresponding to it would have, and would not be able to speak in all those matters on which the action of the University in reference to the State was becoming so important—such as inspection

and examination of schools—with anything like the weight of an undivided University. From that point of view they believed it would be a calamity to education in the North of England if the Victoria University were to be dissolved.—*Speech at Governors' Meeting, June 19th, 1901.*

The opinion thus expressed was shared also by Bodington's old friend, now the Right Hon. A. H. D. Acland, who at a meeting of Governors of the College held on January 23rd, 1902, said :—

With a great Northern University, a great Midland University, and a London University, they would have strength in the future, but if, outside Oxford and Cambridge, they were going to have seven or eight new Universities, nearly all of them connected with single cities, that, he thought, would be a cause of weakness to University movements of the future. They must, however, be ready for the future, and while they made their position perfectly clear, they must also testify that Yorkshire, if left to itself, would do the best in its power to build up a system of education of its own, of which a University would be a fitting crown.

However, with Manchester and Liverpool resolved to go on their own ways independently, Leeds had no alternative but to accept the position, after expressing its views with no uncertain sound.

There was a war of pamphlets on one side and the other, but the issue was not long in doubt, and was decided from the moment when Liverpool obtained its charter.

When Bodington thus found the new position

created, he thought at first of proposing to form a Yorkshire University on the federal system with its centre in Leeds. At a meeting of the Governors he made a full and detailed speech recapitulating the circumstances of the dissolution of the Victoria University, and then said :—

> The scheme they ventured to place before the people was one that ought to unite the whole of Yorkshire. The position of Yorkshire was in many ways different from that of Lancashire. In Lancashire there were two cities, the second and third cities in England in wealth and population, which could at all events put forward the contention that if Birmingham could support a University they could *a priori* support one each. In Yorkshire there were a number of cities of less magnitude and more evenly balanced one against the other. No one could conceive it possible that there should be Universities for Leeds, for Sheffield, for Bradford, for Hull, and for other places which were steadily growing in importance. Therefore it was believed that Yorkshire was peculiarly suited to the establishment of a University on a federal basis, and that if such a University were established on that basis, it would not be exposed to the danger of instability which was likely to prove fatal to the Victoria University.

He sketched further an outline scheme for the admission of constituent Colleges, and also (what was a new idea compared to the plan of Victoria University) a scheme for affiliating the larger Technical Colleges or Schools, so as to embrace them within the University fold, or at least in its outer courts.

But what Bodington thought no one could conceive did in fact very shortly happen when Sheffield showed itself determined, like Liverpool and Manchester, to have a University of its own. Leeds, therefore, in the final issue relinquished any further idea of federalism and determined to apply for a charter for itself.

A letter from Lord Ripon shows that Bodington had now seen the danger likely to attend a second experiment in federalisation.

STUDLEY ROYAL,
11*th Oct.* 1902.

MY DEAR BODINGTON—Like you, I feel an increasing difficulty about the establishment of a new Federal University on the ruins of the old; and the danger which you put so clearly in your last letter that such an University if set up now might be again broken up as its component parts grew in power and importance, is of a serious and substantial kind. There is, however, the question of ways and means. If we go in for a single College University at Leeds based on the Yorkshire College alone, shall we get the necessary funds for its maintenance? Last winter we thought that we could not. What do you think of the matter now?[1]

The necessary funds as laid down by the Privy Council meant the raising of a sum of £100,000, and what Bodington thought of the question whether they could get it was that they had

[1] For Bodington's further views after five years' experience of independence, see letter in Appendix III.

better try. Accordingly he and the friends of the College set manfully to work, and such was their success that in less than two years they were able to apply for a charter to create the University of Leeds, and had the satisfaction of being informed that it passed the Great Seal on April 25th, 1904. Two days later it was received in Leeds, and was read aloud the same day to the assembled students in the Great Hall amid a scene of great enthusiasm, which reached its culmination at the reading of the clause directing the appointment of Bodington as First Vice-Chancellor.

This event took place when Bodington had been at the head of the Yorkshire College for twenty-one years. It was a great consummation and coming of age of his work, none the less remarkable for it taking place in one sense against his own first judgment. It meant in reality that the creative energies at work in England at the opening of the twentieth century were stronger than he knew, and were, as he himself had suggested on one occasion, comparable to those forces of an earlier time which had created Universities, not in six or seven, but in more like twenty of the cities of Italy, when its population was far smaller than that of England at the present day, and its people far less wealthy and more distracted by wars and rumours of

wars. To have nursed and fostered the growth of the Yorkshire College so that it was capable in that space of time of taking on the new dignity and character of a University complete in itself, and with every sign of the future growth and development to yet higher standards of knowledge and research, was no slight achievement, and reflects very great honour not only on Bodington himself, but, as he would have been the first to claim, on all those who had contributed to its success, before him as well as with him, some in one capacity, some in another, but all animated by a common purpose, and all determined to serve the cause of education to the utmost of their power.

The Charter itself occupies twelve pages of the University Calendar, consists of twenty-nine clauses, and provides for itself to receive alteration, amendment, or addition from time to time by special resolution of the Court, subject to the sanction of the Crown or Privy Council. The Sovereign is the Visitor. The authorities of the University are the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Court, the Council, the Senate, the Faculties, the Boards of Faculties, and the Convocation.

Those who first held the first three of these positions are named in the Charter as drawn

at the beginning, and in it is declared, under Clause VIII.—

> Our trusty and well-beloved Nathan Bodington, Principal of the Yorkshire College, Doctor of Letters, shall be the first Vice-Chancellor of the University.

At the first meeting of the Court of the University, which was held on May 18th, 1904, the Marquis of Ripon, as Chancellor, delivered a short but weighty address, expressing for himself and others their whole-hearted determination to accept and make the most of their new and independent position as a University. After alluding to the fears that he and Bodington and many others at one time shared lest the multiplication of Universities would lead to the lowering of the standard for Degrees, he added:—

> Well, it is the particular duty of those who hold opinions of that kind to do their best to falsify their own prophecies, and see that so far as the University of Leeds is concerned the standard of Degrees is fully maintained, and the high standard of general education carefully upheld.

And he concluded by urging the importance of technical education and vindicating its place in a modern University, side by side with Arts, Literature, and History.

The first public inauguration of the Leeds University took place in a congregation held in

the Leeds Town Hall on October 6th of the same year (1904), when Honorary Degrees of LL.D., Litt.D., and Doctor of Science were conferred on a number of distinguished persons, including Lord Kelvin.

Bodington, as Vice-Chancellor, had the honour of presenting the first recipients—those for the LL.D.; and the first Degree of all given by the new University was bestowed upon Lady Frederick Cavendish, whose presence on this occasion was an event that moved the whole assembly.

It had been decided that the brief sentences used in presenting each recipient should not, as at the older Universities, be spoken in Latin but English, and Bodington took much trouble in framing them. Those which he used in presenting Lady Frederick were as follows:—

The first Degree conferred in this University could have no more appropriate recipient than Lady Frederick Cavendish, who bears a name held in affectionate remembrance among us.

On this day especially we cannot forget the inestimable and devoted services rendered to the Yorkshire College by the first President, under whom the foundations were so wisely laid that "every success gained has been a step to something higher." Lady Frederick was the true helpmeet of her husband in his work for the Yorkshire College, as in his work for the nation.

We are also glad of an opportunity of recognising the

valuable assistance which Lady Frederick has personally rendered to education as the indefatigable President of the Yorkshire Ladies' Council of Education, an association which has with signal success promoted the training of women in many departments of useful work.

Among the others whom the Vice-Chancellor presented were the Duke of Devonshire; the Right Hon. A. H. D. Acland, his old Oxford friend and a former Cabinet Minister for Education; Sir John Barran, one of the original members of the Council of the Yorkshire College; Mr. William Bousfield, Master of the Clothworkers Company, to which the University owes so much; and Sir Hubert Parry, who was but one of several leading representatives of the Art of Music, in which Leeds has for long taken a great part through its triennial Musical Festivals.

Among those presented by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts (Professor A. J. Grant) for the Degree of Litt.D. was Mr. Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate, who was born in Headingley (Leeds), and who celebrated the inauguration of the University by the following verses entitled—

THE PRIMACY OF MIND

Above the glow of molten steel,
The roar of furnace, forge, and shed,
Protectress of the City's weal,
Now Learning rears her loftier head;

That Progress may at length descry
It hath no clue to guide aright,
And, conscious of its blindness, cry
Unto the Muse, "More light! More light!"

That Wealth may fitly yield the throne
To Letters, Science, Artist-skill,
And Matter, willing subject, own
Mind must be lord and master still.

One name that had to be omitted with great regret was that of Dr. Boyd Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon, with whom Bodington was on terms of cordial friendship, and whose position and name for high services to literature and education would have rendered the conferring of a degree most appropriate. He was, however, obliged to be away from England at the time fulfilling an engagement to lecture in Harvard University.

