

Obituary.

WILLIAM WILLS M.A.

Barrister-at-Law.

William Wills, who died at Matlock on the 26 May last, was born at Edgbaston, a suburb of Birmingham, on the 7 June 1851. He was educated at three schools, the Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School, King Edward the Sixth's School at Birmingham, and the Grammar School at Brewood, in Staffordshire. From thence he proceeded to St John's, and was admitted a pensioner 18 February 1869. He graduated in 1873—being placed 11th in the Classical Tripos, and in December of the same year 3rd *æq.* in the Moral Science Tripos, Mr Alfred Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary under Mr Balfour's administration, being first, and Mr Cunynghame, now Sir Henry Harding Cunynghame K.C.B., and Assistant Under Secretary to the Home Office, second.

He belonged to a legal family. His grandfather, Mr William Wills, was a solicitor, as was also his great uncle, another Wills, and his father, Mr William Ridout Wills. His grandfather was the author of a treatise on "Circumstantial Evidence," published originally in 1839, which brought him into friendly relations with some of the most distinguished jurists of the day, American and German, and has run through five editions, two of which have been published since the author's death in 1860, the fifth and last, bearing date 1902, having been edited by his second son, then a judge of the High Court: who was called to the bar a few months after the subject of this memoir was born.

It was not unnatural, therefore, that he should have been attracted to the profession of the law. He was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in November 1876, having been a pupil in the chambers of an excellent lawyer, and a gentleman of singularly attractive personality, the late Mr George

Baugh Allen, a special pleader in very large practice, and in those of Mr J. C. Mathew, afterwards Lord Justice of Appeal. After his call, he had chambers in the same set with those of his uncle, then a Q.C., to whom he rendered constant and most reliable assistance. He always acknowledged with gratitude the lessons in accuracy which Mr Allen both inculcated and exemplified. The mental habits thus acquired were destined to lead to his appointment, several years before his death, as one of the counsel to the Admiralty, for he had neither political nor other *influence* to help him, and owed his position entirely to his own merits.

He became also frequently the adviser of the Home Office, on whose behalf he conducted several very important inquiries into the conditions under which various industries alleged to expose those engaged in them to special risks were carried on. It is sad to have to add that the fidelity, thoroughness, and accuracy which characterised all his work brought his life to a close. Complaints had been made by the Birmingham brass founders that their employment, as carried out at that time, rendered them liable to distressing disease and premature death. He was requested by the Home Office to undertake the investigation of these complaints, and in the beginning of 1908 he proceeded to Birmingham, and after hearing evidence on both sides determined to see for himself the part of the process to which the dangers specially attached, namely, the casting of the metal. He attended at this operation in a great many of the smaller establishments, where the danger is most acute. After the last of these visits he was attacked in the night with all the symptoms of the early stages of the brass founders' disease: and although he was able to conclude his report and draw up a set of rules to regulate the process, it is no exaggeration to say that he never afterwards had a day's health. In the following June he was extremely ill—almost unto death—and although this acute stage of mischief passed away he was bent and crippled, so much so that when he stood as nearly upright as he could he measured from three to four inches less than his normal height. He tried one remedial measure and one life-giving air after another, but the mischief proved intractable; he never

recovered health or strength, and after nearly a year of suffering, borne with exemplary patience, he died at Matlock, where he was buried in the beautiful graveyard of the parish church.*

Success at the bar came to him slowly, but he was all the while laying deep and wide the foundations of a superstructure of legal attainments such as few men have been able to build up. In later years, it was difficult to find a department of law in which his knowledge was not both extensive and accurate. Accuracy, indeed, was one of his great characteristics in whatever study he engaged; and it was the kind of accuracy which is always striving to grasp and to apply the principles underlying a particular instance. His thoroughness was on a par with his accuracy. He never did anything by halves, whether in work or recreation, nor was he satisfied till he had mastered the facts of a case and thought out every legal question likely to arise. His knowledge, industry, sound judgment, and high sense of honour made him in all cases a singularly safe adviser, and eminently fitted him for the duties of counsel to a great public department. From the Home Office, frequently as he was consulted, he never held any official appointment. To the Admiralty he had been appointed junior counsel in 1904, and the matters in which he was engaged for both offices were often of great difficulty and complication, and sometimes required technical knowledge, of no superficial character, in various branches of mechanics, electricity, and physics. On such occasions he spared no pains till he had thoroughly mastered so much of whatever region of science was concerned as was necessary to enable him to give sound and intelligent advice. The writer of this notice is permitted by the late and the present Solicitor to the Treasury to say

* Amongst the allegations made by the memorialists was one that no operative brass founder ever lived to attain 60 years. This allegation was denied, but a challenge to produce any man of 60 who had been engaged in that industry failed to bring such a person forward. It is pathetic to add that Mr Wills, whose death was undoubtedly brought about by his exposure to the incriminated fumes, died a few days before he had completed his 58th year. It should be added that the whole of his proposed regulations have been adopted by the Home Secretary.

that Mr Wills enjoyed their entire and unstinted confidence ; and, says Lord Desart, may be added, "regard and affection," an expression with which Mr Mellor desires to be associated. "In point of knowledge and judgment," Mr Mellor also writes, "and especially of a fine sense of what is belittling a great department, I do not think he can be surpassed."

At the time of his death he was, and had been for several years, a member of the General Council of the Bar.

To his classical studies he was devoted to the end of his life. He had read widely, and kept up his reading. He was a very conscientious translator, always bent upon rendering the exact thoughts of the original and, as far as possible, giving the equivalent words.

His knowledge of modern languages and of the literature of his own and other European countries was great. He knew French, German, Italian, Spanish, Modern Greek. Italian and Modern Greek he spoke fluently. German not so well, but still intelligibly. He read it with ease. He could read without much difficulty Dutch and Danish, and spoke enough to get on comfortably in Holland and Denmark and to obtain a great deal of information from peasants and others whom he came across, and he knew something of Swedish and Norwegian. He had read many of the best writers, and especially the greatest poets, who wrote in all the languages mentioned, except Dutch, Danish, and Scandinavian. But the language he delighted in above all others was French, in which his reading was very extensive, beginning with the oldest, passing through mediæval, and coming down to the latest contemporary literature. The logical qualities of a great deal of the serious literature of France appealed to the settled habits of his mind, whilst the finished style and the delicate shades of meaning and expression so often found in the lighter works of fancy or ephemeral discussion fascinated the æsthetic sense which was a marked feature of his personality. He had travelled on foot, in boats, by diligence and public conveyances of every kind over a great part of France, including Normandy, the Auvergne, the Cevennes, the course of the Saône and the Rhine, the central departments, the course of the Loire,

the department of Hérault and a good deal of the South of France. He spoke the language perfectly and readily picked up a patois. He loved "La belle France" from the bottom of his heart. One of the books which during his long illness he read with peculiar pleasure was Mr. Rowland Prothero's delightful volume "The Pleasant Land of France." He travelled sometimes alone, sometimes in good company, and he loved to talk with all sorts of country folk, people out of the range of railways—farmers, innkeepers, peasants, local lawyers, fellow passengers by diligence, and the amount of knowledge of the political and social condition of the dwellers in the country that he had picked up was naturally very great. He loved travelling, and loved its lessons in many and varied fashions. The antiquities of Arles and Nismes—the treasures of art in the great capitals—the architecture, the streets of the towns on both sides of the river, the patois, the pronunciation, all the varied associations with the great Tartarin, and his neighbours called up by a visit to Tarascon—the cañons of the Cevennes—the snows of Mont Blanc—the exquisite colouring and still more wonderful vegetation of the Valley of Sixt and the Eagle's nest, of which he was a frequent and most welcome inmate—all found a sympathetic answer in his many-sided nature. He had travelled in Germany, in Holland, Denmark, Italy, Sweden, and Norway, as well as in our own island. He was keenly alive to the humours as well as to the more serious aspects of his "incidents of travel," and made an admirable travelling companion—never depressed, never fussed, always thinking of how the comfort and enjoyment of his companions could be best secured.

One of his many accomplishments was boat sailing. The late Mr Stuart Moore, not only a very learned antiquarian lawyer but an experienced and able yachtsman and an intimate friend, gave him about twenty-five years ago a little craft called the *Vagabond*, an open boat 20 feet long and under 2 T measurement. He at once set to work to learn both the practice and the theory of navigation, and the knowledge so acquired was of great value to him when he became one of the counsel to the Admiralty. He began with a vacation on the Norfolk Broads, then sailed down to

Swanage and back. Another year he took the *Vagabond* by steamer to Flushing, and sailed her by the Estuaries of the Maas, and by canal to the Zuyder Zee, visiting some of the large towns and their museums and works of art by the way. Once again he sailed with three friends from Hamburgh down the Elbe to Cuxhaven, and along the coast of Holstein and by the Eider Canal to Kiel, and thence by sea to Copenhagen—in making which port they had a somewhat perilous adventure. From Koster they had to cross an open stretch of sea. Sunset found them far from their destination, with a freshening easterly gale coming on, which knocked up a very ugly sea for a small open boat, and gave his companions a busy time in baling. He had no chart of Copenhagen, and did not approach the harbour till near the middle of the night, when it was no easy matter to get safely in. An account of this cruise by one of the party appeared in the "Cruising Club Journal" for 1896. The *Vagabond* at last capsized in Fareham Creek Harbour through fouling an invisible obstacle in the narrow channel just above Portsmouth Harbour. Had it not been for the extreme promptitude with which assistance was rendered by a boat from one of H.M. ships he would have been in the greatest danger. The *Vagabond* was salvaged, but she lay one night unprotected, and was stripped of her lead ballast and everything that a thief could carry away, and he sold her. For one season after this he hired a 10-ton yacht, which proved too leaky to give him much enjoyment. He lived on the water for the last time in 1896, when with two friends he embarked, in a hired Thames gig, at Gray in Haute Saône, whence they followed the devious course of the Saône to Lyons, and thence down the Rhine to Arles, visiting the historic towns and places of interest by the way. His companions on all these expeditions give him the character of an excellent boat sailer, who appeared to have thoroughly mastered everything that could make such expeditions pleasant and safe. He was for several years on the Committee of the Cruising Club (now the Royal C.C.). He wrote for the journal of the Club reviews of nautical works, and under the signature of Philonautes a delightful character sketch entitled, "Our Skipper." He spent part of two vacations at Montreuil

(Pas de Calais) in the enjoyment of sketching, of which he was extremely fond.

In person he was tall, measuring six feet one, of a powerful and well proportioned frame, though of delicate constitution hardly answering to his appearance. His features were regular, his countenance thoughtful, but abundantly capable of relaxation and showing great enjoyment of humour, especially of the dry order. His expression was singularly gentle, kindly, and attractive.

To those who knew him best all other reminiscences pale beside those of his private life and character, a subject which must be touched upon but lightly here. From his first entrance upon manhood to the last day of his life the keynote of his character and of his actions was a sense of duty before which everything else gave way. Utter self-effacement and self-sacrifice were habitual with him. He was the eldest of a large and united family, to every member of which life will indeed be poorer for his absence from amongst them. In his judgments of others he was full of justice and of charity. His life was distinguished by a certain nobility and dignity of character which led one who knew him well in his professional relations to write that nothing mean or dishonourable could exist in his presence. He reaped the reward of his goodness. His extensive reading, his great stores of knowledge, and his genial and companionable nature made him the welcome centre of a large circle of intellectual and cultivated persons; his sweetness of temper, his affectionate disposition, his unaffected modesty secured him the lasting affection of all who were intimate with him. He married late in life, in September 1898, a lady whom he had long known and who had been left a widow with sons. She accompanied him on more than one of his journeys in France. But the union was of short duration, for his wife died in less than five years after their marriage. The trial was a great one, but was borne with the fortitude and resignation which were parts of his unselfish nature. Success in his profession had come to him in no stinted measure, and daily life had become one of long hours, of absorbing work, and of constant duty to others—the best of all earthly remedies for a heavy and enduring sorrow. It is pleasant to think that

the solitude of his closing years was relieved—and greatly relieved—by the sunshine of the mutual affection subsisting between him and his stepsons, which was warm and abiding.

A. W.

REV. T. H. BUSH M.A.

Mr Bush was one of the founders and an editor of *The Eagle*. His photograph will be found in No. CXLV., which contains as frontispiece a group of the founders of *The Eagle*, 1858.

We extract the following notice from a pamphlet entitled "Memorials of the Rev. T. H. Bush M.A.," published at Christchurch, 1909:—

"Mr Bush was born at Bath on the 14th January, 1831, was the son of Mr Cornelius Bush of that city, and had three sisters, one of whom married Mr Norregaard. These sisters are still living. He was educated under the Rev J. James, vicar of Long Sutton, and at Bath Grammar School. He entered St John's College, Cambridge, and was Tyrwhitt Prizeman; he took his degree of B.A. as 15th Wrangler, and his M.A. degree in 1862. In 1861 he became chaplain and mathematical master of Clapham Grammar School, then under the direction of Dr C. Pritchard. In 1862, at the request of the then Bishop of Winchester (Dr Sumner), he took the charge of church affairs at Burton; and chiefly through his exertions the present commodious church was erected at a cost of £3,500; and an endowment fund of £2,500 raised.

"Mr Bush married Augusta, daughter of the late Mr John Kemp-Welch, of Sopley Park, and sister of Mr John Kemp-Welch, J.P. She died in December, 1895.

"Mr Bush's incumbency has been a singularly happy one, and throughout the twenty-five years of its continuance, his interest in all public matters has been maintained in complete friendliness with the inhabitants generally. His departure from among us will be regretted on all hands, and much sympathy will be extended to his sorrowing family. Mr Bush was enthusiastic in his advocacy of the Hospital Saturday

and Sunday Fund, and has preached some excellent sermons on its behalf. He has for many years been one of the secretaries of the local auxiliary of the Bible Society; for some years he had been chaplain at the Workhouse, and has held a similar appointment under the War Office in connection with the troops stationed here. As vicar of Christchurch he was trustee under the will of John Clingan, whose bequest is for the apprenticeship of young people of the district. He was connected with most of the athletic and other societies in the district as vice-president and subscriber."

Our second extract from the same pamphlet occurs in a sermon of the Rev. W. H. B. Boxall, of Burton:—

"There is little need for me to dwell upon the many varied aspects of his life and work, nor do I feel competent to do so in the presence of those who have known him for a longer time, but we must all respect the width, range and accuracy of his scholarship, his love of literature, his sound judgment and good taste in art, his keen interest in Oriental studies, and, above all, his innate love of architecture, which made him such an efficient custodian of this historic church. He regarded this building as a sacred trust, and to ensure its preservation and maintain its ancient dignity and splendour he spared himself no pains. The visible evidence of this work of restoration during the last 25 years bear witness to his untiring devotion to the work of ensuring the safety of this ancient fabric. Nor can I omit to mention his zeal and energy in the early days of his ministerial career, in the building of the church at Burton, where his memory is still cherished, and where he spent no less than 22 years of happy home life and quiet successful service."

EDMOND KELLY M.A.

Mr Edmond Kelly, who died on the 4th of October last at his residence, Sunnybrook Farm, Nyack, New York, aged 58, had a somewhat unusual career.

He was the son of Robert Edmond and Sarah Palache Kelly, and was born 28 May 1851 at Blagnac, near Toulouse, Haute Garonne, France. He was at first privately educated

in France ; from 1865 to 1868 he was at Sherborne School. He then entered Columbia College, New York, graduating from there in 1870 or 1871. He was admitted to St John's as a pensioner 4 October 1871, Dr Bonney being his Tutor. He took up the study of Natural Science, and obtained a second class in the Tripos of 1874, the year in which Arthur Milnes Marshall was senior and the year of Professor Langley, but his place was no exact measure of his capacity. His somewhat cosmopolitan education and experience made him appear more mature than his contemporaries, but he was a vivacious and charming companion. He took but little if any part in athletic sports, but he knew, and was known to, nearly all his contemporaries. He was always called "long" Kelly to distinguish him from another member of the College known as "eye-glass" Kelly.

After graduating at Cambridge he returned to America and took the degree of LL.B. from the Columbia Law School in 1877, and soon afterwards was admitted a Counsellor-at-Law of the New York Bar. He also graduated at the École de Droit, Paris.

After practising for some years at the New York Bar he removed to Paris, where he acted as counsellor to the American Embassy. A breakdown in health led him to leave Paris and take up ranching life in the Rockies. Returning to New York he took part in the movement for the overthrow of Tammany Hall. He established Good Government Clubs in the several districts of the City, canvassed electors, and addressed meetings. He used to say, laughingly, that his influence was woefully diminished by his "wretched English accent."

For three years, from 1895 to 1898, he was a member of the faculty of Political Science at Columbia College, lecturing on municipal politics and the history of the State of New York.

Mr Kelly was counsel in a number of American *causes célèbres* both in Paris and New York. He acted as advocate in the French Courts for the Countess de Castellane (now the Princesse de Sagan) in her divorce suit against Count Boni de Castellane. He represented the Vanderbilt interests and, we believe, had charge of the European affairs of the

New York Equitable Life Assurance Society. When at the full height of his practice he confessed to an income of £16,000 a year. Starting with a bias in favour of Individualism, his political and municipal experiences turned him to Collectivism. He embodied his views in what is probably his most important work, "Government, or Human Evolution," in two volumes. He also wrote, "Evolution and Effort," "The French Law of Marriage," and "The Elimination of the Tramp."

In later years he was, in the popular language of the day, described as a Socialist, but his socialism was of the genial variety which desires that others should share our advantages and privileges ; not of the sourer brand which wishes to deprive others of what we do not ourselves possess.

Kelly was a member of many clubs ; of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and the Delta Phi Fraternity, of the Century and City Clubs of New York ; of the Savile and Alpine Clubs of London ; of the Artistique et Littéraire, the Puteau and American Clubs of Paris. He was a Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur and a Fellow of the Geological Society of London.

Mr Kelly was twice married ; first in 1880 to Miss Frances Barstow, whom he married in Paris ; she died about ten years ago ; in 1905 he married Miss Edith Thuresson, of Toronto ; she, with one son and two daughters, survives him.

The reader will gather that Kelly's life was a very full and varied one, a career not very easy for a biographer in England to follow.

WILLIAM ARTHUR FOXWELL M.D.

We take the following notice of Dr Foxwell from *The Lancet* of 13 August 1909 :

By the death of Dr Arthur Foxwell, senior physician to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, under exceptionally sudden and sad circumstances, the medical profession has suffered a great loss. Dr Foxwell was riding a bicycle near Warwick on the evening of Sunday, August 1st. While descending a hill a dog ran out suddenly into the front wheel of the machine. Dr Foxwell was thrown violently

over the handle-bar, was picked up insensible, and was removed at once to the Warneford Hospital, Leamington. It was found that he had sustained severe injuries to the head and spine from which he never regained consciousness and from which he died on the early morning of Wednesday, the 4th.

Dr Foxwell was born at Shepton Mallet on July 13th, 1853; he was the third son of the late Mr Thomas Somerton Foxwell of Weston-super-Mare. He received his early education at Queen's College, Taunton, afterwards at St John's College, Cambridge, and subsequently at St Thomas's Hospital. He took the degree of B.A. Lond. with honours in 1873 and the degree of B.A. Camb. in 1877, also with honours in natural science, in 1883 the degree of M.B. (first class in medicine), and in 1891 the degrees of M.A. and M.D. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1895, and received the degree of M.Sc. of Birmingham on his appointment as Professor of Therapeutics in that University in 1901. After holding the posts of house physician to St Thomas's Hospital, clinical assistant to the Brompton Hospital, and medical officer to the Children's Hospital, Pendlebury, he was elected to the office of pathologist to the General Hospital, Birmingham. From this he was appointed assistant physician during the years 1885 to 1889, when he was elected to the staff of the Queen's Hospital, which post he held to the time of his death. He was Bradshawe lecturer of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1899, gave the Ingleby lectures in Birmingham in 1892, was examiner in medicine at the University of Cambridge, and also held a number of other professional appointments. Dr Foxwell filled a place in the medical life of Birmingham that was due wholly to his individuality and great gifts of head and heart, and because of these it will be hard to fill that place which he has left so suddenly in the fulness of his powers, and when his wide experience was yielding a rich return for years of patient and accurate work.

It is not an easy task to single out for remark any quality in one whose whole personality was strongly marked. But whatever the circumstances, whether as hospital physician,

the teacher, the doctor, or the man in his own home, the feature which attracted above all others was his high ideal of life and work. Work was to be done for its own sake, and work well done never failed to meet with generous appreciation and honour from him. He himself was a worker of the first order, with a gift of keen criticism. No new idea or fact escaped his notice, but nothing was accepted without a thorough testing of its worth by himself, for so deep was his scientific insight that he rapidly detected any flaw in argument and any misinterpretation of facts. His clinical teaching, therefore, was of a high standard, more adapted perhaps for a senior student than the junior, in that his extensive knowledge of pathology and higher medicine took him so far ahead that at times he seemed to forget that it was not given to all his students to follow where he led. Dr Foxwell appeared at his best and often in his brightest moods at consultations of the hospital staff; then he gave free rein to his faculty for drawing inferences from observed facts. It was on these occasions that his power of criticism was keenest, and when it happened that the case down for discussion was his own, his summing up of evidence for a diagnosis was a lesson in clinical medicine. A similar accuracy in the observation of facts and care in drawing conclusions characterised all his writings, and none could speak or write with greater ease or grace, for in all his teaching and writing he was fastidious. His contributions to medical literature are select. His investigations into the causation of functional defects of the heart, the pericardium, vascular diseases, and lesions of the liver are well known and have set a standard of clinical research in Birmingham among his colleagues. He published the following works: In 1895, "Essays in Heart and Lung Diseases"; in 1896, "The Enlarged Cirrhotic Liver"; in 1897, "The spas of Mid-Wales"; in 1899, "The Causation of Functional Heart Murmurs," the Bradshawe Lecture which appeared in *The Lancet*, as did his address on "Inhalation," in 1907, and on "The Clinical Examination of the Urine with Especial Reference to the Estimation of Urea," in 1908. He published a number of papers in other medical journals. He strongly believed in the climatic treatment of disease, and

to this subject he devoted a great deal of attention. He had travelled much to visit the health resorts of Switzerland, France, and Germany, and his lectures on climatology were largely the result of personal knowledge of the places where patients are usually sent.

Dr Foxwell held strong views as to the duties of members of the staff in addition to their clinical work in the hospital. He took a great interest in the building of the new medical block at Queen's Hospital and his speech at the opening ceremony in 1908 is well remembered by those who were present for its aptness and grace of diction. To Dr Foxwell was due the construction of a roof ward in the medical block, for so fully did he realise the advantages to be gained by treating acute diseases of many kinds in the open air that his strong advocacy prevailed and an important and new feature was introduced into the routine of hospital treatment. Already results have shown the wisdom of his advice. In point of fact, the general design and arrangement of the medical block are due to this wise physician's versatility, as the plans were largely drafted on his suggestions.

Dr Foxwell's share in public work did not extend much beyond Queen's Hospital. He was not physically strong, and although he took a constant interest, and held office, in the medical societies, he felt constrained to spare his energy. For this reason he did not appear in municipal life, nor even much in society, though he held strong opinions on, and watched with interest, all that concerned the welfare of the community. As in his work, so in his private life his ideal was high and his interests many and varied. He had a great love for his garden, and his beautiful home—Northfield Grange—was typical of his refined tastes. Those who were privileged to see him there were always conscious of a peculiar influence, almost a fascination, he had over others, due to a wide culture. He talked with an ease on literature, art, and nature that could only come of acquaintance grounded on thoughtful appreciation of those things which make for fulness of life. Like many of high intellectual order, he had several sides to his character—the cold, clear, and logical, and the contemplative, almost mystical. In movements of expansiveness—for in many ways he was

a reserved man—he would talk with keen delight of the simple everyday joys of life, and pass thence to speak of what he called the “dreamy West Country,” from which he came. His friends knew that he was loyal and true; that his advice was at their service in all matters where help was needed. It has already been suggested to found a prize or medal in his memory, to be given for proficiency in clinical research or some branch of medicine in which he was particularly interested.

Dr Foxwell married in 1889 the widow of the late Mr Robert Pollock, and daughter of the late Mr Charles Hollins of Torquay. He has left one daughter. He was laid to rest on August 7th in the quiet burial ground of the Franciscans at Olton, in the presence of those who belonged to him and had worked with him, and for whom he worked with singleness of purpose, sparing no pains for their good. To his family has gone out a great and sincere sympathy from those who knew his worth.

CHARLES MATTHEW FERNANDO M.A. LL.M.

Mr Fernando, who died on the 8th of June last, at Béziers in France, was a son of Mr Andrew Fernando, of Rotaheno, Ceylon, a landed proprietor; he was born 20 February 1866 at Colombo. After being educated at the Royal College, Colombo, he entered at St John's as a pensioner 10 October 1885 and took his degree in the Law Tripos of 1888. During his undergraduate career he was well known in College as an active member of the Musical Society; he had a singularly fine tenor voice, and his singing was always a feature of the College Concerts.

He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 12 January 1886, and was called to the Bar 19 November 1888. He returned to Ceylon and started practice at the Bar in Colombo. He took an active part in public affairs and was a member of the Colombo municipality from 1893 to 1898. He also served on several occasions as a District Judge.

In 1898 he removed to Kandy where he was easily the leader of the Bar and, as at Colombo, a member of the local municipality and acted for the government as District Judge.

In 1901 he entered the government service as Crown Counsel and as special officer in charge of land claims. In this class of work he was very successful. From 1903 to 1908 he was chief Crown Prosecutor in all the more important cases both civil and criminal. At the time of his death he was chief Crown Counsel, ranking next to the Solicitor General of the Colony. Higher preferment was no doubt awaiting him, but his physical strength was not equal to the strain of his work; serious heart trouble developed and, when he died, he was on his way to England to seek the advice of a specialist. He was also to have appeared for the Government of Ceylon in an action in the Privy Council in which there was a claim to a large extent of territory under a grant from the last King of Kandy, made to the grantee for services rendered by him in driving the British forces out of Kandy in 1804.

Besides his professional work he read deeply in his native language and history, contributing largely to the proceedings of the local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, of which he was senior member of the Council at the time of his death.

Mr Fernando married Miss de Soysa, daughter of Mr Charles Henry and Lady de Soysa; she (with a son and daughter) survives him.

The Ceylon Government Gazette of June 11 contains the following Minute:

"His Excellency the Officer administering the Government desires that public expression may be given to his regret at the death of Mr C. M. Fernando, First Crown Counsel, which sad event occurred at Béziers in France on June 8, 1909.

The late Mr Fernando's high intellectual attainments and devotion to duty made him a most valued adviser to Government, and his death at an early age has deprived the Colony of the services of an able and trusted officer.

By His Excellency's command,
H. L. Crawford,
Acting Colonial Secretary."

REV CHARLES ALFRED JONES M.A.

The Rev C. A. Jones, who died at Dedham in Essex on the 30th of July last, was a son of the Rev Charles Powell Jones, for many years Vicar of Frocester, Gloucestershire. (He was of St Catharine's College, B.A. 1827, and died at Frocester Vicarage 18 October 1868, aged 68.) The Rev C. A. Jones was born at Highampton, Devon, 30 October 1835, and was at Marlborough College from 1848 to 1853. He was admitted to St John's 5 July 1853 and took his degree as 13th Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1857, being a contemporary of Sir John Gorst. During his undergraduate days he was President of the Union and used to tell how in that capacity it was his duty to call Mr (afterwards Sir) George O. Trevelyan to order for some infraction of the rules.

After taking his degree Mr Jones was ordained, and was for sometime Curate of St Clement's parish in Cambridge; from 1861 to 1862 he was Chaplain of St John's College, being, we believe, the only person who has held that title. In 1862 he joined the Staff of Westminster School, rising to be Senior Mathematical Master, serving the School for 23 years.

In 1885 his old acquaintance, Sir George O. Trevelyan, then Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, presented Mr Jones to the Vicarage of Dedham; he was also Rural Dean of Dedham from 1890 to 1898. Owing to the state of his health he resigned Dedham Vicarage in 1906, but continued to reside in the parish.

Mr Jones was a preacher of exceptional ability and, owing to his long connexion at Westminster he knew many eminent divines, who at times occupied the pulpit at Dedham. He was a man of very considerable capacity, his powers of organisation were remarkable, and the mastery of every detail was to him a work of absorbing interest. He was Chairman of the Parish Council, manager of several local schools and charities, and a governor of Dedham Grammar School. The parish was remarkable for having an endowed lectureship, the lecturer having a residence in the village and

the right of occupying the pulpit at certain times. Mr Jones lived to see a new scheme made for the trust.

By his will (which was proved at £30,000) he left a number of legacies to charitable and public objects, including a sum of £150 to the College, we understand for the purchase of books for the Library.

Mr Jones married 6 August 1863, at Rottingdean, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr Thomas Hewitt, and sister of Mr W. W. Hewitt, of Lower Park, Dedham ; she died 13 August 1896 at Dedham Vicarage.

Obituary.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1909; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

Rev Fitzherbert Beresford (1900), son of the Rev William Beresford, Vicar of St Luke's, Leek, Staffordshire; born 2 April 1878, at Stafford; educated, first at the old Leek Grammar School and afterwards at Grantham School. Ordained in 1901 to the curacy of Berkswich with Walton; here weak health set in, and he removed to the curacy of Tamerton Foliot in South Devon; this he held till 1907. His health gave way again, and he took temporary curacies at Leek and South Scarle. He died 18 March at Kirton Rectory, near Ollerton, the residence of his uncle, the Rev Alfred Campion.

Henry Mason Bompas, K.C. (1858). Died 5 March at 4, Phillimore Gardens, London, W. See Vol. xxx, p. 346.

Ven Archdeacon William Bonsey (1868). Died 13 January at Lancaster. See Vol. xxx, p. 207.

Rev Thomas Christopher Bradberry (1872), son of David Bradberry, of Doddington Grove; born in Kensington 4 April 1849; educated at Chesterfield School. Curate of Crick, Derbyshire 1872-75; of Holy Trinity, Chesterfield 1876-83; of Ault-Hucknall 1884-87; of St John, Huddersfield 1888-90; of Caverswall 1890-1900; of Boulton 1900-1901; of Hayton with Talkin, near Carlisle 1901-1909; died at Talkin Parsonage 28 February.

Rev John Cavis-Brown (1878 as John Brown; he took the name of Cavis-Brown by deed poll dated 25 March 1884), son of William Brown, of Peel Hall Street, Preston, Lancashire; baptised at Preston 22 June 1856; educated at Preston Grammar School from 1865 to 1874. Master at Manchester Cathedral Choir School 1878-80; Curate of Manchester Cathedral 1879-80; of Holy Innocents, Fallowfield, Manchester 1880-81; Chaplain to Westhampnett Union 1882; Priest Vicar of Chichester Cathedral 1882-97; Succentor 1886-97; Chaplain to Bishop Otter's College, Chichester 1895-97; Vicar of St John the Evangelist, Woolwich, and Chaplain to the Training Ship *Warspite* 1897-99; Vicar of Shifnal and Chaplain to the Shifnal Union 1899-1902; Rector and Vicar of Selsey, near Chichester 1902-1909. He died, somewhat suddenly, at Langen-Schwabach, Germany, 30 Aug. He was the author of "History of Selsey, Episcopal, Manorial and Parochial," 1907. He married 16 April 1884, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, Fallowfield, Evelyn Lucy, daughter of the late Richard Howard Ashton, of Fallowfield, Manchester.

Richard Hale Budd (1838). Died 27 March at Rooding, Brighton, Victoria, Australia, aged 93. See Vol. xxix, 164-167; Vol. xxx, 344. Mr R. H. Budd married 13 June 1843, at St Luke's Church, Campbelltown, Tasmania, Elizabeth, daughter of Liddle and Mary Purvis, of Berwick.

- Rev Thomas Henry Bush (1859), son of Cornelius Bush, born at Walcot, Somerset 14 January 1831, educated by Rev J. James, Vicar of Long Sutton, and at Bath Grammar School. See p. 86.
- Rev George Halliley Capron (1840), second, but eldest surviving son of George Capron of Southwick Hall, Northamptonshire; born 23 November 1816. Curate of Stoke Doyle 1840-41; Rector of Stoke Doyle 1841-73; Rural Dean of Oundle, first division 1843-74; latterly resided at Southwick Hall, died there 22 July, aged 92. Mr Capron married 23 July 1855, at Oundle, Anna Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late John Smith, Esq. of Oundle; she died 12 January 1875 at Southwick Hall, aged 44.
- Rev Henry Alexander Carwardine (1853), son of Rev Charles William Carwardine (of St John's, B.A. 1797), Rector of Tolleshunt Knights, Essex; baptised 8 April 1831. Vicar of Tolleshunt Major 1856-76; Vicar of Ogbourne St Andrew near Marlborough 1876-1909; died at the Vicarage 5 June 1909, aged 77. Mr Carwardine's father, the Rev Charles William Carwardine, entered St John's as a pensioner 29 September 1792, he again was the son of the Rev Thomas Carwardine, Vicar of Earl's Colne, Essex, and Prebendary of Sneating in St Paul's Cathedral, on whom the Archbishop of Canterbury conferred the degree of M.A. 16 February 1781.
- Rev Canon Francis Storer Clark (1858), son of Robert Clark, surgeon, of Farnham, Surrey, born 19 January 1836. Curate of St Margaret, Ipswich 1859-62; of St Helen, Ipswich 1862-65; Association Secretary of the Church Missionary Society 1865-70; Vicar of St Peter, Greenwich 1870-1909; Honorary Canon of Southwark 1906-1909. Died 13 March, aged 73. He was elected a member of the London School Board, for Greenwich, in 1897, and served until 1904; he was a very active member of the Board. Mr Clark married 5 October 1865 at St Margaret's, Ipswich, Mary Ann, daughter of the late Rev Benjamin Young, Vicar of Tuddenham, near Ipswich.
- Rev Canon Thomas Ebenezer Cleworth (1883). Died at Middleton Rectory, Manchester 5 March, aged 55. See Vol. xxx., 350. Canon Cleworth married 16 April 1884 at Hatherden, Andover, Edith, eldest daughter of A. Butterworth, Esq., of Springbank, Oldham, and Hatherden House, Andover.
- Rev Richard Broadbent Dowling (1874), son of the Rev Edward Dowling, Vicar of Christ Church, Timperley, in the parish of Bowden, co. Chester (he was of T. C. D., B.A. 1845, and died at Timperley Vicarage 19 September 1880), born 22 November 1851; educated at Shrewsbury School. Curate of Whittington 1874-78; of St Mark, North Audley Street 1878-84; of St Mark, Noel Park, 1884-90; Perpetual Curate of St Mark, Noel Park 1890-1904; Vicar of St John's, Notting Hill 1904-1909. He died at St John's Vicarage 19 June, aged 57, and was buried at Christ Church, Timperley, on June 22. He was a hard-working clergyman in his crowded suburban parishes.
- Sir William Leece Drinkwater (1834), died 22 May at Kirby, Isle of Man, aged 97. See Vol. xxx., 345.
- Charles Matthew Fernando (1888), barrister at law; died 9 June at Beziers, France. See p. 93.
- Rev Edward Benjamin Foreman (1852), son of William Foreman of St George's Terrace, Canterbury, baptised in the Church of St George the Martyr, Canterbury 20 March 1829. Curate of Eastergate, Sussex 1853-55; of Amberley 1856-61; Perpetual Curate of North Stoke

- 1856-70; Curate of St Botolph 1873-75; of Lancing 1875-81; Chaplain of the Steyning Union 1880-1906; Rector of Coombe 1870-1909. Died in October, aged 80.
- William Arthur Foxwell (1877). Died 4 August at the Warneford Hospital. See p. 89.
- Rev Frederick Robert Gorton (1853), son of the Rev Robert Gorton, Rector of Badingham, Suffolk (of Jesus College, Cambridge, B.A. 1822, who died 25 October 1876, aged 79), born at Badingham 4 December 1829; educated at Marlborough College, Curate of Gunthorpe 1853-55; of Carlton, Suffolk 1855-57; of Badingham, Suffolk 1857-73; of Uggheshall, Suffolk 1876-77; Rector of Belstead near Ipswich 1877-1909; died at the Rectory 31 July.
- Rev Henry Peter Gurney (1850), son of John Gurney of Trevorgus, or New House, Cornwall, baptised at St Mervyn 28 July 1827; educated at Exeter School. Curate of Kilkhampton, Cornwall 1850-51; Rector of Tregony with Cuby, Cornwall 1851-55; Vicar of Uffington near Faringdon, Berks 1855-1909; died at the Vicarage 9 July, aged 81.
- Lord Gwydyr (M.A. 1831). Died 3 April. See Vol. xxx., 341.
- Rev Charles Gilbert Harvey (1848), son of George Harvey of Plymouth, baptised at Plymouth 13 January 1825. Assistant Master of Rossall School 1852-68; Curate of Lytham 1862-63; Vicar of Calverhall 1870-73; Chaplain to Torbay Hospital 1880-85; Rector of Peper Harrow near Godalming 1886-1909; died at the Rectory 13 September, aged 84. Mr Harvey married 17 December 1863 at St Mark's, Wilton, Lancashire, Helen, third daughter of the late James Neville of Beardwood, Blackburn.
- Frederick Alfred Raymond Higgins (1906), son of Frank Edmund Higgins, born at Cadnell, Charlton Kings, co Gloucester 5 December 1883; educated at Cheltenham Grammar School. An Assistant Master at Clifton College; died 14 March. See Vol. xxx, 354.
- Charles Howard (1860), eldest son of Thomas Howard, of the Springs, county Evandale, Tasmania, born 1827. First admitted to the College 24 April 1841, re-admitted 15 October 1855; B.A. of the University of London 1847. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 11 November 1861, called to the Bar 17 November 1864; practised as a conveyancer and equity draftsman. Died 8 August at 7 Lancaster Road, London, N.W.
- Wilfred Hudleston Hudleston (1850 as Simpson). Died 29 January at Westholm, near Wareham, Dorset. See Vol. xxx, 204.
- Rev Ambrose Jones (1848), son of the Rev John Jones, Minister of St Andrew's, Liverpool; born in Chatham Street, Liverpool, baptised 29 May 1825. Perpetual Curate of Elsworth, Cheshire 1850-67; Vicar of Stannington, Cramlingham, Northumberland 1867-1909; died at the Vicarage 2 July, aged 84. He was the fifth son of the Rev John Jones (of St John's, B.A. 1815), who was born 5 October 1791, became perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Waterloo, Liverpool, Archdeacon of Liverpool, and died 5 December 1889. Another son of Archdeacon Jones was John Herbert Jones, B.A. 1844, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, Honorary Canon of Liverpool, who died at Stockport 31 March 1908, aged 86.
- Rev Charles Alfred Jones (1857), died at Dedham 30 July. See p. 95.

- Rev Henry Owen Powell Jones (1878), son of Ellis Powell Jones, born at Rhyl, co Flint, 15 January 1855. Curate of Penarth 1878-79; of Wimborne Minster 1879-81; Assistant Master, Organist and Choir Master of Bristol Grammar School 1881-84; Curate of East and West Cranmore, Somerset 1884-90; Rector of Combe Florey, Somerset 1890-1903; Rector of St Philip, Hulme, Manchester 1903-09; died at St. Philip's Rectory 20 June.
- Rev John Batchelor Kearney (1850), son of John Kearney, of Commercial Road, Lambeth; baptised in Lambeth 25 January 1826. Curate of St John, Newcastle-on-Tyne 1852-54; Master in the King's School, Canterbury 1857-62; Master in the High School, Bishop Stortford, and Curate of Much Hadham, Herts. 1862-63; Curate of St Paul, Fareham 1865-66; of Shrivvenham 1866-69; Vicar of Bourton St James, Berks. 1869-99. Latterly resided at Kingville, Hills Road, Cambridge; died there 7 January, aged 83. Mr Kearney married 5 November 1849, at St James Church, Piccadilly, Ellen Sophia, third surviving daughter of Mr J N Wells, of St John's Wood. Mr Kearney published: "On Elementary Mechanics" (1847); "On the Theory of Parallels"; "On the Theory of Quadratic Factors"; "The National Anthem, harmonised in the modern style" (1851); "Church Songs for Christmas" (1856).
- Edmond Kelly (1875). Died 4 October at Nyack, New York, aged 58. See p. 87.
- Rev Robert Lawrance (1851), son of the Rev Robert Lawrance, Rector of Dorsington; born at Kingston St Michael, Wilts., and baptised there 9 July 1826. Curate of Burnham Deepdale 1852-55; of Mattishall, Norfolk 1855-61; Assistant Master at Epsom College 1864-66; Curate of Bleadon, Somerset 1862-63 and 1867-72; of Great and Little Thornham, Suffolk 1872-75; Vicar of Kenton, Suffolk 1875-84; Rector of Hollesley, near Woodbridge 1884-1909. Died 18 August, aged 83.
- Rev Prebendary John Lewis (1852), son of Samuel Lewis, Esq., of Rowley Regis, Dudley, co. Worcester, baptised at Dudley 12 August 1829; educated at Dudley Grammar School. Curate of Albrington 1852; Chaplain to Salop Infirmary 1853-63; Curate of St Alkmund, Shrewsbury 1856-63; Vicar of Buttington, Montgomeryshire 1863-79; Vicar of Ford near Shrewsbury 1879-1909; Rural Dean of Pontesbury 1892-1909; Prebendary of Moreton Magna in Hereford Cathedral 1905-1909. Died 12 April at Ford Vicarage, aged 80.
- George Tyndale Lloyd (1884), son of the Rev Thomas Lloyd, Independent Minister, born at Fen Stanton, Hunts 29 September 1864; educated at Amersham Hall School. Took the degrees of M.B. and B.C. 1889, completed his medical education at St Bartholomew's Hospital. Became medical officer of health at Mackay in Queensland; died at Mackay 18 December, aged 45. Mr Lloyd was a member of the Second Boat's crew in the May Terms of 1884 and 1885. He got up a "Four" for the Town Regatta in the Long Vacation, which was popularly known as "Lloyd's Weakly."
- Rev Edward Henry Lovelock (1849), son of Edward Lovelock, Esq., of Islington, born in Islington 11 February 1821. (Mr Lovelock, senior, was for many years connected with the Equitable Life Assurance Society and died in Islington 10 March 1876, aged 79.) Curate of St James, Clapham 1849-51; of Mildenhall 1851-68; Vicar of Emneth, Norfolk 1868-1900. Latterly resided at Longlands Park Road, Sidcup, Kent; died there 9 April, aged 88. Mr Lovelock married 2 September 1851, at Norwood, Catherine, seventh daughter of Richard Simpson, of Elm Grove, Norwood.

- Rev Henry Everitt Lufkin (1855), son of Henry Lufkin of Colchester, baptised in All Saints, Colchester 8 August 1824. Curate of Nayland 1857-59; of Carlton, Suffolk 1859-63; Rector of East Donyland, Essex 1863-98. Latterly resided at St Albans, Parkstone, Dorset; died there 9 February, aged 84.
- Rev Edward Marsden (1839), youngest son of the Rev William Marsden, curate of St George's Chapel, Wigan (of Brasenose College, Oxford), educated at Manchester School. Curate of Stretton, Cheshire 1839-44; Chaplain to the Runcorn Union 1858-88; Vicar of Aston-by-Sutton, Cheshire 1844-96. Latterly resided at Barton House, 53, Scarisbrick New Road, Southport; died there 6 August, aged 94. He was a brother of the late Rev John Howard Marsden, Rector of Great Oakley.
- Henry Thomas Lethbridge Marshall (matriculated 1889, but did not graduate), son of Thomas Lethbridge Marshall, Unitarian Minister; born 21 February 1864 in Church Road, Brixton; educated at University College School. Admitted a student of the Middle Temple 13 January 1885, called to the Bar 25 April 1888. Died 25 August at 10 East Southernhay, Exeter.
- Rev Prebendary Richard Gawler Mead (1856), son of John Clement Mead, architect, of Keppel Street, Bloomsbury (and Emma, daughter of Mr Robert Bridge, of the Manor House, Puddletrenthide, Dorset), born 29 October 1833, educated at Grosvenor College, Bath. Curate of Wellington, Salop 1856-58; Perpetual Curate of Berwick Bassett, Salop 1859-61; Curate of St Saviour, Bath 1861-63; of Heytesbury 1863-66; of Tredington, Gloucestershire 1866-68; Rector of Balcombe, Sussex 1868-1909; Rural Dean of Lewes, division 3, 1878-1908; Prebendary of Thorney in Chichester Cathedral 1894-1909. Died 26 April at Balcombe Rectory. Mr Mead married 23 July 1863 at Christ Church, Paddington, Elizabeth Martha, eldest daughter of John Clutton, Esq., of Sussex Place, London.
- Henry James Moxon (matriculated 1894, but did not graduate), son of James Henry Harmer Moxon, barrister-at-law and Law Lecturer of Trinity College (who died 23 May 1883), born 12 April 1875 at Brookland's Villa, The Avenue, Cambridge, privately educated. Died 15 August at 34, Rutland Gardens, Hove, aged 34.
- Rev Canon Thompson Phillips (1856), son of Captain Robert Phillips of the 40th Regiment, born at Convmore, co. Cork, Ireland. Entered at Trinity College, Dublin, 11 November 1850 and kept three terms there, but did not graduate. Curate of St Peter's, Coventry 1856-58; of All Saints, Paddington 1858-61; Vicar of Holme Eden, Cumberland 1861-68; of Ivegill with High Head, Cumberland 1868-93; Rural Dean of Carlisle South 1870-93; Proctor in Convocation 1880-93; Archdeacon of Furness and Vicar of St George's, Barrow in Furness 1892-1901; Honorary Canon of Carlisle 1883-1909; Honorary Secretary Carlisle Diocesan Clergy Aid Society 1891-1909; Surrogate, Diocese of Carlisle 1893-1909; Canon of Carlisle Cathedral 1901-09. Died 19 April at the Abbey, Carlisle aged 77. Canon Phillips married: (1) On 28th May 1861 at All Saints, Paddington, Eliza Catherine, second daughter of General Sir James Wallace Sleigh, K.C.B., Colonel of the 9th Lancers; she died 30 July 1898 at St George's Vicarage, Barrow in Furness, aged 59; and (2) on 10 March 1903 at Marylebone parish Church, Cecily, widow of G. H. H. Oliphant Ferguson of Bradfield House, Carlisle and daughter of John Labouchere of Broom Hall, Surrey.

Thomas Roxburgh Polwhele (1856), son of Captain Thomas Polwhele, of the 42nd Regiment of Native Infantry (afterwards a General in the Army); born at Agra, India 3 May 1831, and baptised in St George's Church, Agra 27 June 1832. He was first admitted to the College 21 March 1851, and re-admitted 17 March 1855. He was cox of the Lady Margaret Second Boat in the May Term of 1854. While an undergraduate Mr Polwhele was one of the original members of the A.D.C. His name is frequently mentioned in Mr F. C. Burnand's volume, "The A.D.C., being personal reminiscences of the University Amateur Dramatic Club, Cambridge" (see pp. 32, 34, 40, 43, 44, 76, 87, 92). He was the first "Stage Manager" of the Club, and Mr Burnand writes: "The gentleman who took the place was Mr T. R. Polwhele, of St John's, who was in every way the very man for the office. He was ingenious, which was excellent to begin with; he was practical, which was first rate to go on with; and he was economical, which was capital to finish with. If it had not been for Polwhele's care from the first, we should have run further into debt than we actually did. For my own part, I had not my equal for ordering everything we wanted, and everything else we didn't want; but fortunately, as a safeguard, I had agreed that no orders should be valid unless countersigned, 'T. R. Polwhele.' This saved us pounds. It is also due to his care that the early records, now before me, are so clear and so well kept." Again, in summing up the work of the Club at the end of the first year of its existence, Mr Burnand writes: "Mr Polwhele having taken his degree at the beginning of the year (1856), had only been stopping up out of real liking for the A.D.C. work, and in order to hand it over in the best possible state to his successor, whoever he might be. Without Mr Polwhele's careful management, the Club could never have made such progress as it did in its one year of life. He was an ingenious carpenter, and was never so happy as when looking after the mechanical appliances of the A.D.C. and making the best of them, such as they were." After going out of residence Mr Polwhele received an appointment on the Geological Survey in 1857; he became an F.G.S. in 1858. He was engaged in the mapping of parts of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire; more especially in the areas occupied by the Middle Oolites and of the Bagshot group in Hampshire and Surrey. His geological notes being published in the *Memoirs of the Geological Survey*. On succeeding to the family estates at Polwhele, near Truro, he resigned, in March 1862, his post on the Survey, but still retained his interest in geology, taking part in the work of the Geological Society of Cornwall, of which he was President in 1896 and 1897. His addresses, in the respective years, were on "The relation of other sciences to geology" and "The physical geology of the earth." He also took part in the life of a country gentleman; he was a J.P. and D.L. for Cornwall; became a Captain in the Royal Cornwall and Devon miners artillery militia 7 December 1870, and Major 4 April 1883. He was a handsome man, with somewhat delicate features; he had a gentle persuasive voice, rather retiring in manner, but liked by all who knew him. He died at his residence Polwhele, Truro 2 September, aged 78. Mr Polwhele married 11 June 1861, at St Mary's, Cheltenham, Fanny, only child of the late Thomas Carne, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late Joseph Carne, Esq., F.R.S., of Penzance, Cornwall. They had a family of six children.

George Hale Puckle (1848), son of the Rev Benjamin Puckle, of Whel-nathan (of Queens' College, afterwards Rector of Grafton, Hunts.); baptised at Great Whel-nathan 10 April 1824. For several years Principal of Windermere College, of which he was one of the founders; author of a *Treatise on Conic Sections*. Died 8 December at his residence, Nine Oaks, Windermere, aged 84.

Maurice George Bernard Reece (1904), son of Edward Bernard Reece, coroner, Cardiff; born 23 November 1882, at Newport Road, Roath, Cardiff; educated at Felsted School; obtained his "Half Blue" for Boxing. Entered the Indian Civil Service after the open Competition of 1905; arrived in India 26 November 1906. Served in the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner; became Assistant Commissioner of Kaithal, in the Karnal district. Died 4 October at Karnal.

Harry Govier Seeley, son of Richard Hovill Seeley of 28, Grafton Street, London, born 18 February 1839. Educated privately. In charge of the Woodwardian Museum and Scientific assistant to Professor Adam Sedgwick 1860-70. He first entered at Sidney Sussex College, then migrated to St John's, where he was admitted 26 November 1863; he did not graduate. Professor of Geography at King's College, London 1876; University Extension Lecturer, and Lecturer for the Gilchrist Educational Trust. Lecturer on Geology at the Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill 1890-1905; Professor of Geology and Geography with Mineralogy in King's College, London. He was a member of several English, Foreign, and Colonial Scientific bodies. In 1885 he was awarded the Lyell Medal of the Geological Society. He published several works on Geological subjects and many papers in Scientific journals. A life of him, with a list of his works and writings, will be found in "The Geological Magazine" for June 1907 (241-253), where there is also a portrait of him. He died 8 January at 3, Holland Park Court, London, W., aged 70. He married 18 February 1872 at St Mark's Church, Bath, Eleanora Jane, only daughter of the late William Mitchell of St George's Lodge, Bath.

Abraham Shuker (1872), son of John Shuker of Enhoshill, Salop; baptised at Stockton, co. Stafford 29 October 1848. Second Master of Trent College 1873-1904. Died 11 February at his residence Longsdon, Stoke-on-Trent, aged 61.

Captain Edward Algernon Strickland (matriculated 1891, did not graduate) Died 13 February, aged 36. See Vol. xxx., p. 213.

Frederic Langhorne Thompson (1878), son of the Rev Cornelius Thompson, Vicar of Elkesley, Notts (of Trinity College, B.A. 1828); born 31 December 1843; educated at Grantham School. Mr Thompson was first admitted a member of the College 11 October 1862, but after a short period in College he went out of residence. He was then successively for four years a master in a private school near Manchester; then for six years a master at Stockport Grammar School; and lastly for two years a master at Grantham School. He then returned to College and was readmitted 8 October 1875. After taking his degree he resided for some years in Cambridge, taking pupils; latterly he took pupils at The Cottage, Rickingham, near Diss: he died there 11 February, aged 65.

Rev John Charles Thring (1848), son of the Rev John Gale Dalton Thring of Alford, Somerset (of St John's, B.A., 1809), baptised at Alford (of which his father was Rector and Patron) 11 August 1824. Curate of Alford 1847-55 and 1870-74; of Cirencester 1855-57; of Overton, Wilts 1857-59; Assistant Master at Uppingham School 1859-66; Chaplain to the Bradford Union 1875-91. Latterly resided at The Park, Dunmow, Essex; died there 3 October, aged 85. Mr Thring married 27 May 1858 at Haddington, Lydia Eliza Dyer, younger daughter of Captain Samuel Meredith, R.N., of Haddington House. Mr J. C. Thring was a brother of Henry, first Baron, Thring and of the Rev Edward Thring, Headmaster of Uppingham.

- Rev Canon Alexander Allen Vawdrey (1865), son of the Rev Alexander Allen Vawdrey, Vicar of St Agnes, Cornwall (of St John's, B.A. 1831.) Vicar of Mabe, Cornwall 1868-80; Rural Dean of Carnmath 1886-87; Vicar of St Sithney, Cornwall 1880-89; Rural Dean of Kirrier 1887-89; Vicar of St Gluvias, Cornwall 1889-1909; Rural Dean of Carnmath 1904-1910; Honorary Canon of Truro 1905-1909. Died 21 March at St Gluvias Vicarage, aged 67. Canon Vawdrey married: (1) 22 July 1868 at Cheltenham, Ellen Gertrude, only child of the late John Neale, Esq., of Cheltenham; she died 6 October 1889 at St Gluvias Vicarage: (2) 27 December 1890 at St Gluvias, Elizabeth Catherine, only daughter of the late Major Griffin R.A.
- Rev John Farrer Wilkinson (1854), son of James Wilkinson of Rawfolds, baptised in Liversedge Church, Birstal, Yorks 23 July 1824. Curate of Brandesburton 1854-56; Vicar of Flamborough 1866-90; Rector of Folkton, near Ganton, Yorks 1890-1910; died at the Rectory 28 June.
- William Wills (1873); died 26 May at Matlock, aged 57. See p. 79.

The following deaths were not recorded last year :

- Rev Thomas Bainbridge (1871), son of George Bainbridge of Lincoln, born in Lincoln 16 September 1847; educated at Shrewsbury School. Before entering Shrewsbury he had been the leading treble in Lincoln Cathedral, and when only 16 acted as assistant Organist there. Curate of Uffington and Battlefield 1870-72; Vicar of Uffington, Salop 1872-75; Vicar of Battlefield, near Shrewsbury 1872-1908; died 24 October 1908. Mr Bainbridge was an excellent shot and a strong supporter of the Shrewsbury Harmonic Society, for which he composed much music.
- Rev William Edmund Smith (1857), son of Robert Smith, Commander, R.N., baptised at Portsea, Hants, 8 November 1833. Curate of Burnham, Essex 1858; of Bradwell-juxta-Mare 1851-59; appointed Chaplain R.N. and Naval Instructor 1859, served in H.M.S. *Termaquant* 1859-62; *Severn* 1862-66; *Royal Oak* 1866-67; *Ocean* 1867-70; *St Vincent* 1871-72; *Royal Adelaide* 1872-74; *Duke of Wellington* 1875-77; Royal Marine Depot and Royal Marine Battalion at the Cape 1877-80; Royal Dock Yard, Chatham 1880-82; Inspector of Naval Schools 1882-88; placed on the Retired List 1888; Rector of Wark-on-Tyne 1888-92. Latterly resided at La Gardinet, Castel Guernsey; died there 22 October 1908, aged 75.

Obituary.

REV HERBERT EDWARD TROTTER M.A.

The Rev H. E. Trotter, Vicar of Morton near Gainsborough, who died at Leeds on the 27th of April last, was a son of Mr Edward Trotter, surgeon, and was born 10th February 1856, at New Mill, Yorkshire.

We take the following notice of him from *The Guardian* of May 6th :—

There passed to his rest on Wednesday in last week, at the age of fifty-four, a servant of God who has left a very deep mark for good in the parishes where he served for thirty-one years—Ashbourne, 1879-1882; Hawarden, 1882-1892; Althorpe, 1892-1909; Morton a few weeks. A sharp attack, arising on Easter Monday from some old trouble, necessitated a serious operation in a Leeds nursing home, which he only survived twelve hours.

The writer of these lines worked with him for ten years and lived with him much of that time. This was subsequent to his first curacy at Ashbourne. He was born at Holmfirth of a family of sterling and striving qualities (his father was a doctor), and he was educated at a school at Hereford where he won an exhibition for St John's College, Cambridge. Graduating in 1877, he passed on to Ely Theological College. Himself a typical Yorkshireman, of large build and with a commanding presence and fine, open countenance, his masterful character was marked with many notable qualities—a rare and almost innate common sense (for of the world he never saw much), a quick insight into men and things, rapidity and strength of decision, the will of a ruler of men, fearlessness and self-reliance, and an extraordinary straightforwardness in speech (for he always said exactly what he felt). All these were made potent for good because of his true sympathy and humility and splendid self-command, which under God was his strength through many lonely years in his far-off country parish in Lincolnshire, where he

spent the seventeen best years of his life, although he really was most suited for town life. Here his diligent reading (largely in criticism) was a great resource to him and only served to deepen his hold on the great evangelical truths of the Faith, and on the discipline of the Church. The Universities' Lectures for Clergy were a source of great delight to him, but he was seldom from his parish. Once he visited London during the Jubilee, but the sight of the thousands of toiling, anxious faces was too much and he came straight back. He was an almost ideal parish priest. The young felt in him a wise, strong friend; rich and poor alike took to him; and he led all onwards in life with the instincts of a leader. He was a first-rate organiser, and gathered round him the best workers that could be found. While in the parish of Hawarden he had charge of the district of St Ethelwold's, Shotton; but he took a share of the work at the parish church of preaching and catechising, and Mr Gladstone was among the many who held him in high esteem, eventually presenting him to the living of Althorpe.

Mr Trotter was unmarried. The Bishop of Lincoln, who had recently made him Rural Dean, instituted him to the Vicarage of Morton on the very day the surgeon had told the Bishop that his malady was fatal. Mr Trotter remarked at the time, and told the writer, what a singular brightness and solemnity marked his aspect. This was ten days before the Bishop's death and about six weeks before his own. He decided to face his own ordeal, knowing the doubtfulness of the issue. He wrote:—"I must confess that I don't feel books [devotional] helpful to me. It seems to be better for me to quietly commune with God in my own simple ways, trying from hour to hour to realise my union with Him in Christ, and to leave myself entirely to Him. It has long been borne in upon me how few and simple the truths which really lie at the base of our religious life are; and it has been brought home to me even more in these darker days. I got to Leeds full of hope, but, I think, fully prepared to face whatever may await me there." Words so true of his simple, manly, straightforward self! He leaves this impression on all who knew him, and they can never forget

the transparent honesty and singleness of eye of one whose supreme purpose in life was day by day to do his duty to the utmost of his powers. "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Among his own sorrowing relations, and amidst his own loved and loving people of Althorpe, he was laid to rest in the little cemetery just opposite the church which he had done much to restore and adorn, the under-signed taking the funeral service.

STEPHEN E. GLADSTONE.

REV EDWARD KERSLAKE KERSLAKE M.A.

The Rev Edward Kerslake Kerslake, Rector of Burnham Deepdale, Norfolk, who died at the Rectory on the 18th of March last, was a son of the Rev Edward Gwyn Blyth, Rector of the same parish, and was baptized there 22nd November 1836. He took his degree as B.A. in 1860 in the name of Blyth, but took the name of Kerslake in 1870 on inheriting the Barmer estate from his uncle Mr Tom Kerslake.

We take the following short notice of him from *The Guardian*:—He entirely restored Barmer Church, of which he was patron and lay-Rector. He built the Deepdale schools and restored the parish church. He travelled much in the East, and, although he was no small authority on botany, chemistry, and archæology, his whole heart and soul were in his church and parish. It is said that no unconfirmed person ever left the place. The daily services were prepared for as well as the daily visiting. His sermons, too, were most carefully prepared up to the very last Sunday of his life. He was the most humble of men, and so reverent that even the ungodly and careless were serious in his presence. His home was the centre of all that was high and ideal. The younger clergy and others who were privileged to frequent it will always be the better for it; the entire neighbourhood, both poor and rich, resorted to it when in trouble as it were as a matter of course, and no one ever went away unhelped or un comforted.

On the day he was stricken down Mr Kerslake took Matins, and was about to visit his parish when the call came, and within a few hours his soul returned to the God who gave it. He left no sons, but his sons-in-law are prominent in the Church. Among them are the Rev W. Hook Longsdon, Vicar of St Andrew's, Stockwell; the Rev H. J. C. Knight D.D., Head of the Cambridge Clergy School; and the Rev H. C. O. Lanchester, Fellow and Dean of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Worcester.

H. M. E.-D.-B.

RICHARD BURTON WORTHINGTON M.A.

Mr R. B. Worthington, late of the Indian Civil Service, was the second son of the Rev Henry Burdett Worthington, Vicar of Grinton, Yorkshire, and was born there 30th April 1834. He was educated at Bedford Grammar School, and entered St John's in 1853; he was a Bell University Scholar.

In 1856 he obtained, by competitive examination, an appointment in the Bombay Civil Service, then under the Honourable East India Company, which had introduced the competitive system in 1855. On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858 he continued to serve in various posts in the same Presidency. He may therefore be counted as one of the first Cambridge men to enter the Indian Civil Service.

He married in 1870 Lucy Helen, daughter of the late Thomas Oldman, of Kirton in Lindsey. Since his retirement, in 1879, he had lived for some years in Guernsey and at Tonbridge; in 1904 he took up his residence at The Steps, Cam, Gloucestershire, where he died on the 8th of February last.

Obituary.

J. E. B. MAYOR.

January 28th, 1825—December 1st, 1910.

John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor was the son of the Rev. Robert Mayor and Charlotte Bickersteth, sister of Lord Langdale and of Edward Bickersteth of Watton. His elder brother, Robert Bickersteth Mayor, was third Wrangler in 1842, and was a Fellow of St John's and, for many years, Mathematical Master at Rugby and Rector of Frating; while his younger brother, Joseph Bickersteth Mayor, was second Classic in 1852, and was afterwards Fellow and Tutor of St John's, and is now an Honorary Fellow of the College.

John Mayor was born on January 28th, 1825, at Baddegama in Ceylon, where his father was a missionary of the Church Missionary Society. Years afterwards a native of Ceylon came to Cambridge, and, to the delight of the Latin Professor, introduced himself with the words: 'My father was baptised by your father in Ceylon.'

At the age of six (as he tells us 37 years later) he revelled in Rollin and the English Homer and Virgil (both in prose) and in the English Nepos and Cæsar. Early in his eighth year he was sent, with his two elder brothers, to the Grammar School of Newcastle-under-Lyme, where he was a day-boy under the headmastership of Mr. Anderson. His elder brother, Robert, was greatly taken with John's vehement spirit, shown even there by his readiness to fight boys ever so much bigger than himself, and also with his ready memory and precocious love of learning. Before completing his eighth year, he was sent to Christ's Hospital, and it is surmised that his stoical endurance, his asceticism, and his antiquarian and historical interests, were fostered by the strange survival of sixteenth-century life, into which he had been plunged in the very heart of London. In his

eleventh year, after an attack of scarlet fever, he was withdrawn from school, and spent two or three years at home, learning Greek, as well as Latin, from his mother. When he was about thirteen he went to Shrewsbury, the school which won his loyal devotion for the rest of his long life. His own account of his school and of his school-boy studies forms part of tribute to the memory of his great headmaster, Dr. Kennedy :—

'Shrewsbury School owed nothing to costly apparatus. No professional trainer directed the sports in the field or on the river ; no examining staff from outside controlled the teachers ; after dusk even the highest boys were summoned from their studies to the 'head-room,' where they had to write their exercises as best they might, in a crowd. The difficulties in the pursuit of knowledge only served to fix and concentrate their attention on the work in hand.' . . . 'I was one of many who read far more out of school, for our own improvement, than we did for the set lessons of the half-year. I learnt to keep a common-place book, to make commentaries to every author I took up, to form original collections on points of history, grammar, lexicography, etc. I bought for myself, and perused carefully, such books as Joseph Butler's and Richard Hooker's works.*

Of his later years at that school we find a glimpse in the preface to his Greek Reader of 1868 :—

For several years I have not written a verse ; but during my school career, till near its close, no occupation had greater charms for me. I constantly wrote exercises twice or three times the required length, committing to memory several thousand lines of verse, including a Greek play, Horace's Odes, and a Georgic, and thumbed the Corpus Poetarum from Lucretius to Ausonius. Perhaps no single volume, except the Bible, embraces so many ages of literature, and reflects so clearly the changes of a nation's life. I was led to buy and study not a few English poets ; Shakespeare I read through ; Milton's verse, English and Latin, I nearly knew by heart.

In October, 1844, he began residence as a member of St John's College, Cambridge, and his life as a student is thus recalled in his Commemoration Sermon of 1902 :—

The common hall, next only to the common chapel, was a bond of union. I knew many men well and delighted in their conversation, who were never in my rooms nor I in theirs. We talked of Coleridge and Wordsworth and Thirlwall, of University reform, of literary plans. No books bearing on the history of learning could have eluded our keen scent.†

* *The Latin Heptateuch*, p. lxxvii f.

† *The Eagle*, xxiii 308.

'The thoughts and conversation' (he says elsewhere) 'of my undergraduate associates did not run on marks or fellowships ; their time was not so engrossed by preparation for the tripos, that they could not devote three or four hours a day to modern languages, to general literature, to the controversies of the time ; Coleridge, Whateley, Mill, Newman, Hare, Maurice, Thirlwall, were names more familiar to us than those of any trainers for a "paltry examination." Once only, I remember, was I urged to "cram" hard passages in certain Greek authors, which authors I had repeatedly read as wholes ; to please my tutor I copied the lists, but neither by me, nor by any pupil of mine, have they ever been turned to account.*

His private tutor was William Henry Bateson, subsequently Public Orator and ultimately Master of St John's. In the Classical Tripos of 1848, Mayor's name appeared in the third place in the First Class, immediately below C. B. Scott and Westcott, and a little above Llewellyn Davies and David Vaughan. One of his examiners, the Master of Clare, is still living. In the following year he was elected Fellow, *decessore Carolo Merivale*. As Master at Marlborough from 1849 to 1853 (apart from his principal work with the lower sixth), it was his duty to teach one of the lowest forms three hours a week.

'For more than three years,' he says, 'my subject was Greek Delectus ; the text-book duller than a multiplication table ; the boys' energies spent in petty mischief ; mine, in petty punishments. For a few months I took the same class in Latin verse. I brought in Boethius, or some other author new to me, selected four easy verses, gave out the English with a few Latin words, and sat down to my Boethius. Each boy, as he completed a verse brought it to my desk, winning a mark for it if correct. The weariest hours in the week became the liveliest ; every boy in the form was put on his mettle ; impositions were driven out by eager work.' †

It was at Marlborough that he prepared his erudite edition of 'Thirteen Satires of Juvenal,' with the notes at the foot of the page, the later editions of which appeared in two volumes with the notes at the end of each. In 1886, in the 'advertisement' of the fourth edition of vol. I., he thus records the genesis of the work :—

When, in 1850 or 1851, my friend the publisher said to me : 'You ought to bring out a book,' it was no special acquaintance with Juvenal that suggested the choice, but dissatisfaction with Rupert's

* *First Greek Reader*, p. xli f.

† *ib* p. xxxiii f.

edition, then holding the field; 'I have a good many notes on Juvenal, and Rupert's book is not worthy of his author.'

In the course of the dedication to Dr Kennedy, the editor says: 'In inscribing with your name the first-fruits of those studies, in which you first taught me to take an interest, I am but giving back, in so far as my book bears any marks of painstaking accuracy, that which I originally derived from you.' Not a few of the comprehensive notes in this work, such as that on Roman recitations, are recognised as the most complete collection of the literature of the subject.

After his return to St John's as a College Lecturer, he contributed to the *Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology* two comprehensive articles on Latin lexicography, which appeared in November, 1855, and in March, 1857, and were marked by the same love of learning and familiarity with its history, which continued to be his leading characteristic for more than half a century of his subsequent life. He also threw himself with ardour into various form of literary and antiquarian research. No account of his life can be complete without including his own survey of the most fruitful period of his unwearied activity.

On becoming bursar William Henry Bateson made me free of the College treasury, which for a century and a half had never been ransacked. I was allowed to bind the old registers and the building plans of the second court, to supply Prof Willis and Mr J. W. Clark with materials for our architectural history, and Mr Charles Henry Cooper with facts bearing on his unselfish labours—unselfish, for we never gave him a degree—to transcribe admissions from the beginning of 1631, and to work heartily for the Antiquarian Society. I calendared the Baker MSS. and made large biographical collections; these have long been used by labourers in other colleges or outside Cambridge and will survive with the manuscripts of Baker and Cole. I printed the four earliest codes of our Statutes, and several biographies, together with Roger Ascham's Schoolmaster and some of his English letters, with much in Notes and Queries, and helped writers for the Dictionary of National Biography. Three years in the University Library threw all my work out of gear, but I have since brought out the first volume of Bishop Fisher's English works and Baker's History of the College, a pious wish of Zachary Grey, Thomas Smart Hughes and Churchill Babington. The first volume of the College Registers, from 1631 to 1715, has been issued, and I have joyfully handed over the work to the capable hands of the bursar.*

* R. F. Scott; since elected Master of the College.

As examiner for prize essays I was fortunate enough to enlist James Bass Mullinger and Christopher Wordsworth in the pursuit of academic history.*

He was keenly alive to the merits of the work done for the University by the Town Clerk of Cambridge, Mr. Charles Henry Cooper, the author of the *Annals of Cambridge and the 'Athenae Cantabrigienses.'* It was in the course of an obituary notice, written on March 21, 1866, the day of the Town Clerk's death, that he said of Cooper:—'It was because he clung with fond reverence to our "Sparta," whose every stone spoke to him of struggles and sacrifices and noble memories, that he "adorned" it as no gownsman has done.' In a later letter proposing that a bust of Cooper should be placed in the Guildhall, he adds: "It is the doom of those who move with the orderly stubbornness of Nature, that they pass unheeded through life; we no more thank them for their pains, than we thank the sun for shining; but their departure reveals our debt.' Lastly 'St Augustine says "God is patient, because eternal"; and certainly, if man's work is to defy the tooth of time, it must be cemented with that divine virtue.' The project for providing the bust by collecting subscriptions fell through; Mr Mayor, however, on his own responsibility at once gave a commission to Mr Wiles and presented the bust to the Philo Union Society. Ultimately, in 1888, this fine memorial of a man who had done much for the University and the Town of Cambridge found a fitting home in the Free Library.

The 'biographies' mentioned in the Commemoration Sermon are those of Nicholas Ferrar (1855), Matthew Robinson and William Bedell (1856), followed by that of Ambrose Bonwicke (1870). The edition of Baker's History of St John's is a solid work in two volumes, printing for the first time Baker's text, and adding abundant notes to the lives of all the Masters of the College and of the Bishops trained within its walls. On the scholarly side of the Life of Samuel Butler, Bishop of Lichfield, far more is to be found in these notes than in the two volumes of the grandson's interesting biography. In the above sermon there is no

* Commemoration Sermon, 1902, *The Eagle*, xiv 309.

mention of the preacher's contribution to the Rolls Series, namely, the two volumes of his edition of the 'Speculum Historiale' certainly written by Richard of Cirencester, in the preface of which the editor points out the exact sources of all the borrowed erudition of the forger of the treatise *De Situ Britanniae*, which its first editor (and, indeed, author), Charles Bertram of Copenhagen, falsely attributed to Richard of Cirencester. These two volumes were published in 1863—9.

About the same time he held for three years (1864—1867) the office of University Librarian, to which he was elected without a contest. During the whole of those three years he was never absent for more than eight days together. To the catalogue of MSS. completed during his tenure of office, he contributed the descriptions of five MSS. in the second volume, and those of the Baker MSS. in the fifth. His scheme for substituting for the various series of class marks a single series of Arabic numerals, was carried out so far as the alteration of the marks in the books and in the catalogue. 'It was then tacitly abandoned.' 'His friend and successor, Henry Bradshaw, speaks of the enormous increase of life and vigour inspired by his energy.'

In connexion with Classical Literature, he prepared an original edition of the third book of Pliny's Letters (1880), an edition of Cicero's Second Philippic founded on that of Halm (1861, etc), and a bibliography of Latin Literature founded on that of Hübner (1875). In 1868, he produced his excellent *First Greek Reader*, with a racy preface on classical education, interspersed with interesting touches of autobiography, and concluding with his favourite protest against giving the names of *Epsilon*, *Upsilon*, *Omicron*, and *Omega* to the four vowels which the Greeks themselves only knew as εἰ, υῖ, οὖ, and ὦ.

In the same preface he restores sense and metre by correcting ἐνὸς χανόντος μετέσχηκεν ἄτερος into ἐνὸς χανόντος μετακέχηθεν ἄτερος ('yawning is catching'). Of his emendations of the text of the *editio princeps* of Aristotle's *Constitution of Athens*, the best was that in c. 50, § 2, where μηδεὶς ἐν τοῖς παρὰ τοῦ τείχους καταβυλεῖ κόπρον was corrected into ἐντὸς εἰ (= δέκα) σταδίων τοῦ τείχους, 'within ten furlongs of the wall,' the MS. actually having ἐντος ἰδ^{στα}ίων.

Of his proposed editions of 'the Narrative of Odysseus' (Odyssey books ix—xii), and of the tenth book of Quintilian, only a small portion was published (1872), and a similar fate befell his annotated editions of Burman's and Uffenbach's visits to Cambridge in 1702-10. With posterity his reputation as a Latin Scholar will undoubtedly rest upon his earliest work, his commentary on Juvenal. During the three years for which the Professorship of Latin was held by Munro, Mayor was opportunely engaged in bringing out the second edition of that work. In 1872, he was elected Professor, but, as in the days of his College teaching, his lectures were too closely packed with references to parallel passages to be ever properly appreciated by his audience. His favourite subjects were Martial and the letters of Seneca and Pliny, with Minucius Felix and Tertullian. His lectures on Bede bore fruit in 1878 in a joint edition of the third and fourth books of the Ecclesiastical History, in which the learned and multifarious commentary fills only a little more space than the text. In 1889, he published a critical review of the *Latin Heptateuch* of Cyprian, the sixth century poet and Bishop of Toulon. Three years previously he had closed the discursive 'Advertisement' to the fourth edition of the first volume of his Juvenal with these words:

"Henceforth I hope to devote myself to clearing off my many literary arrears, reserving for my old age a commentary on Seneca, for which I have made large collections."

The commentary on Seneca never appeared. At the age of about 80, he offered to resign the Professorship of Latin, but, as the University had then made no provision for pensions, and as it would be bound, under a new Statute, to pay a far higher stipend to his successor, his resignation was not accepted.

It cannot be said that he had any special talent for the work of a lecturer; he was far more successful as a preacher. In fact (apart from some of his prefaces), almost the sole memorial of his mastery of a fine old-fashioned English style is to be found in his sermons. Most of them were printed immediately after delivery. The preacher's name was not given, but there was a careful entry of the date and an appendix of interesting notes. In the Commemoration

Sermon of 1891 he declared that the discourses of Bishop Fisher 'rank him high among the fathers of English prose; of that prose which, in the sermons of John Donne, reached perhaps the greatest majesty of which our language is capable.' His own discourses were well described by Sir Richard Jebb as 'those remarkable sermons of permanent interest, both theological and literary.' The following is the conclusion of that of May 17, 1868:—

Whether we live more in memory or in hope, our hands can alike find work to do. Are you content with our present settlement, and do you delight in its ideal excellence? Do nothing yourself to dim that beauty in others' eyes; labour to make it worthier of your affection. Do you aspire to a better order? You are without excuse if you do not make the most of the old order; if you do not reverently study its principles, and demolish nothing that has a right to stand, in your eagerness to rebuild.

So shall we all alike prepare for that home whither our Fore-runner has gone before; risen with Christ our Head, we shall set our affections on things above. Born to glorious hopes, citizens of heaven, let us not sell our birthright or cast it away, but lift up our hearts, lift them up unto the Lord: *Sursum corda*, above all touch of earth, its passions, interests, indolence, pleasure; above the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the prevailing pride of life; above rebellious fretting against the age in which God has fixed our lot, or craven fears for the Church founded on the Rock of Ages; above a fond optimism, dreaming of some perfect past, clinging to some frail changing stay; high, too, above reforms, narrower, less reverent, less divine, than that whereby, at whatever time or season, in whatever form, the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of our God and of Christ exalted at His right hand to be a Prince and a Saviour.

As an exceptional example of his severely dry humour, we may quote a passage from the sermon on Trinity Sunday, 1903:

"Assaults on free labourers by Unionists on strike, plots to refuse rates and taxes, on plea of conscience, alike tend to anarchy. Cambridge tradesmen, whose shutters have been commandeered for a bonfire, furnish a parallel nearer home. They have as much reason, as the Khalifa himself, to fear Lord Kitchener's visit. Said the son of Jesse to Araunah, "Nay, but I will surely buy of thee at a price; neither will I offer burnt offerings of that which doth cost me nothing."

One of the sermons, that on Reusch in 1901, was inspired by his interest in the Old Catholics, others by the Spanish

Reformed Church and the Church of Scotland. A sermon preached in the Lent of 1880 was published, with an introduction and notes, under the title of 'Modicus cibi medicus sibi, or Nature her own Physician,' one of several declarations in favour of a moderate and sensible variety of vegetarianism. He was President of the Vegetarian Society from 1882 to his death. On his own authority we are assured that his only recreation was reading, and that he never took exercise for its own sake. Blest with a remarkably strong constitution, he never had occasion to seek any medical advice from the age of 12 to that of about 83.

The range of his minute knowledge of biographical and other facts was astounding. Even if he was ignorant of a fact, there were few who knew better where to find it. *Qui scit ubi sit scientia, is proximus est habenti.*

While he was keenly interested in his special studies and in his various hobbies, he was excellent company, even when the conversation was of a more general character. While presiding over the Fellows' table at St John's he admirably represented the College in its relations to the outer world, and visitors of the most varied tastes were all alike charmed with his old-fashioned courtesy, and with the abundant stores of his learned and lively talk. The latest editor of Kirke White's Poems, whom I invited to Cambridge to view the poet's College, writes: 'I shall never forget the extraordinary courtesy with which he treated me, a mere tyro in letters, and the charm with which he encouraged inexperience, when I sat next to him as your guest.'

He was familiar with French, Italian, and Spanish, and especially familiar with German and with Dutch. He represented the University at the tercentenary of Leyden, where he met Madvig and Cobet. His latest work was a *First German Reader, with translations and notes*, published under the alternative title of *Jacula Prudentum: Verse and Prose from the German*. He paid only one visit to Rome, where, apart from the memorials of ancient ages, he was mainly interested in the modern schools. When the National Library of Turin was partly destroyed by fire on the 26th of January, 1904, he promptly sent the Library no less than 710 volumes, receiving in return a grateful letter of thanks,

together with two specially bound volumes relating to the Library, *in omaggio ed in segno di imperitura riconoscenza*.*

He was one of the original Fellows of the British Academy, and he received honorary degrees from Oxford, Aberdeen, and Glasgow. On his 80th birthday, a Latin address of congratulation, written by Dr Reid, and numerous signed, was presented to him at a meeting presided over by Sir Richard Jebb. Admirable speeches were made by the Master of Trinity and Sir Richard, who also read and formally presented the address.

'Then came' (so says Sir Richard) 'the really interesting part. The fine old man got up, and began with a speech in Latin, after which he passed into English. It was characteristic of his *non-egotism* that he seemed to forget the occasion, and launched out into a discursive speech on all his favourite hobbies in scholarship, illustrated with a wealth of learning. His memory is still prodigious. As to vigour and spirit, he might be forty.'†

In the preceding year his portrait, etched by Herkomer, appeared as the frontispiece of *Minerva*. One of that artist's masterpieces is the portrait painted in 1890, and now preserved in our College Hall. When it fell to my lot to go and ask the Professor for his preliminary consent, I received the brief but characteristic reply: 'I had hoped to be allowed to go down to a green grave without any memorial; but, if any friends wish it to be otherwise, I must do as I am bid.'‡

J. E. SANDYS.

In the College Chapel on December 4th, the Senior College Missioner paid the following tribute to his memory:—

Our late President was with us at our last gathering in Walworth. With gladness he took the chair at our annual meeting after the Harvest Thanksgiving Service. You know how keenly interested he was in our Mission. Many were the occasions on which he visited us; many were the presents he made us; many were the hours he spent walking the streets of Walworth or examining our Church, in the early hours of the morning, before we, perchance, were up. . . . That great learning and knowledge—and yet anything in the state of undue self-appreciation, it was impossible with him; that strong,

* *The Eagle*, xxvi 264 f.

† Sir Richard Jebb's *Life and Letters*, p. 410 ff. *The Eagle*, xxvi., 241 ff.

‡ *The Eagle*, xvi., 268—276.

unbending, unyielding will—was it ever used for lower purposes? was it ever out of touch, out of harmony, with the Divine will? And when he used, on Bank Holidays, to take us, men and women and boys and girls of Walworth round these courts and point out in detail to us the beauties of our College, did he ever make us feel that in comparison of him we were as nothing?

That great virtue of the Incarnation, that virtue of Jesus himself—Humility—it can only be the possession of great men. We believe it was his. It is not, indeed, my place to say more. But we know that the world has lost a teacher, the University a revered figure, the College a lover, our Mission one of its readiest friends and supporters. From that other world his life surely calls to us as it ever did, in eloquent language here below:

'Come let us walk in the light of God.'

'Have you heard that the President is dead?' were the words which met me as I entered the College Library on the morning of the 1st of last December. The President dead—I could not realize it, and I cannot realize it now. It seems in a way impossible to believe that Mayor is gone, to think of the College without him. It is like trying to picture the Hall without Lady Margaret over the high table: something is gone which leaves a strange void and a dim feeling of irreparable loss. For one thing there seemed no change in Mayor: term by term, year by year, we met in the courts or near the Union or at dinner in Hall—always the same bright earnest smile, the same quick eager voice, the same enthusiastic interest in any subject of talk, whether suggested by another's words or (more often) by some matter of which his own mind was full. He is gone; and yet one seems to look to meet him at any turn in the College courts,

'For tho' my lips may breathe adieu,
I cannot think the thing farewell.'

It was at my old school of Shrewsbury that I first heard of Mayor. His name was inscribed on our Honour boards, closely following the illustrious names of Cope and Munro, Druce and Gifford, and W. G. Clark, in days when the fame of Shrewsbury was at its height, and the whole school seemed inspired by our great master B. H. Kennedy. In 1853 Mayor published the first edition of his *Juvenal*, and presently Dr Kennedy began to read it with the Sixth Form. We

were, I think, rather puzzled by the book at first; it was in fact too good for us. Boys like neat little grammatical explanations, and little scraps of translation; but Mayor's notes were different, they were *φωνᾶντα συνετοῖσι*. They threw a light on the text by illustrative passages and quotations from Holyday, of which we were mostly too young to see the charm. 'Those who require help, but are unwilling to help themselves, must seek for satisfaction elsewhere,' was the language of Mayor's preface, and those of us who had Stocker's edition found there more congenial aid. Now we know, it need not be said, that this first edition of Juvenal is a treasure to be secured whenever found. It is not, like the edition which followed (1869—78), an exhaustive compendium of every possible authority and illustration, but it is far more readable. The text is clearly printed, and the notes (at the foot of the page) are not crowded together in the way which makes the later edition alike unattractive and invaluable.

When Mayor brought out his Juvenal he was a master at Marlborough, but in 1858, when I came up to St John's, he had been for some time settled in Cambridge as one of our College lecturers. My memory is poor and I cannot recall much of the subjects of his lectures, but I can still see the bent head and half-shut eyes, and hear the little cough with which he began every sentence, and I can still hear the beautiful and thrilling voice with which he dictated to us passages in English for composition, or read out the corresponding version in Greek or Latin. I thought then, and I think still, that he was the most beautiful reader that I have ever known. Classical men owed him as lecturer a debt of gratitude for his kindly and especial care; for he would ask us to his rooms in the evening, half a dozen or so at a time, and translate to us some author in a friendly colloquial way. Thus we learned a good amount of Plautus and of other writers, of whom I cannot now be sure. For candidates for the ordinary pass degree his lectures were more interesting than practical. Term by term he became more diffuse, beginning with the history and associations of the College, then dealing with the author—Livy for example—his early life and surroundings, his literary friends,

passing thence to his critics old and modern, his editors, his printers, his binders, and his booksellers. Half the term would be gone by the time he reached the beginning of the subject itself.

So much for my undergraduate recollections. Of Mayor in later days I find it more difficult to write. Of one thing I am certain, that a more thoroughly unselfish man never lived. I do not mean merely that he was ready to sacrifice his own inclinations or to forego his own advantage; he seemed never to think of himself at all. Thus he was entirely modest and unaffected, entirely fearless and independent. He once told me, I remember, that after the degree examination in the Senate House he went away from Cambridge and forgot the whole affair, only hearing casually some time after what was the place he had taken in the Tripos list. Success was to him a matter of indifference; learning for learning's sake was the prize; gain and honour he never thought of. So he impressed us all with the conviction that it was a mean and vulgar thing to work for profit and places in the class list; the crown and supreme reward of study was to know. Rich indeed was the prize which he claimed and achieved for himself, and added to year by year. Of vigorous health, needing and wishing for no relaxation, with untiring industry, he seemed to take all learning for his province, all learning that is of literary interest to a scholar's mind, and of personal and biographical detail in every scholar's life. So he came to be a treasure-store of knowledge, to quote the Orator's words in the Senate House a few weeks back, 'quotiens sive alumnorum nostrorum de vitis, sive Latinis de scriptoribus, aliquid abditum quaerebamus.' And by some magic of his own, the magic of intimate acquaintance and loving sympathy, he gave life to the dust of musty records and clothed the dry bones with breathing flesh. Thus his notes to anything which he wrote or edited, from Juvenal to Baker's *History* of the College, from the *Schoolmaster* to his latest sermon in the College Chapel, are alike full of matter and cogent in argument. He rarely speaks in his own name, but he marshals his authorities in imposing numbers and with consummate skill, and they speak for him. It is not for me now to dwell

particularly on Mayor's work as scholar and Latin Professor. Other pens have dealt with this not unworthily : above all there is a splendid sketch in the January number of *Blackwood*, full of insight and sympathy, which I trust it may be possible to reproduce in *The Eagle*, and for which all scholars owe a debt of gratitude.*

Mayor was not only a great scholar ; he was emphatically a living Englishman, not limiting his outlook to classic lore and antiquarian research, but vividly interested in the political and social world. With a wonderful memory, and a quick comprehensive glance, nothing in the newspapers escaped him, and the range of his information was surprising. No less extensive was his active sympathy ; it might almost be called world-wide. There was no movement at home or abroad, tending to liberty of conscience, or freedom and simplicity of life, which he did not support with ungrudging offering of time and money and personal effort. He lived on principle a frugal life, that he might have more time to think and more aid to bestow. His generosity in giving, especially in the matter of books, was indeed unbounded ; and no less generous was the readiness with which he responded to the call wherever his presence could be of service, or his voice could be heard, on the platform or the pulpit, on behalf of a cause which he had at heart. Equally ready he was to teach ; he would arrive before breakfast to give German lessons to the daughters of a friend, he would go through page after page of a favourite author with comments of his own, and absorbed as he was in multifarious work, he would throw it aside at once to give counsel and help to all who sought him.

The staple of Mayor's character was a noble simplicity. Hating intensely cruelty, injustice, pretence, and ignorance in any form, and eager for truth and righteousness, he never doubted that all others were like himself. What he felt and thought he spoke out freely and without reserve in full confidence of a sympathetic hearing. Thus his moral influence was great ; it was impossible in his presence to say or feel anything that was mean or impure or uncharitable.

* See p. 212 below.

He seemed to kindle in others' minds the 'enthusiasm of humanity' with which his own nature was instinct. In small things indeed this frank simplicity was sometimes a little embarrassing or even ludicrous ; when for instance he would detain you at a windy corner with full particulars of some one's life of whom you had never heard, or to detail the misdemeanours of some negligent compiler of the latest dictionary or grammar.

There never was a more lovable character. All of us who came to know him at all intimately felt for him not mere regard but a warm affection. Nor though a student was he in any way a recluse : open and cordial in social intercourse, he thoroughly enjoyed our College life, and welcomed strangers at our table with a charming old-world courtesy.

I am not writing now of Mayor as a loyal Churchman and a true servant of Christ. He was so to the core ; and none but felt his deep veneration for 'all things that were pure and just and honest and lovely and of good report.' But I may add a few words of the Rev Percy Greeves, the Vicar of St Sepulchre's, in whose parish the Professor had made himself a home, and there won many friends. 'Professor Mayor,' he writes in the Parish Magazine for January last, was always ready to do a kindness ; in fact, he consented with so much unconcern to put an inscription into Latin, or to preach, or to take any occasional service, that one felt bound sometimes to explain to him that he was undertaking what might perhaps prove inconvenient or troublesome. On Christmas Day we always found three parcels in the vestry—presents for the Vicar and Wardens ; and lately Easter Day too has brought us the same kind remembrance. It was beautiful to see how Professor Mayor's face brightened at the mention of children, and he was radiant with happiness when he showed photographs of children specially near and dear to him. When I heard of his sudden death, I could not help recalling words of his own, which seem now so appropriate to himself. They are from a sermon which he preached to us one Palm Sunday : "May our end be like His. It will be like His, if His spirit is in us, teaching us how to die. For here below we live an eternal life, and none shall pluck us out of His hand. We have an abiding

portion of which death shall not rob us. For if we look on death as a sleep, who would not gladly rest from the burden of life? Or is death a journey, who would not gladly go to his home, to his Father's house? To the believer death is the beginning of his true life. The Pillar of Fire lights him on the way. It may be dark all round, but *there* before him is light; the moment of departure may be sharp and painful, but God's arm is around him to support him: rays of grace shine round him and often lighten up his face with a glory as from heaven; one short struggle, and the redeemed spirit has passed into the city of God, and those who stand by confess, 'The Christian life is a happy life; it may begin with tears, but it ends in joy unspeakable.'" We shall sadly miss our old friend. We must pray God to raise up others to carry on the good work of those who are passing from us.'

C. E. GRAVES.

What struck non-residents most was, I think, his genial sympathy and his cordiality in greeting them after whatever absence. His memory was wonderful, and if he sometimes had to ask the name of an old member of the College, on hearing the name he would seldom fail to recall at once some detail of his past or present work. His mind seemed capable of holding all that was interesting in the circumstances of all whom he knew. He was an ideal President or host, without thought of anything but of entertaining his guests with something (intellectual) that he had found good. Then, after his unselfish geniality, we were all struck with the range of his knowledge and his accurate memory of out-of-the-way quotations and of little-known writers. "What a charming man, he is running over with learning at every pore," was the exclamation of a studious country parson (an Oxford man) who had sat next to him in Hall on one occasion.

The last time I saw him was on November 24th. He was without his gown in the Senate House, having lent it to another voter. He sat down as though tired, but talked with his usual animation. He said to me, among other

things, "Have you seen my fly sheet?" On my replying "Yes," he said "There is a misprint in it—I wrote D. J. Vaughan, and the printers altered it to C. J. Vaughan, I suppose because the latter was better known to them. Perhaps they took my remark as applicable to his work at Doncaster; but I meant the Vaughan who went to Leicester, and moved but little—the translator, with Llewelyn Davies, of Plato's Republic." This comment was characteristic of him, and must contain one of his last corrections of the press. In Hall he expressed his pleasure at the result of the vote on Grace 2. Some one who had voted "Placet" said to him, "Would not this reform have been practically a restoration of the Regent and non-regent houses?" "No, no," came the reply at once, "it would be more like bringing back the old Caput." So clear was he as to his own views, and so alert to meet criticism. Alert and youthful to the last, and ready to welcome all new discoveries! I sat next him in Hall on November 24th. Talking of recent additions to our knowledge of Hellenistic Greek, he remarked how Lightfoot, Westcott, and Hort would have welcomed the revelations of the Egyptian papyri. He spoke highly of A. Deissmann's contributions to our knowledge of New Testament Greek. Also, in praising F. Watson's book on "Inspiration," he said it reflected credit on the S.P.C.K. for publishing it, and the point he admired in Dr Watson was his readiness to accept new knowledge, even against life-long prejudices. It was just the point we younger men admired and wondered at in the Professor.

He loved to share all his good things. An invalid, bed-ridden from childhood with spinal complaint, has told me how Professor Mayor would go and read and talk and bring his bright, cheery hopefulness into the sick chamber and leave behind with some flowers or little books a portion of his own buoyancy.

Wordsworth's friend (in book 1 of the *Excursion*) was a humble copy of our great scholar:

In his steady course
No piteous revolutions had he felt,
No wild varieties of joy and grief.
Unoccupied by sorrow of its own

His heart lay open; and, by nature tuned
 And constant disposition of his thoughts
 To sympathy with man, he was alive
 To all that was enjoyed where'er he went
 And all that was endured; for in himself
 Happy, and quiet in his cheerfulness,
 He had no painful pressure from without
 That made him turn aside from wretchedness
 With coward fears. He could *afford* to suffer
 With those whom he saw suffer.

W. W.

To attempt an estimate of another man's personal religion is always a delicate task. It is particularly difficult when the writer is widely separated from his subject in age and standing. Most difficult of all, when the subject is a man of such rare originality, so truly great in mind and heart, as our late President. All that I can do is to try and record the impressions gathered from the happy daily intercourse of the last four years. During that period I had, for obvious reasons, many opportunities of marking his attitude towards religious observances, and the scraps of conversation, going into or coming out of chapel, gave welcome glimpses of what was passing in his mind.

He struck me as a loyal Churchman of an unusual type, with a great love for public worship, but profoundly indifferent to forms and ceremonies. He donned and doffed his hood on his way to or from the reader's stall; his surplice lay where he shed it on the floor of the ante-chapel. He shortened the service at will, and he did many things calculated to vex the punctilious. But with what reverence he read the prayers, and what meaning he put into the psalms and chapters! There were no signs of indifference or carelessness here. He made it plain that he loved them and felt that the minatory clauses demanded a different tone of voice from those of jubilation, and that a passage of edification must not be read like a historical or descriptive piece. He would quote Fuller: "Lord, when in my daily service I read David's Psalms, give me to alter the accent of my soul according to their several subjects;" and he made his lips express the mental transposition. The Book was a very light unto his path.

He was in his own phrase "Bibelfest." Nothing gave him greater pleasure than to find that a younger student knew his Bible and could use it to illustrate classical and secular knowledge. And nothing roused his indignation more than the too frequent discovery of ignorance and neglect of Scripture and the Fathers on the part of accredited scholars and teachers. He himself, like George Herbert's Country Parson, had "read the Fathers also, and the Schoolmen, and the later Writers." Indeed he read the very latest. The freedom and readiness with which he received the results of criticism were particularly remarkable in a man of his cloistered life. One of his most striking sermons, preached in Chapel in 1907, was on the Oracles of God. "A student," he said, "drilled in critical methods, cannot lock up in some Blue Beard closet any part of the title-deeds of history. At his bar, whatever story shirks the customary tests, stands self-condemned." One of the last books I heard him praise was Reitzenstein's *Hellenistische Mysterien-Religionen*, in which the terminology of the heathen mysteries is claimed as the source of some of St Paul's most sacred language. It would have shocked many men of his generation, but to Mayor anything that tended to enlarge the horizon and establish truth was welcome and worth considering. His faith was too deeply founded to be shaken, and the Lamp burnt too steadily within him for its brightness to shew any signs of flickering. It would not perhaps be true to describe his faith as simple. No intelligent faith is simple in these days of subtle and all-challenging enquiry. And Mayor enquired freely. He read all books and faced all doubts. Books and doubts were tested by the instrument of a generous temper, a great sagacity of judgement, and an extraordinarily well-furnished brain. What was worth keeping he kept and used—the rest he put away from him and never troubled himself with again.

But beside personal impressions there is the clear evidence of his sermons, many of which can, happily, be read and studied. Essentially modest, without a trace of the personal vanity that is the mark of the foolish man and not of the childlike sage he was, he yet thought well enough of his sermons to let them be printed. He did not care enough

for them to deliver them effectively (at least in later years), and, as he said, he put more expression into the reading of other men's writings than he could bring himself to put into his own. But he paid great attention to style, and he took pleasure in polishing his MS. into a literary form that bears comparison with that of the greatest writers of English prose. He was a master of the phrase; he could build a period and strike a medal (*e.g.*, "May the days pass away, never to return, when students see in our venerable buildings, not the homes of our worthies, but the shortest cut to the cricket field or the boats." "Our troops, it seems, may face bullets, but short commons—never." "Rate the Colleges by their money value, and Manchester will swallow up a hundred of them." "Rome the city of disillusion." "Ignorance is the mother of antipathies"). But he had not the architectonic gift, and he paid little heed to the preacher's canon that a sermon should, wedge-like, tend to one point; his discourses are rarely the studied development of a single thought. The result is a series, not so much of homilies as of religious tracts, in which the admirable seventeenth century sentence lives again—rich, racy, erudite, eloquent, and discursive. In season and out of season, whatever the text or main subject to be treated, he would introduce his favourite themes, and his sermons frequently reflected the familiar topics of his daily talk—vegetarianism, the true names of certain Greek letters, the best books and dictionaries. The world might smile, but these things were not trivial to him; and by using them in his sermons he raised what men called his fads (and he allowed the name) to the dignity of principles and the expression of a deep conviction.

No doubt his utterance gained by their absence, and he could lay them aside when he chose. There is a true story told of the Master of another College who asked him to preach in Chapel under three conditions, *viz.*, that he should not speak for more than twenty minutes, and that he should avoid mentioning Vegetarianism and the Old Catholic movement. Mayor kept loyally to his orders and preached a model sermon. Such, for instance, is his "Christ the way to the Father," preached in St John's five years before his friend

Hort's Hulsean Lectures, which in several respects recall it, and which he was never weary of quoting. Such is the "Sign of the Ascension," a weighty pronouncement on the right view of the miraculous. But it must be admitted that while his addresses to a College congregation contained messages of faith and hope, wise words of counsel, stirring appeals to duty, and outspoken denunciation of vice, they were often chiefly concerned with matters that interested the seniors rather than the juniors among his hearers. His last sermon on "The Church of Scotland" (6 December, 1908) is a case in point. The utterance of his heart, a heart that responded readily to every generous and liberal call, was irresistible. No one but must be moved by his praise of Scottish learning and Scottish missionary enterprise. But the revelation of his own learning was bewildering; nearly two pages close printed with the names of liberal-minded Christians from Cranmer to Ryle, names that "recall the Anglo-Catholic Library not less than the Parker Society," took one's breath away.

