

Obituary.

REV CANON F. C. COOK.

The Rev Frederick Charles Cook, to whom reference was made in our last number (xv. 505), for 25 years a canon of Exeter Cathedral, died on June 22, at his residence in the Close. Canon Cook graduated at St John's College, B.A. 1828, when he took a first class in the Classical Tripos, and M.A. in 1840; and he had been in the ministry for just 50 years, having taken his ordination vows before the Bishop of London in 1839. He was appointed preacher to the Hon Society of Lincoln's Inn, canon residentiary of Exeter Cathedral in 1864, chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, chaplain to the Bishop of London in 1869, and precentor of Exeter Cathedral in 1872. He was formerly one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, and before coming to Exeter held a prebendal stall in Lincoln Cathedral. The deceased was a ripe scholar, editor of the *Speaker's Commentary*, and author of several ecclesiastical works. Bodily infirmities prevented his taking an active part in the Cathedral for three or four years past, and a few weeks before his death he resigned the precentorship, an office in which he was succeeded by the Dean. Canon Cook leaves behind him an exceedingly valuable library, which he has bequeathed to the Chapter, and it will find a place in the new cloister building, in the restoration of which the late Canon took great interest.

[See *Times*, June 24, 1889.]

REV DR L. STEPHENSON.

The Rev Lawrence Stephenson graduated as Twelfth Wrangler in 1823, proceeded M.A. 1826, B.D. 1833, D.D. 1844, and was elected Fellow in 1826. He was Sadlerian Lecturer until in 1835 he was presented to the College Rectory of Soulderne in Oxfordshire. An able preacher, whose ministrations were valued both in his own and other churches, he nevertheless held no preferment outside his own parish. There he devoted himself unostentatiously to the quiet round of parochial work, making his little church an example of reverent

care, if we except the chancel, unfortunately rebuilt during Mr Horseman's incumbency in an age sadly devoid of taste; whilst the village school he caused to be built was evidence of his care for the young.

The oldest of our College Rectors, both in University standing and in the tenure of his cure, he passed away during the early morning hours of 21 June 1889, in the 88th year of his age, the sleep of tired nature merging unperceived into the long sleep of death.

A. F. T.

REV F. W. P. COLLISON.

The Rev Frederick William Portlock Collison was the eldest son of the late Brown Collison of Hitchin, Herts, and was born 22 May 1814. He entered the College in 1832, graduated as Sixth Wrangler in 1836, obtained the Crosse Scholarship the same year, and the senior Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship the year following. After being Naden's Divinity Student he was elected Fellow in 1838. In College he held the offices of Hebrew Lecturer, Librarian, and Dean. He was a member of the Cambridge Camden Society from its institution in 1839, being its Treasurer until 1844, and contributing to its official publication, the *Ecclesiologist*. He was also a member of the Committee for restoring the Round Church. In 1853 he accepted the College living of Marwood in N. Devon. There the material records of his work are a restored Chancel, an enlarged churchyard, a Mission Church, and a Day School. In 1855 he married Mary, eldest daughter of the late Dr Thackeray of Cambridge, who is left a widow with three sons and two daughters. When in 1857 Dr Bateson was elected to the Mastership, Mr France's name being withdrawn, no one else was voted for but Mr Collison, who was at the time quite unaware of the compliment thus paid to him. In N. Devon he was appointed Rural Dean, but very soon resigned the office. The position of President of the local Clerical Society he found more congenial; and although he did not say much, his opinions on matters of biblical criticism and ecclesiastical controversy were weighty and received with great respect. Failing eyesight obliged him gradually to withdraw from public work, and in 1885 he resigned his benefice, which was then accepted by the Rev A. F. Torry. He removed to North London, where he died on Friday 21 June 1889.

A. F. T.

REV THOMAS CROFTS WARD.

The young and devoted clergyman whose name, alas, heads these lines was some five or six years ago one of the best known and best loved of the younger members of our College. His tall lithe figure and dark handsome face, his charm of manner, his prowess in manly sports, would have sufficed to win him an ordinary popularity and will still be a title to wide remembrance. But all who came into contact with T. C. Ward felt that he had qualities deeper than these.

They felt that they were in the presence of a nature sweet and sunshiny to a rare degree, yet with the hidden strength of singlehearted uprightness. Such a man cannot live to himself alone, little as he thinks of it he must *give*, 'silently out of himself as the sun gives.' And certainly it was so with Ward. "I think his influence for good over those around him," writes one of his nearest friends, "was very great though unconscious. His simple manliness, his sweet manners, and his transparent godliness gave him influence everywhere." And as it was at Cambridge, so it was without doubt in the places where afterwards he laboured as a minister of Christ till he fell a martyr to his mission of consolation and was taken from us.

Thomas Crofts Ward was the second son of the late Mr W. G. Ward of Nottingham, and was born March 9, 1866. He received his early education at Newark School, and came up to St John's in October 1879. His rooms during most of his course were those now occupied by Mr Harker, F 3rd Court. His elder brother G. W. C. Ward was already a member of the College, and a year or two later his younger brother H. Ward followed them. 'T. C.' as he was called for distinction's sake, was well known in L. M. B. C. and on the Association football ground, but he achieved most of his athletic fame as a tennis player. He will be found repeatedly in the photographs of the L. M. B. C., the 'Eagles,' and the 'Byrons' of his day. After reading theology he took his degree in 1883, but remained in residence a year longer, when he was ordained to a Curacy at Northfield, Birmingham. About the same time he was married to Sybil, second daughter of the Rev Canon Miles, Rector of Bingham, Notts, by whom he has left two children. A delicacy of the throat obliged him before

long to resign his Curacy, and he accepted a Chaplaincy at Madeira, where he remained eight months. In 1886 he took the Curacy of S. Nicholas, Guildford. After two years of faithful work, he was appointed to the scattered country parish of Appleton-le-Street with Amotherby, Yorkshire. To this benefice he was only instituted in October 1888, but in the nine months which alone were allotted him we are told that he had made a lasting mark on the parish.

"At the Confirmation held at Amotherby last Easter, he presented upwards of forty candidates, a large proportion of whom were adults. His quiet, earnest, and reverent manner, and his remarkable power of sympathy, especially in sickness and trouble, speedily won to his side by far the greater part of a parish in which there is much active Dissent. The vigour that he threw into all parts of his pastoral work was remarkable.... We scarcely know of any other case in which a young priest has effected so much in a parish in so short a time." (*Church Times*.)

On Wednesday 17 July Mr Ward buried two children who had died from diphtheria, having previously visited them in their illness. He played lawn tennis on the Saturday with his old proficiency, and took two services on Sunday morning. In the evening he felt indisposed; next day symptoms of diphtheria shewed themselves, and early on Wednesday morning, July 24, he passed away. He was buried two days later in his churchyard overlooking the beautiful valley of Ryedale, amid the greatest signs of the sympathy and sorrow of his parishioners.

Seldom has so sudden a stroke closed a life so full of beauty and promise.

"Whatever record leap to light,
He never shall be shamed,"

for there can be no record of Tom Ward

"But tells of days in goodness spent,
A mind at peace with all below,
A heart whose love was innocent."

ALEXANDER WILLIAM POTTS LL.D.

Many readers of the *Eagle* have been startled and deeply grieved by the news of the sudden death of Dr Alexander W. Potts, Head-master of Fettes College, an old and most distinguished member of St John's. He was born in the year 1834, and entered Shrewsbury School under the late Prof. Kennedy, where his progress to the VI Form was unusually rapid. Though early distinguished as a scholar of brilliant promise, he did not neglect his physical development, but became Captain of Football and Stroke of the School Eight. In 1852 he entered Cambridge as a scholar of our College, and in 1858 graduated as second in the First Class of the Classical Tripos, Chancellor's Medallist, and Senior Optime in Mathematics. His appearance, as well as his known abilities, in those early days of Undergraduate life, tall, handsome, earnest and commanding, inspired an admiration mingled with a kind of awe, amounting to reverence, in the minds of his contemporaries*; while those who knew him least recognised the sterling merits of a genuinely noble character, and were attached to him for life.

In 1859 he was made Fellow of the College, and after holding an Assistant-Mastership at Charterhouse for some time, he was for five years Master of "the Twenty" at Rugby, under Dr Temple. There he married Miss Bowden Smith, the sister of a colleague. From Rugby he was called in 1870 to undertake the work of organising Fettes College, a school intended to follow the lines of the great English Public Schools. In this work he was accompanied and ably seconded by C. C. Cotterill, also a Johnian. Under the most favourable circumstances the task would have been one to test the highest energies of a gifted man. In this case it was not lightened by certain narrow prejudices and national jealousies. But his success was conspicuous in overcoming difficulties, and raising the school to the first rank in scholarship and athletic distinctions. Fettes

* Calverley's lines in the verses beginning *There stands a city*, are said to refer to Dr Potts:

The 'long' but not 'stern swell,'
Faultless in his hats and hosen,
Whom the Johnian lawns know well.

scholars and Fettes football-players are too well-known at Cambridge for us to dwell on this in Dr Potts' praise. But it is perhaps not so well-known here that his success in teaching was due no less to the magnificent earnestness of the man, and his genial loving ways with boys, than to his brilliant and elegant scholarship. Among his many versatile gifts he possessed a true love and appreciation of music, which he was most assiduous in fostering among his pupils. As a preacher he was gifted with extraordinary powers of eloquence, refined, earnest, and inspiring. Indeed there can be little doubt that had his position permitted him to take orders, he would have been accounted one of the most eloquent and impressive of pulpit orators. 'His keen clear eye'—writes one who knew him well, both here and at Rugby,—'his gentle smile, his lofty bearing, his stern scorn of all that was unworthy, his tenderness toward the defects and difficulties of lesser spirits' will live long in many loving memories. And such as he was here and at Rugby, such he remained in the fuller promise of his ripened manhood, till death took him. Yet with all these high gifts he never swerved from a simple childlike faith in God, and struggling in mortal agony he gasped out this message to his boys—

'I wish particularly to offer to all the boys at Fettes College (particularly to those who have been here any time) my grateful acknowledgments of their loyalty, affection, and generous appreciation of me. I wish as a dying man to record that loving kindness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life; that firm faith in God is the sole firm stay in mortal life; that all ideas but Christ are illusory, and that duty is the one and sole thing worth living for.'