Some little time after this event Sir Owen Roberts wrote expressing the hope that the new Vicar of Leeds, Dr. Samuel Bickersteth, would be able to bear some part in University affairs, and to this Bodington replied :—

My dear Sir Owen—Thank you for your note about our new Vicar. He is already winning golden opinions here. I shall be only too glad to see him associated as much as possible with our work. Our Council will be for some time to come a closed body, as we are under the Charter gradually reducing its size, and there can be no new election of co-opted

members for some years. But I hope that a place may be found before long for him on the Court, and I think that the Council will undoubtedly welcome his help upon the Training College Committee.

The year, so eventful in Bodington's life at the University, brought him one great loss in the death of his friend Stephen Marshall, who died at Valescure in February. Both he and his brother John were on intimate terms with Bodington and he was in the habit of visiting them every year in the Lakes. At the end of the year he also lost one of his old Oxford friends, Dr. T. Fowler, President of Corpus, who left him £10, with the hope he would expend it in buying some "small memorial of him as a reminder of his intercourse and friendship." It was one of the notable traits in Bodington's character that he made and kept some strong friendship in every place where he lived; and besides those already mentioned as connected with Yorkshire there should be added his friendship with Mr. C. S. Milnes Gaskell of Thornes House, Wakefield, and Wenlock Abbey, with whom he used to stay, and whose literary tastes he shared. Once or twice he would send a book that he thought his friend would appreciate; one of them being a copy of Mark Pattison's *Memoirs*, which he accompanied with the following letter :—

May 11, 1906.

MY DEAR GASKELL — Will you accept this copy of Pattison's *Memoirs* which accompanies this note? I have particular pleasure in sending it because Pattison was one of the most interesting men I have known, and because this *Memoir* of so notable a Yorkshireman seems to me to be entitled to a place in your Library. I shall be curious to know what you think of it. You will not, I feel sure, rank it among the *ἀβίβλια*. To my mind he has depicted himself with extraordinary fidelity, showing his intellectualism and his morbidity, his wide horizon and his susceptibility to the trivial, with complete self-knowledge and sincerity. There is a continuation locked up in the Bodleian, to be published, I think, in 1912.—Yours sincerely, N. BODINGTON.

In an earlier letter accompanying a copy of the original edition of Newman's *Loss and Gain*, he writes :—

You will find the famous passage about the Mass, which Grant Duff agreed with me in thinking the most eloquent passage in N.'s writings, in chapter xx.

It was a sign of the increased importance attached to Bodington's position as Vice-Chancellor that he received about this time an invitation to accept an Honorary Degree from the University of Aberdeen ; and the occasions of the Annual Court Dinner of the University also began to assume a new dignity. That of the year 1906 was distinguished by having as its principal guest the Master of the Rolls, Sir Richard Henn Collins. It was held in the Examination Hall, and in

proposing the toast of the Leeds University the Master of the Rolls said :—

That University, though it had passed out of the experimental stage, represented to his mind a great epoch in the history of the country. It was a most remarkable thing how a sudden wave of enthusiasm for knowledge seemed to have swept over the country in recent years, and more particularly in the northern half—the part whose energies were still unexhausted. With it more than with any other rested the future of the nation. He meant those great counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire, with all their busy hives of industry. It might be that the south and west of England had played their part. They had certainly played a great part in the making of England, but it might be that their day was past. That sturdy race of the north, those inhabitants of Yorkshire and Lancashire, had also played their part, but it had little more than begun, and they had still got the future of the country in their hands. . . . A great problem presented itself, and he could not but think that the persons who had faced that problem, and who, in his judgment, had solved it, deserved well of their country. It required a very robust and original intelligence to dissever themselves from traditions connected with the subject, and which had governed everybody up to that time. How were they to introduce the great uncultivated working members of the community to a University education under modern conditions?

It was quite impossible for those people to find the money or to give the time which would enable them to study at the old Universities. In many cases it would involve giving up their means of livelihood, while in other cases, for those who did seek the benefits of study at the University, it meant that they had to maintain themselves as well as expend mental energy in their studies. The problem had been met by bending the standard that they had heretofore recognised

as the standard of University study so as to meet the demands of the great class to which he had referred. That was what had been done in that University and in the others brought into being at the same time by the same process. They had had the courage to treat subjects which were connected with earning a livelihood as fit subjects for University teaching, and the action of the Leeds University in introducing the arts of weaving, dyeing, engineering, and agriculture, and he might say law, although it did not stand in absolutely the same category, was pregnant with future consequences for the country. It seemed a strange thing that any one should consider that such subjects ought not to form part of a University training, but ten years ago they would have been looked upon as altogether out of the pale of a University curriculum. The great ideal to be sought after was to cultivate the understanding of the student, to bring out all his latent faculties, and to train him to get down to principles underlying facts. Any one disciplined that way had received what might properly be called a University education.

In that speech the Master of the Rolls marked with great acumen the significance of the rise of the new Universities, and of Leeds in particular. Bodington in a brief response said :—

It was the new wave of enthusiasm for knowledge which had made the nation desire to have a new tradition in the matter of University education. That new tradition they were seeking to follow; that new conception of a University they were trying to realise. They were trying to think of the University as that which provided, not for the education of a privileged class, nor for the education of one or two of the learned professions, but for something which was above the secondary education a boy received at school, and which

was necessary for any man who wanted to be a leader in his calling. In these days we could no more dispense with the University than we could with the primary or secondary institution.

Bodington was a man always ready to adopt or, if it were necessary, to originate new ideas in education, and he had a faculty for condensing into action those originated by others. Hardly a year passed without the foundation of a new chair or lectureship which was the instrument of applying those ideas to life. One of the most modern was that of Economics, mentioned in the report for 1901–2, to which Professor Clapham of King's College, Cambridge, was appointed, and for which the Senate proceeded to frame a course of study adapted to students preparing to enter business life. Two years later we find him in his report recording in five lines that a degree of Bachelor of Commerce had been instituted and a course of study laid down, to embrace not only a training for business, but such as would, in the belief of the Senate, "satisfy the claims of a liberal education."

In such work of organising new studies and consolidating the now great mass of business carried on in the University nearly a quarter of a century of Bodington's life had been spent, and he himself was now fifty-eight.

CHAPTER XI

"THE BEST IS YET TO BE"

THE old moralist of Scripture, thinking of man's laborious days, burdensome and not seldom painful to the point of tears, wrote: "He that now goeth on his way weeping, and beareth forth good seed, shall doubtless come again with joy, and bring his sheaves with him." It would be absurd to say that Bodington's life hitherto had been a life of sorrow; but it is true to say that it had been one of strain. He had had his bachelor enjoyments, freedom to travel abroad for a few weeks almost every year, a certain amount of pleasant visiting, and membership of one or two social clubs which were an unfailing interest. He had taken up photography in recent years and found great pleasure in bringing back pictures of the places he had most admired and showing them to friends at home. He had always been a reader of novels, and his interests in that direction seemed never to fail. His taste for visiting old

churches and houses remained strong and unwearied. And though bicycling did not come into fashion till he was a man of middle age, he was determined to become a rider and did so.

Yet those who knew him intimately knew that he often felt the need of some quieter background to his activities, some centre of peace. They knew also that his thoughts were beginning to turn to the time when he should have earned his right to retire, and might reasonably look forward to hand over his work to another. There was, however, little about him to suggest age or slackening powers. If he took abroad, as he sometimes did, a companion younger in years than himself, he would often be the more energetic of the two in sight-seeing and going for expeditions. Laziness was not a word that possessed the smallest attraction for him, even on a holiday; and wherever he might go he liked to see everything of interest within reach, and to see it thoroughly. So that when certain events happened to him in the next two years (1907–8), his friends rejoiced greatly and thought how the long strenuous time was at length reaping its reward.

In the spring of 1907 he went for a short tour to Spain, and visited, among other places, the old Cathedral city of Burgos. Presently his friends at home were astonished and delighted to hear the

news that he had become engaged to be married. He had met in Burgos Miss Eliza Barran, daughter of the late Sir John Barran, of Leeds, with whom he had had many associations in the work of the University; and the sequel of a few days spent together, with a friend also who was travelling with Miss Barran, was that their friendship ripened into something deeper still. They had many tastes in common and their interests lay in the same direction; whether they were in England or abroad. They were married quietly in August at Holy Trinity Church, South Kensington, where Miss Barran had been living for some years, and after a tour in Switzerland returned to Leeds in time for the opening of the October session. There was not one of his friends who did not soon become aware how perfectly suited husband and wife were to each other, and who did not rejoice in observing the element of restfulness and peace that had come into his life.

The University invited as the guest of the evening at the Court Dinner on January 24th, 1908, the Right Honourable Victor Cavendish, M.P. (now Duke of Devonshire), and Bodington and his wife were asked to stay at Temple Newsam to meet him, where Mr. Edward Wood and his mother, Lady Halifax, did the honours of the customary hospitality associated with that house.

In the year previous Bodington had received from Lord Ripon a hint of the probability that the King would be graciously willing to come the year following to open a large extension of new University buildings which had been in progress since 1904, but he was not as yet at liberty to make any public announcement on the subject.