One feature of his College sermons never failed to touch, and that was his unfeigned enthusiasm for St John's and the University. This was prompted by no petty pride, but by the conviction that here in Cambridge, as nowhere else, has a stand been made for simplicity, tolerance, and freedom, for whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report. So strong was this conviction that he did not hesitate to class his great contemporaries Luard, Thompson, and Munro with the prophet Isaiah,* and to set Sir John Cheke beside St Paul.† To some this may seem to be but another instance of the want of perspective that was urged against him by those who knew him least. To others it is evidence of a living faith in the Communion of Saints.

If the *Holy State* were ever brought up to date and supplied with modern instances, John Mayor would surely have a place in it. But whether as True Church Antiquary, Faithful Minister, General Artist, or Controversial Divine, it would be difficult to settle, for he was each and all of these.

H. F. S.

* See Commemoration Sermon, 6 May, 1891.

† See "The Child and the Man," 6 November, 1881.

BORN in close proximity to the equator and passing little less than four years of his early childhood under the same climatic conditions, it is also to be noted that John Mayor was the offspring of parents of eminent abilities, whose ancestors, on either side, were distinguished by their strongly marked characteristics—on the father's, that is to say, by a certain impetuosity of temperament and a kind of predilection for what was novel—on the mother's, by exceptional physical energy and powers of work, together with a remarkable persistency of purpose. Preaching in the College Chapel, when verging upon his seventy-sixth year, he himself described his birthplace as 'in a fairy-like country "where every prospect pleases and only man is vile,"'—'but', he added, 'it was to the ruin of his health that my father, labouring under a scorching sun, built the church, school, and parsonage at the present time still in use.'

Such being the conditions on which the star of his nativity looked down, and such the features of character which may be supposed to have been transmitted, it requires no extended acquaintance with the science of genetics to conclude that they would result in the appearance of an individuality differing somewhat from the normal type of the born and bred Englishman; and it would, perhaps, be not unreasonable to assume that the persistency with which, when advanced in years, he adhered to a vegetarian diet and inculcated its virtues on others as a very 'elixir of life,' together with the impunity and manifest self-contentment which he himself enjoyed, find sufficient explanation in the features of descent and the conditions of his early childhood above noted. It may, however, be observed that, concurrently with the conviction of the benefits resulting from eschewing animal food, he also held himself bound, in conscience, to protest against the increasing luxury of College life; so much so, indeed, that in a sermon in Chapel, preached at the beginning of Lent in 1894, he called upon those who heard him, to do their best towards remedying a state of things which 'the bounty of ascetics like Lady Margaret and Bishop Fisher' was never meant to endow. 'The greatest curse of luxury, moralists warn us, is the loss of time.' 'We must declare,' he urged, 'the universal obligation of stinting ourselves to

feed the poor.' There are, however, those with whom vegetarianism does not agree; and not a few of his guests at the matutinal repasts that he instituted, and at which tea, coffee, and milk were rigorously excluded, would complain afterwards of a sense of repletion rather than satisfaction, accompanied by a slight headache, and a state of mental apathy that lasted for the greater part of the day.

The earnestness with which he pressed his views on this subject may, indeed, have sometimes prejudiced the value attached to his judgement in graver matters,—and, if so, such a result can only be regarded as regrettable; for, slowly and gradually, the movements which he advocated and the reforms which he postulated have come to be looked upon as just and practicable, if not, as yet, all carried into effect. He was among the earliest to plead for the admission of women to participate in university instruction, and to hail the foundation of the Colleges of Newnham and Girton; while the abolition of university tests was a measure which he did not cease to advocate until gladdened by its accomplishment.

That he had other hobbies besides vegetarianism is, however, undeniable, and they extended, in a marked manner, into literature, notwithstanding the enormous range of his reading. One of our best English historical scholars, now lost to us, when on a visit to Cambridge many years ago, afterwards expressed to the writer the gratification he felt when, on being entertained at St John's, he found himself placed in Hall between Sir John Seeley and Professor Mayor, although he was fain to add that the pleasure was not unaccompanied by a little embarrassment, for, to use his own expression, the one seemed to look upon History as 'all politics,' the other, as 'all biography.' That biography was, in Mayor's eyes, the most important branch of secular literature admits, indeed, of no question, for he well understood how a collection of Lives—such as that of Fuller's 'Worthies,' for example—if only conceived in a candid and conscientious spirit, is often the best corrective of misleading generalizations, like those which occur, although in varying measure, in Hume, Lingard, and Macaulay, or those fostered by contemporary malice, whether in the burlesque of the

stage or the satire of the political partisan. On the other hand, possessed as he was of exceptional powers of research and of abundant leisure, he was somewhat too apt to forget that there are but few historical students who do not need, at the outset, and are not glad to find, the guidance of a writer much better informed than themselves. Hence, like Bacon, although under widely differing conditions, he looked with especial disfavour on all abstracts and compends. He demurred, again, when it was suggested that the College Library required a later edition of the *Decline and Fall* than that by Milman, while he exulted greatly when he had induced the Seniors to place the long array of large folios of the *Acta Sanctorum*—that singular compound of legend and fact—on the shelves. Regarding the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* as merely a vast conglomerate of compends, he strongly opposed the introduction of the ninth edition, and, when outvoted on the question, appeared to derive a certain grim satisfaction from the discovery that the proposer had spelt *Britannica* with two *l's*. At the University Library, during his short tenure of the chief office, he thought it necessary to propose (perhaps with hardly sufficient regard for the adaptation of ends to means) the complete renumbering of the entire collection,—a formidable piece of labour which the Syndics did not feel themselves justified in imposing on the comparatively slender staff at that time at his command,—and he consequently tendered his resignation.

In 1872 the Old Catholic movement first arrested his attention, and continued, for a considerable period, to absorb his chief interest and even to give a new direction to his studies. Since then, more than a generation has passed away; and comparatively few of our readers are able to recall the widespread excitement in the religious world, as the intellectual force of Gladstone, the strong purpose of Bismarck, the vast learning of Döllinger, and the eloquence of Reinkens, were to be seen enlisted in support of the newly organized opposition to the overweening claims of Vaticanism. In England the movement received the support of Bishop Wordsworth (of Lincoln), of Canon Liddon and Dean Stanley, of Lord Acton, John Hunt, and of E. S. Talbot, each a leader of, or representative of, a considerable

following. Mayor attended the Congress convened at Constance in 1873, and delivered in the Evangelical church in that ancient city both a German and an English address,—utterances of no little interest to his audience as being ‘the first words spoken by an Englishman in a church at Constance since the Reformation.’ It was with his co-operation, together with an ample loan from his own considerable collection of the recent literature on the subject, that the writer was induced to publish, under the *nom de guerre* of ‘Theodorus,’ a volume entitled *The New Reformation*, giving a narrative of the movement, from its commencement to the month of June, 1875.

But, as Gladstone observed at the time, the followers of Pio Nono possessed three elements of real strength,—faith, self-sacrifice, and the spirit of continuity; and the subsequent decline, and ultimate collapse, of Old Catholicism abroad, was a subject on which, as time went on, Mayor cared less and less to converse. The interest, however, which he had been led to take in religious and social organizations abroad, whether among Protestant or Roman nonconformists, continued to survive, and more particularly in connexion with the examples which he held both Holland and North Germany afforded, of ‘spending our money and our time *both* for our creed and for our neighbour’; and he would cite Miss Hopkins’ practical advice to go to live in a healthy locality where ‘the people want raising’; and it may be doubted if more cogent exhortations to such self-sacrifice, whether grounded on historic evidence or abstract principles, are anywhere to be found, in like compass, than in his addresses to his audiences in Chapel in 1893 and 1894. On the practical response to such appeals, which has been forthcoming in the last twenty years, it is, in these pages, unnecessary to dilate.

In 1888, in noting the reaction then commencing in England, he lamented that

‘Our own land and church are regaled with translations of Jesuit commentators, Cornelius a Lapide and Maldonatus, who in their original Latin may be of service to scholars, but will assuredly mislead the unlearned, unable to sift the scandalous charges everywhere brought by both writers against Luther, Calvin and other fathers of reformed Christendom.’

With the close of the nineteenth century, however, the burden of his discourse was conciliation as regarded other nationalities, and philanthropy with respect to our own countrymen. In a sermon in the College Chapel in January 1900, he deplored the existing 'antipathies of race,' and especially those between England and France, but in behalf of our Gallic neighbours he urged, with perfect justice, that

'When a man believes, rightly or wrongly, that his religion and his country are in danger, you cannot be angry with him if he seeks to save, by any means in his power, the ends which alone make life worth living. Many and many a traveller in France, Spain, Italy, has amazed the simple folk by showing reverence for holy things. They cannot understand a Protestant who is neither atheist nor rebel.'

That the regard for popular sentiment, which it was his aim to bring about, in the outward demeanour of the English or American traveller abroad was a desirable change can hardly be questioned; and it is satisfactory to note that, in the present century, the proportion of our countrymen who are disposed to conduct themselves in a foreign cathedral during the hour of full mass much as though it were a concert room or a menagerie has become perceptibly less.

At home he greeted with enthusiasm, and aided to the best of his power, the appearance of the *Dictionary of National Biography*; and before long a vast ledger, containing the references and notes which he had accumulated with a view to the continuation of Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, found its way for a time to Oxford—a singularly impulsive surrendering up of the results of immense research, which the editors of the *Dictionary* did not fail to turn to excellent account. He was somewhat disappointed, however, at the inadequate treatment vouchsafed to our English divines, and especially those of the seventeenth century, such as Sibbes and Richard Baxter, whom he highly esteemed alike for their spirituality of thought and the purity of their diction. His own style, indeed, modelled as it is, to a great extent, on those and similar authors, is one which it is easier to admire than to imitate. His dissatisfaction was yet more strongly expressed when he noted the inadequate recognition extended to Cambridge scholarship after the time of Bentley; and an especially otiose account (albeit by a Cambridge pen)

of Peter Elmsley (whom he regarded as second only to Porson) moved him to actual wrath. It was, indeed, with him a life-long endeavour to instil into all aspirants to literary excellence a higher conception of their work than that of a hack writer for the daily press; and those who saw him only at rare intervals, or when seeking information on some point of detail, failed probably to realize, to its full extent, his generous readiness to aid the student and to impart the accumulated wealth of information at his disposal. He was delighted when the enquirer came again to ask for further guidance with respect to some newly-discovered difficulty. This meant more work, and he was ready to share the toil. In fact, the more trouble he was put to, the better he liked the querist; while the exactness of the information which he gave, along with the references appended, added much to its value. Once for all he had noted down the volume, the page, the line, and even the marginalia and footnotes; and his edition of Baker's *History of the College of St John the Evangelist* is hardly to be matched in English literature for the minuteness and accuracy of the pains thus bestowed. To his example and representations we may, at least partly, attribute the production of those invaluable *Biographical Histories* of Gonville and Caius College and Christ's College, the latter now approaching completion, which can hardly fail to excite, in turn, our other Societies to like achievements.

In 1864, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the new Chapel, his enthusiasm was not a little augmented by the evidence which the occasion afforded of an admirable spirit of self-abnegation on the part of the Fellows, as well as of the interest in the future of the College manifested by distinguished benefactors. Himself one of the most unselfish of men and ever 'ready to contribute,' he rarely preached without some allusion to the duty of almsgiving and the organization of charity, even when there was no collection impending. As the years rolled on, and the organ was adorned with its richly-carved case, the marble retable, with its beauteous cross, while statues of past College celebrities appeared in succession on the exterior wall, he was indefatigable in explaining

to visitors the special interest attaching to each noteworthy detail; and on the Sundays, whether he conducted the service or preached the sermon, no voice fell more gratefully on the ear, no discourse was listened to with greater interest.

It was thither that he was tending when the end came. Rising before the sun, he was preparing to set forth from his humble dwelling, in the dim light of a December dawn, to take part in the early service, when his egress was barred by the Great Apparitor. There was a brief period of unconsciousness, and then all was over. When his spirit awoke again, it was in a house not made with hands, there to join in the unending song of praise and adoration, and to go no more out for ever.

J. BASS MULLINGER.

By the kind permission of the Editor of *The Athenæum* we are allowed to print the following biography:—

John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor was born on January 28th, 1825, at Baddegama in Ceylon, the son of a missionary, his grandfather,* he would sometimes say, being reputed "the handsomest man in the House of Lords." He was educated at Shrewsbury under Dr Kennedy, like so many of the chief classical scholars of Cambridge of the middle of the last century; and, as the tradition was at his school, he went thence to St John's College, Cambridge. Part of his journey, he used to say, was made by coach. He was third in the Classical Tripos in 1848, and in 1849 he was elected to the Fellowship at St John's College, which he vacated by death on December 1st, 1910. For some four years he was a Master at Marlborough College, and in 1853 came back to Cambridge, there to spend the rest of his long life. He became College Lecturer in Classics in 1853—memories survive of his dictating "fair copies" leaning over the desk—*hinc fuge Musa procul*. From 1863 to 1867 he was University Librarian, and in 1872 he succeeded H. A. J. Munro as Professor of Latin. It was a new chair, and he and his predecessor had all the traditions to make; and what Cambridge hopes is that the fame of that chair may never be less than the two men made it.

He wrote a great deal, publishing much, while much remains unpublished. He began with Juvenal in 1853—that first edition which for long fetched a high price against the later editions in which the author was progressively deeper buried under an amazing mass of references to literature mostly left unread or half-read by classical scholars. The history of his College and of Cambridge, the Venerable Bede, the Latin

* Really his uncle.

Heptateuch, vegetarianism, the Spanish Reformed Church—all of these occupied him. Sermons, too, he published, and biography. The list of his work is endless, and yet Rumour speaks vaguely of books left in the press, dropped for the moment for some fresher interest, and not taken up again. One piece, pamphlet or book, he used to distribute, which ended abruptly in the middle of a sentence where a quire came to an end.

But no list of books or table of dates would do justice to the man. His lectures latterly drew but few students; the erudition was too enormous; through an evergrowing cloud of commentary the listener might see or think he saw the author, fitfully, like the moon in Virgil's simile. His books suffered in the same way. His sermons were strangest of all. Vigorous and terse, strong and clear, his English came instinctively from the strong pure nature. But then the learning betrayed him, and sometimes the sermon was crowded with names—every one of them suggested to the preacher a personality, a friend of old acquaintance, whose very name was inspiration, much as the plainest fact might be to Wordsworth a poem; but for listener and reader, who did not know, the inspiration of the name failed. Yet it was something to see Mayor lecture, or preach, or speak, however little one made of his words. The Herkomer picture of him in St John's College Hall, painted about 1890, keeps him as all Cambridge will remember him—the bright eyes uplifted from the book, the eagerness of a quick spirit. It was this that we saw as we listened, and this of itself made him what he was.

The vigorous English never failed. His sentences stuck and were quoted. An undergraduate once carelessly said to him* that he "rather liked" going to College Chapel. "Verily the candle lit by Ridley and Latimer," he wrote, "is near extinction, if this puss young gentleman is a type of English Churchmanship." His phrases got home: ignorance, he said, one could forgive and pity, but not "ignorance significant and budge." It was something to have a mind steeped in the great Masters of English. Sometimes his phrases rather amused a flippant generation, "For dogs in general," he wrote of Todhunter, "he had but little sympathy—probably because he distrusted their powers of self-control."

Legends gathered and grew around the wonderful figure; and men told of his adventures with the marmalade firm which resented his use of their pots for a commodity of his own; of his preaching in a Nonconformist place of worship, and the letter of the late Bishop of Ely, ending with the reminder that he was the Visitor of St John's; and of the reply that Mayor sent, for he was no bigot, but an open-hearted man with a kindliness for good men of all honest creeds, and he was not timorous, and the menace in the suggestion of the Visitor stung him, and drew an answer plain-spoken beyond most of the correspondence of bishops. Perhaps he fell short a little of that measure of the practical that the good administrators of our day desire. Thus, when Greek in the Previous Examination was being debated, he intervened in the crowded Senate house,

* The remark was only quoted to him, it appears.

and strayed easily, in his way, to the desirability of men being taught the Greek alphabet correctly: "There was no such letter as Omega—witness Prudentius, *A et Ω cognominatus*." But Mayor was not of the administrative type. Here is what he published on University Reform ten days before his death: "Officialism militant is in the air. Cabinets, wagged by their extremities, gag Parliaments into dumb voting booths. Councils seek to disfranchise the great bulk of the University." He went his own way, unshackled by Statute B, which makes cowards of all our Professors nowadays with its five compulsory nights of sleep a week. He did as he pleased, ever busy, but after his own heart. He had a vast biographical register, recording births, marriages, children, and deaths of all members of his College, and of their connexions, into the remotest ramifications. Day by day he could be seen in the Union, making notes for it from the papers.

His kindness to the young was one of his chief traits. The eager look with which he would stop some young friend in the court, and tell him with enthusiasm how some German scholar (the very name unfamiliar) was publishing an appendix to his edition of So-and-so, many must remember; and how, early it might be on some winter morning, coming out of Chapel, he would kidnap the young classical man and carry him off to those rooms over the archway in the Second Court, where he did not live, but only kept some thousands of his books, and would discourse to him in the fireless room, keen and animated, till he sent him away, chilly, but happy and inspired, with an armful of learning, and Ambrose Bonwicke on the top of it. He had given away already some years ago more than ten thousand volumes.

As one writes, the memory comes back of his taking part in the funeral service in the College Chapel for a friend, and how the clear, strong voice came up the building, "O Death, where is thy sting?" and how we felt the wonder of it, the splendid reading of the old man of eighty—the fire and the victory felt and seen in the quiet triumph with which he gave the great words of St Paul. He knew where he stood. The end came as everyone would have wished it. On the Wednesday before he died he was dining as usual with the Fellows in Hall, and read grace, stumbling as he sometimes did at the King's name—*augustissimum Regem nostrum Edw—Georgium*. Next morning, as he dressed for College Chapel—he was always there, morning by morning—he died. No illness, no decline, but the end before the interests were exhausted.

The Editors are indebted to the proprietors of *Blackwood's Magazine* for permission to reprint the following paragraphs, which appeared under "Musings without Method" in the January number of that periodical:—

. . . . J. E. B. Mayor, whose death scholars and men of letters alike will mourn, was a survival from a distant and a wiser age. To discover his rivals you must go to another time and another place. Scaliger and

Casaubon, Ruhnken and Hemsterhuis, are his real forerunners. His learning was both broad and deep. He considered that nothing written in Latin or Greek was outside his purview. His interest was limited neither by race or creed. He saw only "a riddle in the taste which, allowing Libanius, lay Chrylostom under ban." The Golden and Silver Ages, "the Fathers and their successors even to our day," all contributed to the ripeness of his knowledge, the maturity of his judgment. He had little sympathy with those who thought that no more work was to be done in the field of the Classics. "Mr Goldwin Smith," said he with his gentle irony, "who deserted the pursuits of philology because the vein was exhausted, may be reassured." He had a devout belief in "the advent of a sober and a healing philology, whose silent light will be more effectual to dissipate the falsehood of extremes than any stage thunder of a *Culturkampf*;" and none of his time did as much as he to make this light shine upon the world.

His mind was a true encyclopædia. He carried therein, easily and joyously, the learning of all the ages. His edition of Juvenal holds a place apart in the history of modern scholarship. No other work of our day equals it in severity of treatment and breadth of range. When it appeared the wits said the obvious thing, that the Professor of Latin had raised a monument to himself, beneath which he had buried Juvenal. At first sight twelve pages of commentary in small type to one of text in large seems a too liberal allowance. And, indeed, it would have been excessive had Professor Mayor's object been the mere elucidation of the Latin text. His object was far larger than that. He might have taken for his own, Juvenal's motto: "*Quidquid agunt homines—nostri farrago libelli est*." Through the eyes of Juvenal he looked out upon the history of the world, and illuminated that history not only with his own comments, but with the enlightened comments of all the ages. His famous note upon the word *recitantes* is typical of his method. The satirist abuses those who recite their verses under the burning sun of August, and his editor snatches the opportunity to write a treatise upon recitation, which follows the practice from the Greece of Herodotus, through the France of Racine, to the London of Dickens and Thackeray, and which, fortified as it is by Latin and Greek citations, Burton himself, the author of "The Anatomy," had not disdained to write.

Thus it was that in an encyclopædic spirit Professor Mayor surveyed the literature of all time to elucidate the text of Juvenal, and in revenge he applied the counsel of the satirist to common life. Wise saws and modern instances were ever upon his pen. On the authority of Juvenal, his constant guide, he condemns co-operative stores, by whose influence men become *amaces*. And when the satirist says, "*ventre nihil novi frugalius*," his commentator denounces "the growing cost of College dinners." In brief, he could no more exclude himself and his preferences from his books than he could suppress the unchanging prejudices and humours of his brain. And the result is that his annotations upon this author or that rise high above the general level of such works. Not merely do they explain the original text; they reveal to us a kindly, whimsical character such as is born of genius and fashioned by erudition.

Catholic as was his taste, there were certain sorts of modern books which he sternly condemned. A true Rabelaisian, despite his ascetic nature, he read Petronius and Martial, he tells us, "without hurt," yet would he have nothing to do with "fantastic æstheticism." "Nay, there are," said he, including himself, "who cannot stomach modern novels, which, in lip service decorous to prudery, but rotten at heart, fret against the inexorable law." He refused to agree with Pliny that even the worst book is of some use, deplored the swelling of over-grown literatures, and rejoiced that of most books the span of life was a fortnight. "In the twentieth century," said he with some satisfaction, "remainders find their way to the scrap-heap close on the heels of publication." And yet, with a kind of perversity, he admitted that there was no rubbish that might not give a spur to wisdom. "No feeblest trash," he wrote in a characteristic passage, "no election lie (even when evoking from Limbo the worn-out spells of Endor), no favourite of the hour, however weak or wicked (and 'all wickedness is weakness'), but may prick the conscience and unloose the tongue of some shy owner of knowledge." A shy owner of knowledge! Such perhaps he deemed himself, and assuredly there was little in the nature of printed matter that did not serve to unloose his tongue, to quicken his ardent love of literary allusion.

So it is that, though Mayor never stooped to the modern methods of the newspaper, though he lived his life cloistered in St John's, we may, if we consult his works, picture him as he wrote and thought. Being a scholar of an earlier pattern, he loathed the encroachment upon the University of strange studies. For him Cambridge was the home of learning, not an almshouse, nor a facile avenue to success in life. Though, as he declared truthfully, he was never "illiberal," the word "liberal" was detestable to him. He had no illusions as to whence the evil came. What he said of Todhunter might be said word by word of him: "Mutato nomine de te fabula narratur." "He knew history too well," thus he wrote of his friend, "to identify Puritanism and Whiggery with toleration; he needed not to be told that of the last five persecutions which have harried Cambridge, four were the work of the Liberal party." All the base attempts which have been made of late years to turn Cambridge into what he called "an Infant School" were repelled by him with a humour and energy not unworthy a true descendant of Erasmus. He defended the studies of his University with incomparable zeal. When a half-penny print called "the Cambridge pedants" arrant shams even at their own poor trade, "we here know and are proud to know," replied he, "what must ever remain sealed to this scribbler and his million dupes. For the knowledge implies some soul, some scholarship, and a bird's-eye of letters for 2500 years." He declared, as he above all men had a right to declare, that "Cambridge in the nineteenth century bred Greek and Latin poets such as no age had seen since Aristophanes and Virgil." Not in vain did he invoke the names of Benjamin Hall Kennedy, Charles Merivale, Thomas Sanders Evans, Hugh Munro, and Richard Sbilieto. These and their example were sufficient for him. In his ears the phrase, the wisdom of the ancients, had no empty sound. "The ancients," he said, "standing

aloof, speak with impartial voice." None ever valued more highly the acquisition of modern languages, but he recognised that the teaching of them was not the work of a University. "We are not yet a mere Mechanics' Institute," he said. "French, German, and the rest we can teach ourselves in spare moments, as we want them." The argument that many are no whit better in after-life for the study of the Classics he brushed away as worthless. Indeed, it is an argument not against the Classics but against learning of all kinds. "The same holds," said he "of every subject of examination: as for the cram manuals which you promise us, they are carrion already, and cannot build up a sound body except for vultures or hyænas." His counsel of perfection was to strike at the root of the evil, the athletic frenzy and the degradation of knowledge into "a meregate of fatness and ease." He spoke most often to deaf ears, yet it is his good fortune to die before the complete ruin of his University is achieved.

So with sorrow he deplored the extravagant adding to University buildings, and foresaw the time when the vast cost of mere apparatus would overwhelm us. For "*Scientia furiosa*, as of the Prize Ring, not peaceful and humble, as of Newton, and Newton's successors, of Barrow, Ray, Kepler," he had a hearty contempt. He recognised even in early days how much the nondescript meetings of the British Association, "half academy, half picnic," were answerable for. When Huxley assailed Shrewsbury School to the glory of Darwin, he asked *Quis vituperavit?* and thought that sufficient answer, as it was. "None but a scholar," said he with perfect truth, "can intelligently criticise such a nurse of scholars as my old school;" and he was ever intent to "hunt the trail of this bigotry down to our own day, showing Ultramontanism, 'Science,' and the modern Puritans, who excommunicate both, united in one common hatred of that humanity which is needed to make good the shortcomings of each and all."

Above all, he defended the study of Greek with the loyalty of a neighbour. "*Mea res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.*" When he was told that the abolition of Greek would make his Chair of Latin all the firmer, he rejected the bribe indignantly. "Before I risk my capital," said he, "down with the dust, I must have confidence in the security." And in whatever he wrote or said he proved a literary touch. He was not merely a scholar, but an Englishman of letters—the rarest combination. Humour and irony were among his gifts; he had studied the best models of his own country, and he was by temperament a maker of phrases. He recognised that the discourses of Bishop Fisher "rank him high among the fathers of English prose; of that prose which, in the sermons of John Donne, reached perhaps the greatest majesty of which our language is capable." If he owed something to those noble masters of style, he owed yet more, as we have hinted, to Robert Burton. His debt to the author of 'The Anatomy of Melancholy' was a conscious debt. Here, for instance, are two passages, culled from his 'Life of Todhunter,' which echo the very cadences of his model: "He and I, mutum et turpe *pecus*, sour, crotchety *lucifugæ*, quaint, uncouth, restless, uncanny, non-such

as sphinx or kraken, could be silent (so suspicion darkly muttered) in more languages than one; hankering after forbidden fruit, the black art of German necromancy." And again: "In catholic patriotism a citizen of the world, he cut his lasting *πῶ στω* before his own Lares and Penates. Never so happy as when at home and at work; never so little alone as when alone. *Noli turbare circulos meos*," &c. If you came upon these passages unrecorded, would you not seek them diligently in the pages of 'The Anatomy'?

His quick humour, indeed, shows itself best in this 'Life of Todhunter.' It amused him to describe his friend, as it were, by his opposites. "He was no painted butterfly," he wrote solemnly of this solemn don, "no oiled and scented Assyrian bull, no roaring lion, nor cooing dove, that he should make a party go off well." It pleased him also, he confessed, to compare small things with great. Todhunter, he tells us with exquisite irony, "for dogs in general manifested little sympathy, distrusting their self-control"; but there was a certain Newfoundland dog who recognised him, after an interval, with almost human joy; and whom could he recall but the dog Argos, ware of Oclysseus, standing by? So when Todhunter's child was frightened at the spectacle of his father arrayed in cap and gown, Mayor saw instantly a vision of the young Astyanax in dread at the bronze and horse-hair crest that he beheld nodding fiercely from the helmet's top. Thus history repeats itself; thus Mayor detected in the simplest incidents of life a swift illustration of his familiar Classics.

Withal he was the simplest of men. The immense weight of learning that he carried never oppressed his childlike spirit. He could not understand that his own profound knowledge of the past was not shared by all men. Once upon a time he preached a hospital sermon in a fen village, and he quoted the oath of the Asclepiadæ in the original Greek, and quoted it with so much gusto, and translated it afterwards into such vivid English that not one of his congregation missed its application. And thus it was that many things which seem of slight importance in themselves acquired in his eyes a kind of humorous gravity. He was an eloquent advocate of what is now called the simple life. For many years he had been a convinced and practising vegetarian, and he explained his foible with the wit and irony which belong to him. With a half-smile at himself he once wrote: "Were I still a sepulchre for fowl, I should choose one bird in hand before two in the bush." When he first succumbed to the creed of the Pythagoreans, he registered his weight every day, and walked solemnly from St John's College to the County jail for that purpose! He espoused in his time many heresies, espoused them half-humourously, and then declared in a moment of self-knowledge that he was animated by a "healthy, involuntary paganism." And when once he had taken up a dangerous position, he would support it with the worst possible authorities, and disarm criticism with an absurdity of which none was more acutely conscious than himself. But scholars are notoriously credulous. Did not Casaubon believe that earth brought from Palestine would cure disease, or that women were sometimes turned into men?

. . . . Reading was at once his toil and his recreation. He confessed

that he never walked for the sake of walking. Books were his one and only solace, and, prizing them highly, he presented them to others with a free hand. Twenty years ago he had already given away 25000 volumes of the class which had been his faithful friends through life. His generosity was not always appreciated at its proper worth. "Books for which I gave a pound," he wrote in 1891, "the modern Orbilius spurns when offered for a shilling. Nay, he will not take them as a gift. . . . Sometimes they ask if they may sell what I have given; more often they sell without asking."* In brief, he was a scholar, simple and single-hearted, a sound Tory, who began a flysheet within ten days of his death with these admirable words: "Officialism militant is in the air, Cabinets wagged by their extremities gag Parliaments into dumb voting booths." He dedicated his life to the Muses, and nobly did they repay him for his obedience. His humanity equalled his learning. His humour threw a veil of gaiety over what in other men might appear pedantry. Justly might he be described in terms which Casaubon reserved for Scaliger: "A man who, by the indefatigable devotion of a stupendous talent to the acquisition of knowledge, has garnered up vast stores of uncommon lore. His memory has so happy a readiness that when the occasion calls for it, whether it be in conversation or whether he be consulted by letter, he is ready to bestow with a lavish hand what has been gathered by him in the sweat of his brow." In truth, he was a gentler, smoother Scaliger, and there is scattered up and down his books, pamphlets, and sermons a wealth of aphorisms, observations, and discoveries in life and letters, which if gathered together might make a book as erudite, as various, as lightly entertaining as the 'Scaligerana' itself. Is there no pious disciple who will undertake this task of devotion?

The following appreciation of the late Professor J. E. B. Mayor from Mr T. E. Page appeared in *The Times* :—

May I add a word or two to your admirable sketch of Professor John Mayor? I do not ask it so much because he was assuredly "the whitest soul" I ever knew, or because he was a scholar whose knowledge of literature was at once intimate and universal, as because he seems to me to have been just the one man whom in the world of education

* To this statement Mayor appended the characteristic note that follows: "I buy every edition of the one progressive Latin Lexicon—that of my venerable friend K. E. Georges,—and give away the last but one. One such copy had cost me 50s.—30s. for binding, a pound for the book. Within a few weeks after I had given it to a seat of learning (I hope, sound), I saw it offered in a second-hand bookshop for 4s. I had not the wit to buy it and give it again to the grateful recipients. *Thrift, thrift, Horatio!*"

we can to-day least spare, for he was a man who in every word he spoke or penned scorned everything but what was best and worthiest.

If he compiled a "Greek Reader," or wrote a note on Quintilian or Latin lexicography, he was never contented with what was second-rate or incomplete. If he lectured to "poll-men," he flung them no beggarly scraps and fragments, but with large generosity laid before them the rarest treasures of his inexhaustible learning. His methods, indeed, were not those of a prudent man. He dealt in nothing, as it were, except the pure gold of scholarship, and then let it slip from him, no matter to whom or how, in a way which the world would doubtless account as folly. But it was, in truth, a sublime folly. It had something of that "Divine madness" without which, as Plato tells us, there can be nothing great, nothing that inspires; and Mayor, putting his whole soul into some bit of comment or lavishing his wealth in a College classroom, had in him something which, to any but the dullest, was big with life and inspiration. To climb, indeed, the dingy turret-staircase that led to the old-fashioned chamber, where he would discourse, was to pass into another world. As he stood at his desk with bent head and half-shut eyes, nervously twisting and untwisting the strings of his gown, and punctuating every sentence with an intermittent hesitating cough, he seemed to belong to some strange and cloistered past; and yet from that quaint, almost mediæval, figure there disengaged itself somehow a mysterious and penetrating force. I felt dimly then, and now—like many another quiet schoolmaster—I know, with the conviction that comes from the experience of a lifetime, that it was the force which springs only from pursuit of the ideal.

There lie before me now a folio edition Brissonius's of *De Formulis Latinæ Linguae*, which he gave me in my Freshman's year, and a small "First Reader" in German, the latest work of his old age, which is filled not with "snippets of Ollendorff and his hireling crew," but with wise sayings (*Jacula Prudentum* he calls them) of the great masters of thought; and the two books seem to me symbolical of the man. To him it appeared natural that an undergraduate should devour folios and a boy feed on pithy sentences taken from Rückert's *Die Weisheit des Brahmanen* or Rothe's *Stille Stunden*. And it was just because he was thus ideal, thus unpractical, because he moved, not on the common level, but among what Browning calls "the top-peaks," that he was a true teacher—one, that is, whose actual lessons may be forgotten, but whose living enthusiasm is a quickening, animating, and inspiring power.

And, Sir, may I thank you especially for your reference to his sermons? For the union of sure and childlike faith with a comprehensive knowledge alike of theology and history they seem to me unique. Fuller, indeed, they are of oddities than any sermons which this generation has ever heard, and I have one before me now in which the preacher, pleading as he ever did for liberality of thought, brings forward "a cloud of witnesses" which covers two whole pages with an unbroken list of names; but all their oddities cannot conceal either their penetrating insight or their marvellous outlook over the whole length and breadth of religious

learning. No sermons deserve to be better known; but Mayor was ever careless of either publicity or fame, and his sermons will, perhaps, soon pass into that forgetfulness which must quickly overtake all that was best and most vital in himself. But those who knew him will, while life lasts, treasure his memory and what he taught them as amongst the most real and abiding of their possessions.

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- Sept., 1884. Vegetarian School 200 Years Ago.
- June, 1885. Testimony of History. Address, Exeter Hall, 12 Jan., 1885.
- July, 1886. The Best Gifts. Address, May Conference, 1886.
- Dec., 1886. Our Allies. Address, Annual Meeting, 1886.
- Feb., 1888. Church and Life of the Poor.
- Mar., 1888. National Waste and Its Remedies. Address, Annual Meeting, 1887.
- Feb., 1890. Kingdom of God Not Eating and Drinking. Sermon, St. Peter's.
- Dec., 1895. Do all to the Glory of God. Sermon, Crosslane, Oct. 20, 1895.
- Feb., 1896. Prof. Jowett on Eating and Drinking.
- May, 1896. Prisons as Schools of Health.
- June, 1896. Hospitality a Bond Between Classes or a Divider. May Meetings, Southport.
- June, 1898. Mercy Not Curiosity the Mother of Medicine. Hospital of St Francis, 10th April.
- July, 1898. Ancient Testimony to a Bloodless Diet.
- July, 1898. A Modest Propaganda. What is Vegetarianism? Revised.
- May, 1899. To See Ourselves as Others See Us. A Missionary's Plea for Plain Living.
- May, 1901. Life and Happiness on £16 a Year.
1907. The Fear of the Lord. Sermon, 13 Oct., 1907, Cross Lane.
1907. Address. (Unable to be Present at Anniversary.)
1909. An Address to Missionaries.

Obituary

CHRISTOPHER JOHN CLARK.

Christopher John Clark, who died of pneumonia on the 1st of March, at the age of 65, was the only surviving son of Christopher Thornton Clark, of Cross Hill, near Lancaster. He was educated at the Lancaster Grammar School, and at Shrewsbury under Dr Kennedy. He entered St John's in 1870, but left in 1872, owing to ill-health, without taking a degree.

On the death of his father Mr Clark succeeded to a large landed property, lying between Lancaster and Morecambe, and lived continuously at Cross Hill. He was a J.P. for the County of Lancaster; and took a keen and generous interest in public affairs and in all matters of charitable and social organization. A genial and liberal landlord, a good all-round sportsman, and an open-handed supporter of all country interests, he was widely-esteemed, and will be long regretted.

The funeral took place on March 4th at the Lancaster Cemetery, the first part of the service being held at the little church of Torrisholme, which was built by Mr Clark and his sister in memory of their father. The service was taken by two old Johnians, the Rev W. H. Bonsey, Rector of Morecambe, and the Rev C. E. Graves, Fellow of the College, Mr Clark's cousin. Mr Clark was not married.

PHILIP PENNANT.

On Sunday, 2nd October 1910, the death took place very suddenly, from heart failure, of Philip Pennant, at Nantlys, St. Asaph, his residence. He was born in 1834, and was the fourth son of the Rev. George Pearson B.D., Rector of Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire, formerly Fellow of St John's College, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cam-

bridge. He assumed the surname of Pennant when he succeeded to the estates (principally at Bodfai) of his cousin, the late David Pennant, on the death of the latter's granddaughter, Lady Feilding, in 1853.

Mr Pennant was educated at Charterhouse and St John's College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself both in athletics and in the Honour Schools. He was President of the University Boat Club, and rowed for three years in succession against Oxford. In the Honour examinations his degrees were Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1857, and First Class in the Moral Sciences Tripos in 1858.

He was still at College when he came into the Welsh property, and consequently found himself, when quite a young man, in a perfectly independent position, free to do anything he liked. But he steadfastly set himself at once to try and be of use to those among whom his lot was cast, and to promote every good cause in the Principality with all his power. There were very few public offices in Flintshire which he had not filled at some time of his life, and he exercised a wide and useful influence in county affairs. At the time of his death he was Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Chairman of the North Wales Counties' Asylum Committee, Chairman of the Secondary Education Committee, Chairman of the Mold and Denbigh Railway, Constable of Flint Castle, Alderman of the County Council, a member of the House of Laymen, one of the Council of the North Wales University, besides serving on numerous important committees. Besides the arduous duties of his busy public life, he found time to be keenly interested in archaeology, science, and art.

He married in 1862 Mary Frances, daughter of the late Canon Bankes, of Soughton Hall, Flintshire, and of the Hon. Mrs Bankes, and leaves one son and three daughters.

In a life such as that of Mr Pennant there is no tragedy in a sudden ending; to comparatively few is it given to pass at once in the fullness of vigour and activity from the life here to that beyond, spared the tragedy of declining powers and all illness and suffering.

SIR THOMAS ANDROS DE LA RUE, BART.

We take the following notice from *The Bookseller* of 14th April 1911:

On April 10th there died at his residence, Cadogan Square, aged 62, Sir Thomas Andros De La Rue, Bart., head of the well-known firm in Bunhill Row. He was the son of the late Dr Warren De La Rue, the well-known astronomer, and after passing through Rugby and St John's College, Cambridge, he joined his father's firm in 1871. From the first he showed the liveliest interest in the various branches of the firm, and he was indeed an early example of the University man in business.

He was a warm supporter of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest in the City Road. In public affairs he took little part, but he was esteemed and respected by everyone in his employ, and by all with whom he came into contact, whether in business or private relationship. He leaves three sons, the eldest of whom, Evelyn Andros, succeeds to the baronetcy, and a daughter, who is married to Mr W. W. Grantham, a son of Mr Justice Grantham.

 THE REV J. FOXLEY.

The following notice appeared in *The Times*:

The Rev. Joseph Foxley, late Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, and Hulsean Lecturer, died on April 27th at Letchworth, Herts, where he had been living since his retirement, aged 83.

He was elected to a Scholarship at St John's College in 1853, having in 1852 been awarded the Sir William Browne for an epigram. In 1854 (Dr Routh's year) he was placed 14th among the Senior Optimes and was bracketed tenth Classic. He also won the Members' Prize in 1853 and the Burney in 1854. In the following year he was elected to a Fellowship at St John's College, and was ordained deacon in the diocese of York (priest 1856).

Having accepted an assistant mastership at St Peter's School, York, he became in 1856 clerical secretary to the

Archbishop, Dr Musgrave, and in 1857 was collated by him to the vicarage of Market-Weighton, Yorks, being also made rural dean in 1859, when not much over 30 years of age. He was appointed Hulsean Lecturer in 1881, and was select preacher at Cambridge in 1883 and 1887. In 1886 he was nominated by the Crown to the benefice of Carlton-in-Lindrick, from which he retired 20 years later. Mr Foxley was an eager student on somewhat antique lines, and after his retirement continued to show his interest in current ecclesiastical questions by frequent letters to the Press.

 THE LATE DR FOXWELL.

MEMORIAL TABLET UNVEILED.

We take the following notice of Dr Foxwell from *The Birmingham Post* of 23 November 1910:

An interesting ceremony took place yesterday afternoon at the Queen's Hospital, when, in the presence of a large company, the Foxwell Memorial Tablet, which has been erected in the new medical block, was unveiled by Professor Jordan Lloyd, the senior surgeon at the hospital. Professor J. T. J. Morrison (Chairman of the Medical Committee) presided, supported by Alderman Clayton and Mr H. F. Keep. Mrs Foxwell was amongst those present.

The Tablet, which is of brass, is in the form of a memorial bust, and is the work of Mr Courtenay Pollock, a step-son of the deceased gentleman. It is inscribed: "Arthur Foxwell, Physician to this hospital 1889—1909. Erected by his colleagues and friends."

Professor Morrison said the proceedings that afternoon were the outcome of a movement taken some months ago by the Medical Committee. They felt strongly and unanimously that the hospital ought to contain some conspicuous evidence of the regard and affection in which they held their late friend and colleague. It was not forgotten that the open-air ward in the medical building—the first of its kind, so far as he knew, in England—must always be associated with him. The idea was his sole conception, and was carried into effect under his thoughtful supervision. But

they wanted something more obviously personal and distinctive upon which his name might be inscribed, and which would challenge the notice and enquiry of the observer. After due consideration, it was decided—and he felt sure the subscribers would endorse the decision—that the memorial should take the two-fold form of a mural tablet and a medical prize. The Tablet was very appropriately the work of Mr Courtenay Pollock, a loyal step-son of Dr Foxwell, and an artist of considerable talent. The endowment fund of the memorial would provide a prize in clinical medicine, to be competed for by qualified residents in that hospital, and the General and Children's Hospitals. By these means they wished, and they expected, to preserve the memory of their friend in the minds of his fellow workers, and to continue the influence of his personality upon those who might come there in the future.

A function like that was a very unusual occurrence in any public institution. In the annals of the Queen's Hospital, so far as he knew, it was unique, and to explain and justify their action there must, of necessity, be some underlying motive of uncommon weight and moment. No doubt they were moved, in part, by the tragedy which deprived them of a colleague at a time when he was in the fulness of his powers, to whom that charity and the general community were deeply indebted, and who could very ill be spared. No doubt, also, they were partly inspired by the undoubted claims of Dr Foxwell on their appreciation as a physician of the first rank, as a scientist with highly-trained faculties, and as a scholar of great attainments. But he was sure that the real motive inducing them to take exceptional measures in order to cherish his memory was the recognition that the nature and character of Arthur Foxwell belonged to a personality, to a rare type of English gentleman. That recognition might be conscious, or only sub-conscious; but he was sure it existed. He supposed there were few in that company who had the advantage and privilege of a longer friendship with Dr Foxwell than he had. They met on a day that was most momentous to both. It was the occasion of their being elected to appointments at the old General Hospital in Summer Lane. For more than twenty-five years

their friendship had been sincere and steadfast, until it was broken by that tragic event which plunged all his friends with a sudden shock into the grief of personal bereavement. He was sufficiently in Dr Foxwell's confidence to know he was actuated by noble ideals; this, indeed, was plain enough on mere acquaintance, for those ideals found expression in a lofty character, marked by fearless moral courage allied to a most gentle disposition of singular charm, marked, too, by a delicate consideration for the feelings of others, combined with uncompromising boldness in upholding what he deemed to be right and just. He was a peace-loving, pure-minded, and gentle colleague, and a generous friend. He was an example to his fellows, and his presence created a moral atmosphere that always tended to lift the tone of any proceedings in which he took part. If he were asked to give the sources of these fine qualities, he should reply he traced them to profound religious convictions, which, he knew from Dr Foxwell's own lips, he absorbed in early manhood. He knew from the same authority that Dr Foxwell entered St John's College, Cambridge, intending to graduate with a view to ordination. In those days great ethical principles nourished the very roots of his character, and it was fidelity to principle and conscience which led him to turn to a different avocation from the one he had chosen. This was a gain to medicine; it was especially a gain to Queen's Hospital; and they who had been his comrades were the better for having known him. To know him but slightly was to respect and esteem; to know him well was to admire and love. Though he had gone they believed his influence for good survived.

Professor Jordan Lloyd then unveiled the Tablet, and said he knew Dr Foxwell from the time when he first came to Birmingham. He learned to regard him as a man, to esteem him as a scholar, and to revere him as a devotee to the profession he had chosen.

Eloquent tributes were also paid by Dr Kauffman, Mr H. F. Keep, and Alderman Clayton.

LIST OF PROFESSOR J. E. B. MAYOR'S VEGETARIAN
PUBLICATIONS.

(See also the list given on p. 232).

1880.

Modicus Cibi Medicus Sibi, or Nature Her Own Physician. By John E. B. Mayor M.A., Fellow of St John's College and Professor of Latin in the University of Cambridge. Macmillan & Co., 1880. 8vo. pp. 120.

C. F. Swartz. Manchester: J. Heywood, 1880. 8vo. pp. 4.

This consists of Extracts from Pearson's "Life and Correspondence" of C. F. S., and other sources.

1881.

Prevention Better than Cure: or the True Aim of the Physician. By Ebenezer Acworth M.D., with Introduction and Appendix by John E. B. Mayor M.A. Manchester: J. Heywood, 1881. 8vo. pp. 23.

1883.

Temperance for Body and Mind. A Sermon preached at Tendring, Essex, in Lent, 1883, by the Rev. Professor J. E. B. Mayor M.A. Manchester: Vegetarian Society, 1883. 8vo. pp. 4.

1889.

What is Vegetarianism? An Address delivered by John E. B. Mayor M.A., Professor of Latin and Senior Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, at the Annual Meeting of the Vegetarian Society, held at Manchester, October 14th, 1885. Third Edition. Manchester: The Vegetarian Society, 1889. 8vo. pp. 16.

Why am I a Vegetarian? An Address delivered before the German Vegetarian Societies on the 14th of September 1889, at Köln, by John E. B. Mayor, Professor of Latin, Cambridge. Warum ich Vegetarier bin?... English and German. Hannover: Schmorl and von Seefeld, 1889. 12mo. pp. 39.

Vegetarianism. By the Rev. Professor Mayor. Romans xv. 1, 2, 3. Being pp. 186—209 of: Some Urgent Questions in Christian Lights. Being a selection from Sunday afternoon lectures delivered at St Philip's, Regent Street, Waterloo Place. London: Rivingtons, 1889. (The Vol. was edited by the Rev Harry Jones, who signs the preface).

1894.

Historical Testimony to Vegetarianism. An Address delivered at the Meeting in Exeter Hall, London, on 12th January 1885. By John E. B. Mayor M.A., Senior Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge..... Manchester: The Vegetarian Society, 1894. 8vo. pp. 4.

1897.

Vegetarian Jubilee Library. Edited by Charles W. Forward. Vol. III. Plain Living and High Thinking, selected Addresses and Sermons. By the Rev. Professor John E. B. Mayor M.A. London: The Ideal Publishing Union, 1897. 8vo. pp. 136.

The contents, which were selected by the Editor, are: I. Temperance for Body and Mind, 1883; II. What is Vegetarianism? 1885. The Church and the Life of the Poor, 1887. IV. Plain Living and High Thinking. V. Why am I a Vegetarian? 1889. VI. Christian Liberty in Meats and Drinks, 1889. VII. The Christian Rule of Hospitality, 1894. VIII. The Defensive Virtue—Abstinence. Some of these were issued separately as pamphlets, and had a wide circulation.

Social Changes in Sixty Years. By Professor John E. B. Mayor M.A. D.C.L. Manchester: The Vegetarian Society, 1897. 8vo. pp. 15.

1898.

What is Vegetarianism? By Professor John E. B. Mayor, President of the Vegetarian Society. Manchester: The Vegetarian Society, 1898. 8vo. pp. 22. This is a revised and enlarged edition.

1901.

Sound Mind in Body Sound. A cloud of witnesses to the golden rule of not too much. Section I.—The Bible. Section II.—English Poets. Robert Southwell to Wordsworth, Selected by John E. B. Mayor, President of the Vegetarian Society. Manchester: The Vegetarian Society, 1901. 8vo. pp. vi. 127.

1906.

Professor John E. B. Mayor and the Summer School. The following letter...was received by the Hon. Secretary of the Vegetarian Society at Melrose Summer School. Stockport: Hurst Brothers, 1906. 8vo. pp. 4.

1910.

Man the Lord and not the Tyrant of the World. By John E. B. Mayor President of the Vegetarian Society. Stockport: Hurst Brothers, 1911 8vo. pp. 18. A Sermon preached at the Bible Christian Church, Salford Oct. 22nd 1910.

This was in the press at the date of Prof. Mayor's death.

In the Programme of the Annual Meeting of the Vegetarian Society, 19th October 1881, there is a Paper by Professor Mayor which was not issued separately. It is entitled "Corn or Cattle," and is in the main a note on Pliny's text "Latifundia perdidere Italiam."

ERRATUM.

p. 198, line 13 from the bottom of the page—
for "any" read "my."

Obituary.

SYDNEY BARRADELL-SMITH, M.A.

Mr Barradell-Smith was the elder son of Canon S. Barradell-Smith, Master of Greatham Hospital, Stockton-on-Tees, and was born in 1879. At College he rowed in the Second May Boat, 1899, and the First May Boat, 1900. He took the degree of B.A. in 1901, and later took the M.B., B.C. (Camb.) as well as the M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.) in 1905. He served as House-Surgeon in the Middlesex Hospital, 1902-06, and then acquired a general practice at Lowestoft, 1907-11. He died at the National Hospital, London, January 15th, 1911.

CANON GEORGE BODY, M.A.

The following obituary appeared in the *Cambridge Review* :—

The death of Canon Body in his seventy-second year will have come as a sudden blow to a large circle of friends. He had been hard at work since Easter in the Diocese of Durham, and it was not until June 3rd that illness overtook him. At first considered slight, this quickly developed serious symptoms, and on the afternoon of the 5th the news of his death was announced by the tolling of the minute bell of Durham Cathedral an hour after service.

Canon Body took his degree from St John's in 1862. He was ordained in the following year, and after two curacies at Wednesbury and Sedgley, he became curate-in-charge of Christ Church, Wolverhampton. From 1870 to 1884, he was Vicar of Kirkby-Misperton. In the last year but one of his tenure of this living, he was nominated by Bishop Lightfoot to a Canonry in Durham Cathedral, with the control of mission work in the diocese. His work there among the mining population was untiring and fruitful; but his activities were by no means confined to his own district, for as a preacher he was in request all over the country.

His views were definitely High Church, but he was ever ready for conciliation, and never sought to provoke strife within the Church. To quote a happy paragraph from a contemporary, 'His strongly-marked personality, his rugged voice, his frank and winning manner will be long remembered. His highest gifts were consecrated in unstinted devotion to his Master's service.'

CANON RICHARD BOWER.

The following obituary is taken from *The Times* of Nov. 1st, 1911 :—

By the sudden death on Wednesday, from lesion on the brain, of Canon Bower, the City of Carlisle and the whole diocese mourn the loss of a man whose genial kindness and constant helpfulness to all was as marked as his humbleness of spirit and gentleness was worthy of the best type of Christian gentleman.

Richard Bower was born on September 29th, 1845, at Holmfirth. From the Grammar School of Pocklington he went with an exhibition to St John's College, Cambridge. Taking his degree in 1871, he was ordained to the curacy of Hesketh-in-the-Forest, where in the daughter of the vicar he met his future wife. Bishop Goodwin gave him the charge of Kirkby More in 1876, and sent him to Cross Canonby in 1878. He went to the important living of St Cuthbert's, Carlisle, in 1883, and after working there till his health somewhat threatened to give way he became Canon of Carlisle in 1902 on the presentation of Bishop Bardsley. He had been a constant worker in the diocese of Carlisle for 40 years, and had served as Domestic Chaplain under three Bishops. In early days he was Diocesan Inspector of Schools. Almost from the first he served as secretary to the Diocesan Conference, and added to the work entailed by the secretaryship of the Church extension in the diocese and his efforts for the deaf and dumb. He also edited the *Diocesan Gazette* from its foundation. He was a good draughtsman, and contributed many illustrated articles of great interest to the *Transactions of the Cumberland and*

Westmorland Archæological Society. He was an ornithologist as well as an archæologist, and was never happier than when with his camera he was out on a bird expedition. It is true of him to say that he never made an enemy or lost a friend, and all who knew him feel his loss keenly. He leaves behind him a widow and two daughters.

SAMUEL HAWKSLEY BURBURY, F.R.S.

Mr Burbury was the son of Samuel Burbury of Leamington, and was born at Kenilworth in May, 1831. He was educated at Shrewsbury School and at this College. His career at the University was most brilliant. He was Craven Scholar, Chancellor's Medallist, Browne Medallist, and twice Porson Prizeman, while in 1854 he took both the Mathematical and Classical Triposes, and appeared in the lists as fifteenth Wrangler and second Classic. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1858. During the whole of the latter half of the nineteenth century he contributed steadily to the *Philosophical Magazine* on mathematical and physical subjects, on which he was a great authority. Among his published books we may mention a work on *Generalized Co-ordinates* (1879) in co-operation with Dr H. W. Watson, *The Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism*, and a treatise on the *Kinetic Theory of Gases*.

Mr Burbury died at his residence, 15, Melbury Road, W., on August 18th, 1911, at the age of 80. He had married in 1860 Alice Ann, daughter of Mr Thomas Edward Taylor, of Dodworth Hall, Barnsley, Yorks.

MR JOHN EDWARD MERRY.

By the death, on the 23rd July of this year, of Mr John Edward Merry, the College loses one of its most familiar figures.

He entered into the service of St John's in 1853 while still a boy, and remained there for some four years, when he

left Cambridge for London. Thence he finally returned to the College in 1870, to become Butler in 1876. Most Johnians who came up during his forty-one years of continuous and responsible service will have a vivid recollection of his punctual courtesy and his zealous discharge of his duties, seated early and late at his desk in the Buttery. He was, indeed, devoted to the College and all its associations. He took the keenest interest in the later careers of the many undergraduates whom he saw come and go during his long period of service, and it gave him special pleasure to see long-absent faces re-visiting the College during the quatercentenary celebrations. With the publication of *The Eagle* he was closely connected. He superintended its distribution, and many years ago he was largely instrumental in putting it on a sounder financial basis.

In private life Mr Merry was an earnest Churchman. For the last five years he was Vicar's Warden of All Saints', and he was also a member of the C.E.M.S. His interests were wide. As a younger man, his favourite recreation was cricket. He had helped to found the Victoria Cricket Club, now extinct, and at one time was its President. Lawn Tennis was another sport of his. He became Vice-President of the Cambridge Lawn Tennis Club, and was one of six (among them Prince Ranjitsinhji) who played for the Club in matches. Nor did his interest in sport, especially in the achievements of the College, ever fail. He was also passionately fond of flowers, and latterly spent most of his leisure moments in his garden and greenhouse.

The news of his death cast a gloom over a large circle of friends. It was known that his heart was affected, but his energy led him to remain at his work till three weeks before the end, which was probably hastened by his devotion to his duty during the quatercentenary celebrations, followed as they were by a period of abnormal heat.

As a recognition of his life-long services, the Master and Fellows offered a College funeral in the Chapel, but it was felt by his family that the service should take place in the church at which he worshipped for so many years. The place of interment was the Mill Road Cemetery. The Master, the President, and others represented the

College at the service, which was also attended by many of the College servants.

Mr Merry was aged seventy-three at his decease. He leaves a widow and one son, Mr Henry Edward Merry.

REV. MARCUS RAINSFORD.

The following notice appeared in *The Times*, September 11th, 1911 :—

The Rev. Marcus Rainsford, vicar of St James', Paddington, died early yesterday morning at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr Watney, Buckhold, Pangbourne, after a lingering illness of some months' duration, at the age of 53. Some time ago he developed severely anæmic tendencies, and had taken a long voyage in the hope of receiving benefit.

Mr Rainsford was the son of an Irish clergyman who for many years kept the esteem of the straiter sect of the Evangelicals, and was minister of the now dismantled Belgrave Chapel in Halkin Street. He graduated in 1880 from St John's College, Cambridge, and was ordained deacon in 1881 and priest in 1883 by Dr Jackson, Bishop of London, who licensed him to the curacy of St George, Tufnell Park, under the Rev. Marmaduke Washington, now rector of Holbrook. From 1886 to 1897 he was curate of the parish church, Brixton, of which the Rev. N. Garland, who even then went for an old man, but is only lately deceased, was then vicar. Here Mr Rainsford became known for the popular and unconventional style of his preaching, which was earnest without making pretence of deep cultivation. In 1891 he was added to the staff of mid-day preachers during the week at Bow Church, Cheapside, where he attracted large congregations.

In 1897 Dr Barlow as vicar of Islington brought Mr Rainsford back to that deanery to be vicar of St James', Islington, where he carried on zealous evangelistic work in a parish which was rapidly changing as regards the status of its population, but he retained his mid-day work in the City, and in 1901 began a similar connexion with St Mildred, Bread Street. In 1905 the Bishop of London, who knew

him intimately, collated him to the vicarage of St James', Westbourne Terrace, then vacant through the sudden death of the Rev. Walter Abbott, who succeeded Bishop Moorhouse. Mr Rainsford was, perhaps, less suited to a thoughtful and cultivated congregation, but his earnestness and wide sympathy made him personally popular. Unlike his father, he was not a strong party man. Many will regret the early decease of so breezy a personality.

REV. WILLIAM SENIOR SALMAN.

The Rev. William Senior Salman, who for some time past had lived in retirement with his son, the Rev. J. S. Salman, at Ebberston Vicarage, Snainton, Yorkshire, died there in the week ending September 23rd, 1911, at the age of 97. Graduating from this College (Junior Optime), in 1836, he was ordained the following year, becoming Chaplain of Shireoaks Chapel, Notts. From 1842 to 1864 he was Vicar of Elmton, Notts, and from 1864 to 1900 Rector of Brougham, Westmoreland. (From *The Cambridge Independent*.)

The following members of the College died during the year 1910; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree.

Laurence Morton Brown (1875); son of Dr Morton Brown, Congregational Minister; born at Cheltenham 18 March 1854; LL.M. 1878; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 1877; member of the Oxford Circuit; Recorder of Tewkesbury 1885-1900, of Gloucester 1900-5; Stipendiary Magistrate of Birmingham 1905. Sometime Revising Barrister of Salop and Shrewsbury and Dudley. Married in 1897 Grace, daughter of Mr J. F. Feeny of Edgbaston. Died at Torquay 22 August 1910. (See *The Times* 23 August 1910.)

Rev. William Henry Browne (1870), LL.M. 1883, son of the Rev. William Henry Browne, born at Launceston, Cornwall, 28 September 1847. Ordained Deacon 1871 for the curacy of St James's, Hatcham, Priest 1872; later curate of St Columba, Haggerston. He joined the Mission to the Assyrian Christians in 1886 on its commencement by Archbishop Benson. For many years he lived as an Oriental, far away from even his nearest colleague. He was Resident at the Court of the Assyrian Patriarch, and assisted in guiding the Assyrian

Church through troublous times. He died at Qudshanis, Vilayet of Van, Turkey-in-Asia, on 14 September 1910, as the result of an accident. (See *The Times* 21 October 1910.)

William Robert Fisher (1867), son of Francis Fisher, then Crown Solicitor of New South Wales, later Attorney General of New Zealand; born 24 February 1846 at Sydney. After being Mathematical Master at Repton School, he joined the Bengal Forest Department in 1869. In 1873 he became Department Director of the Forest School at Dehra Dun, and later Director, and Conservator of Forests in the N.W.P. In 1889 he became Assistant Professor of Forestry at Cooper's Hill, and in 1905 moved to Oxford with the Forestry School. Author of Vols. IV. and VI. of Schlich's "Manual of Forestry," etc. Editor of the "Journal of the English Arboricultural Society." Married in 1876 Mary, eldest daughter of Dr Briscoe, Civil Surgeon at Kuch Bihar. Died 11 November 1910 at the Acland Home, Oxford. (See *The Times* 15 November 1910.)

Rev. Francis Greame Holmes (1851), son of the Rev. Frederic Holmes born at Shrewsbury 1832, educated at Shrewsbury School, ordained Deacon in 1853, Priest 1854; curate of Gateshead 1855-6, of Denham, Suffolk 1857-69; Rector of Stuston 1869-1909. Died 12 September 1910.

Rev. Edward Kerslake Kerslake (1860 as Blyth) died 18 March 1910 at Burnham Deepdale, Norfolk. (See Vol. xxxi., p. 398.)

Rev. Herbert Kynaston (1857). His original surname was Snow, being the son of Robert Snow. He was born in London on 29 June 1835, and was educated at Eton. He won a Scholarship at St John's College, where he had a distinguished career in Classics. He won the Porson Scholarship in 1855, that being the first occasion on which it was awarded, and in 1856 the Camden Medal and the Sir William Browne Medal for a Latin ode. He was placed one of a bracket of four as Senior Classic, another of the four becoming famous in later years as Sir John Seeley. He was elected to a Fellowship at St John's in 1858, and in the same year became an Assistant Master at Eton. In 1859 he was ordained Deacon, and in 1860 Priest by Dr Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford. In the same year he married his first wife, Mary, daughter of T. Bros, Recorder of Abingdon. After her death in 1864 he married Charlotte, daughter of Rev. John Cordeaux, Rector of Hoylands, Yorks. In 1874 he was elected Principal of Cheltenham College. In the fourteen years of his tenure he vigorously reorganized the School discipline, and strictly enforced the rules which affected day boys as well as boarders. In 1888 he was appointed the Crown Incumbent of St Luke's, Kentish Town; but within a few months in 1889 Dr Lightfoot, Bishop of Durham, by one of his last acts of patronage, chose Dr Kynaston for the Residuary Canonry of Durham, which he held till his death, and to which is attached the Chair of Greek and of Classical Literature in the University. Dr Kynaston had not had the learned leisure for publishing any monumental *magnum opus*, but contented himself with providing rather for the needs of junior students, as by his well-known edition of *Theocritus*. But he had breathed the very atmosphere of the best Classical authors, and had accepted it as an inspiration. He had the happy gift of combining a broad knowledge of the literary side of antiquity, with an exquisite sense of the finest subtleties of an ancient language. As a student and teacher he impressed all those who came into contact with him by his firm grasp of the work which had to be done; and this as the natural outcome of principle and conscientious-

ness. He was devoted to music, and skilful as an amateur. At Durham he took part in various ways in matters of public interest, and his death was a loss to the city. In his younger days he was an oarsman, in 1856 rowing seven in the Cambridge eight, and in 1857 being stroke. He was also fond of golf. He held too a distinguished position in freemasonry, becoming Grand Chaplain of England in 1894. He died at Eastbourne 1 August 1910. (See *The Times* August 2 and 8, 1910.)

Prof. John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor (1848) died 1 December 1910 at Cambridge. (See Vol. xxxii., pp. 73-4 and 189 ff.)

Sir Alfred George Marten, K.C. (1856). Son of Robert Giles Marten of Plaistow, Essex, and a descendant of Sir Henry Marten, Dean of the Arches, M.P. for Oxford University in 1628. Born 9 November 1829. Called to the Bar (Inner Temple) 1857. Fellow of St John's 1865. Took silk 1874. M.P. for Cambridge Town 1874-80. Treasurer Inner Temple 1893. Knighted 1896. County Court Judge for Uxbridge, etc., 1896-1905. Married (1869) Patricia Barrington, daughter of Capt. V. F. Kennett of Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxon. Died at St Leonard's-on-Sea 22 June 1910. (See *The Times* 23 June 1910.)

Rev. Thomas Jackson Nunns (1857), son of the Rev. Thomas Nunns, born at Birmingham 2 August 1833. Assistant Master Bradfield College 1857, Leeds Grammar School 1859; Headmaster of Helston Grammar School 1861, of Cordwalles School, Maidenhead, 1877-90. Deacon 1859, Priest 1860, Vicar of Launceston 1890-1907, Rural Dean of Trigg Major 1901-4, Hon. Canon of Truro 1902. Died at Newquay, Cornwall, 23 December 1910.

Philip Pennant (1857). Died 2 October 1910 at Nantlys, St Asaph. (See Vol. xxxii., p. 310.)

John Wilson Rimington (1854). Son of James Rimington of Broomhead Hall, Yorks. Born 18 May 1832. Married 20 July 1865 Sophia Anne Adelaide, daughter of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Bart. Died 1910.

Rev. Herbert Edward Trotter (1877). Died at Leeds 27 April 1910. (See Vol. xxxi., p. 396.)

Richard Burton Worthington, I.C.S. (1856). Died at Cam, Gloucestershire 8 February 1910. (See Vol. xxxi., p. 399.)

Obituary.

SIR FRANCIS POWELL.

The following obituary is taken from the *Times* :—

Sir Francis Sharp Powell, formerly for a number of years M.P. for Wigan, died at his residence, Horton Hall, Bradford, early yesterday morning, Sunday, December 24, 1911. Sir Francis was 84 years of age, and for some weeks he had been very feeble. His last appearance at a semi-public ceremony was to unveil the portrait of his friend the late Sir Theophilus Peel in the West Riding Court House, Bradford, about three months ago.

Sir Francis Sharp Powell was the elder son of the Rev. Benjamin Powell, of Bellingham Lodge, Wigan, and was born in that town. He began his education at Wigan Grammar School, and subsequently went to Sedbergh Grammar School. Later he entered St John's College, Cambridge, where he was elected a Fellow in 1851 and graduated M.A. in 1853. In the same year he was called to the Bar, and subsequently went the Northern Circuit for two or three years. Sir Francis had an almost unique Parliamentary career. He was first returned for Wigan, in 1857, and sat under 18 successive Administrations. He saw ten different Premiers in office, beginning with Lord Palmerston, and fought, probably, as many, if not more, elections than any other member of Parliament. He first sought election to the House of Commons in 1852, being then only 25 years of age, when he stood as the second Conservative candidate for his native town, which at that time returned two members. On that occasion, however, the representation of the town was divided, Mr Thicknesse, Liberal, and Colonel the Hon. J. Lindsay, Conservative, being returned. On the death of Mr. Thicknesse, Sir Francis Powell again contested the vacant seat, but was again defeated. At his third attempt, in 1857, he headed the poll and entered Parliament

for the first time, but two years later he again suffered defeat; and there, for time being, his Parliamentary connexion with Wigan came to an end. After a short interval of inactivity Sir Francis, in 1863, fought a by-election for the borough of Cambridge against Professor Henry Fawcett, and was again returned for the same borough at the General Election in 1865, with Mr. William Forsyth as his colleague. The latter, however, being legal adviser to the Council of India, was disqualified on petition, and Sir John Gorst became Sir Francis's Conservative colleague. The election in November, 1868, proved fatal to both, the swing of the pendulum bringing about the election of two Liberals; and in 1871 Sir Francis turned his attentions to Stalybridge, but met with defeat. The following year he became a candidate at a by-election for the North-West Riding of Yorkshire, and won the seat by a narrow majority; but in 1874 and again in 1880, he and his Conservative colleague were both defeated, one of the two Liberal candidates on both occasions being Lord Frederick Cavendish, who, when Chief Secretary for Ireland, was, with Mr. Burke, the Permanent Under-Secretary, attacked and murdered in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, by the "Invincibles." In the interval between these two contests in 1875 Sir Francis stood for the vacancy in Manchester caused by the death of Mr W. R. Callender, and was defeated by Mr Jacob Bright. Taking advantage of the occurrence of a by-election in January, 1881, he returned to Wigan and won the seat, but the election was declared void on petition and the writ was suspended for some time.

It was at the General Election of 1885 that Sir Francis's long representation of his native town began. On that occasion he was returned by the substantial majority of something like 900 and the electors remained true to him at each of the subsequent elections of 1886, 1892, 1895, 1900, and 1906. The last of these contests was a three-cornered one, and this probably enabled Sir Francis to retain his position. It was in September, 1909, that Sir Francis felt compelled to relinquish his Parliamentary career after over 54 years' political turmoil and strife, during which he had not on one solitary occasion the pleasure of an uncontested return.

In the House of Commons Sir Francis was not given to

frequent speaking, but whenever he had occasion to speak he had the ear of the House as one who had something of importance to say and some practical view to present. Towards the end of his career in the House of Commons he was very much troubled by deafness and found great difficulty in hearing what was said, and it was probably this infirmity as much as anything else which led to his retirement. A thorough type of the Conservative of the old school, he had ideas of social progress which were above party considerations, and he was the means of placing upon the Statute-Book measures of permanent value. His Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1891, has been largely adopted, and also his Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1892. A strong supporter of Church schools generally, Sir Francis was always ready both inside and outside the House of Commons, to champion the cause of denominational education. He was for many years a member of the executive of the Church Defence and Instruction Committee, and took a particularly keen interest in the preparation of the literature put out by that association. He gave liberally of his wealth to Church extension, and he built All Saints' Church, Bradford, and the school attached, at, it is said, a cost of £30,000; in fact, in all that concerned the welfare of the Church of England he displayed an active and warm interest.

The work of education had a particular charm for him and his interest in his old schools was always maintained. He was Chairman of the Governors of Sedbergh School for many years. The honour of a baronetcy was conferred on him in 1892, and he was elected honorary Freeman of Bradford in October, 1902. A statue of Sir Francis was unveiled at Wigan on 4 November 1910.

Sir Francis married, in 1858, Anne, daughter of Mr Matthew Gregson, of Toxteth Park, Liverpool, and their golden wedding was celebrated on August 16, 1908. Lady Powell survives her husband, but there are no children of the marriage.

REV. FRANCIS BASHFORTH, B.D.

The following obituary is extracted from the *Times*, February 14th 1912 :—

The death took place on Monday night of the Rev Francis Bashforth, B.D., of Woodhall Spa, aged 93, after three weeks' illness. He was the eldest son of Mr John Bashforth, who farmed The Glebe at Thurnscoe, Yorks, and passed all his married life at the rectory. He was educated at Doncaster Grammar School before going to Cambridge, where he became Second Wrangler in 1843, and obtained a Fellowship at St John's College. He was ordained Deacon in 1853 and Priest in the following year by the Bishop of Ely (Dr T. Turton). In 1857 he was appointed by his College to the benefice of Minting, Lincs, of which he was Vicar and Rector for 51 years, retiring in 1908.

His chief claim to distinction lay in his experiments in ballistics, and in consideration of the importance of these experiments and of his inventions he received a Government grant of £2000, and was also granted a pension. The original instrument by which he measured the velocity of projectiles fired from a rifle or cannon is exhibited at South Kensington. He was for some time Professor of Applied Mathematics to the advanced class of Royal Artillery officers at Woolwich, accepting the office on the invitation of the Military Education Council.

Between the years 1864 and 1880 Mr Bashforth carried out a series of experiments which really formed the foundation of our knowledge of the resistance of the air, as employed in the construction of ballistic tables. He published, notably, "A report on the Experiments made with the Bashforth Chronograph, &c., 1865-1870," and another report dated 1878-1880, as well as "The Bashforth Chronograph" (Cambridge, 1890). These experiments were calculated to show that the resistance of the air can be represented by no simple algebraical law over a large range of velocity. Having abandoned, therefore, all *a priori* theoretical assumption, Mr Bashforth set to work to measure experimentally the velocity of shot and the resistance of the air by means of equidistant electric screens furnished with vertical threads or

wire, and by a chronograph which measured the instants of time at which the screens were cut by a shot flying nearly horizontally. Formulæ of the calculus of finite differences enabled the experimenter from the chronograph records to infer the velocity and retardation of the shot, and thence the resistance of the air.

(A more complete account will be published in the next number).

REV. AUGUSTUS NEWTON OBBARD.

The following obituary is extracted from the *Guardian* of the 22nd December, 1911:—

On the 13th December, 1911, there died at Malvern the Rev. Augustus Newton Obbard, who had for many years been a well-known beneficed priest in the Diocese of Winchester. Born in 1844, he graduated fourteenth Wrangler at St John's College, Cambridge, in 1868, taking a First Class (with distinction in Hebrew) in the Theological Tripos of 1869. The same year he took the Fry Hebrew Scholarship, but to his life-long sorrow he was prevented by a breakdown in health from competing for the great prize of the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship. Ordained deacon by Bishop Harold Browne, of Ely, in 1869, and priest in 1870, he succeeded the present Regius Professor of Divinity in the curacy of All Saints', Cambridge, till, requirements of health demanding a change of work, he accepted in 1873 the Perpetual Curacy of Worleston, in Cheshire, a scattered hamlet of the parish of Acton. In the meantime he had married. His wife, who survives him, was the second daughter of the late Canon Hodges, of Carlisle. After seven years in this quiet country parish, he moved to Eastbourne, where for three years he took pupils, and was Sunday preacher at St. Peter's. It was while he was there that he published a volume of *Plain Sermons Preached in Town and Country*.

In the same year his old friend, Bishop Harold Browne, who was then at Winchester, appointed him to the Vicarage of Hersham, in Surrey. In a year and a half he managed to overcome the disinclination of his parishioners to build a Church to replace the barn-like structure which then existed, and raised £6,000 towards the expenses. Mr Pearson had

prepared the plans and the ground was marked out when the Bishop asked him to undertake the difficult parish of All Saints', Southampton, where he was Rector from 1885 to 1895. Aply seconded by his wife he set himself to work and secured a Mission-room in the lowest part of the parish, provided a curate and a Mission-woman, and within two years collected a sum of £1,200 for alterations and improvements in the interior of the Church. It was here that the work of his life was done, but the wear and tear of such a parish proved too much for a man who was never robust, and he welcomed a call from Bishop Thorold in 1895 to remove to Chilbolton, Hants, a lovely village on the river Test, which he resigned owing to failing health in 1908. The last year of his life he settled at Malvern to be near his old friend, the Rev. H. R. Alder, formerly Dean of Capetown. The longed-for companionship was but brief, Mr Alder passing away a few months ago.

No memoir of Mr. Obbard would be complete without a reference to his preaching. Though not of the "popular" kind, it was distinctly arresting and always instructive. His style was terse and epigrammatic, with occasional touches of delicate irony. He could use the simplest language, and yet was always reverent in handling sacred subjects. His sermons were invariably original, lucid, and suggestive; their effect was due to no tricks of oratory, but to deep earnestness and sincerity, and were delivered with that charm of a perfect elocution which had won for him the Winchester Reading Prize in the year in which he took his degree.

JOSEPH DICKIN BROMFIELD.

Joseph Dickin Bromfield was the eldest son of Mr William Bromfield, of Northolme, Newport. He was educated at Newport Grammar School, where he won the Careswell Scholarship, which enabled him to enter at the College last Michaelmas Term. When at Newport for the Christmas Vacation he appeared to be in good health, and was discussing with his friends his future career. At one time he had thought of journalism; but he had changed his plans, and was intending to enter the Church, his ambition being to

undertake mission work in the East. Had he lived, there is no doubt that he would have done good work.

He was suddenly taken ill on Thursday, February 8th, and after a brief apparent recovery the symptoms grew steadily worse on Friday and Saturday. By Sunday morning it was clear that an operation for appendicitis was necessary. He was removed from his rooms to the Hostel, where he underwent an operation; but there were complications which prevented its success, and, had he survived and gained strength, it would have been necessary to operate again. He did not rally, and died at four o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, February 14th.

Much sympathy was felt in the College for his parents in their bereavement. During the short time he had been among us he had given proof of high aims and excellent qualities of character, and the College is the poorer for his loss.

A personal friend sends us the following:—

It is seldom that the death has to be recorded in these pages of so young a member of the College as Joseph Dickin Bromfield, who died on February 14th, 1912, after undergoing a severe operation for appendicitis.

Bromfield was born on September 22nd, 1893. He came up to St John's as recently as October last to read for Part I of the Historical Tripos. His ambition was, after taking this, to study Chinese, take Holy Orders, and go out to China as a Missionary. He was keenly interested in mission work, and took a serious view of the career he meant to follow. He intended to go to London during the Easter Vacation to see the College Mission and the Cambridge Medical Mission there, and do a little work at each.

In spite of the fact that he was in his second Term only, Bromfield had already won for himself the esteem and goodwill, not merely of many members of St John's College, but also of undergraduates of other Colleges with whom he came in contact during his short but active life up here.

The first part of the funeral service was read in the College Chapel on Friday, February 16th, before the body was conveyed to Newport for burial, and was largely attended by members of the College.

BENJAMIN ARTHUR SMITH. M.A.

By the death of Mr Benjamin Arthur Smith *The Eagle* has been deprived of one of its earliest subscribers and most loyal friends, and the Editors gratefully acknowledge the following notice of his life recently received for insertion in the current number:—

He was the only son of Mr Charles Smith, of Lyndewood, Knighton, Leicestershire; born October 17th, 1851. After leaving Rugby, he was for a time with a tutor at Sydenham before going up to Cambridge in 1871. He took the B.A. degree in 1874, the M.A. in 1878, and the LL.M. in 1889. He was called to the Bar, at the Inner Temple, in 1877, and his opinion and advice on legal as well as other matters were much valued because he was so exact in all that he undertook to do. He did much valued work for the Free Masons in the Province of Leicestershire and Rutland as well as on the Board of Management of the Boys' School. He was married in 1880 to Florence, daughter of Mr R. H. Sheppard, of Willow Bank, Darlington, but had no children. He died at Hove on July 29th, 1911.

JOHN STRATFORD COLLINS.

John Stratford Collins, born 24 April, 1882, was the son of a military officer of distinction who had seen service in India and had held high command there. He was educated at Victoria College, Jersey, and came to the College in October, 1901, with the intention of being ordained. He took the General and the Theological Special, and proceeded to the Ordinary B.A. Degree in June, 1904. While at the College he was a keen oarsman, and rowed four in the First Boat in the May Races of 1902, 1903, and 1904, and in 1903 he obtained his Trial cap. He was also Junior Treasurer of the L.M.B.C., 1903. After leaving Cambridge he abandoned his intention of taking Orders in the Church of England and was received into the Church of Rome, accepting a mastership at the School connected with Downside Abbey, near Bath, where he taught for four or five years. He left Downside early in 1909, having to undergo a rather serious operation for some internal trouble; and the news of his

father's sudden death came to him just as he left the hospital. He never seems to have recovered strength fully after this operation, though he did a little teaching work at a school in Ireland up to last summer. He then accepted a private tutorship for a year, intending at the end of it to come up again to Cambridge for a time. But while he was at Davos with his pupil this winter he caught a chill, which developed into pneumonia, and after five days' illness he died on February 2nd.

REV. JOHN FREDERICK HARWARD.

Mr Harward was the son of the vicar of Whaplode, Lincolnshire, and was born in November, 1819. He belonged to the family of the founder of Harvard University. He came to St John's from Eton, and took his B.A. in 1842, proceeding to M.A. in 1846. After holding several curacies, he was for eight years vicar of Middleton, near Matlock, and finally became vicar of Little Maplestead, Essex, in April, 1855, being instituted by Dr Wigram, Bishop of Rochester, in whose diocese Little Maplestead then was. There never had been a house for the Vicar, and for the last thirty years Mr Harward lived alone in a little thatched cottage, the garden of which he made into a bowling green for his parishioners. His stipend was £55 a year, £25 of which was the interest on a sum he had himself raised by collection with the view of building a vicarage; but in spite of this small endowment he contrived to help his poorer neighbours.

Little Maplestead Church is one of the five round churches in England. It was built about 1185 by the Knights Hospitallers upon the site of an older Saxon Church. When Mr Harward became Vicar it was being restored by subscription, and one of the first things he did was to discover behind a buttress an old Saxon stone bowl, which was clearly the font of the primitive church. He was able to save it, as well as an ancient stone coffin which had been dug out of the body of the church. Both are now preserved in the church, the font being mounted on a modern pedestal. The present altar-table, too, is his gift in memory of his wife.

Mr Harward was a total abstainer and non-smoker, and in spite of his great age was able to perform his duties almost to the last. He leaves a family, who are now, scattered in various parts of the world.

The funeral took place at Little Maplestead. The Grand Priory of the Order of St John of Jerusalem (the Hospitalers) sent a wreath, and were represented by Rev. W. J. Edwards. (See also *The Eagle*, Vol. xxxi. pp. 212 ff.)

REV. WEBSTER HALL.

The following obituary is extracted from *The Echo* January 15th, 1912:—

The sudden death on Saturday of the Rev. Webster Hall, rector of Lowton, who was for many years very closely connected with the clerical life of Liverpool, will cause deep regret to many friends in this city. Educated at St John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1878 and M.A. in 1889, he was ordained by the Bishop of Chester in 1878 (the diocese being then undivided) to the curacy of St Saviour's, Huskisson Street, under the Rev. J. Waring Bardsley, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle. After an interval of five years (1880-1885) spent as rector of a little country parish in Yorkshire, he returned to Liverpool as vicar of St Alban's, Limekiln Lane, in the heart of the city slums, where he laboured devotedly till 1891. In that year he became vicar of St Cleopas', Toxteth Park, and remained there till the spring of 1909. The heavy labours of carrying on two churches in that parish with wholly insufficient local resources sapped his strength, and he was glad to receive from the Earl of Derby the offer of the rectory of Lowton. In this comparative retirement his strength seemed to be gradually returning, and he was in Liverpool in his usual health as recently as Wednesday last. The cause of his death was a clot of blood on the brain.

Obituary.

THE REVEREND FRANCIS BASHFORTH, B.D.

It is a matter of surprise to all interested in Ballistic Science, here and abroad, to learn that Bashforth, a name familiar to Artillerists all over the world, should have been a parish priest, dug out of a College living at the age of 42, to take up the first appointment to the newly-created post of Professor of Mathematics to the Advanced Class of Artillery Officers, in 1864, and to act as Scientific Adviser in the ballistics of the rifled gun, then in course of introduction into our service.

The Government of the day was fortunate in securing in its initial choice an occupant qualified so well to fill the new chair ; and we must trace their selection to the influence of Professor J. C. Adams, Bashforth's life-long friend, and contemporary in the Mathematical Tripos of 1843.

Bashforth's previous life history was of the usual routine ; coming up to the University from a country Grammar School, Doncaster, he graduated as Second Wrangler, and was elected a Fellow of the College in due course.

During his residence as a B.A. Fellow, the railway mania of 1845 broke out, and Bashforth was engaged on the survey of projected lines ; and it is here he must have gained the practical experience in careful measurement he was to make useful afterwards in gunnery.

Herbert Spencer's *Autobiography* gives interesting collateral evidence of these days. Spencer was practically of the same age as Bashforth, and engaged in the same railway work at the same time ; although Spencer went straight into it as a young man in 1838, instead of proceeding like Bashforth to the University ; and it is interesting to trace the value of the influence on Spencer's philosophy of the physical impressions of his outdoor life ; as well, too, as on Bashforth.

After the collapse of the railway mania, Bashforth must have returned to residence in College ; and there is evidence he was anxious to obtain a mathematical post elsewhere, but such appointments were scarce in those days.

As time was running on, he followed the normal procedure of a College Fellow, became ordained, proceeded to B.D. in the usual seven years' course ; and when the College living came round, he argued that it was his vocation to accept it ; and so, in 1857, he is inducted as Rector of the College living of Minting.

Here he started at once on the restoration of his church, considered at that time the most meritorious action.

We do not know if he was engaged for the next seven years on any other ideas of a scientific nature outside his parochial duties, except perhaps his collaboration with Professor Adams on the theory of Capillary Attraction.

But when the Government decided to create the Advanced Class of Artillery Officers, no candidate could be found more suitable than Bashforth ; and so pressure was brought to bear on the Archbishop for leave to appoint a *locum tenens* of the living, while Bashforth was engaged on his official work at Woolwich, on which he entered in February, 1864.

He set to work at once on the experimental side of his appointment, and was ready with an electro-ballistic chronograph in April, 1864 ; the first trial was successful and encouraging, and the sequel is well-known history, described at length in his own writings and books.

His duty was the determination of the resistance of the air, on which to base the calculation of his Ballistic Tables, to be used with the rifled gun of every calibre, then being introduced into military use. These Tables have been adopted everywhere for the purpose, abroad as well as in our own Army and Navy.

The Naval Gunner was most enthusiastic on the value of Bashforth's work, and at his instigation Bashforth was requested to undertake some further experiments, principally to determine the air resistance at a velocity going as low as possible.

This was about 1879 ; and Bashforth was not very anxious to undertake the work, knowing the increase in the

experimental difficulty, which diminishes as the velocity is raised.

More than 20 years later the same difficulty was found, notwithstanding the advantage of the development of electrical science ; and no material advance could be recorded over the results obtained by the simple appliances Bashforth had employed, constructed mostly with his own hand.

After ten years useful work in his appointment, Bashforth found that, under a new Scheme of Army Reorganisation, the scope and importance of his post were to be reduced, and so he asked to be allowed to retire.

He saw no prospect of any development, to any such extent as has since been imitated in the Berlin Militärtechnische Akademie, the ideal he would have hoped to see.

Reduction all round was the order of the day, and the standard of his work was to be crippled and mutilated, and so he was not sorry to resign and resume the duties of his College living, as no further glory or interest was to be anticipated.

This Scheme of Army Reorganisation was the celebrated Cardwell Scheme, which had thirty years to ripen, and then the fruit of it was seen in South Africa, with a result so familiar to us all.

(See also *The Eagle*, vol. xxxiii, pp. 215-6.)

G. GREENHILL.

REV. PETER HAMNETT MASON.

As we go to press, we have just heard with great regret of the sudden death of the late President of the College, the Reverend Peter Hamnett Mason, which took place early on the morning of Friday, December 6th. We hope to give a full obituary notice in our next number.

Obituary.

PETER HAMNETT MASON

1827—1912:

FELLOW 1854—1912:

HEBREW LECTURER 1854—1904

Peter Hamnett Mason, familiarly known in Cambridge and elsewhere as 'Peter Mason,' was born at Portsea in 1827. His father, the Rev. Peter Mason of St John's, then Master at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, was afterwards Headmaster at the Perse School, Cambridge. The son took his degree as Eleventh Wrangler in 1849. He won the First Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship in 1851, and was ordained Deacon in 1852, and Priest in 1854. In 1854 he was elected Fellow of St John's College, and also Hebrew Lecturer, a position which he filled for fifty years. He was Senior Dean from 1864 to 1882, and President from 1882 to 1902, when he was succeeded by the late Professor Mayor.

In 1853 he was associated with Mr H. H. Bernard, then Hebrew Teacher in the University, in the production of 'An Easy Practical Hebrew Grammar arranged in a series of letters from a Teacher of Languages to an English Duchess.' This purely imaginary pupil finds herself introduced to her first construing lesson—the eulogy of 'The Virtuous Woman' in the last chapter of the Book of Proverbs—by the complimentary phrase: "Your Grace will see your own image reflected in this commemoration." In the Preface Mr Bernard writes: 'I feel it to be my duty in justice to Mr Mason, no less than to myself, publicly to declare that, although, as far as mere rules of grammar are concerned, I am fully prepared to share the responsibility with Mr Mason, yet in all other respects he should be con-

sidered the real and only responsible author of the work.' It might be inferred from this that Mr Mason was responsible for 'The Duchess.' It is a relief to find that this was not the case. Even the 'First Letter,' which purports to be written by 'an old man,' prompts the suspicion that the Duchess was invented by old Mr Bernard, and not by his young pupil, Mr Mason; and this is confirmed by one of Mr Mason's most distinguished pupils, Canon Leeke, whose reminiscences are printed below.

The Grammar was somewhat severely reviewed by Mr C. B. Scott in March, 1855, in the fourth number of the 'Journal of Sacred and Classical Philology,' mainly on the ground that it was 'simply based on the dicta of Jewish grammarians, utterly ignoring . . . all that had been done by Gesenius and others in the same field.' Mr Mason published in reply certain 'strictures,' which he described as 'a plea for accurate Hebrew study.' The Grammar, notwithstanding its eccentric framework, was recognised as an excellent introduction to the study of Biblical Hebrew. But the Duchess disappeared when Mr Mason independently issued in 1871 Part I. of a 'New Elementary Grammar,' which was followed by new editions in 1877 and 1883. His Hebrew Exercise Book was completed in 1874, and was succeeded in 1880 by his 'Rabbinic Reading Book,' the preface of which closes with the pathetic words: 'I must keep on labouring as long as I may—willingly satisfied if I may but have been only a little useful to others.'

Shortly before 1868, as we learn from the preface to John Mayor's 'Greek Reader,' when a Jewish scholar, a professor . . . from a German University, spent several weeks with Mayor in Cambridge, one of the two things which moved his admiration was 'the excellence of the composition which he saw in the rooms of our Hebrew Lecturer.' In 1872, in the course of his reply to an official inquiry on the part of the Master and Seniors, who were then the governing body of the College, the Hebrew Lecturer stated that his aim was to train his pupils 'to get such a command of the language that they may write Hebrew composition fluently.' 'The "flashing of thought into the mind by means of allusion" may be asserted as so essential an element of the

thing that, without it, the Composition has no life in it at all. And lifeless Hebrew is scarcely to be called Hebrew.'

In 1882 he was prompted by some of his friends to become a candidate for the Hebrew Professorship, vacated by the death of Professor Jarrett. The account of his candidature is reserved for the reminiscences contributed by Canon Leeke. In the result the votes of the Electors (the Vice-Chancellor and the other Members of the Council of the Senate) were equally divided between Mr Mason and the Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, the First Tyrwhitt Scholar of 1874. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr Porter, Master of Peterhouse, who had not known Mr Kirkpatrick before, was naturally charmed by his manner; but, although he voted in Mr Kirkpatrick's favour, he declined to give a casting vote against Mr Mason. The appointment accordingly lapsed, under the Statute, to the Vice-Chancellor and the Master of Trinity (Dr Thompson), who agreed in appointing Mr Kirkpatrick. Four years afterwards Mr Mason was persuaded to publish part of his Praelection, which he dedicated to his 'true friend and former pupil,' Canon Leeke. Meanwhile, the value of his work had been duly recognised by his friends and former pupils, who, in 1882, subscribed more than £800 to found in the University the 'Mason Prize for Biblical Hebrew,' the Prize to consist of the annual interest of the above sum, to be awarded to that candidate for the Tyrwhitt Scholarships who shall be deemed to have shown the best knowledge of Biblical Hebrew and Hebrew composition. The Secretary of the Committee for founding this Memorial was the Rev. R. Sinker, of Trinity College, and the Treasurer the Rev. A. T. Chapman, of Emmanuel College. The account of the Memorial printed in *The Eagle*, Vol. xiii., page 48, includes the following passage, probably from the pen of the late Rev. Dr Watson: 'Those of us who have the advantage of knowing Mr Mason as a teacher can testify that he never fails to inspire his pupils with a share of his own enthusiasm with regard to Hebrew, and of his belief that a study of the Sacred Language is at once the indispensable and the most effective equipment for the battle of life, in whatever rank of the Church militant a man may have to fight. But whether Hebrew students or not, we all rejoice in this public recognition of our President's

zealous and self-denying labours amongst us. To himself, perhaps, more pleasing than the public Memorial were the tokens of esteem and affection which it was the means of calling forth on all sides.' A Mason Hebrew Prize was also founded in his College; and, finally, in 1900, a subscription portrait was painted by Mr Charles Brock, of Cambridge, and presented to Mr Mason, who generously gave it to the College. An excellent photogravure was at the same time presented to the subscribers. On the fifth of November last, the artist now engaged in painting the Master's portrait, was struck by the ex-President's picturesque appearance, his sharp features, his black skull-cap, and his silvery hair, as he sat in the College Hall beside his guest, the present Mayor of Cambridge.

During his residence in College, Mr Mason was not only 'apt to teach,' but was also from time to time, 'given to hospitality'; in fact, the number of his guests was sometimes more than his table could conveniently accommodate. He was keenly interested in strategical questions, and especially in the campaigns of Napoleon. Strategy and topography were, in fact, among his favourite hobbies.

It may be added that he was Senior Proctor in 1869-70, when the Junior Proctor was Mr G. F. Browne, now Bishop of Bristol. As Senior, he claimed the right to take the latest of the four hours, 7 to 11 p.m., and to take it when he chose; he usually took 11.30 to 12.30, by which time he had presumably completed his Hebrew Lectures.

In his best days he was a great pedestrian. He is said to have walked to Oxford in two days; and nothing gave him greater pleasure than taking long walks across country, regardless of hedges and other obstacles, in a veritable steeplechase, which had for its goal some distant country church, where he would arrive just in time to help a friend in his Sunday Services.

During the last few years of his life he lived in Dr Todhunter's former house, 6, Brookside. It was there that, after some years of failing health, he died suddenly in the early morning of Friday, the 6th of December, 1912, at the age of 85. He deserves to be gratefully remembered for having, in his own person, and through his many pupils,

done much, in his best days, for the cause of Hebrew learning in Cambridge.

Parts of the above notice have already appeared in *The Times*, *The Cambridge Weekly News*, and *The Cambridge Review*.

J. E. SANDYS.

Canon Leeke sends the following personal reminiscences:

I came first to know Mr Mason through his almost romantic attachment to Dr Routh; sometimes Routh invited me as his pupil to go for a walk with them. In those first days, Mason's kindness and anxiety for one's welfare was most touching; I remember how he begged me not to go in for the Classical Tripos "for fear you should disgrace yourself and spoil your future." Just like him.

Presently, I asked him to take me as a Hebrew pupil, and for my three years with him I shall be always thankful. One quaint episode, but a very delightful one to look back upon, is Routh's wedding day, when, in the great room of the Astronomer Royal's residence in Greenwich Observatory, Mason, as best man, had to make a speech! Most uncomfortable he was, but how hard he tried to acquit himself in a manner worthy of his friend! And nearly my last sight of him was at Routh's funeral, when he was wheeled to Cherry-hinton Churchyard, that he might stand by the grave of his old friend.

How loyal he was to his College and to his friends! "I could never believe that a member of my College would say what was untrue; I *must* believe him," I have heard him say, when we met some Johnian in the course of one of his midnight proctorial walks. And the "Duchess" of Mason and Bernard's Hebrew Grammar! I used to laugh at her, and chaff him about her, and express my astonishment that he could put his name to a book cast in so absurd a form, until at last one day he confessed that he had even gone so far as to go down on his knees to Bernard to entreat him to leave out this purely imaginary Duchess; but "Poor old man! I was obliged to let him have his way! Would not you have done the same?"

On Professor Jarrett's death in 1882, some of Mr Mason's friends urged him to stand for the Hebrew Professorship. "No! I could never put myself forward for such a post. "And I cannot submit an Essay to the Electors." How hard some of his friends pressed him to do his part! He *would* not put his notes together until the last minute. I remember threatening to sit up all the last night in his rooms to make him finish, and leaving him in the small hours pretty well advanced with his work. And then the Election! The Schools were a sight,—the place full of his old pupils! and Mason grim and determined and low-voiced, until he forgot himself in his indignation at the modern critics of the 68th Psalm, and began to stamp and declaim and was enthusiastic like some old Hebrew Prophet. "Well!" said one of the Electors to me as we walked up and down outside afterwards, "if I have learnt nothing else to-day, I have learnt 'the secret of Mason's influence over his pupils.'"

Of long walks and very muddy ones many of his pupils can speak. I wonder if anyone but myself can speak of two "Velocipede" tours, both in Derbyshire, both ending in disaster. Coffee—mostly "grounds"—at 5 a.m. on a Monday. Fifty miles for five days out of six in a double Velocipede—through Thrapston and Derby to Ashbourne and Dovedale and back, till a polite desire to keep the handle out of his companion's way led to a bad upset and a smashed machine and a return by rail from Huntingdon late on Saturday evening. The other tour began at Derby and ended prematurely in the overturning of "Peter's" tricycle at Matlock and a few days spent in trying to get his face to look respectable again!

But his inner life! You always felt that there was with him the consciousness of a Presence before Whom he bowed. Perhaps his attitude can best be expressed in his own quaint Preface (1871) to his "Hebrew Exercise-Book": "What we call 'First Person'—viz., 'I'—is not First in 'Hebrew, but 'He' is 'First. . . . GOD is the only True 'Centre of reference. He, the Unseen, is 'First'." His reverence was wonderful! The way he avoided the use of the Sacred Name! the lowering of the voice! the bowing of the head. I was asking an old Johnian of my own time

about him. "No! I never spoke to him, that I am aware of. But I always felt, when he read the Service in Chapel, that there was a wonderful something underneath that unconventional appearance."

As regards his teaching, what strikes me most, in looking back, is his *relucence*. You felt, indeed you knew, that he often did not choose to tell you things. "Find out for your-'self." "Perhaps I will tell you in a year or two." I remember asking him about Genesis iii. 22, and he absolutely refused to answer; then, later, I said, "It means 'so-and-so,'" and he snapped me up, "Remember, I never told you that."

Stimulating, enthusiastic, full of reverence. I learnt from him a little Hebrew, but very, very much of other and higher things.

Lincoln.

E. T. LEEKE.

The following contribution is added by another of Mr Mason's pupils, the Rev. A. T. Chapman:—

It is difficult to give any idea of Mason as a teacher, because he so seldom appeared in that capacity. He seemed to put himself on a level with, and sometimes even below his pupils, and to offer them a suggestion here and there with an apologetic air. It was as if he said: 'If you can spare any of your valuable time to think this over, you may find something in it.' When going over the work after the hour's tuition was finished one recognised how much had been imparted. It is necessary to look back and consider his teaching as a whole, in order to realize how much he taught, and how thoroughly he taught it.

Mason took his pupils singly. On one occasion I remember coming with a few others, among whom were the late Master of St John's and Dr Sinker, to read some unpointed Hebrew aloud in turn, but, so far as I recollect, that was the only time when I met other pupils. Mason used to stand while teaching, and sat only when correcting composition. He did not give us a rendering of his own to copy, like classical tutors, but made notes in pencil on the exercise

shewn up. He had an interleaved Bible which was very full of notes, to which he referred, but the bulk of his comment was given *viva voce*, and he seldom referred to any other book than this interleaved Hebrew Bible. His first care was to find out the meaning of each clause, sentence, and verse, and to discuss any grammatical difficulty: here his thorough knowledge of the language shewed itself; he did not spend much time on 'Introduction,' and left you to form your own opinion as to the meaning of a chapter or section. In reading the book of Job, however, he was careful to point out the connexion of each verse with the preceding, and to trace the course of the argument. As a rule, he did not indulge in controversy. He stated an opinion and would say—What do you think of it? Sometimes he would point out where he thought the explanation defective, but more often he would go on without comment to give another rendering or opinion.