The world could have better spared many a more famous man.

Obituary.



SIR JOHN ROBERT TOWNSHEND, EARL SYDNEY, G.C.B.

After an illness of nearly four weeks' duration, Earl Sydney died at Frognal, Chislehurst, Kent, a few minutes after one o'clock on February 14.

Sir John Robert Townshend, Earl, Viscount, and Baron Sydney, was born in August 1805. He was the only son of his father, the second Viscount Sydney, by Lady Caroline, a daughter of the first Earl of Leitrim. Educated at St John's College, where he graduated M.A. in 1824, he succeeded his father as third Viscount in 1831. The following year he married Lady Emily, a daughter of the first Marquis of Anglesey, K.G. He sat in the House of Commons from 1826 to 1831 as the member for Whitchurch, one of the parliamentary

boroughs abolished by the Reform Act of 1832. His lordship was all his life connected with the Court. He was a Groom-in-Waiting to George IV, and a Lord-in-Waiting to William IV. He was a Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria from 1841 to 1846. He was Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard 1852-58, and Lord Chamberlain to the Queen 1859-66 and 1868-74. A Liberal in politics, in 1880 he was appointed by Mr Gladstone Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, and he was again Lord Steward in the Liberal Ministry from February to July 1886. He was created Earl Sydney in 1874. He was a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant of Kent, Captain of Deal Castle, and Colonel of the Cinque Ports Division of the Royal Artillery, and an official Trustee of the British Museum. During the day on which he died telegraphic messages of condolence were forwarded to the Countess Sydney by the Queen, the ex-Empress Eugénie, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Lord Salisbury, Mr Gladstone, and others. The funeral took place at the parish church, Chislehurst, on February 19, having been postponed at the request of Her Majesty, in order that she might be represented by the Earl of Lathom (Lord Chamberlain); the Prince of Wales, the Empress Eugénie, Prince Christian, Lord Granville, Mr Gladstone, and many other persons of distinction were present. The heir to the entailed property is the Hon Mr Marsham. Earl Sydney belonged to a branch of the Townshend family of which the Marquis Townshend is the head, but as he had no issue the title becomes extinct.

The Court Circular of February 14 contained the following announcement:—"The Queen received with deep concern this morning the news of the death of Earl Sydney, who had been for so many years attached to her person, and had held high and important offices in her Household, and for whom Her Majesty had the highest regard. The Queen and her Family mourn in him another faithful and devoted friend."

Our portrait of the late Earl we owe to the courtesy of the proprietors of the *Graphic*: it is from a photograph by Russell and Sons, Baker Street, London.

FRANCIS HERBERT HOLMES.

F. H. Holmes has been taken from us, to the great sorrow of all who have known him during the short period of his Cambridge life. The son of a clergyman who gave his life to the service of the Church, and died young after severe labours in town and country parishes, he was born at Stratton in the north of Cornwall on the 5th of March 1871. After his father's death he was removed to Preston in Lancashire, and educated first at Preston Grammar School, then at Rossall, and last at Hereford Cathedral School. In October 1889 he obtained a sizarship at St John's, and at the same time a Somerset [Hereford] Exhibition. He came up purposing to read for Mathematical Honours, and to take Orders afterwards. It is said that he was ever a popular boy at School. At College his bright genial nature and manifest goodness, in which respects I hold him second to none, had gained and were gaining him the attachment of good friends. He was fond of all sports and manly pursuits. As his Tutor I soon learnt to regard him with affection and pride. But the end was near. He was taken ill on the 23rd of January 1890 with an attack of the prevailing influenza, accompanied with great weakness of the heart. After little more than three days of suffering he passed away peacefully on Sunday the 26th. His death was due primarily to a rare and incurable disease, and medical opinion pronounces that he could not have lived in any case more than a few months longer.

W. E. HEITLAND.

THE VEN ARCHDEACON JONES.

The Venerable John Jones, M.A., late Archdeacon of Liverpool, died on December 5, 1889, in his ninety-ninth year. Last year we recorded a service of the Church in Holy Orders for seventy-five years, in the case of Bartholomew Edwards, Rector of a rural parish in Norfolk: in Mr Jones the Church had a clergyman who served for thirty-five years of the prime of his life in a great Liverpool parish, and for thirty-two years of the remainder in a less arduous parish in the outskirts of Liverpool, but with the additional administrative functions of the Archdeaconry of Liverpool.

Mr Jones, who was the son of a captain in the army, came up to St John's, and took his degree in 1815, but his name does not appear in the Tripos. He was ordained to a curacy in Leicester, from which he was very soon called away by Sir John Gladstone, who came up to Cambridge (accompanied by his son William Ewart, as the ex-premier himself relates), to consult Mr Simeon as to the appointment to a Liverpool parish then vacant. Simeon advised Sir John to hear young Mr Jones of Leicester preach: this was done, and Mr Jones was offered the presentation to Seaforth, from which, within a year, he was promoted by the same admiring patron to one of the great town churches of Liverpool, St Andrew's. Here he drew together a large congregation, the church being extended so as to seat 1950 people: and the contributions from the parish to the various religious societies and institutions were the highest in the town. After thirty-five years Mr Jones removed to Christ Church, in a seaside residential suburb of Liverpool called Waterloo, where he remained until his death. In 1855 he was appointed Archdeacon of Liverpool, which was then a part of the immense diocese of Chester; and fulfilled his duties, if with no great power of originating fresh work, yet with unfailing courtesy, sympathy, and tact. He was a moderate churchman of a good type, and loyal to church order and discipline, but singularly free from narrowness towards others. His published works consist of some *Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles*, *Lectures on the Types*, *The Wedding Gift*, and *Hints on Preaching*.

The following Johnians have died during the year 1889; the date in brackets is that of the B.A. degree.

Rev Walter Godlin Alford (1867), Perpetual Curate of Henton, Wells, Somerset: died January 26, aged 43.

Thomas Ashe (1859): died December 18, aged 53 (*Eagle* xvi, 109).

Rev Churchill Babington, D.D. (1843): died January 12 (*Eagle* xv, 362).

Rev William Wyke Bayliss (1859), formerly Vicar of Stone, Staffordshire, Rector of Upham, Hants: died suddenly, December 5, aged 55.

Godfrey Beauchamp: died February 11, aged 20 (*Eagle* xv, 372).

Rev William Boycott (1865), Rector of Burgh St Peter's, Beccles: died June 27, aged 47.

Rev John Brame (1846), formerly Curate of Westleigh, Leigh, Lancs, and Travelling Secretary of the Additional Curates' Society, Rector of St Peter's, Manchester: died April 29, aged 73.

- Rev John Edward Bromby, D.D. (1832): died March 4, aged 80 (*Eagle* xv, 484).
- Rev George Bryan (1823), formerly (1833) Vicar of Huttoft, Lincs: died February 16, aged 88.
- Rev Henry John Bull (1841), Rector of Roborough, North Devon: died February 28, aged 70.
- Rev George Carpenter (1843), formerly Vicar of Stapleford, Wilts, Curate of Chadlington, Oxford: died January 8, aged 60.
- Rev Thomas William Carwardine (1841): died January 26, aged 70.
- George Rochfort Clarke (1825), Barrister of the Inner Temple, an active member of the Christian Knowledge Society: died September 29, aged 88.
- Francis Woodward Clementson (1884), of the 19th (Princess of Wales' Own) Hussars: died October 11, aged 26.
- Rev Henry Cleveland (1825), Rector of Ronaldkirk, Barnard Castle, and J.P.: died July 27, aged 86.
- Rev Frederick William Portlock Collison, B.D. (1836): died June 21 (*Eagle* xvi, 54).
- Rev Frederick Charles Cook (1831): died June 22, aged 84 (*Eagle* xvi, 52).
- Rev Thomas Dalton, B.D. (1850), Vicar (1840) of Holy Trinity, Whitehaven, Hon. Canon of Carlisle, and R. D.: died March 9, aged 83.
- Rev William Dorsett (1865), Curate of Ightfield, Whitchurch: died May 17, aged 53.
- Rev Bartholomew Edwards (1811): died February 21, within ten days of his 100th year (*Eagle* xv, 481).
- Rev Kenneth Macaulay Eicke (1883): died April 24 (*Eagle* xv, 499).
- Rev Thomas Saunders Evans, D.D. (1839): died May 15, aged 73 (*Eagle* xv, 477).
- Rev Henry L'Estrange Ewen, D.D. (1855), formerly Rector of Offord Darcy, Huntingdon: died February 15, aged 57.
- Herbert Knowles Fuller, M.B. (1879), Indian Medical Service: died October 14, aged 32.
- Rev Frederick Foster Gough (1847), formerly missionary at Ningpo, China: died June 1, aged 64.
- Rev Reginald Gunnery (1847), Secretary (1854) of the Church of England Education Society, formerly (1861) Vicar of St Mary's, Hornsey Rise, and St George's, Worthing: died September 9, aged 65.
- Rev Peter Francis Hamond (1867), Vicar of South Mimms, Barnet: died October 11, aged 44.
- Rev Octavius James (1841), of Clarghyll Hall, Alston, Carlisle, Rector of Kirkhaugh, Northumberland: died January 9.
- Rev John White Johns (1830), Vicar of Crowan, Camborne, Cornwall: died April 19, aged 83.
- Ven John Jones (1815), Incumbent of Christ Church, Waterloo, formerly Archdeacon of Liverpool: died December 5, aged 99 (*Eagle* xvi, 176).
- Rev Benjamin Hall Kennedy, D.D. (1827): died April 6, aged 85 (*Eagle* xv, 448, 475).
- Rev George Lambe (1848), formerly Perpetual Curate of Charleston, Cornwall: died March 8, aged 61.
- Richard Longfield (1824), formerly M.P.: died June 18, aged 87.
- Henry Murray Loxdale (1867): died November 2, aged 46.
- Edward Miller (1866), Mathematical Master at Clifton College: died suddenly, May 14, aged 53.