The Council of the University, in the four years after the granting of its Charter, had succeeded by great efforts in raising rather over the £100,000 for which the Privy Council stipulated, and at least half this sum was spent in necessary extensions of buildings and apparatus. The list of these reads in strange contrast to buildings in Oxford and Cambridge, although some changes to meet new needs have arisen there also in late years. But at Leeds, out of seven new buildings only one was for lecture and class-rooms for the Faculty of Arts. The rest were for mining and metallurgical departments, for electrical engineering, for civil and mechanical engineering, for cloth finishing and textile industries, for additional chemical and physical laboratories, and for the erection of a central boiler house! As soon as it was known that King Edward had consented to perform the opening in July 1908, and that

he would be accompanied on the occasion by Queen Alexandra and by Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria also, there was the greatest interest aroused throughout Yorkshire, and Bodington and all those connected with the University began to have a busy time making the preparations. The handbook which was drawn up for the public thus described the nature of the buildings to be opened, and it is to be noticed how carefully their design is said to have been planned with a view to even greater developments in the future. Referring to the buildings already in existence, it says :—

These were the last with which the name of Mr. Alfred Waterhouse was associated. For some years his son, Mr. Paul Waterhouse, had been in partnership with him and had been associated in the authorship and execution of much of the College work, and to him was entrusted the design of the buildings which have been erected during the past and present year (1907–8). . . . The most ambitious of them is the extension of the main block on the College Road frontage, but even this is kept somewhat quiet and subdued in composition, the architect having recognised that at some period there will probably be a larger and more important block at the angle of College Road and De Grey Road, the effect of which should not be unduly rivalled by those buildings which will then have become a mere connecting link. Accordingly, Mr. Paul Waterhouse has aimed at so treating the present extension as to make it a sympathetic continuation (with some characteristic differences) of the previous Baines Memorial Wing. Preserving in front an architectural character harmonious

with his father's composition, he has, at the back, exhibited by large windows and dormers the special needs of the departments therein housed. . . . The general grouping of the new buildings on the site has been arranged with forethought as to future developments. It has, throughout, been kept in mind that at some time the De Grey Road houses will probably give way to a new Wing of University buildings, and that the south-east angle of the site will be filled with a structure which will certainly not be the least important, either in external effect or internal purpose.

When the day appointed (July 7, 1908) arrived, the ceremony of the opening was duly performed by King Edward VII. with great success at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in presence of the Queen, the Princess Victoria, and a large and distinguished company. Dr. Bodington as Vice-Chancellor had the honour of reading the address from the University, which was in the following terms:—

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty and to her Majesty the Queen

May it please your Majesties.

We, the Members of the University of Leeds, desire to express our dutiful loyalty to your Majesties and to proffer you a heartfelt welcome to the University, which you honour with your presence.

We bear in grateful memory the visit with which your Majesties were graciously pleased to honour this institution, then the Yorkshire College, for the purpose of opening the buildings erected in 1885; as also the occasion on which their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York graciously consented to open the Hall and Library and the

new buildings for our School of Medicine in 1894. It is now four years since your Majesty was graciously pleased to incorporate the Yorkshire College by Royal Charter as the University of Leeds. And we humbly trust that both the growth in the number of students and the foundation of fresh Departments, which have led to the erection of the further buildings now completed, may be taken as proof that the favours thus shown by your Majesty have not been bestowed in vain, but that they have already given an impetus to those higher studies and that advance in scientific, literary, and historical research in which your Majesty has always shown so deep an interest.

The present extensions are designed not only to provide better accommodation for those literary and historical studies which have an immemorial place in schools of learning, but also to meet the ever-growing needs of scientific study and of those branches of applied science, such as electrical engineering and metallurgy, which have so direct a bearing upon the industrial life of a great manufacturing community, and which it is one of our first duties as a University to promote.

We recall with gratitude the interest which your Majesty, following in the steps of your revered father and your Royal ancestors, has ever shown in the Universities of your Kingdom; and we are proud to reflect that the same beneficent appreciation of University studies which your Majesty has already proved, formerly as Chancellor and now as Protector of the University of Wales, should have been repeatedly manifested in the case of this University, and of the earlier institution from which it grew.

Given under the Common Seal of the University this 6th day of July 1908.

RIPON, Chancellor.
ARTHUR G. LUPTON, Pro-Chancellor.
N. BODINGTON, Vice-Chancellor.
W. F. Husband, Registrar.

To this address the King replied as follows:—

On behalf of the Queen and myself I tender to you our cordial thanks for your loyal and dutiful address of welcome. We greatly admire the fine buildings which have been added to the equipment of your University, and which will enable you to increase the efficiency and to extend the scope of its teaching, especially the teaching of science, which has already been marked by such notable results. My interest in the great cause of education is well known, and I note with gratification the ever-widening basis of the instruction now undertaken by our great educational institutions.

The high standard of moral and intellectual discipline for which our schools and Universities have been distinguished has not been lowered, nor has the pursuit of literary and historical studies been checked by the inclusion in the University curriculum of those scientific studies, and especially of those branches of applied science, for which such ample provision has now been made. I rejoice to think that the opportunities open to the young men of our great industrial communities of acquiring knowledge of subjects of commercial utility in an atmosphere of academic culture are being so greatly increased, and I find it difficult to express my appreciation of the manner in which the great responsibilities which rest on the authorities and teachers of a University, such as this, have been discharged.

It is a source of pleasure to me to know that you have provided also for the study of the theory and practice of agriculture, and I am convinced that the best possible results cannot be derived from the industry and natural ability of our farmers unless they are properly instructed in the scientific aspects of their work.

Already in all parts of the world there are to be found capable and energetic men holding responsible positions which they have received as students of this University, and I

am convinced that the result of their academic education has been to equip them not merely for the attainment of success in their own pursuits, but also to play a distinguished part in the promotion of the welfare of the nation. I pray that the blessing of God may attend your labours.

I have great pleasure and satisfaction in now declaring the new University buildings open.

When all was concluded their Majesties drove through the city on their way to Harewood House, where they were to stay the night.

This auspicious event may be regarded as setting the seal upon Bodington's work of five-and-twenty years for education in Leeds, and, following so quickly upon the event of his marriage, seemed to lend a look of completeness to his labour, more than is given to that of most men. One thing, indeed, was still required to show that his work was fully recognised; and this also came a few months after the opening of the new buildings, when the news reached Leeds in November that the King had been graciously pleased to bestow a Knighthood upon the Vice-Chancellor, in recognition of his services to Education and of the position to which Leeds University had attained under his direction.

Men take different views of such things, but if any one were inclined to ask, what can titles effect? it might be pointed out to him that at least one good and pleasant effect is to set a

man's name once prominently and honourably forward before all his old acquaintance and friends. Doubtless to any biographer whose task is to go through the papers of pioneers of education who have thus been distinguished by their Sovereign, almost the pleasantest of all is the sheaf of letters he had received from close friends, expressing their pleasure at seeing what they always knew now at length publicly recognised. But there are also other letters, and not less interesting, from old pupils or early acquaintances, who perhaps have been out of touch with their master for twenty or thirty years, and in whose thoughts he has not been often present, but who, when they see in the newspaper that he has become an honoured name in England, are moved with a generous impulse of their old affection and write, from the ends of the earth, to tell him what they feel and how they do not forget what he did for them half a lifetime before.

So in the case of Sir Nathan Bodington there were letters from Mr. Justin Abrarez, British Consul in Tripoli of Barbary, who had been a pupil of his thirty-four years before at Manchester Grammar School; another from Old St. Andrew's, Bloemfontein, from H. W. Orford, an old King Edward's School contemporary;

another from H. B. Cox of the Colonial Office, one of his pupils at Westminster School in 1874; another from Voi, British East Africa, from A. C. Ward, formerly of the Engineering Department; another from the Right Hon. James Bryce, from the British Embassy at Washington, who wrote: "To you with your position and record it makes no difference, but the recognition gives real pleasure to your friends, and indeed also to those who watch with interest the fortunes of the University." But none would give him more pleasure than the letters from Mrs. Evans, widow of his old master at Birmingham, from the present Headmaster of King Edward's School (Mr. R. Cary Gibson), from Sir Clifford Allbutt of Cambridge, who wrote: "Of course your claim was irresistible. You are (of the new University Principals) the only one who has carried his University *ab ovo*—well, not yet *ad molem*—but to its acme," and from Dr. Warren, President of Magdalen College, whose letter ran as follows:—

MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD,
Nov. 9th, 1908.

MY DEAR SIR NATHAN—Let me both, as Vice-Chancellor and as an old friend, offer you the warm congratulations of your old University and my own felicitations on the well-deserved honour, which you will wear as well as you have deserved it. Oxford has long been proud of you, and this recognition by

the King of your services to the things of the mind and of education gives us a happy opportunity of telling you so. May we add our congratulations to Lady Bodington, whose acquaintance it was a pleasure to make here the other day?—Most sincerely yours, T. HERBERT WARREN.