But, when he definitely disagreed with any particular explanation, there was an unmistakeable change of tone and look, and you knew before he pronounced judgment that it would be adverse. On one point he echoed the objection of Dr Bernard to modern nomenclature, though perhaps not with quite so much energy. The tense of the verb, which in Jewish and most old Hebrew grammars is called the 'Future,' is now generally called the 'Imperfect.' Mason had his little joke here, and said of those who used the new name, 'Shall we call them "Imperfect" scholars?' On some difficult passages he was rather reserved, and, though giving ample material for forming a judgment, refrained from expressing an opinion. Occasionally he would remark that more might be said and that perhaps on some future occasion he would return to his exposition. I think that he felt what he has expressed in the preface to his Rabbinic Reading Book: On some passages that which could be said was but a mere 'Trifle of a thing' (*Shemetz Davar*) in comparison with the grand 'Whole.' He was also in sympathy with the Rabbinic feeling which reserved the explanation of 'the Chariot' (that is, the vision of the 'four living creatures' in the first chapter of the Book of the Prophet Ezekiel) for persons of thirty years of age.

Jennings and Lowe, in their Commentary on the Psalms, give a few renderings which they attribute to Mason. These renderings seemed to me very like some notes of my own, which I had written down from my recollection of Mason's teaching. I think Mason was of opinion that they had not represented his view exactly. Here, again, the idea of the *Shemetz Davar* was perhaps in his mind. He would have preferred that his view should have been stated with a little more fulness, with some realisation of the grand 'Whole,' of which it formed a part.

Although Mason had never been in Palestine, he had formed such exact pictures in his mind of some localities that he spoke in a way which conveyed the impression that he had actually seen them. On one occasion some one (a member of the College, I think), who had been journeying in the East, dined in Hall with Mason, who had asked me to meet the traveller. After dinner we went to Mason's rooms, where the conversation turned on different places which the traveller had seen, and Mason asked several pertinent questions. He went out for a few moments to speak to some one in his other room, and, during his absence, the traveller said: 'When was Mr Mason in Palestine?' 'He has never been there,' we replied. 'Well,' said the traveller, 'from the exactness with which he spoke about points of view, and positions of mountains, I should have thought that he had seen them more than once.'

A. T. CHAPMAN.

Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Peter Hamnett Mason as Teacher :

The Grammar

When Jowett, appealed to for the sense of an *O.T.* passage, faltered out that he did not know Hebrew, 'What?' exclaimed Tennyson, 'you a priest and unable to read your own Sacred Books!' To teach that language to all, chiefly future clergymen, that came to

him to learn it, was conceived by Peter Mason as his great work in life. His *New Grammar* (1883) is dedicated 'to the memory of my father,* who taught me Hebrew from early childhood and spared no expense in obtaining for me the best instruction.' Hermann Hedwig Bernard,† the instructor here meant, was a Christian Jew of Austrian parents from Russian Poland, who, failing as a banker through his love of study, came to England in 1825 and finally settled at Cambridge, where he was 'teacher of Hebrew' till his death in 1857. He became blind from cataract in 1850, and 'for several years he had the assistance of his friend and former pupil, Mr Mason, who most generously went to Fitzwilliam Street every day and corrected a part at least of the Hebrew exercises which Dr Bernard's pupils had written.' Elisha-like, Mason, with his father, was present when his old master was taken on Sunday November 15, 'whilst calmly conversing with them.' His mantle and a large portion of his spirit now fell on our friend. For many years he was the chief teacher of Hebrew here; other teachers were mostly his pupils.

In 1853 there had appeared 'An Easy Practical Hebrew Grammar,' in two volumes of some 1000 pages, by Mason and Bernard. The book was also called,— 'well called' says Dr F. Chance,—'Gently Flowing Waters' (Ps. 23, 2) and was 'arranged in a series of (60) letters from a teacher of languages to an English Duchess.' In Letter I her Grace asks whether 'a woman' with 'many domestic duties' may hope to

* The Rev. Peter Mason, of St John's College. He was third Wrangler 1823, but, marrying early, never became a Fellow. He became Master of the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, and afterwards Headmaster of the Perse School.

† 'Hedwig' was the name of a departed sister, which he always on his title-pages blended with his own.

Dr Chance has a biographical notice of Bernard in his edition of the Commentary on Job.

learn Hebrew enough to read Is. 53 in the original,— 'what my heart and soul long for.' The (elder) author, in reply, speaks of having already taught her 'Latin and French *vivâ voce* and German by means of letters' and encourages her by a quotation from one of Lessing's plays, her Grace's 'favourite German author,' to the effect that 'Woman was intended to be the masterpiece of Creation' and that, 'with the sole exception of physical strength, everything is better in your sex than in the other.*' The goal is not reached till Letter LX, but in XV the description of *The Virtuous Woman* in *Prov.* 31 is given, as a stage on the journey, 'a Chapter wherein your Grace will see your own image reflected.' The book was very unfavourably reviewed in *The Journal of Philology* (IV) by C. B. Scott.† To this Mason replied in 'Wounds of a Friend' (1855), with some asperity, but he was young, and the provocation was great. The Reviewer had denounced the authors as 'utterly ignoring all the principles of Grammar common to all languages,' insomuch that 'a student (dependent on them) would be utterly ignorant of all the principles of the language'; he had complained that 'the work is cast into the ludicrous form of letters to a Duchess,' 'compliments and apologies' to whom 'waste no inconsiderable space'; finally, the work was 'wastefully printed and very costly' (28 sh.). As Bernard, over and above his Hebrew scholarship, was an accomplished linguist, the first charge was indeed a strange one. Dr F. Chance (*Job*, edd. 1864 and 84) pronounces the Grammar 'better adapted for the student than any other I have seen.' As to the cost Mason was very sensitive: 'I care not to receive *one penny* for the book. My day and night labour on it for two years and a half was not bestowed for paltry pecuniary considerations.' The Publisher had come 'forward with *the entire Capital*,'

* *Emilia Galotti*, v. 7.

† C. B. Scott, bracketed Senior Classic 1848, was afterwards Headmaster of Westminster.

and the cost was 'for the Publisher to decide.' As to 'the ludicrous form,' Mason replies:

(a) 'Surely, if the teaching is good, and the method good, the particular form is of no great moment' (p. 31).

(b) 'What if this *form* is the very thing that renders it well adapted (as C. B. S. allowed) to enable ordinary students, *without the assistance of a master*, to translate and compose in Hebrew' (*ib.*).

Earlier (p. 8), in describing the book, he writes:

'That its teaching may be conveyed in an easy and interesting manner, instead of being presented in the old dull form of a School-boy's tedious task, it appears in the form of Letters to a Lady—a form useful in many ways both to pupil and teacher. Thus may be introduced *general remarks* to guide the learner..., satisfying his mind that he is going right on his way, cheering him by giving him a distant glimpse of some future scene upon which his path is opening. Sinews and flesh may thus be supplied to the bony skeleton . . .' 'Those advantages in fine might be hoped for, which Euler secured when he wrote his work on Natural Philosophy in Letters to a German Princess' (p. 8).

A closer parallel might have been cited in Gilles du Guez' *Introductorie for to lerne to rede, to pronounce and speke French trewly, composed for the most high, excellent and most vertuous Lady, the Lady Mary of England* (1527), the future 'Marie la Sanglante,' who is addressed throughout or introduced as speaking.

A fairer critic in the *Scottish Ecclesiastical Journal* speaks of THE COMFORT OF THE EYE AND BRAIN resulting from 'the largeness of the type' and 'the quantity of vacant space,' which so well beseem the dedication. Canon Leeke, however, kindly writes: 'Peter once let slip to me the fact that he had "gone down on his knees" to Bernard to ask him to expunge the Duchess.' How is one to reconcile this reminiscence with Mason's defence of her in the reply to C. B. S.? Perhaps he had *at first* disliked this form,

but came in time to see the advantages which Bernard saw in it; then later, under Mr Leeke's friendly 'chaff,' reverted to his original view. It is curious that Mason does speak (p. ii.) of a '*most real* and sometimes *almost angry* contest only ended by my at last yielding to the *unalterable* resolution of my valued Friend.' But this was about something quite different. 'It was quite *against* my wish that my name should appear on the Title-page as it does.' Yet in the opening letter 'to the Reader' Bernard says that, 'except as far as mere rules of grammar are concerned,' Mr Mason 'should be considered as the real and only responsible author of the work.' Each wished to give all the credit to the other.

Other writings

The 'Letter' form was reverted to in Mason's latest work. The *New Elementary Grammar* appeared in 1871, a second edition in 77, a third in 83; the *Exercise Book* in 1872-6; *Shemetz Davar* ('a faint whisper,' Job 26, 14), a Rabbinic Reading Book, in 80; in 87-9 appeared *Letters on Various Subjects*. These, three in number (pp. 156), are 'on the supposed cruelties of 2 Sam. 12, 31.' This work is not in the *U.L.* or *B.M.* Catalogue. It is learned and closely reasoned. Having occasion, a few months ago, to consult two of the latest and best German commentators on the passage, I found that they both favoured the more merciful interpretation for which Mason contends. On the earlier part of the Chapter one of them asks: 'In what other oriental court would so bold a rebuke have been tolerated?'

Habent sua fata libelli is specially true of educational works, and Mason's *Grammars* are not much used now. It is the more to be regretted that two proposals, made long ago, were never carried out. There is no doubt that Mason put his best work into his lectures. Some twenty years back several of his pupils, Dr Sinkler, Canon Leeke, and Dr Watson, together with Dr Moule, now Bishop of Durham, and Dr F. Chance, proposed

that he should dictate a Commentary on certain Psalms, including Ps. 68, to a short-hand writer, at no cost to himself, for publication. This was never done. Again: both Bernard and Mason laid great stress on Composition. Bernard had long before published Hebrew translations from Plautus, Juvenal, Shakespeare, Pope, and Young; and it was proposed that Mason should publish a small collection of English hymns translated into Hebrew. The title of the book was discussed, Mason himself suggesting *Hebrew Arundines Cami*, and Dr Sinker *Imre No 'am* ('Words of pleasantness,' *Prov.* 15, 26). Part of one of these hymns appeared in *The Eagle* (xxii, 293); and search is being made, I understand, for other pieces, which may perhaps still see the light.

Mr Mason used kindly to present copies of his books to Fellows who he thought might care to have them. A new edition of the later *Grammar* having come out, he took a copy to the rooms of a friend and asked for the return of the old one. For some time this could not be found, but it was at last discovered in a cupboard. Taking back the old and tendering the new, he mischievously remarked: 'put it in the cupboard.'

The Hebrew Professorship: The Mason Prize

It has been said that 'it is good for every one to have one great change in his life.' Such a change, from the work of a College Lecturer, varied by College Office, seemed in prospect for Mr Mason when, in 1882, the Regius Professorship of Hebrew, with a Canonry at Ely annexed, became vacant by the death of Dr Jarrett, also a pupil of Bernard's. For close upon thirty years he had now been the chief teacher of Hebrew in the University; and, though (says Canon Leeke) 'he needed much pressing to stand for the Professorship,' he at last consented to do so. The Candidates, eight in number, were required to 'expound openly in the Public Schools for the space of an hour a part of Holy Scripture.' The electing body was the

Council of the Senate, and well do I remember the scene. As one entered the Law School one was faced by the Council, seated in a high pew, above which their heads just appeared; on the right was a pulpit occupied by the Candidates in turn, the body of the room being filled by M.A.'s and others. The expositions covered four days, and Mr Mason expounded Ps. 68 on April 26, 2-3 p.m. He did not, I think, do himself justice. I noticed no marked vehemence of manner, but his MS. seemed in some confusion and the delivery was uneven and flurried. The finally successful Candidate's paper, on the other hand, was well put together and faultlessly read; but had the election gone by the papers, *me judice* Dr Schiller-Szinessy, Reader in Rabbinic, should have carried the day by his singularly able and really eloquent exposition of Is. 53. The Doctor had been 'provisionally admitted as a Candidate,' but was not considered 'qualified' by the majority of the Electors. The Council contained but one profound Hebrew scholar, Dr Taylor, and one or two, like Dr Westcott, with a *modicum* of Hebrew. Notwithstanding these unfavourable conditions, Mason received half of the votes, the other half going to Mr Kirkpatrick. The duty of electing the new Professor now devolved on Dr Porter as Vice-Chancellor and Dr Thompson as Master of Trinity, who on May 1 appointed Mr Kirkpatrick, Second Classic 1871 and Tyrwhitt Scholar 1874, subsequently Master of Selwyn and now Dean of Ely.

Following close upon the election on May 8 a meeting was held of 'some friends and former pupils of the Rev. P. H. Mason' at which 'a strong feeling was expressed that steps should be taken to found some permanent memorial, which should testify to his long self-denying labours in the cause of the critical and reverential study of the Hebrew Bible.'

The following Resolutions were proposed and carried:

- (i) Proposed by Mr Sinker, seconded by Mr Lang: 'That it is desirable that there should be made some

fitting public acknowledgement of Mr Mason's labours in the cause of sacred learning and of critical Hebrew Study; labours carried on for many years under many discouragements and through a time when the cause of Hebrew learning in Cambridge was mainly sustained by Mr Mason's self-denying effort.'

(ii) Proposed by Mr Moule (now Bishop of Durham), seconded by Mr Watson :

'That no more suitable way could be found of giving effect to the above wish than by . . . the foundation of a Prize for . . . the Study of the Hebrew Bible, to be associated with Mr Mason's name.'

A large and influential Committee was formed, including two Dukes (Devonshire, the Chancellor, and Buccleuch), three actual or future Bishops (Atlay, Lightfoot, Moule), the two great Divinity Professors, Westcott and Hort, Dr F. Chance, Dr E. A. Abbott, Dr Taylor, Professor Liveing, and many others. The sum of £800 was collected within a fortnight, £30 being contributed by Undergraduates of St John's College. The Fund was accepted by the Senate on May 31, 1883.

Among the 32 winners of the Prize given in the last Calendar are recorded in three successive years (1887-9) the names of Professors Kennett, Bevan, and Burkitt. Several other names of the highest distinction in oriental studies also occur.

The portrait

In the Lent Term of 1900 another memorial was presented to Mr Mason himself by old pupils and friends in the shape of a portrait by Mr Charles Brock. The portrait was sent to the house at Brookside, but the eyes that would have looked upon it with so much pride and pleasure had closed in the early days of the year, and the picture was presently offered to the College and was by them gratefully accepted. During the speeches made at the unveiling* in the College Hall

* A full account of the Presentation (Feb. 28, 1901) is given in *The Eagle*, vol. xxii, pp. 289-92.

our friend, who had no mind to hear his own praises, was nowhere to be seen. 'He hath hid himself among the stuff' (i Sam. 10, 22) aptly remarked to me Dr W. E. (now Professor) Barnes. He, however, joined us afterwards at tea in the Combination Room. The portrait now hangs in the Hall.

Under disappointment, amid these unsought honours, and in bereavement, Mason's spirit was ever that expressed in the Preface of his Rabbinic Reading Book:— 'I must keep on labouring as long as I may—willingly satisfied if I may but have been only a little useful to others.'

Mason and his pupils

How did he impress his pupils?

Dr Sinker, in dedicating his *Higher Criticism* (1899) to his old teacher, speaks 'as one of a host of pupils now scattered over England and far beyond England,' who 'learned to approach the Oracles of God under the guidance of one who brought to the interpretation of the Sacred Books alike an unsurpassed scholarship, the keenest appreciation of literary beauty, and a profound reverence for the Divine authority of Scripture.'

Canon Leeke,* who read with him for three years after his degree (1863), wrote as follows in *The Guardian* of December 20 last:

'What a teacher was Peter! Always unconventional—sometimes apparently half asleep, then suddenly leaping up and stamping round the room in his enthusiastic declamation of some grand verse from Psalm or prophecy! No wonder his pupils half worshipped him. And he never answered questions if he thought by refusing he could make men find answers for themselves. And how unselfish! Worn out at night, he would bid you come between eleven and twelve and be all ready and awake for you, and caring for your health and comfort, though but little for his own. For myself

* Tyrwhitt Scholar 1866.

I thank God, and have for nearly fifty years thanked him, that I ever had such a teacher.'

Dr Ayles (Tyrwhitt Scholar, 1888) says in a letter to me: 'Our reverence for him was due to his simplicity, spirituality, unselfishness, and unworldliness. The things that appeal to most of us meant for him nothing at all.'

One who attended his lectures without being 'in any sense an intimate pupil,' the Rev. Percival Saben, writes from his country Rectory:

'There was always evident this reverent sense of God's presence... There were at times flashes of quaint wit... There was nothing of the stiffness of a professor lecturing his class, rather a good deal of a homely and illuminating friendly talk.'

Dr Sinker tells me in conversation that 'Mason got inside of an author, seized his spirit.'

In his beautiful letter in *The Guardian* Canon Leeke further writes: 'With him to learn Hebrew was to learn—in his own quaint words concerning the Eternal—that "He is first, not I"—to learn reverence and humility.'

In illustration of this I may transcribe a few sentences from the Preface to the '*Hebrew*' *Exercise-Book* (1876), where, on what may seem so slight a linguistic peg, he hangs so much:

'What we call "First Person"—viz., "I"—is not First in Hebrew, but "He" is First. Herein lies a fundamental difference of Bible-Thought from Thought in which each one refers all to himself as the Centre of reference. And is it very reasonable that each one of us should reckon himself as "Number One"? That it is *natural* for one to start from himself as First, is merely an evidence of the need of education for the correction of natural errors to which each one of us is liable. There are not as many "FIRSTS"—Originating Centres of all Time and Space—as there have been, are, and will be, individual men. GOD is the only True

Centre of reference. HE, The Unseen, is "First"... [And the mind itself, groping after Truth, seems to show its want of this by its vain efforts to rise out of mere individual-self, made in high Philosophy and in Scientific Thought,—in the mighty conception of the Transcendental "Ego," and in the thought of the "Self of Humanity."'] As, in regard to the planetary world, so long as the Earth was reckoned as the centre of the visible Universe, there were strange confusions and perplexities in human speculations, which have vanished,—which have given way to the recognition of Unity, and grand Simplicity, and beautiful Order, since the Sun was perceived to be the Centre of our System; so... the recognition of the *True Centre of Being* removes vast confusion from our self-centred speculations regarding the world of sense and life and thought and being.*

Readers of Kant will at once recognize the allusion in the last sentence. Mr H. S. Foxwell writes: 'Undoubtedly Mason had real philosophical aptitude'; and he tells me how, many years ago, Mason borrowed from him and read with interest Wallace's difficult and highly technical *Logic of Hegel*.

Several of his best pupils speak of a certain habit of 'reticence':

'His method was not to give full information, but to leave something for the pupil to discover for himself.' 'Certain passages (here another motive comes in) he would never expound.'

'Mason thought that he ought not to give information to pupils who were not yet ready for it.'

'You pressed on me,' writes Dr Sinker (*op. cit.*), 'as on your other pupils, that wise maxim of the Masters of the Great Synagogue, "Be cautious in judgement".'

'Wait till you have got the 'Tyrwhitt,' he would say; or (in effect,—after the Rabbinic maxim) 'Wait till you are thirty.'

* This passage is here printed as it stands in the *Exercise Book*.

At times he would cautiously give some 'esoteric' teaching.

'He had a tendency to suspension of judgment... would sometimes speak of a hidden meaning, but decline to reveal it.'

Thus, in *Exercise Book*, pp. 255 sqq., he will not decide between the renderings, 'was as one of us' (the 'Fall') and 'has become etc.' (a 'Rise' rather than the 'Fall'); but inclines to the former.

Criticism

He was a foe of 'the higher criticism,'—no hand would he have in the sawing asunder of the Prophet,—and had, I think, little love for the 'lower' or textual criticism, so sedulously cultivated here. The 'authorities,' who were their chief exponents, he once described as 'diviners' rather than 'divines.'

College Offices

Within the half-century of his Hebrew lectureship falls his tenure of the following College Offices: 'Senior' Fellow and Member of the Council (*1871—1902), Senior Dean (1864—82), President (1882—1902), Tutor† (1883—1902). For the office of President he was, in his best days, singularly fitted by his dignified presence, his old-fashioned courtesy, his wide acquaintance with senior members of the University. The task of a disciplinary officer is a less agreeable and more thankless one than that of the successful teacher of willing or eager learners; but I firmly believe that the feelings of love and affection so common among his pupils were widely shared by a far larger circle. He had the art, inspired by sympathy, of saying kind things. His reading in Chapel was singularly impressive; his voice there, though not in conversation, was a vibrant guttural that reached every corner of the Old and, I think, of the New Chapel. 'His every action

* But he had been an 'acting Senior' for some years previously.

† He only took one or two pupils.

and tone of voice was full of reverence and devout awe,' writes an old member of the College. For many years, until 1902, he habitually took the 8 a.m. Celebration.

It is common knowledge that Mason was strongly opposed to the erection of the New Chapel.

Though not in favour of the New Statutes, yet, desiring no advantage, he placed himself under them in 1882.

Mason might, I think, be correctly described as a High Churchman of the old school. He had no love for 'Newmanism,' and called the Cardinal's popular but little understood *Lead, kindly light!* 'the Will-o'-the-wisp hymn.' He kept Fast and Festival; and till he became President, when he had to preside, was not, if I remember right, seen in Hall during Lent. Once at least during that season, possibly after long night-work, he fainted at Morning Chapel. He loved to 'endure hardness,' and, like the monks of La Trappe, slept to the last on a board.

Dr Besant, who came up from Portsmouth, though not from the same school, in 1846, tells me that Mason, in his early days as Fellow, acted as College Examiner in Mathematics, and was a most careful and useful examiner.

In 1869-70 he was Proctor with Mr G. F. Browne, now Bishop of Bristol. He never, so far as I can ascertain, was on the Theological Board or examined for the Tripos.

When in 1902 he ceased to be a member of the Council and thereby to be President, and when in the year 1904 he laid down his lectureship, one felt that he would gladly have laboured on, had it been permitted, perhaps would have liked to 'die in harness.' With only the kindest and most appreciative words for his successors,* he yet said, 'I hoped there

* He was succeeded on the Council by Dr Shore, as President by Professor Mayor, as Hebrew Lecturer by Dr Watson, who had for some years taken the beginners.

had been a few more years' good work left in me':
'I should still have liked to have a finger in the pie.'

Recreations

Had Mason, *per impossibile*, written an account of himself for *Who's Who?* among his 'recreations' he must have set down 'walking' and 'the study of warfare.' He loved to trespass. Once, taking to the fields near Cambridge, he came out at Baldock. What he enjoyed in these tramps was the air, the movement, the sense of freedom.* Often, in his earlier days, they were *en route* for some village church where he was to take the duty, and where he sometimes arrived in the nick of time. Not so many years ago, perhaps fifteen, he told me he had never yet succeeded in getting to feel tired. He had a wonderful sense of locality and a wonderful memory of places visited long ago. He delighted, also, in ascending the Chapel Tower, especially with friends. It was sad to see the vigorous pedestrian drawn latterly in a bath-chair.

A lover of the country himself, and with a strong sense of ownership, he long ago was in favour of small holdings.

He had made a serious study of strategy, and seemed equally at home in the campaigns of Alexander and of Napoleon. On these subjects he would talk at length, tracing positions on the palm of one hand with the forefinger of the other. How came one so gentle and humane to take up with such a hobby? It was due, I think, partly to his love of topography, partly to an admiration for 'power,' but, above all, I conjecture, to his sense of a Providence revealed in battle. This is Hebraic, but not only Hebraic. In the

* One of the Fellows, who knew him half a century ago, remembers that he anticipated the idea of 'roller-skates,' which he hoped would facilitate progress along roads. He designed a pair, which were made to his order, but the size of the 'wheels' (some 3 inches in diameter) put such a strain on the ancles that they proved practically useless.

Thanksgiving Ode (1816) Wordsworth thus addresses the Almighty—he afterwards greatly softened the passage:

'But thy most dreaded instrument,
In working out a pure intent,
Is man—array'd for mutual slaughter,
Yea, Carnage is thy daughter.'

So Goethe*:

O, wir Anderen dürfen uns wohl mit Jenen vergleichen,
Denen in ernster Stund' erschien im feurigen Busche
Gott der Herr; auch uns erschien er in Wolken und Feuer.

Many years ago he had formed the opinion that a certain friendly Power had carefully studied the geography of this country with a view to its invasion.

A third recreation was entertaining his friends at dinner in his College rooms. His sisters were admirable hostesses. Only their careful hands could have been trusted to clear his lecture-room table, at all other times in 'most admired disorder,' for his guests. Later, Mason and his sisters gave garden-parties in the Wilderness. As they had numerous friends in University, town and county, these were always largely attended.

The little drawing room, lined with folios relieved by a few pictures, and the set of rooms to the north, where Kirke White died, are now thrown into the bicycle-room. The lobby, with its orrery, and the lecture- and dining-room adjoining now form part of an Undergraduate's set.

The sisters

Rosa and Emma Mason, seven and nine years our friend's juniors, lived most of their lives at Cambridge. From Addenbrooke Place they moved in the early nineties to 6 Brookside, Dr Todhunter's old house. 'Peter' was all in all to them, and he once told me how much they were to him. The elder sister was

* Hermann u. Dorothea, v. 235-7.

a skilful artist, who made excellent copies of pictures in the Fitzwilliam and other galleries. One was after Rembrandt, others after a Spanish artist of peasant-life. These adorned Mason's rooms and house. Both sisters were active in some good work for servants of the humbler class. In one of the waves of influenza that have swept over Cambridge of late years they both died, very near together, the younger on January 14, the elder on February 5, 1900. Their brother was seriously ill at the time, and their anxiety for him no doubt lessened their power of resistance. Our friend lived on at Brookside *nec carus æque nec superstes integer*.

Last years

From 1904, when his work ceased, he was little in College. About these last years there was something singularly pathetic. On the death of his brother in N. Wales, the widow and children came to live at Histon, and were thus near him. One or two old friends visited him from time to time and were always kindly welcomed. Among them was Dr Stokes, whose church he frequently attended at early Communion. The Doctor tells me how, only quite lately, Mr Mason told him an old Cambridge story that was unknown even to him. Otherwise, the old man lived alone in the large house, tended only by strangers, alone with his thoughts. He was occasionally seen in College, as at the Memorial Service for King Edward and at the Quater-centenary Dinner, June 29, 1911. Twice during last October Term he was present in Hall, at the Feasts of November 5 and 23. On one of these occasions the venerable face, framed in a black velvet hood, struck the artist who was about to paint the Master's portrait. After dinner on November 23 he talked with one or two old friends till his attendant came for him with the bath-chair. I think I was the last who spoke to him. The 'one clear call' came on December 6 at 5 a.m.

Those who, in bodily presence or in spirit, stood by his grave in Histon Churchyard on December 9 will not think of him as there in death low lying, nor as bowed down by age and infirmity, but will rather love to think of him active and strenuous as of old, 'there as here.'

W. A. Cox.

WILLIAM WYCLIFFE BARLOW, M.A.

William Wycliffe Barlow, who died at Pitt Manor, near Winchester, on the 11th of January, was a member of an old Cheshire family, the Barlows of Barlow Hall on the borders of Lancashire. He was educated at Queenwood School and at Malvern, and entered St John's in October 1873, taking his B.A. degree in 1876. He was a most popular man in the College; his genial manner and bright and sunny nature won him friends on every side. He was an athlete of some distinction on the running path, and for two years won the Long Jump at the College Sports, while he was a keen cricketer, and also rowed in the second L.M.B.C. boat in the Lent Term 1874.

On leaving Cambridge Mr Barlow entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar in due course. He attached himself for some time to the Northern Circuit, but his main interests were in country life and outdoor sport. He was a thorough all round sportsman, and delighted in every manly exercise from hunting to golf. He played cricket for the the Gentlemen of Cheshire, and later on won several cups for golf in Cheshire and Carnarvonshire.

Shortly after acquiring Pitt Manor, a house on a hill above Winchester with charming views and a considerable landed estate, Mr Barlow met with an accident which disabled him for life. On November 28th, 1898, he was hunting with the Hursley Hounds, and while passing over a field his horse either crossed its feet or stepped into a rabbit hole and fell with him. He was either underneath the horse or was kicked and his spine was very gravely and permanently injured. With great care and attention his life was saved,

but the use of his lower limbs was henceforth gone. Under the care of Sir Victor Horsley, after severe pain and suffering, which only his great pluck and singularly sweet disposition made him able to endure, he was gradually restored to fair health, though hopelessly crippled. In the house he lived in a wheel-chair, and was fortunately able to be placed in his carriage and himself to drive a steady horse, thus having the enjoyment of outdoor life. Fortunately too music was one of his accomplishments, and he derived much pleasure from playing the violin. He was also a skilled photographer.

Though of course unable to take part in local society, Mr Barlow always welcomed the visits of his friends, and was a most cordial, cheerful and unselfish host. Indeed for fourteen years of disablement, with recurring times of great suffering, he was never known to complain, but showed a splendid example of patience and fortitude. Last autumn it was evident that his strength was failing, and in January last he passed away in his 59th year, heart failure being the final cause of death. He was buried in Hursley churchyard on January 15th. In the words of the *Hampshire Chronicle*, "He will be very keenly missed by many to whom the generous impulses of his nature made him a true friend. He was ever thoughtful of those in humbler circumstances of life, and touching stories of his kindness of heart have from time to time leaked out."

Mr Barlow married a daughter of Mr James Jardine, J.P. and D.L. for Cheshire, and sometime High Sheriff of the County. He is survived by his widow and two sons, the elder of whom is an M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge.

REV. CHARLES ELSEE.

1830—1912.

FELLOW 1857—1862.

We regret to record the death of the Rev. Charles Elsee, late Fellow of the College, for many years one of the Masters at Rugby School, who died of heart failure on Sunday, December 8th, 1912, at the age of 82. He entered the College in 1852; his rooms for the next two years were on the 'Water Staircase' in the Third Court (E 9); he was

Third Wrangler in 1855, and was elected Fellow in 1857. For forty-two years of his life he was a master at Rugby, and, on his retirement from that position in 1901, he continued to be, by his constant devotion to the service of the public, a very real link between the school and the town. To the College he gave three of his sons, whose names are recorded below. The last of his many visits was in June, 1911, on the occasion of the Quatercentenary Commemoration.

We borrow the following notices (with some slight additions) from *The Rugby Advertiser* of 14 Dec. 1912 :—

The Rev. Charles Elsee was the son of Mr Charles Elsee, of Henley-on-Thames. He was educated at Chatham House School, Ramsgate, and subsequently at St John's College, Cambridge, where he was third wrangler in 1855 (Lord Courtney of Penwith being second wrangler), and was a Fellow of his College from 1857 till 1862. Mr Elsee was ordained a deacon in 1857 and priest in 1858. On leaving College, he was for a short time a master at Rossall School, and then became a lecturer for a year or two at King's College, London. He came to Rugby School as mathematical master in 1859, being appointed by Dr Temple, and he continued at the School, during part of the time as Bursar, and also for many years as a housemaster until 1901, when he retired, having served under five headmasters—Dr Temple, Dr Hayman, Dr Jex-Blake, Dr Percival, and Dr James.

About 1868, upon the appointment of Dr Jex-Blake to the headmastership of Cheltenham College, Mr Elsee succeeded to the boarding-house, which he held for upwards of 20 years, being in turn succeeded by Mr John Collins.

Mr Elsee's home life was a very happy one. His principal form of recreation was walking, and until quite recently he was to be seen along the country roads of the neighbourhood, generally accompanied by one or two members of the family. Evidently he did not share the sentiments of Dr Arnold respecting the dullness and monotony of Warwickshire scenery, but Mr Elsee, like Rugby's greatest headmaster, was fond of the immense in nature, and during his holidays would often visit mountainous regions. He built a house at Clynog, a charmingly-situated village on the Carnarvonshire coast, where he frequently spent his vacations.

Mr Elsee celebrated last year his golden wedding. He married, in 1861, Mary Ann Cram, daughter of Mr Henry Cram, of Manor Lodge, Liscard. Mrs Elsee survives him, and there are still living four sons and three daughters. (The three sons who were at St John's are the Rev. Henry John Elsee, now of Bolton, B.A. 1885; Mr Arthur Elsee, of Crawley Down, B.A. 1887; and the Rev. Charles Elsee, late Scholar, formerly one of the College Missioners, and now at Kinlochleven, Argyllshire, B.A. 1898).

It is difficult to estimate the loss which Rugby sustains by Mr Elsee's death. We shall miss his genial presence. At public meetings we shall miss the conciliatory manners, the fine grasp of detail, and his impartiality as a chairman. There was in his personality much that recalled the virtues of the Rev. John Moultrie, who was the rector when Mr Elsee came to Rugby. There was something in the character of these worthies which was analogous—manly, robust natures, combined with singular purity and unflinching devotion to duty. (In politics he was a Liberal Unionist).

We select the following paragraphs from *The Rugby Observer* of 13 Dec. :—

The death of the Rev. Charles Elsee was not preceded by more than a few hours' illness, and the announcement of his death was a shock to the town. He was a man of great activity, accustomed to constant work and daily walks, and he was about as usual two days before his demise. It was therefore hard to believe at once that his venerable figure would be seen no more. To him the full significance of the phrase "The Grand Old man of Rugby" may be applied. A town is always fortunate to possess a resident of strong public spirit, high talents, a willingness to serve, and with the vigorous health to enable him to serve. These qualities Mr Elsee possessed, and for 35 years he devoted himself to the welfare of the town. He had his rebuffs, but for a man in a position so prominent they were singularly few, and whatever opposition he met with it was never directed against himself personally. His integrity and high purpose commanded unvarying confidence, and his name will be cherished as that of one of the greatest citizens in Rugby's history.

Mr Elsee was a man of long records. Few are so fortunate as to possess the physical ability and the zeal to add to exacting private duties the responsibilities of public service to the extent that he did. He was always ready to serve in a worthy cause, and his interest in the town's affairs dated from within a few years of his becoming a resident. He was one of the foremost of the brilliant men connected with the School at various times who have helped materially in the shaping of the town's course. His influence indeed may almost be set above that of any other man of his own time, and it will remain as long as the town shall last. He was at the head of the local authority through a period of transition and progress which will always rank as one of the most momentous passages in the town's history.

He gave his time and his talents untiringly even up to the eve of his death, and the power he exercised through all those years was a very real one. It was the power of a high character rather than of the use of the voice. Mr Elsee never talked unnecessarily, and when he did talk his words were always well reasoned and concise, impressing those who listened to him with the feeling, even if they disagreed with him, that the views expressed were the result of careful and conscientious judgment.

Personally, Mr Elsee was considerate and courteous—"a gentleman every inch of him," as one of those who have worked with him describes him. Dignified in appearance, he was dignified and gracious on all occasions. His was not the type of character which gains what is known as "popularity," but he secured universal esteem which never waned.

Apart from the general work of local government, Mr Elsee was associated most with educational affairs and with the Hospital of St Cross. In these connections his name will never be forgotten. He gave his attention to numerous movements besides, and was altogether, for quite a quarter of a century, the most prominent figure in the public life of the town.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1912; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

- Rev. Richard Cleater Atkinson (1868), son of the Rev. John Atkinson, sometime Vicar of Rydal; baptised at St John's, Dewsbury, 14 February 1849. Assistant Master at Windermere College 1868-77; Curate of Nether Hoyland 1877-82; of Ackworth, Yorks, 1883-84; of Wath upon Dearne, Yorks, 1885-89; Vicar of Yeddingham, near York, 1889-1912; died at the Vicarage 27 March. Mr Atkinson married, 10 June 1885 at Ryhope Church, Mary, daughter of John Smurthwaite, Esq., of Tunstall Lodge, near Sunderland.
- Ven. Brownlow Thomas Atlay (1854), son of the Rev. Henry Atlay, Rector of Great Casterton, Rutland (of St John's, B.A. 1806), born at Great Casterton 10 June 1832; educated at Uppingham School. Curate of Barrow, Suffolk, 1856-60; of Great Casterton 1860-61; of Gazeley, Suffolk, 1861-66; of St Peter, Vauxhall, 1866-67; Chaplain (Ecclesiastical Establishment) at Fort William 1867; at Calcutta Cathedral 1867-74, 1876-79, and 1882-87; Bishop's Commissary 1870-87; Acting Archdeacon 1872, '77-'79; Chaplain at Nynee Tal 1879-80; Archdeacon of Calcutta 1883-88; Vicar of Willesden 1888-1902; Rural Dean of Harrow 1897-1901; Rural Dean of Willesden 1901-2. Died 16 September at his residence, Mattock Lane, Ealing, W. Archdeacon Atlay married 23 July 1867 at the Parish Church, Newark on Trent, Emma, youngest daughter of William Bewhurst, Esq., of the Friary, Newark on Trent. Mr Atlay was one of the founders of the Hostel of St Luke, the excellent Nursing Home, now in Fitzroy Square, where so many of the Clergy and their families have received medical and surgical treatment. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Hostel from its foundation and Chairman since 1908.
- Dr Frederic Bagshawe (1857), third son of the Rev. Edward Benjamin Bagshawe, Rector of Eyam, Derbyshire (of Magdalene College, Cambridge, B.A. 1823), born 25 July and baptised 23 August 1834 in St Thomas' Church, Pendleton, Manchester. He was at Rossall School 1845-47 and at Uppingham School 1849-51. Taking up the study of Medicine he went to St George's Hospital and became M.R.C.P. in 1864 and F.R.C.P. in 1879. He took the M.B. degree in 1863 and the M.D. in 1865. As a young man he held for some time the post of Assistant Medical Officer at the Hospital for sick children in Great Ormond Street, and he also became a colleague of Sir William Broadbent at the Great Western Dispensary. It was Dr Bagshawe's custom for some years to spend the winter practising on the Riviera. In 1870 he settled at St Leonard's. He was appointed on the Staff of the East Sussex Hospital in 1871, and at his death he was one of the consulting physicians. He took an active part in the rebuilding of the Hastings Hospital. Notwithstanding his extensive practice he found time to interest himself in municipal matters, and in 1897 he was elected Mayor of Hastings and an Alderman, occupying the mayoral chair with considerable distinction. He was afterwards made a Justice of the Peace for the County. Numerous charitable and other societies found in him a staunch and generous supporter. He had been President of the East Sussex Medico-Chirurgical Society and was Vice-President of the Hastings District Nursing Association and of the Hastings and St Leonard's Sanitary Aid Association. He was President of the Hastings Health Congress and he read a paper on that occasion on the Preventive side of Medicine. He took a great interest in the

youth of the locality, was a strenuous advocate of athletics and shooting, and presented the Church Lads' Brigade with a Challenge Shield, which is competed for annually. He was Chairman of the Council of the St Leonard's Ladies' College and an active supporter of the University Extension Lectures. He died 2 November at his house, 35, Warrior Square, St Leonard's on Sea, aged 78. Dr Bagshawe was twice married, (i) on 20 December 1860 to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Captain John George Boss, R.N., of Ottrington Hall, Yorks; and (ii) on 8 June 1870, at Lyndhurst, to Emily, eldest daughter of William Dickenson, Esq., of New Park, Lymington, Hants.

- Rev. Francis Bashforth (1843); Mr Bashforth came of an old Yorkshire family, and was the eldest son of John Bashforth, who farmed the glebe at Thurnscoe, Yorkshire; he was born 8 January 1819 at Thurnscoe Rectory. He was educated, first at Brampton Bierlow, where the late Dr Gregory, Dean of St Paul's, was a schoolfellow, and afterwards at Doncaster Grammar School, from whence he entered the College. He was Second Wrangler in the year 1843, the late Professor John Couch Adams being Senior Wrangler. Tradition states that Adams' superiority was so great that there was more difference in marks between the Senior and Second Wrangler than between the Second Wrangler and the Wooden Spoon. Though these two mathematicians were not very intimate in their undergraduate days they became firm friends in after life and many letters passed between them. One of Adams' letters, dated 19 February 1847, runs as follows: "My dear Bashforth, Will you accept the accompanying copy of my paper on Uranus . . . We are now very hard at work electioneering for the vacant Chancellorship of the University. Our College, to a man, supports Lord Powis, and I hope, if you can do so at all conveniently, you will come up to Cambridge to give your vote for him on Thursday morning next the 25th inst. There is a very strong feeling in the University in Lord Powis's favour, though most of the Heads tried to get Members of the Senate to request Prince Albert to allow himself to be nominated for the vacant office . . . Come up if you can, we shall be delighted to see you. No doubt there will be a good many old friends present on the occasion. Believe me, my dear Bashforth, yours very truly, J. C. ADAMS." Prof. Adams and Mr Bashforth wrote a joint work on "Capillary Attraction," which was printed at the expense of the Syndics of the Press.

Mr Bashforth was admitted a Fellow of the College 26 March 1844; he was ordained Deacon in 1850 and Priest in 1851 by the Bishop of Ely. In 1857 he was presented to the Rectory and Vicarage of Minting in Lincolnshire. Minting was originally a Vicarage, but Dr John Newcome, Master of the College, acquired the Rectorial property and the Advowson of the Vicarage. He attached the inappropriate Rectory to the Vicarage and bequeathed the Advowson to the College.

When Mr Bashforth arrived at Minting he found the Church in a dilapidated condition. It was rebuilt at a cost of £816, some of which was raised locally, and help also came from College friends.

In 1864 Mr Bashforth was appointed Professor of Applied Mathematics to the Advanced Class of Royal Artillery Officers, the appointment being made by the Council of Military Education. It then appeared to him to be possible to obtain a satisfactory solution of the problem of determining the resistance of the air to the motion of projectiles by the use of a Chronograph, and to complete the work in two years. He did not, however, meet with very great encouragement. The President and Vice-President of the Ordnance Select

Committee were opposed to any new Chronograph. They were quite satisfied with things as they were, and Mr Bashforth found that if anything was to be done he must do it himself. He determined to set about the construction of a new Chronograph if the Select Committee would afford an opportunity of trying the new instrument when completed. An account of his experiments will be found in his pamphlet "Ballistic Experiments, from 1864 to 1880," Cambridge, University Press 1907. In the "Engineer" of 15 November 1867 some notice was taken of the Bashforth Chronograph in the following words: "Among the recent experiments made in this country for the purpose of ascertaining the laws which govern the resistance of the air to projectiles in motion, we may mention those carried out at Woolwich and Shoeburyness, under the direction of the Ordnance Select Committee, by the Rev. F. Bashforth, B.D., the Professor of Applied Mathematics to the Advanced Class of Artillery Officers. These experiments were made with a most ingenious electric Chronograph proposed by Mr Bashforth, an instrument which, for this special purpose, is probably unequalled. Mr Bashforth's experiments are still in progress. His preliminary trials, however, have given $\rho = \beta v^3$ or the resistance is proportional to the cube of the velocity." "The Times" of 12 November 1870 also had an article on the Bashforth Chronograph. After describing the experiments up to that time, and quoting the reports of some of the referees appointed by the Government, it proceeds: "With such opinions as these expressed by men so eminently qualified to judge of the merits of the instrument, there can be little doubt as to its value and to the service Professor Bashforth has rendered not only to the Advanced Class of Artillery Officers, but also to Science and to his country. He has solved a most difficult question, which has occupied the attention not only of Newton, Robins, Hutton, and others in our own country for 200 years with a considerable expenditure of public money, but also of the most eminent artillerists on the Continent in later years. It is impossible to foresee all the advantages to the Artillery Service which may accrue from these labours."

The experiments extended over a considerable period. A preliminary trial was made in July 1863 to test the working of the instrument. A second trial was made in September 1866, when 43 shots were fired from a 40 pounder; and further experiments were made in October 1867 and May 1868. The War Office then appointed a Committee of Reference, consisting of Sir G. B. Airy, Professor J. C. Adams, Professor G. G. Stokes, and Captain A. Noble. Their Report will be found in the Tract "Ballistic Experiments" mentioned above. In connexion with this the late Professor Challis wrote: "Dear Professor Bashforth...it seems to me that you have not only succeeded in making the experiments, but also have succeeded in getting them published in a form whereby the details and value of the results may become known. I have been particularly interested by reading No. 6 of the Report of the Committee of Reference. Professors Adams and Stokes and Captain Noble have gone very carefully into comparisons of the performances of your Chronograph with those of other inventors, and the opinion they have expressed of the relative merits of yours must I think be very satisfactory to you . . . yours very truly J. CHALLIS."

Mr Bashforth returned to Minting in 1872, though he had intended to do so at an earlier date when he wrote: "Sometime ago I intimated to the Council of Military Education that I should feel it to be my duty to avail myself of the first convenient opportunity to make a definite choice between my Living and Professorship; for my Living being distant, I am seldom able to visit it, and I have a decided objection to become the permanent non-resident incumbent of a

Living. In many respects I regret that circumstances compel me to give up Woolwich, and I suggest that the spring of 1868 (when the members of the Advanced Class disperse) will be a convenient time for my retirement. By that time I hope that the experiments at present authorised will have been completed."

The Chronograph was offered to and accepted by the South Kensington Museum. From there it was borrowed in 1878 for further experiments and the records sent down to Mr Bashforth at Minting for reduction. These experiments extended the coefficients of resistance to all velocities between 430 and 2250 f.s. Further experiments in 1880 extended the coefficients of resistance to elongated projectiles for all velocities between 100 and 2800 f.s.

Mr Bashforth notices in some of his publications the opposition which he met with, e.g., when he suggested the construction of a Chronograph, General Lefroy informed him that instruments with rotating cylinders had been tried and failed. It is unnecessary to enter into details of these disputes, but perhaps a letter written to Mr Bashforth by J. S., and dated 21 March 1883, is not without interest: "I am sorry I did not get your letter before I returned to Town or I would have made enquiries at Elliott's respecting your instrument. I am quite sure that what you say is correct, that the know-nothings are triumphant. It is a pity that leading men in Her Majesty's Government have not more discernment than to appoint men who cannot see beyond their noses, for it is a very expensive arrangement. I have quite washed my hands of all Government officials and have given up gunnery matters entirely . . . I quite think with you, it is useless to go to expense and trouble in writing anything for the know-nothings, for they make use of the information to further their own ends . . . If I could be of any help as a referee to the French Government I am not far from Paris and should not object to do anything to help on the instrument."

Soon after, however, it was thought meet that Mr Bashforth should receive some reward or acknowledgment for his ballistic services; £500 had indeed been given, and he was in receipt of a pension, which, however, had nothing to do with his invention, and was granted to him on his retirement from the Professorship at Woolwich in 1874. He received the following letter: "Arsenal, Woolwich, 2 August 1884. Dear Mr Bashforth, it is now some years since our correspondence ceased, it was on the conclusion of our trials of resistance of air to high velocity projectiles. I am now asked to write to you on the subject of your present correspondence with the W.O. as to some public recognition of your services. You will remember that at the termination of the last trials you received the thanks of the Surveyor General of the Ordnance for your services and the modest sum of £30 for travelling expenses, which sum was all that you would take at that time. The W.O. I know highly esteem the work you have done for them but are rather at a loss to know what shape you wish the public recognition to take. I mean pecuniary or otherwise. E. BAINBRIDGE, Major, R.A."

In 1885 the Government granted Mr Bashforth £2000, and the Marquis of Hartington wrote: "It affords his Lordship pleasure to state, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, that you are considered to have established a fair claim to substantial acknowledgment for these services, which have undoubtedly and in a considerable degree advanced the science of gunnery."

In 1904 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of St John's. He then received the following letter from the late Professor Mayor: "18 November 1904, 5 Jordan's Yard, Cambridge. My dear Bashforth. At last I am able to congratulate the College on your election, by the unanimous vote of the Council, to an honorary fellowship. Again

and again, for many years past, I have tried to bring this about, but for want of professional backing up, I could not carry my point. Now Greenhill has borne testimony and all were heartily glad to do you justice. Thus Adams, Gifford and you, three B.A.'s of 1843, have received the highest honour which the College can confer. I hope you enjoy and may long enjoy good health. I am sure Mrs Adams will rejoice when she hears the news, ever yours JOHN E. B. MAYOR."

Mr Bashforth was Vicar of Minting for 51 years and resident for 43 years. He resigned in June 1908 and went to live at Woodhall Spa. When he left the parishioners of Minting presented him with a testimonial; an account of the ceremony will be found in *The Eagle*, Vol. xxx. 95-98. Mr Bashforth died 12 Feb. at Woodhall Spa, aged 93.

After taking his degree, Mr Bashforth originally intended to adopt civil engineering as a profession, and devoted several years to the practical study of that profession. This, with his profound mathematical knowledge, a natural taste for practical problems, and great mechanical ingenuity, was a great advantage to him in his researches. In 1870 he was a candidate for election to the Royal Society, but owing to some oversight on the part of his friends was not successful; he never came forward again.

Mr Bashforth married 17 September 1869, at Bredgar, in Kent, Elizabeth Jane, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Rolton Piggott, Vicar of Bredgar.

In his younger days he spent his vacations in walking tours, visiting Germany, Switzerland, the Tyrol, and other places. In 1866 he visited Scotland with the late Professor J. C. Adams. (See also above, pp. 109 ff, and Vol. xxxiii, p. 215.)

Rev. Henry Godwin Billingham (1875), eldest son of Henry Billingham Surgeon; baptised in St Matthew's, Islington, 26 July 1852; educated at the King's School, Peterborough. Curate of Bringham, Leicestershire, 1875-1883; Rector of Lynch, near Midhurst, 1883-1912. He died at the Rectory 19 December. He was a fine example of the country parson; modest, courteous, and retiring, his aim seemed always to help his friends and neighbours. He married 28 May 1885 at North Bovey, Katharine Louisa, fourth daughter of the Rev. Henry Thornton, Rector of North Bovey.

Rev. Charles William Edward Body (1875), son of the Rev. Elihu Body (of St John's, B.A. 1845); born at Clapham 4 October 1851 and baptised in St Mary's, Islington, 15 January 1852. Mr Body was Naden Divinity Student and afterwards Fellow of the College; he was also a Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholar. Curate of Chesterton 1876-81; Provost of Trinity College, Toronto, 1881-94; Canon Residentiary and Chancellor of St Albans' Cathedral, Toronto, 1889-94; Professor of Old Testament Literature and interpretation in the General Theological Seminary, New York, 1894-1912. Mr Body died 20 September at Burlington, Vermont, United States, aged 61. While at Toronto Mr Body did much for the University of which he was Vice-Chancellor, and in connection with it founded the Women's College, St Hilda, the first of its kind in Canada. In 1894 he gave the Paddock Lecture "The permanent value of Genesis." He held the active duties of his chair at New York until 1906, when his health failed owing to over work and he became Emeritus Professor. He was one of the leading workers on "The Marginal Readings Bible." Mr Body married 12 July 1881 at the Parish Church, Chesterton, Cambridge, Francis Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Perry, Esq., of Claremont Place, Clifton, and sister of the Rev. S. E. Perry, Vicar of Chesterton.

Joseph Dickson Bromfield (undergraduate), son of William Bromfield; born at Upper Bar, Newport, Salop, 31 July 1892; educated at Newport Grammar School. Died 14 February at the Nursing Home, Thompson's Lane, Cambridge. (See also Vol. xxxiii, p. 217.)

Rev. James Landy Brown (1837), son of the Rev. James Brown, Vicar of Minting and Honorary Canon of Norwich (of St John's, B.A. 1796, and afterwards Fellow). Curate of Long Stratton 1837-42; of Ashwellthorpe 1842-46; of St Peter's, Vere Street, 1846-52; in 1852 he succeeded his father as Chaplain of the Castle Prison in Norwich, from which he retired in 1879. Mr Brown could remember the rejoicings at Norwich over the Coronation of George IV. He was much interested in mechanics and the use of the microscope. He died 17 December at his residence in Norwich, aged 98.

Octavius Leigh Clare (1864), son of William Clare, of Hindley House, Walton Breck, Lancashire, Cotton Broker; born 6 July 1841, educated at Rossall School. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 4 Nov. 1862, called to the Bar 26 January 1866. He practised as a Conveyancer and Equity Draftsman and enjoyed a large practice in the Lancaster Chancery Court as well as in London. He was one of the most prosperous and popular members of the Chancery Bar. He was a vigorous and pertinacious advocate; though strenuous and even obstinate in argument and tenacious of his points, he was invariably good humoured and never wounded the susceptibilities of others. He was a sound and learned lawyer, his special strength lying in the law of mines and minerals, and he was retained in almost all the great mining litigations, especially those which came from Lancashire; he was also engaged as Counsel to the Manchester Ship Canal. He was M.P. for the Eccles Division of Lancashire from July 1895 to January 1906, having previously been an unsuccessful candidate in July 1892. In 1900 he was elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple, and in August 1905 was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster. He proved a capable and accurate Judge, and there were not many appeals from his decisions to the Court of Appeal. Mr Leigh Clare married (i) 13 August 1868, Harriet, youngest daughter of the late William Huson, Esq., of Liverpool, she died in 1885; he married (ii) in 1889 Jane Maria, daughter of James Wigan of Mortlake, Surrey. He died 16 July at his residence, Boden Hall, Scholar Green, Cheshire. He was a member of the Council of Rossall School.

William Cordeaux (1872), son of the Rev. James Cordeaux (of St Catharine's, B.A. 1828), born 17 May 1845, baptised in St Silas', Liverpool, 6 July 1845, his father being incumbent. Admitted a Student of the Middle Temple 25 January 1869, called to the Bar 27 January 1873. He was a member of the North Eastern Circuit. Died 12 April at Retford, aged 67.

Frederick William Crook (1884), son of Richard Crook, born 7 December 1861 at Blackley, co. Lancaster; educated at the Perse School. Died 13 October at 6, Regent Terrace, Parker's Piece, Cambridge, aged 50.

Sir George Howard Darwin (1868), K.C.B., Plumian Professor of Mathematics. Second son of Charles Robert Darwin, born at Down, Kent, 9 July 1845. Sir George Darwin was entered as a pensioner of St John's 22 January 1863, but never resided, his name being removed from the College Boards 2 May 1863, when he entered at Trinity. Died 7 December at his residence, Newnham Grange, Cambridge, aged 67.

Rev. Charles Elsee (B.A. 1855), son of Charles Elsee, Esq., of Peppard, New Mills, born at Peppard, Oxon, and baptised 29 October 1830; educated at Ramsgate School, now the South Eastern College. Admitted Fellow of the College 31 March 1857. Mr Elsee was an Assistant Master at Rossall School 1855-60; Mathematical Master at Rugby School February 1860, serving also as Bursar and House Master; he retired in 1901. In addition to his work at the School,

Mr Elsee took a practical interest in municipal and county administration. He was elected a member of the old Local Board of Health at Rugby in 1873, and served as Chairman of it and of the enlarged body when it was made an urban district council from 1877 till 1900, when he resigned and received a testimonial from the inhabitants. He was elected a member of the Warwickshire County Council when it was first formed in 1888 and continued his association with it, the last two years as a county alderman, till his death. His services on the County Education Committee were particularly valued. Other positions he held were those of trustee of the Hospital of St Cross, Rugby, from 1877, and Chairman of the Board of Management since 1893; and Chairman of the Rugby Public Library Committee since it was instituted in 1890; of the Higher Education Committee; Rugby Building Society; and the Rugby Coffee Tavern Company. He was always ready to lend a helping hand to any movement for the welfare of the town and its inhabitants. He died 8 December at his residence, Bilton Road, Rugby, aged 82. Mr Elsee married 2 July 1861 at St James's, New Brighton, Minnie, second daughter of Henry Cram, Esq., of Manor Lodge, Liscard, Cheshire. (See also above, pp. 252 ff.)

Rev. Alfred Eustace (1880), son of the Rev. George Eustace (Vicar of Heptonstall 1861-77; died 30 September 1882 at Tuttle Hill, Nuneaton), born 9 May 1855 at Honly, Yorkshire; educated at Rickworth School, Halifax. Curate of Audlem 1880-83; of Holy Trinity, Chester, 1883-84; of Baginton, Warwickshire, 1884-87; of Holy Trinity, Hulme, 1887-96; Rector of St Ambrose, Chorlton on Medlock, 1897-1912. Died there 1 November.

Rev. John David Evans (1862), son of the Rev. John Harrison Evans, Headmaster of Sedbergh School (of St John's, B.A. 1828, Fellow of the College, Headmaster of Sedbergh 1838-61; died 26 May 1880 at 38, Houghton Street, Southport, aged 74); born at Sedbergh 15 April 1839, baptised there 6 May 1839. Curate of Holy Trinity, Windsor, 1866-68; of Shelton 1868-71; of Walton on the Hill, Liverpool, 1871-73; Vicar of Walmersley, near Bury, Lancashire, 1873-1912; Surrogate Diocese of Manchester 1887-1912; Honorary Canon of Manchester 1903-1912; Rural Dean of Bury 1893-95. Died at Walmersley Vicarage 18 June, aged 73. Canon Evans married (i) 9 November 1871 at Sholton, Staffordshire, Emily Isabella, youngest daughter of James Parker Penny, Esq., of Heavitree, Devon; she died 14 September 1874, aged 24; he married (ii) 7 August 1876 at Christ Church, Walmersley, Emily Agnes, second daughter of the late John Scholes Walker, Esq., of Limefield, Bury; she died 1 May 1888 at Walmersley Vicarage, aged 34.

Stephen Drake Fuller (matriculated in 1857, but did not graduate), son of the Rev. Thomas Fuller (of St John's, B.A. 1812, Fellow, and afterwards Incumbent of St Peter's, Pimlico; died 30 March 1871, aged 81), born in London 9 August 1839. Died 7 April at 25, Inverness Terrace, Kensington Gardens, London, W. Mr S. D. Fuller was the senior member of the Paddington Board of Guardians, to which he was elected in April 1878. For 13 years, from 1885 to 1898, he was Chairman of that body. In 1909 he was made a Vice-President of the Charity Organisation Society, having been a member of the Council since 1873. Mr Fuller took a keen interest in all matters affecting the relief of the poor in Paddington and elsewhere. He gave evidence in reference to this subject at a Meeting of the Royal Commission on the Aged Poor in February 1893, at which King Edward (then Prince of Wales) was present, and it was largely owing to his action that the Clarendon Street Area Betterment Association was formed with the object of improving the condition

of that neighbourhood. Mr Fuller had also been a member of the Standing Committee of the S.P.C.K. for the past 17 years.

Rev. Webster Hall (1879), son of Matthew Hall of Great Eccleston, baptised in the Parish of Copp, Lancashire; educated at Kirkham Grammar School. Curate of St Saviour, Liverpool, 1878-80; Rector of Dalby, Yorks, 1880-85; Vicar of St Alban's, Liverpool, 1885-91; of St Cleopas, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, 1891-1909; Rector of Lowton, near Newton le Willows, 1909-12. Died 13 January, aged 56. (See also Vol. xxxiii, p. 221.)

Rev. Thomas Edwin Hamer (1874), son of Robert Hamer, born at Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 26 October 1847. Curate of Womersley 1874-76; of Great Horton 1876-77; of Newtown, Macclesfield, 1877-79; Association Secretary of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, East Midland District, 1870-90; Rector of Darlston 1890-1912. Died at the Rectory 21 October, aged 64.

Rev. John Frederic Harward (1842), son of the Rev. John Harward, Vicar of Wirksworth, Derbyshire; born 27 November 1819; educated at Stamford School. Ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Hereford 8 April 1843 for the Bishop of Lichfield, and Priest by the Bishop of Lichfield 1844. In 1855 he became Vicar of Little Maplestead, near Halstead in Essex, which he held until his death there on the 11th of January, aged 92. In the *Daily Mail* for 16 November 1909 some details were given about Mr Harward, who was then nearly 90 years old; he was then taking two full services on Sundays with sermons and services on Wednesdays and Fridays. See also *The Eagle*, xxxi, 212-216; xxxiii, 220. Mr Harward married 4 November 1850 at Bedford, Sophia Susanna Green Holder, widow of J. A. Holder, of Barbados, and eldest daughter of Colonel Bush, R.A.; she died at Great Yarmouth 21 December 1881.

Rev. Grey Hazlerigg (admitted a pensioner 7 June 1843, and a fellow commoner 17 October 1843; did not graduate). Third son of Sir Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, 11th baronet of Nosely Hall, co. Leicester; born 13 March 1818. Mr Hazlerigg was educated at Eton; on leaving school he entered the Army, becoming an Ensign in the 48th Regiment 16 September 1836. As a boy he was presented to William IV at St James's Palace, and on the accession of Queen Victoria he carried the colours of his regiment through Manchester. After a short experience of the Army he resigned his commission and decided to take Holy Orders. But while at Cambridge he changed his views in favour of Nonconformity, and in 1848 he became a Minister of the Sect known as Calvinistic Baptists. He settled in Leicester in 1850, becoming Pastor of Alfred Street Chapel. After more than 20 years' ministry there the congregation moved to Zion Chapel in Erskine Street, and there Mr Hazlerigg continued his pastorate almost to the day of his death, when in spite of his great age he used to preach two sermons every Sunday and conduct a week-night service. When he was nearly 80 years of age he fell and broke his thigh, but recovered sufficiently to get about with the aid of a stick. He died at Leicester 4 October, aged 94. Mr Hazlerigg married 24 June 1873, Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Clarke, of Forest Road Cottage, Loughborough; she died 29 June 1901.

Rev. Henry Housman (admitted as a Ten Year man 15 October 1856, but did not take the B.D. degree), took the B.D. degree at Durham in 1887. Curate of Iver 1857-60; of St Peter, Wolverhampton, 1860-63; of Edlesborough, Bucks, 1863-65; of Richmond, Surrey, 1865-67; Chaplain at Barcelona 1868-73; Curate of All Saints', Nolting Hill, and Chaplain to the Dudley Stuart Home 1873-76; Curate of Barnes 1876-79; of Donnington, Sussex, 1890-98; Tutor in Chichester College

1879; Greek Lecturer 1883; Hebrew Lecturer 1884, holding all these with the Rectory of Bradley, near Redditch, from 1898 until his death 10 October in a Nursing Home at Southampton, aged 80. Mr Housman was author of: "Readings on the Psalms" 1873; "Dignity of Service and other Sermons" 1876; "Sermon Stories" 1880; "Hints to Theological Students" 1888; "John Ellerton, his life and writings on Hymnology" 1896; "Ano and other Poems" 1900; "The Story of St Ethelbert of Hereford" 1901.

Rev. John Henry Hudleston (B.A. 1858 as J. H. Simpson), son of John Simpson, M.D., of Knareborough and Harrogate, born 4 April 1834, baptised at Christ Church, Bilton with Harrogate, 5 April 1834. Took the name of Hudleston in 1867. Curate of Upton Magna, Salop, 1858-63; Perpetual Curate of Withington, Salop, 1863-67. Latterly resided at Cayton Hall, South Stainley, Leeds; died there 20 May, aged 78.

Edward Blakeway l'Anson (1866), son of Edward l'Anson of Clapham, Architect, born 20 June 1843, educated at Cheltenham College. After taking his degree he studied in Germany. Mr l'Anson's father was for some years Surveyor to St Bartholomew's Hospital, and at his death in 1888, Mr l'Anson was elected to succeed him. He was the last of three generations of architects who, over a period of more than one hundred years, have practised at 7a, Laurence Pountney Hill, and he had a large practice as an architect and surveyor. He was Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which his father had been President, and he was a Vice-President of the Surveyors' Institution. He held the appointment of Surveyor to the Charterhouse, was Surveyor to large estates in the South of London, and was frequently requested by his professional brethren, who had complete confidence in him and greatly respected him, to settle by arbitration matters in dispute. Mr l'Anson had a wide knowledge and experience in the building of hospitals, and amongst his most notable works of this character were the recent additions to St Bartholomew's Hospital, the erection of Cottage hospitals at Shanklin, Finchley, Broseley, and Much Wenlock, the Hospital Convalescent Home at Swanley, Kent, and the Convalescent Home at Llandudno. Besides this special work many important buildings were erected by him both in partnership with his father and afterwards. He joined the Merchant Taylors' Company by patrimony in 1874, and filled the Master's Chair in 1901-2, being on the Court at the time of his death. He was also on the Livery of the Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers Company, and Church Warden of the Parish of St Laurence, Pountney. Mr l'Anson lived a good deal at Grayshott, in Hampshire, in a house built by his father. He acted as Honorary Architect to the Church of St Luke, Grayshott, and subscribed largely to the building fund, the land for both Church and Vicarage being given by another member of his family. To the Rifle Club of St Bartholomew's he gave a challenge cup to be shot for between teams representing the staff and students. He died 10 November at his London residence, 3, Argyll Road, Kensington, and was buried at Grayshott. He was unmarried.

Rev. Robert Johnson (1854), son of John Appleyard Johnson, of Wicken, co. Cambridge, farmer; born 6 May 1831, baptised at Wicken 5 June 1831; educated at Merchant Taylors' School. Curate of Alvingham 1855-56; of King's Stanley 1856-58; Vicar of Chislet, Kent, 1858-76; Rector of Smarden 1876-78; Vicar of Hornchurch 1878-1902. Latterly resided at Kingsway, Mildenhall, Suffolk; died there 14 July, aged 81. Mr Johnson married (i) on 31 January 1854, at St Mary's, Feltwell, Norfolk, Anne, second daughter of the late Jonathan

Flower, Esq., of Feltwell Place, Brandon, Norfolk; and (ii) at the same Church, on 12 January 1860, Eliza, eldest daughter of the late William Nurse, Esq., of Feltwell Lodge.

Rev. Bernard Thomas White Jones (1899), son of David Jones, born at Swansea 3 August 1877; educated at Wycliffe College, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire. Curate of St Mary, Redcliffe, Bristol, 1900-04; of Bedminster 1904-08; Vicar of Amblecote, near Stourbridge, 1908-12. Died at the Vicarage 12 December, aged 35.

Thomas Lattimer (1878), son of William Lattimer, born at Carlisle 26 July 1854; educated at Carlisle High School and Owen's College, Manchester. Assistant Master at Dulwich College 1878-82; at Victoria College, Jersey, 1882-97; Master at Kelvinside Academy 1897-1900; Assistant Master at the Central Foundation Schools, Cowper Street, London, 1900-12. Died 12 February at The School House, Barnet, the residence of his brother.

Rev. John Robert Legh (1856), son of John Legh, of Pride Hall, born in St Alkmund's Parish, Shrewsbury, 9 April 1831; educated at Shrewsbury School, Curate of St George's, Birmingham, 1856-57; of Blandford 1857-58; Vicar of Tarrant Monkton, Dorset, 1858-61; of Astley, Salop, 1861-83; Chaplain of the Shrewsbury Union 1864-75; Rector of Morton Corbet, near Shrewsbury, 1883-1912. Died 16 January.

William Lethbridge Lethbridge (B.A. 1878 as W. L. Kingsford), son of the Rev. Sampson Kingsford (of St John's, B.A. 1848, Fellow of the College), born at Chard, Somerset, 29 July 1856; educated at Rossall School. Mr Kingsford was admitted a Solicitor and practised at Ipswich. On the death of his uncle, Mr William Lethbridge (of St John's, B.A. 1850), he changed his name from Kingsford to Lethbridge. He retired from practice and resided at Wood, South Tawton, Devon, where he died 12 April, aged 55. His estate was of the gross value of £106,771, of which the net personality was sworn at £103,076. He left £750 for the purchase of suitable curios to be placed in the cases given to the museum of Rossall School, in memory of his father the Rev. Sampson Kingsford, his uncle William Lethbridge, and his old master the Rev. Samuel John Phillips.

Rev. Charles Watkin Lewis (1849), son of Lewis Lewis, of Bristol, baptised at Bristol 18 April 1824. Curate of Lilbourne 1850-52; of Claybrooke 1852-59; of Llanbedr 1859-60; of Llanbister, Radnorshire 1861-63; of St Nicholas, Hereford 1863-65; of St George's in the East 1865-68; Vicar of Llanbister 1868-86; Rector of Heyope, Radnorshire, 1886-94. Latterly resided at 12, Castle Street, Hereford; died there 2 November, aged 88.

Edward Harold Lloyd Jones (1895), son of Ebenezer Lloyd Jones, born 14 January 1873 at Brooklands, Sale, Cheshire; educated at Manchester Grammar School. While at College Mr Lloyd Jones rowed and played football. He was a Schoolmaster, and had recently succeeded his father as Headmaster of the Priory School, Malvern. He died in London 7 June, leaving a widow and three young children.

Rev. Richard Henry Marsh (1878), son of the Rev. Richard William Bishop Marsh (of St John's, B.A. 1839), born 18 November 1855; baptised in the Chapelry of St Mary, Plaistow, Parish of West Ham; educated at the City of London School. Curate of St Benedict, Everton, 1879-85; of St Saviour, Walthamstow, 1885-92; of Elmstead, Essex, 1892-93; of St Silas, Islington, 1894-96; Rector of Foulness 1896-1901; Mr Marsh then entered the service of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, he was Missionary to Lake Nyasa from 1901 and Principal of St Michael's College from 1904. He died at Kota Kota 29 July.

- Rev. Peter Hamnett Mason (1849), son of Peter Mason (of St John's, B.A. 1823), sometime Headmaster of the Perse School; baptised at Portsea 27 May 1827; educated at the Perse School. Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar 1851; admitted a Fellow of the College 4 April 1854, holding it until his death; Senior Dean 1864-82; Hebrew Lecturer 1854-1904; President 1882-1903. Died 6 December at his residence, 6, Brookside, Cambridge, aged 85. (See also above, pp. 227-251.)
- Rev. Jonathan Mayne (1862), son of William Mayne, born at Ponseverran, Constantine, Cornwall; baptised at Ponseverran 5 December 1838; Curate of Gwennap 1862-64; of St Mark, Gloucester, 1864-67; of St Catharine, Gloucester, 1867-69; Vicar of St Catharine with St Margaret, Gloucester, 1869-90; Rural Dean of Gloucester 1881-90; Secretary of the Gloucester and Bristol Diocesan Conference 1880-89; Chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol 1883-97; Rector of Christian Malford, near Chippenham, 1898-1912; Honorary Canon of Bristol 1884-1912; Rural Dean of Chippenham 1898-1912. Died at Christian Malford 20 August, aged 73. Mr Mayne married Lydia Dorothea, daughter of the Rev. John Webster Hawksley, Rector of Redruth.
- Rev. Charles Sutton Millard (1858), son of William Salter Millard, of Sprowston, Norfolk; baptised there 8 August 1834. Curate of Tormaston, Gloucestershire, 1858-59; Rector of Costock, near Loughborough, 1859-1912. Died 21 May. He married in 1863, Mary, daughter of H. Killick, Esq., of Walton Hall, Eccleshall, Staffordshire. His father, William Salter Millard, was a Midshipman on board the *Mouarch* and was wounded at the battle of Copenhagen in 1801.
- Rev. Josiah Norton (1851), son of George Norton, baptised in the Parish of St Mary, Newington, Surrey, 21 May 1828. Curate of St Mary, Southampton, 1851-56; Vicar of South Baddesley, Hants, 1856-65; Vicar of High Beech, near Loughton, 1865-1912; died at the Vicarage 26 April, aged 84.
- Rev. Robert Lay Page (1861), son of the Rev. Robert Leman Page (of Emmanuel, B.A. 1828), baptised at Drinkstone, Suffolk, 6 October 1836. Mr Page was Curate of Leeds 1862-66; Vicar of Coatham, near Redcar, 1866-70; of Cowley St John, Oxfordshire, 1860-74; in 1870 he went out to India to start mission work for the Cowley Fathers at St Peter's Mazagon, Bombay, there he remained until 1890. He was debarred from work among the natives owing to his inability to acquire the vernacular, and so settled down to work among the domiciled Europeans and Eurasians. During this time he worked in some district among the poorest of his countrymen, of pure or mixed blood, and achieved the success which comes from strenuous and conscientious work. In 1890 he was elected the Superior of the Society of St John the Evangelist at Oxford, a post he held until 1907. On his then ceasing to be Superior of the Society he went to their house in Great College Street, Westminster, for a short period, and then returned to India. He died at Poona 23 October.
- Rev. Henry Patch (1854), son of John Patch, Barrister-at-Law, born in London 30 November 1834. He was Curate of Southwold 1855-68; of Lindfield, Sussex, 1868-73; of South Cove, Suffolk, 1873-76; of Gravesend 1876-83; Rector of Winchelsea 1883-1900. Latterly resided at 64, Church Road, St Leonard's on Sea; died there 31 March. Mr Patch married 14 January 1864 at Marylebone Church, Hero Elizabeth, younger daughter of David Blacklock, Esq., of Harewood Square. Mr Patch's father, Mr John Patch, son of John Patch, Surgeon, of Bengal, was admitted a Student of the Middle Temple 1 February 1814, and was called to the Bar 16 June 1820; he died 8 January 1876, aged 79.

- John Harold Platt (admitted 22 November 1872, but did not graduate), son of John Platt, of Werneth Hall, Oldham; born 7 May 1855, baptised at St James's, Oldham, 22 June, 1855; educated at Harrow School. Mr J. H. Platt was a J.P. and D.L. for Kent, and a J.P. for Anglesey. He was for sometime a Major in the 4th Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment. He died 20 December at 63, Prince's Gate, London. He married 29 July 1879, Agnes, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. Hodder Roberts, of Kilkenny, co. Cork.
- Rev. William Previt e Orton (1860 as William Previt e), son of Joseph Previt e, born 14 June 1837 at St John's Wood, London; baptised in Marylebone Church 10 July 1837; educated at Mr Ogle's School, Loudon House. Mr Previt e was a Foundation Scholar of the College in 1858 and 32nd wrangler. He was ordained Deacon 1861 and Priest 1862 by the Bishop of London. Curate of St Michael's, Burleigh Street, Strand, 1861-62; of St John the Evangelist, St Pancras, 1862-65; of Withersfield, Suffolk, 1865-66; of Swaffham 1866-67; of Little Wrattling, Suffolk, 1868-70; Vicar of Brassington, Derbyshire, 1871-74; of Arnesby, Leicestershire, 1875-83. He took occasional duty in the Diocese of Peterborough from 1883 to 1897, and examined for the Science and Art Department for several years. Latterly resided at 18, Crescent Road, Bromley, Kent; died there 1 February, aged 74. Mr Previt e took the additional name of Orton 18 October 1870. He married 8 November 1870 at St Mary Magdalene, Hastings, Eliza Swaffield, eldest daughter of John Swaffield Orton, Esq., she died 15 January 1908.
- Rev. Thomas Oldmeadow Price (1863), son of Charles Price, farmer, baptised at Clenchwarton, Norfolk, 28 June 1840; educated at King's Lynn Grammar School. Curate of St Mary Magdalene, Liverpool, 1865-66; of Heigham 1866-67; Vicar of Layer-de-la-Hay, near Colchester, 1869-1912, and Perpetual Curate of Bere Church 1870-1912. Died at Colchester 3 December, aged 72.
- Rev. Joseph Pulliblack (1866), son of Joseph Pulliblack, baptised at Kingsbridge, Devon, 11 September 1843. Curate of St Luke, New Chesterton, Cambridge, 1867-69; Professor of Mathematics, Queen's College, Liverpool, 1869-72; Curate of Holy Trinity, Walton Breck, Lancashire, 1870-75; Curate and Evening Lecturer of Walton on the Hill, Liverpool, 1875-86; Senior Diocesan Inspector, Liverpool, 1886-95; Rector of Rampisham with Wraxall, near Dorchester, 1895-1912; Prebendary of Winterbourne Earls in Salisbury Cathedral 1909-1912. Died 31 July at Rampisham Rectory, aged 69. Mr Pulliblack published in 1875 "The Teacher's Handbook of the Bible."
- Rev. William Routh (1869), son of Oswald Foster Routh, of Twickenham; baptised at Twickenham 1 August 1845; educated at Richmond School, Yorks. Curate of St Helen, York, 1871-78; Assistant Master, St Peter's School, York, 1873-85; Senior Mathematical Master 1885-87; Head Master of Bedale School 1887-92; Assistant Chaplain of the Middlesex County Asylum, Napsbury, 1905-1912. Died 9 February at his residence in St Albans. Mr Routh was for some time Editor of "The Church Gazette"; he published in 1904 "The Atonement of Knowledge and Belief."
- Rev. Edwin Simpson (1886), son of John Simpson, born at Bradford, Yorks, 1 November 1852; educated at Bradford Grammar School. Curate of St Thomas, Stafford, 1888-90; of Lockwood 1890-94; of Nether Hoyland 1894-96; of Middleton on the Wolds 1897-98; of St Paul, York, 1900-02; of Northallerton 1902-03; of Holy Trinity, Bridlington Quay, 1907-08; Vicar of Mallerstang, near Kirby Stephen, 1908-12. Died at a Nursing Home in Scarborough 24 February.

Rev. Canon Degge Wilmot Sitwell (1861), fourth son of Robert Sacheverel Wilmot Sitwell, of Morley, co. Derby, born 17 July 1838; educated at Rugby School. Curate of Snitterfield, Warwickshire, 1862-63; Vicar of Leamington, Hastings, 1863-1909; Rural Dean of Dunchurch 1893-97; Rural Dean of Southam 1907-09. Died 6 December at Leamington, Hastings. For the Temperance cause Canon Sitwell did much work, and for its sake he did not hesitate to lay aside his political convictions. He was greatly interested in promoting the prosperity of agriculture, and some years ago he started a co-operative creamery, for which he provided the accommodation and plant. He married 16 April 1863, Rosamund Shuttleworth, daughter of Edward Anthony Holden, of Aston Hall, co. Derby.

Rev. Seymour Henry Soole (1865), son of Henry Soole, baptised at Stanstead, Hants, 25 November 1840. Curate of Christ Church, Carlisle, 1865-67; Vicar of Christ Church, Carlisle, 1867-74; of Grey Friars, Reading, 1874-1905. Died at his residence, 3, Castle Street, Reading, aged 71. During his incumbency at Reading he raised £10,000 for parochial purposes. He married 2 June 1876 at Grey Friars Church, Reading, Laura Sophia, daughter of Martin Hope Sutton, of Whitley, Reading, and sister of Mr Martin John Sutton, of Wargrave Manor, the head of the great seed firm.

William Alfred Spafford (1879), son of John Spafford, of Drypool, Yorks; born 5 April 1848. Principal of the Darlington Training College; died in January. Mr Spafford married 6 January 1880 at St Giles's, Camberwell, Fanny, youngest daughter of the late James Smallbones, Esq., of Lordship Lane, East Dulwich.

Rev. Robert Alfred Squires (1870), son of William Westbrooke Squires, M.D.; born at Florence, Italy, 6 May 1846; educated at Liverpool College. Mr R. A. Squires and his twin brother Mr Henry Charles Squires, of Wadham College, Oxford, were ordained Deacons on 25 September 1870 at Croydon by the Archbishop of Canterbury, both brothers intending to go to India as Missionaries. He was Missionary under the Church Missionary Society in Nasik 1870-77 and 1881-82; Principal of the Divinity College at Poona 1882-84 and 1888-89; Secretary of the Church Missionary Society and Incumbent of Girgaum Church, Bombay, 1884-87 and 1889-91; Curate of Holy Trinity, Tunbridge Wells, 1892-95; Vicar of St Peter, St Albans, 1895-1910; Chaplain to the Marlborough Charity 1896-1910; to the Herts County Asylum 1899-1911; to the Middlesex County Asylum 1905-10; Rural Dean of St Albans 1907-10. Mr Squires, who was a Fellow of the University of Bombay, died 21 August at 14, Godwin Road, Margate. He married 4 January 1881 at St John's, Blackheath, Bessie, eldest daughter of Charles B. Ker, Esq.

Rev. Frederick Galland Sykes (1857), son of John Sykes, baptised at Leeds, Yorks, 9 May 1834. Curate of Colnbrook, Bucks, 1858-60; of Slough 1860-64; Vicar of Dunsforth, near Great Ouseburn, 1865-1912; Chaplain of Great Ouseburn 1880-1912; Rural Dean of Boroughbridge 1907-1912. Died at Harrogate 27 May, aged 78. Mr Sykes married 31 July 1860 at Great Ouseburn, Alice Mary, second daughter of the Rev. T. Atkinson, of Great Ouseburn.

Rev. William Fox Whitehead Torre (1851), son of Nicholas Lee Torre, of Leamington, born 19 February 1829, baptised at Leamington Priors 8 March 1829. Curate of Cubbington, Warwickshire, 1852-53; of Herne, Kent, 1853-56; of Leeds 1856-63; Perpetual Curate of Headingley 1863-65; Curate of Chislehurst 1866-73; Vicar of Buckley 1873-85; of Northfleet, Kent, 1885-1912. Died 15 August at Northfleet Vicarage, aged 83.

Rev. Henry John Walker (1854), son of the Rev. William Walker, Rector of Slingsby, Yorks; baptised at Slingsby 23 May 1830; educated at Oakham School. Curate of Slingsby 1853-55; Rector of Burythorpe, near Malton, Yorks, 1855-1912. Died 23 September at the Rectory, aged 82.

Rev. Edward Valentine Williams (1854), son of Samuel Williams, of Clifton, born at Clifton 22 November 1826; educated at the Royal Academy, Gosport. Vice-Principal of the North London Collegiate School, Camden Town; Curate of St Mark, Clerkenwell, 1872-76; Vicar of Cowleigh, near Great Malvern, 1876-1912. Died at the Vicarage 8 August. Mr Williams married (i) on 9 January 1854 at Sturmer, Essex, Charlotte Frances, second daughter of the Rev. W. Hicks, M.A., of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and Rector of Sturmer; she died 5 May 1867 at 5, Amphil Square, London; and (ii) on 17 January 1874 at St Thomas, Camden Town, Charlotte, widow of Edward Thompson, Esq., of Rydal House, Highbury, New Park.

Rev. Francis Pye Willington (1848), son of Francis Willington, Solicitor, Tamworth; born at Tamworth 14 April 1826; educated at King's College, London. Vicar of East with West Rudham, Norfolk, 1858-67; Rector of Over with Nether Worton, Oxfordshire, 1867-81. Latterly resided at Newnham Croft, Cambridge, died there 28 April, aged 86. Mr Willington married 18 November 1868 at Rudham, Mary, daughter of E. Sherringham, Esq., of Coxford Abbey, Norfolk.

Rev. John Wright (1857), son of William Wright, Surgeon, of Pelham Street, Nottingham; baptised at St Mary, Nottingham, 14 April 1834. Curate of Hucknall Torkard 1858-60; of Plumtree, Notts, 1860-65; of Wem 1865-74; Vicar of Grinshill, near Shrewsbury, 1874-1912; Rural Dean of Wem 1905-08. Died 25 December at Grinshill Vicarage, aged 78.

Obituary.

RICHARD HALE BUDD, M.A.

Richard Hale Budd was the eldest son of the Rev. Henry Budd, Rector of White Roothing and Chaplain of Bridewell Precincts, and of his second wife Jane, eleventh daughter of Gen. John Hale, of "The Plantation," Guisborough, Yorkshire. His mother died when he was five years old. Had she lived the course of his life might have been a different one. At least he always said so in his later years. His education, until fifteen years of age, was carried on at home under a governess, supplemented by lessons with his father and masters whom he visited. Hebrew he learnt from a Jew, Syriac and Arabic for a short time from a curate of his father's. This period was spent chiefly in London. In 1831 the Rev. H. Budd relinquished the chaplaincy of Bridewell Hospital, and from that time until his death in 1853 the family resided at White Roothing. In 1832 Richard Hale Budd went to Rugby, where he seems to have remained for the whole of 1832 and a great part of 1833, making good progress. He then studied under a private tutor, the Rev. C. M. Torlesse, at Stoke, until he went to Cambridge in the end of 1834. He took his degree with Mathematical honours in 1838. He was a member of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, and rowed in the race of their boat against the head boat of Oxford at Henley in 1837, and also for Cambridge against Leander in the same year. The latter he looked upon as the greatest event of his life. The jersey he wore lies now among his treasures, and he would tell the story of the race with great delight and vigour up till almost the end of his long life.

For two years after leaving Cambridge he lived with his family at White Roothing, entering heartily into educational matters connected with the locality. He made himself acquainted with the Common School system as practised

at that time, attending the Training School at Westminster and other institutions in London for that purpose. He taught the village children to sing, making them read at sight according to the system then in vogue. In all this being himself unconsciously trained for his future life's work. In the village Church was a peal of five bells, these he trained some of the men of the village to ring. Mr Budd's own wish had been to become a barrister, and he desired while at Cambridge to eat his dinners at the Temple, but his father objected. The ardent desire of the latter had always been that his son Richard should enter the Church. Probably this conflict of opinion between father and son was the reason for the two apparently idle years after leaving College. A slight deafness had been apparent since early childhood, which also was held to be a great impediment in the way of Mr Budd's advancement at the Bar, and was the real reason of his relinquishing all thought of entering that profession. He did not feel himself fitted for the higher calling of a clergyman, therefore, as his father writes of that period, "There seemed no other resource than that which so many were adopting, the advantages of Colonization." Of his fitness for the life his father writes, "You are going out possessed of many excellent principles and that convertibility of talent which may be a rich blessing among those to whom you are going."

Mr Budd sailed from London in the ship "Eagle" about 20th May, 1840. He took with him three men from the village of White Roothing, who were bound to him for a certain period. He also took the parts of a house, farming implements and several dogs. Among his shipmates were Dr and Mrs Palmer (Dr Palmer was afterwards Sir James Palmer, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly), Mr Pohlman (afterwards Judge) and Mrs Pohlman, and other well-known pioneers. The ship arrived in Port Philip Bay on the 1st October, 1840. Mr Budd then entered into partnership with the two brothers Pohlman, Robert and Fred. They bought part of a sheep run from a gentleman familiarly called Paddy Brown. The run was near the present town of Kyneton. It was bounded on one side by the Campaspe river. For various reasons this arrangement was not found

workable, and Mr Budd decided to break up the partnership with the Pohlmans, they to take half the increase of the flock and half the wool. He himself returned to Melbourne, and in July, 1841, entered into an engagement for a short period as tutor to Mr Hawdon's sons, whom he describes as very ignorant. He then rented a farm about 7 miles from Melbourne, called "Ivanhoe" (now quite a town), close to Heidelberg. About this time he became engaged to Miss Purves. The farm was not a success. Having lost all his capital, and hearing that there was an opening for a school in Tasmania, then called Van Diemen's Land, he migrated there early in 1843. It should be stated that Melbourne, at that time, was in terrible trouble, partly brought about by over-speculation. It has been said that there was scarcely a solvent man in the town. Mr Budd rented a property called "Meadow Bank," about a mile distant from Campbelltown, and there opened a boarding and day school for boys. He was married in June of that year to Miss Purves. He remained in Tasmania until about May, 1846. By this time the boys in the neighbourhood were educated as far as their parents desired. Things generally in Melbourne were in a better condition, so Mr Budd determined to return thither with his wife and two children as soon as a ship could be found sailing there. It may be interesting to relate that the fees of the school were often paid in kind, namely, 45 bushels of wheat, 20 sheep, 535 lbs. potatoes, 1 ton of hay, a cow, sometimes meat. After a voyage lasting a week Mr Budd and his family arrived in Melbourne in June. For a time after this Mr Budd acted as tutor to the sons of Mr Joseph Raleigh. In the beginning of 1847 he opened a school in a small house situated in Victoria Parade, close to Melbourne, and after a time rented the adjoining cottage to be used as schoolrooms. This venture proved a great success. Bishop Perry, the first Bishop of Victoria, arrived in Melbourne in 1848. He brought out money with him for educational purposes, and, finding Mr Budd's flourishing school in existence, he made an agreement with him that schoolrooms should be erected on ground belonging to St Peter's Church, that Mr Budd should transfer his school thither, and that the school should be called "The Melbourne Diocesan Gram-

mar School." This arrangement was not altogether to Mr Budd's advantage, as many who did not belong to the Church of England removed their sons. However, the Public School, begun at Easter, 1849, increased very considerably. Mr Handfield (afterwards Rev. H. H. P. Handfield) was appointed Assistant Master. The boarders resided in Mr Budd's private house, near the schoolrooms. So matters went on until 1852, when an enormous influx of people took place in connection with the finding of gold. Rents were raised, the numbers of boarders increased, it was impossible to get assistance of any kind—masters for the school, or servants for the house. The arrangement also of having schoolrooms and boarding establishment in separate buildings was very inconvenient. Mr Budd constantly urged the Bishop to put matters on a more permanent footing, to obtain land from the Government in a suitable position upon which to erect proper school buildings. Difficulties and discomforts increased until in 1854 Mr Budd's health began to give way under the strain, and not caring to face the difficulties any longer, and being offered a permanent appointment under the Denominational School Board, he decided to relinquish the school in December. As no person could be found in the Colonies sufficiently qualified to carry on the school it was closed, though at the time there were 70 boys in attendance, 20 of whom were boarders.

To understand the work done by Mr Budd during the next period of his career it will be necessary to state the condition of educational matters at that time, and to remember that Victoria was a State newly colonized. Melbourne might be said to be the only city existing; there were one or two large towns as centres of the mining districts, but otherwise the population was scattered over the country around small townships. A parish, Brighton for instance, might extend for sixty miles along the coast with a breadth twenty miles and upwards, all under the superintendence of one clergyman. When Victoria was first colonized the colony was governed from Sydney. Schools were established in Melbourne under the management of the National Board in Sydney. Other schools were established by the various religious denominations. On 11th February, 1848, on the suggestion of

Mr Latrobe, at that time Superintendent of the district, afterwards the first Governor, a Board was appointed for the temporary regulation and inspection of the respective Denominational Schools of the colony, within the district supported wholly or in part from the public funds. Mr H. C. G. Childers, afterwards an English Cabinet Minister was the first Secretary and Inspector. In 1851 Victoria was separated from New South Wales. The Denominational Board for a time undertook the management of the National Schools in addition to their own, until in 1852 The National Board of Education was incorporated. Both these Boards received grants of money from the Government, the parents of the children paying a small sum weekly, from 2*d.* to 1/6 or 2/-. The buildings of the Denominational Board Schools were erected partly by money received from the State, partly by sums raised mainly by the clergy. No less a sum than £76,849 was raised between 1851 and 1856 through the latter channel. The grant of money from the State was apportioned under the Denominational Board to the various denominations according to the numbers shown in the Government Census. The discovery of gold interfered in no small degree with the progress of the Schools. The teachers left for the gold fields. Mistresses were put over the schools where masters should have been. Some schools were closed for weeks until teachers could be found for them. The population increased enormously, necessitating a large increase of schools. The number of schools in 1849 was 27, the number of pupils on the rolls 2,596. In 1854 the number of schools was 213, pupils 14,364. In December, 1854, Mr Budd was appointed an Inspector, with a view more particularly to his devoting his attention to the examination and classification of teachers. Mr Budd spent the first six months of 1855 inspecting the schools in and around Melbourne, examining teachers and conferring with the ministers of the various denominations with regard to the starting of fresh schools, especially in the country districts. The difficulties to be contended with in order to start a school some fifty miles from Melbourne were great. The clergyman who resided close to Melbourne had to be conferred with, and then followed a journey of some sixty miles with calls on the

inhabitants along the route to collect together a committee to settle the most central position in which to place the school. And then there was the jealousy of the various denominations. In June, 1855, Mr Colin Campbell resigned the Secretaryship. Mr Budd then undertook those duties in addition to his own. How he carried out the duties of his position is best shown by the following testimonial given by Dr. Macdonald, a leading Minister of the Presbyterian Church at that time, when Mr Budd, in 1862, was applying for the position of Inspector General under a new act. He says, "I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the important services rendered by R. H. Budd, Esq., to the cause of popular education in Victoria. It is undeniable that when Mr Budd became connected with the late Denominational Board the state of the schools was very unsatisfactory, and that mainly owing to his capacity, vigour, industry, and zeal they have been raised to their present advanced state of usefulness. This he did by strict supervision over the schools, by a searching examination of the teachers, by organizing a system of pupil teachers, by making the best of St James' Training Schools for improving teachers in the practical art. Mr Budd had a very difficult duty to perform amid so many contending parties and interests, and it is impossible in such a community as ours that he could have been faithful to his trust without offending some. Inefficient teachers were on the watch to raise an outcry; such of the opponents of the Denominational System as were unscrupulous tried to hound him down as its supposed champion. Some, who imagined that the funds at the Board's disposal were unlimited, thought that it was Mr Budd who hindered them from getting all they asked. Some were wrongly informed as to the facts, and some blamed the Secretary when they should have blamed the Board. I wish specially to testify that in all my experience Mr Budd was fair and unsectarian, and that the accusation that he leant to one denomination more than to another is utterly unfounded. I may add, which I do with great sincerity, that I shall regard it as a great calamity if Mr Budd's service is lost to Public Education, and that with his talents and great experience I regard him as pre-eminently the most capable man in these

colonies for the office of Inspector General under the New Board." The Dean of Melbourne, Rev. H. B. Macartney, D.D., writes, "To him (that is to Mr Budd) we are indebted under God for the increased and daily increasing excellence of the Denominational Schools, and for the conduct and efficiency of the Training School, which by his care has wrought a total change in the tone and powers of the teachers now sent out. I think it is right to add that, though a member of the Church of England and a personal friend, I have found when we differed on any point, if I failed to convince his judgement it was impossible to influence his conduct, even in the very smallest matters, and this determined front, which raised my esteem even while it annoyed me, has I doubt not given offence to many; who might like a more supple instrument." The Rev. W. Miller, another Presbyterian Minister, writes, "His attainments as a scholar, his intimate acquaintance with the large question of Education and his experience of our Colonial Institutions, point him out as admirably fitted for this important office. I have sometimes had occasion to feel that the rules of the Denominational Board were faulty, but I have always had cause to admire the judicious interpretations and application of these rules by Mr Budd. Anyone who has marked for the last few years the important way in which he has discharged duties, often difficult and delicate, must acknowledge that he has qualifications of peculiar fitness for such an office as that of Inspector General of Schools." Many more extracts might be given, but these seem sufficient for the purpose. The difficulties mentioned were due partly to the rivalry of the various denominations, partly to the existence of two Boards. Each Board received an equal grant from the Government. The schools under the National Board were few compared with those under the Denominational.

In the report of the Denominational Board for 1852 this statement appears, "They (that is the Board) are more than ever convinced that there should be but one system of State support for the schools of this colony." This feeling increased more and more as time went on. In 1858 and 1860 Education Bills were brought before parliament, but it was

not until 18th June, 1862, that an Act, drawn up by Mr Richard Heales, was finally passed, called the Common Schools Act. This Act repealed the "Act to incorporate the Board of Commissioners for National Education," and dissolved the "Denominational Board." A commission was appointed to carry out this Act, the members of which were nominated by the religious denominations. Mr Budd was appointed Inspector General. Other officers were also appointed, a Secretary, Inspectors, and others. Of Mr Budd's appointment Thomas Brodribb, M.A. London, one of the Inspectors, writes, "Strangely enough he was without any distinct authority over the Inspecting Staff, a position he felt to be anomalous and inconvenient. Thus the Inspector General had no definite work of inspection or even control over the Inspectors, save at examination times or at the Annual Conferences of Inspectors." On the latter occasions he presided *ex officio* as chairman: and at examination time (when the examinations of teachers and pupil teachers were dealt with) the inspectors worked as examiners under his superintendence.

His scholarship, perfect courtesy, sound judgement and ripe experience made these both profitable and agreeable meetings: while the resolutions of the conference, embodying the matured conclusions of Educational experts, served to guide the Board's policy, to regulate the general scheme of teaching, and to adapt the programme of instruction to the requirements of the day." The special duties assigned to Mr Budd were to advise the Board upon points in connection with rules and regulations on which they were in doubt, to report on correspondence referred to him, to employ certain periods in visiting the districts under the various Inspectors, to inspect applications for aid either personally or through the various Inspectors, and to examine candidates for admission to training.

Under the Denominational Board Mr Budd gave particular attention to the training of the teachers. He advised the Board not to stint money for that purpose, made suggestions with regard to the Training School which were adopted in 1869. He made every effort to raise the standard of Education generally, not only in the ordinary branches of

an English Education, but also in music, drawing, needlework, drill, and gymnastics. He himself joined the Volunteer Movement that he might become familiar with its requirements. He frequently brought before the board the necessity of providing an Education for children, especially in the country schools, whose parents could not afford to send them to the Grammar Schools and who wanted something of a higher grade than that given already in the ordinary schools. He suggested that the teachers should be encouraged to teach higher subjects, or ordinary subjects in a more complete way to those who were willing to learn them, and if necessary to pay a higher fee. But great care had to be taken that the lower branches were not neglected. While under the Denominational Board he had in 1858 organized such a class in connection with St James' Training School in Melbourne. At first only six joined the class, but as time went on the numbers increased very considerably. Masters were employed for Latin, French, and the piano. All other subjects were taught by the teachers of the school, including class singing, theory of music, reading at sight, and drawing, chiefly from models. This school, as it might be called, was still in existence when Mr Budd retired in 1872. A number of the pupils migrated to the private school he opened in 1874. The Common Schools Act continued in force until 1872. There had always existed a section of the people who were opposed to religious instruction in the schools. Under the Common Schools Act so long as four hours secular instruction was given daily there was no objection to religious instruction being given, indeed in many cases it was part of the school routine. In 1872 an Act was passed making education secular, free, and compulsory. This Act came into force on January 1st, 1873. On 31st December, 1872, Mr Budd received notice that his services were dispensed with, but that he would receive a pension of £500 per annum. Perhaps he was thought to be too old for the work required. He was 56 years of age at the time. His connection with the Education Department ceased on the afternoon of that day. At the time Mr Budd felt very keenly this curt treatment on the part of a department for which he had given the eighteen best years of his life,

but in later days he always said that it was the best thing which had ever happened to him.

Mr Budd was too active and vigorous a man to sit down quietly to an idle life. The first work he undertook was in connection with the teachers of the Common, now called State, Schools. Many of them approached him and asked him to prepare them for examination. He rented rooms in St Paul's Training Schools, where every Saturday he lectured and taught, assisted by one of his daughters. Exercises in English and Arithmetic would be sent by post for correction.

Meanwhile friends were sympathetic, especially those connected with the Civil Service, for they argued that if the Government could dispense with his services in this manner, their turn might come also, as it did a few years later. Some were very anxious that he should open a school for boys in Brighton. The Presbyterians, always eager in Educational matters, were at this time thinking of opening a Public School for the higher education of girls. Mr Budd met accidentally two of their leading ministers in the city one day, who suggested to him that he should open a school for girls in the city. They intended erecting suitable buildings, and they would want a Head.