- Rev John White McKinley Millman (1842), Vicar of Sykehouse, Yorks: died March 19.
- Sir Paul William Molesworth, Bart. (1843): died December 23, aged 68.
- Rev Edward Moore (1835), formerly domestic chaplain to Lord Brougham, Vicar (1866) of SS Mary and Nicholas, Spalding, and Canon (1870) of Lincoln, Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Spalding: died May 13, aged 78.
- Rev Thomas Harry Nock (1875): died March 15 (*Eagle* xv, 485).
- Rev Stephen Parkinson, D.D. (1845): died January 2, aged 65 (*Eagle* xv, 356).
- Rev Edmund George Peckover (1859), Vicar of Horley, Surrey: died December 29, aged 53.
- Alexander William Potts (1858): died November 15 (*Eagle* xvi, 57).
- Rev John Langdon Ralph (1871), Rector of Aghancon, Ireland: died July 4, aged 39.
- George Rideout (1826): died January 5, aged 85.
- Rev Michael Harris Russell (1880): died November 30, aged 35.
- James Stuart Sandys (1880): died August 31, aged 32.
- Rev Peter Parker Smith (1837), late (1866) Vicar of Stanwick St John's, Darlington: died March 20, aged 77.
- Rev Lawrence Stephenson, D.D. (1823): died June 21, aged 88 (*Eagle* xvi, 53).
- Rev John Stewart (1844), Rector of West Derby for 43 years, and Hon. Canon of Chester and afterwards of Liverpool: died June 22, aged 67.
- Alfred Henry Say Stonhouse-Vigor (1856), Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, Recorder of Penzance and afterwards of Southampton: died June 24, aged 57.
- Rev George Richard Taylor (1850), Curate of Kedleston, Derby: died September 10.
- Rev Thomas Crofts Ward (1883): died July 24, aged 29 (*Eagle* xvi, 55).
- Rev Frederick James Wiseman (1875): died September 7, aged 37.
- Rev Richard Mountford Wood (1833), Rector of Aldbury, Herts: died December 20, aged 78.
- Joseph Woolley (1840): died March 24, aged 72 (*Eagle* xv, 489, xvi, 75).
- Joseph Yorke (no degree): died February 4, aged 83 (*Eagle* xv, 372).

Obituary.

THE REV F. E. GRETTON.

The Rev F. E. Gretton B.D., formerly Fellow, who has recently died, was fourth in seniority of the B.D.'s of the College. Mr Gretton was a Senior Optime in Dr Hymers' year, 1826, but he obtained his Fellowship from his place as seventh Classic in 1826 (the third Classical Tripos held). Mr Gretton was Head-master of Stamford Grammar School for nearly forty years, and Rector of St Mary's, Stamford, during seventeen years of that time. He was appointed Rector of Oddington near Stow on the Wold in 1871, and was nearly ninety years of age at his death. He was Select Preacher in 1861-2, and wrote *Elmsleiana Critica*, some *Parochial Sermons*, and *Memory's Hark-back*.

REUBEN BUTTRESS.

Early on Sunday March 23, 1890, there passed peacefully away one who, for many generations of Johnians, was familiarly, pleasantly, and affectionately associated with the College. Reuben Buttress, for 41 years Marker in Hall and Chapel, was widely known and esteemed. Born on January 25, 1803, at Fulham, where his father was for a time in employment as a gardener, his early life was spent in Herts, whither his father had returned soon after his birth. His ancestors had long been settled in that county. When about 12 years old, he was taken from School to join the household of Dr Bland, a Fellow of St John's, then Rector of Lilley; of his kindness he always spoke warmly—the good Doctor insisting on his continuing to improve his mind by evening studies, helping him in them, lending him books, and hearing him say the Church Catechism, which he “never forgot.” Dr Bland returning soon to reside in College, brought him with him to Cambridge, where he continued in his service till the Doctor left College again. Passing the next few years in similar positions at St John's, he married early in 1823, and took a lodging house in Jesus Lane. But in 1830, on being appointed Marker, he removed to St John's Street and commenced the business which he carried on personally for

more than 50 years. He lost his wife in 1856, and, when he had been Marker for more than 40 years, he became afflicted with a stiffening of the joints of both hands and knees, so that it was with great difficulty he could mount the many staircases in College, which his enlarging duty to give notices of Lectures required of him. Feeling that he had better resign, he announced his wish to do so. It was received by the Master and Fellows with great regret, and they tried to persuade him to stay on, with the offer of assistance to lighten his work. But as he still declined, they invited him to say how they could best, in his opinion, mark their sense of his faithful service, since he would not become a pensioner of theirs. At last his diffidence at receiving anything "for doing his duty" was overcome by the presentation of a handsome and massive Silver Service, consisting of Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Basin and Cream Jug, together with a Silver Beer Mug, engraved with the words—*Presented by the Master and Fellows of St John's College, Cambridge, to Reuben Buttress, as a mark of regard and confidence on his ceasing to be College Marker after 41 years' service, A.D. 1871.*

Soon after this he was taken quite aside from active life, becoming more and more stiffened, though, as long as he was able to walk, he went daily more and more slowly to his much beloved garden at "the backs," which he had rented of the College for 40 years. In 1886 he was paralysed, but though his faculties were much impaired he continued bright and happy. As the end drew near at hand he became somewhat more himself, and he thankfully received the Holy Communion at the hands of the assistant Curate of his Parish (St Sepulchre's) a few hours before he passed away, joining more clearly in the Holy Service than he had done since his seizure. So an honourable, long, happy, and bright life came at last to a peaceful conclusion.

The funeral took place on March 27. After the first part of the service had been touchingly rendered by the Choir of St John's in the church where he had worshipped for more than 50 years, the service was concluded at the grave-side in the Mill Road Cemetery by Professor J. E. B. Mayor, Senior Fellow; the body being borne to its last resting-place by servants of the College who had, one and all, as indeed had everyone who knew him, an affectionate remembrance of him.

Obituary.

THE REV CANON CHARLES TOWER M.A.

The Rev Charles Tower, Honorary Canon of Salisbury, and for thirty-seven years rector of Chilmark, died on June 12 at Avondale, Bathford. He graduated at St John's College in 1837, and was ordained in 1838, his first curacy being Moreton, Essex. From 1840 to 1843 he was curate of Loughton, in the same county, and in the latter year he was presented by the Earl of Pembroke to the rectory of Chilmark, which he continued to hold till 1880, when he was succeeded by his son, the Rev C. A. M. Tower. He was Rural Dean of Chalke from 1863 until he resigned his living, and Succentor of Salisbury Cathedral from 1869 to 1877. In 1859 Canon Tower took an active part in the formation of the diocesan choral association, of which he was the first secretary. During his long incumbency of Chilmark, says the *Salisbury Journal*, he endeared himself in the highest degree to his parishioners by his zealous and unremitting discharge of the duties of a parish priest.

THE REV ARTHUR BEARD M.A.

On Sunday, August 3, at his Rectory of Great Greenford, Southall, died the Rev Arthur Beard M.A., who was formerly a Scholar of the College. He was twenty-ninth wrangler in 1855, and took his M.A. degree in 1858. From 1855 to 1857 he was curate of Weeford, Staffordshire, but returned to Cambridge in 1858, when he was appointed chaplain, precentor, and lecturer at King's College. Soon after entering upon his duties at King's College, Mr Beard, who devoted the greater portion of his leisure time to music, with other ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom was Mrs Ellicott, wife of the present Bishop of Gloucester, founded the Fitzwilliam Musical Society, which he (Mr Beard) conducted; he was

exceedingly popular with all connected with the Society, as well as with everyone with whom he came in contact, and upon his being appointed rector of Great Greenford in 1874, by King's College, the Society, thinking it difficult to replace him, resolved to affiliate itself with the University Musical Society. His loss is deeply regretted by the parishioners, amongst whom he has earnestly laboured during the past sixteen years. He was one of the Editors of the *Oxford and Cambridge Psalter*, and published several theological works.

THE REV JOHN DAVIES M.A.

The Rev John Davies M.A., whose death was recently announced, was a native of Salford, and a brother of the late Alderman Thomas Davies, formerly mayor of that borough, and chairman of its Libraries and Parks Committee. The alderman was a well-known Wesleyan, but his brother was an Anglican clergyman. Mr John Davies was educated at St John's, taking his B.A. degree in 1842, and his M.A. in 1845. He was Hulsean prize essayist and thirty-first wrangler in 1842 (Cayley's year), and in the same year took holy orders. He was perpetual curate of Smallwood from 1853 to 1857, and rector of Walsoken from 1857 to 1871, when he retired from clerical labour. He was an accomplished Oriental scholar, and translated the *Bhagavad Gita* and the *Sankhya Karika* of Iswara Krishna for Trübner's *Oriental Series*. These deal with the fascinating but exceedingly difficult subjects of Sanscrit philosophy, and especially of the system of Kapila, which has its intellectual relations with the theories of Spinoza and Schopenhauer. Mr Davies, who was a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, did not restrict his researches to Hindu philology, but was also versed in Celtic lore. He wrote *The Races of Lancashire as indicated by the Local Names and the Dialect of the County*, to show the importance of the Celtic substratum in the local ethnology and philology. This was printed by the Philological Society in 1855, and in 1884 he returned to the subject in some papers contributed to the *Archaeologia Cambriensis*. The Salford Free Library owed to his thoughtful liberality a number of rare and valuable local books and tracts.

THEODORE COPPOCK M.A. LL.B.