In the early part of the following year Bodington took much interest in the painting for the University of Leeds of a portrait of Lord Ripon. The University had commissioned Herkomer to do the work and intended to hang the portrait in the Examination Hall. Bodington had been in correspondence with the artist on the progress of the work, and on its completion he received from Herkomer a letter in which he said:—

I have finished the portrait of Lord Ripon, and it is many a long day since a portrait has given me so much satisfaction. But then I had every chance—a picturesque subject in a magnificent gown;

à propos of which in a second letter he added:—

I must now see that my other Chancellors reach the same high-water line, and I have hopes of Lord Rayleigh of Cambridge, but unfortunately his robe is not so good. Some artist must have been behind your Chancellor's robe when it was designed.

Only eleven days after this last letter of June 9th came one from the Chancellor himself, but written by another hand. It was as follows:—

STUDLEY ROYAL,
June 20th, 1909.

MY DEAR BODINGTON—I have not been up to much writing during the last few days or I should have told you before how much gratification I had derived from reading the Report of the proceedings connected with the unveiling of my picture at the University. My best thanks are due to you for the mode in which you spoke of what I had been able to do for the University,—and it is indeed very pleasant to find others are of the same opinion. I could not have had a pleasanter reward than the approval of my colleagues. —Yours sincerely, RIPON.

Three weeks later, while Bodington was on a visit to Mr. Milnes-Gaskell at Wenlock Abbey, he was shocked on opening the morning newspaper to read the news of Lord Ripon's death on July 9th; and the happy relation which had subsisted through the whole time of Bodington's work in Leeds, and had been of such sterling worth to him, was ended. Those who have read these pages will not need to be told how deeply Bodington felt it, but one can tell in part how much lay behind his letter to the Chancellor's son on July 21st, enclosing a resolution of sympathy and appreciation passed by the University, in which he said :—

I enclose a copy of a resolution of appreciation of the inestimable services rendered to the University by the late Lord Ripon, and of sympathy with your Lordship and Lady Ripon, passed by the Council at a meeting held this after-

noon. In forwarding it to your Lordship may I add that the constant kindness, and, if I may use the words without presumption, steady friendship shown to me by your father have been one of the happinesses of my life from the time that he became actively associated with the University. I can never be too grateful for his ready accessibility, his cordial sympathy, and his helpful guidance, which again and again lightened the anxieties and diminished the difficulties incidental to the position which I hold. It is a great pleasure that we have Herkomer's splendid portrait of our Chancellor.

Later in the year the University had to proceed to the election of a new Chancellor, and its choice fell upon the Duke of Devonshire, whose family connection with the First President of the Yorkshire College, high position both in the county of York and in the country generally, as well as his public spirit and interest in education, made the choice the most wise and natural in the world.

It was not, however, until June of the next year (1910) that the ceremony of the installation of the new Chancellor took place, and this gave Bodington and his colleagues in the University the opportunity to plan a remarkable list of men on whom to confer honorary degrees, when the time should arrive. It included the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, Bodington's old contemporary at Oxford, Liberal Prime Minister; the Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., Leader of the Unionist Party in the House of Lords; the Earl of Crewe;

the Right Hon. J. W. Lowther, M.P., Speaker of the House of Commons; Sir Hugh Bell; Mr. Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., Vice-Chancellor of Victoria University, Manchester; Mr. Arthur G. Lupton, Pro-Chancellor of Leeds University; Lord Rayleigh; and General Sir William Nicholson, G.C.B., one whom Leeds is glad to remember as a citizen of its own, and who on this occasion reviewed the Officers' Training Corps, which had been recently formed, and which, under the command of Major E. Kitson Clark, lined the space in front of the Town Hall as the new Chancellor approached.

Bodington once more had the task of wording the phrases of commendation of those whom he was to present to the Chancellor. Two only can find place here, though all are interesting. In presenting Mr. Asquith he said:—

In endeavouring to include within the list of those selected for honour on this auspicious day the names of the Yorkshiremen who most fully represent the activities of our national life, there is none which the University could more fittingly place in the forefront than that of Mr. Asquith, who, without adventitious aids from fortune, by force of character, concentration of purpose, clearness of intellectual perception, and mastery of language, has won his way to the front rank of those who influence the destiny of nations.

As President of the Union at Oxford and as a competitor for the Honours of the Schools, he showed a capacity for combining the acquisition of knowledge with the leadership

of men which foreshadowed to his friends the distinguished future which lay before him. His early career at the Bar was marked by brilliant use of his opportunities, and when he entered the main stream of public life he was already recognised as one of high purpose who was also capable of great achievement.

Courage, sympathy, and administrative capacity marked his tenure of office as Home Secretary. His leadership of the House of Commons has been characterised by dignity and fair-mindedness, and that Assembly has never had a more jealous guardian of its high traditions. To-day he comes before us invested with the greatest office of all—as bearer of the weightiest responsibilities which can devolve upon a Minister of the State.

It was an extremely interesting thing on this occasion, when feeling between political parties was in a state of high tension, to see the Prime Minister and the Unionist Leader occupying seats next each other under the impartial ægis of Academical Learning. Lord Lansdowne can spare what was said of him in commendation.

But this *Memoir* cannot spare what was said of the University's Pro-Chancellor, though only those who were intimately versed with Leeds and the University during Bodington's period of office will fully understand what the words conveyed.

Arthur Greenhow Lupton springs from a family many of whose members have rendered conspicuous public service to the city of Leeds. The name of his father, Francis Lupton, who was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Yorkshire College to the time of his death in 1884, is treasured among

us as that of one who was unceasing in his service to the Institution and brought a most wise and careful judgment to bear on the difficult problems of those early days.

Arthur Lupton was elected Chairman of the Council of the Yorkshire College in 1899, and in the Charter granted in 1904 was designated as Pro-Chancellor of the University of Leeds. It is not easy to express in the few words now possible the debt of gratitude which is due to him for his lavish expenditure of time and trouble in promoting the well-being of the Yorkshire College and the University, for his wise guidance of the policy of the Institution, his careful supervision of even minute details, and his unvarying courtesy towards all its members.

And if the University has thus directly benefited by Mr. Lupton's labours, it has also received an indirect advantage incalculable in degree in the atmosphere of public confidence which his association with it has created. If the University has been particularly fortunate in gaining the support of public bodies and the active co-operation of a large number of busy men, it is in no small measure due to the trust which they have felt that the policy of the University would be sound, its financial administration careful, and its business well ordered so long as Mr. Lupton stands at the helm.

So when the day of installation of the second Chancellor was past we see Bodington deprived of the veteran helper who had stood with him from the beginning, but having gained another worthy to fill his office; and still in the office of Pro-Chancellor strengthened, in what there was left for him to do, by the presence at his side of the most trusted of men.

CHAPTER XII

"THE LAST OF LIFE FOR WHICH THE FIRST WAS MADE"

WHAT could have seemed more normal than that in the opening session of the next academical year Bodington should receive a letter from Mr. Jesse Collings on the subject of agriculture? and he would not be otherwise than pleased to find that in this subject Leeds was showing the way to Birmingham. The letter was as follows:—

EDGBASTON,
Nov. 28th, 1910.

DEAR SIR NATHAN—Many thanks for the papers to hand relating to the most useful agricultural work carried on by your University. The general public, at present, do not sufficiently understand the extreme value of that work. But the time is coming when statesmen and others will see that agriculture is the one basis of the strength and security of the nation, and that agriculture, to be successful, must itself, in these days, be based on scientific methods. I have studied this question on the Continent and have spoken and written a good deal about it.

Our most pressing need is to get secured to the villagers

an open career on the land. This and nothing else will keep them in the country. I am glad that the Land Purchase Bill, which has this object in view, has been adopted by all the principal Agricultural Associations in Great Britain and is almost certain to become law. When this is brought about the demand for agricultural education will be increased enormously: the miserable Government grant of £10,000 or £12,000 will in time become ten times that amount, and where there is now one pupil there will be ten. This might seem optimistic, but I have always been optimistic on this land question and the concurrent education question. That question during the past thirty years I have been in Parliament has passed through the stage of ridicule—the "three acres and a cow" stage. It has survived the stage of indifference and is now in the front rank of practical politics. By same post I send you a copy of the last edition of *Land Reform* which I shall be glad if you will do me the pleasure to accept. With your busy life I can hardly expect you to wade through it all, but I should like you to look at the pages I have marked. When the turmoil of the elections is over I shall talk over the matter with Lodge[1] in the hope that some day, when finances permit, the example of your University will be followed in Birmingham.—Sincerely yours, JESSE COLLINGS.

P.S.—I should be glad if you would have my name put on the list to receive the Agricultural Reports. I should certainly pay a visit to the Manor farm, but am unfortunately still disabled by the results of my accident.

The writer of that letter was correct in his allusion to Bodington's "busy life," for although in process of time there gathered round him an ever larger staff, and the routine work naturally was carried on more smoothly as its methods

[1] Sir Oliver Lodge, Principal of Birmingham University.

became settled, yet the mere mass and volume of work continually increased and Bodington began to look forward more and more eagerly to the time when he should retire.