Preparations were made, and in January, 1874, Mr Budd, assisted by his two daughters, opened the school, renting for the purpose large schoolrooms situated in Russell Street, in the heart of the city. The object of the Institution, as it was called, was to give first class instruction to ladies of all ages, in whatever branch of learning they might require it, and to provide a school for the education of girls upon the same system as adopted at the best Grammar Schools for boys. In the latter of these designs it was, at its establishment, if not always afterwards, unique. Instead of Classics and Mathematics being taught as extras, they formed part of the school course. The establishment answered both the above purposes, and from the first was a great success. Ladies of an age at which in those days they usually ceased to attend school availed themselves of it to complete their preparation for examinations at the University and Education Departments, or to study particular subjects; and girls

from the youngest school age were taught according to the course adopted in the public schools in England at that time. In the early days of the school, chiefly to accommodate those who were studying for the Education Department, a distinct course of English was taught, but so few availed themselves of it that it soon ceased to exist. Mr Budd considered that the teaching of Latin was the best and easiest introduction to general grammar. He held that the study of the Classics was the best means of training the mind, that such training was especially necessary in the case of girls, because they were destined, either as mother or governess, to be the future teachers of both sexes during the early part, at least, of their life. The school course consisted of Scripture, Greek (where an aptitude for language was shown), Latin, English, French, History, Geography, Euclid, Algebra, Arithmetic, Needlework, Class Singing and Theory of Music, and German, and the usual accomplishments were provided as required. Lectures were given in Natural Science.

Mr Budd was soon faced with the difficulty of obtaining proper assistance. Ladies capable of carrying on the Classics beyond the elements were not to be found. The want was, however, supplied at first by a system of articulated pupils. Two ladies, who had passed the Matriculation examination, availed themselves of this arrangement. They assisted in teaching, at the same time proceeding with their own education and learning their art as teachers. This system of training teachers was continued and resulted in a constant supply for the school, and the demand for teachers trained in the school was greater than could be supplied. At the end of the fourth year of the existence of the school in 1878 Mr Budd writes in the report, "That the custom of educating girls on a higher system than hitherto is gaining ground. One circumstance is worthy of notice, namely, that whereas at first it was seldom that a new pupil knew anything beyond French, music, and very elementary arithmetic, at the present time we receive pupils who have been taught Latin, English, and a much higher style of arithmetic. We think that we have some cause to assume that the example of this institution has had some effect upon the education generally of ladies in this country, besides the effect of the education

actually given in it." A year after Mr Budd opened his school the Presbyterians opened one also in Melbourne. Later on the Methodists established one in one of the suburbs, both professing to give the same style of education as was given in Mr Budd's school. Many also of the private schools adopted the same course. The Church of England has since established several schools of the same kind. No doubt in later times the desire for a University education was the chief factor in the establishment of such schools. With regard to the Matriculation examination at the University of those days, Mr Budd did not deem it expedient to confine the studies to the subjects required for it. He considered that that would be injurious to the pupil's future progress. He was strongly opposed to the system of cramming. He preferred a more extended course of reading, and when a pupil was found sufficiently advanced to be able to pass without much extraordinary preparation, she was sent up for examination. Out of the number sent up from the school the failures were few indeed. The discipline of the school was exceptionally good, and punishment was almost unknown. Mr Budd writes, "It is a great advantage to have the assistance of my daughters in carrying out my plans. It is scarcely less advantage to have the assistance of persons trained by myself." To this and to the daily Scripture lesson he attributed the high moral tone of the school and the diligence, perseverance, and loyalty of the pupils. Boarders were received into Mr Budd's home at Brighton, and travelled to the city each day to school. At the end of twelve years this arrangement was found to be both inconvenient and expensive. Mr Budd closed the Melbourne School, and in 1886 confined his school to Brighton only. It might be thought that Mr Budd's deafness would be a serious drawback to his work. No doubt it was a disadvantage. Until he was about 65 years of age all that was necessary to enable him to hear readily was a clear enunciation, and with regard to this in his work in connection with the Education Department the then Dean of Melbourne, Dr Macartney, writes, "I cannot find that his deafness has interfered with his usefulness as an examiner, as it only demands a distinctness of utterance

in itself desirable." When, in later years, his infirmity increased, he took advantage of every modern invention. When teaching he used a long ear tube, which was passed from pupil to pupil. It was a matter of honour not to take advantage of his deafness to misbehave. Indeed so quick and keen was his sight his eyes almost served as ears. In 1899 he was laid aside by a severe illness, brought on by his strong determination to work in spite of his age. He was then 83. Though he made a wonderful recovery for six months he was quite unable to take part in the school work, and at the end of the year he and his daughters decided to retire. The good-will of the school was given to a lady who had been educated and trained in it. Of her old master Mrs Macky writes, "As one of the first half-dozen enrolled, when Mr Budd opened his school for girls, and as pupil and teacher for fifteen years after that, I had more opportunities than most of our girls for knowing our dear master. Thinking of him now it is hard to say which side of his wonderful character appealed to us most. His knowledge of books, his devotion to his old school and to his University awed us at first. Then we found he knew and loved nature and was perfectly at home in all the practical affairs of colonial life. And when we grew older we recognised how much he knew of men and women and young people and of how to make them true to the best in themselves. He could rise from an illuminating lesson on a Greek play to set right his high-pressure boiler or to gather round him a group of happy girls as he went on with the building of a clinker boat. Among the best memories of his teachers must always remain those sympathetic discussions with them of the best way to reach the troublesome few among their pupils. No girl, as far as I remember, ever dared trouble him except thoughtlessly, and it needed no punishments from him to make the culprit thoroughly ashamed of herself. As we became better able to appreciate him our astonishment grew. His patience was so wonderful, his insight so keen. I cannot tell all he was to us of the old school. Our devotion to him seems to me now to have been almost passionate and to have lasted all through our lives. He

gave us a wide clear view of our future, he convinced us by his example of the glory and joy of righteousness so that, much as we have fallen short, we live now the more truly for our fellowship with him. Strong, true, learned, and practical, and above all sympathetic, he came into our lives to enrich them, and what of good has been in our work as women we owe very largely to his influence."

Mr Brodribb too writes, "Mr Budd was a very attractive personality. His fine presence, his perfect courtesy, genial kindness, quiet humour, and blameless life made him deservedly popular among his intimates. Sometimes, as a young Inspector, I sought his advice on matters official and difficult, and most readily, most kindly, was it always given—advice always wise and profitable; nay, more, he seemed to take a real pleasure in helping his younger inspecting brethren to do their duty more effectively, and in making to them clearer and easier the path of duty."

Something must be said of Mr Budd's work as a member of the Church of England. He was always a zealous and loyal Churchman, and from the time that Melbourne was constituted a diocese he took a keen interest in everything connected with it. He was a member of the Synod for very many years, also of the Council of the Diocese, and a lay Canon of St James' Cathedral by the appointment of the Bishop. He was chiefly instrumental, about the year 1854, in forming a Society called the "Church of England Mission to the Aborigines," and he only resigned the Secretaryship when the schools belonging to the Society were placed under the Board of Education, of which he was the Inspector General. His chief usefulness to his Church lay in his office of lay reader in the district adjoining the parish of Brighton. For many years he would leave home on Sunday in time to take a morning service at a distant church, travel some miles further to take an afternoon service at another church, returning perhaps to take an evening service at the church he had visited in the morning. For more than twenty years he continued to take our service every Sunday, until advancing years compelled him to take rest instead on that day. He never seemed happy except at work of some kind; indeed, he thought it wrong to be idle.

Mr Budd's love of boating lasted through his whole life. When living in Melbourne he kept a boat on the Yarra for use on school holidays. In later days, at Brighton, he kept a small sailing boat on the bay, in which he spent his Saturdays and most of the school holidays until he was more than 80 years of age. Many hours after school were spent in his carpenter's shop, or in some other outdoor pursuit. There were few things he could not do, as he used to say, from building a house to knitting a stocking.

In 1900, just after Mr Budd retired from the school, a very strong movement was set on foot to prevent, if possible, the suffrage being granted to women. Mr Budd threw the whole weight of his influence into this movement, and worked hard in the cause, attending Committee meetings and canvassing for signatures to petitions against women's suffrage. The movement only succeeded in causing a delay of about two years.

In the end of 1901 Mrs Budd died. From that time, except for an occasional visit to the city on business, Mr Budd lived almost entirely in the retirement of his home at "Rooding," Brighton, where he had resided since 1855. He occupied himself in various ways, such as carpentering or gardening, as his strength permitted. He read a great deal and kept himself well versed in English affairs and politics, sometimes to the astonishment of his friends. His deafness cut him off to a very great extent from society generally, but few days passed without some visitor, who delighted to hear him talk.

All his life he had been learning by heart Greek, Latin, or English, and his Bible. He had a wonderful memory, and was always ready with some apt quotation. One had only to give him a text, to start him, and he would then talk delightfully, as his strength permitted. To amuse him one old pupil for a time read Greek with him, another studied Astronomy, and with his daughters he read several books of Virgil and some Horace. As time went on first one amusement and then another had to be given up on account of increasing bodily weakness. His mental faculties were clear to the last. The end came on 27th March, 1909, exactly three weeks after his 93rd birthday.

REV. EDWARD MAURICE FITZGERALD, M.A.

The Rev. E. M. Fitzgerald died somewhat unexpectedly at Prees Vicarage on the 1st of April last, aged 67 years. The tragedy of the death in his Church, during service, of one of his Churchwardens had such an unnerving effect upon him that he was unable to recover from it.

Of Irish descent (his father being cousin to a Knight of Kerry, Sir Maurice Fitzgerald) he was born in England (Chatham), brought up in Wales (Llanfyllin), and derived Scotch blood from his mother's side. He won an exhibition at Ruthin Grammar School and entered St John's College in 1865. Three years later he took a first in the Special Theological Examination, gaining distinction in Hebrew. He was ordained at Lichfield in 1870 by Bishop Selwyn and was licensed to the Curacy of St George's, Shropshire, his Vicar being the Rev. (now Prebendary) Allen, a Johnian. He distinguished himself at the Bishop's Examinations, being first deacon and first priest. After a year's work in Shropshire Mr Allen was appointed to the Vicarage of Walsall and he took his favourite curate with him. A few years afterwards, when St Paul's, which formerly belonged to Queen Mary's School, was severed from that institution the Vicar of Walsall appointed Mr Fitzgerald as its first Vicar. So much did he endear himself to the congregation that the Church organisation progressed by leaps and bounds, and all branches of parish machinery were quickly put into thorough working order. During his twenty two years Vicariate, £30,000 was raised for Church purposes, which included a new and handsome Church erected on the site of old St Paul's and a spacious Vicarage adjacent—both of which he left free of debt. He made for himself an honoured name among the Church people of the town in connection with the School Board and its contested elections. He piloted the "Bible five" to victory on several occasions and served on the Board himself for many years. He was also a prominent supporter of the College Hospital in the days of "Sister Dora." The saintly nurse worshiped at St Paul's: she and its Vicar were great personal friends.

Their united, unflagging, and patient work during a serious epidemic of small pox will never be forgotten. The Bishop of Lichfield in 1898 conferred the Vicarage of Prees on Mr Fitzgerald as a sphere of lighter and less responsible labour after a quarter of a century's hard work in Walsall. In the last issue of the *Prees Magazine*, his labours there are briefly summed up in these words "He has been with us for fifteen years and has endeared himself to us all. Even those who did not see eye to eye with him could not but give him their respect." His last sermon was preached on Sunday the 12th January, the day of the tragedy above referred to, from Col. i. 12, "Giving thanks unto the Father who hath made us meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light." His body was laid to rest by the side of his mother in Rushall (Walsall) Churchyard: the funeral being attended by a large number of representatives from both the parishes in which he had laboured.

The writer of these lines kept up an uninterrupted friendship with the deceased for forty-eight years, which included a regular monthly interchange of parish magazines for thirty years. Mr Fitzgerald was a man of high principles, sterling piety, a fearless advocate of truth, justice, and right, and a practical friend to everyone he knew to be in difficulty or distress. He was *facile princeps* in the administration of the affairs of a parish. As a preacher he was always worth listening to: his sermons were instructive and effective, betokening deep reading, careful preparation, and a great insight into men and things. His popularity never waned. Upon more than one occasion his congregation presented him with substantial and gratifying tokens of their admiration, affection, and esteem.

R. K. V.

HERBERT DONALD BUSHELL.

Herbert Donald Bushell came into residence in October 1912 with an Entrance Exhibition of £30 for two years for History. He was a quiet and thoughtful student, who had begun from the first to make the best use of his opportunities, and was steadily ripening towards success. But a few days

after his return home for the Easter Vacation he was suddenly killed in a collision with a motor-omnibus while cycling along Battersea Rise.

Bushell was connected with the religious organisations associated with Holy Trinity Church, Clapham, where in many ways he had rendered invaluable service; and his funeral was a striking demonstration of the esteem and affection in which he was held by those among whom he lived. In the College there had been scarcely time for his influence to be widely felt, but his more intimate personal friends can bear witness to his high standards of conduct and duty, and to the unselfish hopes which he cherished of turning his University career to account in the work of a clergyman or missionary. He wielded the charm of real goodness, and the life which he led was the life of one who "needeth not to care upon how short warning it be taken from him."

a lot of you writer fellows talk, makes me sick... Everything noble, beautiful, and splendid that has ever been written, sung, painted, or done since the world began, has been born in sentiment, has been carried through by sentiment, has been remembered and recorded by sentiment. I hate to hear an honest man sneering at sentiment."

Of Mr Locke's characters we like almost best Unity Blake, a strange cockney-child whose dog-like affection for her benefactor, and hatred of his villain wife, are real and understandable. The writer seems to have realized the essential nature of her. When telling her new guardian on one occasion that three breakfasts had been cooked for him and spoiled by reason of his lateness, Unity felt no amusement in the announcement. "Humour, which had undoubtedly presided at her birth, for, like many another glory-trailing babe, she had crowed with glee at the haphazard coupling of which she was the result, had fled for good from her environment ever since the day when, at a very tender age, she had seen her mother knocked insensible by a drunken husband and had screamed single-mindedly for unobtainable nourishment. She had no sense of glorious futility, of the incongruous relativity of facts. Each fact was absolute. Three breakfasts had been cooked and spoiled." All this is quite in keeping with her character.

At any rate Mr Locke has well mixed the ingredients of his novel. It *may* suit all sorts of tastes. Its chief fault appears to be an artificial glamour with which much of it is coloured. In the writing, too, there is less of the happy phrase, describing in a quick glimpse the writer's thought. Mr Locke has been not quite sufficiently on his guard against the dangerous dead level of verbal facility.

J. F. H.

Obituary.

SIR WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, G.C.S.I., HON. LL.D.

At the Examination for Minor Scholarships and Open Exhibitions held in 1865, William Lee-Warner, of Rugby School (a younger brother of Henry, Fellow of the College from 1865), was elected to an Exhibition for Classics. He afterwards printed the Latin Essay on The Greek Tragic Poets, which he wrote in competition for the Members' Prize of 1868, and, in ordinary course, he would have continued to read for the classical Tripos of 1869 (Hallam's year). He had however already passed the Indian Civil Service Examination in 1867, and had, in the same year, been elected to a Foundation Scholarship, notwithstanding the fact that he had, by this time, abandoned the ordinary course of the College Examinations in Classics in favour of a more direct preparation for the Indian Civil Service. In the same year he was also appointed Secretary of the Stained Glass Windows Fund, and, in that capacity, wrote the letter to the College authorities offering to fill the great west window of the College Chapel with stained glass, as the gift of the Bachelors and Undergraduates of the College. He took his degree in honours, after obtaining a second class in the Moral Sciences Tripos of 1868. In College sports he won several events, and represented Cambridge in the racquet competition with Oxford in 1869. In and after 1895, on his return to England at the close of twenty-six years of active life in India, he was always a welcome visitor in Cambridge, where he constantly made a point of calling on Henry Sidgwick and his other friends. He took a special interest in Cambridge Candidates for the Indian Civil Service. By invitation of the University of London, he delivered an address on 12 March, 1912, on the "Principles of success in the Civil Service of India"; and this address was reprinted in *The Eagle* for the October Term of that year (vol. xxxiv 60-68).

On 14 June, 1911, he received the honorary degree of LL.D., and the speech then delivered by the Public Orator is here printed for the first time in the pages of the College Magazine :—

Honorum nostrorum seriem claudit hodie scholae Rugbeiensis et Collegii Divi Ioannis alumnus dilectus, qui inter nosmet ipsos litteris humanioribus excultus, et in scientia morali lauream adeptus, rebus civilibus inter Indos administrandis, populo melius erudiendo, legibus optimis perferendis, imperii nostri personam apud Indiae principes gerendo, sex et viginti annos non sine laude dedicavit. Deinde, domum reversus, post annos septem laboribus magnis a luce publica remotis plenos, Indiae concilio illustri merito est adscriptus. Denique, inter alia ingenii facundi monumenta, et Indiae de principibus imperii nostri sub tutela positis et proconsulis magni de vita, opera egregia conscripsit. Habetis ante oculos exemplar scriptoris optimi, consiliarii prudentissimi, viri denique in imperio nostro inter Indos administrando summa cum laude exercitati.

Equitum nostrorum illustrium agmen claudit Stellae Indicae eques illustris, WILLELMUS LEE-WARNER.

In the same year, on 29 June, at the Commemoration of the four hundredth Anniversary of the Foundation of the College, in replying to the toast of "The Guests," Sir William Lee-Warner said :—

"Often, in the lonely camp of an Indian official, the mind went back to happy days spent here, and the echo of any success gained by a Johnian and applauded by his fellows in the courts of his College crossed the seas and cheered sons of 'greater St. John's' in their distant exile. Love of College and happy recollections were not weakened by time or space."

After an eloquent tribute to the memory of Denzil Ibbetson, of St John's, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir William said in conclusion :—

"There are others absent from the company, for various reasons whom each one now present would recall. With them all, now being assembled in body or in spirit, he heartily thanked the Master and Fellows for their welcome, and assured them that all sons of the College would join in furthering the success of an institution ennobled by the Royal arms, distinguished in the past by illustrious men, and marching forward to the future, in confidence, under the shadow of the Eagle's wings."

At the impressive memorial service held on January 21st in St Margaret's, Westminster, a service attended by Lord Reay, the former Governor of Bombay, from whom Sir

William Lee-Warner received his earliest promotion, and by many others who had won distinction in India, the College and the University were represented by the writer of these lines. Sir William will long be remembered by his friends for his facile pen, and for his exceptional powers of fluent expression; for his gracious and dignified bearing; for his courageous devotion to duty; and for his constant loyalty to his College, and to all other institutions that claimed his ready allegiance.

J. E. SANDYS.

The following is the obituary notice, which appeared in *The Times* for 19 January, under the heading of "A great administrator" :—

We regret to record the death, which occurred in Norfolk yesterday, of Sir William Lee-Warner, G.C.S.I., the distinguished Indian administrator and author, who retired from the Council of India as recently as November, 1912. The cause of death was heart failure following on nervous collapse due to accidental blood-poisoning.

Sir William, who was born on April 18, 1846, belonged to a well-known Norfolk family, his father being Canon James Lee-Warner, of Thorpland Hall, Norfolk, and his mother a granddaughter of Sir Edward Astley, Bt. An elder brother, John, preceded him in entering the Indian Civil Service, and another, Henry, at one time Liberal candidate for South-West Norfolk, has taken an active share in county affairs as chairman of the education committee of the County Council and in other capacities for many years. From Rugby William went as an exhibitor to St John's College, Cambridge, here he graduated in 1869, taking honours in the moral sciences tripos. In later years Cambridge gave him the honorary LL.D. degree. Both at school and at the University he made his mark in sports, and throughout a strenuous official career he retained his athletic and open-air tastes.

Passing the Indian Civil Service examination of 1867, Lee-Warner joined the Bombay Service at the close of 1869. He made rapid headway, becoming Director of Public Instruction in Berar within three years, and soon afterwards private secretary to the Governor of Bombay, Sir Philip Wodehouse. Thereafter he had the advantage of varied experience in district, secretariat, educational, and political work. As Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, he laid the foundation of the exceptionally intimate knowledge of custom, law, and policy in relation to the independently administered areas of the sub-continent, of which we have a monument in his "Protected Princes of India," published in 1894, and revised, with the altered title of "The Native States of India," in 1910. It holds undisputed place as the standard authority on the subject. Lee-Warner had direct experience of important states as

Political Agent of Kholapur for several years, and subsequently as Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Always interested in educational problems, Lee-Warner was a member of the important Education Commission of the early eighties, and afterwards acted as Director of Public Instruction in Bombay. He was a Fellow of the University of Bombay, and gave occasional lectures at the various colleges. His small book entitled "The Citizen of India," though unpalatable to politicians eager to decry the British administration, met with hearty approval among thoughtful Indians as setting a high and just ideal of civic duty and British and Indian cooperation. Sir William was Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government for six years, and represented the province for two terms on the Supreme Legislature. Amid these official activities he found time to organize and administer the first "up-country" nursing association for Europeans (1891), and to institute the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society in Bombay and Sind.

Lee-Warner's exceptional talents led to a general expectation that he would become Governor of his province, notwithstanding the great rarity of such promotion from the Indian Civil Service; but in 1895 Lord George Hamilton brought him home to be Secretary of the Political and Secret Department at the India Office. In this capacity, and as a member of the Secretary of State's Council, to which he was appointed for 10 years in November, 1902, he exercised great influence upon affairs. The Indian authorities turned to him whenever any specially knotty problem, foreign or political, required either consideration or settlement. His opposition, for example, largely turned the scale against our undertaking fresh territorial responsibilities in the Aden hinterland, and against proposals influentially pressed subversive to maintaining the long-established proportion of European to native troops in India. While cautious in temperament and alive to the dangers of instability of policy in dealing with Eastern peoples, Lee-Warner was no mere reactionary, as has sometimes been suggested. The animosity of the anti-British element arose from a recognition that he saw through its devices and did much to defeat them by his skill in statecraft and his patriotic strength of purpose. There is reason to believe that a few years ago the Anarchist section considered plans for his "removal." But no more genuine friend of the Indian people, and particularly the cultivated classes, has served in our time. A *Quarterly Review* article he wrote when quite a young civilian greatly helped in placing the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act upon the Statute-book. He was chairman of the Committee which in 1907 recommended definite arrangements for the welfare and help of Indian students. He was trusted and admired by all four of the Secretaries of State, Unionist and Liberal, under whom he served. Though failing on some notable matters to gain his complete assent, Lord Morley set much store by his counsel, based as it was upon great intellectual gifts, absolute independence of judgment, and intimate knowledge of Indian intricacies. A signal proof of this esteem was Lord Morley's

recommendation at the beginning of 1911 of promotion from the K.C.S.I., conferred in 1898, to the Grand Commandership of the Order, the European membership of which has mostly been reserved for Viceroy, Governors, and Secretaries of State.

In addition to the books already mentioned, Sir William wrote the authorized biography of Lord Dalhousie, which appeared in two volumes in 1904, in accordance with the wish of that great Governor-General, more than 50 years after his death. His life of Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wylie Norman (1908) was written from the closer standpoint of personal intimacy, but both biographies are valuable to students of Anglo-Indian history. Sir William contributed substantially to both the first and second supplements of "The Dictionary of National Biography," to "The Imperial Gazetteer of India," to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and to "The Cambridge Modern History." He also wrote frequently for the quarterly and monthly reviews, and by speech as well as pen, in lectures at Universities and elsewhere, did much to widen the public knowledge of Anglo-Indian history and polity. A devout Churchman, he was actively interested in the Civil Service Prayer Union and the Indian Church Aid Association, and he also spoke and wrote for the fund for the education of Eurasians. He had planned other literary work, and found abundant occupation for the leisure following his recent retirement from Council. He was a very prominent member of the Council of the Royal Society of Arts and chairman of the Indian section of that Society when he died.

Thus in a variety of ways Lee-Warner spent his great strength of mind and body in promoting the welfare of the Indian peoples, and the stability and justice of British rule. The tribute of a most distinguished man who had first-hand opportunities for observing Lee-Warner's work in Whitehall over a long series of years was not overdrawn:—"I say deliberately that, among my contemporaries, I know none who have worked harder or more devotedly for the State, or who have a better record. This would be true if I spoke only of work in office hours, but that is only a part, even a small part."

Sir William married in 1876 Ellen Paulina, eldest daughter of Major-General J. W. Holland, C.B., and had a family of four sons—one was drowned in a swimming race off the Vancouver coast a few years ago; one is Mr. Phillip Lee-Warner, the publisher; one is in the Federated Malay States Civil Service; and the youngest son is studying art in Italy.

RICHARD GUBBS MARRACK, M.A.

Richard Gubbs Marrack, born April 5, 1844, was the son of G. M. Marrack, Esq., of Crediton, Devon. He entered St. John's in 1862. Scholar in 1865, fourteenth wrangler

(bracketed with Canon Pryke) in 1866, he was elected MacMahon Law Student in the latter year. Immediately after his degree he held a mastership for a short time at Highgate School, and afterwards did journalistic work, especially for *The Guardian*. Joining Lincoln's Inn he was called to the bar in 1871. He practised as a conveyancer, lectured on conveyancing and on real and personal property law for the Incorporated Law Society, edited reports of arbitration cases, was joint-author of a book for the guidance of trustees and, till 1909, was Secretary of the Reversionary Interest Society. He married in 1876 Jessie, daughter of John Gregory Forbes, Esq., F.R.C.S., and was thus brother-in-law of the Rev. J. G. Forbes, sometime Vicar of Chesterton, now of Dickleburgh, and of the Rev. H. W. Forbes, Rector of Fen Ditton. Preceded here by his brother, J. R. Marrack, twenty-second wrangler 1860, now J.P. of Tiverton, he was followed by his two nephews, P. E. Marrack, of Trinity, senior wrangler* 1903, now of the Admiralty, and J. R. Marrack, jun., of this College, first class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, 1908. R. G. Marrack never recovered from his wife's death in 1906, and died somewhat suddenly of heart-failure on December 22, 1913.

For many years Marrack and his wife regularly appeared during May Week. The most modest, gentlest and kindest of men, and gifted with quiet humour, R. G. Marrack was regarded with real affection by all who knew him at all well.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1913; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree.

Rev. Henry Hepworth Allott (1867), second son of the Rev. John Allott (of St John's, B.A. 1835), of Hague Hall, Yorks, and Rector of Maltby-le-Marsh, co. Lincoln; born 25 June 1842, baptized at Maltby 23 August 1842. Educated at Stamford School. Curate of Polesworth, Warwickshire, 1870-79; Vicar of Warton, Warwickshire, 1879-83; Rector of Stifford, Grays, Essex, 1883-1913; died at the Rectory 29 October. Mr Allott married, 3 June 1879, at Grendon, co. Warwick, Alicia Georgiana, third daughter of the Rev. Henry Hamner, Rector of Grendon.

William Wycliffe Barlow (1876), eldest son of William Barlow, of Ashford, Wilmslow, Cheshire. Born 18 March 1854, at Bowden, Altrincham. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 24 July 1875, called to the Bar

* Bracketed with H. Bateman, of Trinity.

6 June 1883. A J.P. for Cheshire, and Lord of the Manor of Maenau; died 11 January at Pitt Manor, Winchester. Mr Barlow married 23 April 1884, Emily, second daughter of the late James Jardine, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Alderley Edge, Cheshire.

Rev. Willis Barrett (1881), son of Thomas Barrett, Esq., baptized at Clevedon, Somerset, 2 March 1848. Curate of St George, Newcastle-under-Lyne, 1881-90; Vicar of Etruria, nr. Stoke-on-Trent, 1890-1913. Died at the Vicarage 14 August, aged 65.

Frederic Sillery Bishop (1871), son of Frederic Bishop, Esq., Solicitor, of Shelton, co. Stafford; born 12 July 1848, baptized in St Mark's Church, Shelton, 7 August. Educated at Cheltenham College, where he was mathematical medallist and Hornby prizeman 1867; passed for the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, 1867, but did not proceed there. He was 21st wrangler in 1871. He incorporated at Oxford from St John's College 19 June 1873, and was Scholar and Fellow of that College. He became Director of the Chatterley Iron Company Ltd; Manager of Pascoe Grenfell and Sons, Copper Works, Swansea; Secretary of the Freighters' Association, Swansea, and Director of sundry other Companies. He was also Secretary of the Victoria Institute, and Member of the Committees of the Church Missionary Society, and of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He died 17 July at Welwyn, Northwood, after an operation. Mr Bishop married in 1876, Amy, youngest daughter of the late Captain Trotter, of Dyrham Park, Barnet.

Herbert Lewis Blanshard (undergraduate), son of Wm. Noble Blanshard, Esq., born at Scarborough 17 November 1877; educated at Belgrave School, Scarborough. Mr Blanshard came up to College rather later in life than the ordinary undergraduate, yet adapted himself easily to College ways. Reading for the Economics Tripos, he took a keen interest in social and theological questions, spoke well at the College Debating Society, and was beginning to be heard at the Union, when a return of illness obliged him to go down. He died 3 June at Adley Farm, Chagford, Devon, and was buried at Scarborough.

Herbert Donald Bushell (undergraduate), son of Herbert Henry Gaius Bushell, Esq., born 13 October 1892, in London; educated at the County School, Holloway. He was cycling down Battersea Rise, which is rather a steep hill, when he lost control of his machine and collided with a motor bus, striking it with such force that he was killed on 7 March.

Rev. Canon Alfred Millard William Christopher (1843), son of George Christopher, of Morton House, Chiswick, born 20 August 1820, at Ealing, Middlesex. His family came from Norton, in the County of Durham, and his grandfather, William Christopher, was a friend of Captain Cook, and accompanied the great navigator on his last voyage. He was educated privately, and admitted to St John's 13 May 1839, his rooms were on E Staircase in the Third Court. He migrated to Jesus College, it is said, in the hope of getting a special Fellowship there, but though he was nineteenth wrangler in 1843 he did not get the Fellowship. He played in the Cambridge Eleven against Oxford in 1843; the match was played at Bullingdon, and the Canon was fond of telling how he kept up his wicket by blocking and thereby enabled his side to win the match. He also rowed in the Jesus Eight on the Cam. He married 15 June 1844 his cousin, Maria Frances, second daughter of Thomas Christopher, of Camberwell.

In 1844 he was selected by Sir Edward Ryan to be Principal of La Martinière, Calcutta, where he had 200 boys to educate and train.

Mr Christopher threw himself into the work with all the force of his ardent temperament. The boys were not natives, but Europeans and Eurasians. The failure of Mrs Christopher's health brought his Indian career to an end, and he came home to England to be ordained. Before returning, however, he made two short mission tours and saw something of the operations of the Church Missionary Society. He was ordained in 1855, by the late Bishop Sumner of Winchester, to the curacy of St John's, Richmond. In that year Henry Venn, of the Church Missionary Society, knowing his first-hand acquaintance with Indian missions, offered him an association secretaryship, and he continued in that post for four years, developing missionary work in his district in an extraordinary way.

In 1859 he was appointed rector of St Aldate's, Oxford. The church had recently come into Evangelical hands. The story of its transfer from Pembroke College is worth telling. An Evangelical Fellow of Pembroke was sitting in the Union when the Master of Pembroke (Dr Jeune) happened to say, "Why don't you Evangelicals buy St Aldate's? I am sure the College would sell." The Fellow took the hint, mentioned the incident to an Evangelical layman, and the money was soon obtained. Dr Wilberforce, on hearing the news, came in post haste from Cuddesdon, offering £200 more, but of course it was too late. The living was then handed over to Simeon's Trustees. For 45 years Christopher toiled in St Aldate's, one of the poorest parishes in Oxford, with devoted zeal and growing influence. He had not been instituted more than three years when the church was enlarged by 300 free seats and restored at a cost of £4,300. Two years later he erected three new schools, and after that he built a mission room and a rectory, and raised funds for the provision of a new church for the suburb of Grandpont in his parish. On these parochial buildings a sum of more than £20,000 was spent during his incumbency.

From the first his sympathies went out keenly towards undergraduates, and in a variety of ways he laid himself out to help them. He obtained for his church services leading Evangelicals of his day, and by means of meetings, first in his rectory, and then in the large rectory room which he had built in his garden, he conducted weekly meetings for undergraduates. Men now occupying important positions in the Church of England attended them during their Oxford career.

In addition to his parochial work, Mr Christopher was for 33 years the honorary secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society in Oxford. His love for it was only second to that for the Church Missionary Society. His interest in missions excited by his Indian experiences burned brighter and brighter every year. Perhaps the best-known meeting in Oxford religious life was Canon Christopher's missionary breakfast, to which he invited men of all views and Churches, from Pusey House to Mansfield. He obtained the very best speakers available, and leading University men were among the regular attendants and warmest supporters. With his own hand he invited the guests, and himself disposed the arrangements with a military precision and exact distribution of the minutes doled to breakfast and to speakers in order that guests might keep their engagements to College lectures. Absolutely deaf, on all occasions when he himself presided he imperturbably carried out his programme. The formidable ear-trumpet which he brandished in the face of speakers tried unaccustomed nerves. But even his infirmities and peculiarities served to increase his hold on public sympathy.

In 1866 Mr Christopher's merits were recognized by the late Bishop Mackarness when he was appointed honorary canon of Christ Church. Mr Christopher's career had only one cloud, which

soon passed away. A gross libel only served to show the esteem in which he was held by the whole of Oxford. When in self-defence he was compelled to take legal action, the result of which was a foregone conclusion, a remarkable address of confidence was evoked, signed by almost everybody of note in Oxford, both in the University and the city. No greater tribute could have been paid to the real worth of the man. He did not do much in way of authorship beyond editing the Life of the Rev. J. J. Weitbrecht, a well-known Indian missionary at Burdwan, and father of the still better-known Dr H. U. Weitbrecht. But what he lacked in authorship he more than made up by his constant recommendation and circulation of books. It was one of his most striking characteristics that he was for ever calling attention to books which he considered of value, and he would obtain all possible financial help from friends to circulate these books among undergraduates and even among senior members of the University.

Ever faithful to his Evangelical convictions as a Churchman of the Reformation type, Canon Christopher was always outspoken, but as Oxford constantly bore witness, it was the outspokenness of the faith that works by love. He resigned his work at St Aldate's in 1905, and after that lived in retirement in North Oxford; but although in retirement he was by no means inactive, for his interest in everything connected with undergraduate life was as keen as ever. He was a remarkable figure in Oxford life, and it will be long before Oxford will see his like again.

Canon Christopher died 10 March at 4, Norham Road, Oxford, aged 92. His wife died 10 January 1903 at St Aldate's Rectory, Oxford.

Rev. George Edward Cotterill (B.A. 1861), son of the Right Rev. Henry Cotterill, Bishop of Grahamstown (of St John's, B.A. 1835), born in the Neigherry Hills, India, 28 July 1839. Educated at Brighton College. He was three times a member of the Cambridge Eleven against Oxford, playing 1858-60. He was in the Sussex County Eleven 1869-74 and the Norfolk County Eleven 1866-67. He was Headmaster of St Andrew's College, Grahamstown, 1862-65; he was ordained by his father, Deacon 1863, Priest 1864. Returning to England, he was an assistant master at Brighton College 1865-81; Curate of St John the Baptist, Woking, 1881-87; Headmaster of Weybridge School 1887-95; Assistant Diocesan Inspector 1899-1903; Rector of Idlicote 1896-1911. Latterly resided in Cambridge, where he died 2 June. Mr Cotterill married 29 July 1863 at Christ Church, St Pancras, Anna Manuela, second daughter of S. G. Walters, of Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, and grand-daughter of Frederick Huth, Esq., of Upper Harley Street; she died at Idlicote Rectory 11 June 1911.

Rev. Thomas Dixon (1844), son of Thomas Dixon of Leeds, born at Oldham, co. Lancaster; educated at Leeds Grammar School. Fifth Wrangler 1844, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, 1845-6, and Mathematical Lecturer there in 1845. Headmaster and Hebrew Master in the Liverpool Collegiate School 1846-51; Headmaster of Bingley Grammar School 1851-74; Chaplain at Barcelona 1880-87; at Palermo 1887-1900. Latterly resided at 106, St Helen's Road, Hastings; died there 21 February, aged 91.

Rev. Charles Bernard Drake (1869), son of John Tippet Drake, Esq., born at Lee, Kent, 18 March 1846. Scholar and Naden Divinity Student of the College, Norrisian Prizeman 1873. During his youth his parents resided on the Continent, and he had attended Schools at Paris, Brussels, Geneva, and Dieppe; before entering St John's he was for sometime at King's College, London. Curate of St Mary's,

Nottingham, 1869-71; of St Giles', Cambridge, 1871-72; of All Saints, Cambridge, 1872-74; and Vicar of All Saints 1872-74; Warden of the Church of England Hall at Manchester 1874-75; Rector of Teversham 1881-91; Rector of Leverington near Wisbech 1891-1913; died at the Rectory 27 April, aged 67. His Norrisian Essay "The Teaching of the Church during the first three Centuries on the Doctrines of Christian Priesthood and Sacrifice" won the approval of Bishop Christopher Wordsworth, of Lincoln. He was appointed by Archbishops Temple and Maclagan to be Examiner and Secretary to the Central Entrance Examination, and he gave up much time to this rather onerous work. Mr Drake married 10 September 1873 at St Stephen's, Carlisle, Anne Louisa, youngest daughter of the Rev. A. Hodges, Vicar of St Stephen's.

Dudley Edward Coutts Falcke (1884), youngest son of David Falcke, Esq., born 6 September 1858 at Great Yarmouth. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 14 November 1882, called to the Bar 17 June 1885. Died 21 March at The Clock House, East Barnet.

Rev. Edward Maurice Fitzgerald (1869), son of Maurice Fitzgerald, an officer in the army, born at Chatham, Kent, 17 June 1846; educated at Ruthin School. Curate of St George, near Wellington, Salop, 1870-71; of St Matthew, Walsall, 1871-74; Vicar of St Paul, Walsall, 1875-98; Vicar of Prees, near Whitchurch, Salop, 1898-1913. Died 1 April.

Colonel Arthur Ford, C.B., did not graduate. Son of Arthur Ford, Esq., of Bath, born 15 and baptized at Bathwick 18 August 1834; educated at Grosvenor College, Bath. He was admitted to St John's 8 July 1853 and commenced residence 17 October following, keeping his Terms regularly until the Easter Term of 1855. He was admitted a Scholar of the College 7 November 1853, on the same day as the late Sir A. G. Marten, the late Canon Herbert Kynaston (Snow), the late Dean W. H. Barlow, and Sir John Gorst. He then obtained a commission in the Royal Artillery, in which he rose to be Colonel. The dates of his successive Commissions are: Lieutenant 24 September 1855; Captain 26 November 1864; Major 4 February 1874; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel 1 July 1881; Lieutenant Colonel 1 October 1882; Colonel 23 June 1883, when he retired. He served during the Mutiny (1857-8) in India, including the relief of Lucknow when he was mentioned in the despatch of Sir Colin Campbell (18 November 1857) as having taken command of a heavy field battery on the death of his Captain, he was then wounded; he took part in the affairs of Bundah and of the Alumbagh and of the Siege and capture of Lucknow; he received the medal with two clasps. He was Assistant Director of military studies at Woolwich 1870-73; H.M. Inspector of Explosives, Home Office, 1873-1899. He received his C.B. for services at the Home Office. He died 23 December at his residence, Eversley, St Peter's, Thanet, aged 79. He married in 1862 Mary, eldest daughter of the late G. W. Hayward Morell, of Forthampton House, Gloucestershire.

Rev. George Forrester (1859), son of Walter Forrester, of Douglas, Isle of Man; born 31 October 1834, baptized in St George's Chapel, Douglas, 14 June 1835. Curate of Morebath, Devon, 1859-61; of Fareham 1861-63; of Selworthy, Somerset, 1863-65; of All Saints, Langham Place, 1865; Curate of St Paul, Clapham, 1866; Curate of Holy Trinity, Chelsea, 1867; of St John, Richmond, Surrey, 1868; of Barkstone, Lincolnshire, 1869-72; Vicar of St Paul's, Clapham, 1873-90; Vicar of Cullompton, Devon, 1893-1904. Latterly resided at Radcliffe House, St Leonards-on-Sea; died there 3 December, aged 79.

Alfred Robert Gaul (Mus. Bac. 1863), admitted to St John's 30 October 1861, with a recommendation from the late Professor Adam Sedgwick, for the purpose of taking a degree in Music. He was for forty-five years organist at St Augustine's Church, Edgbaston, a post he resigned very shortly before his death, on September 13 at Gillott Lodge, Edgbaston, aged 76. We take the following account of him from the *Birmingham Daily Post*:

Mr Gaul's fame extended far beyond the confines of the city, and as the composer of "The Silent Land," "The Holy City," and a hundred other well-known pieces his memory will always be revered, not only by those who recognised his talents in Birmingham, but by the whole musical world. The son of a musical amateur of varied gifts and abilities, Mr Gaul was born at Norwich on April 30, 1837, so that at the time of his death he had reached the age of seventy-six. His first introduction to church music was alike early and practical. At the age of nine he became a chorister at Norwich Cathedral, and six years later he was apprenticed to Dr Buck, the cathedral organist. After a few years of practice and study, during which for a time he fulfilled the duties of organist at Fakenham, he accepted, at the age of twenty-two, the post of organist at St John's Church, Ladywood. This was in 1859, and thenceforward Mr Gaul remained a citizen of Birmingham. One of his earliest compositions was the oratorio "Hezekiah," which was performed in the Birmingham Town Hall in 1860. Then he studied under Molique, and graduated Mus. Bac. at Cambridge under Sterndale Bennett's auspices. His exercise was a setting of the first Psalm, which was afterwards published and performed in Birmingham. His next extended composition consisted of a setting of Psalm XCVI., and this was written as an exercise for the degree of Mus. Doc., but as his teaching connection was growing and his time for study became less he abandoned the idea of going any further at Cambridge.

In 1869 the new church of St Augustine was consecrated, and Mr Gaul became the first organist, a post he retained for forty-four years, and relinquished only quite recently. In 1877 he set to music Longfellow's lines, "Into the Silent Land," and the success the part-song met with at the Birmingham Triennial Festival of 1879 helped materially to make his name as a composer. Indeed, so highly was the composition regarded that it was subsequently awarded first honours in an international contest at Paris. In 1881 Mr Gaul wrote the cantata "Ruth," in 1882 "The Holy City," and in later years he composed in quick succession the "Passion Service," "Joan of Arc," "The Ten Virgins," "Israel in the Wilderness," "The Legend of the Wood," "Una," "Toilers of the Deep," and "An Ode to Music," the last-named in celebration of the Birmingham Musical Society. Besides these compositions Mr Gaul wrote a number of anthems, part songs, and miscellaneous pieces, including the eight-part anthem "O Praise God in His Holiness," which was specially composed for the annual meeting of the London Church Chorus in St Paul's Cathedral in 1886. One of his latest important productions was the sacred cantata, "The Prince of Peace," which was published in 1903. It was written for four solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, the words being selected from Holy Scripture. This cantata completed a long-cherished idea, namely, that of writing a series of works agreeing in number with the notes of the diatonic scale. To this order belonged the cantatas "Ruth," "The Holy City," "Passion Service," "Joan of Arc," "The Ten Virgins," "Israel in the Wilderness," "Una," and finally "The Prince of Peace."

It was "The Holy City" which made Mr Gaul's name famous as a composer. The cantata was first produced at the Birmingham

Triennial Festival in 1882, and it proved an instantaneous success. Its popularity was far and wide, for it appealed to the lovers of music in every land, and in the course of a very few years was performed in every English-speaking country, in South America, Spain, India, and even in Algiers. Mr Gaul's faculty for fresh and spontaneous composition was calculated to engender popularity, and it is to this attribute, combined with his refined and pleasing personality, and his sterling worth as a citizen, that his success in Birmingham was largely due. Apart from his work as a composer Mr Gaul rendered useful service in other directions, but invariably on the side of music. He was for many years a very busy man, for his engagements were innumerable, and the demand for his services incessant. For several years he conducted the annual festival of the Birmingham Sunday School Union, he conducted the Ladies' Singing Classes and the classes in Harmony and Counterpoint at the Midland Institute, he taught class singing and harmony at King Edward's High School for Girls, he taught class singing at the Edgbaston Church of England College for Girls and at Handsworth Ladies' College, he trained the choir and taught the organ at the Edgbaston Blind Asylum, and at one time or another in his career he conducted a number of choral societies in Birmingham and the district. Mr Gaul loved Birmingham, the city of his adoption, and once he was firmly settled here he determined to remain. As his reputation increased so inducements came to him to go farther afield, but no offer, however generous, could persuade him to leave Birmingham. Twice he declined the post of organist at Norwich Cathedral, once he declined Madras Cathedral, and he also refused to go to St Pancras Church. Just as he liked Birmingham so the citizens liked him, and the news of his death will be received with sincere regret by all who knew him. Mr Gaul leaves a widow and grown-up family. His eldest son was Second Wrangler at Cambridge in 1889.

William Hatfield Green (B.A. 1867), son of John Green, Esq., of Sheffield, born at Sheffield 4 March 1843; educated at Pocklington School. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 23 January 1868, called to the Bar 6 June 1871. He practised as an Equity Draftsman and Conveyancer; died 29 January at 21, Richmond Mansions, Earl's Court.

Rev. Henry Law Harkness (1850), son of the Rev. Robert Harkness, Vicar of East Brent, Somerset (of St John's B.A. 1823), born 3 February 1828 and baptized at Exmouth, Devon, 6 April 1828. His grandfather, the Right Rev. George Henry Law, was Bishop of Bath and Wells (1824-45), and his great-grandfather, the Right Rev. Edmund Law, was Bishop of Carlisle. His father died 28 April 1839, and the Rev. H. L. Harkness was brought up in the house of his uncle, the Rev. Henry Law, Dean of Gloucester, and was educated at Sherborne School. Curate of St Paul, Worcester, 1852-54; of Holy Trinity, North Malvern, 1854-70; Vicar of Berrow, Worcestershire, 1870-79; Rector of St Swithin, Worcester, 1879-1901. Latterly resided at Towerside, Weston-super-Mare; died 10 August at Hawkey, Bournemouth, aged 85. He was well known by the starting of the "Daily Prayer Union and Worcester Tract Society:" the members were pledged to pray for the Holy Spirit daily and their numbers are said to amount to 100,000. Mr Harkness married (1) 14 November 1863, Agatha Ariel, eldest daughter of Edward Clarke, Esq., of Brinton, Gloucestershire; she died 21 November 1896, at Albury, Worcester. He married secondly 1 December 1897, at the parish church, Weston-super-Mare, Mabel, daughter of the late Charles Stuart Smith, of Bayswater, and of Mrs Godwin, of Tower-side, Weston-super-Mare.

Henry Hibbert (1864), third surviving son of Elijah Hibbert, ironmaster, baptized at Oldham 23 September 1840. Educated at Shrewsbury School. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 12 October 1861, called to the Bar 9 June 1865. Died 19 February at his residence, Broughton Grove, Cartmell.

Rev. George Broadley Howard (1853), son of the Rev. John Garton Howard, Vicar of St Michael's, Derby, born at Derby 19 November 1827, educated at Sedbergh School, having previously been for a short time at Derby School. Curate of St Barnabas, Kensington, 1853-56, during this time he was also tutor to the late Mr Val Prinsep, R.A., whose father obtained for him a chaplaincy in India in the old East India Company's service, he sailed for India in 1856 and was invalided home in 1864. He was Curate of Baltonsborough, Somerset, 1866-68; Chaplain of St Mary's Home, Stone, Kent, 1868-70; Chaplain of St Mary's, Hampstead, 1870-71; Chaplain of St Peter's Home, Kilburn, 1872-75; Curate of St James', Tunbridge Wells, 1877-80; Curate of Beckenham 1888-90. In 1881 Mr Howard became associated with some of the younger clergy of London, who styled themselves the Curates' Alliance, which resulted in the establishment in 1882 on a sound actuarial, not charitable, basis of the Clergy Friendly Society, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr Howard was a scholar of no mean attainments. While in India he came into contact with the Syrian Christians of St Thomas on the Malabar Coast; he obtained a Syriac M.S. at Travancore, of which he published a translation in 1864 under the title of "The Christians of St Thomas and their Liturgies." Some of the ancient Syriac MSS. which he obtained are now in the University Library. He also published "The Canons of the primitive Church (Nicaea to Chalcedon) with the Creeds of Nicaea and Constantinople," 1896, from a Syriac manuscript in the British Museum. "A legend of Old St Paul's, a poem," 1874. "The supply of clergy for the Church of England, a letter to the Rt Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.," 1875. "An account of the Schism between the Oriental and Western Churches, with special reference to the Filioque Controversy," 1892. "Rise and Progress of Presbyterianism," 1897. "Stories of the Ecumenical Councils," 1906. He edited "The Syrian Christians at Malabar, by the Cathanar Philipos of Cottayam," 1869. In his old age he founded the Nicene Churchmen's Union, which has developed into the Anglican and Eastern Orthodox Churches' Union. Mr Howard was a man of lovable nature, with the courtly manners of two generations ago. He counted Mr Keble and Dr Neale among his friends. He died 22 January at his residence, 18, Queen's Road, Worthing, aged 85. Mr Howard married 3 February 1858 at Moulmein, Burma (he was Chaplain at Rangoon) Emilie Cecilia Martha, second daughter of Major General Johnson, H.E.I.C.S.

Rev. John Jeffery Lambert (1853), son of John Lambert, Esq., of Middleton, co. Northampton, baptized in the parish of Collingham-cum-Middleton, 29 December 1829; educated at Oundle School. Curate of Edgmond 1853-64; of Great Cotes, Lincolnshire, 1864-67; Vicar of Lebotwood-with-Longnor, Salop, 1867-88; Rector of Norbury, near Newport, Salop, 1888-1913; died at the Rectory 16 February in his eighty-fourth year.

Rev. Edward Aldous Lane (1858), son of Richard Lane, Esq., baptized at Brighton 19 February 1836. Curate of Stroud 1860-62; Vicar of Marske-in-Cleveland 1862-66; of St Paul, Sculcoates, 1866-73; Rector of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate-with-St Maurice, Beclern, and St John Delpike, city of York, 1873-87; Vicar of Haxey 1887-1902; Rural

Dean of Axholme 1899-1902; Vicar of Lendridge 1902-10. Latterly resided at Northcote, Lansdown Road, Bath; died there 12 March aged 77. Mr Lane married 24 April 1862 at St Stephen's Church, Hull, Margaret Emma, youngest daughter of Charles Wilkinson, Esq., of Kingston-upon-Hull.

Rev. Thomas Langshaw (1860), son of the Rev. Thomas Wall Langshaw (of St John's, B.A. 1828), Chaplain to the House of Correction, Petworth; baptized at Petworth 16 July 1837; educated at Brighton College. Curate of Great Oakley 1861-65; of Hodnet 1869-71; of Colne Engaine, Essex, 1871-79; of Heckfield 1879-80; Rector of Silchester, near Reading, 1880-1913; died at the Rectory 26 April, aged 75.

Rev. Harvey James Lewis (1879), third son of George Lewis of Monmouth, veterinary surgeon; born at Monmouth 19 March 1856; educated at Monmouth Grammar School. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 13 January 1880, but was not called to the Bar. Curate of St John, Bury, and Assistant Chaplain of Bury Union 1880-82; Curate of Holy Trinity, Fareham, 1882-84; of North Bradley, Wilts, 1884-86; Second Master, Ripon Grammar School, 1886-92; Curate of Foston 1892-94; of Alverstoke 1895-1901; of Englishcombe 1902-04, and Vicar there 1904-11. Latterly resided at 44, Parkwood Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth; died 22 August, at Bath, aged 56.

Dr Cecil Firmin Lillie (1894), son of Rev. William Lillie, sometime Rector of Newchurch, Kent; born 13 January 1873 at 4, Newstead Grove, Nottingham. Mr Lillie studied medicine at St Bartholomew's Hospital, M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. 1896; M.B., B.C., and D.P.H. Cambridge 1897; M.D. 1901. He was for some time House Physician and Assistant Demonstrator of Pathology and Clinical Assistant in the Nose and Throat Department of St Bartholomew's. Served as a Civil Surgeon with the South African Field Force in the Boer war; and practised for some time at Salisbury, Rhodesia. He died 17 April at a Nursing Home in London. Dr Lillie married 19 September 1899 at St John's Church, Folkestone, Caroline Margaret Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Rev. G. B. Perry Ayscough, Rector of Brabourne, Kent.

Richard Gubbs Marrack (1866), fourth son of the late George Matthews Marrack, Esq., of Crediton, Devon; born 5 April 1844. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 28 January 1867, called to the Bar 17 November 1870. He practised at the Chancery Bar; lectured on conveyancing, real and personal property to the Incorporated Law Society; edited Reports in the Albert and European assurance arbitration. Died 22 December at his residence Caer Eden, New Barnet. Mr Marrack married 1 June 1876 at St James', Paddington, Jessie, second daughter of John Gregory Forbes, Esq., of 82, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, and Egerton House, Kent; she died 15 Nov. 1906 at Caer Eden, aged 56.

Rev. Thomas Marsden (1860), son of William Marsden of Dilworth, baptized in the Chapelry of Longridge, co. Lancaster, 10 September 1836. Educated at Preston Grammar School. Curate of St Andrew, Leeds, 1861-64; Vicar of Radlett 1864-84; Vicar of Chigwell, Essex, 1884-1911. Rural Dean 1909-11. Latterly resided at Church Croft, Radlett, Herts; died there 24 April, aged 76.

Rev. William Martin (1858), son of Thomas Martin, Esq., baptized 15 February 1835 at Caverswall, co. Stafford. Curate of St Thomas', Coventry, 1858-60; of St John, Coventry, 1860-69; Vicar of St Mark, Coventry, 1869-77; Vicar of Bromyard 1877-1913. Died at the Vicarage 29 December, aged 79. Mr Martin was a member of the

Bromyard Guardians and of the Urban Council, as well as Chairman of the Governors of Bromyard Grammar School.

Rev. Richard James Martyn (1870), son of Richard Martyn, born in Liverpool, but baptized 3 November 1846, at Gwennap, Cornwall. Curate of Kildwick 1869-70; of St Cuthbert, Wells, 1871-72; of St Mawgan-in-Pydar (Cornwall) 1872-74; Vicar of Cury-with-Gunwalloe 1874-78; Vicar of St Paul, Penzance, 1878-82; Rural Dean of Penwith 1900-1903; Rector of St Buryan, Cornwall, 1882-1913; Honorary Canon of Truro 1902-1913. Died at St Buryan 20 February, aged 66. He was a kinsman of Henry Martyn, the missionary.

Frank Johnstone Mitchell (admitted 5 July 1843, but did not graduate), eldest son of Francis Henry Mitchell, of 12, Upper Wimpole Street; born 14 September 1824, educated at King's College, London. In 1853 he went to Newport, when he became one of the partners in the Dos Nail Works. Afterwards he was Chairman of Messrs J. J. Cordes and Co., Ltd, but retired about 10 years ago. He was actively interested in Church work at Newport. In 1876 he founded the Mission Church of St John the Baptist, and in 1898 he secured the formation of the parish of St John the Baptist by providing an endowment and a vicarage. He also rebuilt, at a cost of several thousand pounds, the parish church of Llanfrehfa Lower, near Newport, and was secretary of the managers of the St Woolos and Holy Trinity Church Schools. He was a Deputy Lieutenant for Monmouthshire, and High Sheriff in 1868. He was greatly interested in antiquarian research. Mr Mitchell married 19 January 1860 Elizabeth Harcourt, eldest daughter of John Etherington Welch Rolls, of The Hendre, co. Monmouth. After their marriage they lived at Llanfrehfa Grange. Mrs Mitchell died in 1910, shortly after the celebration of their golden wedding. Mr Mitchell died 11 October, at Llanfrehfa Grange, aged 89.

Rev. William Edgar Newling (1873), son of the Rev. William Newling, incumbent of St Paul's, Werneth, co. Chester; born 5 June 1848; educated at St Peter's Grammar School, Plymouth. Curate of Lanreath, Cornwall, 1873-75; of St Andrew, Southport, 1875-76; of St Peter, Parkstone, Dorset, 1877-1878; of St Mary, Bathwick 1878-81; of Stratford-on-Avon, 1881-82; of Bathwick 1882-86; Vicar of Clandown, Somerset, 1886-95; Vicar of Midsomer Norton, near Bath, 1895-1913. Died at the Vicarage 24 March.

Rev. George Oldacres (1867), son of James Oldacres, farmer; born at Cester's, over Monks Kirby, co. Warwick, 21 November 1842. Curate of Brighouse 1868-78; Vicar of Illingworth, near Halifax, 1878-1913. Died at Illingworth Vicarage 4 September, aged 70. He was described by his neighbours as "the saint of the countryside", and no one who came in contact with him could fail to be impressed with the beauty and simplicity of his character. As a man he was a perfect type of a courtly English gentleman, and as a clergyman he was a father to his people.

Rev. Henry William Pate (1870), son of Thomas Pate, of Ely; baptized in Holy Trinity Church, Ely, 21 April 1847. Educated at Pocklington School. Assistant master at Cranleigh School 1870-76; Headmaster of Bristol Cathedral School 1876-1913. Died 17 May at Bristol, aged 66. Mr Pate married: (1) On 14 August 1872, at Holy Trinity, Ely, Amelia, eldest daughter of William Harlock, Esq., of Ely; she died 23 February 1883, at the Cloisters, Bristol, aged 35; and (2) on 9 April 1885, at St James', Belfast, Robina Lowe, second daughter of Colonel John Glancy, late 14th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment.

- Rev. Frederick Adolphus Radcliffe (1852), son of the Rev. George Radcliffe, Rector of St Edmund's, Salisbury; baptized at St Edmund's 5 June 1829. Rector of Milston-with-Brigmerston 1863-1908. Latterly resided at Tilmore Croft, Petersfield; died there 14 January, aged 83. Mr Radcliffe married 9 April 1863 at St George's, Hanover Square, Rebecca Jane, third daughter of the late Rev. Nicholas Cuthbert Fenwick, Rector of Killinick, co. Wexford.
- Rev. Alfred Salts (1860), son of Robert Salts, Esq., of St Peter's Square, Preston; baptized in Preston parish church 25 January 1839; educated at Preston Grammar School. Curate of SS. Jude and John, Leeds, 1862-63; of Dent 1864-65; of Rochdale 1865-72; Vicar of Littleborough 1872-1911. Latterly resided at Saxon House, Whalley Range, Manchester; died there 1 April, aged 74.
- Rev. Ernest William Smith (1889), son of William Smith, Esq., born 3 March 1868 at Newcastle-on-Tyne; educated at the Science and Art Schools, Newcastle. Headmaster of Langport Grammar School 1892-96; Curate of Langport 1895-96; of Congressbury 1896-98; of Pill 1898-1902; of Twerton-on-Avon 1902-04; Vicar of Christ Church, Nailsea, near Bristol, 1904-1913. Died 14 April at Weston-super-Mare, aged 45.
- Rev. Francis Smith, admitted as a Ten-year man 28 February 1857, but did not take the B.D. degree. He was an M.D. of St Andrew's 1849, and the Archbishop of Canterbury conferred the degree of M.A. on him in 1855. He was ordained Deacon 1855 and Priest 1856 by the Bishop of Worcester. Curate of Great Malvern 1855-56; of Holy Trinity, Tottenham, 1857-61; Consular Chaplain at Batavia 1861-65, at Buenos Ayres 1871-75; Curate of St Mark, Hamilton Terrace, 1866-70; Rector of St John, Buenos Ayres, 1875-85. Latterly resided at Cerrito, Parkstone, Dorset, died there 3 June, aged 90. He was a son of John Robert Smith, Esq., of Camberwell, and was baptized in St Giles' parish Church, Camberwell, 3 January 1823.
- Sir John Smalman Smith (1870), son of Samuel Pountney Smith, architect, of Quatford, Salop, and Shrewsbury; born 23 August 1847, baptized at Quatford 26 September following; educated at Shrewsbury School. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 25 January 1868, called to the Bar 18 November 1872. For some time he was a Special Pleader on the Oxford Circuit. Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, Gold Coast, 1883-86; Judge of the Supreme Court, Lagos, 1885-89; Chief Justice of Lagos 1889-95. He received the honour of knighthood at Osborn 17 January 1896. He was a J.P. for Middlesex and Vice-President of the African Society. Died 9 March at his residence, Courtfield, Chiswick.
- Edward Wood Stock (1863), son of Edward Stock, Esq., of Poplar, born at Poplar 14 January 1832. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 20 April 1849, called to the Bar 30 April 1857. Died 29 December at his residence, Wombrook, Chard, Somerset. Mr Stock married: (1) On 29 December 1864 Barbara Forbes, eldest daughter of James Milne Innes, of Balveny and Edengight, co. Banff; she died 24 March 1872; and (2) on 23 December 1882 at St Mary's, Mortimer, Lillias Georgiana, sixth daughter of Thomas R. Leatham, M.D., of Mortimer, Berks.
- Rev. Arthur Edward Swift (1879), son of John Swift, Esq., of Woodhouse, Chettisham, co. Cambridge; baptized at Chettisham 14 December 1856; educated at the King's School, Ely. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 19 November 1881, but was not called to the Bar.

- Curate of Knowle, Worcestershire, 1886-90; of The Lickey, Broms-grove, 1890-1903. Died 22 January at West Meon, Hants, aged 55. Mr Swift married 27 April 1905 at Christ Church, Woburn Square, London, Mary Louisa Empson, niece and adopted daughter of the late Henry Mitchell of Blackwell, Worcestershire.
- Rev. Edward Nicolls Tom (1858), only son of Thomas Tom, farmer, born 27 April 1830 at Trewint, Blisland, Cornwall. Curate of Masham, Norfolk, 1858-60; of Kingsthorpe, Northants, 1860-73; Rector of St Peter, Northampton-with-Upton, 1873-1905. Latterly resided at Northampton; died there 30 April, suddenly while entering a tram-car, aged 83. Mr Tom married 30 March 1850 at St Peter, Northampton, Ida Mary Anne Caroline, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Thomas Henry Smith.
- Rev. John Peebles Oman Tomkins (1852), son of Lieut. Henry Weston Tomkins, R.N., baptized 17 September 1829 at St James' Church, Toxteth Park, Lancashire. Educated at Guisborough School, Yorks. Curate of St Nicholas', Liverpool, 1853-55; of Duffield, Derbyshire, 1855-58; of Lutterworth 1858-63; of Foston, Leicestershire, 1865-68; of Witherley, Leicestershire, 1869-73; Vicar of Orton-on-the-Hill 1873-81; Vicar of Kilby-with-Wistow, and Newton Harcourt, Leicestershire, 1881-98. Latterly resided at 38, Granada Road, Southsea; died there 22 June, aged 83.

The following death was not noted last year:

- Rev. Edward Ditcher Ward (1847), son of the Rev. Benjamin Ward of the Church Missionary Society; born 31 October 1824 at Baddegama, Ceylon; educated at Sedbergh School. Assistant Master at Tonbridge School 1847-55; Principal of Sheffield Collegiate School 1856-61; Principal of St John's Wood Proprietary School, and Lecturer at St James', Garlick Hithe, London, 1861-73; Vicar of Overchurch-in-Upton 1873-1909. Latterly resided at 31, Broad Park Avenue, Ilfracombe; died there 29 February 1912, aged 87. Mr Ward married, 15 August 1854 at Christ Church, Carlisle, Rebecca Elizabeth, daughter of the late Captain A. Leighton, Bombay Army.

country, that seem to call her with a bewitching voice, to die there after winning back for a brief day or two the peace of mind she had lost.

There are two points of excellence in the book: one, the treatment of the weird eldritch spirit of the North, an element which gives an almost sublime touch to the tragedy; the other, the truth and variety of the minor characters represented. Mr Meldrum has no doubt called his novel a medley of morals because he considers that phrase no bad description of life. Morals, character, what Wells has called the "hinterland" of the mind, are of more importance than superficial events. Thus the novelist has here introduced his readers to a number of characters, in most cases delightfully human.

It is worth reading the book, merely in order to make the acquaintance of the Baron, a very Chesterton in form and in mind. *Belle Nairn* is a good type of the modern novel, half episodic and half biographical, and, moreover, it has an added interest for readers of *The Eagle* in the fact that its author was, like W. J. Locke and "Ian Hay," himself at St John's.

Obituary

AUGUSTUS JESSOPP, D.D.

By the death of Augustus Jessopp our College has lost a noteworthy and most loyal son. His love for St John's was warm and indeed enthusiastic. When he was elected an Honorary Fellow he wrote to Dr Taylor, who was then our Master, 'I am inexpressibly delighted at the news. There is nothing in the way of distinction in the world that I could appreciate more highly; and if anything could intensify my affection and gratitude to the old College it would be this last flattering compliment, and the consciousness that I am considered worthy of being brought into closer relations with you all.'

Dr Jessopp's father was John Sympson Jessopp, of Cheshunt, Herts. The Jessopps were a vigorous and long-lived race. 'My father is eighty-six, his mother died at ninety-two, I have an aunt of 104 who had the plague three times.' Such, according to the *Westminster Gazette*, was the statement of Dr Jessopp's father: and Augustus, the youngest child, who died on February 12 at the age of 90, bore out the tradition of the family. He inherited a literary tradition too; he had been patted on the head by Charles Lamb, whom his father counted among his friends.

Details of Jessopp's early days do not come readily to hand: most of his early education was received abroad. He went to school in Brussels, where his family resided for some time, afterwards going to Ostend; and he either was at school or attended lectures at Heidelberg. French was to him as a native language; and an elder brother, John Jessopp, who took his degree at St John's in 1837, and was eventually Rector of St Gregory's, Norwich, was British Consular Chaplain at Ostend 1840-44.

Jessopp entered at St John's in October, 1843, under Dr Hymers, and began residence in the following February. He graduated B.A. in 1848, and was ordained the same year, becoming Curate of Papworth St Agnes, a tiny village some

dozen miles north-west of Cambridge. Meanwhile he had married the daughter of Charles Cotesworth, R.N., of Liverpool.

They were an ideally happy couple, and keenly enjoyed a country life, though, as Jessopp himself averred, 'we were as poor as rats.' Besides the duties of the village cure, there was some private tuition, and for some time at any rate a residence in Cambridge, which brought much happy intercourse and was the beginning of some lasting friendships.

This first and only curacy was held till 1855, and in that year Jessopp went to the little Cornish town of Helston, where he was appointed Headmaster of the Grammar School. It was a very little school, but the master infused much life into it and brought up the numbers.

There he remained four years, till in 1859 he was elected to the Headmastership of King Edward VI.'s School, Norwich. It was the beginning of twenty years of steady and earnest work. The new Head was full of enthusiasm and vital force; he and Mrs Jessopp identified themselves with the wishes and feelings of the boys, alike in school work and in games, and there grew up a spirit of loyalty and devotion amongst past and present seniors which bore witness to wise counsel and unselfish sympathy. The school did well at the Universities, and the regular reports of outside examiners showed that the teaching throughout was sound and thorough.

In 1870 Jessopp incorporated at Worcester College, Oxford, and took the degree of D.D., being able at Oxford to avoid a long B.D. noviciate. He was already known as a writer. As early as 1855 he had edited Donne's *Essays in Divinity*, with a life of the author: in 1864 he published a volume of *Norwich School Sermons*; and he had brought out the *Tales of Emile Souvestre*, with life, and a *Greek Accidence* for school use. His dissertation for the Oxford degree was published in 1871; it dealt with the fragments of Primitive Liturgies and Confessions of Faith in the writings of the New Testament with much insight and originality. So far as school duties allowed, the Doctor interested himself more and more deeply in historical and antiquarian research, and the clearer became the call to a

literary life. He edited the Letters of F. H. Walpole from the original MSS. at Stonyhurst, and in 1878 published a work of mark, 'One generation of a Norfolk House.'

Then after 20 years of Norwich headship he accepted in 1879 the Rectory of Scarning. Scarning is a straggling parish of something less than 700 people, situated about 3 miles west of Dereham. There he soon settled down and built himself a splendid library. There is no need to say more of his literary work henceforth. Its value and interest have been abundantly recognized, alike in history and antiquarian research, in Church matters, and in the lighter side of social life, especially in connexion with East Anglia. His library did not however absorb him; he was an assiduous and sympathetic parish clergyman. At first he seemed to make but little way with his people, but long before his work was ended any misunderstanding had died out and given place to the most hearty and proud appreciation of 'the Doctor,' expressed in affectionate words on the lectern subscribed for by the whole parish and presented to him at the Diamond Jubilee.

Jessopp's preaching—he had a splendid voice—was thoroughly original and impressive. He was unwearied in visiting a very scattered flock, and was the author of much material and substantial benefit. He began, says a writer to *The Times*, by building two good cottages with large gardens on the glebe land for want of another site, sinking his capital of course in doing so. He ended by being the builder, with funds provided by an anonymous donor, who had been touched by his article on 'the cry of the villages', of a first-rate village hall, standing, with three pairs of cottages provided from the same source, in about an acre of ground given by the chief landlord of the parish, a hall which has changed the whole life of the place by the opportunities it gives of social life, and with an endowment partly provided by the rents of the said cottages. Dr Jessopp came to a village of hovels. He left a nucleus of good cottages putting the still existing hovels to shame and leaving some of them untenanted. He found a church much out of repair and left it in excellent condition. He was met by parishioners prejudiced against him and left them loved

and regretted by all. We may add that the Scarning village hall soon became the model of similar halls in Norfolk and elsewhere.

Some one, writing to a daily paper, spoke of the 'lonely exile' of the Scarning rectory. Never was there a more inappropriate term. It was no inaccessible place of exile, and lonely was the last word one would think of using. Jessopp was the soul of hospitality, and his life was rich in literary friendships. Tennyson he knew, and Rudyard Kipling, and he was a firm friend from early years of George Meredith, whose son had been a boy at Norwich School: Frederick Sandys, the painter, was also a friend at Norwich . . . Some one of interest was always among the Doctor's guests, and the roll of visitors was only surpassed by the multitude of correspondents who almost daily appealed to him for counsel or information on matters of every sort or contributed something of their own.

The man himself was delightful. Tall and of strikingly handsome person, with a natural air of 'grand seigneur', he combined much dignity of bearing with an ever-ready kindness and winning courtesy, and an unflinching sense of fun. Open-handed and cordial he was welcome everywhere: he was the best of companions, and at home with men or women of every age and kind. His talk was exactly like his writings, racy, direct and vigorous, often paradoxical and humorously exaggerated, with an undernote of sadness from time to time, or of indignation at the thought of wrong. One could not call him an exact philosopher; rather a man of genius, somewhat ill-trained indeed and wayward, but touched with the divine fire.

In 1895 Dr Jessopp had been elected an Honorary Fellow of St John's, and (almost simultaneously) of Worcester College, Oxford, and an Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral. In 1902 he was appointed Chaplain-in-Ordinary to King Edward VII.

In 1911 he was obliged from failing health to resign the benefice of Scarning after 34 years of service, and he then took a house in the Chantry, Norwich. He died, as has been said, February 12, 1914. Mrs Jessopp had died in 1905.

C. E. G.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term, 1914.

The King of the Hellenes has been pleased to confer on Sir John E. Sandys, Public Orator of the University, the insignia of Commander in the Royal Greek Order of the Saviour.

The Right Reverend Dr J. N. Quirk, who has been Suffragan Bishop of Sheffield since 1901, was, on May 2 last, appointed to be Canon of Durham, and has since been appointed Bishop Suffragan of Jarrow. Bishop Quirk's great services in the formation of the Diocese of Sheffield were recognised by the presentation to him of an illuminated address and a cheque for £1400. It is an open secret that many churchmen in the new Diocese of Sheffield hoped that he would be the first Bishop of the new See.

At the annual election of Fellows of the Royal Society the following members of the College were elected:—Mr G. T. Bennett (B.A. 1890), formerly Fellow of the College, now Fellow and Lecturer of Emmanuel College, and Mr T. H. Havelock (B.A. 1900), formerly Fellow of the College.

The Linacre Lecture for the year 1914 was delivered on May 25 by Sir Clifford Allbutt, Regius Professor of Physic. The Lecture was entitled: "Public Medicine and Hospitals in ancient Greece and Rome."

Dr F. Horton (B.A. 1903), formerly Fellow of the College, was, on the 25th May, appointed Professor of Physics at the Royal Holloway College.

At the election of members of the Council of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society on May 25, Mr H. H. Brindley was elected a Vice-President, and Dr F. J. Allen, Secretary and Editor of Publications.

Obituary

ALFRED JOHN JUKES-BROWNE, B.A., F.R.S., F.G.S.

IN A. J. Jukes-Browne, who died at his residence in Ash Hill Road, Torquay, on August 14th, we have lost one that, notwithstanding many difficulties from ill-health, made his mark as a geologist. Born on 16th April 1851, he was the only son of Mr A. H. Browne, who then lived in St Paul's Crescent, Camden Town, and may be cited as an instance of heredity, for his mother was a sister of Professor J. Beete Jukes, F.R.S. (also a member of our College) who became Director of the Geological Survey in Ireland, and one of the most distinguished Geologists in his generation*.

His nephew (an only child) on attaining the age of 21 prefixed his mother's name to his father's. After receiving his earlier education at Cholmondeley School, Highgate, he began residence at St John's in October 1870. Though even then his health was anything but good, he worked as much as it permitted for the Natural Sciences Tripos, making geology his principal subject, and though he failed to obtain a first class, was placed in a bracket of five at the head of the second, in 1873; W. J. Sollas, now Professor of Geology at Oxford, and W. E. Koch, engaged in mercury mining in Texas, representing the College in a first class of half-a-dozen. In the autumn of 1874, Jukes-Browne was appointed a "Temporary Assistant" in the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and continued in that position till 1901, when increasing ill-health obliged him to retire. He then settled at Torquay, when, notwithstanding pain and weakness, he went on working at geology with unabated energy, till the end came last August. After joining the Survey he married, but his wife and a son both died before him, a daughter only surviving him.

As a contributor to the literature of geology Jukes-Browne's activity was remarkable, for, in addition to the

* For particulars of his life see "Letters of J. Beete Jukes, edited by his sister (1871)."

books mentioned below, he published in geological periodicals more than one hundred papers, a few of them written in collaboration with others. One of the first, printed in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society for 1875*, dealt with the Cambridge Greensand, and cleared up many difficulties about this deposit, and two years earlier with Mr W. J. Sollas, he had communicated to the same Society a very interesting note on its erratics. He also published a geological map of Cambridge, and in 1877 obtained the Sedgwick Prize for an essay on *The Post Tertiary Deposits of Cambridgeshire* (published in 1878). After joining the Geological Survey, he worked for some years in Lincolnshire and parts of England south of the Wash, thus obtaining an extensive knowledge of the Cretaceous Rocks and the over-lying glacial deposits. He was then sent to examine the former in Wiltshire and the neighbouring counties. But his range of geological knowledge was far from being restricted to the Cretaceous System, for he took much interest in various physical questions and on the results of deep borings. His first venture in book form was a *School Manual of Geology*, published in 1874, which has passed through more than one edition. Ten years later this was followed by a more advanced Text-Book, *The Student's Handbook of Physical Geology* (1884), of which a second edition has appeared. To this was added, in 1886, a *Student's Handbook of Historical Geology*, a re-written edition of which was published in 1902 with the title altered to *Stratigraphical Geology*. Of a more original character was his *Building of the British Isles* (1888), the seed of which may have been sown in a lecture room at St John's. A third edition, "re-written and enlarged," appeared in 1911. Much of his field work is, of course, incorporated in the publications of the Geological Survey, for which also he wrote a most valuable and comprehensive memoir on *The Cretaceous Rocks of Great Britain*, of which the first volume appeared in 1900 and the second in 1903.

Jukes-Browne became a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1874, received its Lyell Fund in 1885 and its Murchison Medal in 1901, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1909. He worked on till within about a month of

the end, and we may fitly conclude this notice in the words of an old colleague and friend: "By the death of Jukes Browne science has lost a gallant worker. The greater part of his life was a ceaseless struggle with ill-health and bodily weakness. But the alert and active mind, the resolute spirit, were victorious, and the enfeebled body was not allowed to stop the work that he loved so well . . . Under such adverse circumstances most men would have given way and would have done little or nothing; but he worked until the last. Both in quality and quantity, in the field even as well as in the study, his work might put to shame many a strong man."*

T. G. B.

* Quoted in an obituary notice in the *Geological Magazine* for the current year (p. 431) to which we are indebted for some of the above particulars.

Obituary

HENRY JOHN ROBY, LL.D.,

Honorary Fellow of the College.

Dr H. J. Roby, who died on the 2nd of January last, at his residence, Lancrigg, Grasmere, was a son of Henry Wood Roby, Solicitor, of Tamworth; he was born there 12 August 1830. He received his early education at Tamworth, of which town Sir Robert Peel was then the representative in Parliament. As a boy Dr Roby took some part in the famous election of 1841, and one of the most cherished reminiscences of his early days was the kindly recognition of his services by that statesman. His father, Mr H. W. Roby, had died 11 May 1833, and in 1842 the family removed to Bridgnorth, the main reason being the renown of its Grammar School, then under the mastership of Dr Rowley. There he remained until he commenced residence at St John's in October 1849, his Tutor being Dr Hymers. Roby was Senior Classic in 1853, and was admitted a Fellow of the College 4 April 1854. He became Assistant Tutor and Classical Lecturer of the College, taking also private pupils. As shewing his versatility and varied interests it may be noted that he acted as Examiner for the Law Tripos in 1859, for the Classical Tripos in 1860, and for the Moral Sciences Tripos in 1861.

The times were stirring and important for Cambridge. Under The Cambridge University Act of 1856 the Colleges were empowered to reform their Statutes. So far as the forms of government were concerned the College Statutes were practically those prescribed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a partial reform had been introduced in 1849 chiefly by recognising the practices which had grown up and then existed. Mr Roby published in 1858, through Messrs. Macmillan and Co., "Remarks on College Reform," full of caustic wit and practical wisdom. The Act allowed each

College to undertake, subject to the approval of the Commissioners, the reform of its own Statutes, and Mr Roby pointed out "the collisions likely to result from seventeen bodies in a confined space moving vaguely in the dark." He also printed for private circulation a little pamphlet of 28 pages, entitled, "To the Master and Fellows of St John's College, Cambridge; The Government and Tuition." This is dated 14 January 1857, and is distinguished by the same characteristics as the published tract. He was strongly in favour of an elected governing body as opposed to the rule then existing of succeeding to the governing body by seniority. In this tract he writes: "'Our present government secures age.' True, age pure and simple; the average minimum age of thirty-four, against perhaps that of twenty-eight. But the age of thirty is enough by the Statutes for the Master of the College, and by the Prayer Book for a Bishop. Besides, men are fit for office, not because they are older, but because they are wiser. How the present system guarantees the wisdom, and how the proposed system would exclude the age, may be left to others to point out." Again, in his tract on College Reform, he writes: "The Greek lecturer, the head lecturer, the sub-lecturers, of St John's College, and some similar officers at Trinity, are mere names, for the most part without duties and without pay, like lifeless fossils which adorn our Cabinets, to some, curious antiquities, to others, the speaking relics of a bygone era that was full of life." Such statements stimulate curiosity, in spite of venerable traditions and valueless sinecures men were doing good work, how was it done? Dr Roby was invited some five years ago to contribute his recollections to *The Eagle*, these will be found in Vol. xxxi., 195-209; the article is interesting and informing, but Dr Roby was more of a man of action than a historian, and he tells us more of what was aimed at and accomplished than of the system which was superseded. Much of the matter which appeared at the time was printed for private circulation and is now as scarce and hard to procure as manuscripts.

Dr Roby married 13 August 1861, at Dawlish, Mary Ann Matilda Ermen, a daughter of Peter Albert Ermen, a Manchester cotton spinner, of Dutch birth. This vacated

his Fellowship, and brought his Cambridge career to an end. In December 1860 he had been appointed an assistant master at Dulwich College, where he proved a most stimulating instructor. The appointment had an important effect on Roby's life; at Dulwich he came into contact with one of the leading governors of the school, the well-known 'Hang Theology' Rogers. On 23 December 1864 the Schools Inquiry Commission was appointed to do for the lesser Grammar, or Public, Schools what had been done for the greater Public Schools by the Public Schools Commission. Dr Temple, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was one of the Commissioners, and Roby was appointed Secretary. He gave some account of the work of the Commission in the "Memoirs of Archbishop Temple by seven Friends," published in 1906. The Commission received and considered a vast body of evidence, some 800 Grammar Schools were dealt with and reported on. Besides the work connected with the organization of the inquiry and inspection of the Schools, Roby wrote two of the chief sections of the Report; Chapter II., On the present State of Schools for Secondary Education, and Chapter IV., The law of Charities as affecting Endowed Schools; the latter is a masterly statement of the law, not only of endowed Schools, but of Charities in general.

This Report led up to the appointment of The Endowed Schools Commission, under the Endowed Schools Act of 1869. On this Roby was at first Secretary, and afterwards, in 1872, a Commissioner. The Commission was appointed for three years from the end of 1869, and when the time came for its renewal in 1872 a storm of opposition broke out; Roby was thought to have sealed the doom of himself and the Commission by a single answer before a Select Committee. The Commissioners left the making of regulations for religious instruction to the Governors of a School. Mr Roby was pressed to say that they could therefore make it Nonconformist or nothing, and "if they became Mahomedans they could teach the Koran," and he answered promptly, "Yes, if they became Mahomedans they probably would." It was therefore asserted that the Commissioners, and Mr Roby in particular, wished to banish religion from

the schools. There was much debate and vigorous letter writing in the newspapers of the day. Finally, in 1874, the powers of the Commission were transferred to the Charity Commissioners with two Endowed School Commissioners added to them. Whether the Schools benefited by the change is a matter for discussion, but Mr Roby had the satisfaction in after years of seeing many of his ideas carried out by others.

This controversy led to another important change in Roby's life; recognising that for the time being his views as an educational reformer were suspect, he retired from the Commission. He then accepted an invitation from the Manchester firm, of which Mrs Roby's relatives were members, to join them. And soon afterwards the old firm of Ermen and Engels became that of Ermen and Roby. The ex-fellow and lecturer, the retired Commissioner, now threw his energies into the world of commerce and industry with excellent results. Even this did not absorb all his time; when the new scheme for Manchester Grammar School came into force he was appointed one of the Governors; moreover, during a serious illness of the High Master, Dr Dill, Mr Roby volunteered to take his place, and Manchester boys long treasured the experience of having been taught by the Cotton-spinner and Senior Classic. In 1892 he became Chairman of the Governing Body of the School. He helped to found the Manchester High School for Girls, was a member of the Council of Owens College, and afterwards a member of the governing body of Manchester University. The University of Cambridge nominated him a Trustee of the Hulme Charity, and when a new scheme for that came into effect he rendered valuable aid in the foundation of the Hulme Grammar School.

Immediately after going to Manchester Dr Roby became a member of the Liberal Association, and was soon engaged in its active organizing work. He took the chair at a meeting in the Free Trade Hall on the occasion of Mr Gladstone's last visit to Manchester, when that statesman expounded his Home Rule policy. He was more than once invited to contest one of the divisions of Manchester, declining until 1890, when a vacancy occurred in the Eccles

Division. The seat had previously been held by the Conservatives, and was contested by a strong candidate, the Hon. Algernon Egerton, but Roby won the seat, the result of the Poll, on 22 October 1890, being:—Roby, 4901; Egerton, 4696. He stood again at the General Election in July 1892, his opponent being another Johnian, Mr O. Leigh Clare, and was successful, the result of the Poll being:—Roby, 5,340; Leigh Clare, 5071. But he lost the seat at the General Election in 1895, when the figures were:—Leigh Clare, 5722; Roby, 5302. He did not again try to enter Parliament. While in the House he had not time to make a great mark, but he was an acute thinker and incisive speaker, and on more than one occasion he suggested clauses in important Bills, which were accepted by all parties. He acted on several Committees, and was selected as one of a small number of members to act as Deputy Speaker and Deputy Chairman of Committees in the 1892 Parliament. One of his former colleagues relates that he found him in a Committee-room ruling the Committee on a Railway Bill just as he had in earlier days ruled the Endowed Schools Commission. More could hardly have been expected of one who entered Parliament late and remained there but a short time; he had not the graces of an Orator, but what he said was always worth hearing, and he was as independent in the formation of his opinions as vigorous in their delivery, while, for everyone has his limitations, the bent of his mind was scholarly and critical rather than of the usual party type. After retiring from Parliament he settled down at Lancrigg.

In spite of all the calls of an active practical life, Dr Roby found time for much scholarly work. His experience as a Master at Dulwich shewed him the necessity of a reform in the Latin Grammar then in vogue, and in 1862 he published "An elementary Latin Grammar," based largely on that of Madvig; this attracted much attention at the time, and though afterwards withdrawn to prevent prejudice to Dr Kennedy's 'Grammar,' profoundly modified that work. In after years he returned to the study and published: 'A Grammar of the Latin language,' 1871; 'A Latin Grammar for Schools,' 1880; 'A Grammar of the Latin Language

from Plautus to Suetonius,' in 2 volumes, 1871 and 1874; this has passed through several editions.

He was interested also in Roman Law (it ought to have been mentioned before that, from 1866 to 1868, he was Professor of Jurisprudence at University College, London) and published: 'An Introduction to the study of Justinian's Digest,' 1884 (this was translated into Italian and published at Florence in 1886); 'Essays on the law in Cicero's Private Orations,' 1902; 'Roman private law in the time of Cicero and the Antonines,' 2 vols. 1902.

He was latterly interested in family history, and printed for private circulation "The pedigree of Roby, of Castle Donington," editions in 1889 and 1907; in this he traced his family history back to 1515. In 1890 he printed in the same way "Pedigree of Wood of Leicester," an allied family.

Dr Roby was elected an Honorary Fellow of the College 5 March 1886. The University of Cambridge conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. on 11 June 1892, upon the occasion of the Installation of the 8th Duke of Devonshire as Chancellor of the University. The University of Edinburgh also conferred on him its LL.D. degree.

Such in brief outline is the record of a busy career; it is given to few even in the course of a long life to contribute so much to learning, to administrative work, or to reform in education and educational methods. To all his tasks he brought the illumination of a searching and powerful intellect and the ardour of an enthusiast. He was respected by all, even by those who differed from him energetically; his personal charm was linked with his work, and both were great.

From *Ulula*, the Manchester School Magazine :

This number of *Ulula* must not come out without some reminiscences of one so closely connected with this School—he took for a term the post of High Master, in addition to being a Governor—and one so distinguished and loveable as H. J. Roby. But a School magazine is no place for a mere catalogue or estimate of his many grounds of distinction. Such of our readers as would like to know some details of

his many-sided work as Scholar, Schoolmaster, Educational Reformer, Administrator, Member of Parliament, Cotton Spinner, Professor of Jurisprudence, and supreme authority on such abstruse matters as Justinian's Digest, and Roman private law, may refer to the obituary notices that appeared at the time of his death in *The Times* of January 5th, and elsewhere. The present writer does not propose to go over any of that ground, but to give a few memory-snapshots, to show how at various periods of his long life he struck one who was a few years junior to him.

Roby was born in August, 1830, and was Senior Classic at Cambridge in 1853. He was already a Fellow of St John's when I went up there in October, 1855. He was one of a brilliant group of young fellows, which included Courtney and J. B. Mayor, both still living, and J. E. B. Mayor and Newbery, who have passed away. They were reformers, and were our heroes. Of University Reform we knew nothing. But we thoroughly understood Roby's fight with the College Cook. The dinners in Hall, at 4 p.m., were very expensive, and unless one "sized," *i.e.*, ran up a heavy bill for vegetables and pudding and cheese, they were meagre and ill-served, as well as abominably dear. The joints were placed at intervals on the long tables, and the men carved for themselves, for the most part execrably. I have seen a leg of mutton so mangled by the first comer—whom I could name—that no one who came after him could get a well-cut slice from it. College cooks were reported to make enormous profits. Rumour ran that when Trinity College wanted to borrow £60,000 to build the new courts on the other side of the street, the College cook offered the Master to lend him an even larger sum.

So a College cook was a worthy foe on whom Roby was to flesh his steel. He enjoyed the fight; he was floored again and again, but at last he mastered all the details, and won his victory. Undergraduates of all colleges at this day owe something to the dogged and good-tempered Reformer of sixty years ago.

He set on foot another reform of which we were less conscious. When Roby became a Fellow the gulf between Fellows and undergraduates was wide and unbridged. He

was a pioneer in altering this relationship, out of sheer kindness of heart and appreciation of human values. He took notice of the reading men; thawed their shyness by his easy humorous manner; made them feel that they were not negligible nonentities, but that their prospects of success or failure were of moment to the College and to its dons. What this meant to the raw youths of the 'fifties it is hard for an undergraduate of to-day to imagine. We went up with very little of the social aplomb and ease of public school boys of to-day, and met with very little consideration. Roby changed the atmosphere; he set us on our feet, stimulated us intellectually—even those who were not in his lecture room—and by some genial art made us feel that we were not unworthy of the friendship of our seniors.

What was he like then? Curiously like what he was in later years: strongly and squarely built, fair in face and hair, with a large Socratic head as well as figure, and with a happy and often humorous expression.

After Cambridge days for some years we met rarely. Then I saw him in the fulness of his powers as Secretary to the Endowed Schools Commission. This was a vast work. Its immediate results were contained in a thick Blue Book of Report, and some fifteen to twenty volumes of evidence and appendices of all sorts. He was mainly responsible for editing it all, and for writing much of it. I used to hear of his work from Temple, then Headmaster of Rugby. At that time Roby was thoroughly enjoying "doing something that mattered," "making history," "laying foundations." Years afterwards, when I had occasion to consult him, I learned how strong was his grasp both of principles and details, and how sound his judgment.

In later years my wife and I used to visit him at Lancrigg, Grasmere. It was a delightful house, with a cottage nucleus of Wordsworthian associations, with larger rooms added to it; well outside the haunts of the British tourist; built on a terrace facing south, and looking at Silverhowe, with a steep slope of wood behind it reaching a long way up to the open fell. In front and at the sides were rose gardens, and walks through woods, some few hundred yards up the valley.

And Roby had the secret, the very genius, of hospitality.

He faithfully kept his old friends, of every stage of his life, like Courtney and Bryce, now valued members of the House of Lords, and added new friends; and he chose his small house parties with a special view that his guests should enjoy one another. There was also in the neighbourhood a very pleasant coterie of friends. And he thoroughly enjoyed good breakfasts, lunches, dinners, and enjoyed not less his friends' enjoyment of them; fruit, wine, flowers—everything excellent. In cheese he was a connoisseur, of catholic tastes, liking fresh varieties so long as they were what he called "unsophisticated." If a Swiss valley had some speciality in that line, it was certain that he would enjoy a sample of it; but Gorgonzola was barred under his rule.

He had another virtue as a host. He let his visitors much alone, spending some hours each day in his roomy study, with well-chosen books on well-filled shelves. If a drive was desired, a carriage appeared from Grasmere: but for the most part, I think, his guests liked strolling, often with him, among his roses and azaleas, and in the paths among the woods, or reading in the pleasant and sunny sitting-rooms.

What he stood for in his social circle of Grasmere could not be fully estimated till one had seen the reliance on his advice and judgment which brought his neighbours so often to him for his counsel. He was an old man when he went to Lancrigg; but there were older inhabitants of the vale than he, and they learned to rely on him for help in difficulties. The same qualities which enabled Roby to make the undergraduates of St John's realise that their youth was no bar to social consideration, made it possible for him to cheer old ladies—they were his *specialité*—by a similar appreciation of their inherent qualities. He was quite able to protect himself, however, from bores, and especially from canting or gushing bores, of whom he had an amusing horror.

In the evenings his delight was whist—good whist, if possible, but if that was impossible, then bad, even very bad; no bridge, no three-handed whist when only three were available, but the old short whist, sometimes with a dummy. His enjoyment was contagious, and overflowed.

He enjoyed, with a decorous economy of joy, even the most fatal errors of his partner. I remember how, when by a fearful lapse his partner expended the last remaining trump in taking his trick and breaking his lead, he pursed up his lips and cast a resigned look at me, and when the tricks were announced only said "How delightful the unforeseen is in whist!"

I wish I could at all worthily recall his conversation. But I cannot. Of late years, I think, it was that of pleasant society with occasional shrewd comments. One remark I remember with which it may be not unsuitable to conclude an article in a school magazine. It was on the use of school libraries. "Have the best books of reference," he said, "and invent ways of inducing or compelling boys to refer to them. It soon becomes a pleasure, and no education is more permanently valuable."

J. M. WILSON.

CAPTAIN GEORGE RALEIGH KERR EVATT.

Captain Evatt was the only son of Surgeon General George Joseph Hamilton Evatt, C.B.; his mother, Sophie Mary Frances Kerr, is a daughter of William Walter Raleigh Kerr and granddaughter of Lord Robert Kerr, son of the fifth Marquis of Lothian. He was born 30 September 1883, at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, his father being then Medical Officer in charge; he was educated partly at Cheltenham College and afterwards by private tuition, entering St John's in 1900, his Tutor being Dr, now Sir Donald, MacAlister. He came of a military stock, for in the 301 years which have elapsed since the Evatt family passed over to Ireland not less than twenty-one members have served in the British Army. One other member of the family was killed in action; Captain Henry Evatt, of the 16th Lancers, served in the Revolutionary War in America (1775-7), and was eventually shot dead at the gate of Lord Moira's house, in the battle of Ballynahinch, in 1798, by the Presbyterian rebels, while serving with the Monaghan Militia.



Captain G. R. K. EVATT
(1st Batt. Middlesex Regiment).

Captain G. R. K. Evatt entered the Army as a University candidate in 1904, joining the 1st Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment, the old 57th Foot. It is interesting to learn that this is the same Battalion as his great grandfather, Captain John Hamilton Evatt, served in at the battle of Albuera, in Spain, 1811, in which desperate fight he was severely wounded.

The dates of Evatt's successive Commissions are as follows : 2nd Lieutenant 12 March 1904 ; Lieutenant 9 May 1906 ; and Captain 18 September 1914.

Besides passing through various courses of military study he also saw some field service against the aboriginal tribes in Northern Nigeria, serving with the West African Frontier Force from 29 April 1909 to 4 December 1913. Being a man of fine physique and active habits he never had any attack of malarial fever during his tropical service.

He was killed instantly in the trenches near La Boutillerie, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Armentières, Department du Nord, France, on the 13th of November 1914, being then in command of A Company of his Battalion. His remains, with those of a brother officer and some forty men of his Regiment, were buried in the grounds of a private chateau near the trenches, and the men of his company erected a white wooden cross over the grave.

The following extracts from a brother officer's letter to General Evatt shew the esteem in which he was held :—
"His wit and gallantry kept us cheerful and bright in many uncomfortable situations when we were thrown together as Company Officers. One of the points, I thought, most characteristic of him was his care and consideration for our men. There was no dangerous work which he had to detail for them upon which he would not accompany them himself. More than twice I have been out to put up barbed wire in front of the position because he thought it was too dangerous for the men. On the morning of his death I was on duty in the trenches. He came up to relieve me for five minutes while I heated some tea. He walked along to the middle of the trench to a place which I had once used for observing from, but had given up as one had only to show a hat there to have a bullet through it. My sergeant

warned him not to observe from there, but he appeared not to mind. He was hit through the brain and his death was absolutely instantaneous. . . . Captain Evatt's men were really fond of him; many of them talked to me of him, and three different soldiers said: 'Mr Evatt, he was a gentleman, Sir; he was a nice man, Sir.' A soldier is a true judge of a gentleman."

CAPTAIN FRANCIS CAMPBELL NORBURY, M.A.

Captain Norbury was the youngest son of Mr Thomas William Norbury, surgeon, and was born at Stratford-on-Avon, 16 January 1882. He was educated at Oundle School, and entered the College in 1901 with an Open Exhibition for Classics. He took his B.A. degree in 1904, having passed in Part I. of the Classical Tripos of that year.

He returned to his old school, Oundle, as a Classical Master, and was in the Officers' Training Corps there, being gazetted Captain on the Unattached list, serving with the Oundle School Contingent (and in Special Reserve of Officers), 20 November 1909.

Soon after the commencement of the War he was called up for active service and gazetted Captain in the 6th (Reserve) Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, 21 October 1914, and proceeded to France. He was killed in action near Béthune on 8 January 1915.

LIEUT. DONALD WILLIAMSON RENNIE, B.A.

Lieutenant Rennie was a son of Mr John Rennie, electrical engineer, and was born in Glasgow, 14 January 1885. He was educated at the City of London School (1900-1904), and was elected an Exhibitioner of the College at the examination for Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions 18 December 1903. After coming into residence he was elected a Foundation Scholar of the College and took his B.A. degree in 1907, having passed the Mechanical Sciences

Tripes that year. On leaving Cambridge he acted for eight months as Testing Assistant at the Board of Trade Electrical Standards Laboratory. During this period he contributed to the 'Electrician' an article on "The representation of alternating current phenomena."

In July 1908 he entered the works of Messrs Yarrow & Co., Shipbuilders, Glasgow, under the Yarrow Pupilage Scheme, designed for the practical training in Engineering of University Graduates. During the period 1908-10 he worked on the erection of high speed engines, fitting out Torpedo Boat Destroyers and running efficiency and speed trials. During the last six months of this period he acted as Supervisor of records on trials.

He then entered the Drawing Office on the Engine-draughting side.

In October 1911 he undertook, for Messrs Yarrow, an experimental investigation into some phenomena connected with high power water-tube boilers up to 6000 horse power units. Mr Yarrow expressed his special satisfaction with the manner in which the work had been carried out, and the results were adopted by him for future practice, where applicable.

From this time onwards Rennie gave much of his spare time to a theoretical examination of the phenomena in water-tube boilers and, with Messrs Yarrow's sanction, prepared a lengthy paper on the subject, which was published in the 'Engineer' in the early part of the year 1914. As a result of these investigations he took out two patents relating to the use of radiant heat in water-tube boilers.

While in Glasgow he joined the Officers' Training Corps, and obtained the usual certificates, being then placed in the Special Reserve of Officers. He was called out for service within twenty-four hours of the declaration of War, and gazetted Second Lieutenant in the 5th Battalion Royal Fusiliers (London Regiment), 7 August 1914. He was then sent to France and attached to the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment. He was killed 11 November 1914, during a night attack on the trenches.

SECOND LIEUTENANT HAROLD WILLIAM ROSEVEARE.

Lieutenant Roseveare, who was born at Monmouth 17 March 1895, was the eldest son of the Rev. Richard Polgreen Roseveare (of St John's, B.A. 1888). He entered Marlborough College in September 1908 and rose rapidly in the School, gaining the first Senior Scholarship in the summer of 1910 and becoming a member of the VIth Form in the next Term. He was a member of the Officers' Training Corps, at first in the Signalling Section, and became a Cadet Officer in 1911. He is described as probably the most efficient Cadet Officer the School has known. Roseveare was gazetted Second Lieutenant in the Special Reserve of Officers 18 April 1914.