This rising barrister was accidentally drowned whilst bathing in the Hardanger Fiord, Norway, on August 26. He was the youngest son of the late Major Henry Coppock, Daw Bank House, Stockport, formerly Town Clerk of Stockport, and was in his thirty-second year. His early education was obtained at Stockport Grammar School, where he was a general favourite. His education was continued at Owens College, Manchester, and afterwards at St John's. In 1881 he was a Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos. In due course he took his M.A. degree, and subsequently that of LL.B. After this long scholastic training he began to study the practice of the law, and for a time was in the chambers of Mr T. T. Methold. He afterwards read with Mr J. Horne Payne Q.C. He was called to the bar in 1884, and went the Northern Circuit, of which he was one of the most promising juniors. The Coppock family have been closely associated with Stockport for many years. For some time past the deceased gentleman and his friend Mr Joseph Craven had been engaged in writing a book on medical law, which was about to be published at the time of Mr Coppock's death.

WATHEN MARK WILKS CALL M.A.

Mr Call, who graduated from St John's in 1843, died suddenly at the age of 73 on August 20. He was for some years after his degree a curate in Cornwall and Somerset, but in 1856 renounced his orders. He was a scholar of wide and various learning, and contributed many articles to the *Westminster*, *Fortnightly*, and *Theological Reviews*. His poems, some of them written by him as an undergraduate at St John's, while bearing frequent indications of his love for Shelley and Keats, display also considerable power, and reflect the expansive hopefulness that marked the fifth decade of the nineteenth century. *Reverberations* and *Golden Histories* are the titles of two volumes, of which the latter contains some translations from the Greek, previously printed as *Lyra Hellenica*. The versions of several Homeric hymns, in the manner of Shelley's *Hymn to Mercury*, are especially remarkable for their spirit and freedom.

Obituary.

SAMUEL JOHN NATHANIEL GREENIDGE B.A.

Samuel J. N. Greenidge, son of the Rev N. H. Greenidge, was born in Barbados on September 27, 1862. He was educated privately by his father until the age of 14, when he entered Harrison College, where he gained a junior scholarship and afterwards a senior scholarship. In September 1882 he competed for and won the Barbados Scholarship, on the Mathematical branch, and, choosing Cambridge as his University, entered St John's in January 1883, having Dr Routh as his private tutor. He went in for the Mathematical Tripos in 1886, and came out as Twenty-fifth Wrangler. Having determined on becoming a practising barrister, he then applied himself to law, and after ten months' study obtained a second class in the Law Tripos of 1887. At the close of the same year he was elected to the MacMahon Law Scholarship which he continued to hold up to the time of his death. During the last three years of his course at Cambridge he was keeping his terms at Gray's Inn, and after six months' reading in Chambers with Dr Blake Odgers, he was called to the Bar early in 1889. He arrived in Barbados on March 1 of the same year, and was admitted to the Barbados Bar a few weeks afterwards. He died on Wednesday, September 3, 1890, having nearly completed his 28th year. "In Mr Greenidge," says the *Barbados Agricultural Reporter*, "Barbados has lost one of the most brilliant of the many sons who have done her honour by ability and perseverance either at home or abroad. At the very outset of his career, when his influence was about to be felt, he died, and the loss is a most deplorable one to the country. Highly educated and deeply read, he was one who as years passed on would have done much to improve and raise the tone of those about him, and to set men of this country thinking and doing. Apart from academical distinction and scholarship,

Mr Greenidge possessed what is so seldom found in the present day—a quiet and modest manner together with the charm of frankness. A brilliant talker and full of anecdote, he was everywhere liked and sought after; yet he was always the same amiable and delightful companion. Amongst his own immediate friends the shock of his death, after only a few days' illness, was deeply felt."

SIR JAMES MECK.

Sir James Meek died on January 10, at Cheltenham, aged 75. He was the son of James Meek, of Middlethorpe-lodge, York, who was three times Lord Mayor of that city. Sir James also thrice held this office. He was born at York in 1815, and married, first, in 1839, Hannah Kettlewell, of Marlborough, and a second time, in 1845, Eleanor Smith, of Scarborough. He was entered at St John's College, but left the University without a degree, to become a partner in his father's commercial firms. He was chairman of many north-country companies, and a magistrate for the North and West Ridings, as well as Deputy-Lieutenant for the North Riding.

THE REV CANON MOLESWORTH M.A.

The Rev William Nassau Molesworth, formerly Vicar of Rochdale, an Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral, who died at Shawclough in December 1890, seventy-four years of age, was known as author of several good books on English political history, as a consistent Liberal, and as a promoter of social reforms and of popular education. He was born near Southampton, in 1816, son of a clergyman, and was educated at the King's School, Canterbury, and at St John's and Pembroke Colleges, Cambridge, taking his B.A. degree in 1839, and that of M.A. in 1842. From 1841 to 1844 he was incumbent of St Andrew's, Manchester, and held the vicarage of St Clement's, Rochdale, from 1844, during many years. In 1857 he wrote an essay on the *Religious Importance of Secular Instruction*, advocating views in agreement with

the "Lancashire Public School Association," which was the precursor of the movement finally successful in the Education Act of 1870 for all England. He also published a series of *Plain Lectures on Astronomy*, which he had delivered to his own people at Rochdale. The prize for the best essay on the importance of a friendly alliance between England and France was awarded, in 1860, by the referees, Lord Brougham, Lord Clarendon, and Lord Shaftesbury, to this Liberal clergyman, who thereupon undertook a work of standard value, *A History of the Reform Bill of 1832*, published in 1864; and this was followed, or rather extended and continued, by the *History of England from the Year 1830*, in three volumes, which appeared from 1871 to 1873, and which still remains the best work on its subject. An abridged edition, in one volume, was published in 1877. Canon Molesworth also wrote a treatise on *A New System of Moral Philosophy*, and a *History of the Church of England from the year 1660*.

THE REV JOHN HOWARD MARSDEN B.D.

Mr Marsden, a former Fellow of the College, who died at his residence, Grey Friars, Colchester, on January 24, in his 88th year, was the son of the Rev William Marsden B.D. Vicar of Eccles, Lancashire. He took his B.A. degree in 1826 as Senior Optime and ninth Classic, and gained the first Bell Scholarship in 1823 and the Seatonian Prize in 1829. He was Select Preacher in 1834, 1837, and 1847; Hulsean Lecturer in 1843-44; and Disney Professor of Archaeology from 1851 to 1865. He was presented by the College to the Rectory of Oakley Magna in Essex in the year 1840, and held it till 1889 when he resigned. From 1858 to 1874 he was Canon of Manchester. He was devoted to literary and archaeological research, and published two volumes of *Hulsean Lectures; Life of Sir Simon d' Ewes, or College Life in the time of James I; Introductory Lectures to the study of Archaeology*; and *Philomorus, a brief Examination of the Latin Poems of Sir Thomas More*.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1890; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree.

Rev Edmund Albert Alderson (1863), Chaplain of the Forces: died January 28, in Malta.

George Marmaduke Alington (1820), Deputy-Lieutenant for Lincolnshire: died February 18, at Swinhope House, Lincolnshire.

Rev William Allen (1871): died May 2, at Roffeyhurst, Horsham, aged 45.

Rev Thomas Alston (1873), Vicar of East Crompton, Oldham: died July 28.

Rev George Babb (1843), J.P. for Lindsey, formerly Scholar, Rector of Asterby, Horncastle: died March 15, at the Rectory, aged 69.

Rev Richard a' Court Beadon (1832), formerly Vicar of Cheddar, and of Wiveliscombe, Prebendary of Wells: died November 30, at Heronslade, Warminster, aged 81.

Rev Arthur Beard (1855), Rector of Great Greenford, Southall: died August 3, at the Rectory, aged 66 (see *Eagle* XVI, 381).

Rev George Bright Bennett (1853), Rector of St Peter and St Owen, Hereford: died February 25, at the Vicarage, aged 59.

Rev Philip Utton Brown (1836), formerly Vicar of Ullingham: died January 1, at Downlands, Lymington, aged 77.

Rev William Buckell (1863), Curate of St Paul's, Brighton: died August 2, at Brighton.

Wathen Mark Wilks Call (1843): died August 20 (see *Eagle* XVI, 383).

William Calvert (1881), of Walton le Dale, Governor of Rivington School: died September 7.

Rev James Henchman Clubbe (1842), Rector of Bexwell, Norfolk: died April 18, at the Rectory, aged 71.

Rev Thomas Collyer (1823), Rector of Gislingham, Suffolk: died May 2, at the Rectory, aged 91.

Theodore Coppock (1881), Barrister-at-Law: drowned in Norway, August 26 (see *Eagle* XVI, 383).

Rev John Creaser (1864), Head-Master of Bootle College, Liverpool: died December 27, at Oundle, aged 48.

Rev William Cufaude Davie (1844), formerly Assistant-Master at Eton, and Head-Master of Yarmouth Grammar School, Rector of Oby, Great Yarmouth: died March 12, at the Rectory, aged 67.

Rev John Davies (1842): died September 18 (see *Eagle* XVI, 382).

Rev Charles Christopher Thomas Fagan (1870), Chaplain at Tangier: died January 20, at Tangier.

Rev John Frederick Falwasser (1854), Vicar of Privett, Hants, Diocesan Inspector of Schools, Winchester: died March 6.

Rev Edward Fearon Burrell Bourke Fellowes (1831), for 45 years Vicar of Kilham, Hull: died January 16, at Kelvedon, Essex, aged 85.

Rev Dudley Thomas Bousquet Field (1887), Curate of Haslingden, Lancashire: died September 30, aged 25.

Rev Richard Davies Glasspoole (1855), formerly Vicar of Holmer, Hereford: died May 7, at Leamington.

Rev Thomas Grabham (1854): died February 10.

Samuel John Nathaniel Wilberforce Greenidge (1886), Barrister-at-Law, MacMahon Law Student: died September 3, at Strathclyde, Barbados, aged 28 (see *Eagle* XVI, 476).