His life, nevertheless, had become easier to him since his marriage, and he and Lady Bodington were able to take more change of scene together than had been possible to him before. They had a present of a motor given to them on their marriage, and this proved an endless source of pleasure. Sir Nathan arranged delightful tours, combining seeing the most beautiful scenery in England, cathedrals, abbeys, and other places of historic interest, and visiting their many friends. He loved a guide-book and was a keen sight-seer; he made a special study of old Norman and Saxon churches, and Roman remains had a special interest for him. They never went a long distance in a day, so as to give time for visiting every place of interest they passed. He had always loved the Yorkshire dales, and now after a week's hard work they would run up to Aysgarth or Richmond, or through Wharfedale and home by Wensleydale, or trace the old Roman roads, walking across the moors to try to find the old pavement.

In 1908 they spent a fortnight at Pickering in order to dig in the Roman camps at

Cawthorne; they were disappointed in not making any important discoveries, but he was intensely happy living this simple life, and a junior member of the staff and another friend who were with them discovered to their surprise that the holder of the dignified office of Vice-Chancellor could revel in a picnic holiday with a keen sense of humour and making light of all difficulties.

One of the party wrote: "There are few things that I can look back on with such unmixed pleasure as the hours I have spent in North Hill Road, and above all that delightful time at Cawthorne. It had a peculiar charm which I don't expect ever to experience again and which reminds me of nothing except perhaps my brother's account of his stays at Oxford with Sir Nathan's friend Mr. Warde Fowler, whom I met last year at your house."

Nothing gave him more pleasure than entertaining any one coming down to visit the University or receiving his old friends and his colleagues in his own home, his long talks over his pipe in his library about the old Oxford days or the great questions of the hour. In the summer he enjoyed a game at Kegel[1] in the

[1] A game he brought from Switzerland consisting of a ball suspended by a chain and a set of large ninepins that the player had to knock down.

garden with one of the staff or some of the students. He loved his garden and knew every plant, walking round daily to see how they were thriving, cutting his roses in the summer and looking for the first snowdrop in the spring.

His frequent visits to London kept him in touch with the art of the day; he rarely failed to visit a picture gallery, see a play, or hear some music. Whenever possible, he and Lady Bodington would go abroad, and visited together Greece and Italy, Spain and Majorca, Bayreuth and some of the old German towns, Nuremberg, and Cassel with its magnificent Rembrandts.

Their life was a very full one, and as they loved to share their happiness with others they constantly entertained visitors and friends from far and near. Still he let his thoughts look on to the possible future when they might be freer still. He would speak to intimate friends of this or that place which he regarded as not unlikely for him and Lady Bodington to live in, and of pursuits he would like to take up.

Dis aliter visum.

In the spring of 1911 he and Lady Bodington decided to fulfil a long-cherished desire to visit Tunis and Algiers, and more especially some of the many remains of old Roman cities in North

Africa. He had felt unusually tired at the end of term, but looked forward to the warmth and sunshine of the South to restore him. They stopped in London with Lady Bodington's brother, and that night heard of the sudden death of Lord Airedale in Paris, on his way home from a holiday on the Riviera. This sad event seemed to have a very depressing effect on Sir Nathan, just starting for his own holiday, and he did not throw it off or recover his usual cheerfulness until he reached Tunis.

The Eastern life in the native town interested him immensely, and he paid several visits also to Carthage, where the beauty of the bay and the situation of this famous city far exceeded his expectation, and seemed to enthrall him. It is now possible to reach by motor many places formerly inaccessible to those whose time was limited, and Sir Nathan, who had been most anxious to visit Dougga, was pleased to find that he could do so in this way and arrive in three hours. They found it a beautifully situated spot, surrounded by olives and commanding a fine and distant view; while in the place itself are extensive ruins of several temples, a fine arch also, and a mausoleum. Then they went south to Sousse, the ancient Hadrumetum of the Phœnicians, and still farther to El Djem, the ancient Thysdrus,

where there is an amphitheatre which is one of the finest monuments still standing in North Africa, almost as large as the Colosseum at Rome. After visiting the Mussulman town of Kairawan they returned to Tunis, took another glance at Carthage, and then left for Algeria, stopping for a couple of quiet days at Hamman Meskoutime, in a lovely wooded valley with wonderful springs, the curative properties of which were much appreciated by the Romans. Then they went on to Constantine, a natural fortress of strange and impressive character, situated on a rocky plateau and overlooking a steep gorge through which runs the river Rummel; the ancient Phœnician name was Cirta; in later days it was rebuilt by Constantine, then conquered by the Turks, and is now an important French town. Then they went to Batna, and drove thence to Timgad, visiting *en route* the interesting ruins of Lambese, where the Third Legion of Augustus, charged with the defence of North Africa, was stationed in the second century. At Timgad, which rivals Pompeii for beauty of situation and magnificence of ancient buildings, they found innumerable white marble columns standing out against the blue sky, a fine arch of Trajan, and magnificent baths. Bodington was enchanted, and spent a perfectly happy day,

taking many photographs and feeling the bright sunshine and dry air delight and invigorate him.

Returning to Batna, they went on by train to El Kantara, and in the morning walked through the magnificent gorge, known as the Gate of the Desert, whence they had a magnificent view looking out upon an oasis covered with innumerable palms, with Arab villages golden in the sunshine, and, beyond, the Desert stretching away to the south, and exercising a wonderful fascination.

After walking through two of the villages they left, with regret, for Biskra, and this regret was increased the next day when, instead of the dry exhilarating air of the Desert, they experienced torrential rain with relaxing atmosphere and found the place dirty and unhealthy.

Bodington became unwell with what seemed an attack of his old enemy—indigestion. When at length a fine day came they took one drive into the Desert and then made up their mind to proceed at once to Algiers. There they spent a few quiet days together, taking drives in that beautiful neighbourhood. He did not, however, improve in health, but would not see a doctor until they reached Paris, on their way home. The medicine he had prescribed for him there did him no good, and they resumed the journey to England as soon as they were able.

He felt far from well on his arrival at home, but he made the effort to attend a meeting of the Council, for his sense of duty was persistent to the end. When, however, his own physician, Dr. Barrs, had seen him he recognised how ill he was and at once ordered him to bed. Sir Berkeley Moynihan, the eminent surgeon, was called in for consultation, but nothing could be done; and Bodington, growing rapidly weaker, died on May 12th in his home at Headingley, after nearly four years of happy marriage and twenty-eight years' hard work for education in Leeds. He was laid to rest by the side of his mother, in the Churchyard at Far Headingley.

What was felt at his loss shall be in part indicated by the words of those who had been associated with him in Oxford and Leeds. In the Sheldonian Theatre at the Encænia held on June 28th, 1911, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, as Chancellor, presiding, the President of Magdalen College in his oration said:—

Lugemus amissum Nathanum Bodington, Collegio Wadhami, Collegio Lincolniensi, percarum, Universitatis Leodiensis Vicecancellarium doctum, perspicacem, amabilem, gentis illius Borealis et delicias et decus.

One of the Leeds students who had been brought much in contact with him wrote:—

His sympathy with the aims of the undergraduates, his readiness in the midst of exacting and laborious duties to discuss and assist in the most trivial matters that affected us students, and his courtesy and kindness in listening to suggestions, none but those who were in office as representatives of the Students' Union can ever know.

And in the ensuing number of the University Journal, called the *The Gryphon*, Bodington's friend, Professor W. Rhys Roberts, thus concluded a touching memorial notice :—

His friends and colleagues are glad now to think that there were, quite recently, two occasions that gave them some opportunity of showing how warm a place he held in their regard. The first was his marriage. The genuine pleasure with which the announcement was welcomed on every hand afforded him obvious satisfaction; and all who wished him well had the joy of seeing that the union itself was one of the most unalloyed happiness. In the pursuit of his public aims and his private tastes he could have had no more discerning or more loyal help than that which has been his during these four brief years. The other occasion was that of his Knighthood. This distinction seemed to set the seal upon his public life, and the congratulations were again hearty and sincere. His nomination as first Vice-Chancellor of the University had shown how highly his work was valued where it was best known; the conferment of knighthood proved that that work was regarded by those in high place as of national importance. There was still another occasion on which his colleagues were hoping to do him all the honour within their power. Two years hence he would have been relinquishing office and passing into retirement. On our part the ever-increasing appreciation of his long and fruitful labours would then have found its full

expression. In his mind the hope of well-spent leisure was rising high. He had plans for still more distant travels than those from which he had so often returned with a memory well stored. He wished, too, to write a history of the Knights Templars, the famous military and religious Order that guarded pilgrims on their way to the Holy Land. With this Order, when still at its best, who can doubt that he had an inborn sympathy; or that this sympathy, quickened by the various experiences through which he had passed during his vigorous career, would have made him take delight in the work he was contemplating? There were passages of knightly tenderness and devotion in his own life; there lay behind him a long and gallant struggle in which, despite the physical weakness and depression from which he often suffered, he strove unceasingly to make the new University respond to the highest ideals of the past and the best aspirations of the present.

But these hopes of his and ours were not to be fulfilled. The call to rest from warfare has come now, and in an unlooked-for way which leaves us mourners.

> Unarm! the long day's task is done
> And we must sleep.

W. R. R.

May 15, 1911.