At the Scholarship Examination in December 1913 he was elected to a Scholarship for Classics, and in the ordinary course would have entered St John's in October last. On the outbreak of the War he was at once called up for service and attached to the Wiltshire Regiment. At School at the end of July, in a fortnight he was at the front, taking part in the desperate retreat from Mons and in the subsequent advance of the allied armies. He met with a soldier's death, thus described in a letter from a brother officer:—"It was on Sunday, September 20th, at Vailly (on the Aisne near Soissons), the enemy attacked through a wood and broke our line. We fell back, and they brought one of their machine guns very far forward. The Germans fell back shortly after, and Roseveare was ordered to take some men and try to take this machine gun. He went forward very pluckily at the head of his men, but got hit somewhere about the shoulder-blade, I think. He died the next day, and was buried in the village. He was very popular in the Regiment and was doing very well." The Commanding Officer wrote:—"Roseveare fell while bravely leading his men on Sunday, September 20th, shot through the left breast. He lived some hours, and died in hospital that night."

The following members of the College have died during the year 1914; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:—

Alexander Bertie Baldwin (1890), youngest son of the late Mr Hartley Baldwin, solicitor; born at Clitheroe 1 February 1868; educated at the Royal Grammar School, Clitheroe, and Tonbridge School. After taking his degree he qualified as a Solicitor, and about 1901 went out as a District Commissioner to Port Axim, on the West African Coast, but had to resign owing to a breakdown in health. After his return home he purchased an estate at Combe Martin, North Devon. He provided new Choir stalls, a Reredos, and Altar rails for Combe Martin Church. He went up to London to see the University Boat Race, and died suddenly in his hotel on Sunday, March 29th.

Rev. Colin Edward Beever Bell (1884), son of the Rev. Canon Edward John Bell, Rector of Alderley; baptized at Crostwick, Norfolk, 19 August 1860. He was a member of the College Rugby Football team and of the Cricket Eleven. Curate of Seaforth, Lancashire, 1885-88; of St Nicholas, Liverpool, 1888-91; Precentor of Liverpool Cathedral 1890-91; Vicar of Nether Witton, Northumberland, 1891-98; of St Mary's, Whittlesea, 1898-1907; Vicar of Chelford, Cheshire, 1907-14. Died 14 May at a Nursing Home, aged 53.

Rev. Canon Robert Hudson Borradaile (1858), son of the Rev. Frederick Borradaile; baptized at Clapham, Surrey, 27 January 1836. Vicar of Tandridge 1865-81; Rural Dean of Godstone 1901-07; Honorary Canon of Southwark 1905-14. Died 3 June at his residence, Hall Hill, Oxted, Surrey. Canon Borradaile married in 1864 Leila Scott, daughter of Major Carnegie, C.B.; she died 28 May 1908, at Lake House, Chiddingfold.

Rev. Charles Brumell (1844), son of Henry Brumell, solicitor, Morpeth; baptized 26 August 1819. Curate of Slaithwaite 1847-57; of Baconsthorpe 1858-61; of Letheringsett 1861-66; of Foulsham 1867-68; of Fulmodeston 1868-74; Rector of Sherrington, Norfolk, 1874-1902. After resigning his Rectory he went to reside in Holt, of which his elder brother, the Rev. Edward Brumell, formerly Fellow and Tutor of the College, had been Rector. He died at Holt on January 30th, and was buried beside his brother in Holt Churchyard.

George John Mulcaster Burnett (1880), son of George Hopper Burnett; born 3 April 1857 in the parish of Shotley, Northumberland. Educated at Cheltenham College. Died 31 August at his residence, Elstree Cottage, Elstree, Herts. Mr Burnett was, we believe, a land agent.

Rev. Thomas Holland Chadwick (1873), son of John Chadwick, of Egerton Terrace, Rochdale, manufacturer; baptized in the parish of Rochdale 28 January 1849. He was a nephew of the Rev. Edward Chadwick (of St John's, B.A. 1859), Vicar of Thornhill Lees, Devsburry, who died 16 March 1901. Curate of Pemberton, Lancs, 1872-74; of Dunham with Darlton and Ragnall 1875-77; of St John Baptist, Nottingham, 1877-82; of St Saviour, Leeds, 1882-86; of St Peter, Derby, 1886-88; of Christ Church, Belper, 1888-91; Vicar of Bole with Saundby 1891-1913. Latterly resided at Cobham, Surrey; died there 18 September.

Rev. John Edward Cooper (1846), son of the Rev. John Cooper, Vicar of Everton, Lancs; born 27 March 1823. Educated at Rugby under Dr Arnold. He was 9th Wrangler 1846, and was a Fellow of the

College 1846-53. Assistant Master, Repton School, 1846-48; Rector of Forncett St Mary, Norfolk, 1853-1908; and of Forncett St Peter 1902-08; Rural Dean of Depwade 1867-87 and 1895-1902. Died 6 April at the Rectory, Forncett St Mary. Mr Cooper married 12 October 1853 at St Peter's Church, Guernsey, Mary Lydia, elder daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Edward Simons, of the 56th Regiment of Native Infantry, Bengal, H.E.I.C.S.; she died 25 February 1901 at the Rectory, Forncett St Mary, aged 74. Mr Cooper published: "The nature of Reprobation and the preacher's liability to it. A sermon preached at the visitation of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Norfolk, held in the parish church of Long Stratton, on Friday, 3 June 1850."

Rev. Cyril Coore (1902), son of the Rev. Alfred Thomas Coore, now of Scruton Hall, Bedale, and Louise, his wife, niece of Bishop Robert Gray, of Capetown; born 4 March 1881 at the Vicarage, Builth, Brecon, of which his father was then Vicar. Educated at the Royal Grammar School, Sheffield. Curate of King Cross, Halifax, 1904-07; of Thornhill Lees 1907-11; Vicar of Hartshead, near Liversedge, Yorks, 1911-14; died at the Vicarage 19 July. Mr Coore married 12 December 1907, at St Mary Abbots, Kensington, Margaret Faith, only daughter of the late Rev. George Sydney Raynor (of St. John's, B.A. 1875) and of Mrs Raynor, of 22, Gordon Place, Kensington.

Charles William Mitcalfe Dale (1878), son of John Brodrick Dale, of Westoe, South Shields, banker and shipowner; born 5 May 1856 at South Shields. Educated at Norwich Grammar School under Dr A. Jessopp. He rowed in the First Lady Margaret Boat in the May Term of 1875 and 1876, and in the University Trial Eights in the October Terms of these years; he was First Captain L. M. B. C. 1876-7. He was admitted a student of the Inner Temple 17 January 1876 and was called to the Bar 7 May 1879, and practised for a time on the North Eastern Circuit. He was joint author with Mr R. C. Lehmann of "Cases overruled 1756-1884." He retired from the Bar and became General Secretary of the North Eastern Banking Company in Newcastle, and was on the Commission of Justices of the Peace for Newcastle. He died 10 April at his residence, 17, Framlington Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne. He leaves a widow and two sons.

Rev. Canon Owen William Davys (1851), son of the Rev George Davys, Preceptor to Queen Victoria and afterwards Bishop of Peterborough 1839-1864; born at Kensington 4 January 1829; educated privately. Rector of Stilton 1853-59; Rector of Wheathampstead 1859-1914; Rural Dean of St Albans 1887-1907; Surrogate Diocese of St Albans 1859-1914; Honorary Canon of St Albans 1877-1914. Died 27 August at Wheathampstead Rectory, aged 85. Canon Davys married 3 August 1854 at Ponsonby, Cumberland, Helen Le Fleming, third daughter of Edward Stanley, of Ponsonby Hall; she died 11 February 1915 at Hill House, Wheathampstead, aged 87. Canon Davys published: "An architectural and historical guide to Peterborough Cathedral," which has passed through many editions; he edited the St. Albans Psalter in 1912. In 1913 he published "A long life's story, with some met by the way." He contributed to *The Eagle*, Vol. xxxi, his recollections of St John's, pp. 181-8; see also the same volume, pp. 114-6. He was for some time Secretary of the Cambridge Architectural Society and of the St Albans Archaeological Society.

Rev. Francis Henry Dinnis (1862), son of William Dinnis, of Brunswick Walk, Cambridge, born 4 November 1838, baptized 28 August 1840, in the parish of St Andrew the Less; educated at the Perse School.

He was a Scholar of the College and 14th Wrangler in 1862. Vice-Principal of the Chester Training College 1862-63; Assistant Master at Cheam School 1864-66; Curate of St John, Fitzroy Square, 1867-68; of Paddington 1868-76; Vicar of St Peter, Stepney, 1876-1914. In 1905 the College presented him to the Sinecure Rectory of Aberdaron, in the diocese of Bangor, which he held until his death on 12 September 1914. Mr. Dinnis married 1 December 1868, at St John the Evangelist, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, Annie Maria Emma, only daughter of Major D. C. Ramsay, late of the Hyderabad Contingent. He published: "Paddington in 1665; the year of the Great Plague." He also wrote a tract on the Athanasian Creed. The following notice of him is taken from the 'The Guardian,' 24 September 1914: "After his ordination he met Bishop Moorhouse at St John's, where he was contemplating trying for a Fellowship. He heard about the work Dr Moorhouse was doing in Tottenham Court Road slums, and offered himself as Curate, without payment, for love of the work. He went with Bishop Moorhouse to St James', Paddington, and thence after eight years to St Peter's, Mile End, where he remained for thirty-seven years. There the scholar moped, the thinker was starved, and the dreamer died. He hated the bustling activity that is necessary to work a poor parish, and he saw other men put in front of him while he was plodding on in the way he believed to be right. His theology was that of a Presbyterian divine, but he hated 'ranting and canting.' There seemed to be no place in the Church for his type, and yet every one loved and respected him, scholars looked up to him, and a remnant at Mile End deeply deplore him. One old woman has thus summed him up: 'He was the best of living men, and such a gentleman'."

Rev. Charles Edward Drew (1870), son of James Drew, Esq., of the Paragon, Blackheath; baptized at Lewisham 15 December 1844. Curate of St Ives, Hunts., 1870-71; of Lynnmouth 1871-72; of Walford 1872-75; of Berkswich, Staffs., 1876-84; Vicar of Elmton 1884-91; Rector of West Tofts, Norfolk, 1891-92; Rector of Wymington, near Rushden, 1892-1913. Died at Wymington Rectory 10 July, aged 72. Mr Drew married 23 August 1871 at All Saints' Church, St Ives, Isabella Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Major Barré W. Goldie, Bengal Engineers.

Rev. Charles Fryer Eastburn (1852), son of John Eastburn; baptized at Bolton-le-Moors 20 April 1828. Fellow of the College 1855-1870; Mathematical Tutor and Vice-Principal of St Mark's Training College, Chelsea, 1859-70; Rector of Medbourne-with-Holt 1870-1909; Rural Dean of Gartree iii, 1892-1908. Latterly resided at 14, Ravenscourt Mansions, London, W.; died there 13 February, aged 85. Mr Eastburn married 16 October 1872, at St George's, Bloomsbury, Adelaide Fanny Julia, eldest daughter of the late Captain Henry Robison, H.E.I.C.S., sometime of Melbourne, Australia.

Rev. Arthur Jonathan Edmonds, admitted to St John's 12 June 1862, but B.A. from Clare College 1866. Third son of Orlando Edmonds, banker, born at Stamford 23 February 1843; educated at Cheltenham College. Curate of Stroud 1871-77; of Weston Super Mare 1879-84; Vicar of Great Gransden 1884-1914; died at the Vicarage 19 June. Before being ordained Mr Edmonds was an assistant master at Wakefield Grammar School, at St Columba's College, Dublin, and at Uppingham. He was a man of literary and artistic tastes, a draughtsman of some skill, and at one time an ardent photographer. He took a great interest in archaeology, and was a member, and for some time Secretary of the Hunts Archaeological Society. In 1892

he published a history of Great Gransden. One of his especial delights was the study of languages, and when Esperanto came into notice he took it up enthusiastically, giving lectures and lessons upon it. He took a prominent share in the arrangements for the Third International Congress of Esperantists held at Cambridge. He translated into Esperanto Longfellow's *Hiawatha*, some books of Homer, and scenes from the *Alcestis*, and took part in the translation of the New Testament. His last venture was an essay on the usefulness of Esperanto for the blind. Mr Edmonds married: (1) On 25 June 1872, at the parish church, Stroud, Gloucestershire, Mary, only daughter of John Libby, Esq., of New Mills Court, Stroud; she died 21 February 1889 at St Leonards-on-Sea, aged 44; and (2) on 22 July 1890, at St Paul's, Truro, Helen, eldest daughter of the late James Tannahill, of Truro.

Rev. Alfred Evans (1872), son of the Rev. Joseph Saville Roberts Evans, baptized at Prescot, Lancashire, 25 September 1849. Curate of St Matthew, Chadderton, 1873; of Leesfield, Lancashire, 1873-77; Vicar of Bidford 1877-1905. Latterly resided at The Manor Cottage, Woodborough, near Pewsey; died there 8 March. Mr Evans married: (1) On 8 September 1875, at Leesfield Church, near Oldham, Agnes, daughter of the Rev. Robert Whittaker, Vicar of the parish, and (2) on 25 April 1893, at St Andrew's, Plymouth, Mary, elder daughter of the late F. A. Nicholson, of the Esplanade, Plymouth.

Captain George Raleigh Kerr Evatt (matriculated 1900, did not graduate). Killed in action 13 November; *see* special notice.

Rev. George Lax Farthing (1859), born in Somerset, admitted to the College 13 October 1855 from St Catharine's College. Curate of Atworth, Wilts, 1863-67; of St Peter, Southampton, 1867-69; of Knowle, Somerset, 1869-70; of Tottenham 1870-76; of Lynmouth 1880-81; Vicar of Leighland, Somerset, 1881-87; Curate of All Saints, Clifton, 1887-89; of Upper Street, St Leonard's-on-Sea, 1890-96; Rector of Rumboldswyke 1896-1904. Latterly resided at 19, Carisbrooke Road, St Leonard's-on-Sea; died there 23 October. Mr Farthing married 27 April 1871 at All Hallow's, Tottenham, Anne Elizabeth Marie, eldest daughter of G. H. Jackson, M.D., of Lower Tottenham; she died 23 June 1912.

Rev. Henry Falcon Gipps (1883), son of Walter Gipps, Esq., of Dover (of St John's, B.A. 1847), born 5 November 1859 at Dover; educated at Tonbridge School. Curate of Thornhill Lees 1882-85; of Barnes 1885-89; of Chiswick 1889-94; of St George, Beckenham, 1895-96; Vicar of Hundon, near Clare, Suffolk, 1896-1914; died at Hundon Vicarage 13 January. Mr Gipps married in 1893 Miss Osburn; his widow survives him.

Captain Reginald Hall (matriculated 1879, did not graduate). Son of Rev. Henry Hall, Headmaster of the Grammar School, St Albans, and afterwards Vicar of St Paul's, Cambridge. Born at St Albans 25 February 1860; educated at Haileybury College. Ran for Cambridge in the "Three Miles" 1880. Passed as a University Candidate into the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, 1881. Lieut. Royal Warwickshire Regiment 9 September 1882, Captain 5 July 1889. Captain Hall retired from the Army some years ago and died 12 May at a Nursing Home in London.

Rev. Canon Augustus Jessopp (1848). A notice of Dr Jessopp has already appeared in our pages (vol. xxxv, 345-8). To this may be added the following notes: Dr Jessopp was born at Albury Place, Cheshunt,

20 December 1823, and, as he was fond of telling, was patted on the head as a child by Charles Lamb. While Headmaster of Helston Grammar School he acted as editor of "The Helston Grammar School Magazine," this ran to eight numbers (1857-9). In Boase and Courtney's "Bibliotheca Cornubiensis," 275, will be found a list of the articles contributed by Dr and Mrs Jessopp. Mrs Jessopp was a daughter of Charles Cotesworth, R.N., of Liverpool, and died at Scarning Rectory 6 November 1905, aged 82.

Alfred John Jukes-Browne (1874), died 14 August at Westleigh, Ashfield Road, Torquay. *See* p. 73.

Samuel Wayland Kershaw (1859): the parentage of Mr Kershaw is not given in the College Register, he is stated to have been the son of the Rev. John Kershaw of The Cranhams, Gloucestershire. From September 1849 until July 1855 he was at King's College School, London, his mother, Mrs Elizabeth Kershaw, was then living at 17, Grove Place, Brixton. After taking his degree Mr Kershaw was engaged in literary and journalistic work, and was for a time Librarian to the Royal Institute of Architects. In 1870 he was appointed Curator (or Librarian) of Lambeth Palace Library, a post he held for 40 years until 1910. Many workers in that collection were indebted to Mr Kershaw for assistance in their researches, and have a kindly remembrance of his helpful though at times rather fussy ways, of his pride in the Library, and of the energy with which he used to beg for additions to the collection. Another feature was the constant succession of small boys who brought the books and tended to the fires, so singularly inadequate in the winter time. At Lambeth he served under four Archbishops (Tait, Temple, Benson, and Davidson). On his retirement, Archbishop Davidson, on behalf of himself and a number of Bishops and others who appreciated his labours, presented Mr Kershaw with a gold watch. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, of the Huguenot Society, and Honorary Member of the Kent, Guernsey, and Picardy Archaeological Societies, and of the Society of Architects. He contributed many papers to the Proceedings of these and other societies and magazines. He also published: "The Art Treasures of Lambeth Palace Library"; "Surrey Sketches in the Olden Time"; "Protestants from France." One of his latest papers was on "The Archbishops' Manors in Sussex." He died 19 November at 17 Dorlcote Road, Wandsworth Common, aged 78.

Rev John Henry Reginald Kirby (1873), son of the Rev Henry Thomas Murdoch Kirby (of St John's, B.A. 1844, *see* vol. xx, 227), Vicar of Mayfield, Sussex; baptized at Mayfield, 5 August 1849, he was a grandson of Sir Henry Thompson, Rector of Frant, and was educated at Lancing College. Curate of Hambleden 1873-75; of Hawkhurst 1875-84; Vicar of Patricbourne with Bridge 1884-97; Vicar of Mayfield 1897-1912. He was the fourth generation of his family to hold the last (a family) living. Mr Kirby continued the work of restoring and beautifying Mayfield Church, now one of the most stately in Sussex. He also built new Schools for the parish, and secured the site for the parish room. He died 24 January at Upper Norwood, aged 64. Mr Kirby married 21 January 1886, at Patricbourne, Caroline Jane, only surviving child of the Rev Richard Drake, Rector of Slourmouth, Kent.

Sir William Lee Warner, G.C.S.I. (1869), son of the Rev Henry James Lee Warner (St John's, B.A. 1825), Vicar of Little Walsingham; born at Little Walsingham 13 April 1846; educated at Rugby (*see* vol. xxxv, 209).

Rev Canon Joseph McCormick (1857), son of Mr William McCormick, sometime M.P. for Londonderry; born in Liverpool 29 October 1834; educated at Liverpool College, Bingley. While at the University he distinguished himself as an all-round athlete. He was in the Cambridge Eleven in 1854 and 1856; in the latter year, when he was captain, he also rowed in the Cambridge boat. He was in addition a very fine boxer. He was more than 6 ft. 1 in. in height, and even as a young man weighed well over 13 st. As a batsman he is described in "Scores and Biographies" as one of the hardest of hitters, with a forward style of play. His bowling, modelled on that of the once-famous William Buttress, was slow round-arm, with a great deal of "twist." He did not do much in either of his 'Varsity matches at Lord's, but had the satisfaction of captaining the winning side in 1856, when the splendid all-round cricket of Mr Joseph Makinson decided the issue. Canon McCormick only once played for Gentlemen against Players—at Lord's in 1857—when the late Mr Reginald Hankey caused quite a sensation by scoring 70 against the bowling of Jackson, Willsher, and Wisden. He had little time for first-class cricket after he left Cambridge, but took part in the Canterbury Week in 1866, 1867 and 1868, playing in 1866 under the assumed name of J. Cambridge. In 1868 he played perhaps the innings of his life, scoring 137 for North of the Thames against South of the Thames. This was a memorable game, as Mr W. G. Grace, though he made 130 and 102 not out—the first instance in modern first-class cricket of two "centuries" in one match—was on the losing side. As an Irishman it was fitting that later in life he should take an *ad eundem* degree at Trinity College, Dublin, to which University he owed his D.D. Dr McCormick was ordained by Dr Tait, at the time Bishop of London, in 1858, with a licence to St Peter's, Regent Square. He, however, went to Ireland two years later, to become rector of Dunmore East, Waterford, but in 1864 he returned to London to be a member of the staff at St Stephen's, Marylebone. In 1867 he was appointed to St Peter's, Deptford, and after being incumbent there for eight years the trustees of Holy Trinity, Hull, nominated him vicar of that parish. Here he was also rural dean. The Archbishop of York made him Prebendary of South Newbold in York Minster in 1884, and in 1890 Queen Victoria appointed him one of her honorary chaplains, and later a chaplain-in-ordinary. He was also honorary chaplain to King Edward VII. and to the present King. For twenty years he was chaplain of the Hull Rifle Volunteers, and retired with the Volunteer's decoration. After being in Hull for nineteen years, in 1894 Mr McCormick once more returned to London, to become vicar of St Augustine's, Highbury. Here he remained until 1900, when Dr Creighton appointed him to the important benefice of St James's, Piccadilly, in succession to Bishop A. Barry. Canon McCormick, who published the sermons he delivered as select preacher at Oxford in 1895-96, with the title "What is sin?" was one of the leaders of what may be regarded as the older school of evangelicals, being less a party man than a firm maintainer of the Established Church as formed on the basis of the Reformation settlement. He was in years gone by a much appreciated speaker at the Islington Clerical Meetings and other gatherings of evangelical churchmen. But while there was no doubt as to his own opinions his influence was always towards fellowship between different Church parties. A wide circle of people both in London and in Yorkshire will remember him as a man of real spiritual influence. Canon McCormick married 20 April 1871 at Dunmore, East Waterford, Frances Harriet, eldest surviving daughter of Lieut.-Col. and the Hon. Mrs Haines, and grand-daughter of the late Field Marshal Viscount Gough. She died 8 January 1913 at St

James Rectory; Canon McCormick died 9 April 1914 at the same Rectory. Three of his sons have been Members of the College; the names of two appear in our "War List," and the Rev J. G. McCormick, Vicar of St Michael's, Chester Square, following in his father's footsteps, has recently been appointed Honorary Chaplain to King George.

Thomas Herbert Maddy (1863), son of Thomas Watkin Maddy, of Sutton Court, Hereford, banker; baptized at Hereford 24 December 1840; educated at Harrow. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 27 January 1863, called to the Bar 26 January 1867. Died 22 March at 51 Argyle Road, West Ealing, aged 73.

Rev Frederick Charles Marshall (1884), son of John Hewson Marshall, of Grimsby; born at Grimsby 23 March 1861; educated at Shrewsbury School. Curate of Wheathamstead, Herts, 1884-87; Rector of Doddington, in the Isle of Ely, 1887-1914. Died at the Rectory 25 December. Mr Marshall did a great deal of public work, he was Chairman of the Doddington Parish Council and of the School Managers and also for many years a member of the Isle of Ely County Council.

Edward Alfred Martell (1903), son of the Rev. Alfred Whiston Frost Martell; born 28 May 1880 at South Hackney; educated at St John's School, Leatherhead. While at College Mr Martell was a Choral Student; after leaving College he was Master for a year at Yarmouth Grammar School, then a Master at Abingdon School 1904-10, and at Christ's Hospital, West Horsham, 1910-12. He died, from the result of an accident, on 24 September, at Harting.

Rev. Philip Hughes Moore (1864), son of Thomas Moore, Esq., baptized at Ramsey, Isle of Man, 12 February 1839. Curate of Swansea 1864-67; Chaplain to Seamen on the Tyne 1867-76; Curate of Fenton 1876-78; Chaplain to the Lichfield Barge Mission 1879-84; Curate of Chesterton, Staffs, 1885-88; Vicar at St Peter, Tynemouth, 1888-1911. Latterly resided at 8 Upper Marlborough Road, St Albans; died there 14 November, aged 75. Mr Moore married 6 July 1865 at Stockport, Eleanor, third daughter of the Rev. C. K. Prescott, Rector of Stockport.

Sir Charles William Morrison-Bell, admitted 12 October 1854, resided for a short time, but did not graduate; his name, while in residence, was Charles William Bell, he took the name of Morrison-Bell in 1905. Son of William Bell, of Ford Hall, near Sunderland, born 18 March 1833, and baptized at Bishopwearmouth 19 April. After leaving College he was for some years an officer in the 15th Hussars, the dates of his commissions being: Cornet 1 June 1855, Lieutenant 9 May 1856. After leaving the regular army he was an officer in the Lancashire Hussar Yeomanry Cavalry, the Durham Artillery Militia, and Major of the 3rd Battalion Durham Rifle Volunteers. He was created a baronet in 1905, he was a J.P. for the counties of Sussex, Wilts, Northumberland, and Durham, and a D.L. for Durham. He died 20 October at his residence, Otterburn Hall, Otterburn, Northumberland. Mr Bell married 1 September 1863, Louisa Maria, second daughter of the late William Henry Dawes, of The Hall, Kenilworth.

Reginald Morshead (1872), son of the Rev. Henry John Morshead, Rector of Kelly, Devon, born at Kelly 27 November 1848; educated at Marlborough College and Beaumaris School. After taking his degree he was for a short time master at King Edward's School, Berkhamstead. Became a partner in the banking firm of Gill, Morshead & Co., Tavistock. Died 28 September at his residence, Hurditch Court, Tavistock. Mr Morshead married 16 September 1880, Ella Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Grace Wilson Sperling.

Hugh John Mossop (1900), youngest son of Robert Peel Mossop, Esq., of Peter's Point, Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire; born 12 September 1879 at Sutton Bridge; educated at King's Lynn Grammar School. Died 15 November at The Shrubbery, Ketton, Rutland. Mr Mossop married 3 August 1904, at St Matthew's Church, Sutton Bridge, Adela Marian, youngest daughter of William Grimley, Esq., of Sutton Bridge.

Rev. Charles Ammon Moull (1878), son of Charles Moull, of Chelmsford; baptized in the parish church there 23 May 1855; educated at Bishops Stortford School. Curate of East Hatley, Cambs, 1878-80; of St Peter, March, 1881-83; of St. Mary, Bedford, 1883-85; of Hove 1886-95; Perpetual Curate of St Andrew's, Hove, 1895-1906. Latterly resided at Brentwood; died 22 August at a Nursing Home in London.

William Wynn Pratt Pittom (1911), son of Thomas Pittom, Esq.; born at Barby, Northamptonshire; educated at the Northampton and County School. He was a Scholar and Exhibitioner of the College and a B.Sc. of the University of London. He died 10 October at a Nursing Home in Rugby.

Colonel Henry Platt, C.B.; admitted 5 October 1864, but did not graduate. Eldest son of John Platt, of Werneth Park, Oldham; born at Oldham 26 December 1844. Educated at Cheltenham College and the Friedrich Wilhelm's Real Schule, Berlin. He was a partner in the firm of Williams and Co., bankers, Chester and North Wales (now Lloyd's Bank, Ltd.). He was High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire 1877, of Anglesey 1880; first Mayor of Bangor 1883. He took a great interest in the Militia, and was for some time Colonel of the 4th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers (Carnarvon Militia); he was made a C.B. in 1907 for his long services to the Militia. He made several efforts to enter Parliament as a Conservative, contesting Carnarvon North in 1885 and 1886 and the Carnarvon District in 1900 against Mr Lloyd George, but was unsuccessful on all three occasions. He was Provincial Grand Master of the North Wales Freemasons. He died 13 October at Llandudno. Col. Platt married 22 January 1868, Eleanor, second daughter of Richard Sykes, of Edgeley House, co. Chester.

Rev. Clifford William Power-Mountney, matriculated 1869 as C. W. Power, but did not graduate; he took the name of Power-Mountney by advertisement in *The Times* of 26 September 1894. Son of the Rev. John Peckleton Power, incumbent of Nutley, Sussex; baptized at Nutley 30 November 1849. Curate of Ringwood 1874-75; of Sopley, Hants, 1875-77; Incumbent of Buckland, Tasmania, 1878-82; Assistant Priest of St David's Cathedral, Hobart, Tasmania, 1882-84; Headmaster of Christ Church School, Toowoomba, Queensland, 1884-87; Curate of St James', Sydney, 1887-88; Incumbent of Katoomba, New South Wales, 1889-92; Curate of Chislehurst, Kent, 1892-94; of Christ Church, Ealing, 1894-95; of Great Greenford, Middlesex, 1895-97; of St Gabriel's, Pimlico, 1897-99; of St Saviour, Chelsea, 1899-1901; Vicar of Icklesham, Sussex, 1901-14. Died at Icklesham Vicarage 18 January.

Rev. Roger Kerrison Preston (1874), son of Jacob Preston, of Great Yarmouth; born there 19 October 1847; educated at Yarmouth Grammar School. Curate of St Mary, Lowgate, Kingston-upon-Hull, 1873-79; Chaplain to the Hull Borough Asylum 1877-80; Curate of Sculcoates, Hull, 1879-80; Chaplain to the Chester County Asylum, Upton, Cheshire, 1880-87; Vicar of St James', Congleton, 1887-93; Vicar of St Marks, Dunham Massey, Altrincham, 1893-1914. Died at St Mark's Vicarage 28 March.

Matthew Henry Pugh (1873), son of the Rev. Matthew Pugh, Headmaster of Rishworth School; baptized at Congleton 25 June 1852; educated at Rishworth School. Mr Pugh was for some time Modern Languages Master at Cranleigh School; he took a great interest in the College Mission. Died 4 July at 29 Devonshire Road, Bristol, aged 62.

Donald Williamson Rennie (1907), Second Lieutenant, 1st Warwickshire Regiment; killed in action 11 November. See special notice.

Harold William Roseveare, elected scholar December 1913; Second Lieutenant, Wiltshire Regiment. Died 20 September of wounds received in action. See special notice.

Rev. Jeremiah Pledger Seabrook (1867), son of John Seabrook, farmer; baptized at Springfield, Essex, 22 June 1844. Curate of Kirkstall 1869-71; of Gargrave 1871-72; of Burton Agnes 1872-75; of St Martin, Brighton, and Acting Chaplain to the Forces at Dover and Aldershot 1876-78; Vicar of Stonesby 1878-1914; and Rector of Waltham-on-the-Wolds 1893-1914. Died 25 September. Mr Seabrook was a J.P. for Leicestershire and a well-known follower of the Belvoir Hounds. By his will he left a large number of charitable bequests.

Rev. Prebendary William Selwyn (1862), eldest son of the Right Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand, and afterwards of Lichfield; born 27 March 1840, at Eton. Prebendary Selwyn was, we believe, the last survivor of the party that sailed from Plymouth in December 1841 with the first Bishop of New Zealand. As a boy of nine he returned to England in H.M.S. *Dido* in charge of one of the sailors, who proved, as he often used to say, a most efficient substitute for a nurse. He then entered at Eton, and after a short visit to his parents in New Zealand entered at St John's. Curate of Chaddesley Corbett 1864-66; Secretary and Treasurer of the Melanesian Mission 1873-79; Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield 1875-78; Commissary for the Bishop of Melanesia 1877-91; Vicar of Bromfield, Salop, 1866-1907; Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral 1901-14. Died 24 December, at his residence, Quarry House, Hereford. Mr Selwyn married 20 October 1864 at Trinity Church, Ipswich, Harriet Susan, elder daughter of the Rev. Ambrose Steward, of Lower Hill House, Ipswich; she died 28 October 1913 at the Quarry House, Hereford; both she and her husband were buried at Bromfield. Prebendary Selwyn was an excellent parish priest, knowing every one of his parishioners intimately with an interest that followed them through life and, with a kindly, half-humorous contempt for much of the modern parochial machinery, attained, through his own unwearied diligence in visitation, the result which that machinery is designed to accomplish. He was on many boards, but, as was natural, was perhaps most keenly interested in foreign mission work, and was one of the most familiar figures at the annual gatherings on St Barnabas day of the Eton association of the Mission. He was also a member of the Council of Selwyn College.

Rev. Henry Herbert Surgy, matriculated from St John's, but after residing three Terms migrated to Christ's College, taking his B.A. degree from there in 1886. He was also a B.A. of the University of London 1881, and of Victoria University, Manchester, 1904. Son of Cornelius Surgy, of Nottingham; born there 13 February 1857; educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and Owen's College, Manchester. Second Master of Dorset County School 1887-90; Curate of Cattistock 1890-1902; Curate of Somerby and Assistant Master of Grantham School 1902-05; Rector of Muckton with Burwell and Walmgate, near Louth, co. Lincoln, 1905-1914. Died 28 February at Muckton Rectory.

John Tillard (1877), son of the Rev. Richard Henry Tillard (St John's, B.A. 1838), Rector of Blakeney, Norfolk; baptized at Blakeney 15 April 1855. He was appointed in 1877 Classical Master at Cowbridge School; he became one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools and died 23 March at his residence, 9, Marlborough Lane, Walcot, Bath, aged 59.

Rev. Frederic Tobin (1872), son of the Rev. John Tobin, incumbent of St John's Church, Liscard, Wallasey, Cheshire (of Christ Church, Oxford, who died 27 June 1874, and was son of Sir John Tobin, Mayor of Liverpool, who was knighted 10 May 1820, and died 27 February 1851); born 5 July 1849; educated at Rugby. He was in the Rugby XI 1867-68; in the Cambridge XI. 1870-72; played for the English XV against Scotland 1871, and in the Huntingdon County XI. Curate of Croydon 1873-75; of Caversham 1875-83; Vicar of Charlecote, near Warwick, 1884-1914; Rural Dean of North Kington 1896-1908. Died 28 September at Folkestone.

William Warren (1861), eldest son of the late William Warren, J.P. of Cambridge; baptized in St Clement's Church, Cambridge, 27 February 1837; educated at Oakham School. Mr Warren, who was a Fellow of the Entomological Society, was latterly connected with the Tring Museum, and died 18 October at Hemel Hempstead, aged 75.

Rev. Harry St John Wilding (1878), son of the Rev. James Henry Wilding, Rector of St Albans, Worcester; Baptized at St Albans 11 June 1856; educated at Oakham School. Curate of St Lawrence, Evesham, 1903-05; of St Andrew, Pershore, 1905-09; Rector of Nafford with Birlingham, near Pershore, 1909-14. Died at Birlingham Rectory 14 September, aged 58. Mr Wilding married 3 June 1884, at St Michael's, Highgate, Emily E. A., second daughter of the late James Sherlock, M.D., of Powyke, near Worcester.

Benjamin Francis Williams, K.C. (1866), only son of the Rev. Enoch Williams, of Merthyr Tydfil, born 27 February 1845; educated at Shrewsbury School. Admitted a student of the Middle Temple 11 April 1864; called to the Bar 26 January 1867; Q.C. 1885; Bencher of the Middle Temple 26 May 1891; Autumn Reader 1901; Treasurer 1913. He was a member of the South Wales Circuit, where he soon achieved great success. Some anecdotes of his skill as an advocate will be found in Mr F. C. Philip's "My varied life," pp. 250-255. He was appointed Recorder of Carmarthen in 1887, and in 1890 first Recorder of Cardiff, holding this until his death. He unsuccessfully fought two Parliamentary contests: at West Monmouth in 1885, and at Merthyr Tydfil in 1892; in both cases he was severely defeated. He died 28 July at his residence, 38 Craven Hill Gardens, London. Mr Francis Williams married 8 September 1869, at St George's, Tredegar, Williameta Ann, only daughter of the late John Hughes, Esq., of Aberclyn, co. Brecon, and niece of the Rev. Williams Hughes, of Ebbw Vale, Monmouth.

Rev. Canon Joseph Samuel Wilsden (B.A. 1859 as J. S. Pickles; he took the name of Wilsden by advertisement in the *Church Times* of 6 April 1889), son of William Pickles, yeoman farmer, baptized at Wilsden, Yorks, 24 May 1835; educated at Bingley Grammar School. Curate of St Saviour, Liverpool, 1859-66; Curate of St Saviour, Everton, 1866-69, and Vicar 1869-80; Vicar of Wooler 1880-1910; Rural Dean of Glendale 1898-1910; Chaplain to the Bishop of Newcastle-on-Tyne 1907-10; Honorary Canon of St Ethelburga in Newcastle Cathedral 1887-1914. When he went to Everton it was a new Mission District, and while there he got the Church, the Schools, and the parsonage house built; he was one of the founders and the

first Honorary Secretary of the Chester Diocesan Finance Association; when he left it was not possible to replace him by an unpaid successor. The Bishop of Chester presented him to Wooler, a country parish in the heart of the Cheviots, his Church and home, were twelve miles, over moorland and dale, to a railway station. To him it was at first topsy-turveydom, but he soon adopted himself to the new conditions. After retiring from Wooler he went to live at Ty-Gabaith, near Abergele, North Wales, where he died on 15 April. Canon Wilsden married 11 April 1866, at the Parish Church, Preston, Ursula Catterall, eldest daughter of the late David Kinnear Brown, of Orrysdale, Isle of Man; she died 15 October 1888, at Wooler Vicarage, aged 66.

Rev. Charles Wing (1850), son of William Wing, of Thornhaugh, co. Northampton; baptized 13 September 1827. Rector of Staunton, Notts, 1851-64; Rector of Frowlesworth, co. Leicester, 1864-65; Curate of Crundale, Kent, 1866-68; Rector of Foston, co. Leicester, 1868-1900; Chaplain to the Blaby Union 1873-93. Latterly resided at Hestercombe, Holly Walk, Leamington; died there 15 April, aged 86. His wife, Elizabeth Sarah, died 1 December 1911, at Hestercombe, aged 78.

Rev. Vernon George Yonge (1845), eldest son of Weston Yonge, of Charnes Hall, co. Stafford; born 4 July 1823; educated at Stamford School. Curate of Pyke and Lyde, co. Hereford, 1846-47; of Croxton, Staffs, 1848-53; of Ullingswick, co. Hereford, 1853-54; of Great Bolas, Salop, 1855-63; Vicar of Doddington, Cheshire, 1868-78; Rector of Whitmore, Staffs, 1878-85; Rector of Brattleby, Lincolnshire, 1885-89. Mr Yonge died at Charnes Hall, Ecclesall, Staffordshire, 20 August, aged 91. He married 27 July 1848 Frances, daughter of Nathaniel Cave, of Barbados, West Indies.

The following deaths were not noted in the years in which they occurred:

Rev. William Marsden Du Rieu (1867), son of Louis Adolphus Du Rieu, manufacturer; born in the parish of St Giles in the Fields 5 June 1843, Curate of St Mary Magdalene, Paddington, 1867-69; of St Barnabas, Pimlico, 1869-79; of Sudbury, Suffolk, 1879-82; of the Church of the Ascension, Lavender Hill, 1883-85; Vicar of St Thomas in the City and Diocese of Auckland, New Zealand, 1885-1907. Died September 28 1907 in Napier Street, Auckland, New Zealand.

Rev. William Addy Proctor (1860), son of William Proctor of Chipping Hill, solicitor; baptized at Witham, Essex, 23 November 1834. Ordained Deacon 1859 and Priest 1860 by the Bishop of Rochester. Resided at Trevela, Wrotham Road, Gravesend; died there 5 December 1912, aged 78. He was a brother of Richard Anthony Proctor, the Astronomer.

Rev. Horace Stone Wilcocks (1859), son of James Blackmore Wilcocks, solicitor, of Exeter; baptized 7 February 1835. Curate of St Luke, Heywood, Lancashire, 1859-60; of St James, Devonport, 1866-73; of St Peter, Plymouth, 1866-73; Vicar of St James the Less, Plymouth, 1873-75. He had a dispute with the Bishop of Exeter as to residence, having let the Vicarage House, and resigned; he held no further preferment in the Church. Died 24 October 1912 at his residence, Chieveley, Seymour Road, Mannamead, Plymouth, aged 78. Mr Wilcocks married 4 September 1865 at St James', Devonport, Caroline Elizabeth, only daughter of Francis F. Jemmett, Esq., of Horne Park, Stoke Damerell.

Obituary

BISHOP MOORHOUSE.

James Moorhouse was a Sheffield merchant's son, and was born there November 19th, 1826. After some experience in business he decided to be ordained, and came up to St John's in October 1849. He was already deeply interested in metaphysical questions, but at that time the Moral Sciences Tripos was open only to those who had already obtained the B.A. degree; so, as he was some four years older than the average, he determined to be content with the comparatively humble place of 36th Senior Optime in 1853, having devoted most of his time to his favourite studies.* But he made a deep impression on some of the Fellows, especially on the late Isaac Todhunter, who had been his private tutor in mathematics, and was himself hardly less interested in metaphysics than his pupil. Moorhouse used to relate that when the usual paper had been looked over and time permitted, a metaphysical often replaced a mathematical question. In the same year he was ordained to the curacy of St Neots, where he remained two years, and then served with Canon Sale, Vicar of Sheffield, his future father-in-law. After four years' varied work, which did much to develop his powers as an eloquent speaker and ready debater, he left the North in 1859 for Hornsey, near London, where he was curate to the late Canon Harvey.

His reputation increased at Cambridge, and so strongly had he impressed leading members of his University and College by a course of sermons that the latter virtually offered him a Fellowship. But this he declined, for, as his marriage with Miss Mary Sale was already fixed, he must have immediately vacated the position.† They were

* By permission of the Editor of the *Guardian* large use has been made by the writer of an article contributed to that journal.

† He was elected an honorary Fellow in 1905, and so long as health permitted spent a few days with the writer in order to be present at the Port-Latin gathering.

united during the summer of 1861, and in the following year the Bishop of London offered Moorhouse the Perpetual Curacy of St John's, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square. The parish contained about ten thousand people and had a church, but neither endowment nor parsonage. Thus the income depended on pew-rents, but Moorhouse quickly attracted well-to-do residents in other parts of London, and so obtained the means for working this large and generally poor parish. His powers, especially as a preacher, were now widely recognised at Cambridge, so that in 1865 he was elected Hulsean Lecturer. He took for his subject, "The Growth of our Lord Jesus Christ," afterwards publishing the discourses.

After five years of work which would have broken down most men, the Bishop of London promoted him to the Vicarage of St James's, Paddington, which offered yet more opportunities for his learning and intellectual power, and extended his sphere of influence. But his work was not diminished, for he always maintained that to cease from study, as some clergy unfortunately do, was to neglect a duty of primary importance. Thus, in order to satisfy the wants of a large parish and the inevitable calls from without, he adopted the mode of living to which he afterwards adhered as far as possible. Two evenings in the week were given up to social engagements. On the other four, after a simple dinner, he retired to his study, slept for about an hour, and then, after taking a cup of tea in the drawing-room, was seated before nine o'clock at his desk, where he read and wrote till between one and two in the morning, fortunately having the power of falling quickly asleep. He was thus able to prepare carefully his sermons, lectures, and talks to his Bible-classes, the last demanding more than usual labour, since they were attended largely by adult and well-educated members of his congregation. In 1874 additional work came by his election to the Warburtonian Lectureship, and in the same year he was appointed Prebendary of Caddington Major in St Paul's Cathedral, and Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen.

In the earlier part of 1876 the Bishopric of Melbourne became vacant, and Moorhouse was invited to fill the position

by a small committee, to which the duty of selection had been entrusted. The writer happened at that time to be staying at the vicarage, and his remarks may serve to show what some friends thought. Moorhouse opened the letter making the offer at the breakfast-table, and handed it on to his guest, saying, "What do you think of that?" The reply was, "Of course, there is but one answer." "What is that?" said Moorhouse. "No." To which he responded, "I am not so sure of that." Other friends, including Archbishop Tait, who felt certain that before long he would be offered an English Bishopric, pressed him very strongly to remain in England, but Moorhouse saw that Melbourne offered great opportunities for doing important work in the service of Christ, and decided to accept the offer. A few days after he had given his consent Lord Salisbury, who had been a frequent attendant at St John's, Charlotte Street, wrote offering him the Bishopric of Calcutta and pressing it on his acceptance. Though many would have deemed this a better position, he declined it for two reasons, as he explained to those in his confidence—one, that as he had accepted Melbourne, he thought it would be unfair to withdraw merely for the sake of a rather better position; the other, that he doubted whether he would be so happy in India, because, as he was neither quick at nor fond of learning languages, he could not do effective missionary work among the people. So, after Consecration in Westminster Abbey, he left London for Australia.

The Colony of Melbourne at that time offered a great though difficult field of work. Owing to various circumstances on which it is needless to dwell, unbelief had become unusually widespread, and the feeling general that for intellectual and educated men Christianity was a creed outworn. Secularism, in fact, had gained such power in politics that religion, even in its most elementary form, was banished from the schools. The Bishop used to relate an incident which shows the result of such teaching. A boy, as a schoolmaster informed him, had told a lie of an exceptionally base nature, for he sought to save himself at the expense of an innocent schoolfellow. All that the master could do was to point out that such conduct would have

disastrous consequences in after life by bringing him into bad repute. The boy looked at him with a cunning leer and replied, "If I am found out!"

Before long this was changed. The adversaries of religion had now to deal with one whose knowledge of the subject far exceeded theirs, who was more eloquent as a speaker and not less ready in debate. The new Bishop gave public lectures and addresses to crowded audiences, which were reported at length in the newspapers and read throughout the Colony. Tolerant of differences, anxious to co-operate whenever possible with all labouring for good, he became a moral no less than an intellectual power in the Colony, and though his plain speaking sometimes was unpalatable, as when he refused to authorize reading the prayer for rain during a drought (because, though he had advised it, no measures had been taken for the storage of water), and his broader views on Biblical questions occasionally offended the disciples of his predecessor, his earnestness and singleness of purpose soon dissipated misunderstandings. Melbourne and its immediate neighbourhood were, of course, his chief sphere of work, but no part of the Diocese was forgotten. Five months in each year were spent in driving-tours, during which he visited every parish and Mission-station to see how the work and the workers fared. He had often to rough it, for not a few stations were very remote and reached by mere tracks through the bush. Yet in after days he spoke of the journeys with enthusiasm. Besides the satisfaction of cheering some lonely Mission-worker, or saying the word in season to plain folk far away from the sound of church bells, the scenery sometimes had a peculiar charm. In later days he would refer half regretfully to the beauty of a morning drive through the gum-trees, the bright coloured parrots glancing in the sun, by richly-tinted flowers, and in air clear and invigorating. On one occasion he had a narrow escape from a bush fire. The flame came sweeping down upon the road. There was but one way of escape—to trust to the speed of the horses. So the driver urged them to a gallop, and they tore through the smoke while burning twigs actually fell on the carriage. After ten years of varied and

energetic work in Australia, the Diocese of Manchester became vacant by the sudden death of Bishop Fraser, and Lord Salisbury, who was again in power, offered it to Moorhouse. He felt this to be a call, and accepted, though quitting his work in the Colony with regret and doubting whether his health might not suffer from exchanging the dry air of Australia for the chilly damp of Lancashire. Needless to say, his departure from Melbourne was universally regretted, and both he and Mrs Moorhouse received many friendly tokens of goodwill as memorials of their labours.

On reaching England early in the summer of 1886, he began work as soon as possible in Manchester. The new life was even more laborious than the old had been, and under conditions more trying to health, for he had often to be travelling at night in winter after coming from hot churches and halls. The unremitting labour had undoubtedly shortened his predecessor's life, who had been his own Secretary, and accessible at all times. Moorhouse at once secured the services of a Domestic Chaplain, and gave notice that he would be on one day in the week at the Diocesan Office in Manchester for consultation by the clergy on all ordinary matters. A Diocese containing 522 parishes and a population of over two and a half millions demanded incessant journeys to fulfil his Episcopal duties, and Moorhouse felt that some popularity must be risked to secure that necessary time for thought which would enable him to influence educated men in the present age. Fraser, with his geniality and accessibility, was in some respects a difficult man to succeed, and perhaps some of the clergy at first thought Moorhouse, with his judicial manner, dislike of rambling talk, and habit of going straight to the point, a little unsympathetic. But the stronger among them quickly recognised in their Bishop a man of rare power, whose external calmness indicated the self-restraint of a nature inclined to impetuosity. While not wasting sympathy on finger-aches, physical or mental, he had it in plenty for all real trials. As was remarked three or four years after his coming, he had produced a tonic effect on many of his clergy by teaching them to be more self-reliant. Nevertheless it was commonly said that the first Bishop of Manchester

organised, the second popularised, and the third ruled the Diocese. As speaker and preacher Moorhouse was not less eloquent and was more weighty than his predecessor, and his influence, though of a different kind, was no less real. That could easily have been extended far beyond the limits of his Diocese; but his duty to this was always his first consideration, so that he could rarely be tempted to preach or speak outside its limits. Thus in England he was less of a "public character" than in Australia, and possibly less noticed in Manchester than he had been in Melbourne; for an address which would have been printed at full length in the newspapers of the latter, would be condensed into a paragraph in those of the former. In our own country there is a greater competition of material, and perhaps less relish for intellectual fare. Once only did he become conspicuous outside his Diocese, and that so late as 1902, when he proposed and carried in the House of Lords an amendment to the Education Act providing that all damage due to wear and tear in Voluntary Schools should be made good by the local authority. As a rule he restricted his visits to that House to the times when he had to act as its Chaplain, and in London his chief relaxation, beyond an occasional visit to a theatre, for he greatly appreciated good acting, was to listen to the legal arguments in appeals in the Upper House. Till late in his Episcopate, his holiday was limited to a few weeks in summer, which were generally spent at some quiet retreat in the Highlands, where he could enjoy open-air exercise, for he was a vigorous walker; but he then found it expedient to go South for about a fortnight at Christmas, because as age increased so did his liability to bronchitis. In the beginning of 1903 an attack severer than usual showed that if he continued to act up to his own standard of duty the next winter would probably end his Episcopate and his life. So, though mentally and, except in this one respect, physically more vigorous than most men five years his junior, he resigned the See, to the general regret of the Diocese, very gratifyingly shown, declined any pension, since he and Mrs Moorhouse had no family and possessed moderate private means, and settled down at Poundisford Park, a quaint house, mainly of Tudor age, among grand old trees, between Taunton and the Blackdown Hills.

Flowers and books were his greatest pleasure in life. These he could now enjoy to the full, in a charming garden and his own well-stored library. Friends hoped that he would also write, but for this he had no liking, though he could do it admirably, so he found pleasure enough in adding to the knowledge stored in his excellent memory. Two pamphlets, short but most valuable, *Did our Lord share the popular opinions of the Jews on Eschatology?* and *What is God and what is Salvation?* were the only products of his pen. A serious return of his old malady, complicated by jaundice, early in 1905, showed the wisdom of his resignation, and in the following summer Mrs Moorhouse, whose thoughtful skill in domestic organisation and kindly spirit had so lightened his work in Manchester, was invalided by an affection of the heart, and passed away, after a long illness, in 1906. Happily one of her nieces, Miss E. Sale, was able to live at Poundisford and tended the Bishop like a daughter. Except for a return of bronchitis each spring his health was generally good. The infirmities of age came on but slowly. Even last summer he heard better than many younger men, his sight was good, and his mind wonderfully vigorous. The writer left him in August with fair hopes of seeing him again, but early in the present year the Bishop had a worse than usual attack of bronchitis, and of another malady, from which he was unable to rally, and after a rather long struggle the end came peacefully on April 9th.

The Bishop's tastes and habits were of the simplest; he had no love for pomp, lived plainly, drank but little wine, and that because he found this better for health than total abstinence. Tobacco was his only indulgence, and that in the inexpensive form of a pipe, though he kept a good cigar for a friend. He and Mrs. Moorhouse were great lovers of animals, and the Bishop thought more of his dog's comfort than his own. One of his greatest pleasures was to watch first-class cricket, and he could handle a bat well, as he once showed the club of a quiet Lancashire village by keeping up a wicket against their crack bowler. While dignified in the discharge of his duties, he was in private life free from even a trace of pomposity, and to know him well was to love no less than to admire him. He sought to be the Bishop of

the Diocese, but his ecclesiastical position was that of an Evangelical, whose views had been expanded by much study and thought, who considered that the distinctive doctrines of Rome and of those in the English Church in sympathy with it, instead of developing the spiritual side of Christianity, fostered a material one. How little sympathy he felt with this school may be illustrated by his answer, while at Manchester, to some one who wrote to him, on the approach of Lent, asking for a dispensation from the rules of abstinence. This, if we may trust the newspapers, some Bishops now grant; Moorhouse replied, "The Church of England has not laid down any rules about fasting, so that to dispense from the non-existent passes the power of man." He had made himself familiar with the general results of scientific and critical research, and believed both to be among the many ways in which the Divine purpose is fulfilled. Thus his sermon in Manchester Cathedral during the meeting of the British Association surprised some of its leading members by its hearty recognition of scientific work. Besides his Episcopal Charges (and each Visitation was devoted to the careful study of some particular branch of clerical work throughout the Diocese), he published during his stay at Manchester five small volumes of sermons and addresses, all bearing the impress of deep study and thought—the last, on *The Roman Claim to Supremacy*, which perhaps attracted the more general attention, having been provoked by some lectures given in the city by a very able dignitary of that Church. The Bishop's were delivered at the Sunday evening services in the nave of the Cathedral, which was filled to the utmost capacity, and it was an impressive sight after the last one to see the crowd of men standing bare-headed on either side of the path to his carriage as a mark of silent respect and thankfulness. His addresses also at Bishop's Court to candidates on the eve of Ordination were among his happiest efforts, and it is unfortunate that they could not be preserved, for they were a rare combination of great learning and sound sense with earnest personal religion. How deep and truly spiritual that feeling was only those who knew him best could fully realise. Manly by disposition, and despising all affectation of sanctity, his faith was firm,

his soul seemed to rise above the things of this earth and catch glimpses of the spiritual realities of life; he never sought advancement, and, when it came, welcomed it only as contributing to his usefulness. His resignation was in keeping with his habit of self-renunciation, but it deprived the Bench of Bishops of one of its wisest and most learned members, and was a heavy loss, not only to his Diocese, but also to the Church of England.

T. G. B.

WILLIAM PATCHETT, K.C.

Mr Patchett, who died at his residence, Bury Lodge, Epping, on the 19th of January last, was a son of Mr George Patchett, a Manchester merchant, and was born in the North of England 20 April 1827. According to the College Admission Register he was baptized at Bowdon, Cheshire, 28 May 1827.

He was educated at Manchester Grammar School, and was admitted to the College 22 October 1847, and on the 9th of November following was admitted a Scholar on the Duchess of Somerset's Foundation. He kept residence until the end of the Easter Term 1848, but not in the Michaelmas Term of that year, and his name was removed from the Boards 29 January 1849. He was again admitted to the College 13 October 1849, and on 5 November following again admitted a Duchess of Somerset Scholar, keeping residence continuously until the end of the Lent Term 1852; he took his B.A. degree in 1853; his name was finally removed from the Boards 29 August 1860; he never proceeded to the M.A. degree. It is perhaps worth noting that in the Register of Admissions his County of birth is given as Cheshire, while on both the occasions on which he was admitted Scholar he gave Lancashire as his County. The discrepancy is a curious one for at that time the County of birth was an important matter, as under the College Statutes in force at the time there could not be more than two Scholars from any one County at the same time.

Mr Patchett was admitted to the Inner Temple 19 November 1852, and was called to the Bar 6 June 1855; became

a Q.C. 13 February 1877, and a Bencher of the Inn 26 November 1878. He was Treasurer of his Inn in 1900. In 1888 he went to reside at Epping, became a Justice of the Peace in 1895, sitting on the Epping Bench until about three years ago. He was a keen sportsman, and took a great interest in local and County Cricket. He hunted with the Queen's and Essex Hunts, and his name frequently occurs in Mr H. B. Yerburch's work, *Leaves from a Hunting Diary in Essex*. There is a portrait of Mr Patchett in volume ii at p. 150, and on p. 151 we read: "Mr W. Patchett, Q.C., belongs to the old school—looks, in fact, as if he had stepped out of some old picture; but no keener, or better, sportsman, in the truest sense of the word, ever followed hounds in Essex. In his early days Mr Patchett was a regular attendant at the meets of the Queen's Stagbonds. In his later years we find him organising in 1897 the Bar Point-to-Point Races with great success in the Epping district of Essex."

Socially he was a most interesting companion. He was a witty talker, with a keen sense of humour, and he possessed a kindly nature. Withal, as with many lawyers, he was of a sceptical turn of mind; he was a difficult man to convince. His intellectual interests ranged through literature, art, and the drama. He had a great love for books, and possessed a good library, memoirs being of especial interest to him. He collaborated with Mr McMorrin, Q.C., in writing that monumental and authoritative work, "Public Health," which, though often revised, is still the standard work on the subject. The theatre attracted him considerably, and he was a member of the Green Room Club.

About seven years ago, when over eighty years of age, he took a trip to Asia Minor and Greece to visit some Greek temples. The ship was wrecked, and for many hours he was in an open boat at the mercy of a rough sea.

Mr Patchett married 12 August 1857, Clara, daughter of the late William Buckmaster, Esq., of London; she died 3 March 1902 at Bury Lodge, Epping.

Mr Patchett bequeathed the residue of his estate: "Upon trust to pay and transfer the cash and investments for the time being representing the same to Saint John's College

Cambridge upon trust to apply the income thereof in perpetuity for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a scholarship or scholarships to be called 'The Patchett Scholarship' amounting to the annual value from the investments for the time being representing the Scholarship Fund, such scholarship or scholarships to be for proficiency in Latin and Greek, and to be from time to time awarded to a pupil or pupils of the Manchester Free Grammar School entering at Saint John's College Cambridge as an undergraduate or undergraduates at such intervals and as the result of such examinations and in such manner and to be held and enjoyed for such period and upon and subject to such terms and conditions (except as hereinafter mentioned) as shall from time to time be prescribed by regulations to be made by the said College and the said College may at any time revoke or alter any regulations made under this power and make new regulations in place thereof Provided Always that one of the conditions of holding the Patchett Scholarship shall be that the Patchett Scholar or Scholars shall wear like gowns to the gown that I wore as a Somerset Scholar when at the said College and this condition shall not be revocable or alterable by the said College."

According to the original Foundation of the Duchess of Somerset her scholars were: "to wear gowns of cloth with open sleeves, like the students of Christ Church Oxon, and square caps without tassels, while they are undergraduates." This special dress fell into disuse after the Statutes of 1860 when the Commissioners altered the Duchess' Foundation; according to the recollection of older members of the College the Duchess of Somerset's Scholars wore the gown then known as the "Scholar's Gown". The dress of Mr Patchett's scholars will therefore be an interesting revival.

It is worth noting that while Mr Patchett, K.C., was an undergraduate he had a contemporary of the same name at St John's.

This was William Patchett, son of Henry Patchett, of Heptonstall, Yorkshire; born there 21 July 1829, admitted to the College from Buntingford School 7 July 1848. Mr Patchett, K.C., who was admitted a year earlier, appears in

the College and University records as William Patchett, *Senior*, his contemporary as William Patchett, *Junior*. The latter took his B.A. degree in 1852 and the M.A. in 1855. Thus owing to the break in his residence Mr Patchett, *Senior*, became the junior graduate.

It may be convenient to put on record here the career, in outline, of the second William Patchett. He was ordained Deacon in 1853 and Priest in 1854 by the Archbishop of York; was for some time Curate of Blythe, Yorks, then Curate of Haringworth, Northants, and finally, from about 1864 to 1884, Headmaster of Haworth Grammar School. On his retirement he went to live at Heptonstall, his native place, and died 24 June 1898 at Smith Lane, Heptonstall, in his sixty-ninth year.

WILLIAM GRYLLS ADAMS, Sc.D.

Dr W. G. Adams, who died on the 10th of April last at his residence, Broadstone, Dorset, was a son of Mr. Thomas Adams, and his wife Tabitha Knill Grylls, and was born at Laneast, Cornwall, 16 February 1836, being a younger brother of the late John Couch Adams, Lowndean Professor at Cambridge. He was educated at Mr R. Walls' School at Birkenhead and entered St John's in 1855, taking his degree as 12th wrangler in 1859. From 1860 to 1863 he was an assistant master at Marlborough College. One of his earliest publications was a section on 'The Geological Features of Marlborough,' which appeared in Mr T. A. Preston's 'Flora of Marlborough,' published in 1863. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 8 November 1864. In 1865 he was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy at King's College, London, in succession to the late Professor James Clerk Maxwell, afterwards Cavendish Professor at Cambridge. In the same year he contributed to the *Philosophical Magazine* an article on the application of the screw to the floats of paddle wheels, his sole contribution to applied mechanics. He took part in the eclipse expedition of 1871 to Sicily. In that year he investigated the action of a bundle of parallel glass plates on the polarisation of light, the results being published in the

'Philosophical Magazine.' On 6 June 1872 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and in 1875 delivered the Bakerian lecture, on the forms of equipotential curves and surfaces and lines of flow. The lecture was an exposition of an almost entirely experimental investigation of the curves which result when electric currents are passed through sheets of tin-foil between electrodes placed at different points; but some attempt was made to realise also some cases of three-dimensional flow. This paper has proved to be one of classical interest. In the same year he communicated to the Proceedings of the Royal Society a paper on the change of resistance produced by magnetisation in iron and steel. He observed a difference between the effects of longitudinal and transverse magnetisation. When the magnetisation was longitudinal the electric resistance of hard steel was diminished, while that of soft steel or soft iron was increased; and in both cases the effect was approximately proportional to the square of the magnetising force. When the magnetisation was transverse a similar effect was observed.

The next subject investigated by Adams was the phenomenon of the effect of light in reducing the resistance of selenium, which had recently been discovered by Mayhew. With great patience and experimental skill he showed that the effect was not due, as had been supposed, to any heating of the selenium, but was a general result of illumination; and he proved that the change of resistance was greater for yellow-green rays than for any other part of the spectrum.

Adams was one of the founders of the Physical Society, in 1875; and to its first volume of Proceedings he contributed a description of a new form of polariscope for determining the angle between the optic axes of biaxial crystals. The crystal slice to be examined was placed between two pieces of glass, one being a hemisphere and the other a shallower section than a hemisphere, the convex surfaces having a common centre in the crystal slice. The combination was placed in oil between the usual crossed Nicol prisms, and could be tilted through any desired angles so as to bring first one and then the other of the optical axes of the crystal into alignment with the axis of the instrument, thus enabling the angle between the axes to

be accurately measured without corrections for the refractive index.

In 1880 Adams was chosen president of section A of the British Association, and delivered an address dealing generally with recent progress in physics. He also presented a report of a comparison between the magnetograph curves from the magnetic observatories of Kew, Stonylhurst, Lisbon, Coimbra, Vienna, and Petrograd. In the following year he continued his magnetic investigations with a paper on the connection between magnetic disturbances and earth-currents. He wrote also on the development of lighthouse illumination, and with Dr Hopkinson examined the performance of the De Meritens dynamos at the North Foreland lighthouse. As president, in 1884, of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, he took for the subject of his inaugural address the topics of the growth of electrical science and the testing of dynamo machines and incandescent lamps. He wrote a series of articles on electric light and atmospheric absorption, and another on lighthouse illuminants and apparatus for publication in the *Electrician* in the years 1885 and 1886. After some years he returned to the subject of magnetic disturbances as recorded simultaneously on the magnetographs at several observatories, in a paper which was published in the *Philosophical Transactions* (vol. cviii.) in 1893. To the British Association report of 1898 he contributed an account of the determination of the Gaussian magnetic constants made many years previously by his elder brother, the astronomer, John Couch Adams.

Adams served on the council of the Royal Society from 1882 to 1884, and again from 1896 to 1898. He was president of the Physical Society in 1879. In 1883 he delivered a series of Cantor lectures on the subject of electric lighting. He retired from the professorship of King's College in 1906.

For nearly all the facts recorded in this notice we are indebted to an article in *Nature*. It ought to be added that Professor Adams was one of Founders of *The Eagle* in 1858, he appears in the group which forms the frontispiece to our twenty-fourth volume.

CAPTAIN ROBERT MCCHEYNE LINNELL.

Captain Linnell was a son of the Rev. John Edward Linnell, now Vicar of Pavenham, Beds.; he was born 16 February 1881, at Burton-on-Trent, where his father was then Curate of Christ Church. He was educated at Bedford Modern School, and entered St John's in 1900.

During his College career he was a distinguished athlete, and his name appears repeatedly in the Chronicle of *The Eagle*. In 1903, in an inter-collegiate match with Jesus College, Oxford, he won the 'two miles.' He also played cricket, being captain of the College Eleven in 1904; in that year he stood at the top of the averages for batting and second in the averages for bowling. After taking his B.A. degree in June 1904, he went to the London Hospital to complete his medical studies; combining these with athletic pursuits he represented his Hospital in the inter-hospital sports, winning on various occasions the 'three miles,' 'the mile,' and the 'half-mile.' His best performance at this time was probably in an athletic meeting between the United London Hospitals and Trinity College, Dublin. After a train journey and a sea voyage during the night, he beat the Irish champion in the 'three miles.' He also continued to play cricket for several seasons and was a member of the Eleven which won the London Hospitals' Challenge Cup.

He obtained his qualifications as M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. in October 1907, and for six months or so held house appointments at the Newport (Mon.) Hospital. He then acted as assistant to a friend in Bedfordshire, employing his spare time in working for the Cambridge Diploma in Public Health, this he obtained in 1909. After a course of study at the London School of Tropical Medicine he obtained the Cambridge Diploma in Tropical Medicine in 1910. From April 1910 to December 1911 he acted as Medical Officer at Rossall School, employing his vacations in qualifying as an Officer in the R.A.M.C., being gazetted Lieutenant in the Special Reserve 6 January 1911.

It had long been his desire to go out to the East to study medical problems there, and in January 1912 he went out as

Medical Officer to the Kuala Lumpur Rubber Company in the Federated Malay States. There he devoted much of his time to the study of malaria, paying visits to Java and Sumatra in quest of additions to his knowledge. In this field he did much good work, and we understand that a paper giving the results of his three years' work is to be read before the Society of Tropical Medicine and will probably be published in the Journal of the Society. While in the Malay States he regularly represented Selangor in the interstate cricket matches, and once captained the team of the Federated States against the Colony, the great match of the year. He was immensely popular, both among Europeans and members of the Coolie class, the latter presenting him with a gold watch; this, alas, was stolen by a Chinese servant on the eve of his return to Europe.

On the outbreak of the war he returned to England and was gazetted to the R.A.M.C., 15 November 1914, joining the 27th Division at Winchester in December. He accompanied the Division to Portsmouth under the impression that he was going to the front with the Expeditionary Force, but was recalled and sent to Bulford, on Salisbury Plain, being attached to the 99th Company A.S.C., Reserve Park of the 27th Division. There he found himself among the Canadians, many of whom were suffering from cerebro-spinal-meningitis. He threw himself with devoted energy into the study of this disease, trying to work out a theory he had formed, on the analogy of certain tropical diseases, that it was communicated in some way by horses. It is believed that he arrived at no definite results, but in the end he himself fell a victim to the disease and was taken to the military hospital at Tidworth on 2 February. At first all went well and he appeared to have got over the worse part of the complaint, being removed from the isolation quarters to the Officers' Hospital. He had, however, two relapses and died on March 16. He was taken in a military ambulance car to Pavenham and buried there on March 18. Thus a promising career came to a premature close. Captain Linnell had developed a perfect passion for research work, and had he been spared would no doubt have added much to human knowledge.

LIEUTENANT KENNETH SINCLAIR THOMSON, B.A.

Lieutenant Thomson was the eldest son of Mr John Sinclair Thomson, of Geraldine, New Zealand, and was born at Wellington, 7 October 1886. He was educated at the Wanganui Collegiate School and entered St John's in 1906, taking his B.A. degree in 1909. He originally intended to study medicine at Cambridge, his uncle, Sir St Clair Thomson, being a distinguished member of that profession. But having joined the "King's Colonials" while at Cambridge, he was attracted to a military career and passed into the Indian Cavalry as a University candidate. After being attached to the Essex Regiment for one year he went out to India in 1911 and was gazetted to the 21st (Prince Albert Victor's) Cavalry, Indian Army. He was greatly disappointed at not being sent to France with the first Indian Contingent, but, only a few days before the announcement of his death, letters were received from him saying that he had been attached to the 16th Indian Cavalry as Machine Gun Officer and was leaving for the Persian Gulf. He was killed on 3 March in a cavalry reconnaissance in the direction of Nakaila, about twenty-five miles north west of Basra.

Lieutenant Thomson was a man of fine physique, and rowed several times in Lady Margaret boats. He was Second Lent Captain in 1909.

CHARLES GLASS PLAYFAIR LAIDLAW, M.A.

By the death, on 3 April last, from wounds received in action, of C. G. P. Laidlaw the College has lost one of its most promising scientific students, one moreover possessed of many sterling qualities and winning traits. Laidlaw was the son of the late Dr Robert Laidlaw, M.D., of Edinburgh, sometime Medical Government Officer in the Seychelles Islands, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Playfair, of Ardmillan in Ayrshire, and sister of Sir Patrick Playfair, C.I.E., of Calcutta. He was born at Stoke Newington, London, 13 December 1887, and was educated at the Perse School, his parents having settled in Cambridge for the education of their family. Laidlaw obtained a Minor Scholarship for Natural Science in December 1906, and

commenced residence in October 1907. He followed three elder brothers in the College and was succeeded by a younger brother. He was good both at work and games, and while still at the Perse School was asked to play, and played, for the University team in Water Polo when they were a man short. While an undergraduate he played Lacrosse for the College Club and occasionally for the University, though he did not get his "Half Blue." He was also a sound Lawn Tennis player. He obtained a First Class in Part I. of the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1909, and in June of that year was elected a Foundation Scholar of the College. He took the Second Part of the Tripos in 1910, obtaining a First Class for Botany.

In June 1911 he was elected a Hutchinson Student of the College and took up research in Plant Physiology at the Botany School of the University, under the direction of Mr F. F. Blackman, the University Reader in Botany. The subject of his research was an electrical method of determining carbon dioxide in relation to photo-synthesis.

In 1912 he was elected by the governing body of Gonville and Caius College to a Frank Smart Studentship, a recognition of the promising nature of his investigations. At the same time he was offered a Research Scholarship by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries; after some hesitation he accepted this latter offer, which necessitated his removal to London.

From the autumn of 1912, until the outbreak of the war, Laidlaw worked at the Imperial College of Science and Technology under the direction of Prof. V. H. Blackman. Here he entered on an investigation of the physiological conditions of plants forced under glass, working also at the effect of temperature on the rate of growth of a fungus, *Sclerotinia libuliana*. Both these investigations, of much delicacy and difficulty, are unfortunately left incomplete.

On the outbreak of the war the call of his country proved to him, as to so many others, the call to action. And from a high and compelling sense of his duty, rather than from any combative instinct, he joined the London Scottish as a private on 21 October 1914. After a period of training he embarked at Southampton on 10 March 1915 with a draft

of some 600 officers and men for the 1st Battalion. The transport which carried them was a boat in which, in more peaceful days, he had sailed from Glasgow to Arran. They were landed at Rouen and, after a night in camp, proceeded in a crowded troop-train for the front, nine men in a compartment, with no racks or space under the seats for rifles, kit, and accoutrements—these had to be stowed away as best they could during a weary twenty-four hours' journey, ending in a ten-mile tramp in heavy marching order. Then followed the usual life of trench warfare; days and nights spent in the firing line in full kit, varied by periods of rest in cottages, battered to ruins by shell-fire, sleeping on floors without blankets. On April 2, Good Friday, his (D) Company were in some barricades in a village called Richebourg l'Avoué, south of Neuve Chapelle. After having been in the trenches all night, he was smoking after breakfast in what seemed a perfectly safe place, when a stray bullet passed through a sand-bag and penetrated the right side of his chest. To his comrades the wound seemed a slight one, and after first aid was given he was removed to No. 3 Field Ambulance, near Béthune. There it was discovered that internal hemorrhage had set in, and beyond making him comfortable nothing could be done. He died in the early hours of the morning on April 3 and was buried in the cemetery at Béthune.

Thus at the early age of 27 a promising scientific career was cut short; in all probability if he had lived he would have been elected a Fellow of the College. He was universally liked and believed in, a little reserved in manner, he was always kind to others, unselfish and straightforward. In his scientific investigations, those who were able to judge describe him as thorough and careful and one who would have carried his physiological investigations to a successful end.

WILLIAM WYNN PRATT PIT TOM, B.A.

We have received the following note on Mr Pittom's Scientific work from Professor F. G. Hopkins (Mr. Pittom died 10 October 1914, see p. 218):—

When Pittom came over to the Animal Nutrition Institute of the School of Agriculture (I think in the Michaelmas Term

of 1912) and received a Government Scholarship from the Board of Agriculture, he himself expressed a wish that his research work should deal with the chemistry of proteins. Information was much wanted concerning the products into which protein breaks up in the earlier stages of digestion.

Pittom undertook an investigation which should demonstrate on accurate lines the rate of breakdown (hydrolysis) of the protein molecule under various conditions, with the special purpose of deciding at what stage of the process there is the best chance of isolating certain intermediate products, the proportion of which he hoped to study. The results of his preliminary work were collected in an interesting paper published in *The Biochemical Journal*, VIII., No. 2, p. 157. The Board of Agriculture always desire that the holders of their Scholarships should spend part of their tenure in a foreign laboratory, and it was decided that Pittom should go to work under Professor Abderhalden at Halle. Abderhalden had had a special experience of work with products such as those which Pittom wished to isolate and study. At Halle the latter worked hard, perhaps too hard. There was a strenuous atmosphere in the laboratory and Pittom early recognised that his task was likely to prove a difficult and long one, so that he spared no effort in the endeavour to do as much as possible before returning home. The outbreak of war found him (as you know) really ill.

Unfortunately what he had actually done under Abderhalden's guidance was mainly of an educative sort, a preparation for the actual attack upon his proper problem, so that the work done was not suitable for publication. A few months more of opportunity for applying his hard-won experience would have given us a valuable contribution to the chemistry of protein.

Pittom was an enthusiastic worker and the soul of accuracy. I am certain that he had a distinguished career before him had he only been spared.

Obituary

WILLIAM HENRY HOAR HUDSON, M.A., LL.M.

Professor W. H. H. Hudson, who died on 21st September last at his residence, 34, Birdhurst Road, Croydon, was a son of Mr William Hudson, architect, of Doctor's Commons; he was born in London 11 December 1838. After a course at King's College, London, he entered St John's in 1857 and was third wrangler in 1861, being admitted a Fellow of the College 10 May 1862. He was Mathematical Lecturer at St Catharine's College 1862-3 and again in 1867-8; he was Mathematical Lecturer at St John's from 1869 to 1881. He became Professor of Mathematics at King's College, London, early in 1882 and held that office until 1903. He was also Professor of Mathematics at Queen's College, London, from 1883 to 1905. He was a member of the Council of the London Mathematical Society from 1898 to 1908 and was for many years, until his death, a member of the Council of Newnham College, Cambridge.

Professor Hudson was the author of a number of books, chiefly on the teaching of mathematics. It was as a lecturer and teacher of mathematics that his influence was most felt. He gave a number of addresses on mathematical teaching, and contributed to the mathematics of meteorology a theory of anemoids. He was an Editor of *The Eagle* from 1872 onwards.

Professor Hudson married 19 August 1875 at the parish church, Hackness, Scarborough, Mary, second daughter of Robert Turnbull of Hackness; she died in 1882. His only son, Ronald William Henry Turnbull Hudson, was Senior Wrangler in 1898 and a Fellow of the College; his early death, in a mountaineering accident on Glydr Fawr on 20 September 1904, was one of the tragedies of science.

We have received the following from a correspondent:—

"Many mathematical Johnians of the seventies of last century must have read with regret the notice of the death

of Professor W. H. H. Hudson, formerly a College Lecturer. Vigorous, abrupt in manner, enduring fools and duffers good-naturedly, Hudson was a good friend to many an undergraduate. He was the kind of man round whom the legends gather; to us he was always "Tip" Hudson, not I believe from his giving tips for examinations, but from some story connected with his rowing days in the Lady Somerset Boat Club. He was supposed to initial documents in the form of recurring decimal: *W decimal H repeating*; and so on.

From time to time *The Eagle* has printed 'Reminiscences' by senior members of the College. These lines, begun with the view of paying a tribute to the memory of Hudson, may serve as an excuse for such a retrospect. When I came up things were probably in a state of transition, perhaps they always are. Just before, men were not allowed to take their Little-Go before the end of their fourth term of residence; we were allowed to take it at the end of our second term. But the examination was what was then called a *post-mortem* the second and last on certain set subjects; if a man failed he had to get up fresh ones for his next shot.

The College apparently treated the matter quite seriously, and there were regular lectures on the Little-Go subjects, attendance on which was compulsory and absence led to "Gates". For the good men of a year, indeed for the majority of honours men, the scheme was an infliction. After more than forty years two sets of such lectures stand out clearly in my memory. Dear old 'Johnny' Mayor (we called him old even in those days) lectured on a Latin author and a Greek play to a set of mathematical men whose only object was to get through with the minimum of knowledge. Mayor poured out on us a torrent of learning which would, I am sure, have overwhelmed a Senior Classic. A list of editions we ought to study and compare, dictionaries we ought to acquire, one of which, if I remember rightly, stopped at the letter H. It was all vastly bewildering, and for the purpose we had in view not very helpful. We had, it is true, a glimpse of a world of scholarship and learning and enthusiasm, but craving for a glass of water we were plunged under Niagara.

Isaac Todhunter lectured on Arithmetic and elementary

Trigonometry; many of his class thought they had heard the last of those things at school or in the nursery. His method consisted in dictating twelve questions, neither more nor less. Having done this he retired to an inner room, where he was supposed to be writing his immortal text-books, reappearing towards the end of the hour to see what we had done. If the questions were solved—good: if they were unanswered, apparently it was all the same to him. His criticism was chiefly directed to the handwriting: 'Like the bunch of keys we see advertised for in the papers, of no use to anyone but the owner'. He had a strong objection to the proof of any theorem, known as 'book-work', which was not written out in the precise form given in his own texts. "This is not the way it is done in the book." This foible did stimulate the better men to ferret out alternative forms of proof for the sheer delight of hearing the expected remark.

Even in the lectures on the higher subjects there was an air of unreality. All the real teaching at that time was done by the Coaches—Besant, Tommy Dale, Frost, Routh, and others. Preparation for the Tripos, then strictly competitive, overshadowed everything. We used to say that if K was the amount of a man's knowledge and EK what he reproduced in examination; the object of the man was to make E a maximum, if possible greater than unity; while the object of the examiner was to make E a minimum, if possible zero; the examiners were terrible experts. The College 'Lectures' were based on this idea. We were supposed to prepare for each lecture a chapter or two of a text-book, the questions dictated to us tested our skill in writing this out swiftly and accurately, perhaps some riders or problems were added. Most men were so occupied with their work for their coaches that they took their chance, without special preparation, of being able to do the papers.

Hudson had a way of his own. Whatever the subject of his lecture was, Differential Calculus, Newton's Principia or the like, he assumed the class knew all about it, and his lectures, which were real expository lectures, took the form of a kind of revision class; he dealt with special bits of theory, the borderland between one subject and another,

or shewed us how to tackle effectively some special class of problem. He was diabolically ingenious, really interested in the subject and the men, and above all he could teach. His comical look of disappointment or despair when some denser member of the class betrayed the fact that he had missed the whole point of the lecture was a thing to remember. Again, what was rare in those days, Hudson took a personal interest in individuals, spoke to us in the Courts, and was quite willing to give up time and trouble to clear up difficulties. Sometime in the early seventies he got up a modelling Club in St John's, the members of which under his guidance, made models of quadric, cubic and quartic surfaces, and he generally helped us to understand that the study of mathematics consisted of something more than absorbing knowledge like a sponge and squeezing it all out again in the Tripos. If to be the subject of kindly thoughts in the minds of many of his juniors was a reward, Hudson had it, and deserved it, in full.

NEMO."

CAMAJI BYRAMJI NAVROJI CAMA, LL.M.

Mr C. B. N. Cama, of the Indian Civil Service, died on the 22nd May 1915 at Hoshangabad.

Camaji Navroji Cama and his twin brother, Byramji Navroji Cama, sons of the late Mr Navroji Pestanji Hormusji Cama, barrister-at-law, were born at Bombay 13 November 1878. After a course at Elphinstone College they were admitted to St John's on the 10th August 1898. As in the case of many twins they were singularly alike in appearance and in intellectual attainments practically equal. Both were admitted Foundation Scholars of the College on 20 June 1899, and in the College Examinations sometimes one, sometimes the other, led by a slight difference in marks.

In the Mathematical Tripos of 1901, B. N. Cama was 6th, and his brother 7th, wrangler. While in the Open Competition of that year for the Civil Service of India, C. N. Cama took the 24th and his brother the 30th place. Their year of probation was to be spent at Cambridge, but B. N.

Cama died in Addenbrooke's Hospital on 10 January 1902, from injuries received in an accident while riding (*Eagle*, xxiii., p. 232).

In 1903 Mr N. P. H. Cama founded, in memory of his son B. N. Cama, the "Cama Prize" in the College to be awarded annually to that member of the College who stands highest in the final list for the Civil Service of India (*Eagle*, xxv., 81). In that year, or shortly before, C. N. Cama in accordance with some ancient custom, and with the consent of the government of India, took the additional name of Byramji.

C. B. N. Cama obtained a place in Class 1, Division 2, of the Mathematical Tripos of 1902, and in 1903 was elected to an Isaac Newton University Studentship, his departure for India being postponed until the end of that year. He served in the Central Provinces, on the legal side, becoming a District and Sessions Judge. He was called to the Bar, at Gray's Inn, 24 June 1914.

We take the following notice of him from *The Pioneer* of 22 June 1915, where it is headed: "The appreciation of an English friend."—

"On the 22nd May at Hoshangabad in the Central Provinces, Camaji Byramji Navroji Cama, of the Indian Civil Service, Sessions Judge of the Nerbudda Division, passed to his rest from fever and heart failure at the age of 37. His brief life was crowded with brilliant distinction. Reference to the Civil List shows that he had passed by the Degree of Honour (in the First Division) in the Persian and Urdu languages, in Arabic, Hindi, Bengali, Uriya and Marathi by High Proficiency, in Sanskrit by the Higher Standard. He was a Wrangler of his year at Cambridge. Earlier in his career, illness having prevented him from appearing in the B.A. examination, he was granted special dispensation to appear for both Bachelorship and Mastership of Arts at one sitting, and secured a double First class in both degrees, a Government Scholarship to pursue his studies in England, and the Chancellor's Medal which for several years previously had not been awarded.

This list of attainments is far from exhaustive. He had

more than a smattering of European languages other than English, and at the time of his death was preparing for fresh conquests in the realms of Assyrian and Chaldean. And the burden of his erudition sat upon him so lightly that, outside the circle of his intimate friends, men saw in him merely a large-hearted Parsi gentleman of unbounded hospitality, modest and self-effacing, with a charity to which the poor and feeble never appealed in vain, and gifted with a personal charm that made him the most delightful of club companions to his equals, the most sympathetic of official superiors to those who had the fortune to work under him. He belonged to the well-known Cama family of Bombay, his grandfather having been Mr P. H. Cama, C.I.E., the donor of the Cama hospital, his father the late Mr N. P. Cama, Barrister-at-law.

The extraordinary parallel of his own scholastic career with that of his twin brother Byramji, up to the point when, thirteen years ago, the latter lost his life by a tragic accident at Cambridge, has in it all the elements of an unfinished romance. The bond between the two brothers, not only in affection but in intellect, was certainly transcendental. Both studied and thought alike. As is well-known, both were Wranglers, standing 6th and 7th in the list, respectively. Sensitive to comment, the twins at their own request were given seats far apart in the many examinations for which they entered simultaneously. On one such occasion it was discovered both had dissected a flower wrongly, both had called the petals by the same wrong name, and had answered correctly all the other questions. Their answers, correct and incorrect, were identical.

The staggering blow of his brother's death was borne bravely and in the same year Cama took up Mathematical Astronomy, and won the Sir Isaac Newton Scholarship within twelve months. Before passing the I.C.S. Examination he had also qualified himself for a call to the Bar, and his thesis on Copyright Law had been accepted for the LL.M. degree which he took some years after his return to India in 1904.

From this date he entered upon the study of Oriental languages. For active exercise he was, to his bitter regret, physically incapacitated. But idleness was abhorrent to his nature, and, as abovementioned, the Civil List shows to

what good use he put the notoriously scanty leisure that workers on the Judicial side enjoy. Both his private circumstances and his simple tastes combined to render him comparatively indifferent to the very large Government prizes which he earned by these accumulated triumphs, and it is now left for his friends to repudiate the vulgar charge of mercenary scholarship, which, levelled at him by the ignorant, he himself had never stooped to deny. His consistent aim was to make the study of Indian languages more attractive and general, in particular to members of his own service. The mere accretion of knowledge was to him no more than the foundation of future constructive work to the scope of which only his notes, alas ! remain to testify.

Of his countless acts of private kindness, of the readiness with which he laid aside pressing official work to assist others in their troubles, there is no space to make mention here. His happy, serene temperament, lodged in a frame of Johnsonian proportions has brightened the social life of many a small station. Like Chaucer's 'Very perfect gentle knight' he neither spoke nor thought evil of anyone, and his wit, drawn from the many deep-hidden springs of his researches, was pure and unsullied. Simple as a child, he faced the prospect of an early death with a curiously touching *naiveté* and courage, and in the middle of discussing the use to which, some day, he was to put his learning, would pull himself up with a jest that only thinly veiled his absolute certainty of an untimely decease. A brilliant scholar and a most lovable man ! May his soul, in the abode of just men made perfect, rest in peace."

Obituary

REV. JOHN SEPHTON, M.A.

The Rev. John Sephton, who died on 25 July 1915 at his residence, 90, Huskisson Street, Liverpool, was for 24 years Headmaster of the Liverpool Institute, and was not only one of the great Headmasters of his generation, but also in his latter years the chief English scholar of Icelandic.

He was a son of Mr James Sephton, a farmer of Rainford in the parish of Prescot, near Ormskirk, Lancashire, where he was born 29 October 1836. His career is a rare and noble example of an intense love for learning asserting itself and reaching its goal through manifold difficulties. He received his early education at the Grammar School of his native village; describing in after years his own early experiences he was in the habit of saying that he picked up most of his early knowledge of mathematics from the village blacksmith. Following on this he became a pupil of the late Mr J. F. Thomson, of Manchester, at whose school he was first a pupil and afterwards an assistant master. He entered St John's in October 1858, and took his degree as fifth wrangler in 1862. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 3 November 1863, vacating his fellowship on his marriage, 10 April 1866, at St John the Baptist, Hulme, to Clara, eldest daughter of Leonard Cooper, Esq., of Manchester.

Sephton was ordained, Deacon, 20 December 1863, by the Bishop of Winchester within the chapel at Farnham Castle, with letters dimissory from the Bishop of Ely, and Priest, 18 December 1864, by the Bishop of Ely in his Cathedral.

From 1862 to 1865 Mr Sephton was assistant mathematical master at Highgate School under the late Dr Bradley Dyne, and in 1865 Clerk in Holy Orders of St Anne's, Soho. In 1866 he became Headmaster of the Liverpool Institute,

holding this until the end of 1889. He was Reader in Icelandic in the University of Liverpool from 1896 to 1910.

The regard and esteem in which Mr Sephton was held in Liverpool may be gathered from the following extracts from a leading article in a Liverpool newspaper, which appeared when his resignation was announced :—

“An advertisement which has appeared in *The Times* and other papers conveys to the public the first announcement of an event which will create consternation among many friends of education in Liverpool and which will excite regret throughout the city. The Headmaster of the Liverpool Institute has resigned. For nearly a whole generation of men, and through several generations of school boys, the great school in Mount Street has been presided over, modestly, quietly, unpretendingly, but with truly wonderful power by the Rev. John Sephton. We have all become so accustomed to the great interests centred there being safe, and more than safe in his hands—the triumphs of his pupils in all the most keenly contested competitions in England have become so much a brilliant matter of course from year to year—the success of the school, or rather schools, is still so phenomenal and so entirely unbroken—that it is difficult to realise that Mr Sephton has definitively pronounced the term of his labours to have arrived. He makes way for some successor, yet to be found and appointed, who will come into a heritage of responsibility and emulation such as, considering everything, scarcely any other schoolmaster in Great Britain can enter upon. It must be remembered that the Liverpool Institute never has had or can have the pick of local lineage. Its scholars—whether in the High School or in the Commercial School—are just the children of parents who, whether professional or mercantile in their own occupations, are fighting the fight of life with little influence or affluence to back them. Their sons may or may not inherit their sterling qualities, but only by that inheritance can they respond to the endeavours of their teachers. Health, habitude, means, freedom from anxiety, hereditary achievements all tell in favour of boys at the public schools. None of those elements could be counted on in favour of the lads by means of whose talents and industry Mr Sephton has

won his way to a premier place among the schoolmasters of his time. But he has so won his way—and in winning it has sent many a young man, who but for him might never have been heard of, to the front rank of public service, covered with those initial academic distinctions which raise the less fortunate of young Englishmen to the level of the most fortunate in the severe handicapping of modern professional and official life.

“Mr Sephton is still a young man, and to no one associated with him—to no one acquainted with him—is any reason apparent why these successes, repeated this year, expected next year, and looked for as regularly as the seasons, should not go on for an indefinite time. He, however, alone can tell what is the cost to his own mind and body of the herculean, unremitting strain which such a career as his involves ; and his fellow-citizens, forming some faint idea of what a quarter of a century of such work may mean, will freely allow that he is the best judge of the time when rest is due and necessary to him.

“Mr Sephton has never sung his own praises, or allowed anyone else to sing them whom he could prevent. He has not fluttered in society, or kept his name before the public. He has abstained—except in the pursuit of a few learned studies, such as Norse literature—from everything beyond the circle of his daily duties which could bring him fame or honour. He has become familiar to all observers of the school life of the day by passing more and better boys to distinction than almost any other schoolmaster in the kingdom ; and he has made his name a household word in Liverpool, not by public fuss, which he always abhorred, but by being the recognised instructor and authority on practical education in hundreds and even thousands of our homes—the number constantly increasing as the last four and twenty years have rolled by. One aspect of the life of such a man cannot be revealed until years have passed away. Enough to suggest that a Headmaster of such generous mould, having to advance the careers of promising lads much hampered by the *res angusta domi*, must often be tempted to do something much more prompt and tangible in the way of pecuniary help than the obtaining of grants for scholarships

from wealthy friends. There are not a few of the most successful boys of a great school such as the Institute who may owe it to the actual purse of the Headmaster himself—ever watchful not merely of their progress, but of its hindrances and their discouragements—that they were enabled to tide over points in their arduous careers, when for need of means they were threatened with the humiliating necessity of giving up the endeavours on which victory had already begun to shine.

“This is not the time to insist on the claims which the Rev. John Sephton has on the public. There will be a moment for that when the directors of the Liverpool Institute take notice of the colossal services which he has rendered. But it is impossible to notice the advertisement for a new Head master without recognising the value of Mr Sephton’s life among us both as a producing power and as an example of the finest qualities. Coming of a sound and ancient stock, attached for centuries as farmers to the soil of Lancashire, Mr Sephton was early led by circumstances and aspirations to a studious life. Though his culture has always been general, and most finished in many departments which mathematicians usually neglect, the main bent of his gifts was mathematical, and at Cambridge he came out the fifth wrangler of his year, and became a fellow of St John’s. With a brief parenthesis of parish work in London—just enough to endow his recollections with many shrewd *aperçus* of London life, to keep company with his intimate knowledge of South-East and South-West Lancashire folk in all their strata—Mr Sephton devoted himself to teaching, and after having a house at the Highgate Grammar School, was appointed to the Liverpool Institute, in succession to Dr Hughes-Games, long Master of King William’s College, and now Archdeacon of Man. Mr Joshua Jones, as he then was, had done much to raise the Institute, especially the High School, and to emancipate it from usages and traditions which, though honourable and interestingly typical of earlier phases of popular education, had played their part and were ready to be displaced. Mr Sephton took up the work where Dr Hughes-Games left it; and has carried it to a height of success and a pitch of perfection such as the

founders of the Institute could scarcely have expected. A more interesting address could scarcely be given than one presenting to the public a *résumé* of the history of the Institute as embodying and chronicling in actual experience the educational changes of the last fifty years. We should hope this will be frankly and amply undertaken by some competent speaker.

“What we have to look back upon is the past, more or less successful at nearly all stages, of a great educating institution which has formed the character and furnished the faculties of an almost incredible proportion of Liverpool men, and which has been borne forward, and ever forward, into the very van of excellence, in spite of the very special obstacles, by the genius of two or three fortunately-selected Heads. Of these Mr Sephton is distinctly the most pre-eminent. He is beloved by all who have worked with him, or studied under him. No boy ever went to him with an intellectual perplexity and came away unbrightened—or with a practical difficulty and was not helped—or with a moral problem or question of conduct without being strengthened and encouraged. There has never been any weakness or excessive sentiment in his rule of his school, but there has been infinite helpfulness; searching penetration; justice as nearly as possible perfect; a marvellous power of bringing out enthusiasm based upon a persuasion of the boys’ own powers and of the distinction and independence which those powers might win with application; and a continual self-sacrifice for the good of all, teachers and scholars alike, which deserves to be recorded among the most shining records of our civic life.”

Mr Sephton took his final official leave of the Institute on Thursday, 30 January, 1890. The meeting was presided over by the Mayor of Liverpool, Mr (afterwards Sir) Thomas Hughes, and was attended by Lord Derby, Principal Rendall, Dr (now Sir) Donald MacAlister, and many leading Liverpool citizens. After Mr Sephton had read his report on the work of the year, Lord Derby said he had the very agreeable duty of presenting to Mr. Sephton a testimonial by which the supporters and friends of the institution and a large number of the most cultivated and influential citizens of Liverpool

had agreed to express their sense of the important services which had been rendered to the local community by the retiring Headmaster. It was the general judgment of all with whom he (Lord Derby) had conversed on the subject that no such mark of gratitude and respect had ever been better deserved. It was the testimony of those who had known Mr Sephton best, and who had watched his career in Liverpool, that he had exercised a very widespread and very salutary influence over the generation of Liverpool youths whom he had helped to train. In serving that Institute for nearly a quarter of a century he had passed through his hands 11,000 boys. Both the High School and the Commercial School had flourished under his care, and they had increased from 865 in 1866 to 1,010. Among his pupils had been seven Cambridge wranglers (one a senior wrangler), six successful competitors for the Indian Civil Service, the most valuable of the prizes open to British youth; six appointments to the Home Civil Service (one first class); besides a multitude of minor and various but still not unimportant distinctions. At the same time, the pupils had not come as a rule from homes where culture and leisure abounded, but from the classes to whom self-support was the most necessary consideration, and to whom study seemed valuable chiefly as it contributed to that end.

"Mr Sephton was retiring early, some of them thought with regret too early, but a man who during twenty-four years had put his heart and his whole energy into his work might fairly claim to have effected more than many twice as long in harness.

"The testimonial he had the pleasure of presenting to Mr Sephton amounted in value to £2,292, among its contributors being more than thirty of the leading citizens of Liverpool. It was a recognition of the debt due by Liverpool, and if the money test could be applied to services which did not admit of being repaid he should call it an inadequate recognition.

After his retirement Sephton devoted himself to study: in middle life he had made the acquaintance of the Norse Scholar Vigfusson, and under his influence took up the study of Icelandic and became one of the chief English scholars

and, since the death of Eirikr Magnusson, the leading authority on the subject. The results of his studies are embodied in several works and papers; as already mentioned he was reader in Icelandic in the University of Liverpool.

The funeral service for Mr Sephton was held in St Margaret's Church, Anfield, on July 29, and was largely attended. The Vicar (the Rev. Leonard J. Rich) conducted the service, and delivered the following address:

"We are gathered here this morning to pay a last token of respect and affection to one whom we have known and loved for many years. Old age had dealt very gently with John Sephton; there were few signs either in mind or body that he had entered on his 80th year, his eye was not dim nor his natural force abated. *Felix opportunitate mortis*—suddenly and peacefully he passed from life here to the fuller knowledge and larger activity of the life beyond this bourne of time and space.

"We think of him to-day as the Master to whom very many of us owe guidance and inspiration. This is not the place to attempt any appreciation of his work as Headmaster of the greatest of our Liverpool Schools. I can only speak of him from a personal aspect. Whenever two of his former pupils met the name of their old Master was always mentioned, and for us all he was the Master who had become a friend. We submitted to him all the problems to which we could find no satisfactory solution—problems of all kinds, scholarship, mathematics, literature, practical life. We can remember no problem which he failed to answer, and we never ceased to wonder at the wide scope of his knowledge, the calm sagacity of his commonsense and the ripened wisdom which was always at the service of his friends.

"We think of him as the Scholar whose laborious life recalled what we had read of the great students of the past; always learning, always adding to his vast store of knowledge. Few men keep up to old age their interest in the world of letters; the circle of interests steadily contracts as the years advance. But it was not so with him: that circle seemed to be ever widening. We have read of Cato who learned Greek at 80, but here in our midst was one who in his 80th year began to learn a more difficult language than

Greek—Russian. It would be hard to say what John Sephton did not know and in what field of knowledge he did not show keen and vivid interest. Here indeed was a wise instructed Scribe who could always bring forth from the treasury of his knowledge things new and old.

“We think of him as the Man. The late Bishop of London, Dr Creighton, in his account of Vittorino da Feltre, that great Schoolmaster of the 15th century, says that one of the chief features of the early Renaissance was its entire simplicity and straight-forward earnestness. Surely this phrase fitly expresses two of Sephton’s chief characteristics, his entire simplicity and his straight-forward earnestness. He had about him the simplicity of greatness and the earnestness of goodness, and it is this which we gratefully recall now that we shall see his face no more. It was this that made him for 50 years worship Sunday by Sunday in the midst of the orphan children of Myrtle Street. It was this which attracted so many to him and which now causes them to sorrow over the passing of one whose friendship meant so much to them.

“In the great library of the University of Bologna is inscribed on the walls in letters of gold the name of a great medieval scholar and his name is Johannes Sephton. In the spacious halls of memory are many great names, but there is one written in letters of gold which shall not pass away—the name of a later John Sephton, true man, true scholar and true friend.”

The following extracts are taken from some reminiscences of Sephton read by Mr Hugh Fairie before a Club in Liverpool, of which both were members :

“To gratify a whim of my own he tackled when well over seventy Hamilton’s ‘Calculus of Quaternions,’ and after a week I found to my despairing admiration that he had hopelessly outdistanced me though I had been dabbling with the subject for a good many months. The mention of this subject reminds me that Sephton told me he received his first lessons in mathematics from the village blacksmith. He was a sport from a most unpromising stock, his people were utterly unintellectual farmers ; his was a case of atavism, for he derived none of his powers or tastes from either his

father or his mother, and none of his brothers or sisters developed even mediocre mental gifts. He told me that he was not conscious of any particular aptitude for mathematics, that he took up the subject because it was the easiest that a man could teach to himself and he could not afford much coaching. He originally intended to go to Trinity College, Dublin, but was strongly advised by the blacksmith to try Cambridge. So he took an usher’s post in Manchester and saved enough money there to open the doors of Cambridge with the help of a Sizarship at St John’s, which he succeeded in winning. He ultimately came out fifth wrangler of his year, the senior being a Scotchman named Barker, who Sephton always declared came up knowing more mathematics than he (Sephton) knew when he went down. I suspect, however, that the distance between the two men may be accounted for in other ways. When Sephton went up he became a pupil of Todhunter ; in the middle of his course Todhunter received an appointment which involved giving up coaching. All his men except Sephton and one or two others transferred to the famous Routh, then at the beginning of his brilliant career. Sephton advised, I think, by Todhunter went to another coach. Once, when I pressed him hard, he admitted to me that he thought he might possibly have been second or third if he had chanced to fall into the hands of Routh.”