- Rev Frederic Edward Gretton (1826), formerly Fellow, Rector of Oddington, Gloucester: died March 27, aged 86 (see *Eagle* xvi, 277).
- Rev Edward Moule Griffith (1879) of the Church Missionary Society: died March 26, at Nellore, Jaffna, Ceylon.
- George Henry (1872): died January 28, aged 47.
- Rev Thomas Heycock (1854), Rector of Seaton, Rutland: died December 21, at Seaton, aged 59.
- Robert Henry John Heygate (1852), J.P. for Hereford and Essex: died January 7, at Oaklands, Leominster.
- Rev George Alexander Holdsworth (1851), late Curate of Stonehouse, Gloucester: died September 2, at Perth, aged 65.
- Francis Herbert Holmes (entered 1889): died January 26, at Cambridge, aged 19 (see *Eagle* xvi, 176).
- Rev Richard Hull (1842), Rector of Upper Stondon, Shefford: died May 12, aged 71.
- Rev William Wheeler Hume (1828), Perpetual Curate of St Mary Magdalene, St Leonard's: died March 23, aged 88.
- Rev Benjamin Corke Huntly (1865), Head-Master of Hutton Grammar School, Preston, formerly Assistant-Master at Dulwich College: died May 9.
- Rev John Jarratt (1822), formerly Scholar, Vicar of North Cave, and Canon of York: died November 30, aged 91.
- Rev Sampson Kingsford (1848), Vicar of Hilary, Cornwall, formerly Fellow: died July 26, at Okehampton, aged 65.
- Rev William Lees (1831), formerly Vicar of Norley, and Incumbent of St Peter's, Oldham: died January 1, at Frodsham, aged 83.
- James Loxdale (1820), J.P. and Deputy-Lieutenant for the counties of Salop, Stafford, and Cardigan, and High Sheriff 1867, Barrister-at-Law: died December 28, at Llanila, aged 94.
- Rev William Nassau Molesworth (1839), Hon Canon of Manchester: died December 19, aged 79 (see *Eagle* xvi, 477).
- Rev Henry Niven (1837), Vicar of Bishampton, Pershore: died May 16, aged 76.
- Rev William Leeman Pendered (1846), formerly Vicar of Ennerdale, Cumberland, and Head-Master of Haydon Bridge Grammar School: died December 1, at Grasse, France, aged 67.
- Rev Richard William Pierpoint (1837), formerly Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Eastbourne, 1847 to 1878: died April 22, at St Leonard's, aged 79.
- Rev Alfred Staff Prior (B.D. 1867), Vicar of North Frodingham, Hull: died May 3, at the Vicarage, aged 63.
- Henry Ripley (1833): died February 9, at Hilcote Hall.
- Rev William Pender Roberts (1846), formerly Rector of Trevalga, Cornwall: died December 7, at Caermarthen.
- Rev. William Lancelot Rolleston (1840), Vicar of Scraftoft, Leicester: died in June.
- Charles Henry Martyn Sanders (1884): died April 24.
- The Rt Hon Sir John Robert Townsend, third Viscount and first Earl of Sydney, (M.A. 1824), G.C.B., Lord Steward of the Queen's Household, Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, Captain of Deal Castle: died February 14, at Frognal (*Eagle* xvi, 174).

- Alfred Walker Simpson (1846), Fellow of Jesus, Barrister-at-Law of the Inner Temple, and Recorder of Scarborough. His name appears on our lists in the University Calendars of 1842, 1843, but he took his degree from Jesus. Died at Scarborough, April 5, aged 66.
- Robert West Taylor (1860), formerly Fellow, and Head-Master of Kelly College, Tavistock: died August 16.
- Rev Gervase Thorp (1874), formerly Curate of St Margaret's, Ipswich: died April 20, at Ipswich.
- Rev Charles Tower (1837), Canon and Prebendary of Salisbury: died June 12, at Bathford, Bath, aged 75 (see *Eagle* xvi, 381).
- Rev Charles Turner (1833), late Rector of Framlingham-Earl, Norfolk: died November 9, at Kensington, aged 79.
- Rev Charles James Waterhouse (1851), late Senior Chaplain Calcutta Ecclesiastical Establishment: died January 19, at Edinburgh, aged 63.
- Allan Granger Wills (1884): died January 17, at Sydney, aged 26.
- William Wynne (1829): died August 20, at Margate, aged 85.
- Rev Charles Allix Yate (1845), Rector of Uppingham, Rutland: died March 31, at the Rectory, aged 67.
- Rev George Robert Youngman (1881), Rector of St John's, Manchester: died May 26, at Bury St Edmund's, aged 31.

Obituary.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF POWIS

High Steward of the University.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we record the death of this most distinguished member of the College, which occurred somewhat unexpectedly on Thursday May 7th. For some short time he had shewed signs of failing health, and on the 27th of April he underwent an operation, from which he seemed to be making a very favourable recovery. His strength however failed, and he gradually sank, the news of his death causing general surprise and wide-spread sorrow.

Edward James Herbert, Earl of Powis in the county of Montgomery, Viscount Clive of Ludlow, Baron Herbert of Cherbury in the county of Salop, and Baron Powis of Powis Castle, county Montgomery, all in the United Kingdom, Baron Clive of Walcot in the county of Salop, in Great Britain, and Baron Clive of Plassy, in Ireland, was born on November 5, 1818, at a little cottage on the roadside near Pershore in Worcestershire, his mother Lucy, the third daughter of James the third Duke of Montrose, being at the time on a journey from Powis Castle to London. He was the great-grandson of the celebrated Robert Clive, to whom the establishment of the British rule in India is in a great measure due, and who for his services in that country, especially at Pondicherry, at Arcot, and also at Plassy, where with 3000 men he utterly routed the Surajah Dowlah at the head of 70,000 troops, was in 1762 created Baron Clive of Plassy in Ireland. His son and successor, Edward, married Henrietta Antonia, the daughter of Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis, and sister and heiress of George Edward Henry Arthur, the last Earl of Powis of the family of Herbert. This lady was the heiress and sole representative of that branch of the very ancient family of Herbert, to which belonged the well-known Edward, first Lord Herbert of Cherbury, his brother, George Herbert the poet, and William, the third Baron who was advanced to the Earldom

of Powis in 1674, and further to the Marquisate of Powis in 1687, and afterwards by James II, whom he followed to France was made Duke of Powis, and Marquess of Montgomery. In consequence of this marriage the second Baron Clive assumed the name of Herbert and received a grant of all the other titles borne by the lately deceased Earl. The second Earl was well-known for his earnest support of the Church in all matters affecting its interests. He was brought forward in 1847 as a candidate for the Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge, but was opposed by the Prince Consort, who was successful by a small majority.

The third Earl, just deceased, was educated at Eton, whence he came to St John's. He took his degree in 1840, being eleventh in the First Class of the Classical Tripos: the Senior Classic was the late Archdeacon France, formerly Tutor of St John's, and Dr Atlay, also at one time Tutor of St John's and now Bishop of Hereford, was bracketed ninth. He proceeded to the degree of LL.D. in 1842. He occupied a seat in the House of Commons as Member for North Shropshire from 1843 to January 17, 1848, when he succeeded his father, who had died from the effects of a gunshot wound received accidentally whilst shooting.

The list of offices and appointments held at various times by the late Earl is a long one, but will shew the keen interest he at all times took in public matters. In 1878 he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the South Salop Yeomanry Cavalry. He had been a Magistrate for 46 years, and since 1851 had been Chairman of the Montgomeryshire Quarter Sessions.

In 1864 he was made a Deputy-Lieutenant for Salop, in 1862 he was made a Deputy-Lieutenant for Montgomeryshire, and was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the latter county in 1877. Throughout his life he took a very keen interest in educational matters. At the time of his death he was President of the University College of North Wales at Bangor; Bangor; and a touching notice *In memoriam Praesidis nostri* appears in the first number of the College Magazine. He was also a Governor of Shrewsbury School, and a nominee of the Government on the Montgomeryshire Joint Education Committee, in which capacity he took a leading part in framing the scheme of Intermediate Education recently issued. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford in 1857.

In 1864, on the death of Lord Lyndhurst, he was elected without opposition to the office of High Steward of the University of Cambridge. This was a distinction which he greatly prized, and he gladly availed himself of two opportunities, which presented themselves to him in that capacity, of shewing his affection for the University. A prize medal had been originally given by the Marquess Camden when Chancellor of the University, and continued annually by his son, but on the death of the latter in 1866 it was discontinued. Lord Powis since then annually gave the Powis Medal, which is for a poem in Latin Hexameters. He also augmented the Sir Wm Browne benefaction, so that four medals can now be given instead of the three originally provided for. Lord Powis was a liberal subscriber to the new Chapel at St John's, and defrayed the cost of filling the five windows in the apse with stained glass.

Lord Powis had been for many years the leading authority in his own neighbourhood, but on the passing of the Local Government Act 1888 a considerable part of the power of which he had held chief share passed into the hands of the newly-constituted County Councils. Many a man, especially one in advancing years, would have made this an excuse for withdrawing from public life; but Lord Powis accepted the new situation with perfect dignity. He was at once elected an Alderman of the Shropshire County Council: he contested a seat on the Montgomeryshire County Council as representative of the Borough of Welshpool, and was returned at the head of the poll by a large majority, carrying with him three colleagues of his own opinions. He threw himself earnestly into the work of the Councils, and there was no member whose opinion was received with more deference.

Lord Powis was the owner of large landed estates in Shropshire and Montgomeryshire, amounting to upwards of 60,000 acres. From the Herberts he inherited the estates at Lymore, Mathyrafel, and Llyssyn, from the Clives those of Walcot and Styche. He used to spend a considerable time at the chief residence, Powis Castle near Welshpool, and Walcot near Bishop's Castle was also a favourite seat of his. He had residences also at Lymore near Montgomery, at Maesllymestyn, and in London, and amongst his neighbours and friends in all these places he

was universally esteemed and respected. As a landlord he had a character without reproach, and the position of tenant on one of his estates was regarded with high favour. Most of his farms have been occupied by the same families for generations. By his death the Church has lost an ally and friend, whom it will be difficult to replace. His liberality towards Church objects seemed to know no bounds. He contributed largely to the restoration and endowment of churches, especially those with which he was in any way personally connected, and to the provision of curates and additional services. In recognition of his gifts he was appointed a Member of the Board of Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty. He was patron of fifteen livings.