EPILOGUE

As time passes, the shades of grief are touched by another power and little by little are changed. The sorrows that attend our personal lives, the loss of this or that expected happiness, seem of less consequence by the side of the bright star of a good man's life finished. That life has about it a hope that seems destined to quench all regret and point forward to its own continuance beyond the horizon where we see it first, and past which we with our griefs shall soon go.

The writer's task is only by words to try and transmit personality from one age to another within the sphere of human life. Perhaps long after the date of A.D. 1911, some member of the University of Leeds may wonder about its early beginnings and what kind of men presided over its first fortunes. We shall not be here to tell him. But in the University Library this little book may still do some small part to make Bodington known as he appeared to those of his own day.

A REMINISCENCE

A REMINISCENCE

By the Right Rev. F. J. JAYNE, D.D., Bishop of Chester.

DEAR LADY BODINGTON—Gladly, though sadly, I respond to your kind wish that, as one of your husband's oldest friends, I should write my recollections of him for the *Memoir*. Unfortunately, I can recall little in the way of incident or anecdote to brighten my story. I must content myself with mentioning the points at which our lives touched, and giving my impression of the man.

Our acquaintance began at Wadham, where we were scholars together and saw a good deal of one another. He was my junior by four years, but he came up older in mind than the ordinary undergraduate, with wider and rarer interests. At the same time he entered heartily into undergraduate pursuits, was full of *esprit de corps*, and, though he did not himself take much part in athletic sports, he contributed his full share of enthusiasm and comradeship to those

who upheld the honour of the College on the river and elsewhere, and served its health—moral as well as physical—in that way. He was always a most loyal, considerate, unselfish, courteous friend, respecting others and quietly expecting the like for himself. He was prevented—I think by scarlet fever—from seeking Honours in Moderations, but he found his proper place as a first-classman in the Final Classical School. It was a significant testimony to his merits as a scholar and aptness as a teacher when, a few years later, he was elected, without examination, to a Fellowship and Tutorship at Lincoln College.

I had left Wadham before Bodington rose to influence as a Senior Scholar by recognised ability, character, and public spirit, but my friendship with him grew in the close companionship of a Reading Party which I took to Lannion in Brittany. Unlike some Reading Parties, we rigidly shunned delights and lived laborious days, taking just enough exercise to keep ourselves in good working order. Bathing was a chief amusement and yielded the only exciting event. One morning at the beginning of our stay we had bathed in the estuary, and, finding a small, open, shallow tank, well away from houses, we innocently rinsed the sand off our feet in it. To our surprise

we were marched off by a *gendarme* to the Chief Magistrate, and had to apologise—as we readily did—for having unawares sullied some of the Lannion drinking-water. Mr. Knox, now Bishop of Manchester, had not then arrived, and so escaped the indignity, but the future Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds and his tutor were less fortunate. This was, I think, your husband's first taste of foreign travel, the pleasures of which he was so well qualified to enjoy. Had he lived to retire he would, I believe, have spent a good deal of his leisure thus.

Passing on a few years, my memory next recalls two things belonging to the time when he was Professor of Classics at the Mason College, Birmingham. He was a great admirer of Mr. Chamberlain's policy and work as a municipal reformer. What he saw of other large towns convinced him that the statesmanlike example set by his native place was one to be proud of and well worthy of intelligent and energetic following elsewhere. His ardour for Culture as an ideal included an ardour for the uplifting and embellishment of human life as a necessary part and outcome of that ideal. From early days he was keenly interested in affairs and people. My second recollection is that, at

Birmingham, as afterwards at Leeds, he lamented the tepidity of interest in the Arts side of College and University education. He lived to see and enjoy more enlightenment in this respect. It may be convenient to say here that, when I was at Leeds, I had the pleasure of working with him on the Council of what was then the Yorkshire College. I knew and sympathised with his difficulties and anxieties, his hopes, aims, and encouragements, and, as far as I was able, moved with him in what we deemed the right direction. Later on, when I was at Chester, we used to meet regularly at the Court of the Victoria University, till the three separate Universities were established. I remember how he was cheered by the development of the Agricultural Department of the Yorkshire College. From time to time he told me about this, and it seemed to have brought fresh light and zest into the field of his labour. As regards the recognition and promotion of certain branches of Theological study by the Victoria University we were on different sides. He and, I think, the Leeds contingent as a body were opposed to the step, fearing that it might involve the University in awkward positions and questions. I say this subject to correction, for I have not looked up the debates on the subject. My own view was

more sanguine. When the break-up of the federal system and the substitution of three separate Universities was impending, he did not at first favour the change, but with characteristic good sense and courage he "met the unseen with a cheer," gave the new venture a frank and intelligent welcome, and I rejoiced to learn from him how unequivocally well, in his judgment, it had turned out.

My going to Leeds as Vicar was in no small degree due to him. Though I had left Oxford for work in Wales not long after his election as Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln, there was time enough there for us to rub the rust (had there been any) off our friendship; and afterwards we corresponded and occasionally met. In 1886 it was he who put the idea of Leeds into my head, urged the many-sided interest and importance of the post (the soil of my mind had been already prepared by more than one reading of Dean Hook's *Life*), described the services of the parish church, and, aided by the very few other friends I had to start with in Leeds, put my qualifications before the Trustees in as favourable a light as he could. At his house I had the pleasure of meeting some of the Trustees, and I am pretty sure that he approved of my declining to be a candidate, but being ready to accept the Vicarship

if I were honoured with the offer of it. There was then no house of residence, and I gratefully remember the trouble he—with another intimate friend—took in helping me to solve the consequent problem.

During my crowded two and a half years of life at Leeds we saw a good deal of one another, but less than I had hoped. We were both busy men, and our lines of business ran apart, though our mutual sympathies reached across and joined hands whenever an opportunity offered. The Council meetings of the Yorkshire College I have already mentioned. The "Conversation Club," in which he shone, was a point of social contact, and of this (as of the "Clerical Club") I cherish delightful, though too few, recollections. Twice only did I see him during the bright, but pathetically short, period of his married life. I learnt that he proposed to resign his University appointments should he live to be sixty-five, and I rejoiced in the prospect. I felt how thoroughly he deserved release from the heavy harness he had laboured in so long and so bravely, and I knew what an excellent use he would make of his freedom. God disposed things otherwise. Once we met at Headingley Vicarage, where our kind hostess and host arranged that we should have a good talk, which, of course, included

various topics of common interest, among them the then burning question of the Budget. He said that the atmosphere which he mostly breathed was highly charged with opinion hostile to the measure. He was interested and, if I read him aright, not altogether sorry to find that I took a more favourable view. He knew that I had never been a political partisan, but tried to take measures on their merits; and his own fair-mindedness made him look kindly on this mental attitude, though he might not always reach the same conclusions.

I met him for the last time in his own new home. He had invited me to preach at a week-day service held during term-time for members of the University. In this he took a warm and active interest. Afterwards he showed me round the University buildings, and enabled me to realise how the work had developed.

It is a grateful remembrance that our friendship closed its earthly course in common worship. He was a man who did not wear his heart upon his sleeve, but, through the screen of his reserve, the legend—"true to the kindred points of heaven and home"—shone steadily in luminous letters. He was one of the best of sons and brothers. He came up to Oxford with deeply-rooted religious principles, and, though he passed

through the trying stage of transition, I believe that he remained loyal to the spirit of his early training, while, as regards the letter, some changes were inevitable. In knowledge and thought he grew from more to more, but reverence seemed to dwell in him habitually. I am far from wishing to paint him in unreal colours, and he would not thank me, or anybody else, for doing so. I am simply giving the impression left on me. I believe that the spiritual equipment which he brought with him to Oxford—though here and there it had to be readjusted—stood him, and through him many others, in good stead for the spiritual combat of life. His tastes were refined; perhaps if his duties had not brought him into living, personal contact with the rank and file, as well as with more congenial and cultured spirits, he might have become fastidious. As it was, while he maintained his appreciation of the best wine in life—intellectual, social, and so forth—he abundantly proved that he also possessed the sterner stuff of character, that he could cheerfully "do the work that's nearest, though it's dull at whiles," and that, in a quiet, unostentatious way, he had much of that "entire devotion which hateth nicer hands." He had that wholesome combination of critical judgment with ardour, enthusiasm,

and chivalrous temper which is so valuable in a leader of men. I remember the warmth of admiration with which he once spoke to me of a speech made by Bishop Westcott, "like a man inspired," at some great gathering connected, I think, with the school of which they were both distinguished *alumni*. And so, having faithfully and fruitfully served his own generation by the will of God, he has fallen on sleep, and left behind him in many hearts a fragrant and inspiring memory.—I remain, dear Lady Bodington, yours very truly.

F. J. CESTR:

THE PALACE,
CHESTER, 1912.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

A

SHOWING the number of Professors and Lecturers, with the subjects taught, in the Yorkshire College, also the number of Students, in the year 1883, when Dr. Bodington took up his work as Principal.

Professor A. W. Rücker, M.A., F.R.S., Mathematics and Physics. With two Assistant Lecturers.

Professor T. E. Thorpe, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.C.S., Chemistry. With one Assistant.

Professor A. H. Green, M.A., F.G.S., Geology and Mining. With one Assistant.