Mrs Sephton did not long survive her husband, she died at Huskisson Street, Liverpool, 27 September 1915. By her will she left £600 to the Liverpool Institute to establish a “John Sephton” Scholarship for mathematics in memory of her husband.

The following is, we believe, a fairly complete list of Sephton’s published works :

- (1) “The Lenten element in life : a sermon [on Mark vi. 31], etc.” 8vo. Liverpool, 1884.
- (2) “The Saga of King Olaf Tryggwason, who reigned over Norway A.D. 995 to A.D. 1000.” small 4to. London (David Nutt), 1895.
- (3) “Sverrissaga. The Saga of King Sverri of Norway.” small 4to. London (D. Nutt), 1899.

- (4) "A Handbook of Lancashire Place-names." small 8vo.
Liverpool (H. Young and Sons), 1913.

And the following papers in the Transactions of the
Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society :

- (1) Erik the Red's Saga, 1880.
- (2) The Religion of the Eddas and Sagas, 1892.
- (3) A translation of the Saga of Frithiof, the fearless, 1894.
- (4) On Some Runic Remains, 1896.
- (5) What the Sagas say of Greenland, 1897.

The following members of the College have died during
the year 1915; the year in brackets is that of the B.A.
degree :—

Professor William Grylls Adams (1859); died 10 April at Heathfield,
Bradstone, Dorset; see vol. xxxvi., 347.

Francis Douglas Adamson (1913); killed in action in France 16 November;
see p. 244.

Kendrick Edward Denison Ainley; killed in action at the Dardanelles
10 June; see p. 118.

Rev. William Allen (1853), son of Mr William Allen, of Lichfield;
baptized in the parish of St Mary, Lichfield, 17 March 1838;
educated at Appleby School, Leicestershire. Curate of Mucklestone,
Staffordshire, 1853-57; Vicar of St George's, Lilleshall, 1857-71; of
Walsall, 1871-82; Prebendary of Sandiacre, in Lichfield Cathedral,
1880-1915; Vicar of Eccleshall and Rural Dean of Eccleshall, 1882-
1915. Died at the Vicarage 9 December, aged 85. Prebendary Allen
married 24 April 1860, at the parish church, Bushbury, Staffordshire,
Emily Ida, youngest daughter of Ralph Gough, Esq., of Gorsebrook
House, Bushbury: she died at the Vicarage, Eccleshall, 16 November
1914, aged 74.

Rev. Robert Andrewes (B.A. 1863 as Andrews), son of the Rev. William
Nesfield Andrews, baptized at Bulmer, Essex, 21 October 1838.
Curate of Great Haseley, Oxon, 1863-65; Vicar of Little Walding-
field, Suffolk, 1865-76; Chaplain to Hanwell Asylum 1876-1904.
Died 11 August at 7, St James' Square, Holland Park, London, S.W.
His wife, Victorine, died 22 September 1901, at Kent Lodge, Hanwell,
aged 64.

Rev. Joseph Ball Anstice (1850), son of Mr Richard Anstice, solicitor,
baptized at Bridgewater, Somerset, 16 May 1828. Curate of Kilton
1850-56; of Bovey Tracey, 1856-66; Vicar of Hungerford and
Chaplain to the Hungerford Union, 1866-94; P.C. of Denford, Berks,
1868-94; Rural Dean of Newbury, 1878-94; Rector of Hartley
Wesphall, Hants, 1894-1900. Latterly resided at Burnham, Somerset,
died there 18 October, aged 87. He was presented to Hungerford
by the Dean and Canons of Windsor, where there had not been a

resident vicar for many years. Here Mr Anstice, then comparatively
a young man, of fine physique, commanding presence, and charming
personality, produced a marked improvement, not alone in Church
life, but also in the general social condition of this ancient little town.
During his incumbency a new and particularly beautiful little church
was built for the district of Eddington; an excellent school-chapel
was erected for the outlying hamlet of Newtown; and later on a
considerable sum was expended on the restoration and improvement
of the parish church. In 1894, having undergone a not altogether
successful operation for cataract, he accepted from the Dean and
Canons of Windsor the less onerous parish of Hartley Wesphall, from
which he retired in 1900. It is known that on one occasion at least
a distinct offer of higher preferment was made to him. Mr Anstice
was a generous donor to the College Library (vol. xxvii., p. 139).

Arthur Laurence Badcock; killed in action in France, 14 October; see
p. 118.

tram Thomas Leeds Barnett (1896, M.B., B.C. 1902) was a son of
Mr Thomas Barnett, of Nyton House, Chichester, the youngest of a
family of nine; he was born 21 June 1875. He was educated at
Malvern College, entered St John's in 1893, and took his degree
through the Natural Sciences Tripos of 1896. He completed his
medical education at St George's Hospital; he obtained his qualifica-
tions as M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. in 1901, and the Diploma in Public
Health from the two Royal Colleges of London in 1903. While he
was at St George's the Boer War broke out and he might have had
a commission as a gunner, but on balance of considerations decided
to take his medical degrees. In March 1903 he went to Hong Kong
as Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and he was also Senior House
Surgeon to the Cheltenham Hospital there; his special duty in Hong
Kong was to study plague. In 1906-7 he worked in Egypt as
Inspector in the Sanitary Department, and then came home to settle
down to English work. Always anxious to qualify himself for the
work of a Medical Officer of Health he studied Law for three years
and passed as a solicitor in June 1909. For six months he worked
as an assistant to Doctor (now Colonel) Fremantle in Herts, and was
then appointed Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer
for the Isle of Ely. He built himself a house at Ely, where he
seemed the right man in the right place. When war broke out in
1914 Barnett and his assistant losted to decide who should go into
the Army Medical Service; the assistant won and went. But the
Army had a great attraction for him, and when his old friend Colonel
Fitzwilliam offered him a captaincy in the A.S.C. he could resist no
longer. While he belonged to the Inns of Court O.T.C. he had
established a reputation in the A.S.C. section. Although he was
physically not fit for the work he went with the 12th Divisional
Train, only to break down after a few weeks. But not content to
return to civil life he went to St George's Hospital, where he was
operated on for varicose veins and believed himself cured, he
rejoined, only to break down again. He died at Ash Vale, near
Aldershot, on April 18.

George Enoch Benson; Rifleman 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade killed in
action 9 May; see p. 119.

Henry Beverley (1862), son of Mr William Beverley, of Preston Place and
Clarendon Street, Leeds, born 19 May 1839, educated at Sedburgh
School. Mr Beverley entered the Indian Civil Service, being 18th in
the Open Competition of 1860, and 16th in the Final Examination.
He was appointed to the Lower Provinces, Bengal, and arrived in

India 31 October 1861. He was appointed assistant to the Magistrate of Monghir October 1862, and served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector; Deputy Commissioner and joint magistrate; Registrar-General of Assurances March 1867; Inspector-General of Registration December 1870: Superintendent the first census of Bengal in 1872; also the census of Calcutta 1876; District and Sessions Judge and additional judge 24-Parganas and Hugli December 1877; member of the Prisons Conference 1877; officiating Commissioner of Police and Chairman Calcutta Corporation March to October 1880; Census Officer, Calcutta, December 1880, publishing a report on the census 1881; Member of the Sanitary Commission for Calcutta 1884; Member of the Bengal Legislative Council January 1884; Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, May 1885, retiring in September 1897. Mr Beverley published: a "Registration Manual" and "The Land Acquisition Act." He married 29 August 1861, at Kingswinford, Staffordshire, Eliza, eldest daughter of Leacroft Freer, Esq., of Oakfields, Kingswinford. Mr Beverley died 16 December at his residence, Nascot Lodge, Watford, Herts.

Rev. John Adolphus Boodle (1859), only son of John Boodle, Esq., solicitor; born in Pimlico, London, 7 May 1836; educated at Marlborough Grammar School. Curate of Buckingham 1859-61; Tutor of St Columba's College, Dublin, 1861-66; Curate of West Malling, Kent, 1867-87; Diocesan Inspector for Canterbury 1874-87; Vicar of Boughton-under-Blean 1887-1908; Rural Dean of Ospringe 1897-1906. Latterly resided at Tudor House, West Malling; died there 2 December, aged 79. Mr Boodle took honours in three Triposes; Theological Tripos 1860, first class; Mathematical Tripos 1859, Junior Optime and second class in the Classical Tripos in the same year. Mr Boodle is described as "a man of sterling character, respected greatly by laity and clergy, an admirable business man, a true and wise friend, ever active in good works." He married 9 September 1868, at West Malling, Alice Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. H. Timmins, Vicar of West Malling; she died in 1907.

Leslie Harold Bowen (1910), killed in action in France while on patrol duty 22 December.

John Kenneth Brice-Smith, killed in action 7 September; see p. 120.

Frederick Godfrey Burr (1911), killed in action 25-27 September; see p. 121.

Rev. Charles Hubert Burrows (1864), son of Charles Burrows, solicitor; baptized at Newchurch, Southampton, 16 September 1841; educated at Hereford School. Curate of Wilton 1864-65; of Sunningdale 1865-66; Chaplain of New College, Oxford, 1866-73 (he was admitted M.A. at Oxford, *comitalis causa*, 23 May 1867); Rector of Stratton S. Michael with Stratton S. Peter, Norfolk, 1873-90. Latterly resided at Summerfield, Bournemouth; died there 8 December. Mr Burrows married, 21 May 1874, at East Wickham, Annie Worthington Cook.

William Lloyd Cabell (1852), eldest son of Thomas Scott Cabell, of the East India House; born at Clapham, Surrey, 29 May 1828. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 21 April 1852, called to the Bar 26 January 1856. Mr Cabell was for many years a law reporter in Chancery appeals for the Incorporated Council of Law Reports; he died 20 August at his residence, 44, Madeley Road, Ealing. He was twice married: (1) On 12 September 1861, at Pitminster, Somerset, to Fanny Harriett, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Robert Lawson, Vicar of Pitminster; and (2) on 27th August 1898, at Christ Church, Ealing, to Helen Gordon Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Major P. A. Mosse, Warwickshire Regiment, and Mrs Mosse, of Madeley Road, Ealing.

Reginald Henry Callender, accidentally killed in France 5 October; see p. 122.

Camaji Byramji Navroji Cama (1901), died at Hoshangabad 22 May; see p. 143.

Rev. Henry Jonathan Carver (1872), son of the Rev. Jonathan Carver, born at Wells, Norfolk, 6 June 1847. Curate of Hilton, Hunts, 1872-73; of Gazeley, Suffolk, 1873-75; of Hinton Waldrist, Berks, 1876-80; Rector of Melbury Abbas, near Shaftesbury, 1880-1915. Died at the Rectory 19 May. Mr Carver married 28 November 1874 at the parish church, Addlestone, Blanche Emma, only daughter of Lieut.-General John Liptrap, of H.M. Indian Army.

Ven. Archdeacon James Robert Cassell (1890), son of James Robert Cassell, Esq.; born 11 March 1869, in South Lambeth; educated at Eastbourne College. Curate of St John, Reading, 1893-99. Mr Cassell then responded to the call of the colonies for additional clergy and went out to New Zealand as curate of Feilding, which he held 1899-01; he was then Vicar of Kivitea 1901-07, when Bishop Wallis preferred him to the Vicarage of Hawera, one of the most important in the diocese of Wellington, and in 1912 he was made Archdeacon of Waitotara. He held both these preferments at his death at Hawera on February 8th.

Harold Chell (1911), died of wounds 10 August; see p. 123.

Henry Robert Ernest Clark (1913), died in Hospital in France 3 June; see p. 124.

Robert Henry Wanklyn Cobbold, killed in action 10 September; see p. 125.

Wilfred Coop (1905), died of wounds received in action 24 June; see p. 127.

Rev. George Musgrave Custance (1861), son of the Rev. Frederick Custance (afterwards Rector of Colwall, Herefordshire); baptized at Halifax, Yorkshire, 17 January 1839. Curate of Hentland, Herefordshire, 1860-65; of Colwall 1865; Vicar Choral and Minor Canon of Hereford Cathedral and Curate of St John the Baptist, Hereford, 1865-67; Rector of Colwall 1867-1902; Curate of St Alban's, Bordesley, Birmingham, 1902-09; Chaplain of St Michael's School, Bognor, 1910-15. Died 30 October at The Briars, Bognor, aged 76. Mr Custance married, 24 April 1865, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late John Hume, Esq., co. Wicklow, Ireland.

Dennis Ivor Day, died 7 October of wounds received in action; see p. 128.

Rev. Edmund Milnes Ellerbeck (1885), son of the Rev. Jonathan Ellerbeck, Curate of Slaidburn and Master of the Grammar School there; born at Slaidburn 25 March 1863; educated at Mansfield School. Curate of St George, Newcastle-under-Lyme, 1886-89; of Kingsthorpe 1889-91; of Burton Latimer 1891-93; Vicar of Chipperfield 1892-1907. Latterly resided at 3, Park Avenue, Bedford; died there 26 February.

Herbert Clyde Evans (1911), died 5 June of wounds received in action at the Dardanelles; see p. 129.

Samuel Bernard Clutton Ferris (1911), son of John Spencer Ferris, Esq., physician; born at Hillingdon, Middlesex, 1 December 1890. Was at Cheltenham College 1904-5 and Eastbourne College 1906-7. Mr Ferris joined the army on the outbreak of war and was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the 11th Cavalry Reserve 12 September 1914, being attached to the 10th Hussars. Lieut. Ferris was for some time in France and had returned in excellent health to Tidworth. On the

morning of April 6 he had been on parade, had breakfast, and returned to his quarters to change his wet clothes. Shortly afterwards he was found shot through the head in an unconscious condition, and died within an hour. It appeared that his death was due to an automatic pistol, which had been left loaded and was easily discharged accidentally.

Rev. Arthur Thomas Field (1859), son of Henry Field, of Longnor, Staffordshire; born at Longnor 3 August 1836; educated at Sedbergh School, having previously been at the Grammar School, Leicester. Curate of Holbrook, Suffolk, 1859-60; of Bossall 1860-62; of Settrington 1862-65; Vicar of Peak Forest 1865-75; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Buxton, 1875-77; Vicar of Holbrooke, Derbyshire, 1877-82; Rector of Holy Trinity, Chesterfield, and Chaplain to the Chesterfield Union, 1882-92; Rector of Ryther-with-Lead 1892-1908. Latterly resided at 4, Tarn Villas, Ilkley; died there 6 May. Mr Field was a student to the end of his days, being interested in theological, literary and scientific subjects; he was an enthusiastic member of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, and had a passion for gardening and botany. With all this he was a good man of business, at Ryther a member of the Tadcaster Board of Guardians, and at Chesterfield he had two Mission Churches as well as the parish church; he was a strong supporter of the University Extension Movement. Mr Field was twice married: (1) On 10 June 1862, at Flaxton, near York, to Ann Isabella, daughter of the late H. Beckwith, Esq., of Stainton Grange, Cleveland, Yorks; and (2) on 16 November 1876 at St Mary's Church, Birkenhead, to Jane, second daughter of the late Canon Knox, Vicar of Birkenhead.

Rev. James Fitzherbert (1865), son of the Rev. Alleyne Fitzherbert (of St John's, B.A. 1837); born at Tissington 11 September 1843. Curate of Eaton Socon, Beds, 1869-72; of Warsop 1872-73; of Cinder Hill, Notts, 1873-74; of Annesley, Notts, 1874-76; Vicar of Tissington, near Ashbourne, 1876-1915; died at the Vicarage 24 September. Mr Fitzherbert married 20 July 1875, at St Mary's, Eynesbury, Cecil Mary Lefroy, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Maule, Vicar of Eynesbury; she died at Tissington Vicarage 18 October 1882.

John Holland Ballett Fletcher (1902), died of wounds in hospital at Bethune 13 May; see p. 131.

Rev. Charles Henry Fynes-Clinton (1871), son of the Rev. Charles John Fynes-Clinton, Rector of Cromwell, Notts; born 15 June 1835 and baptized at Cromwell 21 July 1835. In early life Mr Fynes-Clinton was trained as an Engineer, first at Manchester and then on the L. & S. W. Railway. He entered into partnership with a firm of Engineers; in this profession he might have been very successful, but desiring to take Holy Orders he entered St John's as a Fellow Commoner, where two of his younger brothers had preceded him: Osbert Fynes-Clinton, B.A. 1862 and Eustace Fynes-Clinton, B.A. 1868. He was ordained as Curate of Blandford, Dorset, in 1872, when the Rector gave up residence he remained as Curate-in-Charge and on the Rector's decease he was, at the earnest request of the parishioners, preferred to the living by the Dean and Chapter of Winchester in 1878, this he held until 1913; from 1902 to 1913 he was Rural Dean of Pimperne (Blandford portion). Thus his whole ministerial career was spent in one place. He latterly resided at Firgrove, Parkstone, Dorset, where he died 6 July. He was a man of great versatility in mechanics and engineering, and patented several of his inventions. He was skilled both with his hands and brain, and worked daily for two or three hours at his bench, lathe, or forge till within a few months of his death. Mr Fynes-Clinton

married 16 January 1873 at St Mark's Church, Torquay, Thomasina Gordon, eldest daughter of the late James Shaw, Esq., of Ballycran, Belfast.

Clifford George Grail (1911), died of wounds 24 July at the Dardanelles; see p. 132.

John Baldwin Gregory (matriculated 1853, did not graduate), son of the Rev. George Gregory, Vicar of Dunsford, Devon; baptized at Dunsford 15 September 1834. Educated at Marlborough College. Mr Gregory, who was a J.P. for Devon, died 17 March at his residence at South Brent.

Rev. John Thomas Halke (LL.B. 1857), son of the Rev. James Halke, Vicar of Weston-by-Welland, Northamptonshire; baptized there 28 June 1832. Curate of Atcham, Salop, 1856-59; of Waters Upton, Salop, 1859-67; Vicar of Withington, near Shrewsbury, 1867-1889. Continued to reside at Withington and died there 8 September, aged 83. Mr Halke married 30 January 1873 at St Cross, Winchester, Lucy, eldest daughter of the late Richard Meredith, Esq., of Bishops Castle.

Lieut.-Col. Archibald Samuel Hamilton (matriculated 1883), died 13 October of wounds received in France; see p. 133.

Rev. Bedford Hartnell (1859), son of Mark Anthony Hartnell, Schoolmaster; baptized at Bristol 3 April 1833. Headmaster of the Junior School, Clifton College, 1863 to 1897; Chaplain 1877-97; Curate of St Paul, Clifton, 1864-66; Rector of Littleton-on-Severn 1897-1910. Latterly resided at 39, Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol, died there 12 March, aged 82.

Samuel Haslam (1868), second son of the late Rev. John Fearby Haslam (of St John's, B.A. 1836), born 8 April 1845 at Cotta, Ceylon; educated at Rugby. Appointed an Assistant Master at Uppingham School in 1871 and remained there for many years. Died 6 May at his residence Cintra Lodge, Reading.

Robert Charles Haviland (1875), son of the Rev. John Haviland; baptized at Pampisford, co. Cambridge, 12 December 1852; educated at Radley College. Died 17 October, after an operation, aged 62.

Rev. Leonard Ramsay Henslow (B.A. 1854), eldest son of the Rev. Professor John Stevens Henslow; baptized in the parish of St Andrew the Great, Cambridge, 24 June 1831. Curate of Hitcham (where his father was Rector) 1854-56; of Bangor Monachorum 1856-60; of Great Chart 1860-63; Rector of Pulham, St Mary Magdalene, 1863-70; Rector of Zeals, near Bath, 1870-1914, when he resigned. Died at Bath 15 February. Mr Henslow married 9 September 1862 at Speldhurst, Kent, Susan, only child of the late Thomas Barker Wall, Esq., and granddaughter of Henry, first Viscount Sidmouth. We have received the following notice of Mr Henslow:—

"Whenever it falls to the lot of anyone to write an obituary notice for a College Magazine, it is certainly desirable that he should have known the man of whom he writes, but if we are to be honest his task absolutely demands that he should know still better the deeds and the circumstances most closely connected with those deeds, for which his subject was best known to the world. Having already identified the author of the deeds already familiar to us, we read with interest details of the life and character and home of the man we already honoured for his works, and so are led with thankful reverence to trace the Giver of the life.

"But when, as in the present case, the man is also priest the writer's task though even sacred is less simple. Here we will not often find heroic deeds clamouring for record, the world will not

often be so quick to appreciate the labours of the faithful priest as those of famous men. Nor can we expect it, his efforts are not calculated to win easy recognition from the world he is pledged to despise, and if on its more guileless side he sought to do it good, often his method will seem all too obscure and will never win a place next clear philanthropy.

"Just one of these was Leonard Ramsay Henslow, priest, one of that army who year by year go out from their old College to serve rather than to lead, as the world might say, one of those whose faithfulness to their College is almost witnessed to by their diligence in an hidden life. The eldest son of the late Professor John Stevens Henslow, whose name will be familiar beyond the wall of St John's, he graduated in 1854, being ordained to the curacy of Hitcham, in Suffolk, when his father was then Rector, holding later the curacies of Bangor Monachorum, in North Wales, and of Great Chart, in Kent. In 1863 Lord Palmerston presented him to the living of Pulham St Mary Magdalene, in Norfolk, which in 1870 he exchanged, on account of his wife's health, for the cure of St Martin's Zeals, Wilts, which he served till May 1914, when increasing age and infirmity led him to retire to Bath, where he died. While at Pulham he came in touch with Father Benson, of Cowley, and used to go at times to the retreats for clergy (then quite an innovation) held at Ditchingham. And it was then that he came most closely in touch with those men to whom our branch of the Church owes so much the restoration of its catholic faith and ideals. It has been said that we may call no man a hero till we have cross-examined his valet—probably one of the principal features of the life of this faithful priest, lived out during the 43 years of his quiet work at Zeals, was its entire lack of ostentation. Frequently sought for as a preacher, and in his less advanced years as a confessor, and director of souls, it would be difficult to say that he was seeking for himself anything that was of earth. And it was by those to whom his life was best known that he was most deeply respected. Nor was its charm merely of earth, what was it that the degraded shrank from with positive dread and yet would draw little children with a happy confidence of friendly sympathy? What else but a life, hidden indeed, yet hidden as it will remain hidden, in increasing union with its Master?

"Many of the sons of a College who year by year go out from its walls, and especially of former years, never again find mention in these pages, and not a few because they go out to battle in the unnoticed battlefield of a country village, and more than that, because they go out to fight for the cause of a rejected Master—but still send them, that is all—send them. We out in the world know more and more the need of them, and more than that, through them we learn His need of them and us."

Hermann Gerhard Hilbers (1880), son of George James Hilbers, physician; born at Brighton 30 September 1854, and brother of the Rev. George Christopher Hilbers, of Exeter College, Oxford, Rector of St Thomas, Haverford West. After taking his degree Mr Hilbers studied medicine at Guy's Hospital, and became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and also Licentiate of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, in 1885. He practised at 49, Montpelier Road, Brighton, and died there on December 8th.

Alan Menzies Hiller, killed in action 16 May; see p. 134.

Albert Victor Hobbs, killed in action 15 December; see p. 247.

Norman Victor Holden, killed in action at the Dardanelles 5 June; see p. 135.

Maurice Ives Berthon Howell, killed in action 25 September; see p. 136.

Edmund Foster Hudson (1898), son of Alfred Octavius Hudson, Esq.; born in Southwark 15 August 1876; educated at Dulwich College. Mr Hudson was appointed Science Master at Churcher's College, Petersfield, and held the post until his death on August 15.

Professor William Henry Hoar Hudson (1861), died 21 September at 34, Birdhurst Road, Croydon; see p. 140.

Basil Frederic Murray Hughes, drowned 1 December in a seaplane accident; see p. 248.

Rev. Augustus Jackson (1859), son of Mr Augustus Jackson, of 8, Duke Street, Marylebone; born 14 August 1836. Curate of Stoke Newington 1860-63; of St Saviour, Hoxton, 1863-66; of All Saints', Perry Street, Northfleet, 1867-71, and Vicar of the same 1871-1915; died 19 August at All Saints' Vicarage.

Francis Arthur James (1908), died of wounds at the Dardanelles 18 Sept.; see p. 136.

Professor David Jenkins (Mus. Bac. 1878), son of David Jenkins, of Trecastle, Breconshire; born there 1 January 1849. He began life as a tailor, but left his trade to become a student at the University College, Aberystwyth, under the late Dr Joseph Parry. He was admitted to the College for the purpose of taking the Mus. Bac. degree under the old regulations. He became Professor of Music at the University College, Aberystwyth, in 1899, and held the office until his death at Aberystwyth on December 10. Professor Jenkins had much experience as conductor of musical festivals and adjudicator at the chief Eisteddfodau. He conducted performances of his own works in London, including "David and Saul," "The Ark of the Covenant," "The Legend of St David," "The Psalm of Life," "The Maiden's Lake," "Job," and "The Storm." In addition he composed many songs, choruses, and anthems, and he was the editor of the only Welsh music periodical.

Charles Glass Playfair Laidlaw (1910), died in France on April 3 of wounds received the previous day; see vol. xxxvi, p. 352.

Rev. David Lamplugh (1875), son of Alfred Lamplugh, of Warrington; born there 14 September 1850. A Scholar and Herschel Prizeman of the College. Curate of Weston Zoyland 1875-76; of Langfort 1876-79; Vicar of Horningsea, Cambridgeshire, 1879-82; Vicar of Yalding, Kent, 1882-96; Rector of Rokeby 1896-1906; Vicar of Marham, Norfolk, 1906-1915. Died at Marham Vicarage 12 May. A notice of Mr Lamplugh in *The Guardian* of 20 May 1915, concludes as follows:—"Possessing unusual vigour of intellect, his interests were varied, but from the time he was at Yalding he devoted almost all his leisure to the study of the complicated and much-misunderstood subjects of Church law and tithe. He entered actively into the lists on the question of tithe rating, and became eventually to be considered a high authority on these matters. As a personal friend of the late Mr Wilson Fox and of the late Sir Alfred Porter, he assisted considerably in a private capacity in the Report of the Tithe Rent-charge Commission. He was always ready to devote his store of learning to the service of the many clergy who appealed to him on this abstruse and, to many, uncongenial topic. He also kept up to the end his interest in the work of his University days. In his personal character David Lamplugh was a poet and a mystic. He had almost to excess that vision which unconsciously translates visible forms into their spiritual value, and makes of all beauty a means of Sacramental grace. For all temporal honours, whelth-

of Church or world, he had no care or hope; but was always ready to rejoice with those that found their reward on earth. For himself he was satisfied to receive that warm affection which his genial presence kindled in all who knew him, and only his friends realised how deep that affection was, and how much they depended upon his sympathy when joy or grief entered into their lives."

Mr Lamplugh was twice married: (1) on 11 October 1876, at Ash, next Ridley, Kent, to Mary Jane Flitcroft, fourth daughter of Amoz James Fletcher, of Holwell Park, Ash, near Wrotham, Kent; she died 28 January 1897, in a Nursing Home at Cambridge; and (2) on 10 September 1914, at Marham, Norfolk, Anne, daughter of Henry Watson, of Barnard Castle.

Sir Charles Peter Layard (1872), only son of the late Sir Charles Peter Layard, K.C.M.G., of the Ceylon Civil Service; born 15 December 1849, at Colombo, Ceylon; educated at Cheltenham College. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 13 June 1870, called to the Bar 7 June 1873. Admitted an Advocate of the Supreme Court, Ceylon, 1873. Solicitor General, Ceylon, 1878; Attorney General 1892. Became Chief Justice of Ceylon 26 April 1902; he was knighted in 1903, and resigned in 1906. Died 8 June at his residence, Langton Green, Kent. Sir Charles Layard married 13 April 1882, at St Paul's Church, Kandy, Ceylon, Alexandrina, second daughter of the late Alfred Alexander Julius, Esq., of Stanley Lodge, Morlake, Surrey.

Robert McCheyne Linnell (1904), died 16 March at Tidworth; see vol. xxxvi., p. 350.

Rev. Frederick Charles Littler (1880), son of Edmund Littler, of Sun Street, Waltham Abbey; born there 7 November 1850. Curate of Henbury 1879-83; Vicar of St John the Baptist, Woking, 1884-86; Rector of Weston, Notts, 1886-95; Chaplain at Hyères 1895-1903; at Alassio 1903-04. He suffered much in health in his latter years and died 10 January at his residence Thornleigh, Bournemouth. Mr Littler married in 1878 Hannah Frances, widow of the late Charles Pearson Elliott of the Bengal Civil Service and daughter of the late Mr John S. Lester of Saleby Grange, Lincolnshire, who survives him.

Captain James Lusk (1905), died in France 29 December of wounds received in action; see p. 249.

Rev. John Henry Mackie (1878), son of the Rev. John Mackie, baptized at Hinckley, co. Leicester, 1 September 1853; educated at the Forest School, Walthamstow, and at Christ's Hospital. Second Master at Mansfield Grammar School 1878-82; Curate of Skegby, Notts, 1880; Assistant Master at Sedbergh Grammar School 1882-1892; Chaplain 1883-1902; Rector of Filton near Bristol 1902-15. Died at the Rectory 30 November. Perhaps Mr Mackie's chief work was at Sedbergh, where he was the chief Mathematical Master; he was one of the "old gang," as they were affectionately called, whom a great Headmaster, Mr H. G. Hart, gathered round him. He was Housemaster of "Evans House," in which he found only eight boys, but before he left in 1902 the House was full with forty boys. He was a diligent student of Natural History, and, anxious to share his treasures with others, he instituted a series of Country Rambles which, it cannot be doubted, awakened and stimulated a love for such subjects as Botany and Geology, for which many of his companions must be grateful to this day.

Rev. George Alexander Marshall (1871), son of Mr Andrew Marshall, baptized at Kirkcaldy, co. Fife, 6 July 1845; educated at St Olave's School, Southwark. Curate of St John's, Brixton, 1872-73; of

Doddington 1873; of All Saints, Walworth, 1873-74; of St Bartholomew the Great, London, 1874-77; Chaplain to the Hastings Hospital 1885-1902. Died 12 October at his residence St Matthew's Drive, St Leonard's, aged 70. For two years previously he had been in bad health, and in much sorrow from loss of sight. His death was caused by a fall which caused a fracture of the hip joint.

Wilfred Marshall; wounded and missing at the Dardanelles 4 June; see p. 251.

George Armstrong Mason (1886), son of Mr Thomas Mason, Land Agent; baptized at Ford, Northumberland, 24 July 1857. Mr Mason completed his medical course at St Thomas' Hospital, taking the degrees of M.B. and B.C. in 1892. He was for some time House Physician to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, House Physician to the Great Northern Central Hospital and Clinical Assistant in the Skin Department, St Thomas' Hospital, and Medical Officer to the Post Office for the Western District. He died 18 November at his residence, 49, George Street, Portman Square, London, W. Mr Mason married 6 April 1899, at the parish church, Woolley, near Wakefield, Alice, eldest daughter of Mr R. Ernest Langhorn, of Woolley Moor House, near Wakefield.

Basil Fulleylove West Mogridge, killed in action October 11-13; see p. 138.

Right Reverend James Moorhouse (1853); see vol. xxxvi., p. 336.

Earl of Mountcashell (1851); Edward George Augustus Harcourt Moore, sixth (and last) Earl of Mountcashell, was the eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. Edward George Moore, Canon of Windsor and Rector of West Ilsley, Berks; he was born 27 November 1829, in St Michael's parish, Oxford, and was educated at Eton. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 15 April 1851 and was called to the Bar 9 June 1854. He was for sometime an officer in the North Down Militia. He died 1 April at his residence, Beryl, Wells, Somerset; he was unmarried, and leaves no heir, and the peerage, an Irish one, to which he succeeded in 1898 on the death of a cousin, becomes extinct.

Captain Francis Campbell Norbury (1904), killed in action 8 January; see vol. xxxvi., p. 208.

William Patchett, K.C.; died 19 January; see vol. xxxvi., p. 344.

Rev. James Penny (1842), son of Mr Daniel Penny, banker, Sherborne; born January 1820; educated at Sherborne School. Curate of Milborne Post 1843-48; Headmaster of Milton Abbas School, in Blandford, 1848-77; Rector of Steepleton Iwerne, 1850-77; Rector of Tarrant Rushton with Tarrant Rawston 1877-1915. Died 9 January at Tarrant Rushton Rectory, aged 94. Mr Penny married 7 July 1864, at Swanage, Dorset, Mary Anne, daughter of J. Banister Rose, Esq., of Blandford.

Henry Pigeon (matriculated 1871, did not graduate), only son of Mr Henry Pigeon, of Southwark; born 13 January 1853, in High Street, Southwark; educated at Harrow. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 1 June 1874, called to the Bar 7 May 1879. He was a member of the Western Circuit and a director of the Bilbao River and Cantabrian Railway Company. Died 14 November at his residence, Furzedown, Hythe, Southampton; his estate was proved at £105,958. Mr Pigeon was twice married: (1) On 24 April 1879, to Robina Harrison, eldest daughter of Lawford Acland, Esq., of Hythe, Hants; she died 14 April 1880; and (2) on 29 November 1882, Edith Marion, eldest daughter of William B. Barnes, Esq., of Sandown, Isle of Wight.

Rev. Robert Pratt (1862), son of Mr Robert Pratt, of Cambridge; born in Cambridge 20 May 1836; educated at the Perse School. Curate of Sandbach and Mathematical Master of Sandbach Grammar School 1862-66; Curate of Hemingford Grey, Hunts., 1866-69; Curate of Christ Church, Deptford, 1869-83, and Vicar of the same 1883-1912. Mr Pratt resided latterly at 47, Florence Road, New Cross; he died 21 April in St Peter's Hospital, Covent Garden.

Rev. William Reed (1869), son of William Reed, of Fellands School, Taunton; baptized at Ottery St Mary, Devon, 13 October 1847. Curate of St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, 1870-73; of Staple Fitzpaine 1873-75 and 1879-88; of Cranborne 1875-77; of St Mark, North Audley Street, 1878; Headmaster of Ashbourne Grammar School 1888-94; Rector of Norbury, Derbyshire, 1889-94; Rector of Clifton, Campville-with-Chilcote, 1901-1915. Died at the Rectory 20 January. Mr Reed married 31 December 1884, at Shirley parish church, Southampton, Clotilde Josephine, only daughter of Mons. J. J. Roland, of Scey-en-Varais, Besançon, Franche Comté.

Ruskin John Robert Richardson, killed in action 25 September; see p. 138.

Henry John Roby (1853), Honorary Fellow, died 2 January, at his residence, Lancrigg, Grasmere; see vol. xxxvi., p. 197.

Rev. Eric John Sutherland Rudd (1863), son of the Rev. John Henry Henry Augustus Rudd, Chaplain H.E.I.C., born 1 June 1841 at Futtighur in the diocese of Calcutta. Fellow of the College 1867-88, second Master Sheffield Collegiate School 1863-64; Assistant Master Malvern College 1865-67; Headmaster of Hereford Cathedral School 1869-75; Vicar and Rector of St Florence, Pembrokeshire, 1878-84; Chaplain to Bishop Atlay of Hereford 1883-94; Vicar of Horningsey, Cambridgeshire 1884-87; Rector of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, and acting Chaplain to the Forces 1887-91; Rector of Barrow, Suffolk, 1891-1901; Rector of Soulderne, Oxfordshire, 1901-1915; Prebendary of Pyon Parva in Hereford Cathedral 1890-1915. Died at Soulderne Rectory 16 April. Mr Rudd married 9 February 1893, at Walford on Wye, Edyth Talbot Hutcheson, third daughter of the late W. H. Collins, Esq.

From the College point of view Mr Rudd's clerical preferment was rather interesting; he was presented to all his benefices by the College; three of these benefices, the Rectories of St Florence, Freshwater, and Soulderne, came to the College by gift of Archbishop Williams. And there is an interesting circumstance with regard to St Florence. What Archbishop Williams gave to the College was the Advowson of the Sinecure Rectory, the Sinecure Rector presented the Vicar. In 1860, with the aid of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, a scheme was sanctioned by the Queen in Council whereby on a vacancy of the Sinecure Rectory or of the Vicarage the Vicar would succeed to the Rectory or the Rector present himself to the Vicarage. What happened was unforeseen, the Vicar, the Rev. George William Birkett, died 25 November 1877, and the Rev. Thomas Salwey, the Rector, died 3 December 1877. Thus the two pieces of preferment remained separate. Accordingly the College in presenting Mr Rudd to the Rectory expressed a hope that he would present himself to the Vicarage, this he did.

Rev. Samuel John Woodhouse Sanders (B.A. 1865), son of the Rev. Samuel Sanders, baptized at Hadnall, Salop, 15 February 1846, educated at the Grammar School, Ludlow. Curate of Kempston and Vice-master of Bedford County School 1869-72; Head-master Northampton Grammar School 1872-93; Curate of St Peter, Northampton, 1874-93; Vicar of St Nicholas, Leicester, 1893; of St Martin, Leicester 1893-1909; Vicar of Rothley with Keyham, Chad-

well and Wykeham near Leicester 1909-1915; Honorary Canon of Peterborough 1890-1915. Died at Rothley Vicarage 9 December, aged 69. Mr Sanders married, 16 July 1872, at St Mary's Church, Atherstone, Roberta Henrietta, second surviving daughter of the late Rev. C. J. P. Doriet, M.A., Rector of Metcalfe, Jamaica.

Richard Denham Scholfield (1913), killed in action 10 August; see p. 139.

Rev. John Sephton (1862), died 25 July; see p. 253.

Rev. John Philip Smith (1871), son of John Smith, Esq., of Stockwell Street, Greenwich, born 22 April 1848. Curate of Long Hanborough, Oxon, 1871-74; of Marston, Oxon, 1874-77; Vicar of Marston 1877-88; Vicar of Street 1888-96; Vicar of Whitley 1896-1913; Rector of Hockerton, near Southwell, Notts, 1913-15. Died 28 August.

Rev. James Snowdon (1863), son of Henry Snowdon, of Leeds, solicitor, born 25 August 1848; educated at the Grammar School, Leeds. Mr Snowdon was a Tyrwhitt Scholar and a Fellow of the College. He was Assistant Master at Richmond School, Yorks, 1866-71, Headmaster of the School and also Vicar of Holy Trinity, Richmond, 1871-84. Vicar of Sunninghill 1884-1912, when he retired. Died 13 November at his residence The Filberts, Calcot, Reading. Mr Snowdon married 14 April 1875, at the Parish Church, Richmond, Edith Annie, eldest daughter of the late Major Smurthwaite of The Priory, Richmond, Yorks.

Rev. Silas William Stevens (1884), son of James Stevens, born at Beaulieu, Southampton, 11 October 1854. Curate of All Saints, Ryde, Isle of Wight, 1885-87; Vicar of Burley, Hants, 1889-90; Rector of St Lawrence, Southampton, 1890-1915; Chaplain to the Royal South Hants Infirmary 1887-1915. Died 23 October at St Lawrence Rectory.

William Stigand (B.A. 1851 as Stigant), son of William Stigant of H.M. Dockyard (Devonport), Stanshaw, Portsea, baptized at Kingston, Hants, 8 April 1825. Educated at St Paul's School, Portsea, and for one year (1843-4) at Shrewsbury. He entered St John's in October 1844, being a contemporary of the late Professor John E. B. Mayor, who often used to talk of him with mild disapproval on the ground that Stigand got up very late in the morning, and that the effort to cure him of this habit was irksome, for Stigand lived in a garret in the Third Court, west side. Stigand was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 9 June 1846 and called to the Bar 7 June 1852. From 1871 to 1873 he was correspondent in London of the "Indépendance Belge." In the latter year he entered the Consular Service, being nominated Vice-Consul at Boulogne 10 March 1873; Consul at Ragusa 20 February 1883; Consul for East and West Prussia, Posen, and Silesia, to reside at Koenigsberg, 17 February 1885; Consul for Sicily, to reside at Palermo, 29 July 1886; and Consul for the Philippine Islands to reside at Manila 10 June 1892. He retired with a pension 1 March 1895. For 25 years he was a regular contributor to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews* and to many magazines and periodicals. He published: "A vision of Barbarossa and other poems" 1860; "Athenais, or the First Crusade" 1866; "Life, works and opinions of Heinrich Heine" 1875; "Real Estates Charges Acts" 1853; and several volumes of poems, "Anthea" 1907, and "Acanthia" 1907. Professor Mayor tried to induce Mr Stigand to contribute something to *The Eagle* in the way of recollections or otherwise, after the publication of the last two-named volumes; Mr Stigand, however, did not see his way to do this, but stated that the poem "Lionel: a legacy" in the volume "Acanthia" was a rather "dimly veiled, but in fact a transfigured and transparent autobiography."

- Mr Stigand lived for some years at the Villino Zerega, Corso Umberto I., Rapallo, Italy; he died there 18 December.
- Rev. Robert Stokes (1868), son of James Stokes, born at Brampton, Hunts, 5 August 1845. Curate of Landbeach, Cambridgeshire, 1869-71; of Barnack, Northants, 1871-73; of Monks Kerby, Warwickshire, 1872-78; Perpetual Curate of St Stephen, Selby Hill, Worcestershire, 1879-89; Vicar of Middlezoy, Somerset, 1889-1902; Rector of Farnham, near Blandford, 1905-1915. Died 28 January at 17 Forester Road, Bath. Mr Stokes married, 16 August 1887, at St George's, Edgbaston, Lucy Clara, only daughter of the late J. Sawyer of Carlisle and sister of Sir J. Sawyer, M.D., of Greenoaks, Edgbaston.
- Kenneth Sinclair Thomson (1909), killed in action in the Persian Gulf 3 March; see vol. xxxvi., p. 352.
- Rev. Wilbraham Danson Ward (1897), son of Joseph Ward, Esq., born at Barrow-in-Furness, 21 July 1875, educated at the High School, there. Curate of Christ Church, Chester 1898-1901; of St Andrew, Great Grimsby 1901-03; of St Barnabas, Dover, 1903-04; of All Saints', Tooting Graveney, 1904-06; of Brixton 1908-10; Vicar of St Oswald's, Fulham, 1910-15; died 13 July.
- Rev. Horatio Rees-Webbe, son of John Webb (the name was afterwards altered to Rees-Webbe); baptized at Wolverhampton 9 April 1828. First admitted to the College 22 June 1847, the name removed 9 May 1849, and replaced 13 October 1849. Mr Webb commenced residence 17 October 1849, but only kept two Terms at St John's, his name being removed from the Boards 21 March 1850; he then migrated to Jesus, thence to Queens', and passed in the Civil Law Classes 1851-2. Mr Webb was gazetted to the Bengal Lancers in 1845, and fought in the battle of Chillianwallah (13 January 1849); he afterwards joined the Turkish contingent and fought in the Crimea; he had medals for each of these campaigns. He was Garrison Chaplain at St Helena 1855-59; Curate of Rock, Worcestershire, 1859-61; Cathedral Chaplain and Chaplain to the Forces at Spanish Town, Jamaica, 1862-70; Curate of Rowley 1870-72; Vicar of Brompton-with-Snainton, 1872-79. Latterly he resided at Eastbrook House, Teignmouth, where he died 30 January. He was twice married; one of his sons, Captain M. O. N. Rees-Webbe, is now on active service.
- William Henry Purcell Weston (1850), son of Roper Weston, of Lane House, Dorset, Collector of Customs, born 7 February, baptized at Melcombe Regis, Dorset, 11 March 1829. He married 8 December 1857 Alda Gertrude, daughter of Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, Bart, of Sandhill. He died 29 September at his residence 21, High West Street, Dorchester. Mr Weston belonged to a very old Dorsetshire family, an account of which is given in Burke's "Landed Gentry." He is there described as "M.B. of Cambridge," and in fact was so described in the notices of his death in "The Times" of 1 October 1915 and other papers. But this seems to be a mistake, he was M.A. 1853, and the error in Burke is probably a misprint of long standing.
- Rev. Frank Parkin Wright (1876), son of Mr George Wright, born at Sheffield 6 April 1854, educated at Oakham School. Curate of Habersham Eaves, Lancashire, 1877; of Rochdale 1877-83; Vicar of Milnrow, near Rochdale, 1883-1915. His death on 23 July was the result of an accident which occurred at Motherley, near Penrith; he was in a motor car which began to run backwards downhill, jumping out he was killed. Mr Wright married 4 July 1883 at St Thomas Church, Wincobank, Charlotte Cautley, second daughter of J. G. Atkinson, M.D., of The Grange, near Rotherham.



Photograph by J. Palmer Clarke.

Obituary

LOFTUS HENRY KENDAL BUSHE-FOX, M.A., LL.M.

Mr Bushe-Fox, who died on March 21¹⁹¹⁶ at his residence in the Madingley Road, was the eldest son of Major Luke Loftus Bushe-Fox, and was born at Hampstead, 6 December, 1863. Educated at the Charterhouse, he came up to St John's in 1882 and took his degree as 12th Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1885, taking also the Law Tripos in 1886. Many years later, in 1912, he proceeded to the LL.M. He counted two Irish Judges among his ancestors, and it was natural that he should turn to the Law. He was elected a McMahon Law Student, and was called to the Bar, at the Inner Temple, in 1890; but after a few years returned to Cambridge, becoming Law Lecturer of the College in 1902, Fellow and Junior Dean in 1903, and Tutor in 1905. In 1906 he married Theodora, daughter of the late H. W. Willoughby, Esq.

He was one of those who give to their College the first claim upon their time and energies. His open Lectures on Real Property and Torts for the second part of the Tripos were always largely attended, and he acted for some time as Secretary of the Board of Legal Studies, but as a general rule he did not take much part in University affairs or business. He was once (in 1910) persuaded to stand as a candidate for election to the Council of the Senate, and was within a very few votes of being elected. In his College life he was noted for his sympathy with his juniors, for his insight into their character and influence with them. Several members of the College came very considerable distances to his funeral.

On the outbreak of war he joined the M.A. section of the O.T.C., and threw himself into all its activities, both drill and field days, with characteristic energy. He quickly

became one of the most efficient members of the Corps, although, it is to be feared, at the cost of further injury to health already failing.

Looking back, his friends can now see that his fatal illness must have been developing for a considerable time; but his cheery ways concealed the waning of his physical energies. His death at a comparatively early age is a great loss to the College. Had he been spared till peace is restored his influence in re-establishing old ways and traditions would have been invaluable.

“BUSHEY.”

It is impossible to speak of him by any other name, especially in these recollections, which are of a purely personal nature, and touch chiefly upon our friend's relations with the undergraduates of his College and University—a class of the community whose welfare lay very near his heart, and to whom, individually and collectively, he rendered priceless service.

I knew Bushey for just twenty years. When we first met, I was a freshman in my second term, and Bushey was one of the best-known figures in Cambridge. In those days he lived at 3, Park Parade, in company with a spaniel of uncertain years and temper (who never shared her master's enthusiasm for the society of youth) called “Lass”; and the callow oarsman engaged in laboriously earning his Lent Boat colours asked for no greater honour than an invitation to drop into Number Three for tea on his way up from the river.

As time went on, and our intimacy increased, I began to realise that Bushey was something more than the bright particular star of the Lady Margaret Boat Club. He was the moral force which directed and controlled the undergraduate life of the College. I often wondered in those days how far the College authorities realised the extent of unofficial and unrecognised work which Bushey was doing for them. There is always a disposition in certain quarters to regard a senior member of a College who takes the chair at Bump-

suppers and constantly accepts invitations to undergraduate dinner-parties as a person not quite alive to the dignity of his position. Such persons do undoubtedly exist, and sometimes they are not desirable persons. But the very presence of a man like Bushey at a Bump-supper was a guarantee that, though every one was going to enjoy himself hugely, the academic proprieties would not be outraged. Not, be it observed, from any pedantic reverence for the letter of the law or its administrators, but out of respect and affection for the guest of the evening.

Later, the College realised that one of her most priceless assets was being permitted to run to waste in the dreary Sahara of private tuition. I know how dreary that Sahara was, for Bushey and I were in partnership for a few years. As far as I remember, the joint *repertoire* of our firm included Classics, Mathematics, and all those multifarious and snippety mysteries which comprise the General Examination for the Ordinary B.A. Degree. The division of labour was that I took all the Classics, and Bushey the Mathematics. (After an acrimonious discussion, we agreed to regard Paley and History as Classics, and Logic and English Literature as Mathematics.) In addition to all this, Bushey, who was by this time recognised as one of the ablest Law coaches in the University, possessed a considerable number of pupils for the Law Tripos, largely from other Colleges. Naturally, his hours were appallingly long. I know that during one term his daily work, with short intervals for meals, and two hours on the towpath (still working!), lasted from seven o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night. Fortunately he seldom failed to derive amusement from his pupils, and was never too tired to sit up and describe *A's* latest eccentricity or *B's* last lapse.

However, official recognition arrived at last. He was created a College Lecturer; then Fellow; then Junior Dean—I believe a Statute of the College was repealed in order to legalise this appointment—and finally Tutor. He gave up his rooms in Park Parade, settled in A, New Court, and became a regular attendant at the high table. This last enterprise was attended with some little embarrassment for a week or two, owing to the efforts of enthusiastic but mis-

guided friends in the lower part of the Hall to drink his health! So Bushey came to his own, and settled down into a recognised leader of the College.

Of his career as an oarsman others are better qualified to speak, for he had reached the age of thirty and won most of his laurels by the time I made his acquaintance. But not all. He stroked the May Boat to third place on the river at the age of thirty-two, and two years later achieved a notable victory at Bedford Regatta, where a Lady Margaret light four, stroked by him, won the Grand Challenge Cup, after a desperate finish with a very hot First Trinity crew. Thereafter he gave up serious racing, though he never ceased to row. Rowing was a second nature with him. He was probably the best oar ever turned out by either University who failed to get his Blue. This of course was through no fault of his own, but was due to an unlucky heart strain which put him out of action during what should have been the best rowing years of his life. But rowing's loss was coaching's gain.

He was also a fine Lawn Tennis player, and was for many years Treasurer of the C.U.L.T.C. He was an ardent follower and excellent judge of Rugby Football form, though, as an Old Carthusian, he had been educated to Association. He was an enthusiastic Cricketer of the Long Vacation type, and always led the Lady Margaret Eleven into the field in its annual match against the Long Vacation Cricket Club. He kept wicket: he explained that the batsmen liked him to do so; and he was right.

Apart from his pre-eminence as a College tutor and an oarsman, Bushey possessed three outstanding characteristics. He was, in the first place, a man of business. Every club or institution in search of a wise counsellor or reliable financier turned to him, and seldom in vain. He was the most sought-after Treasurer in Cambridge. Secondly, he was a man of invincible cheerfulness and *bonhomie*. His popularity was universal. He was equally at home in the Goldie Boat House, at the Fellows' Table, in an undergraduate's rooms packed to suffocation, or in the chair at a smoking-concert organised on behalf of some humble friend of his in Cambridge town. To enter a shop with him was an education

in itself. There was always some reminiscence to be exchanged with the proprietor—of a race rowed, or a fish hooked, or a song sung—before the business of the day could be approached. His catholic love for his fellow-men made him impatient of cliques and sets. He was frankly hostile to College social clubs, and refused membership of "The Fireflies" and kindred institutions more than once.

Thirdly—which is not always the case with a keen humourist—Bushey was essentially a man to whom one could take one's troubles. He was a trusted confidant and true friend in matters of which the world knew nothing. He had an infinite understanding of and sympathy for the weaknesses of youth, and proved himself a very wise and very tender Ulysses to many a foolish young man in a scrape.

Of his private and domestic life, especially on his little estate in Ireland, I could say much; but such reminiscences would be out of place in a College record. Let it suffice to say that he was a particularly happy husband and father. He was devoted to his native land, though debarred by circumstances from living there for more than a few weeks in the year; and he was one of the few Irishmen I ever knew who could converse rationally upon the Irish Question.

The chief work of Bushey's life was to unite the senior and junior members of St John's in a far closer understanding than hitherto. He created an *entente cordiale*. In his rooms all met on common ground: in his presence we were Johnians first and dons and undergraduates afterwards. He has gone from us before his time, but this work of his will live after him. But he will be remembered most of all for his genius for friendship. He made new friends every year, and he never seemed to lose touch with an old one. His correspondence was enormous, and his rooms were the first port of call for old members of the College up on a visit. He was an institution. He loved the College, and he was the man about whom all members of the College, of every grade, rallied. I think that he himself would wish for no better epitaph.

J. H. B.

In writing of Bushe-Fox I will deal only with the one phase of his activity of which I am specially qualified to speak—his rowing career. On the river he was one of those who have achieved greatness, and few have built their greatness on a surer foundation. Coming from a non-rowing school at a time when the fortunes of the L.M.B.C. were at a very low ebb, he not only took a leading part in bringing about and maintaining that "turning of the tide" which began in 1888, but eventually he attained a position in connection with Cambridge rowing which was quite unique. No old oarsman has ever been permanently in residence, who possessed at once such a record of performance, such a breadth of experience, so deep a knowledge of rowing, and such remarkable gifts as a teacher and leader of men.

Of his earlier rowing days at Cambridge four years passed in the drudgery of serving a cause which seemed doomed to continual failure. He stroked the first boat in 1887, when it fell to tenth on the river, and it was his grit and generalship that saved it, by inches only, from falling yet another place. But that great race was the harbinger of better things. In 1888 he rowed two in the crew which made three bumps and was probably faster than any other boat on the river. In this crew he won the Thames Cup at Henley, but was unfortunately debarred, as a fifth year man, from sharing in the victory for the Ladies' Plate.

In the October term of the same year he was No. 2 and steerer of the L.M.B.C. Four, which was beaten only after a hard fight by the eventual winners, Trinity Hall. At the end of the term he rowed four in the losing University Trial Eight, but this, though it enhanced his reputation, had an unfortunate effect on his health. He was an ideal two, but in a heavy slip over a long course four was too heavy a place for a conscientious worker of eleven stone, and the result of the experience was a strained heart in the following May term, when he was rowing six (again overplaced) in the L.M.B.C. first boat, and was obliged to retire only three days before the races.

For a time his condition caused much anxiety, and he was plainly told that he would never be able to race again; but a rest of nearly two years had a wonderful effect, and in

April 1891 he joined the Thames Rowing Club. At Henley that year he rowed four in the club's second eight, which was coached by the famous James Hastie, and lost the Thames Cup by a quarter of a length only in the final heat with the Molesey Boat Club, though he had the satisfaction of meeting and beating the winners at two or three other regattas. In 1893 he rowed stroke of the Thames R.C. first eight, which on the opening day of Henley defeated the Société Nautique du Basse Seine, a well trained and very powerful Paris crew, after a grim struggle which but for Bushe-Fox's determination and racing powers might easily have ended otherwise.

After his return to Cambridge in 1893 Bushe-Fox continued active rowing for some years, his principal success being the winning of the Magdalene Pairs in 1895; but for the last twenty years of his life his main achievements were those of a skilled and successful coach. Of his services to the L.M.B.C. in this capacity the record is to be found in *The Eagle*, and it may be said that, while he had few equals in training a May Boat, or a Henley eight or four, no man in England could approach him with a fixed-seat crew. He helped many Presidents in coaching the University Trials, and frequently had charge of the University crew during the early stages of practice. There have been years when a Cambridge defeat might not improbably have been averted if he had coached the crew throughout. As a coach he combined accuracy of reasoning and clearness of expression with unfailing good temper, ever ready humour, an instinctive knowledge of men, and the tact which is often an essential quality when a crew is nearly in perfect condition. The prestige of a Blue might have made him a more effective coach with some men: the record of a Goldie could not have made him a better one.

R. H. F.

We reprint the following appreciation from the *Spectator*:

The notices of Mr Loftus H. K. Bushe-Fox, the well-known oar, which have lately appeared, have been mainly concerned with the important position which he occupied in

the rowing world, and the grievous loss which Cambridge rowing in particular has sustained by his death. But there are other aspects of his career which ought not to be lost sight of. Himself the great-grandson of a distinguished Irish Judge, he was a lawyer of considerable attainments who could always be relied upon for a sound opinion. For many years he lectured at Cambridge on Real Property and Torts to candidates for the Law Tripos, and he held for some time the appointment of Secretary to the Special Board for Law. His legal knowledge was also of great service to his College. From the nature of the case, the management of College business is mainly in the hands of men whose training has been entirely academic, and, if a governing body should be fortunate enough to include a lawyer among its members, his advice is often of the highest value. But even lawyers are sometimes pedants, and it is not every collegiate body that can command the kind of counsel which Bushe-Fox was able to give. He brought to bear upon problems of College administration, not only a capacity for simple and straightforward thinking (which a legal training sometimes enfeebles), but also the robust common-sense which characterises the man of the world in the best sense of that much-misinterpreted expression. His colleagues always knew where they were with him, and into discussions that were getting tangled his intervention would come like a fresh breeze.

As a College tutor, also, he occupied a position that was entirely his own. In these days most College tutors are businesslike, sympathetic, and interested in their pupils' pursuits; but with the best will in the world it is not easy for the non-athletic tutor to simulate the genuine athletic keenness, and if he does he is at once found out by the acute observers with whom he is dealing. Here, however, was a man who was a real authority in the world of sport, and this gave to his counsel on all other matters an extraordinary weight with the young men to whom it was offered. The highest, and at the same time the rarest, endowment of a University teacher is the power of arousing and developing in the very ablest man a passion for the things of the mind; but this sometimes leads to a neglect of the average man. It was Bushe-Fox's special gift that he could arouse in the

average man that sense of comradeship and corporate loyalty which is indispensable to a vigorous College life, and could develop in him a cheerful readiness to postpone private advantage to the general good. The Cambridge undergraduate has nowhere found a wiser counsellor or better friend. He is being mourned to-day, not alone by those in Cambridge who miss his cheery and reliable presence, but by Johnians all over the world, who cannot think that any one will ever be to their sons quite what "Bushey" was to them.

X.

Obituary

REV. PROF. HENRY MELVILL GWATKIN, M.A.

The death of Prof. Gwatkin removes from us one of the most brilliant figures of his generation, and leaves the University poorer, not only of a teacher of singular power, but of a representative of that less specialized, less piecemeal, world of learning which flourished sixty years ago.

He was, one may say, a Johnian born and bred. His father, Rev. Richard Gwatkin, was Senior Wrangler in 1814, and had been Tutor of the College before accepting the living of Barrow-on-Soar, where Henry Melvill was born on 30 July 1844. As a boy the future Professor already showed his intellectual bent. We are told that "from his earliest days his ambition was to be a teacher, and a teacher of theology"; and this decisive preference went with a precociously alert critical faculty which made him pause over matters which a child or boy usually accepts without thinking. At the age of seven he was surprised at "finding (in Mark vi. 5, 'And he could there do no mighty work') something which the Son of God was not able to do." Accident, as well as nature, made his life exceptional. Illness, when he was only five years old, made his hearing defective, and his deafness grew worse in later years. Thus somewhat isolated, he never perhaps quite put on the "lad," but retained traces of the child in the manhood which he early reached.

Till the age of twelve his father taught him at home, but then sent him to Shrewsbury at that time a specially Johnian school, to be under the famous Dr Kennedy. "He belonged to a class," Mr Heitland writes, "among whom Shrewsbury school in the middle of last century found some of its most distinguished scholars. He was neither a boarder (indeed the life would not have suited him) nor a regular day-boy from the town. A few boys were allowed to board with families

in the town, who were supposed to be responsible for their conduct, a trust generally well-fulfilled; and a few elder boys, who had come on from other schools (Lincoln supplied some notable cases) in order to be under Kennedy for a few years before going to the University, were allowed to live in lodgings by themselves. Gwatkin was a lodger; and what ever may be the defects of such a system, it has to its credit the fact of having brought him to Shrewsbury.

"It must have been in the Christmas holidays of 1862-3 that a violent attack of ear-ache impaired my hearing, and so incidentally brought me into touch with Gwatkin. Close under Dr Kennedy's seat on his left hand was an iron structure, consisting of a cupboard below and two desks back-to-back above. Whether it was originally procured and placed there for the accommodation of deaf pupils I do not know: I have never seen another like it. To this structure I was moved from my place at one of the ordinary form-desks. At the desk next the Doctor sat Gwatkin, then second boy in the school, a strange contrast to the ordinary members of the Sixth Form. He already had a beard, and the silent gravity of his bearing, no doubt partly due to his deafness, gave him the air of being older than he really was. He had already a reputation for unusual learning, and was generally regarded as a personage quite out of the common. He took no part in sports and games, but seemed none the worse for that. On the other hand, he was very seldom troubled by the liberties that school-boys are inclined to take with those who bear no part in hours of play. It is not too much to say that he inspired a sort of awe even in the irreverent. I only remember one striking exception. The day-boys, who were at the time exceptionally strong and resented the exclusiveness of the boarders, got up some sports of their own, and mischievously persuaded Gwatkin to start in several races. I do not think he ever fully understood that they had been making fun of him. It was friends that did it. Then, as afterwards in College, he was either too innocent to suspect, or too good-natured to resent, tricks played upon him by his contemporaries. I cannot refrain from adding that from the time of our first meeting at school to later years at Cambridge our relations were of the

pleasantest. He was always good to me, and during the years when he lived in College allowed me freely to draw upon his stores of learning whenever I chose. Among all his varied and exact knowledge he always moved with a strong step, fresh and independent in judgment, warm in his likes and dislikes. He had none of the machine-made smoothness that it seems to be the first aim of modern English school systems to produce. May I claim for the old Shrewsbury school some little credit for not destroying in him the 'robustness and straightforwardness' which Samuel Butler even thought a common characteristic of Salopians?"

It was in October 1863 that Gwatkin came up to St John's to achieve his remarkable record of four Firsts, only possible to one who in addition to brilliant gifts was a husbander of his time, and possessed of the *savoir faire* of working. In one year, 1867, he was bracketed 35th Wrangler (January), bracketed 9th Classic (March), and bracketed 3rd in Moral Sciences, while at Easter 1868, as a "Middle Bachelor", he was the only First Class in Theology. At the same time, University Prizes, all connected with the career he aimed at, were being won by him in quick succession. In the Theological Examination of 1868 he took the prize for Hebrew and the Scholefield Prize for Biblical Greek. Already in 1865 he had won the Carus Greek Testament Prize, which fell to him again in 1869. The Crosse Scholarship in 1869 and the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship in 1870 complete the list. In 1868 he was elected to a Fellowship, which he held until his marriage in 1874.

On his election as Fellow Gwatkin began that *métier* of teaching for which he was so singularly endowed. He started, as perhaps the best teachers must, by taking private pupils, and indeed continued to do so till he was made Dixie Professor. Then in 1874, on the eve of vacating his Fellowship, he was appointed College Lecturer in Theology. In the end most Cambridge theological students attended his lectures, while numbers of History men went to his course on General Medieval History, if not to some course on a special subject or period as well. To find room for research must have been difficult in his busy days, but Gwatkin was a master of the use of time. In 1882 he published his

first book, *Studies of Arianism*, the subject on which to the last he was at his best, both as an historian and as a Christian philosopher. Yet the fact that this was his only publication was part-cause that, when the first election to the Dixie Professorship of Ecclesiastical History at Emmanuel took place in 1884, Gwatkin was an unsuccessful competitor. His bearing under his disappointment could not have been bettered, and he and the new Professor, Creighton, coöperated in close friendship until Creighton was promoted to the Bishopric of Peterborough in 1891. Gwatkin was then elected to the Professorship and Fellowship at Emmanuel. It was characteristic of him that, intending to be ordained in the spring of 1891, he waited until the election was over before carrying out his purpose, to avoid any misconception as to his motives in taking Orders.

He could now write more, though works came slowly. *The Arian Controversy* (1889), *Selections from Early Christian Writers* (1893), his sermons, *The Eye for Spiritual Things* (1906), his Gifford Lectures of 1903, published as *The Knowledge of God* (1906), and *Early Church History till 313 A.D.* (1909), embodied much of his oral teaching. It was not a bulky harvest, but Gwatkin, being never foggy, was seldom lengthy and avoided the tempting pitfall of unnecessary information. He was an Editor, too, first of *The Church Past and Present* (1899), and then of the *Cambridge Medieval History*, to which he contributed an admirable summary of the Arian Controversy. One may venture to detect in the two volumes of it which have appeared signs of his clear vision of the mark to be aimed at and the principles on which the aiming should be done. In this as in other things Gwatkin saw his "due to life and followed it."

Gwatkin's qualifications as a teacher were many, yet even taken all together they do not quite render the personal impression. Insight, accuracy, lucidity, pithiness, a strong sense of historic proportion and perspective, the dramatic imagination which made dead men and times live again to him, the critical reasonableness which prevented those energized ghosts being caricatures, all these were his and enabled him to overcome and even to utilize the seemingly crushing disadvantages under which he laboured. He walked

restlessly up and down, all but tumbling at various small steps and obstacles, he swung himself up on the desk and sat there; but, so doing, he banished the lurking idea of learning what you ought to learn on your side, and of teaching a dehumanized accepted orthodoxy on his. The vague, bright glance of his short-sighted eyes left you an uncanny feeling that he saw and understood all essential to see. His voice, though rich in various tones, was indistinct, the words, sometimes exploding, sometimes choking in his mouth, were not easy to identify at a first lecture. But two or three lectures taught pupils his dialect like a puzzling handwriting, and his speech, become articulate, had something elemental about it. It might seem to a fanciful hearer like the waves beating in a Cornish cave, bringing to that narrow space the sounds and brine of an unstrained sea. It was all history he gave you. He might focus on a point, but you felt that all the picture was there; and the sense he created of complex movement, in which all things human took their part, of an organic development to an end ordained, a development in which the single cells were conscious wilful human beings, in which Time and Circumstance were potentates, but Chance was not, this he left at least as an abiding memory with many hearers. There was something formative in his personality. His incisive sentences, giving the meaning of long series of events in a few strokes, crystallized the unformed, uncollected notions of his hearers into the consistency and definition of opinions, and of opinions not neutral or accidentally stuck together, even though opposed to the teacher's. He turned gristle into bone; and, to vary the metaphor, he gave light and kindled.

Gwatkin's lectures in short revealed the man, if not the whole man. Dr Bonney, who knew him well in the earlier years after his election to his Fellowship, their rooms being opposite one another on the first floor of M Second Court, writes of him: "He was rather deaf even in those days, and could not hear with comfort to himself when many were talking—which made him averse from general society—but had little or no trouble when only one was speaking. So we had many walks and talks. At that time I was actively interested in the topography, antiquities and history of Palestine, and

especially of Jerusalem, of which we frequently talked, and even then I was often surprised at the wide range and the depth of his knowledge. He had that power, rare in, but invaluable to, a historian of being able to realize how men, and especially the leaders, must have felt, and what must have been their motives and purposes. He would talk about the days of the great prophets of Judah as if he had read that morning's "Jerusalem Times." It was the same with early Church history, and his clear insight and power of grasping the ideas and principles in any system or doctrine, which were really important, made his comments of exceptional value, in helping one to recognise 'old foes with new faces.' To him a continuity existed between past and present: there was not, as with so many, an almost impassable gulf. We often, as time went on, talked about his first book (*Studies of Arianism*) and I think I had some share in inciting him to write it; for, as is not rare with men of great ability, thoroughness, and learning, he was rather averse from writing for publication, and when he had begun upon his *Studies of Arianism*, he used to growl at the task and refer to it as that 'pestiferous book.' In this, as in what he has subsequently written, the qualities, which I have mentioned above, are strikingly displayed, and in my opinion few writers have shown a clearer insight, a greater power in grasp and a more lucid method of expression, than he has done. His style was, to myself, most attractive, terse and expressive, restrained and picturesque; he could be incisive on occasion, but was evidently always anxious to be just. It was ever so with him; in the affairs of ordinary life he sought to be true and just in thought, word and deed, caring not whether what he said or did pleased or offended either the ruling clique or the mob. His last piece of literary work, *England's case against Germany*, is pervaded with a desire to be just and true in every statement or comment.

"His interest in Natural History must not be forgotten. He had formed a collection of the 'lingual ribbons' or siliceous palatal teeth of one division of the mollusca, which must be an unusually rich one, for he had correspondents in many parts of the world. His dexterity in mounting these small, almost minute, objects for the microscope was remark-

able, and here his shortness of sight, which in many respects cut him off from observing nature, stood him in good stead, for he could use his eyes as if they were lenses. Here, as in so many other things, he overcame, nay turned to advantage, physical drawbacks, which would have been fatal obstacles to success with most men."

The letter, written last September to a Swedish clergyman, to which Dr Bonney refers, *England's case against Germany*, was printed in the *Nation*, and afterwards in the *Cambridge Review*, as well as elsewhere. It has now been reprinted as a pamphlet with the authorization of the Foreign Office. It is all the more remarkable because Gwatkin was already ailing. Early in August he had been run down by a careless motorist, and the accident at least hastened the apoplectic stroke, of which he died, after lingering for a little time, on Nov. 14th. He was buried in St Giles' cemetery

He married in 1874 Lucy de Lisle, daughter of Rev Thomas Brock, Vicar of St John's, Guernsey, who with a son and a daughter survives him.

The Master of Emmanuel, in his obituary notice (*Cambridge Review*, Nov 22nd), suggests that Bishop Creighton's self-chosen epitaph might well serve for Gwatkin's also, 'He tried to write true history' To this we may add the testimony of an old friend of his: he was 'integer vitæ scelerisque purus.'

The first time I ever saw Professor Gwatkin was in 1893, when I went to an evening lecture he was giving on the sources of Early Church History. I found my way to the lecture room upstairs in Emmanuel and entered. There was a roomful of twenty men, and the Professor pacing about. He wheeled right round as I came in, and asked me point-blank: "Have you brought a Tacitus?" I had not, and the whole company laughed outright. It was a little astonishing. Apparently he had told people attending his general course to bring Tacitus, and few, if any, had remembered.

The passage in Tacitus was *Annals*, xv. 44, and the lecture was the first of many Wednesday evenings so spent over a period of three years. If I remember, I generally walked

home with him down Downing Street, on his right side, and often went into the study which I came to know well—with its picture of Creighton, its complete lining of books, its faint suggestion of the "beasts", whose dentition he dissected, and the cat on the mantelpiece. Once I found him all alone in the lecture-room, and he insisted on giving me the lecture all to myself. We talked over many things in Church History, and many matters bearing on religion; and I found him one of the most helpful people I have known in Cambridge. He was frank and fair and sympathetic.

After the evening without a Tacitus, I took to going to his general course in Church History. Like others I found the first lecture rather unintelligible. Whether his deafness made it so or not, his articulation was peculiar, and it took one some time to master it. Then all was plain sailing. His lectures were some of the best I have heard. He did not go very quickly; with a little practice one got down practically the whole lecture. And here I made an interesting discovery. I had not begun at the beginning of the course, and I made good the gap from the notes of Halliday Douglas, then minister of St Columba's Church, and a Fellow-Commoner of St John's. Next year I went to the opening lectures which I had missed, and, when I looked over my notes along with Douglas', I found sentence after sentence verbally the same.

He would challenge men to go to the sources—to "prove him wrong" and tell him. I did go to the sources, and I have the note-book still (re-bound and interleaved for permanent use) with the sources noted against the passages. I did not catch him in error. Of course one formed one's opinions, as we were encouraged to do; Gwatkin had no quarrel with that. But I do not think I ever found him wrong in fact.

When he brought out his *Church History*, he gave me the proofs to read. I stipulated on two conditions—I was to say what I liked, and he was to do what he liked, to put the suggestions, etc., in the waste-paper basket if he pleased. The first sixty-four pages were already in page; I saw the rest in sheets. I took the liberty for which I had bargained, and made great use of it. Once, I remember, I read a lot of

galley in the train, and made no end of comments and criticisms. I posted the proof at Norwich station, and by the time I reached Sheringham I began to wonder whether I had not gone perhaps a little far in criticizing my old teacher. So I wrote to him. His reply was delightful—all that was amiss with my criticisms was that they were written in rather too faint a pencil! I always felt that that gave the quality of the man. Later on he gave me more conspicuous thanks. So I look back on the whole of that episode with pleasure.

Perhaps he had delayed too long in publishing the "History"—a criticism that may be made of a good deal of Cambridge work. We are a little apt to leave our works to a literary executor, and when it comes out the field is occupied and the book is already a little old.

But whatever be said on that score, he was a great, open-minded, open-hearted teacher. He believed in truth against tradition. Authority, he used to tell us, was "nothing more than the presumption of evidence"; no matter whose was the authority, he had the habit of going to the evidence himself and he taught his pupils to do the same. There were fussy people for whom his Protestantism was too outspoken; as a rule they knew less of the evidence for what he said than he did, and took refuge—the more discreet of them—in taste. It is possible, however, to love taste at the cost of truth. Gwatkin was not daunted by small critics and small criticisms—he was a man, and he was not very apt to be afraid.

I have to thank him for years of friendship and common interests, and for my introduction to studies which have never ceased to appeal to me.

T. R. G.

Professor Gwatkin was a great historian; a theologian who saw all things, in which there was any good, made one in the Person of Christ, the centre of all his thought; and an absolutely first-class lecturer. I cannot understand the tendency in one or two quarters to depreciate his gifts as a lecturer. One may grant that on the first one or two occasions

a student listened to him, he would fail to take in a good many of the Professor's words—but when once he became habituated to the method of expression, the lecture became a really joyous thing. It was illuminating, inspiring, entirely alive. As Mr Duncan-Jones has so happily said, 'Names became men.' The particular vista of history moved before one, like a river in flood. The mass of detail which Professor Gwatkin had at his command was never so used as to choke the river's flow and obscure its course. There may have been technical faults as to arrangement of material—though it would not be so easy to justify this opinion—but such faults did not really count. He must have sent many listeners away in profound disagreement with his opinions, but never in a fog as to his meaning or confused as to the greatness of the issues.

Professor Gwatkin has said that it will tax a far greater person than he to write the epic of Arianism. It was because he realised the greatness of that controversy that his own achievements seemed small by its side. But his realisation of its greatness was in itself an achievement of which few are capable, for to penetrate to the inner meaning of such a conflict is a proof not only of high intellectual power, but also of 'the eye for spiritual things,' to use the title of his published volume of sermons. Like many men of decided views he was a good hater, but even when one differed most from his judgments, one would admit that they were never the outcome of anything mean or petty, of any antipathy to persons except in so far as they seemed to stand for causes, for an untruthful view of things, which stirred him into passionate protest. He was a great teacher because a great believer in the abiding value of that history which he taught; and he believed in history because he believed in Christ, and found in Him the one key to the past, the one hope for the future.

J. K. M.

A. S. TETLEY.

On September 4th, died at Taunton, in his forty-eighth year, unexpectedly and suddenly, Alfred Samuel Tetley

Educated first at Queen's College and later at the Independent College, Taunton, Tetley came up to St John's in 1887 and went down in 1891 with a first in the first part and a second in the second part of the Classical Tripos. Already when he came up a fine organist and a spirited pianist, well-read in the theory of music and experienced as a choir-master, he took a leading part in College music. When one year Dr Garrett found himself unable to conduct as usual the Musical Society's May-week Concert in the Hall, Tetley stepped into the breach, trained and rehearsed chorus and orchestra and as conductor carried through the Concert in masterly fashion. He was an energetic tennis-player, keen at whist—strict Cavendish had not then bowed the knee to Bridge—an uncompromising radical and a fiery speaker. He with a few other choice spirits, by means of a series of provocative motions, breathed life into the very dry bones of the Debating Society: of one of these motions, "That this house would welcome a system of state-regulated infanticide," memories still linger in Cambridge.

It must be owned that Tetley at that age was a rather prickly person; thin-skinned, hasty-tempered, his coat-tails ever trailing, friendship with him was an anxious privilege; but of friends he had no lack; his wrath was brief as it was explosive, and the man so gifted, kindly and unselfish that his foibles were but dust in the balance.

On leaving Cambridge Tetley took up teaching, first as Assistant Master at Craigmole College, Clifton, under Dr Ralph. Into the work of this somewhat odd co-educational school he threw his accustomed energy, proved an admirable teacher, and made himself—by nature no athlete—into a first-rate cricket captain. But that was the heroic age of Somerset cricket; Tetley yielded to none in enthusiasm, and his wife use to tease him by telling how the moment the wedding party had returned from the service to her father's house he left her side to dash into the street after a paper boy crying the County's latest score.

In 1894 Tetley was appointed Head Master of the County School, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, and shortly afterwards married an old friend of his childhood, who with three children survives him. Nothing may be said here of his home life, save that between him and his wife—herself a Cambridge-trained teacher and a musician—existed a true and abiding comradeship.

Tetley left Newtown in 1902 to become first Head Master of the newly-founded Municipal Secondary School at Scarborough, a large school having sides for both boys and girls, and owning fine modern buildings in the middle of the town. Here, as at Newtown, the work was pioneer work; the school was of a new type and Tetley had to create his methods and traditions. It was work after his own heart, and his foundations were well and truly laid. Recognising the weak spots in the upbringing of the class from which the bulk of his scholars came, he aimed to give them the worthier part of the public school code, straightness and unselfish playing of the game, and beside this the power to appreciate what is great and fine in nature, the arts, literature and life—a broad humanism in short. By force of character, example and sympathy he largely succeeded in this difficult essay: his works follow him, and will long do so. That he had special endowments for the task will be plain from what follows.

Tetley was born, of Yorkshire stock on his father's side, at Burton-on-Trent, on the 15th August 1868; soon afterwards his parents moved to Taunton, and there he spent his boyhood and youth. A thorough out-of-doors man, he grew up in that delectable land a practised field-naturalist, knowing in the signs of the sky and the ways of plants, beasts and birds, butterflies and moths. The study of moths in particular he followed ardently all his life. Night after night he was away to the woods, and, making friends with keepers and other night-watchers, gained much curious lore. Many holidays were spent with this end in out of the way spots at home and abroad, and his contributions to the science are known to entomologists.

Happily for him fortune laid his lines always in fair places. Towns stifled him, and even from Scarborough he sought a refuge among the wide inland moors, where in

a cottage, with his wife, children and a friend or two, for he was no recluse, he could lay aside the restraints of civil life. Indeed the picture of him which springs first to the mind's eye shows him thus—his tall loosely-built frame clad in knicker-bockers and Norfolk jacket of apparently deathless old age, his shock of fair curly hair stuck into a cap equally venerable, glasses on nose and cigarette in mouth, pockets bursting with dark-slides and wooden pill-boxes and killing-bottles for moths, his butterfly-net, camera and goodness knows what other tackle slung about him. Tetley was a skilled photographer, and a dexterous hand at enlargements and lantern slides and the manifold technical details of the craft. Not quite to be called a linguist, he had a working knowledge of French and German, read Italian and some Spanish, and while in Wales he picked up enough Welsh to read it and to pass the time of day with the country folk. For a time he took up mountain-climbing, and was ever a mighty walker and cyclist. His interest in politics survived, and he followed the social movements of the day closely and critically, always with strong progressive leanings. His music has been already mentioned, and he had a real though untrained talent for drawing.

So much for Tetley's tastes and accomplishments. The man himself is not easy to sum up, but three points stand out; his utter sincerity, his sensitiveness to beauty in all forms, his warm heart; and with these went a keen and versatile brain and a tireless industry. Shy, highly-strung, irascible apt to be brusque in manner, he was yet the most hospitable, generous, kindly and sympathetic of men; a seer of visions, but no dreamer; loathing snobbery and pretension, genuinely modest, and transparently honest, with a sound judgment and ready boyish humour no man was ever more exactly what he seemed.

That Tetley's untimely end must be laid to the charge of the war there can be little doubt. Too old to fight, he of purpose set himself to do two men's work, so as to free a younger man. Added to the endless administrative worries of a big school, seriously understaffed, this entailed his teaching every hour of the school week, taking boys in special subjects out of hours, and himself raising and training a

school cadet corps, while he also acted as a special constable; little wonder that he broke down badly in the Easter term of this year. A rest of many weeks seemed to give back most of his wonted vigour; the Summer term passed without mishap, and a holiday in the West apparently completed his restoration. He was spending a few days with his wife at Taunton, full of preparations for the coming term, when without warning he was seized with illness, became almost at once unconscious, and so died after a very brief interval; and at Taunton, his early home, his body now lies at rest.

For the writer Tetley's death brings the severing of a tie close-knit at St John's and firmer only from the passage of nearly thirty years. To write of such a friend at such a time otherwise than haltingly is impossible; but such as it is this sketch is offered here with the trust that Johnians may be glad to have on record in *The Eagle* some memorial of a man whom many honoured and loved.

A. F

CHARLES THOMAS CLOUGH, M.A., LL.D., F.G.S.

Charles Thomas Clough was born on the 23 December 1853, at Prustroyd, Huddersfield. He was the third son of Thomas William Clough, Town Clerk of Huddersfield, and Amelia Maria, daughter of Dr Ibeson of Pontefract. He entered Rugby in 1867, when Temple was Headmaster, and on leaving school in 1871 became a member of our College. He was awarded an Exhibition in Natural Sciences in 1872, obtained a First Class in the Natural Science Tripos in 1874, being bracketed second with J N Langley, Herbert Carpenter, R. D. Roberts, and C. E. Shelley, and was elected Scholar in the same year. He took his B.A. in 1875 and his M.A. in 1878.

In 1875 Clough joined the Geological Survey, as Temporary Assistant Geologist, became Geologist in 1896, District Geologist in 1902, and was on the eve of retiring when he died on the 27 August 1916. His first work on the Survey was done in and around the valley of the Tees, under the

supervision of the late H. H. Howell, who soon appreciated the sterling qualities of the new recruit. Clough joined the Geological Society of London in 1875, and contributed a paper on "The Section at the High Force, Teesdale," to that Society in the following year. This was his first contribution to geological literature and, like all his subsequent works, it is characterized by accuracy and careful attention to minute detail.

After eight years work in the north of England he was transferred to Scotland on the completion of the one-inch geological map of England and Wales in 1884. The Cowal district of Argyleshire was allotted to him. This is a district of great complexity, entirely different in character from any with which he had been previously acquainted. Clough set about his new and difficult task with his habitual courage and determination. Every exposure of rock was examined with the greatest care and the facts, whether apparently important or not, were recorded, as far as possible, on his field-maps and in his note-books. He never allowed any theory to prejudice him in the observation of facts. Finally the results of his laborious and painstaking researches in this district were published on the one-inch map and in his memoir on the "Geology of Cowal" (1897).

While this work was in progress in spring and autumn he was employed during summer in surveying portions of the north-west of Scotland, and shares with his colleagues the credit of unravelling the complicated structure of that most interesting region, and of obtaining results which have attracted the attention of geologists in all parts of the world. His description of the areas surveyed by him appears in the memoir on "The Geological Structure of the North-West Highlands of Scotland." He surveyed many other areas in the Highlands and contributed to several memoirs, amongst which may be mentioned "The Geology of Glenelg, Lochalsh and the South-Eastern part of Skye" (1910), "The Geology of Colonsay" (1911), "The Geology of Ben Wyvis and the Surrounding Country" (1912). On attaining the rank of District Geologist he was placed in charge of the work in the northern part of Argyleshire and in Mull, and, later on, of the revision of the maps of the Lanarkshire coal-field.

At the time of his death he was preparing a memoir on "The Economic Geology of the Central Coal-Fields of Scotland." This work in the coal-fields brought him in contact with mining engineers, who attached great value to his opinion on doubtful points.

As a geological surveyor Clough probably stands unsurpassed, in this or any other country, for detailed, accurate work. His six-inch field-maps contain far more information than can ever be published. They can only be fully appreciated by those who have the opportunity of testing their value on the ground.

Clough was a short strongly-built man, possessed of great powers of endurance. When asked, soon after joining the survey, by an officer who was slightly his junior, what were the official hours, he replied that he did not know, but that his usual practice, was to work not less than thirteen hours a day. His normal expression was one of kindness and benevolence, but when anything savouring of injustice or disregard for the truth came under his notice his whole being was aroused and his expressive eyes flashed with the fire of indignation. In later years he became a vegetarian without any loss of energy, and at one time his humanitarianism led him to try boots made of vegetable fibre, but these proved incapable of standing the wear and tear of survey work, and he was reluctantly compelled to give up their use.

Wherever Clough went he won the respect of those with whom he came in contact. On one occasion, when the writer of this notice was geologizing in an out-of-the-way part of the Cheviot district, he met a shepherd who obviously regarded him with suspicion. On mentioning that Mr Clough, who had worked in the district, was his friend, the shepherd seized him warmly by the hand saying "I likes you all the better for knowin' Mr Clough," and all reluctance to give information at once disappeared.

Although possessed of ample means Clough lived very simply. The hard fare of a shepherd's cottage had no terrors for him. He was ever ready to listen to a tale of suffering from the poor and needy, to render assistance to the deserving, and, perhaps, sometimes to the undeserving. His charity was unostentatious. He followed the precept,

"when thou doest alms let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." He was keenly interested in social problems, though not in politics, and longed for a time when the extremes of wealth and poverty which disgrace our civilisation would cease to exist.

In 1906 the Geological Society of London awarded to him the Murchison Medal, and in July of the present year the University of St Andrew's conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. ; an honour which he much appreciated.

On Wednesday, the 23rd August last, while examining rock exposures between Bo'ness and Manuel, he had occasion to cross the railway and, misjudging the speed of a train, was knocked down and severely injured. He was taken as speedily as possible to Edinburgh Infirmary where it was found necessary to amputate both legs. He recovered from the shock, and, for a time, it was thought that he might live, but pneumonia followed and he died on the following Sunday. He did not lose consciousness at the time of the accident, and, as always, his first thought was for others. He assured those who were first on the scene that he alone was to blame. Thus passed away one who was loved and respected by all who knew him.

In 1881 he married Anna Mary, youngest daughter of Thomas Durham, shipowner, of Shields. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and a son, who has taken up land in British Columbia, and is now serving with the Canadian R.A.M.C.

WALTER EDWARD KOCH, M.A.

Walter Edward Koch, who died at El Paso, Texas, on 25 May 1916, was born at Brixton, Surrey, 19 March 1848, where his father, Mr John Edward Campbell Koch, was then residing. He was for two years and a half (February 1863 to Midsummer 1865) at Marlborough College, and then worked under Professor W G. Adams at King's College, London, where he studied Chemistry and Physics, besides getting some knowledge of Geology and Mineralogy. In October 1870 he began residence at St John's ; though to a

certain extent handicapped by having had less than the usual school training, personal experience, for he had already travelled in the Alps, did much to make up for this, and in 1873 he was sixth in the first class of the Natural Sciences Tripos. He took up mining engineering as a profession, working for some years under Messrs. Siemens at Westminster. He remained in England till 1885, when he went to North America as an Engineer, joining the Sprang Steel and Iron Company at Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, remaining there till 1897, when he became General Manager of the Lustre Mining Company, Santa Maria del Oro, Estado de Durango, Mexico, removing in 1904 to El Paso, Texas. Here he worked and prospered till the revolution broke out in 1911, which, as he wrote to a friend, 'broke me'. At El Paso he had charge of a quicksilver mine at Terlinga, near El Paso, where he began some interesting experiments on the effects produced on rocks by temperatures, which, though high, were short of the melting point (1000 degrees Centigrade being the maximum of his furnaces), but which could be continued for a long time. It is to be hoped that he has left notes on the results, but though a Fellow of the Geological and Chemical Societies in England, he contributed, so far as we know, only to American periodicals.

Of the future of Mexico he was far from sanguine. "Ten years," as he wrote at the end of 1913, "will not see any improvement. You cannot make a self-governing nation out of a people whereof nearly ninety per cent. are unable to read or write and ninety per cent. are illegitimate—ignorant as hogs and as moral as rabbits"

Though Koch had not seen England for fully 30 years, his interest in Cambridge and St John's never flagged. With his last letter to his former tutor came two specimens of mercury minerals for the University Museum, and he made frequent references to old times. One of these is worth quoting, as proving his love for science. Mentioning a geological friend, also a Johnian, he wrote "He has got to the top of the tree, and yet I feel I would rather be as I am, since I have travelled and seen things instead of hearing and reading about them. I certainly have enjoyed my life thoroughly, and still do. I pity men who are not in touch

with some department of nature. I try to keep touch with all of them, my latest being land shells, which I only took up about ten years ago"; adding that he had already discovered more than one new species. In a letter dated Easter Day 1915 (the last received by the above-named friend), he described himself as recovering from a six months' illness due to ptomaine poisoning, which had been all but fatal. He was then recovering, and expressed his opinion of Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs with all his wonted vigour, but so severe an attack may have shortened his life.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term, 1916.

WAR HONOURS.

Awards of the Military Cross for Distinguished Service in the Field.

Beard, Arthur John, Lieut Essex Rgt.

He went out twice under heavy shell-fire to find out how things were going in the captured position. Finding that the bomb supply was running short he led up parties with fresh supplies. His prompt action saved the situation.

Lieut Beard entered the College in 1912 from Felsted School.

Brock, Eric George, 2nd Lieut Liverpool Rgt.

For conspicuous gallantry during operations. When patrolling he found a company without senior officers, and at once took command, organised the defences, and, though cut off for two days, finally managed to join up on both flanks.

2nd Lieut Brock (B.A. 1914), formerly Scholar of the College, entered in 1911 from Merchant Taylors' School, Crosby

Davy, Clifton Lionel, 2nd Lieut Machine Gun Corps.

When wounded by shrapnel fire in the shoulder, he went to a dressing station, where a large number of splinters were removed, and then returned at once to his command. He subsequently did fine work.

2nd Lieut Davy entered the College in 1914.

Hunter, John Bowman, Captain, R.A.M.C.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during operations. He tended the wounded under heavy shell-fire when the battalion had suffered heavy casualties. By his fine example he inspired all under him with courage and energy

Captain Hunter (B.A. 1912), formerly an Exhibitioner of the College, entered in 1910 from Bedford School; he is M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P (London).

24 December 1916.

"Dear Sir—I deeply regret to have to tell you of the unfortunate death of your brother, my Assistant Director of Medical Services. I heard of it on my return from Paris yesterday to my own great sorrow. Apparently he was hit by a chance shell whilst carrying out his duties connected with medical arrangements, just behind the firing line, on Friday the 22nd instant. We all greatly deplore his loss—a whole-hearted soldier. How we shall replace him I cannot say. I may say that I voice the sentiments of the whole Division in conveying to you our very sincere sympathy. For ourselves we have lost a friend and a most gallant and sympathetic comrade. He was buried yesterday afternoon at No. 43 Casualty Clearing Station, in the cemetery near the Arras-Donleur Road, a link south-east of Saulty. Yours truly,

WM. THWAITES."

FREDERICK STURDY MAY, B.A.

Frederick Sturdy May, a Private in the Royal Fusiliers, who was reported as missing on 3 August 1916 is now believed to have been killed in action, as no news has been obtainable with regard to him.

He was the second son of the late Mr Peter Wilson May and Mrs May, of St Margaret's, Hampstead. He was born 24 February 1877 at Hampstead, and was at Harrow from 1891 to 1895, when he entered at St John's, taking his degree in 1898. After leaving Cambridge he went into business in the city as a shipper. He joined one of the Public Schools Battalions and went to France in July 1916.

Obituary

REV HENRY WHITEHEAD MOSS, M.A.

The Rev Prebendary Moss, for 42 years Headmaster of Shrewsbury School, died in London on January 14. The eldest son of Mr William Moss, he was born at Lincoln 23 June 1841. We take the following notice of him from *The Times* of 16 January 1917:—

"He received his early education at Lincoln Grammar School, but migrated to Shrewsbury in 1857, where he came under Dr Kennedy's brilliant and effective teaching. Shrewsbury was then at the height of its classical reputation; its list of honours during Kennedy's headmastership was not only out of all proportion to its size, but actually in excess of that of any public school except Eton. Young Moss made the most of his chances; unusually industrious, with no taste for athletics or games, he was also a day-boy, and so could devote his whole time and energy to his work. Perhaps no boy ever passed through a public school and knew so little of its social life; the many almost incredible stories extant in after years of his ignorance of the rules, and even phraseology of cricket, football, and rowing gain some plausibility from his total avoidance as a boy of these and all other recreations.

"After three years in the Sixth Form he left the school as head boy in 1860 and proceeded to St John's with a scholarship. There he won the Porson Prize in three successive years, and a Browne medal for Greek Elegiacs; in 1862, as a second year man, he was elected Craven University Scholar; in 1864 he graduated as Senior Classic, and in the same year became Fellow and Lecturer of his College. Socially, however, he remained the same, valued and appreciated by a few intimate friends, but little known to the outside world. In 1866 Dr Kennedy resigned the headmastership of Shrewsbury, and the Master and Fellows of St John's, with whom the appointment of a successor rested, chose their recently-

elected Fellow ; and Moss, at the age of 25, entered on the third of those three headmasterships—Butler's, Kennedy's, and his own—that conjointly extended over a full century. The appointment was not received enthusiastically, for to the public Moss was practically unknown, while Kennedy's great reputation, personality, and even his eccentricities, made him a difficult man to follow. But the school kept up its high standard of classical scholarship ; the Shrewsbury men, who went up to Oxford and Cambridge between 1867 and 1882, more than maintain the school's traditions, and the credit for these achievements must be mainly given to the Headmaster's exact scholarship and powers as a teacher. After the removal of the school, in 1882, the successes of Salopians were not so striking. This was in no way due to any falling-off in energy or ability on the part of the Headmaster or to any deterioration in the efficiency of the instruction given, but resulted from a combination of circumstances, first among which was the widening of the school curriculum, which destroyed the old exclusive devotion to the classics.

“ Moss's chief title to fame will probably rest on the part which he played in the removal of the school from its original to its present site. Even before Kennedy's retirement it had become evident that the accommodation afforded by a foundation which had stood stationary for over 300 years would not satisfy modern requirements. When the new governing body was elected, in accordance with the provisions of the Public Schools Act of 1868, it had to decide whether to acquire more property near the old site or to remove the school bodily to a more suitable one outside the town. Happily for Shrewsbury the governors adopted the latter course, largely on the advice of the new Headmaster, who, unshaken by the opposition of townsmen and the sentiment of many old Salopians, stoutly maintained by speech, pamphlet, and other means that, if the school was to hold its own numerically against modern foundations it must move. The experience of 30 years amply justified the Headmaster. The same sound judgment marked his guidance of the school under the new conditions ; by the more impetuous critics he may have been accounted over-cautious, and he certainly looked before he leapt. He saw to it that the school should be able to walk

before she tried to run : the foresight which he showed in advising the acquisition of all land near the school even when her coffers were most depleted, or again his firmness in dealing with the difficulties after the fire in 1905, stamp him as a great administrator. Pious Salopians, as they stand on Kingsland, must think of him ‘ *Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.* ’ His private virtues have never perhaps met with the recognition which they merit—a shyness resulting from his early training and studious habits gave him for years an undeserved reputation for coldness and reserve. His generosity, both public and private, was judicious and unbounded ; he gave a swimming bath to the school in 1886, and helped to rescue the adjoining portions of the Loxdale property from the speculative builder.

“ His hospitality was lavish ; bed and board were ever at the service of any old pupil who presented himself, and few Salopians will fail to remember those pleasant weekly entertainments, known in the school as ‘ mutlets ’—a carpet-bag word for mutton-cutlets due to the ingenuity of Francis Paget, the late Bishop of Oxford—or the racy stories which gave an additional flavour to the excellent fare. As a *raconteur* few surpassed him ; he was a most telling speaker. His sermons showed the same grasp of purpose ; their language was always dignified, always felicitous. He was Select Preacher before the Cambridge University in 1905. Above all things he was a worker ; his industry was gigantic ; for most of his career at Shrewsbury he had no Sixth Form master, and kept no secretary ; telephones and typewriting knew him not ; all the house and most of the school accounts passed through his hands. With few exceptions he was answerable for all the work of the Sixth, and until his last few years took his share with the latest comer on the staff of callings over, preparation, and detentions. But what should endear him most of all to Salopians was his life-long and whole-hearted devotion to the school ; outside it he had no occupation, no hobby, and except long walks no recreation ; his ambition began and ended with Shrewsbury ; he neither wrote nor edited any book ; he sought no further advancement ; until his retirement in 1908 he was content to be Headmaster of Shrewsbury.”

Mr Moss was married 6 January 1887 at St Mark's, North Audley Street, Frances Emma Mary, only daughter of the Rev William Augustus Beaufort, Vicar of Egglestone, Durham. In 1887 he was made a Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral by Bishop Atlay

The following notice of Mr Moss appeared in *The School World* for February 1917 :—

“The death of Henry Whitehead Moss seems to mark the close of a distinct era in public-school education. Butler, Kennedy, and Moss—a notable triumvirate—ruled Shrewsbury for the long space of 110 years, and it was they who, in spite of its small numbers, scant endowment, and meagre accommodation, made it into a great school. And how? Assuredly because they were all great teachers. A boy of parts who went to Shrewsbury and got into the Sixth could scarcely fail to become a scholar. To make scholars, to penetrate a boy's mind with the love of classical learning, was the headmaster's supreme task, and because he did it with his might, because he put his whole heart and soul into it, results were achieved which have, perhaps, never been equalled.

“Nor was the training, as it might seem, a narrow one. To get a real grip of the great classical writers, to have an intimate familiarity with them, to hear and understand their living speech—this is something surely which well serves to expand rather than contract the mind. It does, indeed, leave some important faculties undeveloped, but it at least affords room for large growth, and in any case that the best and ablest boys in a school should come under the direct influence and immediate teaching of a distinguished headmaster is in itself a thing invaluable. To-day, no doubt, it is coming to be held that the chief business of a head is not to teach, but to ‘organise’; yet although, with the increasing size of schools and the increasing complexity of curricula, general administrative work may take up more of a headmaster's time, and it may no longer be possible to bring together, as was the case at Shrewsbury, all the ablest boys into a single Form that pursued a single study, none the less, while it remains the chief business of a schoolmaster to

teach, it must always remain a paradox to maintain that the energies of a headmaster should be almost wholly directed to something else. Organisation is indeed necessary, but to set it in the highest place is a topsy-turvy method which inverts true values. For teaching is not, as it were, a builder's job, where the architect counts for much and the workman for little, but a matter of finest artistry in which the craftsman's skill, and not the wit of whoever sets him to work, is the only thing which is really creative and therefore valuable.