In politics he was a sincere and consistent Conservative. His views were, as was perhaps natural, those of the older school, but he always expressed them with courtesy and moderation, and was respected by his opponents as well as by his friends. In all quarters his loss will be deeply felt, and it will be long before the gap which his death has caused can be filled up.

He is succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew George Charles Herbert, the only surviving son of his brother, the Rt Hon General Sir Percy Herbert, M.P., P.C., K.C.B., who died in 1877. The new Earl is also a member of St John's College, and took his B.A. degree in 1885.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD HEYTESBURY.

The Rt Hon William Henry Ashe a' Court Holmes, Baron Heytesbury, died at Heytesbury House, Wilts, on Tuesday, April 21. He was the eldest son of the first Baron Heytesbury, and was born on July 11, 1809. His mother was Maria Rebecca, second daughter of the Hon W. H. Bouverie and grand-daughter of the first Earl of Radnor. The late peer's father, who was created a Baron of the United Kingdom in 1828, was a Privy Councillor and G.C.B., a distinguished diplomatist, and a British envoy in various countries. He was Ambassador at the Court of St Petersburg 1828—1832, and on his return from Russia was nominated as Governor-General of India, but the Ministry of the day breaking up, he never went

out. He was also Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland 1844—1846. The Heytesbury estates originally belonged to the Hungerford family, and passed through marriage to Lord Hastings, then to Wm Ashe, and then to Pierce a' Court Ashe, and since that time have been handed down in the direct line. Up to the passing of the first Reform Bill in 1832, when the borough was disfranchised, Heytesbury was represented in the House of Commons by a member of the family. The deceased lord was educated at Eton, and afterwards came to St John's College, where he took his M.A. degree in 1831. Two years later he married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter and heiress of Sir Leonard Thomas Worsley Holmes, Bart., of Westover, in the Isle of Wight, and assumed the name of Holmes by royal licence. The issue of this marriage was ten sons and four daughters. The eldest son was the Hon Wm Leonard, also of St John's, who was born in 1835, and who married in 1861 Isabella Sophia, the eldest daughter of the late Canon a' Court Beadon. The Hon Wm Leonard died in 1885, at the age of 50, leaving behind him seven sons and three daughters. The eldest son, William Frederick, who now succeeds to his grandfather's title and estates, was born in 1862, and married in 1887 Margaret Anne, daughter of the late Mr J. W. Harman of Frome. The late peer after his marriage resided in the Isle of Wight, and unsuccessfully contested the borough of Newport in the Conservative interest. He was subsequently returned for the county, and sat in the House of Commons from 1837 to 1847. On the death of his father, in 1860, he removed to Heytesbury House, where he continued to reside until his death. He was a warm supporter of the Conservative cause, though tolerant of the political opinions of others. Throughout the district he was esteemed and beloved, and will be sorely missed by rich and poor alike. Until increasing age and infirmities prevented his attendance he was a well-known figure on the county bench, and he took a lively interest in all county business at the Quarter Sessions. He was a deputy-lieutenant for Wilts, Dorset, and Hants. As an *ex-officio* member of the Warminster Board of Guardians he displayed great interest in the administration of the poor law. He was a warm supporter of the parish schools and paid especial attention to all matters concerning the parish

church. It was chiefly owing to his interest and active exertions that the church was so handsomely restored at a great cost some twenty years ago. One of the original members of the Diocesan Synod, he was constant in his attendance until age and infirmities made it practically impossible.

SIR PATRICK COLQUHOUN.

The Editors of the *Eagle*, which has lost in Sir Patrick Colquhoun a loyal and generous friend, are much indebted to Mr Percy W. Ames, Secretary of the Royal Society of Literature, of which our late Honorary Fellow was President, for the following sympathetic notice of his life.

Near a solitary chapel among the heather at Brookwood repose the remains of Patrick Colquhoun. He died on May 18 after a very brief illness of about four days, and only ceased to attend to his affairs when his papers were removed by the express orders of his medical attendant. In such solemn stillness as fitly reigns over his last earthly resting-place, we can best reflect upon the character of this remarkable man, and more justly estimate his wide learning, his linguistic skill, and his rich and varied endowments, than while these were employed in the affairs of life, and eclipsed by the interest of the subjects they served to illustrate. Nothing, probably, could more expressively indicate the versatility of Sir Patrick Colquhoun than a list of his friends and correspondents. He was held in high esteem by men of widely varied pursuits, of many races and languages, and of all degrees in learning. Possessing a mind of extraordinary practical and administrative power, and an available knowledge of several modern languages, he excited the admiration of all men of public or private business who knew him. His acquaintance with Greek and Latin antiquities, and his translations of valuable treatises on Classical subjects, such as the excursus of Professor Ulrichs of Athens on the *Topography of the Homeric Ilium*, as well as his original works, placed him in the ranks of European scholars, and he had lately

been appointed President of the organising Committee of the Ninth Statutory Congress of Orientalists to be held this year in London. By lawyers he is known as the author of *A Summary of the Roman Civil Law illustrated by Commentaries and parallels from the Mosaic, Canon, Mahomedan, English and Foreign Laws*, and of various treatises on legal and political subjects in different languages.

He had been called to the Bar in 1838, and appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel in 1868, Chief Justice of the Ionian Isles 1861-4, and a few years ago Treasurer of the Inner Temple. In Freemasonry he distinguished himself among the Masonic order of Knights Templars, of which he was Chancellor. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature in 1845, when Henry Hallam was President. He was placed on the Council in 1846, made Librarian in 1852, Vice-President in 1869, and President in succession to H.R.H. the late Duke of Albany in 1886. He continued an active member of this Society until his death, contributing numerous valuable papers to its Transactions, and presided at a meeting of the Council the very day before he was seized with his last illness.

His aptitude for public affairs was illustrated in early life, when he assisted his father, the late Chevalier James de Colquhoun, who was *Chargé d'affaires* of the Hanseatic Republics. He displayed so much ability that the Senate of Hamburg selected him as Plenipotentiary to represent them at Constantinople. He was most successful in his negotiations, and in the year 1842 a very satisfactory Treaty of Commerce between the Porte and the Hanse Towns was concluded and ratified. He also arranged, through the medium of the Persian Minister in Turkey, a similar treaty with that country; and in 1843 he went to Athens and was equally successful in arranging a third with Greece. He was appointed Aulic Councillor to the King of Saxony and standing Counsel to the Legation. He was also standing Counsel to the Legation of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg.

In athletics it is hoped he will always be remembered as one of the founders of College rowing. On the 10th of August 1838 the members of the Lady Margaret Boat Club presented Sir Patrick with a cup bearing the following inscription: *In testimony of their sincere regard and esteem and*

in pleasing remembrance of his right good fellowship at their many merry meetings. Later on he kept the old Leander Club going for years as the best rowing club on the Thames.

It is difficult to say in which of these departments of human activity he will be best remembered, but his personal qualities alone deserve that he should be made known to those to whom, otherwise, he would be only a name.

Sir Patrick was rather below the middle height; his white hair and refined face gave him an interesting and venerable appearance. Physically he was a very strong man, a worthy descendant of a hardy race. His frame, trained in youth in athletic exercises, as many a trophy of his skill and endurance testifies, seemed able to defy all weathers. It was curious to see the London lawyer, living in chambers, exhibiting the hardness of the old Highlanders. He never wore flannel, nor overcoat, nor gloves, and his umbrella, as he persisted in declaring, had been stolen by a bishop. For some years he had been lame and leaned upon his stick, but this he treated as a subject for jocularly. His humour was abundant and his wit often suggested that of Voltaire. One of the most noteworthy features of Sir Patrick was the perennial freshness of his mind. He retained to the last the faculty, most characteristic of youth, but always adding a grace to old age, of being easily pleased. Cheerfulness and a most winning amiability among his friends, to whom he was heroically faithful, were yet associated with a wonderful power of vigorous declamation and pungent satire towards his opponents. His manner and conversation possessed the charm of simplicity and homely allusion, which immediately placed younger and less accomplished men at their ease with him. If among the vulgar, who take men at their own valuation, this pleasant and easy freedom ever diminished the respect to which his learning, abilities, and position justly entitled him, the fact would not escape his observation, for among his many gifts must be reckoned a keen penetration and power of discriminating character. Although Sir Patrick attached to himself an unusually wide circle of devoted friends, his manner did not encourage any manifestation of affection; but on the occasion, a month before he died, when it was discovered that the report of his death in the papers was not true, he was deeply touched in finding how much he

was beloved, and declared that the novel experience of hearing of his own death was worth having, when it served to discover his real friends. But as a rule it was in speaking of him, rather than in his presence, that any demonstrative expressions of the esteem in which he was held would be used. His sarcasm and occasional brusqueness, though he was usually a most courteous gentleman, would not appear inviting to the mere acquaintance, and made some a little afraid of him; but those who enjoyed the privilege of intimacy knew well that underlying this exterior was a warm heart, keenly sensitive to and appreciative of affection, and indeed some of the kindest words and acts that have ever lightened the burden of life will be remembered in connexion with Patrick Colquhoun.

But nothing could be farther from the truth than to represent him as one of those placid amiabilities, whose tranquillity nothing can disturb. He threw his whole energies into everything that he did, and was vehement alike in advocating all he cared for and in denouncing all he despised. I am afraid he had a difficulty in forgiving: "Oh! I am a good hater," he said on one occasion when an old friend remonstrated with him on some extravagance of expression. But his faults make a slender list, and arise out of an original and robust character that must be judged by nobler and more generous standards than the cheap moral common-places of the "man in the street." One of his old school-fellows was regretfully assuming that his early college life had been forgotten, when Lady Redhouse told of an incident that occurred lately, trifling in itself but pointing to a different conclusion. On one of Sir Patrick's river trips he observed some young men looking at his boat attentively, and on his enquiring if there was anything peculiar attracting their notice, one replied "we were looking at your coat of arms, which belongs to the giver of the Colquhoun Sculls," and when Sir Patrick said that he was that person, they immediately gave him three hearty cheers.