Professor L. C. Miall, F.L.S., F.G.S., Biology.

Professor A. Barr, B.Sc., C.E., Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

Professor N. Bodington, M.A., Classical Literature and Philosophy. With one Assistant.

Professor Cyril Ransome, M.A., Modern Literature and History. With two Lecturers: (1) in French; (2) German and Oriental Languages. And three Instructors—(i.) in Coal-mining, (ii.) in Textile Industries, (iii.) in Dyeing.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS

Registered Students	. . . .	173
Medical	„	87
Occasional	„	132
	Total . . .	392

Income from Students' Fees, £2872 : 3 : 7.

B

Showing the Faculties in the University of Leeds, the number of Professors, Assistants, and Students in the year 1911, the twenty-eighth and last of Sir N. Bodington's tenure of office.

Faculty of Arts

Professor C. E. Vaughan, M.A., English Language and Literature.

Professor F. W. Moorman, Ph.D., English Language.

Professor W. Rhys Roberts, M.A., Litt.Doc.
Professor B. M. Connal, M.A. } Classics.

Professor Paul Barlier, fils, M.A., French Language and Romance Philology. With Assistant Lecturer, Miss Doris Gunnell, M.A.

Professor P. H. M. Du Gillon, French Literature.

Professor Albert W. Schüddekopf, Ph.D., German Language and Literature. With Assistant Lecturer, C. E. Gough.

Professor A. J. Grant, M.A., History. With Assistant Lecturer, Miss Cooke, M.A.

Professor C. M. Gillespie, M.A., Philosophy.

Professor D. H. Macgregor, M.A., Economics. With Assistant Lecturer, W. H. Shaw, F.C.A.

Professor J. Welton, M.A., Education. With seven Assistants.

Professor W. R. Phillips, LL.M., Law. Lecturers, A. E. Chapman, M.A., and (at Hull) W. H. Owen, J.P., Lockwood.

Faculty of Science

Professor Leonard Rogers, M.A., Mus.B., Mathematics. Lecturer, F. B. Watson, M.A.

Professor W. H. Bragg, M.A., Physics (Cavendish Professor). With four Assistants.

Professor A. Smithells, B.Sc., Chemistry. With five Assistants.

Professor J. B. Cohen, B.Sc., Organic Chemistry. With one Assistant.

Professor W. Garstang, D.Sc., Zoology. With four Assistants.

Professor J. H. Priestley, B.Sc., Botany. With two Assistants.

Professor de Burgh Birch, C.B., M.D., Physiology. With one Assistant.

Professor Percy Kendall, M.Sc., Geology. Assistant Lecturer, A. Gilligan, B.Sc.

Faculty of Technology

Professor John Goodman, M.I.C.E., Civil and Mechanical Engineering. Lecturer, James Gilchrist, and four Assistants. Lecturer, G. D. A. Parr, Electrical Engineering, and one Assistant.

Professor Thompson, Mining.

Lecturer David Bowen, F.G.S., Mining.

Professor R. Beaumont, M.Sc., Textile Industries. With seven Assistants.

Professor A. G. Green, M.Sc., Tinctorial Chemistry and Dyeing. With four Assistants.

Professor H. R. Procter, M.Sc., Chemistry of Leather Manufacture. With four Assistants.

Professor Stiasny.

Professor W. A. Bone, D.Sc., Livesey Professor of Coal Gas and Fuel Industries and Metallurgy. With one Assistant.

Professor R. S. Seton, B.Sc., Agriculture. With fifteen Assistants, Lecturers and Instructors.

Faculty of Medicine

Professor J. Kay Jamieson, M.B., C.M., Anatomy. With three Assistants.

Professor de Burgh Birch, C.B., M.D., F.R.S.E., Physiology and Histology. With one Assistant.

Professor A. Grünbaum, M.A., M.D., Pathology and Bacteriology. With four Assistants.

Professor T. Wardrop Griffith, M.D., Medicine. With one Assistant.

Professor A. G. Barrs, M.D., Clinical Medicine. With one Assistant.

Professor R. L. Knaggs, M.D., Surgery.

Professor B. G. A. Moynihan, M.S., Clinical Surgery. With one Assistant and two Lecturers.

Professor J. B. Hellier, M.D., Obstetrics. With one Assistant. Lecturer, E. O. Croft, M.D.

Professor H. J. Campbell, M.D., Therapeutics, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica.

Professor J. S. Cameron, M.D., Public Health.

Professor F. W. Eurich, M.D., Forensic Medicine. Lecturer, H. Secher Walker, M.Sc., Ophthalmology and Otology.

Professor J. Shaw Bolton, M.D., Mental Diseases.

In addition to these, thirteen others took part in allied subjects, *e.g.* Infectious Diseases, Dental Surgery.

1883.

Professors	7
Assistants	10
Students	392
Income from Fees	£2872

1911.

Professors	41
Lecturers and Assistants	(approximate) 98
Students	1163
Students' Class Fees	£13,079 15 7
Fees for Degrees	1,255 5 0
Total	£14,335 0 7

APPENDIX II

The subject of theological degrees being one of current interest at both the older and the new Universities, and as to which Bodington expressed his opinions with decision when the matter was under discussion at Manchester, it may be of use to put on record how the question was dealt with there and also in the University of London, and how the scheme adopted has worked out. At Leeds Bodington came to value the connection with the University of students from other institutions, such as the Community of the Resurrection at Mirfield, the one fundamental condition being, in his judgment, that all institutions of whatever denomination should be received on the same terms and footing. The question of recognising a combined system of instruction, partly internal to the University and partly external, as in the Universities of London and Manchester, was never brought to an issue in Leeds during his lifetime. He did, however,

show his concern for what was lacking on this side of the University's opportunities by writing to the Vicar of Leeds in October 1910 to this effect :—

I am struck by the fact that about 150 young men and women are preparing to be teachers, and that many, perhaps most, of them will have Biblical Teaching to give in the schools without having previous training for the work. . . . I am inclined to think that if classes for Scriptural instruction were definitely formed, the students would take advantage of them, and in any case the religious body concerned would have done its best to find a remedy for what seems to me to be an evil. But as to the possibility of various religious bodies uniting for the purpose I have no opinion to give. A scheme would be quite satisfactory in my eyes under which the Church of England offered a class for its own members and the Nonconformist bodies did the same. The University would have no official cognisance of the work.

His last letter on the subject, dated November 23rd, 1910, was in these terms :—

I am very glad that Mr. Hollis and Dr. Findlay have so kindly offered Scriptural instruction to the students of our Training College, and I hope that the Council of the University will accept the offer and will permit the Lectures to be given in the University. Three University bodies will have to be consulted—the Senate, the Day Training College Committee, and the Council. The Council, with whom the ultimate decision will rest, will meet on Wednesday Dec. 24th.

This was a minor matter, of course, compared to that of a Theological Faculty, but the considerations involved were in principle the same, and the above letters indicate that Bodington's mind was apparently moving in the direction

marked out by those who dealt with similar problems of policy in the University of London.[1]

The following account of the London scheme has been written by Sir A. W. Rücker and approved also by the present Principal of that University, Sir Henry A. Miers :—

The writer of the *Memoir* of the first Vice-Chancellor of Leeds has asked me to furnish him with a short account of the method of dealing with the problem of providing teaching and examination in Theology in a modern University not associated with any one religious body. This has been grappled with in the University of London, in my opinion successfully; and a similar arrangement has been adopted by the University of Manchester.

As, however, I am best acquainted with University work in London, I will confine myself to a description of the methods there adopted.

It is necessary to explain, in the first place, that the supreme authority in the University is called the Senate, which regulates, subject to the Statutes, the conditions on which degrees can be obtained. The students are divided into two classes, internal and external. Over the education of the latter group the Senate exercises no control; except in some cases, such as Medicine, by general regulations.

External students are tested as to their qualifications for degrees by examination only.

Internal students, on the other hand, must have passed

[1] One curious result of having no Theological Faculty is that Leeds University cannot bestow appropriate Degrees on some of those Leeds citizens whom it might seem natural so to distinguish. The Hooks and the Hargroves, the Banks and the Bickersteths, the Frères and the Findlays of future generations, will presumably have to go elsewhere if it were desired to give them a D.D., even though statues of them be erected in the square.

through recognised courses of study, carried out in institutions and by teachers approved by the Senate.

These places of study are divided into two classes, called "Schools" and "Institutions" respectively.

"Schools" of the University must be such "Public Educational Institutions situate within the administrative County of London, including the county of the City of London, as the Senate shall from time to time admit, either in whole or in part, as Schools of the University" (Statute 70). Certain of them, however, were nominated as Schools of the University by the Commission by which the University was reorganised in 1900. Two of the principal "Schools," University and King's College (except its Theological Department) have become the property of the University, and the whole of the teaching that is given in them is carried on under the ultimate control of the Senate.

The position of the others more nearly corresponds with that of the Oxford and Cambridge Colleges. They are controlled by independent authorities, who manage their own finances, but are under the control of the Senate in matters relating to conditions under which degrees are given.

The second class of educational bodies, called "Institutions," are those in which individual teachers are recognised as giving courses of instruction approved as suitable for students studying for internal degrees.