“To speak, indeed, of a man like Kennedy as an ‘organiser’ would be at once an insult to his genius and an outrage upon truth. As a classical teacher he stands out alone among the men of his generation but of method or system no man ever had less. He set himself, as his nature impelled him, to do one thing well, and he did it. Nor at first was it much otherwise with his successor. The very antithesis of Kennedy in some ways—the one all fire and impetuosity, the other cold and almost frigid in outward bearing—he came to Shrewsbury a young man of twenty-five who had lived hitherto to all but wholly among books, who knew very little about boys, and had but scant acquaintance with the outer world. At first sight it might seem that he must have failed, and, perhaps, he would have done so had it not been for two things, one of which was his own worth and the other the quality of the Sixth Form with which he had to deal. It was largely composed of boys of more than ordinary abilities, and once they gave their confidence to the new headmaster his position was secure. No one at Shrewsbury in those days dare much criticise or much murmur where the Sixth Form approved, and the verdict of the Sixth Form on Moss was quickly and decisively given. They spoke evil of him, of course, at times they compared him to his detriment with ‘the Old Crow,’ as Kennedy was called; they eagerly read compositions in which his foibles were described in Greek that Plato might have acknowledged; but they saw also very clearly that here was a man whose learning and whose zeal for learning alike commanded respect. No man of second-rate parts could have ruled such a Form; they had been accustomed to greatness, to being taught ‘with authority,’ and a mediocre man would have aroused only a fatal con-

tempt. But there was nothing mediocre about Moss. His ways might not be altogether their ways, but, if not amongst the most brilliant, he was certainly among the soundest scholars of his time, and he was, above all, one of the most honest and hard-working of men. No one but a few can now know how hard he worked. A headmaster nowadays who looks over his own exercises is almost a prodigy—a 'mere teacher' can do that—but Moss went through the whole of the exercises of a large Sixth not only with laborious patience, but almost with enthusiasm. He never flagged; he never spared himself; he made no parade; but he shirked nothing. The school found that it had a master who was worthy of it, capable and eager, as few men could have been, to maintain the high traditions of its past.

"But those early days of his headmastership—for him, perhaps, his happiest days—could not last. Even when he came to Shrewsbury the conditions of public-school life were wholly altering; and the situation at Shrewsbury was becoming yearly more difficult. Not only was the accommodation in the boarding-houses the worst in England, but the supply of clever boys who used to come to it from local grammar schools was being continually drained away by schools which could hold out the attraction of rich scholarships. The school, thanks to its headmasters, had, no doubt, in the past done wonders, but beyond classical learning it had nothing to offer—no large bounties, no social prestige, no luxury, and no adaptability to modern demands. As a great school its days seemed numbered, and then Moss showed that a student and a scholar need not be incapable of affairs because he is generally indifferent to them. He saw that the school must either be moved or perish. He knew all the difficulties, but he faced and overcame them. Not as in the parallel case of Charterhouse, with large resources to rely on, but with the scantiest of means, with many local prejudices and jealousies to surmount, he made Shrewsbury, as it were, a new school. Largely through his energy and wisdom (and also by his unstinted personal generosity) it now occupies a site, looking down on the Severn and the spires of Shrewsbury on one side, and on the other facing the Welsh hills, which is of almost unrivalled

beauty; its numbers have more than doubled; and its buildings, though they cannot vie with those of wealthier foundations, may well, to those who remember the old school, seem almost palatial. It is not, perhaps, the old Shrewsbury; it may no longer be, as it once was, the nursing-mother of a long family of scholars; no second chaplet of verse such as the *Sabrinæ Corolla* will, it may be, ever again rival Milton's tribute to the Severn's stream, but it is a Shrewsbury that has before it a new life and larger opportunities than before; and that this is so is, above all, due to the ability and the self-sacrifice of its second founder. Himself wholly a classical scholar, he had the large heart and understanding to see and feel that to-day other things also are needed. He might well have been content, so far as his own tastes went, to sit where Butler and Kennedy sat in the old 'Top Schools,' and to teach as they taught; but he set the welfare of the school before his own personal inclinations. He loved old ways and old traditions; he was by nature a schoolmaster of a bygone type, but when it came, as it were, to a parting of the ways, when duty pointed out to him a new path, he set towards it a forward face with strong and unwavering resolution.

"And it should be added that, as in public life he showed himself a great man, so, to those who knew him, he was always among the most lovable. His acts of kindness were beyond count. Whoever asked of him, no matter what the nature of the request, ever got the utmost he could give, and hundreds of his pupils, who may only have half understood him as boys, have learned in later life to realise the worth and steadfastness of his friendship, the strength and vigour of his intellectual grasp of large issues, and also to feel that genial warmth which made him, in lighter hours, the most companionable and entertaining of headmasters.

T E. P"

The following members of the College have died during the year 1916; the year in brackets after a name is that of the B.A. degree:—

Rev. Philip George Alexander (1908), lost in H.M.S. *Hampshire*; see p. 77.

Reginald Gervase Alexander (matriculated from St John's in 1867, B.A. from Gonville & Caius 1875), son of William Alexander, M.D., of Halifax; baptized at Halifax 30 March 1847. After graduating at Cambridge Dr Alexander completed his medical studies at King's College, London, and the University of Edinburgh, taking his M.D. at Edinburgh in 1881. For four generations the Alexander family have been connected with the medical profession at Halifax. Dr R. G. Alexander and his father, Dr William Alexander, took a keen interest in the Halifax Royal Infirmary, the two maintaining an unbroken connexion with that institution as members of the honorary staff for the long period of 72 years, from 1840—1912. Dr Reginald Alexander was also honorary physician to the Bradford Royal Infirmary for over 40 years, a recognised authority on phthisis, consulting physician to the Lords of the Admiralty for Yorkshire, and a West Riding magistrate. He died 14 February at his residence Blackwall Lodge, Halifax, aged 68. Dr Alexander married 29 May 1879 at St John's Church, Cragg Vale, Alicia Mary, only daughter of the late John Greenwood esq. of Castle Hall near Mytholmroyd; she died in 1914. Dr R. G. Alexander successfully established his claim to the ancient Barony of Cobham, the tenth Baron Cobham was attainted of high treason in 1603. The restitution of this ancient Barony along with others connected with it through intermarriage, which had fallen into abeyance, was the subject of inquiry by the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords in 1912 and 1914. The claim of Dr R. G. Alexander was established, but an Act of Parliament was required to remove the effect of the Act of Attainder of 1603. The Royal Assent to this Act was not given until May 1916, after the death of Dr R. G. Alexander, but the Barony was then restored in favour of Dr Gervase Disney Alexander, his eldest son.

Rev. William Allen (1879), son of William Allen, baptized at Leeds 17 December 1855. Curate of Hockerill, Herts, 1878-83; of Loughton 1883-87; Vicar of St Mary the Virgin, Loughton, 1887-1907; Rector of Wickham Bishops, near Wilham, Essex, 1907-16; died 22 June at The Bungalow, Lent Rise, Burnham, Bucks, aged 60. Mr Allen married 28 July 1881 at St Mary's, Loughton, Ethel, second daughter of A. J. Frost, of Loughton.

John Coult's Antrobus (1852), eldest son of Gibbs Crawford Antrobus of Eaton Hall, Cheshire (of St John's, M.A. 1822) born 23 November 1829 at Astbury, Cheshire, educated at Eton. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 5 November 1852 and called to the Bar 26 January 1857. He succeeded to the Eaton Hall estate on the death of his father 21 May 1861; he was High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1868, and for some years honorary Lieutenant Colonel of the Earl of Chester's Yeomanry Cavalry. He died 19 December at Eaton Hall. Mr Antrobus married: (1) 29 September 1855 Fanny, daughter of Clement Swettenham of Summerford Booths, Cheshire; she died 20 September 1863; (2) 10 January 1865 Mary Caroline, fourth daughter of Geoffrey Joseph Shakerley; she died 11 September 1872; (3) 6 February 1875 Mary Egidia, youngest daughter of the late General the Hon. Sir James Lindsay, K.C.M.G.

Rev. William Miles Barnes (1865), son of the Rev. William Barnes (B.D. 1851) the Dorsetshire poet (see *The Eagle* xiv, 231 and xv, 121) baptized in St Peter's Church, Dorchester, 29 December 1840. Curate of Tincton, Dorset, 1865; Rector of Winterbourne Monkton, 1866-1908; Rural Dean of Dorchester Portion 1898-1908. Latterly resided at Queen's Avenue, Dorchester; died at Dorchester 8 July.

Walter Henry Bartlett (matriculated 1896); killed in action 14 September; see p. 77.

George Lovett Bennett (1869), eldest son of Edmund Bennett, Civil Engineer, born 28 March 1846 at Knockmark, co. Meath, Ireland; educated at Rugby School. Assistant Master at Rugby 1875-77; Headmaster of the High School, Plymouth, 1877-83; Headmaster of Sutton Valence School, Kent, 1883-1910; died 30 November at East Sutton, Kent buried at Sutton Valence 2 December.

William Douglas Bentall; 2nd Lieut. K.O.Y.L.I., killed in action 16 September; see p. 78.

Rev. John Jervis Beresford (matriculated 1875 from St John's, B.A. 1879 from King's), son of Henry Browne Beresford, of the H.E.I.C.S., and later of Newton Grange and Fenny Bentley, Derbyshire; born 24 December 1873 on board the steamer *Forbes*, close to Calcutta; baptized at Barrackpore. Mr Beresford, if not blind from birth, was blind from a very early age; he was educated at the Commandery, Worcester; he took his degree in the Law Tripos. Curate of St Martin, Worcester, 1880-82; of Wroxall, Isle of Wight, and Martin, Wilts, 1882-83; of Llangathen, Carmarthenshire, 1884-88; Rector of Easton Grey, near Malmesbury, 1898-1916; died at the Rectory 11 June. Mr Beresford published: "Last year's leaves," a volume of verse; a Monograph on Fawcett, an article on Memorial Stones in *Archaeologia* X, and various letters and verses in periodicals. He married 24 August 1880, at St George's, Claines, co. Worcester, Jane Margaret Moreton, only child of the late Rev. Richard Edward Hollingshed, Vicar of North Moreton; she died 3 November 1915.

Henry Claude Bernard (matriculated 1912), 2nd Lieut, Gloucester Regiment killed in action 2 September; see p. 79.

James William Best (1862), son of the Rev. James Kershaw Best, a missionary; born 14 March 1840 at Madras; educated at Wimborne Grammar School. Appointed to the Indian Civil Service after the examination of 1861; he was 72nd in the open competition and 40th in the final examination. He was appointed to Madras; arrived in India 8 December 1862. He served in Madras as assistant collector and magistrate, and sub-collector and joint magistrate in various districts; from January 1875 he served in the judicial department as district and sessions judge; judge of the High Court of Madras 1893-95, when he retired and was appointed chief justice of Mysore. He died 14 October at Sydney, Australia. He was admitted a student of the Inner Temple 17 November 1866, and called to the Bar 9 June 1880.

Hector Fussell Billinger (1914), 2nd Lieut, East Lancashire Regiment; killed in action 23 November; see special notice, p. 212.

Professor Thomas Gregor Brodie (matriculated 1885), son of the Rev. Alexander Brodie (who died 3 January 1867), sometime Vicar of Grandborough; born 8 February 1866 at Northampton; educated

at King's College School, London. Mr Brodie did not graduate at Cambridge, but returning to King's College completed his medical education there, taking his degree of M.D. at the London University and later became a Fellow of King's College, London. He was in succession attached to three of the great London Schools, becoming demonstrator of physiology at King's College in 1890, at the London Hospital Medical School in 1894, and Lecturer at St Thomas's Hospital in 1895. While still a student Brodie commenced research work, and his earliest paper on Muscular Elasticity still remains authoritative. So closely was his name connected with original research, and so numerous were his papers on both the chemical and physical side of physiology, that when Professor Sims Woodhead relinquished his directorship of the laboratories of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians in London in order to come to Cambridge, Brodie was chosen as his successor, and held the post with distinction until, for reasons of economy, the laboratories were closed; he had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1904. For some time after this Dr Brodie filled simultaneously three posts, the lectureship on Physiology at the London School of Medicine for Women, the professorship of Physiology at the Royal Veterinary College, and the professor superintendship of the Brown Animal Sanatory Institute. This triple post meant overwhelmingly hard work. In 1908 he was appointed to the Chair of Physiology at the University of Toronto. He used to revisit London during his vacations; he delivered the Croonian Lecture of the Royal Society in 1911, on "A new conception of the Glomerular Activity" He also published "Essentials of experimental Physiology" and numerous papers. On the outbreak of war he became a Major in the Canadian Army Medical Corps, attached to No. 4 Canadian General Hospital. He died 20 August 1916 at 12, Fellows Road, Hampstead, of heart failure; he was given a military funeral at Hampstead on August 23, which was largely attended, not only by relations and personal friends, but by representatives, military and medical, of British and Canadian institutions. Professor W. D. Halliburton wrote as follows with regard to Professor Brodie: "Brodie was one of a band of exceptionally brilliant students, several of whom are now on the King's College Hospital staff. He was a leading spirit among them, carried off most of the prizes the College had to offer, and would have proved eminently successful in any branch of medical science he chose to select. His choice fell on physiology, and he not only published brilliant research work of his own, but gathered around him a band of workers whom he inspired by his energy and contagious enthusiasm. At the time of his death he was holding the chair of physiology at the University of Toronto, spending in London the long vacations which Canadian professors enjoy. Last year he came over as Captain in the Canadian Medical Service, and this summer also he held the same position. His services in relation to original work arising out of the war were invaluable; the subjects he specially took up were respiratory changes in disease and injury, and the means of re-educating maimed men to resume a useful life. As a teacher Brodie was very successful, and he never failed to win the respect and affection of his pupils. He made no pretence of being an orator, but his deliberate incisive manner compelled attention to his lucid expositions. He was a friend worth having—loyal, affectionate, bright, and delightful in every sense of the word. He was a keen student of literature and an adept in all forms of athletic sport, and was never so happy as when he was carpentering with his boys, or tramping or bicycling with his friends, the leader in all their fun and merriment. His death came quite suddenly and unexpectedly with heart failure."

Edward Brooksmith (1868) was the youngest and last surviving member of a long family of 17 sons and daughters, four of whom settled in the colonies and two in the United States. Their father was Mr John Smith, of Providence Mills, Marsh, near Huddersfield, whose family were long connected with the Independent Church meeting at Highfield. Mr Edward Brook Smith (he later adopted the name Brooksmith) was born at Huddersfield 22 March 1844; in early life he was a pupil at Huddersfield College; in 1859 he was removed to Cheltenham College to be under the care of his elder brother, Mr John Brook Smith (of St John's, B.A. 1853); he graduated as a Senior Optime in 1868. Almost the whole of Mr Brooksmith's active life was given to King's College School, London, where he was an assistant master from 1869 to 1903; he was for 27 years senior master of the modern side and also for many years a Professor in the College. He delighted in vocal music, and was for 20 years a member of the choir of St Paul's Cathedral. Mr Brooksmith married 11 October 1869 at St Wilfrid's Church, Hayward Heath, Fanny Norton, daughter of Major James Greig Mudie, Royal Marine Light Infantry. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter; the elder son is in Canada, the younger (Mr Leslie Brooksmith) is curate at the Church of the Annunciation, Quebec Street, London. Mr Edward Brooksmith died 9 October at St Andrew's Hospital, Clewer, near Windsor.

Christopher Wilkinson Brown (B.A. 1914), Lieutenant Royal Scots Fusiliers killed in action 2 May; see *Eagle* xxxvii, p. 372.

Rev. Guy Arrott Browning (1899), Chaplain R.N., sunk in H.M.S. *Indefatigable* in the battle of Jutland 31 May; see *The Eagle* xxxvii, p. 373.

Rev. Henry Buckston (1856), elder son of the Rev. Henry Thomas Buckston, baptized at Bradley, Derbyshire, 18 May 1834. Curate of Rugeley 1857-66; of St Mary, Lichfield, 1866-71; Vicar of Hope 1871-1903. Latterly resided at Sutton on the Hill, near Derby, died there 27 November aged 82. Mr Buckston married 15 April 1875 at Christ Church, Princes Park, Liverpool, Eliza Amny, elder daughter of W. J. Marrow of Liverpool.

Loftus Henry Kendal Bushe-Fox (1885), died 21 March at 15 Madingley Road, Cambridge see *The Eagle* xxxvii, p. 379. Mr Bushe-Fox married 17 March 1906 at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, London, Theodora, youngest daughter of the late H. W. Willoughby esq. of Montagu Square and Mrs. Willoughby of 8 Leinster Gardens, Hyde Park.

Rev. Canon Edmund Carr (1848), second son of the Rev. John Edmund Carr (of St John's, B.A. 1821) incumbent of Darley Abbey, and grand-nephew of the Rev. John Carr (B.A. 1767), formerly Fellow of the College; born 1 June and baptized at Darley Abbey 29 June 1826. Curate of Barford St Martin, Wilts, 1849-56; Rector of Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, 1856-61; Perpetual Curate of Casterton, Westmorland, 1861-66; Examining Chaplain to Bishop Waldegrave of Carlisle 1863-69; Vicar of Dalston, Cumberland, 1866-83; Proctor for the Archdeaconry of Carlisle 1874-86; Rural Dean of Wigton 1880-83; Rural Dean of Duffield 1894-1900; Vicar of Holbrooke 1883-1907; Honorary Canon of Carlisle 1867-1916. Canon Carr succeeded in 1892 his first cousin, Sir Thomas William Evans, to Holbrooke Hall, co. Derby and Boscobel co. Salop; he died at Holbrooke Hall 12 May aged 89. Canon Carr married: (1) 13 January 1858 at Winchelsea, Emma Anne, youngest daughter of the late Richard Stileman of The Friars, Winchelsea; (2) 12 November 1873 at Holy Trinity

Church, Upper Chelsea, Mary Fanny, only daughter of Lieut. Col. Thomas Salkeld, of Holme Hill, Cumberland; she died 9 May 1876 at Dalston Vicarage; (3) 19 May 1881 at Holbrooke, Derbyshire, Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Leeke of Holbrooke Hall; she died 10 March 1904 at Holbrooke Hall.

Wilfred Gardiner Cassels, Captain in the Border Regiment, killed in action 13 July; see p. 79.

Arthur Reginald Bewes Chapman, Lieutenant Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, killed in action 6 June; see p. 80.

Rev. Canon Brian Christopherson (1862), son of Brian Christopherson of Colton, Lancashire; baptized at Colton 5 March 1837; educated at Lancaster Grammar School. Curate of St James' Thornes 1863-64; Headmaster of Batty Grammar School, Yorks, 1864-69; Headmaster of Moulton Grammar School 1869-73; Headmaster of the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1873-83, Rector of Falmouth 1882-1912; Rural Dean of Carmath 1889-96; Honorary Canon of St Constantine in Truro Cathedral 1900-14. Latterly resided at South Elms, Shortlands, Kent; died there 24 December, aged 79.

John Clay (1880), eldest son of the late Mr Charles John Clay, head of the University Press, Cambridge; born 25 January 1858, at 10, Park Terrace, Cambridge. Educated, first at Marlborough College from 1872 to 1875 and then at Sedbergh School for a year, where he was in the School Eleven. After taking his degree he joined his father at the University Press, and was admitted into partnership with him in 1882. Mr C. J. Clay retired in 1895, and Mr John Clay became the University Printer, or Manager of the Press. The position involves great responsibilities, much of the work (such as the printing of examination papers) is of a highly confidential character. The head of the Press must therefore establish a high standard of honour and duty among his subordinates, and to do this he must know them well. That this ideal was attained by Mr Clay we gather from a short appreciation of him which appeared in *The Cambridge Daily News* a few days after his death; from this we take the following extract: "He knew his men intimately, and he shared their joys and sorrows. He had a strong sense of justice, upon which men could always rely; and it was tempered with mercy, for he knew that after all men are human and frail. It was the brotherly touch which he gave to the life at the University Press which linked the workers together as they were linked in few other great houses. The business of the Press, as it was carried on by Mr Clay, showed that it is still possible, amid all the stress of the times, to make a modern business great and successful without losing sight of the best ideals." Mr Clay's duties were too engrossing to allow of his taking much part in public life; but from November 1910 until his death he sat on the Council of the Borough of Cambridge as a representative of the Colleges, and took his full share in the Committee and other work of that body. Though not a Volunteer or Territorial Officer himself, Mr Clay took great interest in the movement, and gave every facility and encouragement to the staff of the Press to join the local Territorial Battalion and to attend the annual training in camp. Shortly before his death he mentioned at a meeting of the Borough Tribunal on military service that out of the 308 men and boys of all ages in his employ 129 had enlisted, 45 attested, and 23 belonged to the Red Cross Society. Mr Clay died 20 March, at his residence, Burrell's Corner Grange Road, Cambridge. He married 19 April 1882 at St Mary the Less, Cambridge, Mary Hamblin, daughter of James Hamblin Smith, esq., of 42, Trumpington Street, the famous coach and mathematical author.

Donald Clarke (matriculated 1913), Second Lieutenant R.F.C.; killed in action 26 August; see p. 81.

Charles Thomas Clough (1875); died 27 August; see p. 121.

John Collins (1871), son of the late John George Collins, esq., of Hooker's Brook, Chester; born 31 October 1848; educated at Rugby. He took his degree as Sixth in the Classical Tripos of 1871, and was elected a Fellow of the College 2 November 1874. He was an assistant master at Clifton College from 1871 to 1875. In 1876 he returned to Rugby as an assistant master; in 1889 he succeeded the Rev. Charles Elsee as master of the Boarding House, No. 1, Hillmorton Road, which he held till about 1906. He died 17 May at his residence, Horton Lodge, Rugby. In his younger days Mr Collins was a very good racquet player, and he always took a great interest in games. Fishing was, however, his chief sport; he spent most of his holidays trout fishing in the Aberdeen rivers. In the days of the old Volunteers he was captain in the Rugby School Company. He was also a prominent Freemason, being founder and Past Master of the Lawrence Sheriff Lodge, Rugby.

Rev. Canon Charles Edward Cooper (1877), son of William Cooper, esq.; baptized in St John's, Holloway, 7 July 1854. Curate of St Stephen, Twickenham, 1877-80; of St Paul, Chatham, 1880-83; of Cowfold 1882-85; Vicar of Melford, Surrey, 1885-90; Chaplain of the Hambledon Union, Surrey, 1887-90; Chaplain of the Farnham Union and Aldershot Lock Hospital 1891-93; he then went out to British Columbia and was Rector of St Paul's, Nanaimo, 1899-94; Rural Dean 1896-1904; Rector of Holy Saviour, Victoria, and Chaplain to the Esquimalt Garrison 1904-11; Canon of Christ Church Cathedral 1910-11 and Honorary Canon until his death. Vicar of St Botolph, Lincoln, 1911-16; Commissary for the Bishop of Columbia 1911-16. He died at St Botolph's Vicarage 30 June, aged 62. Canon Cooper married 28 July 1896, in Lichfield Cathedral, Octavia, daughter of the late Venerable John Allen, Archdeacon of Salop.

George Barrow Darby (1876), eldest son of the Rev. George William Darby (of St John's, B.A. 1840) sometime Rector of Fersfield, Norfolk, and of North Wingfield, Derbyshire, and nephew of the Rev. James Barrow (of St John's, B.A. 1815), Rector of Lopham. He was baptized at Fersfield 5 September 1852, and educated at Rossall. He was admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 4 November 1873, and after leaving Cambridge 'read' in chambers, but was never called to the Bar. He owned property at Broton in Yorkshire, and was patron of the living of North Wingfield. He was fond of all outdoor sports; he rowed in the First Lady Margaret Boat in the May Races of 1874 and 1875. He used to go fairly regularly at one time on a shooting expedition to Corfu, and he went on at least two big-game expeditions to South Africa—one in Somaliland, the other in Barotseland. He fought in the Boer War in the Imperial Yeomanry, and was taken prisoner. After the war he settled down at Wadeford House, near Chard, Somerset, where he led the life of a country gentleman. He married some twenty years ago, but leaves no issue; he died at Wadeford House 25 April, aged 64.

Rev. Harold Edmonds (1905), son of Robert Edmonds, esq., solicitor, born 23 April 1883 at Richmond, Surrey; educated at Stamford School. Curate of Aston 1906-10, and of Edgbaston 1910-16; died 25 July at 19, Carpenter Road, Edgbaston. Both at Aston, with its forty thousand working people, and at Edgbaston he gave faithful and single-minded service; his death, which followed an operation, was a great shock to his many friends.

Rev. John Cowley Fowler (matriculated 1878, did not graduate at Cambridge; B.A. of Durham 1871), son of John Fowler, esq.; baptized at West Halton, co. Lincoln, 2 May 1847. Curate of Knaresborough 1872-74; of Richmond, Yorks, 1874-77; of Saltburn by the Sea 1877-78; of North Stanley, Yorks, 1879-80; of Leamington 1880-1883; of Ibstock 1883-85; of Stavley 1886-87; of Nidd, Yorks, 1887-88; Vicar of Whorlton near Northallerton 1890-1916; died 25 November at Swainby.

Hugh Francis Fullagar (1897), son of the Rev. Hugh Scales Fullagar, Rector of Hunworth and Stody, Norfolk; born 1 January 1872 at Meriden, Warwickshire; educated at home. Mr Fullagar was a Mechanical Engineer and was a pupil at Messrs Parsons' works at Heaton; resided at Park Head, Jesmond Dene, Newcastle-on-Tyne; died 31 December in London, and was buried at Hunworth 4 January 1917. He was the designer of "The Fullagar Gas Engine," of which a description will be found in *The Electrical Review* of 17 July 1914. Mr Fullagar read a paper on Gas Engines at the Paris Meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

Daniel Boghurst Garner-Richards (1907), son of Daniel Richards Garner-Richards, esq., of Brandon, Suffolk; born at Brandon 1 July 1876, educated at Thetford Grammar School; died 20 March.

Geoffrey Atkinson Gaze (matriculated 1900); Captain in the London Regiment, killed in action 15 September; see p. 82.

Thomas Reginald Gleave (matriculated 1913), Captain the South Lancashire Regiment, killed in action 10 October; see p. 82.

The Right Hon. Sir John Eldon Gorst (1857), second son of Edward Chaddock Gorst (who afterwards took the name of Loundes), was born 24 May 1835 at Preston and educated at Preston Grammar School. He took his degree as third Wrangler, and was admitted a Fellow of the College 31 March 1857, succeeding to the Fellowship vacated by Dr Bateson on becoming Master. In 1890 he was elected an Honorary Fellow. Any adequate notice of the long and very full life of Sir John Gorst, much of it relating to recent party and political history would require more space than *The Eagle* can afford, and the briefest outline can only be given here. Under the influence, it is said, of Bishop Selwyn, Gorst set out for New Zealand and was Civil Commissioner for Waikato 1861-63. He then returned to England; he had been admitted a student of the Inner Temple 18 April 1857 and was now called to the Bar 1 May 1865. He was M.P. for the borough of Cambridge 1866-68; for Chatham 1875-92, and one of the Representatives of the University 1892-1906. He was Solicitor General 1885-86; Under Secretary for India 1886-91; Financial Secretary to the Treasury 1891-92; Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education 1895-1902. He was the legal member of the famous 'Fourth Party,' which from 1880 to 1885 made Ministers and Opposition leaders equally uncomfortable. Gorst never quite attained in political life the position to which he had a claim. He was interested in social reform, but rather outside party lines. In debate, a friendly critic described him as "prone to a pretty delicacy of insolence," and his pleasantries were not confined to his political opponents. It is proverbially difficult to fit a square peg into a round hole, and the precise opening which would have suited Gorst either did not exist or was not available. He practically retired from public life in 1906. He succeeded a few years ago, on the death of his elder brother, to the estate of Castle Combe in Wiltshire. He died 4 April at 84 Camden Hill Court, London. Sir John Gorst married: (1) 18 August 1860

at Geelong, Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. Lorenzo Moore, sometime incumbent of St Peter's, Hull; she died 29 January 1914 at Castle Combe, Wiltshire; (2) 23 September 1914 at St Wilfred's Church, Harrogate, Ethel, daughter of the late Edward Johnson, esq.

Rev. Charles Herbert Griffith (1870), son of the Rev. Dr John Griffith (of St John's, B.A. 1840), many years principal of Brighton College, born 2 September 1847 and baptized at St Alkmunds, Derby, 26 September 1847; educated at Brighton College; Curate of Bramber with St Botolph 1871-75; Assistant Master at Highgate School and Trolman Lecturer at St Giles, Cripplegate, 1874-84; Assistant Master at Brighton College 1884-88. He was for many years Honorary Secretary of St Mary's Hall, Brighton. Died 20 May at his residence, 4, Belmont, Dyke Road, Brighton. Mr Griffith married 31 March 1875 at the Parish Church, Northwood, Alice Sophia, youngest daughter of the Rev. R. Snowdon Smith, Rector of Northwood.

Rev. Professor Henry Melvill Gwatkin (1867); died 14 November at his residence, 8, Scroope Terrace, Cambridge; see p. 108.

Rev. Watson Hagger (1879), sixth son of Thomas Hagger, esq., born 22 May 1855 at Great Chesterford, Essex. Mathematical Master at Portsmouth Grammar School 1879-84; Curate of St George, Portsea, 1883; Headmaster of the Boys' High School, Sunderland, 1884-92; Vicar of Tolleshunt Major 1892-1901; of Canvey Island 1901-09; Vicar of North Woolwich 1909-1916; died at the Vicarage 30 Oct.

Wilfred Newbold Halliwell, 2nd Lieutenant the Yorkshire Regiment; died of wounds 21 September; see p. 83.

Arthur William Hatten (1903), son of the Rev. Charles William Hatten; born at the Rectory, Bodle Street Green, Herstmonceux, Sussex, 12 March 1880; educated at Grantham School. Died 5 February at Whinslea, Bexhill-on-Sea (his father's residence).

Alfred Wallace Harvey (1898), Captain R.A.M.C.; died of wounds 7 September; see p. 84.

John Haviland (1871), eldest son of the Rev. John Haviland (of St John's, B.A. 1843); born at Pampisford, Cambridgeshire, 29 April 1849; educated at Marlborough College. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 21 September 1871, called to the Bar 17 November 1874; disbarred at his own request 10 July 1877. Mr Haviland then became a solicitor, being admitted in 1880; he practised many years at Northampton. Died 27 June at Bognor. Mr Haviland married 18 September 1877, at St Giles's, Northampton, Helen Alice, youngest daughter of John Jeffery, esq., of Northampton.

Robert Stuart Hawcrige (1909), Corporal Royal Fusiliers; killed in action 28 July; see p. 84.

Edward Montague Hawtrey (1873), second son of the Rev. John William Hawtrey of Eton College; baptized at Holy Trinity, Windsor, 10 October 1847; educated at Eton. For many years master of St Michael's School, Westgate-on-Sea; died at St Michael's 14 August. Mr Hawtrey married 10 December 1884 at Biggleswade, Agnes Ellen, daughter of the late F. H. Collins, esq., of Savernake, Wilts.

Rev. William King Hay (1907), son of Thomas Hay, esq., born at Byker, Northumberland 22 June 1884; educated at the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Curate of Christ Church, Patricroft, 1907-09; of Hurworth 1909-11. He then became assistant master at

the Grammar School, Newcastle, where he worked until 1913, when, his health giving way, he obtained a curacy at St Aubin's, Jersey; this he held until the end of 1916, when he became ill and returned to Newcastle, where he died 21 January at 44 Fern Avenue. He leaves a widow.

George Grant Hildyard (1875), son of the Rev. Alexander Grant Hildyard, born in London 4 March 1853; educated at Stamford School. Mr Hildyard was second in the Law Tripos of 1874, when Prof. Kenny was Senior. Admitted a Solicitor 1879; practised for some years at Stamford; lived latterly at Market Deeping, where he died 12 Nov.

Rowland Hill (1875), son of Richard Hill, of Brierley Hill, co. Stafford, manufacturer; educated at King Edward's School, Stourbridge. Resided for some years at The Firs, Kidderminster; a J.P. for Staffordshire; High Sheriff of Worcestershire 1912; died 26 January at Overcombe, Weston-super-Mare. Dr Hill married 14 January 1897 at the Parish Church, Leamington, Elizabeth Adelaide, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. H. Burns, formerly Vicar of Dacre, Cumberland.

Cyril Hurdman, 2nd Lieutenant South Staffordshire Regiment, killed in action 20 July; see p. 86.

Percy Samuel Jacquest (1910), Gunner in the Canadian Field Artillery; killed in action 18 October; see special notice, p. 213.

Anstey Ross Jacob, 2nd Lieutenant Durham Light Infantry; died of wounds 18 September see p. 87

Joseph Jacobs (1877); born at Sydney, New South Wales, 29 August 1854. Senior in the Moral Sciences Tripos 1876. Professor Jacobs, who was a distinguished Anglo-Jewish Scholar, died in New York 3 February. We take the following notice of him from *The Times* of February 4: "Critic, folk-lorist, historian, statistician, and communal worker, Professor Jacobs was an erudite and charming writer and a great friend of George Eliot's. After taking his degree at Cambridge he went to Berlin in 1877, where he studied under Steinschneider and Lazarus. He was secretary of the Society of Hebrew Literature from 1878 to 1884, but he came more into prominence through the articles he wrote for *The Times* in January, 1882, on the persecution of the Jews in Russia, which, for the first time, drew the attention of Europe to the 'Pogrom' of 1881 and led to the formation of the Mansion House Fund and Committee, of which he was secretary for eight years. His work on this Committee led him, in his 'Studies in Jewish Statistics, to attempt to apply the principles of statistical science to modern Jewish problems. Later Professor Jacobs was associated with Lucien Wolf in compiling a bibliography of Anglo-Jewish history, which has been the inspiration of subsequent research in that field. In 1893 he published his 'Sources of Spanish-Jewish History,' a work which was shortly followed by his 'Jews of Angevin England, while in 1896 he collected a number of his works on Jewish history and philosophy under the title of 'Jewish Ideals,' and published the first issue of his 'Jewish Year Book.' He was one of the founders of the Jewish Historical Society of England and of the Maccabees. Professor Jacobs's literary sympathies were wide. As one of the chief critics of the *Athenæum*, he wrote obituary notices on George Eliot, Matthew Arnold, Newman, Stevenson, and others, later brought together under the title 'Literary Essays, and he published also a volume on Tennyson and 'In Memoriam.' He was revising editor

of the Jewish Encyclopædia and one of the editors of 'Jewish Charity.' He also edited for a time the journal *Folk-Lore*, on which subject he published many works. His studies in folk-lore led him to apply to the Bible, in his 'Studies in Biblical Archæology,' the method of comparative institutional archæology."

John Warren Jaques (1876), elder son of John Jaques of Ellington Terrace, Islington, and Ely Place, Holborn, Solicitor; born 6 January 1853; educated at Marlborough Grammar School. After leaving Cambridge Mr Jaques completed his medical studies at St Bartholomew's Hospital, and became M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. London 1887. He does not appear to have practised medicine very long as his name has not appeared in the "Medical Directory" for some years; he died 22 February at New Barnet. Mr Jaques married 2 September 1903, at the parish church, Eastbourne, Annie Maria, daughter of the late John Turner Geddes of Liverpool and of Mrs Geddes of Eastbourne.

Rev. William Towler Kingsley (B.A. from Sidney 1838). Mr Kingsley, who had been Rector of South Kilvington, near Thirsk, since 1859, died at the Rectory on July 3, a few days after completing his 101st year. He was admitted to St John's 2 May 1834; the College Register was badly kept at that time and no details are given with regard to him, except that his county of birth was Northumberland, which is not quite accurate. He came into residence in the October following, and his name was removed from the Boards 20 February 1836; on that day he was admitted to Sidney Sussex College, where his admission entry is as follows: "Kingsley—Gulielmus Towler, filius natu secundus Gulielmi Jeffrey Towler Kingsley, copiarum militarium praelecti, de Morpeth in com. Northumberland; natus apud Berwick on Tweed 28 June 1815; literisque grammaticis per quinquennium institutus apud Morpeth sub Magistro Hay; deinde vero per idem fere tempus sub Reverendo Ripley in Collegium Divi Johannis apud Cantab: admissus est. Inde quinque terminis peractis non sine honeste suorum laude ad nos migravit et admissus est 20 February 1836 pensionarius minor. Fide jubente J. G. L. Heaviside, A.M." There seems to have been a little romance about the marriage of Mr Kingsley's parents; the following appeared in "Notes and Queries" (12 Series, ii, 70): "The 'Newcastle Courant' of 9 August 1806 has the following announcement: 'At Lamberton, near Berwick, Mr Kingsley, Ensign in the 8th Regiment, aged 16, to Miss Maria Taylor, aged 17.' And in the issue of the same paper of Sept. 6 following: 'On the 3rd instant at Berwick Church, William Jeffrey Towler Kingsley, esq., of London to Miss Maria Taylor, daughter of Mr John Taylor, formerly printer and bookseller, Berwick, being the third time the young couple have been married; their united ages scarcely exceed 34.' These were the parents of the Rev. William Towler Kingsley, who was born at Berwick on June 28, 1815, immediately after the Battle of Waterloo, at which his father fought." The baptismal register of Berwick upon Tweed records that: William Towler, son of Lieut William and Maria Kingsley, of The Parade, Berwick, was baptized 5 July 1815.

The Army Lists of those days are not very full of detail; that for 1806 contains the names of William Kingsley as an Ensign in the 8th (King's) Foot, the date of his commission being 7 November 1805. It is worth noting that Nicholas 'Toler' Kingsley appears as Paymaster of the Regiment, the date of his commission being 24 December 1802. The name of William Kingsley does not appear in the Army Lists between 1808 and 1813, both inclusive; in 1814 William Kingsley appears as Lieutenant in the Royal Waggon Train; in that for 1815 he appears as "On English Half Pay, disbanded and reduced";

in that for 1816 as Lieutenant in the Royal Waggon Train (Rank in the Regiment 25 May 1815, in the Army 21 October 1813); in that for 1817 he appears as "placed on English Half Pay 25 August 1816." It has been frequently stated, probably on the authority of his son, that Lieutenant Kingsley was at the battle of Waterloo; the above makes this quite possible, but the Royal Waggon Train is not given in Dalton's "Waterloo Roll Call." Mr Kingsley late in life stated that he remembered being taken by his nurse to the Batteries at Berwick and sitting under the muzzles of the guns when they were firing out to sea. He left Berwick in 1818, the year before Queen Victoria was born.

Mr Kingsley took his degree as 30th Wrangler in 1838. He was ordained Deacon and Priest by the Bishop of Ely in 1842. At Sidney he was Fellow, Mathematical Lecturer, Steward and Tutor of the College; he served the office of Senior Proctor 1846-7. When his friend Charles Frederick Mackenzie, afterwards first Bishop of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, went out to Capetown from Cambridge in 1855, Mr Kingsley was anxious to go as a missionary, but was rejected by the doctors. In addition to his College work Mr Kingsley was for many years an Examiner in Drawing under the Council of Military Education and sometime Inspector of Military Schools. He examined the Prince Imperial of France, son of Napoleon III., at Woolwich.

During his Cambridge days he took a great interest in Science, working with Professors Sedgwick and Stokes. In *The Eagle*, xvii, 133-5, will be found a letter from him relating how he tried to persuade Professor Challis, at the Cambridge Observatory, to look for the planet Neptune, whose position had been calculated by Professor J. C. Adams, and how an unfortunate cup of tea prevented Adams from there and then getting credit for his discovery, a fortnight before the existence of the planet was verified at Berlin. In 1859 he took the College living of South Kilvington, and there resided for the rest of his life. Few men have been more versatile or mastered more trades than Mr Kingsley. He excelled as an artist, musician, photographer, mechanic, gardener, organ builder (he supplied, and in great measure built, the beautiful organ at South Kilvington), boat builder, and sportsman. For many years he went annually to a remote place in Wales for fly fishing, and occasionally in the winter to Portugal, where he surprised the natives by going on the Atlantic in a boat of his own construction. During his long life Mr Kingsley knew many celebrated men, John Ruskin and J. M. W. Turner were his intimate friends, and he had a fine collection of Turner's sketches.

Mr Kingsley married: (1) 28 June 1859 at Farnsfield, Notts, Alicia Grant, only daughter of the late William Wilkins (the architect) of Lensfield Road, Cambridge; she died 15 July following, in London, while on the honeymoon; and (2) 3 November 1864 at Effingham, Octavia Constance, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Barker M.A., formerly of Thirkleby, Yorkshire. Mrs Kingsley survives her husband one of her sisters married Tom Taylor, formerly editor of *Punch*.

Walter Edward Koch (1874), died 25 May at El Paso, Texas; see p. 124.

Eric Hanson Lee; Lieutenant Shropshire Light Infantry, died of wounds 19 September; see p. 88.

Ernest Lawrence Levett (1870), fifth son of Benjamin Levett of Church Street, Hull, born 24 August 1846; educated at Cheltenham College, he passed for Woolwich in 1865 but did not proceed there. Entering

St John's he took his degree as third Wrangler in 1870; the year was a good one for St John's, the late Mr Richard Pendlebury being Senior Wrangler, Sir Alfred Greenhill second. In 1870 he was for a short time an assistant master at Rossall; in that year he was elected a Fellow of the College. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 12 November 1870, and was called to the Bar 7 June 1873; became a Q.C. in 1891 and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1895. As a student he read in the chambers of Mr (afterwards Lord Justice) Romer; after his call he devoted his ability with great industry to his profession, and for seven years limited his long vacation to three weeks. As a junior in Chitty's court his practice grew rapidly, and after he took 'silk' he continued to attend that court. But when Chitty went to the Court of Appeal it was natural that Levett should attach himself to the Court of Mr Justice Romer. When Mr Justice Romer was promoted to the Court of Appeal, Levett practised before Mr Justice Byrne, and later before Mr (now Lord) Justice Warrington, and was leader of the court. Later he went special, and in that capacity continued to enjoy a large practice; he retired at the end of 1913.

Levett was often mentioned as a probable Judge of the Chancery Division, and it was a matter of surprise that he was passed over. He had none of the graces or arts of an advocate; his voice was weak and his delivery halting. But his great knowledge of law and grasp of legal principles, the thoroughness of his knowledge of his papers, his mastery of details and a dogged pertinacity enabled him to overcome these obstacles, and he came to be recognised as one of the best lawyers and advocates who have practised at the Chancery Bar during recent years. He was a member of the Bar Committee during the whole time that it existed; when it was superseded by the Bar Council he became a member and ultimately Vice-Chairman of that body. For many years he took an active part in the management of the Barristers' Benevolent Society; and, busy as he was, he was always ready to find time to help with his advice and assistance young members of his profession. He was not perhaps a man of wide interests, law was his hobby and absorbing pursuit, but he had a fine taste in music and English literature. He died 3 October, at his residence, 78, Cambridge Terrace, London. Mr Levett married 27 December 1881, at St Mary Abbots, Kensington, Mary, only daughter of George Jeulvine (of St John's, B.A. 1836), barrister-at-law; she died 23 November 1912, at 78, Cambridge Terrace.

Percy Arnold Lloyd Jones (1898), Major R.A.M.C.; died of wounds 22 December; see special notice, p. 214.

Francis Willmer McAulay (1912), Captain R.F.A.; killed in action 21 May; see p. 89.

Rev. Frederick Augustus Macdona (1869), son of George de Landre Macdona, F.R.G.S., of Hilbre House, West Kirby, Cheshire; born in Dublin 30 November 1846; educated at Manchester Grammar School. Curate of Walton-le-Dale 1871-74; of All Saints' Kensington, 1874-75; Vicar of St Michael, Handsworth, 1875-83; Chaplain to the Birmingham Asylum 1882-83; Rector of Cheadle 1883-1916; Rural Dean of Stockport 1906-11; Proctor in Convocation 1913-16. Died at the Rectory, Cheadle, 15 September. Mr Macdona married 7 June 1877, at St Michael's, Handsworth, Birmingham, Caroline Dorothea, daughter of the late Thomas Pemberton, of Heathfield, Handsworth.

Frederick Sturdy May (1898), Private Royal Fusiliers; reported missing, believed to have been killed in action 3 August.

Peter Langton May (1897), Second Lieutenant Scots Greys; killed in a mine explosion at The Quarries, Hulluch, 13 February see vol. xxxvii, p. 374.

Rev. Joseph Bickersteth Mayor (1851), son of the Rev. Robert Mayor, sometime Vicar of Acton, Cheshire; born 24 October 1828; educated at Rugby. Mr Mayor was second in the Classical Tripos of 1851, the late Bishop Lightfoot being Senior Admitted a Fellow of the College 30 March 1852, when he was also elected Lecturer; Tutor 1860-63; Headmaster of Kensington Proprietary School 1863-68; Professor of Classics at King's College, London, 1870-79. Died 28 November at his residence, Queensgate House, Kingston Hill. Mr Mayor married 29 November 1863, at Trumpington, Alexandrina Jessie, daughter of Andrew Grote, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and niece of the Rev. Professor John Grote, Vicar of Trumpington. Mr Mayor, who was elected an Honorary Fellow of the College in 1902, was one of the most distinguished scholars of his time, both for classical and theological learning. We hope to secure a further notice of him.

William Moss (1875), son of Henry Moss, of Lincoln; born 6 July 1852; educated at Shrewsbury. Mr Moss was a Master at the Charterhouse from 1875 to 1914; he died 15 October at a Nursing Home in London. He married 10 August 1876, at St Mary's Church, South Devon, Eliza Isabella, eldest daughter of Sir L. Smith-Gordon, bart, of St Florence, Pembrokeshire; she died 10 September 1898.

Rev. Canon George Osborne (1868); born 1 April 1842 at Middleham, on the hills above Wensleydale, where his father, Mr John Osborne, was a well-known racehorse trainer. He was educated at St John's College, Hurstpierpoint. In 1865 he represented Cambridge against Oxford in the Sports, being selected for "Throwing the Cricket Ball"; he was second, the first man being Gray, of Trinity Hall; in the College Sports in the previous March he won the event, throwing the ball 98 yards. He took a poll degree in 1867, and for a year was assistant master at Hurstpierpoint, his old School. He was ordained in 1868, and became Curate of Neepsend, Sheffield, where he remained until 1871, then becoming Curate successively of St Mark's, Victoria Docks, 1871-74; of Ferry Hill, Durham, 1874-77; of Royston, Yorks, 1877-82. He then became Vicar of the new parish of Carlton, near Barnsley, and in 1894 returned as Vicar of St Michael and All Angels, Neepsend, where he had started his clerical life. In 1914, on the constitution of the Chapter of Sheffield Cathedral, he was installed in the honorary canonry of St James the Less on 1 December 1914. He died at the Vicarage, Neepsend, 5 July. St Michael's is a poor parish, and Mr Osborne revelled in the work of helping those least able to help themselves. His ritual was not ornate, but beautiful and effective; his sermons were homely discourses, more effective in helping the people to live better lives than in tickling their ears. It was as a parish worker that Mr Osborne was at his best; he avoided publicity, though if that would have helped his work he would not have shirked it. On his 73rd birthday, in 1915, he was presented with his portrait, subscribed for by his friends in all parts of Sheffield, the Mayor taking the chair and the Bishop of Sheffield making the presentation.

Rev. Humphrey Fleming Pinder (1873), eldest son of the late Humphrey Senhouse Pinder, Vicar of Patshull, Staffordshire; born 22 February 1851, at Bratton Fleming, near Barnstaple; educated at Marlborough College. Assistant Master at Radley College 1873-79; Curate of Radley 1874-76; of Witney 1879-81; Headmaster of Witney Gram-

mar School 1882-99; Vicar of Burton Abbots 1899-1913; Rural Dean of Witney 1905-12. In 1913, at the request of the Provost of the Northern Woodward Society, he became the first Chaplain of Queen Ethelburga's, the new Woodward School for Girls at Harrogate. In 1915 he was presented by Lord Dartmouth to the Vicarage of Patshull, Staffordshire; he died at the Vicarage 14 November. We take the following with regard to him from *The Guardian* of November 23: "Always a student, his scholarly instincts led him to to keep abreast of modern intellectual movements, while his long membership of the English Church Union was an indication of his religious convictions. Ever ready to do kindly acts which many of his clerical brethren will remember with affectionate gratitude, he was the soul of honour, and a fine example of true generosity of heart, and his sound judgment was valued by all who had the privilege of his friendship. To a natural courtesy and a charity which never allowed him to think or speak ill of others he added a transparent integrity of character which inspired the confidence of young and old." Mr Pinder married 3 April 1913 Katherine Isabel, elder daughter of the Rev. Walter Neate, Rector of Alvescot, Oxfordshire; he had no children.

Ernest Emanuel Polack, Lieutenant Gloucester Regiment, killed in action 17 July, see p. 90.

Rev. Jeremy Taylor Pollock (1874), son of the Rev. William Pollock, Vicar of Bowdon and Archdeacon of Chester; born 18 May 1850 in Liverpool; educated at Haileybury College. Both at Haileybury and St John's he was an expert racquet player and at St John's he held the Newbery Challenge Cup for three years. Curate of Wilmslow 1873-74; of Latchford 1874-75; Vicar of Brigham near Cocker-mouth 1875-1916; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop and Honorary Canon of Carlisle 1901-16; Rural Dean of Cocker-mouth and Workington 1905-16. Died at Brigham Vicarage 11 December. We take the following from a notice of Canon Pollock in *The Guardian* for 21 December: "A man of keen liturgical instinct, he made the services of the Church live and breathe the atmosphere of reverence. His reading has been described as perfect, and for many years the services were sung without any accompaniment save the baton of the Vicar. Indeed many felt that the introduction of an organ in recent years was a questionable luxury. A scholar, he took first rank in many branches of knowledge, and he had few equals in games. A man of varied accomplishments, his critical mind brooked no deviation from exactness, and he loved argument, his sense of humour and generosity making a delightful opponent in many a debate. In addition to his parochial duties he filled a place in public life with energy and charm in various ways for Church and State."

Canon Pollock married 23 September 1873, at the Parish Church, Bridekirk, Cumberland, Catherine Jane, eldest daughter of Edward Waugh, esq., of Papcastle, Cocker-mouth, the last M.P. for Cocker-mouth.

Thomas Henry Porter (1903), son of the late Thomas Porter architect; born at Dulwich 24 January 1881; educated at Great Yarmouth and Hereford Schools. He entered the College in 1900 as a Somerset Exhibitioner and took his degree with classical honours. He then became a master at Hereford School, where he spent several years, until a breakdown in 1908 obliged him to leave. In 1910 he was well enough to undertake work at Woodrough's School, but his health grew steadily worse, and he was unable to do any active work; he died 17 February at the Vicarage, East Ham. In spite of physical weakness, however, he took a keen interest in public affairs to the last, and during his illness he wrote a novel, "A Maid of the Malvern," which was favourably reviewed, as well as the MS. of another.

- Donald Ramsay Puddicombe, 2nd Lieutenant East Yorkshire Regiment ; died of wounds 26 July ; *see* p. 91.
- John Nevill Ritchie, 2nd Lieutenant Seaforth Highlanders ; killed in action 22 April ; *see* p. 92.
- Hugh Francis Russell-Smith, Fellow and Lecturer, Captain in the Rifle Brigade ; died of wounds 5 July ; *see* p. 94.
- Rev. Charles Henry Salisbury (1888), son of Thomas Salisbury, esq. ; born 30 July 1866, at Horfield, Gloucestershire ; educated at Sherborne School. Assistant Master at Felsted School 1889-96 ; Chaplain R.N. and Naval Instructor 1897-1913 ; Curate of Erdington, near Birmingham, 1915-16 ; died 2 April.
- Rev. Reginald John Simpson (1878), son of the Rev. William Simpson, M.A. of Queens' College ; baptized at Cambridge 18 March 1855 ; educated at Lancaster Grammar School. Curate of Ripley, Derbyshire, 1878-79 ; of Roundhay 1879-88 ; Vicar of Roundhay 1889-1901 ; Perpetual Curate of Etal 1901-1912 ; Vicar of St Giles, Netherwitton, 1912-13. Latterly resided at 9, Westville Avenue, Ilkley, Yorks ; died there 18 August. Mr Simpson married 20 April 1882, at St John's Church, Roundhay, Emily Judith, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Davis, incumbent of Roundhay.
- Noel Beaumont Souper (1902), 2nd Lieutenant Royal Berkshire Regiment ; killed in action 1 July ; *see* p. 100. To this may be added the note that Lieutenant Souper's marriage took place 7 April 1910, at St Paul's, Esquimalt.
- Rev. Louis Stanham (1857), son of Richard Stanham, esq. ; born at North End, Fulham ; baptized 17 July 1825. Curate of St Mary, Islington, 1857-62 ; Vicar of St Bartholomew's, Islington, 1862-1905 ; Chaplain to the City of London Lying-Inn Hospital 1874-1916. Latterly resided at 44, Aubert Park, Highbury ; died there 28 February, aged 90. Mr Stanham married : (1) 2 September 1858, at St Mary Abbots, Kensington, Anna, daughter of A. Henderson, esq., of Kensington ; she died 2 November 1887, at 15, Milner Square, London. (2) 25 July 1889, at Christ Church, Highbury, Emily, daughter of the late E. Roselli, of Alwyne Road, Canonbury ; she died 26 November 1892.
- Harold Charles Norman Taylor (1914), Lieutenant, London Regiment ; killed in action 21 May ; *see* p. 101.
- Alfred Samuel Tetley (1890), son of the Rev. John Pickles Tetley ; born 15 August 1868 ; died 4 September at Taunton ; *see* p. 118.
- Denzil Clive Tate Twentyman (1913), Captain York and Lancaster Regiment ; killed in action 1 July ; *see* p. 104.
- Harold Robert Wales, 2nd Lieutenant East Yorkshire Regiment ; killed in action 14 July ; *see* p. 105.
- Thomas Bury Wells (matriculated 1877, did not graduate), youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Bury Wells, Rector of Portlemouth, South Devon ; baptized at Portlemouth 1 January 1857. Mr Wells came into residence January 1877 with some idea of passing into the Army through the University. He rowed in the First Boat in the May Term 1878. On leaving College he went to Assam, where he was engaged in tea-planting. In 1889 he married, and in 1891 left for Drake, New South Wales, where he was interested in various mining enterprises ; he remained there for about fourteen and a half years.

On his return to England his health failed ; he died 20 February at his residence, Borapi, Chatsworth Road, Bournemouth. He was a brother of Lieut.-Col. H. L. Wells, C.I.E., R.E., who died at Karachi 31 August 1898, of whom a notice will be found in Boase's "Modern English Biography."

John Stanton Wise (1875), only son of Robert Stanton Wise, M.D., of Beech Lawn, Banbury ; born 15 October 1851 at Banbury ; educated at Cheltenham College. He passed into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in 1869, but did not proceed there. In 1876 he became an Assistant Master at Dover College ; after holding this for some years he took private pupils. Died 29 April at 46 Temple Fortune Hill, Hampstead Garden Suburb. Mr Wise married 13 January 1876 at Banbury, Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of F. Clarke, esq., the Horse Fair, Banbury.

Charles Armytage Wooler, 2nd Lieutenant West Yorkshire Regiment, died of wounds 20 July ; *see* p. 107

Herbert Sykes Wooler (1914), 2nd Lieutenant West Yorkshire Regiment, died of wounds 28 March ; *see* vol. xxxvii, p. 376.

he wished to, to escape completely from his influence. He will have set his stamp upon him, and some part of it at least will remain, the impress of character. My heart is still with the officers and men who gave me of their best, putting duty first and self last. War strips the trappings from men and shows only their souls; one learns to appreciate them better. Among the very best was young Wickham."

HARRY BEN WILLIAMS.

Second Lieutenant H. B. Williams, of The King's (Liverpool) Regiment, was killed in action 3 May 1917. He was the youngest son of Mr H. B. Williams, of Westmount, Bidstone, Cheshire; born 8 April 1894, at Oxton, Birkenhead, he was educated at Birkenhead School, where he won many honours and joined the College in 1913 with an Entrance Scholarship for Classics. Soon after war was declared he proceeded to France, where he remained for some months in association with a unit of workers connected with the Friends' War Victims Relief Expedition. He returned to England in April 1915, and enlisted in the Army. He was connected with the Inns of Court O.T.C. and spent many months at Berkhamsted assisting in the training of recruits. On being pronounced medically fit he was gazetted to a commission in the Liverpool Regiment and proceeded to the front on the 9th January last. He was in the first important engagement in connection with the battle of Arras on April 9th, and for his valour on that occasion was awarded the Military Cross. He fell on May 3 while leading his men in an attack on the German positions. His Commanding Officer wrote: "I feel unable to express my sympathy with you in the great loss which you have sustained in the death of your son. He shewed keen ability in his work as an officer. He had no fear, but, what is more valuable, he had a cool head and great control of men in action"

Obituary

REV JOSEPH BICKERSTETH MAYOR.

Joseph Bickersteth Mayor was the son of the Rev. Robert Mayor, one of the first missionaries sent by the Church Missionary Society to Ceylon, and of Charlotte Bickersteth, sister of Henry Bickersteth, Lord Langdale, and of Edward Bickersteth of Watton, a leader of the Evangelical Movement.

Joseph Mayor was born on October 24th, 1828, at the Cape of Good Hope, as his father was returning home from Ceylon. In 1841 he was sent to Rugby School, where he was for a term under Dr Arnold, of whom he always retained a vivid recollection. He kept a strong interest in the school throughout his life, and was for many years one of its Governors.

In 1847 he went up with a scholarship to St John's College. His two elder brothers, Robert and John, had preceded him there. All three brothers in turn became Fellows of the College. He took his degree in 1851, being placed second in the First Class of the Classical Tripos. The Senior Classic in that year was J. B. Lightfoot, afterwards Bishop of Durham, who was a close friend of his, both at Cambridge and later. Amongst others of a large circle of friends formed at the University may be mentioned Professor Liveing, Dr Edwin Abbott, Sir John Seeley, Dr Hort, H. J. Roby, and Augustus Jessopp.

In 1852 he obtained a Fellowship and was appointed College Lecturer in Moral Science. He was ordained Deacon in 1859 and Priest in 1860. He had some thoughts at this time of taking up parochial work, but eventually decided to remain at Cambridge and give himself to teaching and study. In 1860 he was appointed a Tutor of the College.

In 1863 he married Miss A. J. Grote, niece of John Grote, the Professor of Moral Philosophy, and of George Grote, the historian of Greece. His marriage made it necessary for him to give up his College post, and he was appointed Head Master of Kensington Proprietary School, where he remained

for five years. In 1869 he resigned this post, left London, and removed to Twickenham. In the following year he became Professor at King's College, London, where he continued to teach for fourteen years, as Professor of Classical Literature from 1870 to 1879, and later as Professor of Moral Philosophy from 1879 to 1883. In 1883 he gave up his College work in order to devote himself to study and writing.

In the following year he removed to Kingston-on-Thames, where he remained till his death. During his residence there he took an important part in many forms of public work in the district, particularly work connected with the Elementary Schools and Endowed Schools. He received the Honorary Degree of Litt.D. at the Tercentenary of Dublin University in 1892, and was elected an Honorary Fellow of St John's in 1902. He was also a Member of the British Academy.

He died at Kingston on November 29th, 1916.

His most important literary works were editions of Cicero, *De Natura Deorum*, 3 vols. 1880-5; *Epistle of St James*, with Introduction, Notes and Commentary, 1892 (3rd Edition 1910); with further studies, 1913; *Clement of Alexandria*, Seventh Book of the Stromateis, edited from Dr Hort's notes, with English translation, Commentary and Dissertations, 1902; *Epistle of St Jude and Second Epistle of St Peter*, with Introduction, Notes and Commentary, 1907.

His other published works included *Greek for Beginners*, 1869; *Guide to the Choice of Classical Books*, 3rd Ed. 1885; Supplement to ditto, 1896; *Sketch of Ancient Philosophy*, 1881; *Chapters on English Metre*, 1886, 2nd Ed. 1901; *Handbook of Modern English Metre*, 1903, 2nd Ed. 1912; *The World's Desire*, and other Sermons, 1906; *Tolstoi as Shakespearian Critic*, in R.S.L. Transactions for 1908; *Virgil's Messianic Eclogue*, 1907 (with Prof. R. S. Conway and Prof. W. Warde Fowler); *Select Readings from Psalms*, with *Essay on the Growth of Revelation*, 1908. He also edited several posthumous works of Prof. John Grote, viz., *Examination of the Utilitarian Philosophy*, 1870; *Treatise on the Moral Ideals*, 1876; *Exploratio Philosophica*, Part II, 1900. He took a leading part in founding the *Classical Review*, and was its first editor, from March 1887 to December 1893.

The following reminiscences of Joseph Mayor's Cambridge days have been contributed by Professor Liveing, Canon Wilson, and Mr H. G. Hart.

Professor Liveing writes :—

Joseph B. Mayor was one of the first group of commencing B.A.'s who were allowed to compete for honours in the Classical Tripos without having first obtained honours in Mathematics, and took advantage of that permission, as well as of the privilege granted for the first few years after the institution of the, then new, Moral Sciences Tripos, of competing as a middle Bachelor in a second tripos. Hence when, in 1853, the Master and Seniors reviewed the system of College Tuition, in order to provide instruction in the subjects of the new triposes, Mayor was chosen as College Lecturer in Moral Science. At that time there were two College Tutors, appointed by the Master, standing *in loco parentis* to their pupils and receiving their fees, and each had a staff of Assistant Tutors, chosen and paid by himself, and their lectures covered all the subjects in the College curriculum, which was more comprehensive than the University examinations. Mayor's lectureship was an addition, paid the modest stipend of £120 a year by the College, and he was expected to teach especially the advanced students in Moral Science at the same time he had to take a share in the general instruction by lecturing to the poll-men in some of their work. The position was a new one, and Mayor took much interest in organising it, though it was long before the new triposes were generally regarded as comparable, as educational tests, with the older; and the names of but few of his pupils appear in them. Still he did not fail to make friends of the most thoughtful, who were glad to discuss with him the writings of the Greek and German moralists, although they had no intention of competing in the Moral Sciences Tripos. He continued to hold this lectureship after he became one of the College Tutors in 1861.

During the whole of this period questions of College and University reform occupied much of the attention of resident members of the University. J. B. Mayor generally sided with the reformers, but was no extremist. The differences

of opinion on some questions were, of course, great: but there was no breach of kindly relations between the controversialists in St John's, and Mayor's attitude always contributed to this happy result. In party discussions he never forgot what was due to opponents.

Quite early in his career he joined a club known as "the Society". This was an association, limited to twelve members, originally for the discussion of literary questions, and, in the days when College dinners were at four o'clock, met once a fortnight after Hall. Later, when the usual dinner hour became seven o'clock, the Society dined together, each member being host in turn. It included, at different times, such men as N. M. Ferrers, R. B. Litchfield, H. J. Roby, R. Burn, L. Stephen, H. Sidgwick, H. Fawcett, W. A. Wright, J. Stuart, and others, all strenuous men, whose meetings, on easy terms, were always stimulative and led to fast friendships, and Mayor was a regular attendant as long as he continued to reside in Cambridge.

Canon Wilson writes:—

I am asked to write a few memories of my old friend the Rev. J. B. Mayor. They go back to the 'fifties', and, alas, they almost end there.

It is just two years ago that there were reprinted in *The Eagle* some reminiscences of H. J. Roby that I wrote for the Manchester School Magazine. I described him as being when I went up to St John's in 1855 "one of a brilliant group of young fellows which included Courtney and J. B. Mayor, both still living, and J. E. B. Mayor and Newbery, who have passed away. They were reformers, and won our hearts". J. B. Mayor will always be linked closely with H. J. Roby in the memories of my generation at St John's. They had the same aim, to foster and find new outlets for the intellectual life of the undergraduate members of the College.

"At that time", as I wrote in my memories of Roby, "the gulf between Fellows and undergraduates was wide and unbridged". I also have the clear impression that St John's was extremely limited in its educational outlook and interests. There were new Triposes, those for Moral

and Natural Sciences, for example; but they were scarcely yet within the actual horizon of either the Fellows or the undergraduates of St John's. And in saying this I do not forget Professor Liveing's early and excellent work for Chemistry. Mayor in particular set himself to find in the College men of real but undeveloped ability; men whose classics and mathematics were not good enough to command high place in the two great triposes; but who could study philosophy and economics with great pleasure and profit. And he certainly found them. I have had the curiosity to see whether the early Moral Science Tripos lists bear out my impression. This is what they say. In the first five years, 1851-55, two Johnians out of 43 obtain honours, one of the two being Mr Mayor himself. In the next five years, 1856-60, seven out of 21 were Johnians; and in 1862 St John's secured the whole list!

I do not know how he found men out. He had not the geniality and humour and almost rollick of Roby; he was grave: but he was sincerely friendly. And he was friendly in an uncommon way. It was not by invitations to breakfast, or to tea, or to walk with him. I cannot in the least remember how he got at some of us, who like myself were not in his lecture, and had no obvious link to him. But somehow we found our way to his rooms, on some pretence or other. And to undergraduates who came up into no ready-made circles of public school society, with no introductions, and who got no stimulus from lectures, this occasional contact with an older and active mind, this glimpse into another sphere, was extraordinarily helpful.

It was inevitable that when two or three of us undergraduates resolved to start *The Eagle* on its long flight we should consult him. He consented to be the 'Fellow Editor'; but insisted that the undergraduate editors should get the full benefit of the experience: he would not do their work. I remember he absolutely refused to look at the MS. or proof of the introductory or editorial article I wrote for the first number.

Of his later and principal work in life I have only a slight knowledge. I hope that these few College memories may be of some interest.

Mr Hart writes :—

I feel it is a privilege to be allowed to send a few notes on my recollections of Mr Mayor from the time when I first knew him in 1862. In that year three Rugby boys went up for the Scholarship Examination at St John's, and two of us were elected to Scholarships and one to an Exhibition. Mr Mayor (as he then was) most generously invited us all and a fourth boy who was to enter St John's to come up to the Lakes, where he offered to give us some classical coaching. Of course we all accepted the kind invitation with gratitude, and we met at a house close to the South end of Derwent-water, which Mr Mayor had taken the trouble of selecting for us. He himself, with two of the Miss Mayors, was staying in Borrowdale, a mile up the valley, and we used to walk up every morning with our books and composition, and spend an hour or two in translating Thucydides and other classics, and having our compositions corrected. We probably did not realise fully how seriously this must have ruined the rest and refreshment of Mr Mayor's hard-earned holiday, but in some degree we were conscious of what was being done for us, and the memory now enables me to appreciate his great kindness more completely. The work with him, however, was not Mr Mayor's only thought for us, but being a vigorous walker he introduced us to some of the wonderful beauties of the neighbourhood, and we enjoyed several expeditions with him to various famous points, including Scawfell and Skiddaw, which we should probably have been too lazy (none of us having been brought up to the pleasures of walking) to visit without his encouragement.

During our month at the Lakes, several distinguished friends of Mr Mayor visited him, and we had the pleasure of seeing something of them. I remember, for instance, that Dr (afterwards Bishop) Lightfoot was one of these, also Dr Roby, and—most important of all to us—our late Headmaster, Dr Temple, while in the same house as ourselves Dr Ferrers, afterwards Master of Caius, and the still more famous Professor Seeley, were lodging for a week, so as to be near Mr. Mayor

It is not surprising that, after all these evidences of Mr Mayor's thoughtful kindness to us, we all went up to Cam-

bridge in October knowing that whatever else we found we should find in our College Tutor the most understanding and sympathetic of friends. Nor were we disappointed, for at a time when complaints were common that one Tutor was lax and indulgent, and another rigorous and exacting, Mr Mayor succeeded in just striking the happy mean. Strict he doubtless was, and no good Tutor ever could avoid strictness, but his natural justice and his insight into the feelings and ways of young men enabled him to hold an even course in his dealings with his pupils, that only those who most needed a check were bold enough to criticise, while those who were there to live simply and to work had every encouragement to carry out their aims, and so a close and human friendship between such pupils and their Tutor grew up which perhaps had no parallel in our own or any other College.

Of his later life others will be more able to write than myself, but of those who knew and loved him at Cambridge there can be few now who had closer intercourse with him, or who feel a deeper reverence and gratitude for him than myself, and I am very thankful for the opportunity that you have given me of expressing something of what I owe to him. I thought it was best to confine myself almost entirely to my Cambridge recollections, which would be most likely to interest readers of the *Eagle*.

JOHN ARNOLD NICKLIN.

The early death of John Arnold Nicklin adds another name to the bede-roll of Johnian poets. The account of his life that follows has been contributed by his brother, the Rev. T Nicklin, Warden of Hulme Hall, Manchester.

John Arnold, born 9th November, 1871, was the younger son of Thomas, only surviving son of John Nicklin, of Hooter Hall, Sandbach, Cheshire, whose testamentary heir "J. A." was. John Nicklin had been the eventual senior heir of Anne, the sole heiress of John Montfort of Alpraham, Bunbury, Cheshire, a descendant of a collateral branch of the Earl of Leicester's family. This history had greatly interested "J. A.", who was proud to insist that an ancestor of his had

been one of Sir James Audley's Squires at Agincourt, gave his first-born child the name of Montfort, and drew probably from it some inspiration for "The Young Squire"

On his mother's side he was connected with the present Secretary to the University Local Lectures Syndicate, Dr Cranage, and could claim as an ancestor George Cranage of Coalbrookdale, who, in Charles II.'s reign, took out a patent for a method of puddling iron. Perhaps it was from this side that "J. A." derived a scientific bent which shewed itself in him when he was a boy, in a desire to make *post-mortem* examinations of animals and to become a surgeon. This, however, soon gave way to a literary impulse, and even while still at his Preparatory School (Mr Walter Hay's, Kenneth House, Shrewsbury) he began turning out verses—mostly of a comical character. His reading, so far as it was self-determined, soon shewed the same bent. Tom Moore, Burns, Pope, Edgar Allen Poe, *The Arabian Nights*, Carlyle's *Essays* were amongst things that he read, and one of these suggests an aspect of "J.A.'s" life, which must next be mentioned.

While still a small boy he suffered from bad ear-aches, connected perhaps with adenoids and enlarged tonsils. As he began to grow up, he was greatly troubled with somnambulism, and, like Shelley, would be found wandering from his bed, and shrieking in terror. How far Poe gave food for his imagination to increase this trouble, it is impossible to say, but he himself referred to these experiences as associated with his poetic gifts in his 'Inspiration'. These night-terrors too, not improbably, had something to say to his proclivity for sitting up alone into the early morning, writing, after doing the day's work which would have satisfied most men. It is these vigils which found expression in "The Dumb Hour clothed in Black"

From Mr Hay's he passed to Shrewsbury School, with which his affections were closely entwined for the rest of his life.* What manner of schoolboy he was is seen in the account given by his old school-friend, the Rev R. G. Binnall, Rector of Manton, Kirton in Lindsey:

* See his article, 'Sabrinæ Corolla', in *Macmillan's Magazine*, 1901.

"When I first went to Walter Hay's school, John was head-boy, and from that time onwards—there and at Shrewsbury School—the points in his character which more particularly impressed me were his high sense of duty and honour—the quiet but firm way in which he always put a 'stopper' upon any school-boy conversation which savoured either of irreverence or uncleanness, his sympathy with 'lame dogs' and constant readiness and indeed eagerness to help them over stiles. He had (as you know) a very keen sense of humour, which made him a delightful companion. He was always down on any attempt at bullying on the part of bigger boys, and yet he never seemed to incur their enmity. I think we all realised that he never acted out of pique, that he was always absolutely just and had the honour of the school and the highest welfare of each of its members at heart. He never seemed to make a bid for popularity and yet he was always popular, and I am sure that it was generally felt that his friendship was a thing very desirable for its own sake, and not simply as leading to the attainment of selfish ends."

At Shrewsbury he was no great athlete, though there, and afterwards, at Cambridge especially, and at Liverpool, he played fives. At Cambridge he also played lacrosse—once for the University. In the work of the school he never ranked as an exact scholar, but his scholarship must have been above the common or he could not have gained, as he did, a Second Division in the First Class in his second year at College (1892). The commendation given at Shrewsbury to the 'spirit and inspiration' of his verses stimulated the development of his gifts for literary criticism and expression. He went up to Cambridge to try for a scholarship, and was elected at his first attempt to a scholarship at St John's, where his brother then was, and where four of his father's cousins had preceded him (Rev J Lewis, Vicar of Ford, near Shrewsbury, B.A. 1852; Rev John Auden, Vicar of Horninglow, B.A. 1853; William Auden, Vicar of Church Broughton, B.A. 1856, and Prebendary Thomas Auden, B.A. 1858).

During his College days, and for some time before and after, he would take long walks, discussing and arguing on politics, social and moral questions, and in fact anything, with zest and acuteness, often with heat, but, as he said

afterwards, with keen appreciation of the stimulus given by such divergences of opinion, when there can be no question of their leading to a rupture. Among the College-friends commemorated in his poems were A. Hamilton Thompson, J. M. Hardwich, and W. A. Corbett.

It was while he was at Cambridge that he began to publish. Some poems by him appeared over the signature 'C. O. S.' in *The Salopian*, one or two of which, e.g. In *Memoriam*, were afterwards reprinted in *Nunc Dimittis*. He contributed one or two literary *critiques* to the *Eagle*, and several poems appeared in the *Athenaeum* and *Academy*. As it happened, when he came down from Cambridge there was a superfluity in the market of applicants for Assistant Master-ships, and for two years he was without regular occupation in a profession. He used the time with profit, partly for the writing of his Essay on Thackeray, which won the Cambridge University Members' Prize (1894),* and in preparing for the Press his *Verses* (1895). This volume, however, he withdrew from circulation on his appointment to a Mastership under Mr Dyson, at Liverpool College, in 1896. About this time he wrote too 'A Master of Arts', which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, December 1896, and from this time he contributed a succession of reviews to the *Daily Chronicle*—a connexion which led eventually to his immersion in journalism.

Mr R. T. Bodey, who was his colleague during his five years' service at Liverpool, writes of him at this time: 'He was a born humourist, and had a very keen eye for the lighter sides of school-life; the self-assurance of one boy, the perpetual 'stodge' of another, the sudden development in a third of a passion for personal adornment, all were treated with an unflinching sense of fun and with an unerring instinct for the right word. But his playful satire was always without malice, and when his brother-masters came under review, his words were invariably free from any note of rivalry or jealousy. I know that his fine scholarship, his discriminating instinct for the value of words, and his wide

* He had won the College Essay Prize in his first year with an essay on 'Dryden's Political Writings.'

reading in English as well as in ancient literature were very fully appreciated by his classical colleagues. But, as Third Form master, he was not so placed that these gifts could have full scope. And I think that some feeling of being a 'misfit' may have been a factor in his resolve to throw up teaching for leader-writing. But our staff was the poorer for the loss of his bright, if sometimes wayward, spirit.'

It was in 1901 that the offer was made him of a post on the regular staff of the *Daily Chronicle*, an offer which, after considerable hesitation, he decided to accept and to throw up his scholastic career. In 1903 he married, and shortly afterwards issued his *Secret Nights*. The title lent itself to a perverted interpretation which injured the book. He had chosen it in his keen sensitiveness to the meaning that the Latin-sprung word carried to a scholar, and no one was more surprised than he to find that it was misunderstood. Unfortunately a year or two later the *Daily Chronicle* went through a process of reorganization, which finally led to his retirement. During the ferment which attended Mr Joseph Chamberlain's advocacy of Fair Trade and Imperial Preference he was told off to contribute a long series of economic articles, under the title of 'Fiscal Facts and Fallacies'. For some time his means of subsistence were most precarious, and on the death of his mother at Rossall, in 1904, his dejected feelings found voice in 'The Bitter Wind' and 'Requiem'. At the very time he was trying, but unsuccessfully, for the post of Librarian to the Writers to the Signet. The privations and depression of this period were sheltered by his home-life from becoming despair, and when the *Tribune* was projected, he was given at once a post on its staff. The years of its existence, and of his association with it, were outwardly the most flourishing and peaceful in his life. Meanwhile his inward 'dis-content' found voice in *Nunc Dimittis* (1909).

Lieut. S. H. Rylett, who was then his colleague, writes of him at this time: 'There was a considerable disparity of years between us and still greater disparity of attainment and ability. He was a polished scholar and writer, enriched by years of experience in the latter profession, endowed with a

genius which enabled him to tinge with brilliancy any subject which he touched with his apt pen. I, on the other hand, was a young man with small endowments and still less culture. However, he liked me and was, up to a year or two before the war, my continual guide, philosopher, and friend.

He was the beau-ideal of a gentleman, an idealist who never wavered from treading what he considered the right road, though temptations of a most alluring description to desert the causes, which he held most dear, strewed his path.

It was this idealism which prevented him from becoming a worldly success. Many a time and oft have we discussed propositions which had been put to him and which, if he had accepted them, might have brought him considerable money. Always, however, if his acceptance would have necessitated a sacrifice of principle on his part, however small, he was adamant and would not compromise, and held himself "as pure and cold and lonely as a wild cedar on the mountain roads"

But there was a curious paradox in his character. Loathing intrigue and all pandering to low tastes he yet imagined that he had the making of, or rather was, an astute politician, and got mixed up in political intrigue. Imagine the pathos of it all. This beautiful soul, a sensitive and pure poet, plunging into the quagmire of political intrigue. Of course he was only used by others for their own ends and then left derelict. But whatever quagmire Jack had been in he came out with soul untouched and unpolluted.

My great grief is that I was unable to tell him before he died how he had helped and inspired me. I shall never meet his like again, and the memory of his exquisite beauty of character will make it very hard for me to install another man in the niche of my heart which held my dearest friend.'

After the decease of the *Tribune* he wrote for the National Liberal Publications Committee, and, besides, supplied a weekly 'London Letter' to a provincial syndicate. For some time he was employed also as a reader by Messrs Clay—work, however, which he relinquished in the summer of 1915, when the opportunity was offered him of a clerkship at the Admiralty. These labours did not exhaust his energies. He

found time to edit a number of volumes of English Classics, and to send in occasional poems to the *Westminster Gazette*. He had edited, in 1901, *Poems of English History*, and, later, *Lyra Seriorum* and Scott's *Old Mortality*. Now he edited, in rapid succession, Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter* and *House with the Seven Gables*, Mrs Gaskell's *Cranford* and *Mary Barton*, and *Selections from Temple's Essays*.

For some months before the end he suffered from a troublesome cough, but it was only at the end of February that he went down with an acute attack of influenza. The fever was high and prolonged, and presently tuberculosis shewed itself, but there was every reason to think that with rest and feeding it would disappear. When, however, he should have rallied his strength, the bread necessarily substituted for the old white wheaten, was such as he could not assimilate, and his strength never was regained. Finally bronchitis set in and three days afterwards he died of heart failure, 16 April, 1917.

In the last years of his life all who came in contact with him remarked, as a leading feature in his nature, his unusual reserve and reticence, especially in regard to his own circumstances. He himself was aware of it and regarded it as a characteristic of temperament which he had inherited from his mother, from whom, although his father had been a considerable versifier, he believed he drew also the melancholy of his muse. What in her was voiceless, in him, he considered, had found expression. This reserve bred a loneliness of spirit, which in the disappointments of the last year of his life worked at least momentary despair, and there can be little doubt that this interfered with his chances of recovering, although he himself to the very end looked forward to longer life and further work.

This picture of his life would not be complete without something being said of his devotion to his sister. Her illness, while he was at home between taking his degree and beginning his work at Liverpool, brought them into close sympathy, and for the rest of his life one of the most powerful influences over his nature was the desire to interpose between her and anything unpleasant. In the latter years of his life, when she had settled near him, he found in her companionship a

revival of energy and intellectual inspiration which he could less easily gain elsewhere. At the same time his interest in his children restored to him a poise and sanity of judgment which seemed at one time in danger of being overthrown.

His childhood had been spent in a severely evangelical atmosphere. When he grew to manhood, he passed out of this, at first, as it appeared, into a recalcitrant outlawry from conventional Christianity, but in the last years his views matured into a simple faith, and he asked in the night on which he died to have sung to him again and again the old hymn, 'Jesu, Lover of my Soul', and welcomed in those last hours a clinical communion.

Miss H. Constance Nicklin, in the following beautiful lines, has described her brother as he appeared to those who saw him day by day

"A very marked characteristic was his nervous appreciation and sense of colour in the landscape. He would come to a standstill in the street to catch some tint in the sky, asking particular and eager questions as to his companion's impressions. An anxiety seemed to be upon him that he might not by the mind's eye be able to call up a *coloured* remembrance of what he saw, only a kind of black and white reproduction, a memory etching. It is this doubt that inspires one of the last poems he ever wrote—'Colour Blindness'—still unpublished. This intense love of colours in nature showed itself even in infancy. Both he and his old nurse remembered distinctly a clashing of wills resulting in stormy tears, when, on a certain occasion, at the age of three, she insisted on his going indoors, while he had an equally firm will to remain outside. In after years he explained to her what he could not explain then—that he wept to be taken from the beautiful sunset that he saw in the sky.

"Of late years, at times, he expressed great depression as to his writing; a new school was arising, or had arisen; he fancied himself out-of-date in sentiment and style.

"The restlessness and general turmoil of atmosphere produced by the war seemed to heighten this. Although engaged on war service at the Admiralty, to which he gave

his utmost energy, he had the feeling that he was, somehow, 'out of it'. He spoke of Théophile Gautier, who during the Franco-Prussian War went about whispering to himself 'Pauvre Théo, Pauvre Théo'

"There came a change. To give the best of the best that was in him, in spite of wars and rumours of wars, of unrecognition, of the feeling of belonging to the past; to give his best, that must be his aim and inspiration.

"A process of change, too, had been for some time working in him, in regard to his attitude to Death and the Future. One has only to compare his 'Nunc Dimittis' of a few years ago with 'Easter-Morn' (still in manuscript).

"He had interested himself in spiritualism—had taken part in *séances* arranged by Sir Alfred Turner, a well-known believer in spiritualism. One of his last conversations, before he finally broke down, was with the friend to whom is dedicated his poem 'Washing-Up', and on this subject. His whole soul revolted against what seemed to him the gross materializing of spirit in what is known as spiritualism. In his last illness he spoke of never having before so absolutely realized the Christian conception of a resurrection and immortality, and the realization seemed the source of supreme satisfaction to him.

"Yet if he were often beset by melancholy—largely the effect of health—his was nevertheless a happy nature, unusually responsive to simple delights, sympathetic companionship, and passing reliefs and recreations.

"He himself quoted Wordsworth's 'Stray Pleasures' as showing how he liked enjoyment to come to him—simply, spontaneously, by the way. An evening walk; an hour of the music he so intensely loved; a talk with an understanding friend; an afternoon with his children listening to the drolleries of Uncle Mack's Minstrels on Broadstairs beach—these were genuine refreshments to him. He disliked change—bustle—busyness. A phrase, only half jokingly, and invariably used by him to end a fairy tale of his ideal of happiness was '*and they never went by train*'

"No one has ever spoken of him without remarking on his extraordinary power of sympathy. His understanding of temperamental idiosyncrasy amounted to genius.

"A selflessness that always prompted him to yield his own claims in favour of the claims of others may account for his failure to gain visible success in life. It made of him the 'good man for whom some are even prepared to die'. He had an affinity for the 'poor in spirit, the pure in heart'; an alienation from, if not actual antipathy to, the shrewdly self-interested.

"And with this selflessness was a delightful *naïveté*. He had been filled with whimsical chagrin that his doctor, a burly, prosaic Scotsman, should have found him, a man of letters, with no more significant book beside him than a Co-operative Stores List. Great was his delight when one day the worthy physician remarked Baudelaire's *Fleurs du Mal* upon the bed. Greater his delight that a large dictionary should be conveniently concealed by the bed-clothes.

"In the earlier days of his illness his mind teemed with ideas. Some of these he communicated to friends by letters. He also planned to add Prior to his 'Vignettes' of Poets, and half contemplated a compilation of Charles Wesley's Hymns, having an opinion that many of them excelled anything of Keble's. As his illness increased he became more dependent on others, although to the last day almost he would vividly explain and criticise what was read to him.

"Baudelaire, George Herbert, Charles Wesley, H. G. Wells, Milton, Tennyson, Landor, Southey, Longfellow, Coleridge, Wordsworth—all these solaced hours of pain and weariness. But it was Wordsworth that, above all, conveyed to him some meaning and delight. He said that he reversed his previous opinions and set Wordsworth pre-eminent.

"A few hours before the end—all unconscious that the end was near—unwittingly the last lines of Landor's 'Gebir' were read aloud to him :

'Ah! what is grandeur? glory?—they are past!
When nothing else, not life itself, remains,
Still the fond mourner may be called our own.
Should I complain of Fortune? how she errs,
Scattering her bounty upon barren ground,
Slow to allay the lingering thirst of toil?
Fortune, 'tis true, may err, may hesitate,
Death follows close, nor hesitates, nor errs.

I feel the stroke! I die! He would extend
His dying arm; it fell upon his breast:
Cold sweat and shivering ran o'er every limb,
His eyes grew stiff, he struggled, and expired.

"After that no more. He lies, scarce a stone's throw from Theodore Watts-Dunton, in the beautiful cemetery praised of Pater"

Little need be added to the above. It is however Mr T Nicklin's wish that another hand than his own should write a few words on his brother's claims to remembrance as a poet. Those claims are, I think, indisputable. Nicklin was no perfunctory or dilettante writer of verse. He had an eager and inquiring spirit to which conventional explanations of things were profoundly unsatisfying; a delicate, one may say painful, sensitiveness to beauty and ugliness in nature and life; a fine feeling for the value of words. It is not strange that his tortured spirit found solace in 'swallow-flights of song' Mr A. H. Bullen, than whom we have no better judge of what is poetry and what is not, writes to me: "Some of his verses have stuck in my memory, e.g., 'The foxes wrangle as they sup,'

'Titania sports with Bottom on the lawn,
And in the deep wood leaps the wanton Faun.'

He has written things that might well pass as work of that strange genius, T L. Beddoes"

Nicklin's published work, as will have been gathered, is by no means inconsiderable in amount. Apart from his translations of 'Little Go' classical subjects made to earn an honest penny, and tracts on a fiscal controversy written for a political party, we have his essays contributed to *The Eagle*,* *Macmillan's*, *The Gentleman's Magazine*, &c., of which a selection might probably be republished to the enhancement of his reputation, his editions of literary works, executed with taste and without the pretence of erudition, his leaders and reviews in *The Daily Chronicle* and *Tribune*, his little book *Dickens Land* (1911) designed to accompany Mr Haslehurst's sketches, of which he wrote 'If it falls into the

* E.g., 'The Barrack-Room Ballads', *Eagle*, xvii, 483; 'William Ernest Henley', xviii, 38; 'The Dredging Song', *ibid* 551.

hands of a Dickensian or topographical expert, it will be frightfully mauled, but the writing, *qua* writing, is pretty good'; finally, his four published volumes of verse—and other verse still in manuscript.

The history of Nicklin's first poetical venture *Verses* is told succinctly in a note in his own handwriting in my copy

'Published November 10, 1895.

Withdrawn May 5, 1896.

Sold 24 copies.

Jack Arnold Nicklin.

This, however, is not all. The fine quality of the verses was recognised by many critics. 'It is poetry of the sadness of life, always originally and musically expressed' (*Scotsman*); 'What he writes has substance in it, and form also, and many a stanza contains a concentrated picture' (*Times*); 'The sonnet on Walton and "Art Two Views" linger in the memory' (Mr Austin Dobson). Mr Edmund Gosse described the verses as 'delicate and poetical'; Mr Arthur Symons as 'admirable in substance, and some of the poems apparently intimately personal'. Several critics traced in the work quite rightly the influence of Henley, but failed to see the difference between the two. On this I may be allowed to quote from a notice in *The Eagle* (xix, 183):

"Strength and felicity of expression, a sensitive enjoyment of nature, as well as of music and its sister arts, and with these qualities a horror and desolation of spirit which is terrible in its seeming sincerity. Mr Nicklin's congeners are not full-blooded optimists like Mr Henley, but de Musset and Baudelaire and Paul Verlaine. And he is no mere echo, but a voice of terrible sincerity and intensity. The poem which seems to me the strongest and most intensely personal of all is 'I am so shaken by these fevers white':—

I think the sodden asphalt of the street,
That knows so well the tramp-tramp of my feet,
Begins to wonder with a dull surmise
In its brute soul, where trod and crushed it lies,
What is it that he lingers here to meet?

I think the yellow lamps that flicker there
So ghostly wan through the damp-choking air,
Must ask themselves 'What makes he here, and why,
Where shadows lurk the deepest, should he pry
And peer and start with such a blood-shot stare?'

I think the very houses weary grow
To hear my heavy footfall dragging slow,
And through the night must whisper in the dark,
'How chill the sleet! Art waking, brother? Hark!
God send the dawn that he may homeward go!

In the arched blackness, at the River's side,
I bend to watch it lean a swollen tide
One moment at the bridge's pier, and then
Crash down a little cataract again,
And humming, onward sweep, unchecked and wide.

The station-lights make patines on the flood
Of gold and amber; inwards, foam-bells stud
Back-water and eddy, and the dripping bank,
And blowing up the channel, salt and dank,
The night-wind cools the fever in the blood.

Though none of the other poems seem to me to have quite the same sustained power as this, there is none of them which fails to give a true æsthetic pleasure. What nobility of style there is in the single line—

Love that forces his dauntless way;

what a delicate power of word-painting in these:

I met him in those gardens grey,
Silvered with frost and crystal dew,
He watched the ghostly alders sway,
The palpitating mists at play
Over the paling blue."

In *Secret Nights* (1904) Nicklin republished 11 of the 21 poems of *Verses*, and added 8 new ones: in *Nunc Dimittis* (1909) he republished 4 other poems of the suppressed book, and added 33. In *Nunc Dimittis* there is the old heart-hunger, with the new regrets and remorse that come when one wakes to find that youth has passed. But there is still the same vivid brush-work, the same delicacy of phrase. It is from this volume that Mr Bullen quoted the lines I have given.

The war certainly drew new notes from the poet's lyre. Stirred by the response made by all classes to the Call to Arms, he ceased for the time to pry too closely into the secrets of his own heart, and turned instead to sing of the transformation which a noble resolution was working in the men and women about him. The young squire, the city clerk, the pitman, the poacher, the fisher-lad, the slum-boy from Whitechapel, the scholar, are all different men. If the

young wife bears a 'widowed heart', the woman who had been taunted with having children born out of wedlock is at last honoured as 'A Mother of Men'.

But she strides to-day with head unbowed ;
 What is this thing that makes her proud ?
 What is it makes her hard eyes shine ?
 Six strong sons dead in the fighting line !
 The gossips at the door may stand ;
 They dare not sneer at the unringed hand.
 Men mutter a prayer and raise their hats
 For a shameless woman and nameless brats.
 The childless wife must speak her fair,
 The laggard's mother shrink from her stare.
 She scorns them now, as they scorned her then.
 Mother of heroes ! Mother of men !

Two or three of the poems are more pensive and personal. One, 'Sunt Lacrimae Rerum', expresses a feeling which we have often had since the war :

The pathos of a sunset shore,
 The pain on Evening's tender brow,
 Is such I never saw before,
 Is such I never felt till now.

In the 'Prologue' the poet's lamentation over lost youth and lost ideals is no longer self-centred ; he would fain have been young to serve his country like the others :

When on his sleepless unrest the Reveille*
 Breaks, with 'bold bugles blowing points of war
 And he sees, in waking vision, bright Youth sally,
 Through Destiny's door,
 Forth to the tented field, and shining Honour,
 Throned on the thundering heights' dread majesty,
 And *his* grey soul feels despair close upon her,
 In misery
 Of torpid blood and life's declining vigour,
 Acknowledging with cold reluctant tears,
 The toll at last exacted in full rigour,
 The toll of years,
 And he has but a song to bring his brothers,
 A dirge for those who in their young prime fall,
 Is all his pity dedicate to those others ?
 Not all ! Not all !

* Pronounced 'Revally'.

The four published volumes contain altogether sixty-four different poems ; and other poems, as Mr T Nicklin tells us, are scattered in periodicals. Others, again, remain in manuscript, in particular a series of blank-verse 'vignettes' of men of letters in some typical setting :—'Spenser in Ireland', 'Collins at Chichester', 'Goldsmith in the Temple Gardens', 'Sir Thomas Browne at Norwich', 'Johnson posts to Lichfield', 'Swift writing the character of Stella', 'Herrick in London' He had thought of 'Mallarmé at Pembroke' (we had both been among the elect who heard Mallarmé, with hierophantic tones and gestures, read a lecture, which no one understood, in a dimly-lighted oak-panelled room in Pembroke College) and, at my suggestion, of 'Gray and Bonstetten at Pembroke'—but these studies were never, alas, completed. Of those, however, that were finished (some of them printed in the *Westminster Gazette*) a charming little volume may be made. And it is satisfactory to hear that, in his last illness, the poems by which he set most store—published and unpublished—were copied out under his direction. There is the prospect therefore of a volume which shall contain a final collection of his best lyrical work.

It is no mere phrase to say that poets learn in suffering what they teach in song. Jack Nicklin was a poet in his sensitiveness to joy and pain as well as in the artistic power of rendering his impressions in words. He had in his time more than his share of unmerited buffetings and disappointments. Let those friends and acquaintances who were stimulated by his restless interest in life, and admired his dumb courage and persistence,—let those others who knew him only by the revelation of his gifts which he has given us in his verse,—see to it that if he had the poet's sorrows, he shall also have the poet's reward, and reap after death the recognition which he only partially obtained in life. Let his children be proud to bear his name.

G. C. M. S.

HENRY JOSIAH SHARPE (sometime Fellow).

Died April 19, 1917.

Henry Josiah Sharpe was born at Warwick in 1838. He was a pupil at Merchant Taylors' School, then in the City of London. The Headmaster was Dr James Hessey, the author of *Sunday. its origin, history and present obligation* (1861), whose motto, though regardless of *h*, was excellent and not perhaps without a good effect on his pupils: *esse quam videri*. Another master whom Sharpe used to speak of was John Bathurst Deane, called 'Serpent' Deane from his book on *The Worship of the Serpent*. The mathematical master was the Rev. J. A. L. Airey, 'a splendid master' (wrote Sharpe many years after), 'who gave us all an interest in our work which, I think, none of us ever lost'. School-fellows were A. Freeman, C. H. H. Cheyne (author of the *Planetary Theory*), P. T. Main, our old Chemistry lecturer, and Alfred Marshall, late Professor of Political Economy. All of these, except Cheyne, became Fellows of the College. Sharpe was Sixth Wrangler in 1861, being placed between Freeman and W. D. Bushell of Harrow. He was admitted Fellow May 10, 1862. He held for a time a deputy-professorship of mathematics at Belfast. In 1868 he took the College living of Cherry Marham, and a year or two later married Clara, daughter of the Rev. J. Smith, Rector of the University Church, Aberdeen. With this kind and active 'shepherdess', as Dr Jessopp expresses the parson's wife, he lived and worked at Marham till 1906 and from that time till 1917 at Marston Morteyne, also in the gift of the College. Here, after some months of failing health, he died April 19. The annals of a country-parson are usually uneventful. Suffice it to say that 'he ran his godly race' as the friend and helper of his flock in things temporal as well as spiritual. At Marham his principal parishioner was Lady Glentworth, a friend of many years, who in 1903 completed her hundredth year. At Marston the Duke of Bedford was a near neighbour at Woburn Abbey. The Rectory at Marston is partially moated, with grounds containing some fine cedars. His predecessors here were Dr Spicer Wood, formerly Tutor and President, and Mr Torry, sometime Dean. A severe

attack of influenza in 1915 led Sharpe to contemplate resignation, but a numerously signed petition and a mass-meeting of his parishioners induced him to reconsider his decision. With the sanction of the Bishop of St Alban's the Rev. J. Loftus Hopkins, of T.C.D., became curate, and relieved Sharpe of much of the work; but the hoped for restoration to health did not come. He continued, however, to reside and his address to his parishioners, dated August 24, 1916 in reference to the 'National Mission of Repentance,' is a powerful and moving appeal. A few sentences may perhaps be quoted:

"Of what are we to repent? Is it of being engaged in
"this war? Why, we are grateful to God that He gave us
"the opportunity to play this heroic part in the great
"upheaval wave of human progress. We could have avoided
"being in this war—at least for a time—if we had been so
"base as to sin the sin of cowardice to our great ideals. If
"we had looked on calmly whilst Belgium was being
"martyred, and our plighted word was being dishonoured,
"we might have avoided this war—for a time. But thanks
"be to the God of our Fathers Who saved us from such
"baseness. Thanks be to the All-Wise Who thought us
"worthy to fight for the survival of Freedom and Honour
"amongst Nations!"

After dwelling upon certain 'national errors', notably the enormous sum spent annually in drink, practically half a million daily, he proceeds,—I quote a few sentences to shew his interest in social questions:

"But black as the foregoing may be, *it is not so black as*
"*the apathy with which many of us regard the deeper causes of*
"*drink*—those hidden roots of which the craving for drink is
"only the bud and evil flower. For our best doctors and
"medical officers of health assure us that the drink crave
"is a *natural result of the insanitary and unhealthy conditions*
"amongst which many of our working classes live, and that as
"long as these insanitary conditions are permitted to soil our
"land *there must be evil fruit*. They, the medical men, assure
"us that in both town and even in the fair country villages the
"workers are often housed *as no rich man would house his*
"*cattle*—small, airless, insanitary huts, destitute of air, and

"light, and space, yet where large families are being brought up with splendid heroism by struggling mothers who should be called heroines for what they try to accomplish."

He often attended the congresses of the Royal Institute of Public Health.

Sharpe was a very lovable man : of keen scientific intellect, but of simple faith ; gentle, but flashing out at times when what he held dear was lightly attacked ; kind, humorous, open-handed, guileless. His tomb at Southsea is to bear words that were often upon his lips :

What I spent I had ;
What I kept I lost ;
What I gave I have.*

These words, it may be remembered, are inscribed on the wall behind the subject in G. F. Watts's *Sic transit gloria mundi* (1872), 'which conveys most completely his lesson on the theme of death' : they find an echo, too, in Bishop Wordsworth's well-known hymn, 'we lose what on ourselves we spend' At the memorial service at Marston on April 25 'rosemary for remembrance' was distributed at the church doors to all comers. This beautiful old custom is alluded to in *Hamlet*, iv 5 and *Romeo and Juliet*, iv 5. A similar use of sprigs of box is mentioned by Wordsworth (*The Childless Father*)

Fresh sprigs of green box-wood, not six months before,
Filled the funeral basin at Timothy's door ;
A coffin through Timothy's threshold had past ;
One child did it bear, and that child was his last.

The rosemary or box was sometimes thrown into the grave. Both are evergreens, and their use is generally explained as symbolical of immortality Sharpe's memory will long be green in both his old parishes.

W A. C.