The activity of Sir Patrick's intellect was very remarkable. When he was in the East he acquired a mastery of modern Greek and an acquaintance with Turkish. When he proposed to take up his freedom of the City of Hamburg, he was told it could be given as a compliment, but he claimed it

as his right, his father having already received the honour. When some formalists suggested difficulties, such as that the oath had to be taken in Platt-Deutsch, he astonished them by not only rapidly repeating the terms of the declaration, but continued in Platt-Deutsch jestingly to upbraid them for hesitating to confer the citizenship on a man who had done so much for them.

His mechanical talents were equally conspicuous. He made a number of curious bags, and indeed could do anything with his fingers. On one occasion when his tailor could not or would not understand the fashion he desired for his trousers, he cut out the cloth and made them himself in the style he preferred, and his friends declared they were a very good fit. He engaged in his favourite pastime of rowing up to a late period of life, and he used to tell with great laughter how once a bargee on the Thames, struck apparently with the odd spectacle of an old man with a bald head vigorously handling the sculls, called out to him, "I say, old chap, isn't it about time you were pole-axed?"

Many old friends of Sir Patrick will recall with genuine pleasure those gatherings at his chambers in King's Bench Walk, *soirées fumantes et littéraires*, as he called them. Distinguished foreigners, lawyers, authors and journalists, travellers and retired officers, made up as interesting an assembly as can well be conceived. The conversation was delightfully varied and never dull. When I recall some of those evenings of years gone by, many old familiar faces reappear, and well-known voices seem to be heard again. Here is a French Count explaining his theory of Gothic influence on his nation's history, there a group discussing the probable position of the rowers in the triremes, as illustrated by a sculpture from Greece. Here "Old Vaux" is telling stories of the phenomenal memory of Sergeant Copley, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst, of his conduct of the case of the Salford Spinners, when he went down to Manchester and not only mastered the intricacies of the working but picked up the technicalities and the work-people's slang. Here again are Dr Latham, Cooper, the old *Times* Reporter, Wm H. Garrett of the *Chronicle*, Charles Leland (Hans Breitmann), Sir Hardinge Giffard (now Lord Chancellor Halsbury), the Master of St John's, and E. W. Brabrook the Anthropologist

and Antiquary. Here is Dr W. Knighton, late Commissioner in Oude, complimenting Charles J. Stone on his *Cradle-land of the Arts and Creeds*, and both chatting over Indian experiences. Here R. Needham Cust of the Royal Asiatic Society, who has been everywhere, is showing a photographic group taken at 12 p.m. in the land of the Midnight Sun. Sir James Redhouse is championing the beauties of Turkish Poetry which he has skilfully rendered into English, and beside him is General Sir Collingwood Dickson V.C. who went shooting 50 years ago with Sir Patrick, then Dr Colquhoun, in the Crimea, and obtained that knowledge of the locality which he turned to such good account in the war fifteen years later. A few are trying to induce him to recount some of his doings in that memorable time, but Sir Collingwood is not to be drawn. They are told by Kinglake however. It was this good friend who learnt Turkish and modern Greek with Sir Patrick, and who assisted him with the historical parts of his great work. These and many others can be recalled, each adding something to the general liveliness of those pleasant evenings; and above all the genial host himself, ever ready to hear or to tell a good story.

[Sir Patrick Mac Chombaich de Colquhoun graduated B.A. in 1837, M.A. in 1844, and LL.D. in 1851. He was also a *Doctor utriusque juris* of Heidelberg. In 1886 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the College. His very interesting article on the Sculls, which he had founded in his father's name in 1835, will be remembered by readers of the *Eagle* for 1886. A portion of the notice by his hand of *The History of the Lady Margaret Boat Club* appeared in the *Cambridge Review* within the week of his death. In addition to the distinctions cited by Mr Ames he possessed the following decorations: Niskau Iftiyar (first class, in brilliants) of the Ottoman Empire, Grand Cross of the Redeemer of Greece, Commander of the Order of Albertus Valerosus, and Knight of Merit of the Kingdom of Saxony, and Knight of Merit of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. He was the head of the clan or sept of Colquhoun, having succeeded his cousin Sir Robert de Colquhoun, Bart., in 1870.]

THE REV VINCENT JOHN STANTON.

At Nice on May 16 died the Rev V. J. Stanton, father of Professor Stanton, formerly Chaplain of Victoria, Hong Kong, and Rector of Halesworth, Suffolk. Born in 1817, he came to St John's as the college of Henry Martyn, and was the friend of Simeon, Carus, Scholefield, and many others like-minded as to Missionary work. He took his B.A. degree in 1843, his M.A. in 1850. In his youth he went to China as a tutor, and was captured by the Chinese during the "Opium war," and held prisoner for four months. The chains with which he was bound have been shown at more than one Missionary Exhibition. In that time the seeds were sown of the ill-health to which he ever afterwards was liable. After his marriage in 1843 he went out again to China, and was the means of erecting what is now the Cathedral Church of Hong Kong. His interest in the Missionary cause was ardent and life-long, and he was at all times a generous benefactor of the Missionary Societies. On one occasion he gave to the China Mission Consols to the amount of £6000, under the signature of *Ἐλαχιστοτέρος*. In spite of much infirmity and depression his labours were incessant, and their fruits abundant.

THE REV CANON BEADON.

It is difficult to estimate the value to the Church of those characters whose distinguishing mark may be summed up in the expression, the influence of constancy. This quality eminently belonged to the late Hyde Wyndham Beadon. Constancy in the discharge of the sacred duties of the priesthood, constancy in affection and friendship, constancy in sound judgment and in unwearied effort to be of service wherever his experienced and clear advice could be made useful—this certainly was a chief secret of his great power for good in his family, his parish, and the diocese of which he was a member. As regards the latter it probably may be said with truth that no parish priest within the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol exercised a wider or more valued influence. No doubt he had enjoyed early advantages of circumstance and education. The grandson

of Richard Beadon, Bishop first of Gloucester and then of Bristol, and a cousin of Lord Heytesbury, he was at Eton with Mr Gladstone, Arthur Hallam, and other brilliant contemporaries. From Eton he came to St John's, where he took his B.A. degree in 1835. After ordination he served curacies at Whitchurch Canonorum and Cheddar, but was soon presented to the vicarage of Haslebury-Plucknett, and in 1838 to Latton, on the gift of the Earl of St Germans. There he remained for fifty-three years. In 1869 he succeeded Canon Prower as Rural Dean of Cricklade, and the same year he was made an honorary Canon in Bristol Cathedral. But it should be added that when as years increased his personal friend Bishop Ellicott again pressed preferment upon him, he, on conscientious grounds, declined successively the Archdeaconries of Cirencester and of Bristol.

Canon Beadon was essentially a parish priest. He was besides a man of considerable intellectual attainment, and took no mean part in the great Church revival of the last fifty years. His rare combination of strong common sense with theological knowledge and instinct made him a valuable referee on disputed questions of doctrine or discipline. Never, perhaps, was the robustness of his judgment and the soundness of his reasoning more conspicuous than in his evidence before the famous Royal Commission on Ritual. In his religious principles he thoroughly agreed with the earlier leaders of the Oxford movement, such as the two Kebles, Dr Pusey, Isaac Williams, and Charles Marriott. Particularly may be mentioned the warm and true affection between him and the late Bishop Woodford of Ely and Canon Powell of Cirencester, both for many years his neighbours. Latton in those days became a bright centre of encouragement and sympathy. To some of us the hours we spent in that restful retreat are amongst our most cherished recollections. There was not only the charm in our host of quick sympathy and quiet humour, nor only his store of what has been happily termed "sanctified common sense;" but his was a mind equally at home in the beauties of the natural world and in the deeper mysteries of revealed truth. It was characteristic of him to be alike full of keen interest whether discussing some question concerning the welfare of the Church, or engaged in criticising, or editing, congregational hymns

(always one of his favourite subjects), or again, leading us to appreciate the flowers or trees in the exquisite garden of the vicarage which he lovingly tended with his own hands. And this almost ideal life of the village pastor was, to those who saw it, a lesson of "contentment with godliness," and habitual cheerfulness, the light of which can never pass from their memories. He died on May 12, at Latton, near Cricklade. (*Guardian*, May 27, 1891.)

THE REV SAMUEL SAVAGE LEWIS.

The Rev S. S. Lewis, Fellow of Corpus, died suddenly on April 1. He entered St John's in 1854, and was a prizeman in the following year. Soon afterwards he had to give up work and leave the University on account of failing eye-sight. He took to farming, and spent some time in Canada, but when his sight improved, he re-entered St John's in 1865, and presently migrated to Corpus. There he became exhibitioner and Mawson scholar, and in 1868 he was bracketed ninth in the first class of the Classical Tripos with Mr Fynes Clinton, of St John's, and graduated the following year. Mr Lewis was elected to a Fellowship in 1869, and filled subsequently the college offices of Librarian, Prælector, and Classical Lecturer. He was ordained in 1873. For many years, says the *Times*, he has been well known in the University as an industrious and able antiquary. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, London, and for some time had been honorary secretary of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and it is undoubtedly due to his great energy that this local society has, during the past few years, largely increased its membership and extended its operations. He was a member of the council of the Cambridge Philological Society, and a member of the Archæological Societies of Paris, Berlin, Bonn, Athens, Philadelphia, and a corresponding member of the Société des Antiquaires de France. He had been a constant contributor to the *Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries*, the *Journal of the Royal Society of Literature*, and the Royal Archæological Institute. He took considerable interest in the formation of the Museum of Archæology at Cambridge. He contributed to the *Eagle* three articles describing journeys in Greece and Asia Minor (vols. xi, xii, xv).