It will be seen that this short explanation of the relations of the educational bodies in London to the Senate is necessary to the comprehension of the scheme adopted for giving and preparing for degrees in Theology.

Turning to this latter subject in greater detail, the free and open character of the University is secured by the following Statutes:—"No religious test shall be adopted or imposed by any Statute, Bye-Law, Regulation or Standing Order, and no applicant for a University appointment shall be at any disadvantage on the ground of religious opinions

(Statute 22b). No statute, bye-law, regulation or standing order shall authorise the assignment of money for any purpose in respect of which any privilege is granted or disability is imposed on account of religious belief. Provided that the University shall not be prevented from allocating funds on such conditions as the Senate shall think fit for the remuneration of any person appointed or recognised under the provisions hereinafter contained as a teacher of the University or for the expenses of his laboratory or for apparatus to be used by him notwithstanding any conditions attached to any office held by him in any school of the University (Statute 22c).

While, therefore, the Senate can neither allot money for religious purposes nor establish offices to which religious disabilities are attached, it can recognise teachers holding office in schools or institutions on whom religious disabilities are imposed by the authorities of the school or institution in which they teach.

It is thus possible for religious institutions to enter into relations with the University, as their special teachers can be recognised as teachers of the University. . Under this Statute the following Theological Colleges are attached to the University :—

The Theological Department of King's College, which is connected with the Church of England.

New and Hackney Colleges, Hampstead, which train candidates for the Ministry of the Congregational Denominations.

Regent's Park College, training candidates for the Ministry of the Baptist Denomination.

Wesleyan College, Richmond, training candidates for the Ministry of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

St. John's Hall, Highbury, training candidates for the Ministry of the Church of England.

These are all "Schools of the University." Among the "Institutions" *the Jews' College, Guildford Street*, has four recognised teachers.

As in all other Faculties, the Senate has to prescribe the examinations, and, for internal students, the courses of study leading to a degree. To describe these in detail would merely be to reproduce a large section of the Calendar. External examiners take part in all the examinations, and representatives of the teachers share in the examination of the internal students. Draft ordinances for the approval of the subjects of examination and of the courses of study are prepared by the Faculty of Theology or an appropriate Committee for the approval of the Senate.

It is here that difficulties might have been expected; but it may at once be stated that none have occurred. The University confers the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity (B.D. and D.D.). The course of study for internal students extends over three years; certain exemptions are granted to candidates who have passed examinations in Arts with classical Greek or with Latin, or with both. The subjects in the final course for the B.D. degree are as follows:—

Old Testament. (2 Papers.)
New Testament. (2 Papers.)
Biblical and Historical Theology. (1 Paper in two parts.)
Church History—General. (1 Paper.)
Philosophical Introduction to Theology. (1 Paper.)

And one of the following alternative subjects:—

Church History—Selected Period. (1 Paper.)
The comparative study of Religions and Christian Ethics. (1 Paper.)

In the final examination the subjects are as follows:—

Old Testament. (2 Papers.)
New Testament. (2 Papers.)
Biblical and Historical Theology. (1 Paper in two parts.)
Church History. (1 Paper.)
Philosophy of Theism. (1 Paper.)

And 1 paper on one of the alternative subjects mentioned above.

Much higher qualifications are, of course, required for Honours. For the D.D. degree, persons who have already taken the B.D. degree, or who, under Statute 113, have already taken degrees in other universities approved by the Senate, are admitted as candidates, provided that, among other conditions, they have attained the age of thirty.

The Faculty of Theology, the Board of Studies, and the Boards of Examiners have all from time to time contained representatives of the various denominations above mentioned. As above stated, no difficulties have arisen. All concerned have co-operated harmoniously and loyally to make the courses and examinations such that, while all theological questions can be freely referred to, offence shall not be given by one-sided treatment of any particular subject. No complaint has been received from any teacher, institution, or student to the effect that any particular views have not received fair treatment, and indeed, when I was Principal, it was a matter of common remark that no group of teachers and examiners was more harmonious than the theologians.

The system supplies the possibility of providing in theological institutions definite teaching, believed in by those who give it, with the application of tests of a character which all these persons admit to be satisfactory to all alike.

Whether my life-long friend, Sir Nathan Bodington, would have approved the arrangements above described I do not know, as I never discussed them with him, but they have solved the problem of a university not associated with any one religious body, founding theological degrees without, so far as I am aware, any difficulties arising among the teachers or students.

In respect to the scheme at Manchester the Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University in that city, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, writes :—

The question of granting degrees in Divinity was raised

in the Court of the Old Victoria University many years ago and defeated. It was raised again soon after my appointment as Principal of Owens College and a resolution in favour of granting such degrees was carried, but nothing was done until after the new charter of 1903 and the constitution of Liverpool and Leeds as separate universities. Ordinances were shortly afterwards passed establishing the Theological Faculty and providing for the granting of degrees. The fundamental condition of the University that no tests of religious belief shall be imposed applies, of course, to teachers, examiners, and candidates for degrees in the Faculty, and no question may be set in such a form as to call for an expression of individual belief. Courses of study in some of the leading Theological Colleges in and near Manchester are recognised for certain subjects, and some of the most distinguished members of the staff in these colleges have been appointed as members of the staff of the University and of the Board of the Faculty. All candidates, however, must attend courses on some of the subjects at least within the University. The standard for the degrees is a high one. No difficulty of any kind has arisen by reason of theological or ecclesiastical differences. The Faculty is quite harmonious, and the influence both in the University and on the various denominations has, I believe, been very beneficial.

A good deal of the opposition was based on the misreading of John Owens' will, which certainly does not in any way exclude theological teaching provided it is free from sectarian tests and is not conducted in such a way as to be reasonably offensive. You are welcome to quote what I say about the successful and harmonious working of the Faculty. I am not sure that it was always sufficiently recognised what a real statesmanlike grasp of subjects Bodington had, and how he successfully steered the Yorkshire College through many difficulties.

APPENDIX III

On Federalism in Universities

Letter from Sir N. Bodington *to* Sir Samuel Dill *in answer to an inquiry for his opinion and experience.*

Jan. 29th, 1907.

My dear Dill—A federal University is a *pis aller*. It is an improvement on the mere examining University; and a better thing than a series of weak, independent Universities. It was invaluable as a stage in our development. We should have been ridiculous as a University in 1888, and if from 1888 to 1904 we had to prepare for London degrees without share in the control of the Examinations, we should not have been where we are to-day. But *per se* the federal University is much inferior to the self-contained localised University. We might have gone on longer with federalism if our Constitution had been less unwieldy and Manchester had been more generous. But under any conditions far more time would have been absorbed in business than academic people ought to have to give to it. And the limitations and fetters upon the several Colleges are very real. None can initiate a new scheme without convincing academic bodies in which probably a majority are not in a position to appreciate the local reasons for the proposal. Academic legislation, schemes for teaching and examination all become com-

promises, and a Professor of individuality cannot give full scope to it.

We have benefited greatly by our freedom, but along with the establishment of the independent University our income has risen from £31,000 to £51,000. Such an easing of the financial position makes "vigorous expansion" possible and creates "hopefulness"; and even under the system of federalism we could have done a great deal with these enlarged funds. The enlargement of our income is, however, in great measure due to the fact that local authorities feel that a University has claims upon them which are not equally possessed by a College.—Ever yours,

N. BODINGTON.

BODINGTON'S WORK OUTSIDE THE UNIVERSITY

The 92nd Annual Report of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society contains the following summary of his work in that body:—

The Society lost by death, early in the session (1911–12), the valued services of Sir Nathan Bodington, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds — a most active member — to whom the Society has been indebted for lectures, for special help and advice about lecturers, and for obtaining gifts to its Museum. He also assisted in the acquisition of the magnificent Savile Collection of Antiquities, which was presented to the Society by Lord Savile in 1896. Through him a donor made a gift of 3rd Brass Roman Coins, and some examples of Mycenæan Pottery from Crete were given by the British Museum.

Sir Nathan Bodington was a member of the Society for twenty-five years. He became a Member of the Council in 1886, a Vice-President in 1894, served as President during

the two sessions of 1898–99 and 1899–1900, and in 1906 was elected Honorary Curator of Ethnology and Works of Art, which office he held at the time of his death.

The following are the Lectures Sir Nathan Bodington delivered to the Society: "Matthew Arnold," "The Story of Lanuvium with reference to the Savile Collection of Antiquities," "An Ancient House of Healing," "The Mycenæan Age in Crete," "The Palace of Knossos."

In connection with his travels in Greece it is of interest to record that it was from a Greek source Bodington took the model of the sphinx used in the University crest presented by Major E. Kitson Clark, and for which Mrs. Kitson Clark drew the designs that were sent up to the College of Heralds. For this crest some suggestions were also furnished by Miss Constance Moseley, through Dr. J. E. Eddison, who, in the last Report of the Yorkshire College, stands as Emeritus Professor along with Dr. Mayo Robson.

The beautiful Mace, which was also presented in Bodington's time by Mr. Robert Kitson, was made from a design by Mr. Brangwyn.

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THE END

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