Sir Joseph Larmor writes :

Mr Sharpe's connexion with mathematical and physical science was not restricted to the passing of examinations : it formed one of the main interests of his life. Thus in his

* For the use of these lines as an epitaph Sir John Sandys kindly refers me to Hearne's *Curious Discourses* (1720), where, however for 'kept we have 'left' See also Amos, *Martial and the Moderns*, p. 108.

early days he served for a year as deputy-professor at the Queen's College, Belfast. His name was familiar to readers of the Cambridge mathematical journals as a contributor of investigations on subjects of practical physical interest and therefore not seldom of great mathematical difficulty. He was in the habit of submitting his perplexities to the late Sir George Stokes, and later to other physical mathematicians in Cambridge and the extent of the correspondence is a measure of the recondite and sometimes intractable character of the problems which he so strenuously attacked. Thus in recent years he devoted much time and thought to the problem of the convergence of sound by parabolic reflectors, which involves the use of refined and detailed mathematical methods, the same in fact as belong to the most abstruse departments of modern physical theory : and his papers on the subject in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society* and elsewhere are substantial contributions to scientific progress. For his interest extended to the practical interpretation and experimental verification of his results. He was a learned and diligent student of the cognate work of Lord Rayleigh and other leaders of the modern school, and may indeed be said to have belonged scientifically to a generation more recent than his own.

CANON EDWARD ALEXANDER STUART.

Edward Alexander Stuart, who died at Canterbury on 25th February last, was son of the late James Stuart, of Sudbury Hill, Harrow. He was born at Calcutta 17 April 1853, and was educated at Harrow from 1866 to 1872. Thence he proceeded to St John's, where he gained a Foundation Scholarship. He took a Second Class in the Classical Tripos of 1876. He had already been Captain of the Cricket XI. in his last year at Harrow ; at St John's he was an oarsman, and captained the L.M.B.C. in 1875. At Cambridge he was already noted for his strong Evangelicalism, and, after taking his degree, he was ordained by Bishop Pelham in 1876, with a title from St Andrew's, Thorpe, in the diocese of Norwich. From Thorpe in 1877 he changed to a curacy at St Giles', Norwich. It was in 1879 that he moved to London, holding first the incumbency of St James',

Holloway, and, from 1893 to 1907, that of St Matthew's, Bayswater. For the last ten years of his life he was a Canon Residentiary of Canterbury. He had already in 1905 been appointed to a prebend of St Paul's. He was twice Select Preacher to the University, in 1892 and 1899.

Canon Stuart was a notable preacher. To St Mary-le-Bow, where he held a midday "Lectureship" from 1888 till his death, he drew every Thursday a gathering of eager hearers, and he was famous as a Missioner. He exchanged his parish for the canonry at Canterbury so as to be more free for mission-work. We may quote the words used by Canon Bambridge in Canterbury Cathedral, commemorating the man and his work* :—

"Though himself a Churchman of convinced opinions, yet he was truly large-hearted and charitable and a man of the widest sympathy with those who differed from him. Fitly, then, do we think of him to-day in this Cathedral Church, where not a few of us may still seem to see his manly form and hear his clear, ringing voice expounding with heart-conviction and true eloquence 'the whole counsel of God'. With mind and heart filled with love and reverence for the Word of God, Edward Stuart was essentially the preacher, and great were his gifts of attractiveness, persuasiveness, and power in the delivery of his Master's message. Perhaps few men have so felt the necessity laid upon them to preach the Gospel as he felt it; but preaching was the work he loved, and therefore the whole force of his strong, deep, silent nature was instinctively devoted to it. In his ever-ready desire to help others he never spared himself. Whether up and down the whole of England, or as a great mission preacher to the Churches of far-off South Africa, or New Zealand, or Canada, time and talents were ungrudgingly given, and wherever he went his one great theme was 'Jesus Christ and Him crucified'. All classes respected him, all valued his teaching, and all were helped. His time, his thought, his prayers were all consecrated to his work, and God gave him great success and great blessing in it"

Canon Stuart married Emily Ada, daughter of John Guy, Esq., of Catton House, Norwich.

* See *The Church Family Newspaper*, March 9, 1917



OUR WAR LIST

The following additions and corrections should be made to previous lists :—

Aubry, C. P., 2nd Lieut.	R.F.A.
Brown, S. R., 2nd Lieut.	R.F.A.
Browning, K. C., 2nd Lieut.	R.E.
Burn, E. W., Pte.	M.G.C.
Calvert, E., Capt.	R.A.M.C.
Chadwick, B. L., 2nd Lieut.	R.G.A.
Chapple, A., 2nd Lieut.	R.F.C., Staff of School of Military Aeronautics.
Clarke, D., 2nd Lieut.	Cheshire Rgt.
Clements, T. H., 2nd Lieut.	M.T., A.S.C.
Cort, J. L. P., Instructor	H.M.S. <i>Conway</i> .
Curzon-Siggers, W. A.	R.F.C., Record Section
Douglas, S. M., 2nd Lieut.	Royal Fusiliers.
Fairbank, J., Pte.	M.T., A.S.C.
Ford, F. C., 2nd Lieut.	Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
Garner, H. M., Sub-Lieut.	R.N.V.R.
Gwatkin-Graves, E. A., 2nd Lieut.	M.G.C.
Hobbs, V. W. Y., 2nd Lieut.	The Buffs.
Hyde, R. W., Staff Captain	Bengal
Jarchow, C. J. F., 2nd Lieut.	Sherwood Foresters.
Johnson, E. F., 2nd Lieut.	Berkshire Rgt.
Joseph, F. A., Driver	H.A.C.
Kinman, G. W., Major	O.T.C., Hertford School Contingent
Langton, F. E. P., 2nd Lieut.	R.F.C.
McLean, R. C., 2nd Lieut.	M.G.C.

into a wheat-field some three-quarters of a mile distant. Both officers were killed.

The machine was in perfect order, and Lieutenant Cathie an experienced officer who had made many flights in France, so that it would appear that the accident was due to a momentary error of judgment. Lieutenant Knowlson-Williams was buried at Westbury-on-Trym on July 14, the service being choral with full military honours; the funeral was attended by brother officers and a full muster of in addition to relatives the Clifton College Cadet Corps.

ARTHUR WESLEY WILSON.

Lieutenant A. W. Wilson, of the Scots Guards, M.G.C., was killed in action 28 July 1917. He was the only surviving son of the late Mr Samuel Wesley Wilson, physician, of Hanley, Staffordshire, and a grandson of the late Mr and Mrs Jones-Lloyd, of Lancy, Pembrokeshire, and 19 Victoria Street, Tenby. Born 25 March 1897 at Blackrock, co. Dublin he was educated at Denstone College and entered St John's College in 1915, intending to study medicine. He obtained his commission in the Scots Guards in June 1916. According to a letter from his soldier servant, Private B. G. Gay, Lieutenant Wilson was killed instantaneously by a shell, and he adds: "He was one of the finest and bravest gentlemen I have ever had the pleasure of meeting. I feel as if I had lost the greatest friend I ever had. . . . He studied every one of his men."

JOHN WORSTENHOLM.

Second Lieutenant J. Worstenholm, of the Royal Flying Corps, was killed in action 25 September 1917. He was the only son of Mr Luther Worstenholm, of Darlington, Editor of *The Northern Echo*, and was born at Eaglescliff, Durham, 16 December 1897. He was educated at Darlington Grammar School, where he obtained two Scholarships, entering St John's in October 1916, joining the O.T.C. On attaining the age of 19 he joined the Artists' Rifles for training, and four months later was transferred to the Royal Flying Corps; he had only been at the Front about five weeks.

Obituary

REV. KENELM HENRY SMITH.

In the late Rev. Kenelm Henry Smith, of Ely, St John's College and Bury School, whence he came up here in 1856, have alike lost a faithful and attached *alumnus*. He was born at Ely in August 1837, as the only son of the Rev. Solomon Smith, M.A., Fellow of St John's (23rd Wrangler in 1829), Minor Canon and for forty-one years Vicar of St Mary's, Ely, who died in December 1873. At Bury St Edmunds Kenelm Smith (on whom his school-fellows, with their habitual preference for the sonorous, always bestowed his father's Christian name) remained from 1849 to 1856, and was in the Sixth Form in the last year of Dr Donaldson's and the first year of Mr Wratishaw's Headmastership, when he gained the English Verse Prize. Those days were not exactly spacious days at Bury School; but in the Sixth Form there was plenty of spirit and not a little of varied ability, and Kenelm Smith had a place of his own among his fellows. With a strong sense of affection for the school, and all that belonged to it, he combined a humorous disposition which he retained to the last, and a considerable insight into character. He was afterwards author of an admirable paper of school reminiscences, as well as of a long series of notices of Old Burians contributed to the school magazine, which entitle him to the gratitude of all who, as antiquarians, or from pious motives of their own, value that kind of biographical literature. At St John's he held the Spalding and Symonds Exhibition, and took part in the sports of the College. He was ordained in 1860, and, after filling several other curacies, settled down at Ely, where he latterly held the cure of the hamlet of Chettisham till he was obliged by ill-health to relinquish the work. He had previously held the curacy of St Mary's at Ely under his father, and was a frequent contributor to the *Parish Magazine* of the parish, and author of a pamphlet on its church.

Besides being for a time chaplain to the workhouse, he was a member of the Ely Burial Board, and of the Board of

Guardians, and, to the end of his life, Honorary Secretary to the Ely Dispensary Committee, in whose labours he took a special interest. He was, among other things, an enthusiast about bells, and is believed to have contributed to one of J. J. Raven's volumes on that subject. (At Ely he filled the office of President of the Diocesan Association of Ringers). He was also warmly interested in everything connected with church organs, of which he had a considerable and very practical knowledge. His many-sided and unselfish activity, together with his genial wit and his power of understanding, and of feeling with, those around him, gained him the warm affection of his fellow-clergy and of the citizens of his native place, as was shown on the occasion of his funeral on September 15th last. The sermon preached on that occasion by the present Vicar of St Mary's, the Rev. S. Addlesham, B.D., formed a fitting tribute to one whose flow of unselfish and unostentatious piety was the finest element in a delightful amalgam of qualities. His widow and her family are assured of the sincere sympathy of many old friends of his, both inside and outside the cathedral city, which he knew so intimately, and where he was held in such well-deserved honour.

OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term, 1917.

Dr John Edward Marr, Fellow of the College, was elected to the Woodwardian Professorship of Geology in the University on 30 October 1917.

The new Professor was born at Morecambe, in Lancashire, 14 June 1857, and educated at Lancaster Grammar School, under another Johnian, the Rev. W. E. Pryke, now Canon and Chancellor of Exeter. There his progress in Geology enabled him in 1875 to win an Exhibition in Natural Science at our College, where he began residence in the October Term. In due course he obtained a Scholarship, and was placed in the first class of the Natural Sciences Tripos of 1878.

Aided by a grant from the Worts Fund he spent the summer of the next year in Bohemia, studying the Lower Palæozoic rocks of that country on which a palæontologist of more than European reputation had founded his doctrine of 'Colonies,' to explain the fact that in the rock succession of this country a fauna, which elsewhere characterized a later age, was sometimes interrupted by an earlier one. Barrande accounted for it by the hypothesis that the later fauna already existed somewhere outside the country inhabited by the earlier one, invaded it, successfully for a time, but ultimately was expelled by its older inhabitants. This notion was obtaining general acceptance, when Marr took the question in hand, and showed by his paper read before the Geological Society of London in June 1880 that Barrande, though truly eminent as a palæontologist, was not trustworthy as a stratigrapher, for the apparently uniform succession of deposits was illusory, and the intercalation of the new and old was due to faulting. Marr's work convinced the majority of Geologists, and little more was heard, at any rate in Britain, of the doctrine of 'Colonies.'

This fine piece of work, done while he was yet a B.A., placed Marr at once in the front rank of his science, and his work in 1880 among the lower Palæozoic rocks of Scandinavia added to his reputation. He gained the Sedgwick Prize in 1882, and has written a very large number of papers on Geological subjects, many of which deal with the Cambrian and Silurian formations, especially in Lakeland, but others with physical geology, such as the action of ice, the origin of lakes and the development of scenery; and his work also on those difficult fossils, the Graptolites, must not be forgotten. Among his books may be mentioned *The Principles of Stratigraphical Geology*, *The Scientific Study of Scenery*, *Agricultural Geology*, *An Introduction to Geology*, and *the Geology of the Lake District*, &c. Of late years he has also paid much attention to 'flint implements,' especially in Cambridgeshire.

Obituary

The following members of the College have died during the year 1917; the year in brackets after a name is that of the B.A. degree:—

John Bernard Pye Adams (1912), Lieut Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died of wounds 27 February; see Vol. xxxvii., p. 304.

Rev. Canon Samuel Scott Allnut (1873), son of the Rev. Richard Lea Allnut, of St George's Terrace, Brighton; baptized in the Chapel Royal, Brighton, 8 January 1851; educated at Tonbridge School, Curate of St Andrew the Less, Cambridge, 1875-78; of St Michael's, Cambridge, 1878-79; Principal of (Cambridge University Mission) St Stephen's College at Delhi, 1881-98; Chaplain to the Bishop of Lahore and head of the C.U.M. and S.P.G. Mission at Delhi, 1899-1917; Canon of Lahore, 1910-17; Fellow of the University of the Punjab, 1895-1917. Died at Delhi 7 December, aged 67.

Walter Baily (1860), only son of John Baily, benchet of Lincoln's Inn (formerly Fellow of St John's, B.A. 1828); born in London 15 March 1837. He was Second Wrangler and Second Smith's Prizeman in 1860 and was elected a Fellow of the College in 1861, but vacated his fellowship on his marriage 25 July 1861 at Trinity Church, Paddington, to Mary Anne, only child of T. F. Gibson, esq., of 124, Westbourne Terrace. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 30 October 1858, and was called to the Bar 30 April 1862. In March 1871 he was appointed one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools, his district being the West Riding of Yorkshire. He served on the Council of University College, London, from 1893 until its incorporation in the University of London in January 1907, from 1907 to 1915 he was a member of the University College Committee, and from 1902 to 1906 Chairman of the Committee of Management. During all these years he devoted himself with unsparing energy and interest to the work of University College. He was also intimately concerned with the removal of University College School from Gower Street to Hampstead in 1907, and for several years was Chairman of the School Management Committee. For many years Mr Baily was Secretary and Vice-Chairman of the Physical Society. He was also an inventor of the two-phase electric motor, and of the integrating anemometer. His original work included several scientific papers on these subjects contributed to the 'Philosophical Magazine'. He died 21 March at his residence 4, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead.

John Maxwell Batten (1875), son of John Hallett Batten, of the Indian Civil Service; born 28 February 1853 at Almora, in Kumaon, India; educated at Haileybury College. Both at School and at St John's he was a distinguished athlete; he was Head of the School 1869-71; in the XI. in 1870 and Captain in 1871; he played Racquets at Prince's in 1871. At Cambridge he played Racquets for the University, Double in 1874 and 1875 and Single in 1875. He was President of the C.U. Rugby Football Club 1873-74; Captain of the College Cricket Club; and played for England *v.* Scotland in 1874. He was a Scholar of the College and took his degree as 13th in the Classical Tripos of 1875. He was an assistant master at Haileybury College

1875-77; at Kelly College, Tavistock, 1877-82; second master at Newton Abbot School 1883-4; headmaster of Plymouth College 1884-89. In 1889 he was appointed one of the officers, and in March 1891 secretary of the British branch of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. He died 15 October at his residence, Ardwell Hall Place, St Albans. Mr Batten married, in 1877, Nonie Margaret, daughter of J. A. Magrath, esq., M.D., of Teignmouth, South Devon.

Dr William Henry Besant (1850), who died 2 June at his residence, 4, Harvey Road, Cambridge, was the eldest of a family of ten, son of William Besant, a merchant, of Portsmouth; he was born at Portsea 1 November 1828, and educated at St Paul's School, Southsea. In some 'Recollections' of his, which appeared in *The Morning Post* 1 November 1912, he said: "As a boy I remember King William IV. drive through the streets of Portsea. I also remember that when I was thirteen years old I travelled to London in a coach called the 'Rocket' because it took only seven hours in the journey from Portsmouth to London. Soon afterwards, of course, railway trains became almost universal, but in the early days of their existence they left much to be desired. The third-class carriages, as is well known, had no roofs to them, and when it rained passengers had to put up their umbrellas; but what is perhaps not so generally well known is that even the second-class carriages were open at the sides. Another of my early recollections is that of travelling second-class to London as a boy. I occupied a corner seat, and it began to rain so that I was getting very wet. Two ladies who were travelling with me, seeing the plight I was in, made me sit on the floor and covered me with their skirts. When I was sixteen the Headmaster of my School at Southsea told my father I ought to try for a scholarship at Oxford. There were two scholarships vacant, and I was one of the candidates. In those days the railway did not go to Oxford, so I had to get out of the train at Basingstoke, where I took a coach. As it turned out I was third on the list, and thus I missed my chance, fortunately, as I now think, for I am devotedly attached to Cambridge, where I have lived ever since I came up here as an undergraduate in the year 1846."

When Besant came to Cambridge Mr Hopkins was the popular mathematical coach, but he read with the late Dr Stephen Parkinson, of St John's, and was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman in 1850. He was elected a Fellow of the College in 1851 and Mathematical Lecturer in 1853. The tenure of his Fellowship came to an end in 1860, as he had not then taken Holy Orders, but he remained a Lecturer until 1889, when he retired; he was then, under the new Statutes, elected a Fellow again and remained one until his death. Popular tradition in College described him as a singularly handsome man and somewhat of a 'dandy'. As a Fellow he succeeded to the College rooms of the late Professor J. Couch Adams, and it used to be said that his bedmaker bitterly complained of the ways of her two masters. Adams would not allow anything to be touched, papers and books must rest where he laid them. Besant insisted a tidiness and orderliness, was particular about dusting and the 'shine on his boots'. He is said to have been the first College Lecturer to use a black board.

But it was as a Coach for the old Mathematical Tripos that Besant was best known, and his pupil room was always full. He was ready to coach a Senior Wrangler or a Wooden Spoon and to do his best for either; it used to be said that if a man unexpectedly took a higher place in the Tripos than had been predicted of him he was sure to have been a pupil of Besant's. Mathematical teaching and

study at Cambridge has greatly altered since Victorian days, but the influence of a man such as Besant, a born teacher if there ever was such an one, can hardly be over-estimated. As time went on and new subjects were introduced and the scope of the older subjects extended, it became impossible for any man, even the most gifted, to read all the subjects in the Schedules. A coach had thus to estimate the powers of his pupils, and while necessarily (owing to the order of merit) directing them to read subjects which 'paid', he also had to consider the special capabilities and powers of each man and to encourage him to study more thoroughly those subjects which interested him or for which he showed special capacity. Besant's teaching was never mere 'cram', but subject to the rules of the game stimulated the best in every man. The distinction gained by his pupils in after life is a testimony to the thoroughness of his methods, and it may be truly said that he not only taught, but made men love, mathematics.

The following notice of him, which appeared in *Nature* for 14 June 1917, signed G. B. M., gives the point of view of one of these pupils:

"The death of William Henry Besant on June 2, in his eighty-ninth year, will be mourned, in all sincerity, by a far greater number than he would have anticipated, supposing that he ever wasted a thought on the subject. Among these will be a legion of his old pupils, who had the opportunity of learning to know him in a peculiarly intimate way. Until 1880 or so Besant and Routh had almost a monopoly, for many years, in coaching pupils for the Mathematical Tripos. Besant's method was rather odd, but very effective with the right sort of man. At the cost of immense labour he had written out, with his own hand, a set of 'book-work and rider papers' covering the whole range of the examination. The pupil, on each of his three weekly visits, found one of these papers awaiting him in the outside room, and proceeded to answer it as well as he could on the backs of old examination scripts. If he had not brought a pen of his own, he had to search among a lot of ancient quills until he could find one that was not hopelessly spoiled. Presently, Mr X would be politely summoned to an inner parlour, where his last exercise would be returned to him corrected and annotated, and if he had failed to answer any question he would be either shown a solution or given a hint how to proceed.

"Of course, it was not every pupil that was taken separately like this; some of them were taken in small batches (not exceeding five or six), but the general method was the same. It should be added that once every week each pupil took away with him a printed problem paper to be done at leisure in his own rooms. The results were marked, and the list was available for inspection.

"As a member of St John's College staff Besant used to give 'lectures' of a sort; but (unlike Routh) he eschewed formal lectures on bookwork. His solutions of problems were always original and elegant, and he had the great advantage (for a coach) of being equally good in geometry, analysis, and dynamics.

"Besides being one of the *par nobile fratrum* of coaches, Besant was a busy and trusted examiner, and in this connection it may be recorded that he used to say that ten minutes of oral examination were worth any amount of written ditto.

"Besant was too much engrossed by his proper work to add much to mathematical literature. His text-books on conics, dynamics, hydrostatics, and hydrodynamics deserved their popularity, and are still worth consulting, though their point of view is now rather antiquated. His one thoroughly original printed work, the tract on roulettes and glissettes (first edition, 1869; second edition, enlarged, 1890), shows

all his qualifications at their best. Besant had really studied Newton, and had an exceptional power of estimating different orders of infinitesimals from a figure. His invention of the term 'glissette' is a reminder to those who knew him that he preferred the works of the great French mathematicians to all others, and would rather read a good text-book in French than one in English.

"It used to be a commonplace among Cambridge undergraduates that Besant was the handsomest Senior Wrangler that ever was. Anyhow, he was a very handsome man; so far as his head and face were concerned he resembled the photographs of Russell Lowell. The left eye and eyebrow were damaged by a mountaineering accident. Above all, his manners were perfect—or as near perfection as human manners can be (curiously enough, his gyp Scott, when I knew them both, was the most gentlemanly gyp in college); no one who had much to do with Besant could help trying to be polite."

Another interesting notice of him appears in the *Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society*, Vol. xvi. pp. 50-53.

Dr Besant married 13 June 1861, at Marylebone Church, Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. R. Willis, Jacksonian Professor at Cambridge; she died 14 March 1911 at 4, Harvey Road, aged 71.

Frank Roland Blakeley (matriculated 1914), Lieutenant Indian Infantry; killed in action 22 February. See Vol. xxxviii., p. 307.

Rev. Vincent Coke Boddington (1908), Chaplain to the Forces; died 13 March. See Vol. xxxviii., p. 307.

William Osborne Boyes (1867), son of William Boyes of St Giles's, Stony Stratford; baptized there 12 September 1846. Educated at Christ's College, Finchley. Admitted a Solicitor in 1870; Registrar of the County Court and Clerk to the Magistrates for Barnet. Died 4 June at his residence The Chestnuts, Barnet, aged 70, he was buried in the Heene Burial Ground, West Worthing. By his will he left a number of charitable bequests, and gave his cigar case, made from part of the skin of the famous racehorse Eclipse, to his friend James Lamplough "in memory of many happy days." Mr Boyes married—(1) on 15 April 1875, at the Parish Church, Olney, Bucks, Susan Annie, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Coles of Olney; she died 11 February 1910 at Verulam House, West Worthing, aged 64; and (2) on 22 November 1911, at St Nicholas Parish Church, Brighton, Edith Maud, youngest daughter of the late James Powell, formerly of Waterside, near St Albans.

Rev. William Henry Briddon (1872), son of William Briddon, esq., baptized at Hulland, Derbyshire, 12 May 1850. Curate of Doddington, Cambs, 1873-83; of All Saints, Nottingham, 1877-78; of St John, Derby, 1878-83; Vicar of Rushton Spencer, Staffs, 1883-87; Curate of Hixon, Staffs, 1887-92, and Vicar of Hixon 1892-1917. Died at the Vicarage 28 April, aged 67.

Eric George Brock (1914), M.C., Lieutenant Liverpool Regiment; killed in action 31 July. See p. 44.

Eric Metcalfe Brown (matriculated 1912), Lieutenant Tank Corps; killed in action 30 September. See p. 45.

Rev. George Burwell (1871), son of Edward Burwell, of Clumber Street, Nottingham; baptized at St Paul's, Nottingham, 2 March 1846. Curate of St Peter, Blackburn, 1870-74; of St Andrew's, Ancoats, Manchester, 1874-79; Rector of All Saints, Gorton, 1879-91; Vicar

of Chipping, Lancs, 1891-1906. Latterly resided at Denisfield, Longridge, Preston; died there 9 March, aged 71. Mr. Burwell married, 5 January 1887, at Lymington, Alice Maria, third daughter of the late J. B. Purchase of Lymington.

Rev. William Done Bushell (1861), son of William Done Bushell, merchant, born at Bristol 10 November 1838, he was educated at Cheltenham College. He was seventh Wrangler in 1861, and also took a Second Class in the Classical Tripos; he was elected a Fellow of the College in 1862, vacating his Fellowship on his marriage in 1866. He was an Assistant Master at Clifton College 1865-66, going to Harrow at Easter 1866, becoming a House Master in 1868. After thirty-three years as a Master at Harrow he retired in December 1898, but retained as Chaplain an intimate connexion with the School until 1916. While at Cambridge he was an enthusiastic Volunteer, and on their first enrolment in 1860, while still an Undergraduate, was made a Captain in the St John's Company of the University Volunteers; he held the same rank in the Harrow Corps, and was Chaplain of the 5th Middlesex for thirty-eight years. In 1887 he received the Volunteer Decoration. He did some Alpine climbing, and in 1863 ascended Monte Rosa with Dr Charles Taylor, the late Master.

Throughout his long career at Harrow he gave ample proof of ability, energy and versatility; his successful tenure, first of a small and then of a large house, for a total period of over thirty years is sufficient testimony to his administrative powers. He largely re-organized the teaching of Mathematics in the School. As a colleague or a friend his characteristic was freedom from any bitterness in criticism, appreciating all shades of opinion; he never quarrelled, he understood. His leisure-time hobby was antiquarian research, and the results of his labours in this field took shape in numerous publications relating to the history of Harrow and Pembrokeshire, and in particular the island of Caldey. A learned and interesting paper, 'Amongst Prescelly Circles,' was an attempt to explain the astronomical significance of certain stone relics in the Prescelly Mountains. As a recognition of his services to Welsh archaeology he was admitted to the Bardic Circle, by the Welsh Gorsedd, under the title Ynyswr Pyr. He purchased the island of Caldey about the year 1898, restoring the ancient Priory Church, using it for daily service for his household during his holidays. About 1900 he allowed the Abbot Aeldred and his Benedictine community from Milton Abbas in Dorset to occupy the Priory buildings. In 1906 he sold them the island, reserving the Priory Church for his life. At Harrow he took an active part in public affairs; he died at Harrow 27 August. Mr Bushell married, 20 December 1866, at St Michael's Church, Cambridge, Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Lestourgeon of Howe's Close, Cambridge.

Edward Carlisle (1878), son of John Carlisle of Clitheroe, paper manufacturer; born 16 June 1856 at Hollins House, Lower Darwen, Lancashire. Educated at Clitheroe Grammar School. Mr Carlisle was an Army Tutor for many years, latterly at 7, Lexham Gardens, London, W. He died 26 April at a Nursing Home in London.

Cecil Wells Castle, Lieutenant S. Staffordshire Regiment; killed in action 3 August. See p. 47.

Montmorency Beaumont Checkland (1907), 2nd Lieutenant Somerset Yeomanry, attached Somerset Light Infantry; killed in action 17 August. See p. 42.

Laurence Drury Chidson (entered 1914), Captain K.R.R.C., M.C.; killed in action 23 April. See vol. xxxviii., p. 309.

Rev. Canon John Marshall Collard (1868), eldest son of the late Rev. John Collard, of Tufley Lodge, Gloucestershire; born at Bristol 16 July 1844. Curate of Newbold-on-Avon, Warwicks, 1870-71; Vicar of Highmore, Oxon, 1871-77; Curate of St Stephen, Bournemouth, 1890-94; Vicar of Christ Church with St Mary, Dorchester, 1894-1916; Acting Chaplain to the Forces 1894-1916; Chaplain to H.M. Prison, Dorchester, 1910-16; Rural Dean of Dorchester 1912-16; Prebendary of Salisbury 1913-17; Chaplain to St Mary's Home, Salisbury, 1916-7. Died 25 May at St Mary's Lodge, Salisbury. Mr Collard married 27 July 1869, at the parish church, Rugby, Grace Jane Sarah, third daughter of the late Captain Anthony Oliver Molesworth, R.A., and niece of the 7th Viscount Molesworth.

Rev. John Patchett Cort (1880), son of the Rev. Jonathan Patchett Cort, Vicar of Sale (formerly Fellow of St John's, B.A. 1850); baptized at Sale 14 November 1856; educated at Owens College, Manchester. Curate of St Philip, Sheffield, 1879-81; of Sale 1881-84; Vicar of Sale 1884-1917. Died at the Vicarage 29 April. Mr Cort was a specialist in Poor Law administration. For 30 years he was a member of the Bucklow Board of Guardians, and acted as chairman for 14 years. He was a member of the Sale District Education Committee, chairman of the Sale and Ashton-upon-Mersey Civic Guild of Help and of the Altrincham District Police Court Mission. Mr Cort married 12 April 1882, at Dudley, Beatrice Catherine, second daughter of the late J. Russell, M.A., Vicar of St Philip's, Sheffield.

Gordon Sallnow Cosgrove; 2nd Lieut. R.F.C.; killed while flying on duty 4 November. See p. 48.

Charles Clement Cotterill (1866), son of the late Rev. Charles Cotterill, Vicar of Brigg, Lincolnshire (of St John's, B.A. 1834); baptized at Brigg 9 August 1842. Mr Cotterill was for some years a Master of Fettes College, Edinburgh, and afterwards Headmaster of the Combe Field Preparatory School, Godalming; he died 31 October at Fieldside, Bexhill-on-Sea. Mr Cotterill was married 2 August 1879, at St Gabriel's, Pimlico, by Bishop Cotterill, of Edinburgh, to Beatrice Maud, second daughter of Richard Hall Say, esq., of St Ives Place, Maidenhead.

Richard Denison Cumberland-Jones (1886), only son of Richard Denison-Jones (of St John's, B.A. 1848), of Leonard Stanley, Gloucestershire; born at Leonard Stanley 20 January 1864. Educated at Marlborough College; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 26 January 1891, a member of the Oxford Circuit; for some years he had devoted himself to county work, representing the North Cerney division on the Gloucester County Council. Died 7 January at his residence, Elm Green, near Cirencester.

Rev. Edward Samuel Dewick (1866), son of Edward Dewick; born at Islington, Middlesex, 13 February 1844; educated at Merchant Taylors' School. Assistant Master at Bromsgrove School 1866-69; Mathematical Master at Eastbourne College 1869-77. Mr Dewick never held an incumbency, but after his retirement from Eastbourne College devoted the remainder of his life to the study of ecclesiological, liturgical and antiquarian subjects. He also took a keen interest in natural science, particularly botany and geology, and became a Fellow of the Geological Society. Mr Dewick was among the promoters of the St Paul's Ecclesiological Society, which was started in 1879 to fill the gap left by the Ecclesiological Society, formerly the Cambridge Camden Society; he was on the Council of this Society and Editor of its 'Transactions' from 1885 to 1915. He

was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and on its Council; also one of the original promoters of the Henry Bradshaw Society, being its first Treasurer, an office he held until a short time before his death. He published: "Coronation Book of Charles V. of France" 1899; "The Metz Pontifical" 1902; "The Leofric Collectar" 1914. He died 10 December, at 25, Oxford Square, London, W. Mr Dewick married 19 February 1878, at St Stephen's, Westbourne Park, Emily, only daughter of the late Alexander Chisholm (of St. John's, B.A. 1844), of Sydney, New South Wales, and granddaughter of the late Rev. William Metcalfe, Rector of Foulmire.

Henry Frederick Edgecumbe Edwardes (1900), 2nd Lieut. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; killed in action 6 February. *See* Vol. xxxviii, p. 310.

Oliver Bernard Ellis, Flight Sub-Lieutenant R.N.; killed in action 29 May. *See* p. 48.

Rev. Henry Kingsley Finch (1905), son of Dr Henry Finch; born at Colchester 31 May 1883; educated at Bedford Grammar School; Curate of Allreton 1908-12; of St Mary, Nottingham, 1912-14; some time Chaplain to the Forces. Died 11 November at Southbourne, Bournemouth.

Rev. Richard Gooch Fowell (1872), son of Richard Drake Fowell, esq.; baptized at Chobham, Surrey, 1 March 1848. Curate of Christ Church, Kensington, 1879-80; of St Silas, Liverpool, 1880; Association Secretary Church Pastoral Aid Society for the S.W. district 1880-85; Principal and Divinity Professor at Huron Theological College, London, Ontario, 1885-90; Rector of St John the Evangelist, London, Ontario, 1886-88; Association Secretary Colonial and Continental Church Society 1890-92; Assistant Secretary Church Pastoral Aid Society 1894-99 and Secretary 1899-1908. Latterly resided at 35, St Helen's Crescent, Hastings; died at Hastings 24 May, aged 68.

Thomas Frederick, M.C., Captain in the Norfolk Regiment; killed in action 14 December. *See* p. 144.

Kenneth John Ratray Gardner; Captain R.E. and King's African Rifles; died 1 February. *See* Vol. xxxviii, p. 311.

Robert Alexander Gillespie (1869), fifth son of Alexander Gillespie of 13, America Square, St Botolph, Aldgate, London, a member of the firm of Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., of Montreal; born 30 March 1848; educated at Weybridge School. Admitted a student of the Middle Temple 22 January 1868, called to the Bar 1 May 1871; a member of the South Eastern Circuit. Sometime Deputy Police Magistrate for West Ham. Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate for West Ham 1901-17. Died 11 April at a Nursing Home in London. *See* an article on 'The Gillespie Band,' Vol. xxxviii, p. 292, by the late Mr George Crispe Whiteley.

Charles Reginald Glyn, 2nd Lieutenant, Indian Army, killed in action 9 January. *see* Vol. xxxviii, p. 213.

Rev. William George Halse (1878), son of George Frederick Halse, esq.; born at Kensington 25 March 1850. Curate of Christ Church, Kingston-upon-Hull, 1877-81; Vicar of All Hallows, Leeds, 1881-84; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bridlington Quay, 1884-1917; died at the Vicarage 21 November. Mr Halse married 5 September 1883 at Christ Church, Hull, Alice, youngest daughter of Matthew Whitfeld, of Hull.

Rev. George Law Harkness (1847), son of the Rev. Robert Harkness, of Stowey, Somerset; born 5 May 1825. Rector of St James, Shaftesbury, 1859-80; Rector of Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, 1883-85. Latterly resided at Forest Lea, Sway, Hants; died there 14 January. Mr Harkness married 15 October 1849, at Clifton, Frances Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of the late Major Albert D'Alton, of the 90th Regiment, and granddaughter of Edward, Count D'Alton, of the Holy Roman Empire.

Henry Hilary (1870), son of Thomas Hilary, of Bingley, where he was born 23 March 1844. He first obtained an Exhibition for Classics at St John's, but this being inadequate to meet his College expenses, resigned it, and a year or two later was elected to a Hare Exhibition for Mathematics. He took his degree in 1870 as 11th Wrangler, when the list was headed by three Johnians, Pendlebury, Greenhill, and Levett. He had a sound classical knowledge, and could speak and write German and read French. His absorbing study, however, for many years was Oriental languages, Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian. This study no doubt interfered with his taking a higher mathematical degree. Professor Rapson, who describes his knowledge as both wide and accurate, tried to persuade him to specialise in Sanskrit, Astronomy, and Mathematics, subjects which are barred to most of those who have not a mathematical training. The idea attracted Hilary, but nothing came of it; he preferred to roam at will rather than to beat a track through a small section of the subject. Hilary read much Sanskrit with Max Müller, to whose son he acted as coach, and Müller had so high an opinion of him that he expressed a wish that he might succeed him as Sanskrit Professor at Oxford. But, though he wrote volumes of notes and criticisms, he could not be persuaded to publish any of his work. He was appointed Mathematical Master at Tonbridge School in 1870 by Dr Welldon, serving until December 1907, when he retired from School work, continuing to live at Tonbridge. He thus held the post under five Headmasters, Dr Welldon, Mr Rowe (both Johnians), Dr Wood, Mr C. C. Tancock, and Mr C. Lowry. He was a strict and successful disciplinarian, but this was the least of his qualities as a Schoolmaster. Himself a good classic as well as a mathematician (he used at one time always to take a form in Greek Testament) he sympathised with classical no less than mathematical boys. As a Mathematical Master he was probably without a peer in his generation. The following were Wranglers: Homersham Cox (4th), late Fellow of Trinity; Harold Cox, now Honorary Fellow of Jesus; S. L. Loney (3rd), late Fellow of Sidney; R. Lachlan (3rd), late Fellow of Trinity; R. M. Pattison (10th), late Fellow of Emmanuel; Sir W. F. Marwood, Trinity; P. E. Bateman (14th), late Fellow of Jesus, and others. His method of teaching is described by a pupil, who speaks of him as his old and very dear friend as follows: "He did not pour out his knowledge pedantically and cram it into you, but led you on from simple truths well within your grasp to subtler and more complex ones—gave you the premises, so to speak, and let the crown and conclusion of the argument announce itself spontaneously to the learner. You saw how it all came about, and as it flashed on you a kindly smile came over his face as he turned a little towards you and exclaimed, 'D'you see?' and one did see." Hilary had a strong sense of humour and did not mind telling a story against himself. He had caught a boy playing the fool in class and told him to write out the 5th Proposition of the First Book of Euclid, and to take for the letters of the figure those of the word DONKEY. After a few minutes the boy came up, "If you please, Sir, the figure requires seven letters, and you have only given me six. Shall the seventh letter be U or I?" As Hilary used to say, it was not an easy question to answer!

Hilary's opinions through life were those of the Liberal School of the seventies. He had a quiet scorn of the efforts of modern Theology to recover its lost ground. He consequently had a very deep admiration of the liberal and philosophical mind of his second Headmaster, the Rev. T. B. Rowe, who was the victim of bitter opposition in Tonbridge, to a large extent on account of his theological open-mindedness. Anyone who in late years had a talk with Hilary in an evening over a pipe came away with a sense of his shrewd though kindly judgment of men and things, of his enthusiasm for learning, and of those sterling moral qualities by which in early life he had conquered difficulties. He died 8 December at 6 Manor Grove, Tonbridge. Mr Hilary married 26 July 1873, at Tonbridge, Alice Cecilia, daughter of the late Rev. John Mounteney Jephson, Vicar of Childerditch, Essex. She was a grand-daughter of Mr Jermy, whose murder by Rush, at Stanfield Hall, Norfolk, had created such a sensation in the middle of the century. Mrs Hilary died 1 July 1907 at Manor Grove, Tonbridge. They had three sons, the eldest, R. J. Hilary, Scholar of Trinity and First Class Classical Tripos 1897, became Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Dock Company. Though a married man with a family he left India in 1916 to take a commission. Early in 1917 he went to the Front as a Second Lieutenant, and, after giving this noble example of patriotic self-sacrifice, was killed a few months later. The second son earned the Mons Cross. The third son, R. J. Hilary, Scholar of St John's, took his degree in the First Class of the Classical Tripos of 1915; he is now serving as an officer in the West Kent Regiment, and has been wounded.

John Robertshaw Hill (1906), 2nd Lieut, R.E., killed in action 6 May. See Vol. xxxviii., p. 313.

George Luke Hodgkinson (1873), elder son of the late Sir George Edmund Hodgkinson, Sheriff of London; baptized at Marylebone 19 September, 1849. Died 6 September at Alipore, Sevenoaks.

Rev. Henry Llewellyn Hussey (1846), son of John Hussey, esq., of Lyme; born in Wales 21 April 1823. Vicar of Withecombe Raleigh 1853-87; Rector of Bramdean, Hants, 1887-1902. Latterly resided at Bedfield House, near Weymouth; died there 31 October. Mr Hussey married 31 July 1866, at Bovey Tracey, Julia Ann Maria, eldest daughter of the late E. Divett, esq., M.P., of Bystock, Devon.

Henry Richmond Hutton (1875, M.B. 1881), second son of John Hutton, esq.; born at Ludlow, Salop; educated at Ludlow Grammar School. Completed his medical studies at St Thomas' Hospital. He was sometime Physician (for children) at St Mary's Hospital, Manchester; Honorary Physician to the Ancoats Hospital; Lecturer on the diseases of children to the Victoria University, Manchester; Consulting Physician to the Manchester Children's Hospital and to the Manchester Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Throat. Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine and Ex-President of the Manchester Pathological and Clinical Societies. Latterly resided at Weydown, Haslemere; died there 10 February. Mr Hutton married, 29 December 1894, at the Cathedral, Manchester, Evelyn Mary, elder daughter of the late G. Fereday Smith, esq., of Grovehurst, Tunbridge Wells.

Hugh Richard Jones (1884, M.B., B.C. 1887), son of Robert William Jones, esq.; born at Liverpool 27 February 1864, educated at the Liverpool Institute. Completed his medical studies at St Bartholomew's Hospital, where he was senior Science Scholar. Sometime Demonstrator in Bacteriology and Tutor in Public Health, University of Liverpool.

Research Physician (tuberculosis) to the National Health Insurance Commissioners for Wales 1912-17; Pathologist to the Liverpool Cancer and Skin Hospital, Liverpool. He was awarded the Howard Medal of the Royal Statistical Society in 1892 for his essay, "Perils and Protection of Infant Life". Died 13 April at his residence, 16A, Abercromby Place, Liverpool.

Baron Dairoku Yasu-yuki Kikuchi (1877), second son of Shukei Mitsukuri; born at Yedo (now Tokyo), Japan, 17 May 1855. His father's name was originally Kikuchi, but he was adopted into the Mitsukuri family. Educated at Kaiseijo, Yedo, and University College School. He was the first Japanese student to come to Cambridge, taking his degree as 19th Wrangler in 1877. He was Professor of Mathematics at the Imperial University of Tokyo 1877-98; Dean of the Science College in the same 1898-1901; and President of that College 1898-1901; President of the Peers' School 1904-5; President of the Imperial University of Kyoto 1908-17; Director of the Bureau of Special Education 1897; Vice Minister of Education 1897-8; Minister of Education 1901-03; Life Member of the House of Peers from 1890, created Baron Kikuchi 1902. Member of the Imperial Academy of Tokyo, serving several times as Secretary and President of the Second Section (Science) 1906-9; President of the Earthquake Investigation Committee. He served also on many committees on educational and scientific matters, and as judge in national exhibitions. He held the orders of the Rising Sun and of the Sacred Treasure. He was a D.Sc. of Japan, and Honorary LL.D. of Glasgow, Manchester and Ruder's College. He published a number of books on mathematics and science. He was a delegate to the International Prime Meridian and Universal Time Congress at Washington in 1884; and to the International Association of Academies in 1907. In 1907 he gave courses of lectures on Japanese Education in the University of London; the substance of these lectures was published by Murray. Baron Kikuchi married Tatsu, daughter of H. Fukada, and had three sons and five daughters. He died 20 August at his residence, 124, Takehayacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Rev. Reginald Rivers Kirby (1852), son of the Rev. John Kirby, Vicar of Mayfield, Sussex; baptized at Mayfield 20 May 1829. Curate of St Mark, Lower Easton, Bristol 1852-54; Vicar of Hadlow Down, Sussex, 1854-71; of Chapel Allerton 1871-90; Rector of Mixbury 1891-1908. Latterly resided at Hazelbrae, Ventnor; died 26 October.

Walter Sibbald Laidlaw (1912), Lieutenant, R.E.; killed 23 November. See special notice.

Henry Clarence Horsburgh Lane (1909), 2nd Lieutenant, Border Regiment; killed in action 10 July. See p. 50.

Philip Herbert Laughlin, 2nd Lieutenant, Royal West Surrey Regiment; died of wounds 21 December. See p. 148.

Rev. Herbert Nettleton Leakey (1912), Chaplain to the Forces; died 23 July. See p. 51.

Rev. Herbert Walter Macklin (1888), son of Horace Samuel Macklin; born at Brixton, Surrey, 4 August 1866; educated at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Cranbrook. Curate of St Ives, near Liskeard, Cornwall, 1889-91; of Princetown-on-Dartmoor 1891-93, this is one

of the three largest parishes in England, he was chiefly in charge of the moorland districts of Postbridge and Huccaby; Curate-in-Charge of Pidley, Hunts, 1894-97; he was presented by the College to the Rectory of Houghton Conquest, Beds, in 1897, which he resigned, owing to failing health, in 1914. He was Assistant Chaplain at Nice 1900-01. After his retirement from Houghton he resided at White-wood Corner, Sandy, Beds, where he died 16 January. From his schooldays he had been interested in archaeology, and he came to be known as one of the chief living authorities on English monumental brasses. As an undergraduate he founded, at Cambridge, the Society which has since developed into the Monumental Brasses Society of London, of which he was President for many years and up to the time of his death. He wrote various books, essays and papers on this subject, the most important being "The Brasses of England" published by Messrs Methuen. He was also interested in local antiquities, and left at his death a "Little Guide to Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire", which has since been published.

Mr Macklin married 2 January 1894, at Lendsdon Church, Devon, Marian Moore, eldest daughter of Christopher Vickery Bridgeman, of Dartmeet, Devon. A notice of their eldest son appears in our 'Roll of Honour'.

Edward Dimmack Marten (1879), son of Henry John Marten, Civil Engineer, of The Birches, Codsall, co. Stafford; born at Penn Hall, Upper Penn, co. Stafford, 6 June 1855. Mr Marten, who was a Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, was for a number of years Engineer to the Severn Commission. He died 12 May at his residence, Lamberhurst, Paragon Buildings, Cheltenham.

Peter Mason, 2nd Lieutenant, K.R.R.C.; killed in action 17 February. See Vol. xxxviii., p. 315.

Joseph Colin Mirfin, 2nd Lieutenant, York and Lancaster Regiment; died of wounds 17 August. See p. 53.

Gordon Harpur Morley, Lieutenant, King's Shropshire Light Infantry; killed in action 30 December. See p. 169.

Rev. Walter James Morrison (1886), son of Walter Morrison, head of a chemical manufactory in Newcastle-upon-Tyne; born at Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 14 December 1848; educated at Parry Street Academy, Newcastle. Mr Morrison entered his father's business, and was for some time in partnership with him; he, however, disliked business, and as, from an early age, he had shown marked histrionic and dramatic capacity, he had thoughts of a dramatic career. He was known in the North of England as the "second Bellevue." His father's opposition prevented his going on the stage, and for a short time he was a professional Shakespeare reciter. He had some experience of religious and philanthropic work, being for some time the guest of the late Dr Barnardo. He then determined to be ordained, and entered St John's rather late in life. He was a fine athlete and a clever boxer. He was President of the College Athletic Club in 1883-4. He got his "Blue," representing Cambridge against Oxford, in 1883 and 1884. On each occasion an Oxonian won, Morrison being second in "Throwing the Hammer"; in 1884 he threw the hammer 94 ft. 7 in. After being ordained he was Curate of Gosforth 1887-91; of Sheffield 1891-95; Vicar of St Peter's, Abbeydale, in Sheffield 1895-1917. He died at St Peter's Vicarage 2 December. Mr Morrison married in 1886 the daughter of the late Mr George Croft, of Wimbledon, and a niece of the Bishop of Hereford; she died in 1914.

Rev. Prebendary Whitehead Moss (1864), son of Mr William Moss, born in the parish of St Benedict, city of Lincoln; educated at Shrewsbury School; died in London 14 January. See Vol. xxxviii., p. 217. Mr Moss married 6 January 1887 at St Mark's, North Audley Street, Frances Emma Mary, only daughter of the Rev. William Augustus Beaufort, Vicar of Eggleston, Durham.

Dr James Bass Mullinger (1866), son of John Morse Mullinger, born at Bishops Stortford, Herts, 5 February 1834. His mother, Mary Bass, was a daughter of the Rev. James Bass, of Halstead. Mr Mullinger took Honours in the Classical and Moral Sciences Triposes of 1866; he was Le Bas Prizeman in 1866; Hulsean Prizeman 1867 and Kaye Prizeman in 1875. He was a Lecturer at Bedford College, London, 1881-83; in the latter year he returned to Cambridge, becoming Librarian and History Lecturer at St John's until 1905. He was Lecturer, to the Teachers' Training Syndicate at Cambridge, on the History of Education, 1885-93; and Birkbeck Lecturer on Ecclesiastical History to Trinity College, Cambridge, 1890-94. Mr Mullinger wrote many learned books, the chief being his "History of the University of Cambridge," in three volumes; he also wrote a History of St John's College for Robinson's Series. He died 21 November at his residence 1 Bene't Place, Cambridge. By his will he left the sum of £1200 to St John's to found an Entrance Scholarship in Medieval History.

Horace Gerard Townsend Newton (matriculated 1904), Captain, Hussars; accidentally drowned 25 April. See Vol. xxxviii., p. 316.

John Arnold Nicklin (1894), son of Thomas Nicklin, born 9 November 1871 at Dolgead Hall, Llanfair, Montgomery; died 16 April at 112 Rosendale Road, West Dulwich. See Vol. xxxviii., p. 329-43.

Rev. William Nulley (1892), son of Charles Nutley, of Newbury, Berks, born 23 April 1871 at Newbury; educated at the Grammar School there; Curate of St Michael, Bristol, 1894-7; of All Hallows, Leeds, 1897-1903; of St Margaret, Horsforth, 1903-08; of St Peter, Bramley, Leeds, 1908-09; Vicar of Beeston, Leeds, 1909-17. He was cycling in Crow Nest Lane, Beeston, when from some unexplained cause he lost control of his bicycle and crashed into the door of a building at the bottom of the road, sustaining injuries to his head, from which he died on 17 May.

Robert Blake Odgers (1911), Captain, A.S.C., M.T.; died 31 August. See p. 53.

Rev. Joseph Edward Ormesher (1884), only son of Edward Ormesher, of Monton Grange, Barton-upon-Irwell, Lancashire, and grandson of Mr Henry Ormesher, of Blakeley Hall, Lancashire; born 26 November 1845. He was educated privately until he was 18, when his father died, and the broken health of his mother delayed his studies; Curate of St Martin, Tipton, 1884-6; of Clay Cross 1887-8; of North Wingfield, Chesterfield 1888-1900; Rector of Wingerworth 1900-17; died at the Rectory 19 March.

Rev. William Lovel Parrott (1871), son of William Parrott; born at Great Driffield, Yorkshire, 30 March 1844; Curate of Porkesdown 1871-4; of St James, Fulham 1874-83; Warden of Holy Trinity Hospital, Clun, Salop 1883-99; Curate of Hornchurch 1896-97; of St Thomas, Camden Town 1898-1900; of Dartmouth 1900-01. Latterly resided at Genesta, Lymington Road, Torquay; died 14 October at a Nursing Home in Torquay.

- Rev. Arthur Lane Pitman (1878), son of Samuel Pitman, of Bishop's Hull, Somerset; baptized there 16 November 1854; Curate of Hallow 1878-80; of St Luke, Torquay 1880-82; of Chislehurst 1882-87; Vicar of Whitwell 1887-92; Chaplain of St Margaret, Braemar 1896-1897; of Bloemfontein 1897-98; Curate of Christ Church, St Leonards-on-Sea 1898-1900; Chaplain to St Catherine's School, Bramley 1900-1904; Curate of St Augustine, Kilburn 1904-07; Chaplain to the Sisters of the Church, Kilburn 1907-17; died 29 March at Limpsfield. Mr Pitman married 12 January 1888 at St Mary Magdalene, Paddington, Caroline Frances, fourth daughter of Frederick H. Janson, of Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, and 41 Finsbury Square.
- William Marcus Noel Pollard (1912), 2nd Lieutenant, N. Staffordshire Regiment; died of wounds received in action; official list issued 21 April. See Vol. xxxviii., p. 317.
- Rev. Henry Alfred Ransome (1883), son of the late Rev. John Henry Ransome, Vicar of Kirkoswald and Canon of Carlisle; baptized at Lindale, co. Lancaster 5 August 1860, where his father was then incumbent; educated at Durham School; Curate of St George, Barrow-in-Furness 1883-85; of Langport 1885-86; Vicar of Field Broughton, near Grange over Sands 1887-1917. Died at the Vicarage 4 July, aged 56. Mr Ransome married 9 October 1895 at St Mary the Virgin, Primrose Hill, Hilda, only daughter of Major Ramsbotham, of Story Royal, Ilkley.
- Louis Francis Woodward Robinson; 2nd Lieutenant, R.E.; killed in action 26 May; see p. 54.
- Marshall Hall Robinson (1900), Naval Instructor; died at Sallash 15 June; see p. 55.
- Donald Arthur George Buchanan Ryley; 2nd Lieutenant, N. Staffordshire Regiment; killed in action 11 February; see p. 55.
- Rev. Francis Gundry Sanders (1861), son of the Rev. James Sanders, Curate of Silk Willoughby, Lincolnshire; baptized there 26 June 1838; educated at Sedbergh School; Curate of Christ Church, Southport 1861-64; of St Matthew, Brixton 1864-68; at St Stephen, Lansdown, Bath 1868-70; of Stoke next Guildford 1870-75; of St Mary, Balham, 1876-79; Vicar of St Saviour, Brixton Hill 1879-97. Latterly resided at Grasmere, Hayesfield Park, Bath; died there 24 December, aged 79. Mr Sanders married, 7 June 1864 at Great Stanmore, Mary Eleanor, second daughter of the late Captain W. Taylor, H.E.I.C.S.
- Rev. Henry Josiah Sharpe (1861), son of Henry Sharpe; born at Warwick 16 September 1838; educated at Merchant Taylors School; sometime Fellow; died at the Rectory, Marston Morteyne, Beds 19 April. Mr Sharpe married 30 August 1871 at St James, Aberdeen, Clara Madeleine, daughter of the Rev. James Smith, of Ellon, Aberdeenshire. See Vol. xxxviii., p. 344.
- Rev. Ernest Henry Shears (1872), son of James Henry Shears, esq.; baptized at Streatham, Surrey, 1 April 1849; educated at King's College, London. Curate of Durban 1872-73; of Verulam 1873-75; Incumbent of Karkloof 1875-82; Chaplain to the Bishop of Maritzburg 1877-92; Incumbent of St Andrew, Pinetown, Natal, 1882-92; Archdeacon of Durban 1887-92; Acting Chaplain to the Forces in Natal 1888-91; Organising Secretary S.P.G. dioceses of Lichfield and Chester 1892-95; Curate of Moreton Say 1902-04; on the Bishop of Lichfield's Special Staff 1910-13; Rector of Norbury, Salop, 1913-17. Died 20 February, at Stafford, of heart failure after an operation. His wife, Mary Seawell Shears, died 22 May 1913.

- Rev. Frederick Smith (1858), son of Frederick Smith, of Walsall; baptized at Walsall 30 January 1832; educated at Walsall Grammar School. Curate of St Matthew, Birmingham, 1858-61; of St Peter, Birmingham, 1861-63; of Sallley 1863-65; Mathematical Lecturer at the Training College, Sallley, 1862-65; Vicar of St Mary, Aston Brook, Worcestershire, 1865-92; Rector of Church Lench 1892-1913. Died at Church Lench 2 September.
- Rev. Kenelm Henry Smith (matriculated 1856), son of the Rev. Solomon Smith, formerly Fellow of the College; baptized at St Mary's, Ely, 5 August 1837. Died 12 September at St Mary's, Ely. See p. 67.
- Canon Edward Alexander Stuart (1876), son of Mr James Stuart, of Sudbury Hill, Harrow, and a grandson of Mr Alexander Stuart, who was Circuit Clerk of Justiciary in Edinburgh, and nephew of Mr Robert Laidlaw Stuart, Procurator Fiscal in Edinburgh. Born in Calcutta 17 April 1853; educated at Harrow. Died 26 February at his residence in The Precincts, Canterbury. Canon Stuart married 6 January 1880, at St Giles', Norwich, Emily Ada, second daughter of J. Guy, esq., of Catton House, Norwich. See Vol. xxxviii., p. 347.
- Robert Tennent (1858), eldest son of Robert James Tennent, esq., of Upper Hampstead, M.P. for Belfast. Born 24 June 1835; educated at Rugby; first entered at Trinity but migrated to St John's, being admitted 4 March 1857. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 12 November 1856, called to the Bar 6 June 1863; for a time a member of the South Eastern Circuit. Died 29 January at his residence, Rush Park, Belfast.
- Guy Thwaites (1900), Major in the Egyptian Army, D.S.O.; drowned in the White Nile 29 May.
- Rev. Arthur John Webster Thorndike (1877), son of Lieut.-Col. Daniel Thorndike, R.A.; born in Quebec, Canada, 26 November 1853. Curate of Canford Magna 1876-78; of Bere Regis 1878-79; of St Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, 1870-81; of Barley, Herts, 1881-82; of Gainsborough 1882-84; Minor Canon and Sacrist of Rochester 1884-92; Curate of St Andrew, Rochester, 1889-92; Vicar of St Margaret-next-Rochester, 1892-1902; of Aylesford, Kent, 1902-09; Honorary Canon of Rochester 1909-12; Vicar of St James-the-Less, Westminster, 1909-17. Died suddenly in the vestry of his church before evensong 9 December.
- Mr Thorndike married 15 September 1881, at Holy Trinity, Southampton, Agnes Macdonald, second daughter of J. Bowers, esq., of Glenlieu, Southampton. One of his sons is Mr Russell Thorndike, the well-known actor.
- Arthur James Dashwood Torry (1908), 2nd Lieutenant, R.G.A., attached R.F.C.; killed in action 9 October. See p. 56.
- Rev. John Frederick Walwyn Trumper (1874), son of the Rev. William Walwyn Trumper, Rector of Grosmont, co. Monmouth; baptized there 6 February 1850; educated at Hereford Cathedral School. Curate of Clyro, Brecon, 1874-76; of St Peter, Newton-le-Willows, 1876-81; of Clifford, Herefordshire, 1881-82; of Somersham, Hunts, 1882-89; of Tring 1889-92; Vicar of St. Mary-with-Michaelchurch, Eskley, Herefordshire, 1894-96; Rector of Bryngwyn, Raglan, co. Monmouth, 1896-1917. Died at the Rectory 15 February. Mr Trumper married 9 October 1883, at Holy Trinity, Exmouth, Eveline, fifth daughter of the Rev. E. Cresswell, of Tortworth, Gloucestershire.

Rev. Sir Vyell Donnithorne Vyvyan (admitted 28 October 1844, did not graduate), son of the Rev. Vyell Francis Vyvyan, Rector of Withiel, Cornwall (who was admitted to St John's 28 February 1820, migrated to Trinity, where he was B.A. 1826); born 16 August 1826; baptized at Edmonton, Middlesex, 30 May 1827. Curate of Church Stoke, Montgomeryshire, 1854-55; Rector of Winterbourne Monkton, Dorset, 1856-66; Vicar of Broad Hinton, Wilts, and diocesan Inspector, Sarum, 1866-77; Rector of Withiel, Cornwall, 1877-79. He succeeded an uncle in the baronetcy 15 August 1879, being the 9th Baronet. Died 27 May at his seat, Trelowarren, Cornwall. He married 16 April 1857 Louisa Mary Frederica, third daughter of Richard Bourchier, of Brook Lodge, Dorset; she died in 1907.

Kenneth Selby Waters (1912), 2nd Lieutenant, Indian Army; killed by a fanatic 30 May. *See* p. 62.

Rev. Augustus William Watson (1867), son of William Watson, esq.; born at St Pancras, Middlesex, 6 February 1845. Assistant Master Surrey County School, Cranleigh, 1867-69; Second Master 1869-73; Curate-in-charge of Dunsfold 1873-83; Vicar of Churt, near Farnham, 1883-1917; died at the Vicarage 21 May. Mr. Watson married 19 July, at Englefield Green, Emily Jane, daughter of the late William Longstaff, esq., of Northbrook, Hants.

Edward Lamb Waugh (1875), son of Edward Waugh, Solicitor, born at Cockermouth, Cumberland, 14 August 1851; educated at Rugby. He was admitted a Solicitor in 1878 and practised at Cockermouth; he was Registrar of the County Court and for some time Hon. Major of the 1st Volunteer Battalion the Border Regiment. He died 27 October at his residence Popcastle, Cockermouth.

Richard Henry White; Lieutenant in the London Regiment, M.C.; killed in action in August; *see* p. 65.

Bernard William Theodore Wickham; Lieutenant S. Staffordshire Regiment, M.C.; killed in action 14 April; *see* Vol. xxxviii., p. 317.

Rev. Henry George Willacy (1873), son of Robert Willacy; baptized at St Michael's on Wyre, co. Lancaster, 29 January 1850. Curate of Christ Church, Lancaster, 1874-76; Headmaster of the Middle School, Warwick 1876-96; Chaplain at Wroxall Abbey 1882-96; Rector of Syderstone, King's Lynn, 1896-1917. He was presented by the College to the Rectory of Southerne in March 1917, but only held the benefice a few months, dying 14 September at a Nursing Home.

Harry Ben Williams; 2nd Lieutenant King's (Liverpool) Regiment; killed in action 3 May. *See* Vol. xxxviii., p. 322.

Henry William Knowlson Williams; 2nd Lieutenant R.F.C.; killed in an accident 11 July; *see* p. 65.

Arthur Wesley Wilson; Lieutenant Scots Guards and M.G.C.; killed in action 28 July; *see* p. 66.

Rev. Alexander Wood (1865), son of John Wood, esq.; born at Spott, in Scotland, 13 November 1838. Sixth Wrangler in 1865, admitted a Fellow of the College 6 November 1866. Assistant Master at Sherborne School 1867-1902. He died 29 July at Uphouse, Sherborne. Mr. Wood married 30 April 1874 at St Mark's, Sunderland, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of T. S. Turnbull, esq., of High Barns, Sunderland.

John Worstenholme; 2nd Lieutenant R.F.C.; killed in action 23 September. *See* p. 66.

Rev. Frederick Young (1865), son of Anthony William Young; born at Sculcoates, Hull, 9 June 1842; educated at Westminster School; Curate of St George, Bloomsbury, 1865-66; Chaplain at St Jean-de-Luz, 1867-68; at Zante, 1869-72; Vicar of N. Reston, Lincolnshire, 1872-82; Chaplain at Rio Janeiro, 1878-88; Curate of Swinton, Yorks, 1888-90; Curate and Ireland Lecturer of Keynsham, Somerset, 1890-1893; Rector of Llanfoist, Monmouth, 1893-1914. Latterly resided at Leamington; died 12 March at Bournemouth. Mr Young married 9 August 1877 at the Parish Church, Gayton-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire, Laura Frances Augusta, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Edward Alexander Inge, Rector of Gayton.

The following deaths were not recorded in our list last year:

David Bird Allen (matriculated 1869), son of Charles Allen; born in India 8 May 1850; educated at Eton. Appointed to the Indian Civil Service after the examination of 1871; arrived in India 5 November 1873, and served in Bengal as Assistant Magistrate and Collector; Assistant to the Director-General of Statistics and under the Director of the Agricultural Department, May 1885; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, September 1887; Magistrate and Collector, August 1890; retired January 1899. He died in England 18 December 1916.

Thomas Christopher Vause (1907), 2nd Lieutenant, W. Yorks Regiment; reported wounded and missing 3 September 1916, afterwards officially presumed killed on that date. *See* p. 60.

Obituary

JAMES BASS MULLINGER.

(5 Feb. 1834—21 Nov. 1917.)

The following notice is reprinted, by permission, from the *Cambridge Review* for 29 Nov. 1917, with a few omissions and some slight additions or corrections:—

The late Dr Mullinger is best known as the Historian of his University, and the present notice will be mainly confined to a brief review of his published works. Born at Bishop Stortford on 5th February, 1834, he attended the lectures of Henry Malden, the Professor of Greek at University College, London, and was already 28 years of age before he became a member of St John's College in 1862. As an undergraduate, he showed a remarkable familiarity with English Literature, especially with the voluminous and discursive writings of De Quincey, and, in three successive years, he won the College prize for the best English Essay written by students of his own year. After taking honours in Classics and in Moral Sciences in 1866, he won the Le Bas prize awarded by Munro* for an Essay dedicated to Mayor in 1867, and entitled "Cambridge Characteristics in the Seventeenth Century; or the Studies of the University, and their influence on the character and writings of the most distinguished graduates during that period." One of the most interesting chapters in a work rich with the highest promise for the future was that on the Cambridge Platonists, a theme which was destined, forty-three years later, to mark the close of the third volume of his great History of the University.

* The other adjudicator was Todhunter, who wrote to Mullinger as follows on 15 May, 1866:—"The subject for the Le Bas prize was, I think, very interesting. It occurred to me that it might possibly be of sufficient attractiveness to encourage a writer to devote much time to it after the prize was adjudged, and to produce a volume of abiding value. . . . Should you think of writing still further on the subject, it might perhaps be advisable to retain all your materials for the present, and publish now the Essay as it stands".

In dedicating to the present writer the second volume of that History, he recalled the fact that "he was in the first instance encouraged and aided in the prosecution of his task by the Orator of our undergraduate days." He had found himself impelled to go forward in his chosen line of study by an inspiring passage in W. G. Clark's Commemoration Sermon of 1 November, 1868 :

The intellectual and educational history of the University has yet to be written. Such a work would demand vast research, a sound judgement, a strong memory, and an architectonic faculty of arrangement ; but these are qualities which may be in great part developed and perfected by methodical exercise, and I trust that some one of our younger members . . . may be induced to take it for the *magnum opus* of his life, and may have resolution, health, and leisure to bring it to a conclusion.

Writing to me from London later in the same month, Mullinger remarked :—

I have already *read* so much that I must perforce soon begin to *write*, or my not over-retentive memory will fail me when I turn back to utilise my earlier researches. I hope, in the course of a few weeks, to put myself in correspondence with Mayor. I will do my best to convince him that my first conception was no mere generous transient impulse, but that to have 'the historian of his University' inscribed on my tombstone is the object of my existence.

After the parenthetical publication (in 1869) of the Hulsean Essay on 'The Ancient African Church,' the first volume of the History of the University appeared in 1873. It extended from the earliest times to 1535. It included a comprehensive retrospect of the History of Education in Cambridge and elsewhere during the Middle Ages and during the Revival of Learning. Only four years later it was fitly followed by the Essay for the Kaye prize on 'The Schools of Charles the Great, and the Restoration of Education in the ninth century,' an excellent work highly appreciated in France and in the United States, which has long been out of print in England. This had been almost immediately preceded in 1875 by the publication, under the name of 'Theodorus,' of 'a Narrative of the Old Catholic Movement' so dear to the heart of John Mayor. In 1881, in conjunction with Dr S. R. Gardiner, he produced an Introduction to English History, in which his own part was in the main a comprehensive survey of the authorities.

In 1883 the continued prosecution of his great task was to a certain extent facilitated by his being invited to return into residence as Librarian of St John's College, an appointment to which he was annually re-elected for twenty-two years in all. Even those who viewed the original invitation with some misgiving were glad to promote his appointment to a College Lectureship in History in the following year. In the same year he was elected to one of the far from lucrative University Lectureships in History, his application to the General Board of Studies being supported by testimonials from Dean Merivale and Archdeacon Cheetham ; the Registrar (Dr. Luard), the Public Orator, and the Professor of Latin ; Professor A. W. Ward, of Manchester (now Master of Peterhouse), and Christopher Wordsworth ; Professor J. W. Hales and Professor S. R. Gardiner of London, and Gabriel Monod of Paris. His courses of lectures on History (as well as those on the History of Education in 1885-95) practically involved the preparation of separate works on each subject, and the ground covered in each course was always clearly and comprehensively mapped out in a printed conspectus.

[He was also Birkbeck Lecturer on Ecclesiastical History in Trinity College in 1890-94. It was in remembrance of this fact, and also of the help he had received, in the preparation of his *History of the University*, from several Fellows of that College, that, as the recipient of the bequest of his large and well-selected library, I presented to Trinity College a rare edition of a work in which the English of Bacon's *Essays* was brought up to date in the 18th century by being 'translated from the Latin by W. Willymott, Fellow of King's' (London 1742).]

The second volume of the History of the University appeared in 1884, embracing the ninety years between 1535 and the accession of Charles I. in 1625. In 1888 he produced (in Creighton's 'Epochs of Church History') a short 'History of the University,' ending with the University Extension Movement, and, in 1901, a small 'History of St John's,' while, in the interval between these two histories, he supervised and supplemented Canon Masterman's "Age of Milton," first published in 1897.

The preparation of these minor works was a partial reason for the long delay in the appearance of the third volume of his great History of the University; but that delay was also due to a desire to await the completion of the "Dictionary of National Biography," to which he himself contributed not a few important articles. Among the best of his other articles was that on 'Universities' in the ninth edition of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," and that on the 'Albigenses,' in the "Dictionary of Ethics and Religion."

It was partly with a view to promoting the continued preparation of his History of the University that his College finally resolved on setting him free from the duties of a lecturer and a librarian, and on assigning him a pension on his ceasing to reside in college. In 1905 he accordingly took up his abode, for the last twelve years of his life, in the first of the few houses of Bene't Place, at the nearer end of the Lensfield Road, a house in St Bene't's Parish immediately facing a Cambridge monument of the early seventeenth century, and commanding a pleasant prospect in the direction of the Botanical Garden, in which he was gladly wont to walk. The change was accompanied with a marked, though not continuous, improvement in his health of body and of mind. It was in this house that, six years later, he brought to a close, and dedicated to the Master of St John's, the third volume of his history, receiving from the University, in the following year, the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters*. It was there that he penned the concluding passage on the last of the Cambridge Platonists:—

"The influence of the convictions which these thinkers represented long survived. In these ancient halls and by the silent river,—athwart which, six centuries before, the Saxon dwellers around St Bene't's Church had gazed on the rising walls of the Norman's stronghold,—throughout the long conflict between Latin ecclesiasticism and English patriotism, no utterances, at once so cogent and so persuasive, had been heard. And as a band of 'harpers harping with their harps,' although their strains grow fainter with the receding ages, they still recall the celestial song over the manger at Bethlehem, that told of peace on earth and goodwill to men."

* 'Orator's speech' in *University Reporter*, 30 April, 1912, p. 937, and in *The Eagle*, vol. xxxiii, p. 357.

It was there that I visited him on two successive Saturdays in October. I found him keenly interested in the age of Bentley, . . . But his memory, never strong, was obviously weaker than before. . . .

As I rose to leave him my eye rested on two fine photographs on his mantelpiece. One of them was the likeness of a favourite godson, a son of Cloudesley Brereton, and a descendant of a niece of Sir Cloudesley Shovel*, the English admiral who, early in the 18th century, took part in the capture of Gibraltar; the other, that of a young relative of his own, who had died for England in the Battle of Jutland. It was evidently with a sense of personal as well as patriotic pride that he drew my attention to the fact that one of his relative's names was his own surname. At the age of nineteen, on the last day of May, 1916, John Mullinger Powell, of His Majesty's ship *Invincible*, had lost his life in a righteous war, whose ultimate aim is peace on earth. . . .

As literary executor of the late Dr. Mullinger, I may here add that, after carefully examining all the *collectanea* and the manuscript materials for the proposed fourth volume of the *History of the University*, on which he was engaged during the last six years of his life, I found, to my regret, that very little had been left in a sufficiently finished form to warrant publication. Thus the three volumes alone remain as a great monument of the author's researches on the history of the University. The historian's long labours ended, as they had begun, with the age of the Cambridge Platonists.

I append a few extracts from letters which I have received from Dr Mullinger's cousin, Mrs. Francis Turner, of Richmond, Surrey:—

I and my sisters were frequently sent to be the companions of my cousin James, until he was sent to be educated by Mr Jameson, of Ramsgate. When he was about 17, he returned to live with his father at Bishop Stortford, always studying assiduously with a view to going to Cambridge. He and his father were interested in the Boys' School, the Principal (Mr Young) having taken the house where Miss Bass, James' aunt, had a school. My father's family came from Flanders with 'les Gueux' and settled in Suffolk, and my father (George

* Cp. Obituary notice of the late Canon Colson (who was descended from the same niece), *The Eagle*, xxii, 399 (1901).

Mullinger) was a freeman of Ipswich. His parents dying when he was 18, the duty of bringing up his six brothers and sisters devolved on him; and of these James' father, John, was the youngest.

I rejoice that you so truly recognise James' rectitude and admirable qualities; my husband and I always highly esteemed him; few realised the life-long suffering caused by his lameness.

I was so glad my daughter was able to be at his funeral; my great age does not permit me to travel about much: I am 86, my sister died at the age of 91 a fortnight ago. My daughter told me how impressive and beautiful the service was.

The daughter says of a small legacy of silver plate:—

It has brought us great pleasure, apart from its intrinsic value, as it has made my mother talk more of the past. People of her generation started their lives with such high ideals,—such a strong sense of duty. It is inspiring to hear of them.
J. E. SANDYS.

The esteem in which Dr Mullinger was held by historians elsewhere is sufficiently proved by a letter addressed to Dr Tanner by Mr R. L. Poole, Keeper of the Archives, Oxford, and Editor of the *English Historical Review*:—

I read yesterday with much regret of the death of my old friend, Bass Mullinger. He had lived a long life, though how long it was I never knew for certain until now; and he had done work of remarkable quality. His early book, on the 'Schools of Charles the Great,' had a distinction of style and a breadth of philosophical outlook which marked it off from the class of compilations. This character is of course much more strongly displayed in his 'University of Cambridge,' of which the second volume appears to me on the whole the most masterly. But all through there is a finish and style which makes one always turn to the book with pleasure.

It must be some twenty-five years ago that I first became acquainted with Mullinger through being his colleague as examiner for the Light-foot scholarship. I shall never forget an evening I then spent with him, when he arranged a private combination-room in his rooms, and J. E. B. Mayor was in the best vein for talk. Since then we have often met, not only in Cambridge but in Oxford and Rome. I went to call upon him when I was last in Cambridge just two years ago, and found him just as ever, only a little older.

For further details, see *The Eagle*, xxxix, No. 176, p. 253, where, as the date of the termination of his lectureship on the History of Education, for 1893, read 1895. For lists of those of his books which were either bequeathed by himself, or given by Sir John Sandys, to the College Library, see *ibid.* 270-274. Sir John Sandys has also presented about 180 of Dr Mullinger's books to the Seeley Memorial Library (for History and Comparative Politics).

THOMAS GWATKIN.

The Rev. Thomas Gwatkin, formerly Fellow of St John's College, died on October 15th at his house in St Paul's Road, Cambridge, at the age of seventy-nine. He had been in failing health for some years, and of late had not been able to leave his house or garden.

The Gwatkins were an old Hertfordshire family. Thomas was the eldest son of the Rev. Richard Gwatkin, of St John's, who was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman in 1814. After gaining high distinction as a teacher and exponent of mathematical studies, and being Tutor of his College for several years, Richard Gwatkin accepted in 1832 the College living of Barrow-on-Soar, in Leicestershire.

Here Thomas Gwatkin was born in 1839. He was educated partly at home, and partly at school in Lincoln, and later at Shrewsbury School under Dr Kennedy. In 1858 he entered St John's College with a school Exhibition, and in due course was elected Scholar. He took his degree in 1862 with a First Class in the Classical Tripos. He was a sound scholar, with a delicate appreciation of the niceties of language and a keen enjoyment of literary style; he was particularly good at Latin Verse composition. After his degree Gwatkin at once took up school work and held masterships first at Bromsgrove School, then at the City of London School and at Dulwich College, and finally became second master at Lancing College. Many pleasant recollections of his ability and tact and ever ready kindness have come to us from old pupils from time to time. Meanwhile he had been elected a Fellow of St John's College in 1864, and was ordained in 1865. He vacated his Fellowship on his marriage in 1867 with the younger daughter of Henry Graves, of Ilford, Essex.

After a time he found a schoolmaster's life too exacting for his strength, and he returned to live in Cambridge in 1872. Here he remained without a further break, taking a good share of classical teaching and examination work, and doing occasional clerical duty. He edited the First Philippic of Demosthenes in 1883, and Aeschines in Ctesiphontem, with E. S. Shuckburgh, in 1890.

After some years his strength began to fail, and those who knew him only in his later days can have no idea of the charming personality which was once his. He was a genial and delightful companion, quick to note anything amusing in men and things, with a quaint and playful satirical humour which nothing seemed to escape, but which never left a sting. His familiar letters were gems of happy thought, often enlivened with caricatures and funny drawings. He had a strong artistic side, and inherited from his father taste and skill in music.

Closely connected as he was with St John's through three generations, for his sons had duly followed in their father's steps, it was fitting and right that the funeral service should be held in the College Chapel. We had an impressive and very beautiful service on October 22nd. The officiating clergy were Dr Bonney and Dr Stokes, the late Vicar of St Paul's, Cambridge, an old and valued friend. The Vice-Chancellor was represented by the Master of Emmanuel. The lesson was read by our Master, and among those who met the coffin at the College gateway were the President (Dr Liveing), the Public Orator (Sir John Sandys), the Rev. W. A. Cox, and other senior graduates and friends of by-gone days.

C. E. G.

Obituary

JOHN FREDERICK HARRIS, B.A.

John Frederick Harris was born at Stafford on February 17, 1891. His father, Frederick Harris, of Stafford, was an artist, and exhibited at the Royal Academy. His mother was Adelaide Lucy Horton, a daughter of the late Major J. E. Knight, of Stafford.

His education was begun at the age of five and a half, when he was sent to the school at Bakewell kept by his mother's sisters. He remained there, going home for the holidays, until January, 1901, when he was sent to Chatham House School, Ramsgate. In January, 1904, when he was thirteen, he had the misfortune to lose his mother, and about eighteen months later his father died. From that time he made his home partly with his grandmother, Mrs Knight, at Camden Place, Stafford, and partly with his aunts at Bakewell. His studies at Chatham House School were interrupted by a serious illness which lasted a year. He left in 1907, when he was sixteen, and thereupon passed Responsions at Oxford, in the following year going to Denstone College, Staffordshire, where he remained until December, 1909. He then gained an open exhibition in History at St John's, and during the next two terms acted as master at the North Devon School, Barnstaple.

He came into residence in October, 1910. It had been recognised early in his life that he was a boy of unusual promise, and he showed his devotion to literature by taking the College Essay Prize three years in succession. He also wrote for *The Eagle*, *The Gownsmen* and *The Cambridge Magazine*. He joined the Lady Margaret Boat Club, and stroked the Third Boat in the Lent Races of 1912. In May, 1912, he took a second in Part I. of the Historical Tripos and did very well in the Essay, for which he obtained a first class mark.

From October, 1912, to the end of 1913 he read Philosophy. In his fourth year at Cambridge, on the advice of Mr A. C. Benson, the present Master of Magdalene, he

accepted an offer to act as tutor to the sons of Sir Henry Babington Smith. In June, 1914, he passed the Modern Language Special, obtaining a second class in the French section and a third class in the English, and thereupon proceeded to his B.A. degree.

It had been his intention to take orders, but as the time approached his outlook upon life widened and he found himself unable to accept all the doctrines of the Church. He therefore abandoned the idea and applied himself entirely to literature. He had already acquired some experience while an undergraduate, for, throughout the summer term of 1913, he had taken charge of *The Cambridge Magazine* during the absence of the editor, and two years later he compiled the index of the first four volumes of the *Magazine*. He had also made many friends in the literary world who were always ready to help him as he in his turn was always ready to help them.

From January to July, 1915, he was a master at the Preparatory School at Sherborne, and there his health broke down. He had never been strong and his friends knew that he had consumptive tendencies, nevertheless it was hoped that he might live yet for many years. He had made a study of the works of Samuel Butler, and his book *Samuel Butler, Author of Erewhon: The Man and his Work* attracted considerable attention when it was published by Mr Grant Richards in 1916. He did much literary work for various papers and acted as literary adviser and reader to Mr Grant Richards, who writes thus of him :

"The work that he did for me he did with great, indeed unusual, ability. I relied upon his opinion and shall miss greatly being able to consult him."

Among his many literary friends was the late William de Morgan, whose name is mentioned here because Harris was at the time of his death engaged upon an article on "William de Morgan and his posthumous novel" for *The Book Monthly*.

The end came suddenly at his grandmother's residence, Camden Place, Stafford. He was not as well as usual on the 13th January, 1919, but the next day was down and working on MSS. for Mr Grant Richards until he went to bed. He

passed a bad night and in the morning complained of difficulty in breathing. The doctor said that his heart had collapsed, and he died at about 4 p.m. on the 15th January. His death will be deeply felt by his many friends, who appreciated his charming personality and his kind and unobtrusive nature.

HENRY FESTING JONES.

JOSEPH ROBINSON, M.A.

The Rev. Joseph Robinson died on November 15, 1918, at his house, 51, Chesterton Road, at the age of seventy-five.

Coming up somewhat late in life Mr Robinson took his B.A. degree in 1893 and his M.A. in 1897. He read for the Moral Sciences Tripos, but ill health prevented his name from appearing in the Class List.

Before coming up here he had studied both at Edinburgh* and later at Tübingen, where he attended the lectures of some of the eminent divines for whom that University was famous.

Ordained deacon in 1876 and priest in 1877 by the Bishop of Ripon, he held the curacy of Bramley, Yorks, for the twelve years 1876—1888. After taking his degree here he acted for some time as curate of Old Chesterton.

In 1901 he became Chaplain of Magdalene, a post which he held for the rest of his life. He was thus chaplain under three successive Masters, Lord Braybrooke, Dr Donaldson, and the present Head, Dr A. C. Benson, the two former of whom were his colleagues in the office. Possessed of private means, and being of a sensitive and somewhat retiring nature, suffering too at intervals from a tendency to insomnia, he did not seek the responsibility of a parochial charge. But, in addition to his chaplaincy, he was for many years the active and sympathetic secretary of the Cambridge branch of the Waifs and Strays' Society, and for some years preceding his death he habitually took a Sunday afternoon service in one of the wards of Addenbrooke's Hospital. Often, too, he gave help at Great St Mary's, at the Round Church, and

* New College (Free Church).

at St Luke's, Chesterton. He was a good German scholar, and often examined in that language in the Previous and in the Locals. He was a lover of music, and his skill in the art stood him in good stead at Addenbrooke's.

The parishioners of St Peter's, Bramley, presented him in July, 1888, with a grand pianoforte in recognition of the devoted and self-denying manner in which he had "worked for the good of the parish in all respects" during his twelve years' curacy.

He was no less appreciated during his eighteen years' connexion with Magdalene College. In proof of this I cannot do better than transcribe a few lines from the notice of him that appeared in the December number of the Magdalene College magazine:

"He valued his connexion with the College highly, not only because it engaged him in light duties of exactly the kind which his health permitted him to perform, but also because it afforded him definite opportunities of sharing in the life and intercourse of an academic society

"It is difficult to realize that we shall no longer see that tall and halting figure, spare as with the traces of infirmity, traversing the garden path from the Chesterton Lane entrance towards the Chapel, standing robed at the Library table or at the Chaplain's desk, or sharing in animated discourse at the high table with an air at once sober and friendly. His quiet dignity of manner and his unfailing cheerfulness were never more apparent than when he formed one of the familiar circle round the Combination Room fire."

This testimony is abundantly borne out by the friendly, even brotherly, relations in which he lived with the successive Masters under or with whom he served.

Like our dear friend Peter Mason, Robinson lived with two unmarried sisters to whom he was all in all, and who predeceased him. Left solitary some eight years ago, he carried on his College work, varied by an annual visit to the continent or to some English health or beauty spot. He never, I believe, quite recovered from the effects of an accident some two years ago when he was knocked down by

an ill-steered bicycle. After a painful illness most patiently endured, the end when it came was peaceful.

"Simple and unobtrusive, patient and benevolent," so proceeds the notice I have already quoted, "he pursued the even tenour of his way, stepping quietly aside to render such useful service as he could and winning the gratitude of friendless childish hearts by many 'nameless acts of friendship and of love'."

As a next-door neighbour of twenty-seven years I too can bear witness to "this best portion of a good man's life, his little, nameless, unremember'd acts of kindness and of love."

The funeral ceremony was in Magdalene Chapel on November 19, the interment being at Glasgow. The service was read by the Rev. C. E. Graves, himself an old chaplain of Magdalene. The lesson was read by Mr Ramsey, the President, and several distinguished members of the University were present, as our Master, Professor Kenny, Dr Cunningham, and many others. It was touching to see the little fellows, the waifs and strays, whom he had befriended, drawn up in the Court with their master and mistress.

Robinson had but few and distant relatives, and most of his worldly goods were left to various religious and charitable societies, including the "Waifs and Strays," for whom he had already done so much in the way of personal service (*Times*, February 5).

Gentle and kindly, slow and measured in speech, he had withal a spice of northern *dourness* in his composition. A strong Liberal, and keenly interested in things, he could at times wax warm in discussion, but without intolerance or bitterness.

He and his abounded in the milk of human kindness.

Note.—From the College Register and from his Admission papers the Master kindly furnishes me with the following facts: Mr Robinson was born at Killead, co. Antrim in 1843. His early education was at Moravian schools at Mirfield and Fulbeck near Leeds, and from 1860 till the end of 1862 at a Pedagogium at Niskey in Germany. He passed the examination of the Board for the Free Church of Scotland in 1872.

W. A. C.

* Wordsworth's *Tintern Abbey*.

HARRY WAKELYN SMITH, M.A.

H. W. Smith, Assistant Master at Malvern College, who died on November 13th, 1918, was a schoolmaster of exceptional ability, originality, and enthusiasm, who was devoted to his boys and gained their love in a measure attained by few men of his profession. He had worked at Malvern for thirty-three and a half years.

Harry Wakelyn Smith, born 28th October, 1861, was the second son of George Moore Smith, solicitor, of Whittlesey in the Isle of Ely, and Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. James Clarke Franks, B.D., Hulsean Prizeman, 1813, Norrisian Prizeman, 1814, 1816, 1817, 1818, Chaplain of Trinity College, and from 1824 to 1840 Vicar of Huddersfield, who was himself the son of the Rev. James Franks of Magdalene College, author of a work on *Genesis* (1802). His maternal grandmother was Elizabeth Firth of Thornton, near Bradford, who was godmother to more than one of the Brontë sisters.

If on his mother's side his connexions were chiefly theological and literary, on his father's side they were chiefly military. His grandfather was Capt. Charles Smith, D.L., Colonel of the Cambridgeshire Yeomanry, who at the end of his life became impoverished through unsuccessful farming. He was named after his great-uncle, Sir Harry Smith, whose widow was his godmother.

In his early boyhood at Whittlesey, it was a natural expectation that he would himself justify his name by becoming a soldier.

However, the fates determined otherwise. After his father's death in 1870, his mother with nine children, of whom the eldest was only twelve, removed to Tonbridge. Harry entered Tonbridge School as a dayboy in January 1872 and remained there till he left as head boy in July 1880. His school-boy diaries show him hard-working, bright, alert, critical, honest, hot-tempered under provocation, but placable and popular. He developed many hobbies which he pursued through life—a love of long country walks, village churches, epitaphs, wild-flowers, hymnology, and made his first acquaintance with books and authors who remained life-long

favourites, Scott, Boswell, Macaulay, Trevelyan's *Life of Macaulay*, Monk's *Life of Bentley*, De Quincey, Dickens, Thackeray, Miss Austen, &c. Under two Johnian scholars, his headmaster, the Rev. T. B. Rowe, and Mr W. G. Williams, afterwards headmaster of Friars' School, Bangor, he became a good classical scholar, with an especial skill in Latin verse writing.

From Rowe and from his schoolfellow, Harold Cox, he acquired a Liberal outlook, which was foreign to his family traditions. His chief friend in his last period at school was H. E. D. Blakiston, the present President of Trinity and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

In October, 1880, H. W. Smith, with a Minor Scholarship and a School Exhibition, came up to St John's, where his elder brother G. C. M. Smith was then beginning his fourth year as a questionist. He justified to some extent the hopes entertained of him by gaining a place in his second year in the 2nd division of class I. of the first part of the Classical Tripos. But his Cambridge years were to some extent disappointing. He made many friends, and could apply to himself the words of Wordsworth :

" Companionships,
Friendships, acquaintances, were welcome all.
We sauntered, played, or rioted, we talked
Unprofitable talk at morning hours . . . "

And his health was not strong enough to do much hard work at the same time. After being up late at night, or after a breakfast party, he was often *hors-de-combat* for the rest of the day. His mind was ever active ; he gained much from the lectures in Moral Science which he attended in his later Cambridge years, especially from those of James Adam, for whom he had an affectionate admiration ; but in the Moral Science Tripos of 1884 he was placed in the Second Class, and had nothing further to expect from Cambridge. He had made, however, two intimate friends to whom he owed much, S. O. Roberts, afterwards Assistant Master at Merchant Taylors' School, and H. B. Stanwell, who, with Mrs Stanwell, remained his closest and most devoted friend to the last moments of his life.

In November, 1884, he entered on his life's work by

becoming an Assistant Master in the King's School, Warwick, under the Rev. W. Grundy. Mr Grundy was soon afterwards elected Headmaster of Malvern College, and Smith joined him there as House-Master and VIth Form Master on 17th June, 1885.

In his first summer holidays he went with S. O. Roberts, to Switzerland ; in the following summer he took two sisters to Coblenz, where he had stayed before in 1883, and again with one sister was there in 1887. Apart from a visit to Mentone at Christmas, 1898, with S. O. Roberts, whose death six months later was a tragical blow to him, he never went abroad again. His favourite holiday resort for many years was Huntly, Bishop's Teignton. Here he made many valued friendships.

In 1888 a change of arrangements was made and Harry Smith became Master of the Upper Fifth, a position in which he was free to develop his individual methods as a teacher. For a moment it seemed as if his interests were to be divided. After the death of his Headmaster, Mr Grundy, in whose house he had lived on terms of almost brotherly affection and for whom he had a profound admiration, he was given a new Boarding House, 'Malvernbury'. The experience of two terms showed him that he had not strength to cope with a House-master's anxieties, and he resigned his charge. The experiment had been a costly one financially, and left him for the rest of his life a poorer man than he should have been. But, though permanently reduced to a small income, he was happy in having only his form to think of : and he gave it of his best, with an enthusiasm and a fertility in inventing methods of rousing enthusiasm in his boys which only grew stronger with time. He lived from September 1892 at Radnor Villa, later called Radnor Lodge, till in 1913 he moved to a little house on the College grounds, South Lodge. At both houses he had always a warm welcome for the boys of his form, and for Old Malvernians.

H. W. Smith as a schoolmaster is best described in the words of those who were in daily contact with him. He records in his diary for 8th August 1918 that he had received a letter from an old pupil, then a distinguished officer, who "politely spoke of the Upper Fifth as 'the most celebrated

form, I think, possessed by any school'''. Another old pupil, Mr Austin Philips, in his short story *The Fourth Man*, which first appeared in the *Strand Magazine* for January 1914, draws a little picture suggested by his time in the Form :

“ ‘ I sometimes write to old Smugey’ .

Shepard looked up.

‘ I’m glad ’, he said. ‘ I seldom see him—but I shall never forget. He didn’t play games or anything—but he did more than any man to help his boys’ .

Finlay nodded vigorously. Cunningham’s pale cheeks flushed. ‘ D’ you remember the afternoons ?’ he said. ‘ How he used to come round and sit beside us all in turn for five or ten minutes, and made us feel that it mattered to him and us whether we got on or failed ?’ He was great, in his quiet manner : he was more *personal* in his fashion, more—’

‘ More spiritual, Cunningham’, Shepard put in.

‘ Yes, more spiritual, without being priggish, than any master I know. I think he put aspiration into us—something that was in us p’r’aps—but which he quickened in his kindly way’ There was a pause.

Finlay began again.

‘ He was a good judge, too’, he said. ‘ I think he could see what boys would be as men . . . I remember he said that we should be well-to-do men of the professional classes, with incomes of between eight hundred and a thousand a year ; but that a certain lack of courage and our conventional outlook would never get us further, and that Gilmour would do better than us all’

Mr R. B. Porch, of Malvern College, speaks of Smith as ‘ the most stimulating teacher I ever had the fortune to be taught by’ .

Mr W. M. Grundy, Headmaster of Abingdon School, writes : ‘ It used to be one of my great pleasures when I was small to go into his sitting-room at the School House and hear him translate Morice’s Greek Stories and such like things and later on to play chess with him. He was certainly far and away the most valuable influence to me at Malvern. He used to give me hours and hours of his time helping me

with work in the evenings. His frankness about everything, his likes and dislikes in literature, philosophy, religion and social life were extraordinarily stimulating. He was delightfully keen on his hobbies. And his Fifth Form teaching was as much his hobby as it was his profession. He used to tell me that he got better and better at it every year, and deeply impressed me with the infinite possibilities of improvement. It was great fun taking long walks with him ; he would never walk on the road if he could find grass fields to tramp over and he was nearly always a successful guide. I often think of the little outdoor things he was so proud of, his putting at golf, his vaulting of the iron fence at the School. I have known him on a Sunday put a couple of arm-chairs end-on upon the sheltered lawn at Radnor Lodge and challenge me to a competition at jumping over them. He had a wonderful amount of spring. Malvern will not be the same without him. He was a great personality to those who knew him and I am thankful to have been one of them’ .

His late Headmaster, Canon S. R. James, writes : ‘ For nearly 17 years we were associated as colleagues at Malvern, and he was always the most loyal of helpers, the most diligent of labourers, the most faithful of friends. No one will be able to fill exactly his place in the school. His special *métier* was to take all the young “scholars” and give them their first initiation into public school work. The first time they had been out of the leading-strings of the preparatory school was bound to be a great change to them, and H. W. S., with great kindness and patience, made it his business to help them through their difficulties. And his constant and loving interest in all that concerned Old Malvernians and their records was a very great help to the place. As a man, I was deeply attached to him. He was always most delightful to me’ .

His colleague, Mr F. Brayne Baker, writes : ‘ I remember with gratitude the many hints, the great help that consciously and unconsciously I derived from many a talk with him about our common work. He was ever an enthusiast, and it lasted to the end : it seems fitting that he should have died in

harness. It is no exaggeration to say that as a teacher he had a touch of genius, and to me it seemed that his genius lay in this—his power to make boys feel that he was *working with them* in a common quest. His methods in detail were his own—unusual, but wonderfully effective. He was, of course, as a teacher, above all things a grammarian; but in his hands Latin Grammar was no dead thing; he could touch the Greek particle, so to speak, with a living interest. He was *never* dull with his boys. Many a Malvern scholar will in after years bear witness to the early stimulus he received in the Upper Fifth Form: many a one will trace back his appreciation, especially of Horace and Plato [one might add “and the Greek Anthology”], to H. W. S. . . . His will be ever a famous name in the teaching annals of the school’.

A friend and colleague, for whom and for whose wife and family he had a deep affection, writing in *The Malvernian* of February, 1919, says:

‘His life from 1891 onwards was devoted to two enthusiasms, his Form work, and later on his activities in connexion with the Old Malvernian Society. It would not be easy to exaggerate his success as a teacher. Fine classical scholar as he was, he had the real literary interest which is so frequently the attribute of the true scholar. And it is safe to say that few boys passed through his Form without imbibing much of their teacher’s enthusiasm and taste. Infinite patience, sympathy in its fullest sense, clarity of thought and expression, wide culture were the qualities which he brought to bear on his work and which left their impress. Beyond all question he was a great teacher. The qualities which made him this also enabled him later to do such service to Old Malvernians. It would be accurate to say that he knew the names of all Malvernians, living or dead, and not only their names, but the details of their lives and fortunes. Thus equipped, he made it his business for many years up to his death to follow the doings of all past members of the school in every walk of life. No labour of research was too great for him. It may well be imagined what time and labour was required for this self-assumed and unselfish work during the

Great War. Names of Malvernians in the daily gazettes, casualty and honour-lists were scrutinized, verified and tabulated, and the less conspicuous doings of civilians were noted.

No words can more admirably describe his work and influence than those of the Headmaster [Mr Preston] in a sermon preached in the Chapel on November 24th: “. . . His was a figure endeared to us by his peculiarities—endeared to many generations of Malvernians. Hundreds will mourn who even yet have not heard the news. He was so attractive even in his foibles, his pride in his own methods, and even his own prejudices, his old-fashioned courtesy, and his punctilious care over details. He had a subtle brain that never stooped to craftiness, a shrewdness of criticism that never made him an enemy. He was a real scholar, who was almost fanatical in his homage to the Classics, but it was the worthy homage of one who was never weary of finding their beauties, never too disillusioned by years of what some might call drudgery to lose his own inspiration. His enthusiasm was still fresh after 33 years of teaching, and he regarded each member of his Form as one who might be brought to worship at the same shrine . . .”

Seated at his desk, with the dim light of a single lamp, poring over his thumbed and worn Register, itself a very *monumentum laboris*, correcting details and adding facts, now and then flashing round with some kindly whimsical story of this or that Malvernian, his room a gallery of single photographs which literally papered its walls—it was at such moments that one could see the devotion of the man and his loyalty to the school he served and loved. I can never forget the last intimate conversation which I had with him a few days before his illness. The discussion seems now almost Socratic in its presentiment. ‘Mouthing out his hollow oes and aes,’ in that quaint diction which was so peculiarly his own, he summed up with

Τῆδε Σάων ὁ Δίκωνος Ἀκάνθιος ἕρον ὕπνον
κοιμᾶται· θνήσκειν μὴ λέγει τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς.’

Smith was of a highly-strung emotional temperament and his health had been uncertain from early life. Twice he was

away from Malvern for a term or two in consequence of sleeplessness and other ills : and last summer he was warned by his doctor that he was liable to heart-seizures of a serious kind. He was therefore prepared for the end to come at any time : and most desirous to die in harness.

In the latter volumes of his diary he had inscribed the lines :

ἄσπον ἠδύ τι μοι, Μοῦσα φίλη, μέχρι περ ἄν θάνω.
μη με κωφὸν ἔα μηδὲ βαρὺν τοῖσι νεωτέροις
ζῆν τὸ λοιπὸν, ἀεὶ δ' εἴ τι σοφὸν καὶ καλὸν ἐκμαθεῖν.

He had his desire. He fell a victim to the influenza epidemic which swept through the school in November, he died on the 13th, and on the 16th was laid to rest by the side of his old Headmaster, Mr Grundy, in Malvern Cemetery, in the presence of his colleagues and all those boys of the school, not then stricken with sickness, who had passed through the Upper Vth. Their feeling was tersely expressed by one boy, who brought a wreath from his house to be laid upon his grave, 'We all loved him.'

G. C. M. S.

Obituary

WILLIAM EDWARD MULLINS, 1834-1918.

One of the Founders of the *Eagle*.

Sixty-one years ago *The Eagle* was founded by a group of undergraduates of St John's College. One more of the few remaining founders has now passed away. William Edward Mullins was twenty-four years old when *The Eagle* appeared. It is difficult for us of to-day to realise the boldness of the step that these young men took. In the preface to the first number they frankly said that *The Eagle* was "a mere whim", and they modestly described it as "certain to fall through in a term or so." In those days it was very unusual for undergraduates to publish their work. *The Eagle* was indeed a pioneer of University journalism, and we of to-day must never forget our debt to those who faced prejudice and boldly paved the way for successive generations of St John's men.