THE REV WILLIAM JAMES KENNEDY.

We regret to announce the death, which occurred on June 3, of the Rev W. J. Kennedy, M.A., Vicar of Barnwood. He was subpoenaed to attend the House of Lords to give evidence in the Berkeley Peerage case, and caught a cold whilst waiting in the lobbies, which developed into a fatal attack of pneumonia.

Born in the year 1814, he was the youngest son of the Rev Rann Kennedy, vicar of St Paul's, Birmingham, and second master of the Birmingham Grammar School. Proceeding to the University, Mr Kennedy became a Scholar of St John's, and took his B.A. degree in the year 1837, after winning the Porson Prize for Greek Iambics. In 1838 he was ordained deacon, and priest in 1840; and he became successively curate of St Martin-in-the-Fields and of the Parish Church of Kensington. In 1845 he married his cousin, Miss Caroline Kennedy, and was appointed Secretary of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church.

In 1848, at the invitation of Lord Lansdowne, he undertook the office of H.M. Inspector of Schools in the North Western Counties of England. Of the wonderful success of his exertions there the official acknowledgment which he received from the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education upon his retirement in 1878, as the following extract shows, gave the strongest possible testimony:—"They desire to place on record their sense of the valuable services which you have rendered to this department, and to state that, while the long period of your official career has been marked by the most zealous and untiring devotion to the ordinary duties of your office, they have frequently called upon you for confidential advice, upon which from your great experience, sound judgment, and loyalty, they felt that they could place entire reliance." The present Lord Harrowby, then head of the Education Department, wrote personally to Mr Kennedy in equally kind and gratifying language; and the feelings of those amongst whom he had laboured for thirty years were clearly shown by a widely-signed testimonial from the clergy, teachers, and other friends of elementary education in his district.

In 1878 Mr Kennedy accepted the living of Barnwood, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, and it was as Vicar of Barnwood, and therefore the legal custodian of its registers, that he was obliged to visit London to give evidence in the Berkeley Peerage case.

Politically, Mr Kennedy, like his father before him, was always an earnest supporter of all Liberal measures. He dissented strongly, however, from the Irish policy which was adopted by Mr Gladstone in 1886, and he became and continued to the end an earnest member of the Unionist wing of the Liberal party. Mr Kennedy was deeply convinced of the importance of the religious element in the teaching of elementary schools; and he deprecated by every means in his power any steps which could tend to the exclusion of that element. The paper on *The Working Man's School*, which he read at the Manchester Educational Congress in 1869, and which in a pamphlet form obtained a wide circulation throughout the country, contained a very clear and earnest exposition of his views upon this important subject.

Obituary.

THE REV GEORGE ASH BUTTERTON D.D.

The Rev George Ash Butterson, whose death on the 3rd of August last removed the Senior D.D. from the roll of St John's College and the University, was born January 22, 1805 at Market Drayton in Shropshire, where his father was a well-known solicitor. The Grammar School at Drayton was at one time held in some repute, and there Robert Lord Clive received the early part of his somewhat desultory education. Butterson was taught till the age of thirteen in his native town, but for the latter half of that time by a private tutor, from whom he received a good grounding in Latin, Greek, and Arithmetic. At thirteen he was sent to Shrewsbury, and was placed by Dr Butler, on his entrance in January 1818, in the Lower Remove of the Upper Fourth. By April of the following year, he reached the Middle Remove of the Fifth, having skipped one or more forms. Continuing to rise, he was examined in August 1819 for a vacant place in the Eighteen—the set immediately under Dr Butler, consisting of the eight Præpostors, or Sixth Form, and the Upper Remove of ten from the Fifth. By January 1820 he was eighth Præpostor. From this point onwards his school career, as indeed his career at the University afterwards, became closely connected with that of the late Dr Kennedy. Benjamin Hall Kennedy had entered Shrewsbury a year after Butterson, but had been placed at the outset a form higher; so that, when Butterson was eighth Præpostor, he was fourth or fifth. This continued to be their relative position till August 1822, when they were at the head of the school: Kennedy captain, Butterson second. In the summer of 1823, however, Kennedy fell ill, and was absent for the last six weeks of the half year; so that at the last distribution of "merit money," the three half-crowns were awarded to Butterson, who was announced by Dr Butler to be head boy amid the plaudits of the whole school. Kennedy, it should have been added, was about three months the older of the two.

The two friendly rivals went up together to St John's in October 1823. How Kennedy was senior classic in 1827 need not be related to readers of the *Eagle*. Butterson, who read high in mathematics as well as classics, was only two places below him in the same tripos, while in the mathematical tripos he was eighth Wrangler. During his undergraduateship he had been placed first in every college examination, both at Christmas and Midsummer, and had been made a Proper Sizar at the beginning of his second year. If the merit of so high a double degree is to be judged by the smallness of the joint number representing it, Butterson was surpassed by very few. The present Bishop Barry just equalled it in 1848, if no account be taken of a bracket; and a pupil of his own, W. S. Wood of St John's, with the same allowance, just excelled it in 1840. In the year after their degree, 1828, Kennedy and Butterson were elected to Fellowships—the only two then vacant—at their college. After this, the lives of the two scholars run in different courses. But in taking leave of Dr Kennedy, it is pleasant to note the kindly feeling entertained by him in later years for his old schoolfellow. Mr S. Butler, who is preparing for publication what promise to be most interesting memoirs of his grandfather, the master of them both, has obligingly sent me an extract from a letter written by Kennedy to Dr Butler in 1836, shortly before his own election to Shrewsbury, in which he says: "If I got to Shrewsbury, I would have given anything in the world to have him [Butterson] second master. His attainments, his temper, his manageableness, and his affection for me, would have been invaluable."

Butterson did not reside long on his Fellowship. An intimate friend, Charles Smith of St John's, the last of the "seven stars" of 1828, had been appointed Vice-Principal of Bristol College, one of the earliest of the Proprietary Schools, then springing up in various parts of the country. Being unable, from ill health, to enter on his duties in January 1831, Smith engaged his friend's assistance as deputy. This became a permanent appointment, when Smith was forced to seek a warmer climate. Though nominally only Vice-Principal, Butterson had the chief share in the instruction of the higher classes. Among his pupils there may be mentioned S. W. Wayte, who took a double first at

Oxford in 1842, and finally became President of Trinity, and Joseph Clark, afterwards Fellow of Christ's College. It was while at Bristol in 1833 that Butterson took Holy Orders.

In January 1834 there was opened at Wakefield what was then known as the West Riding Proprietary School. Handsome buildings had been erected, and Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Morpeth, Sir George Strickland, and many other leading men of the county were present on the occasion. Butterson, had been appointed first Head-master, and under him the promise of a brilliant future for the institution seemed amply justified. The number of boys rose to more than two hundred, as many as the building could accommodate. Though the average scholarship was at first not high, Butterson was fortunate in having a few boys of excellent ability. Among these was the W. Spicer Wood already mentioned, of whose many distinctions the Chancellor's English Medal, Sir William Browne's Medal for Epigrams, and the second Chancellor's Medal at his degree in 1840, were only a small part. But the school was one from which a large portion of the boys passed into mercantile life, and it is not in University Calendars that the record of their successes is to be found. One of these is Sir Matthew William Thompson, Chairman of the Midland Railway. Another, Mr T. K. Sanderson, was afterwards member for Wakefield; and another again, the late Sir W. St James Wheelhouse, Bencher of Gray's Inn, was many years member for Leeds. It is instructive to notice, as an evidence of the perpetuity of our old foundations, that the fine buildings of the Proprietary School are now the home of the Elizabethan Grammar School of Wakefield, having been obtained for it chiefly through the exertions of the late Head-master, the Rev James Taylor. While the Proprietary School, as such, has ceased to exist, the old Grammar School, the school of Richard Bentley, Joseph Bingham, Archbishop Potter, and the Oxford benefactor Dr Radcliffe, still flourishes, and has just been celebrating its tercentenary on November 19, 1891.

In July 1839 Butterson entered on the duties of his next public appointment, the Head-mastership of Uppingham. "I found," he writes (referring, I presume, to the boarders in the Head-master's house), "only six boys left by the

former master, Dr Buckland, but in about a year they had increased to sixty, as many in fact as my house would hold." A few of his old pupils from Wakefield followed him there; among them one who afterwards became Master of Sherburn Hospital and Archdeacon of Durham, Edward Prest. In a letter written long after, in 1858, this scholar expressed what many others would assent to, as the utterance of a mature judgment on the character of Butterson's teaching, when he spoke of "his elegant and accurate scholarship," "powers of memory which I have not seen rivalled," his "purity of taste and exactness of criticism," and above all the "*mitis sapientia* of his discipline."

It would be too long to enumerate all his distinguished pupils at Uppingham during his six years' tenure of office there. A few only can be specified. A most loyal son of his College, Butterson delighted to send his best scholars, when he could, to St John's; but other colleges had a share. Trinity took Henry Erskine Rowe, third Classic and Chancellor's Medallist in 1849; Clare gave fellowships to John Bell, G. R. F. Tryon, and J. Wardale, all first-class men in their years: at Oxford, Brasenose had Henry Temple, successively Head-master of Worcester and Coventry Schools; Magdalen counted among its fellows John Singleton Winder and James and Charles Humphrey Cholmeley. Other eminent Oxford men were R. T. H. Griffith, Boden Sanskrit Scholar in 1849, and afterwards Professor of Sanskrit at Benares; and Robert E. Sanderson, successively Head-master of Bradfield and of Lancing Colleges. Our own College had H. T. Wroth and Arthur Calvert, to both of whom she gave fellowships. In other walks of life the names should not be forgotten of Christopher Beckett Denison, M.P. for the West Riding of Yorkshire from 1868 to 1880; Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, M.P. for Clitheroe 1853-6; Charles Heycock, Major in the 89th regiment, who served in the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny; and Wilfrid H. Simpson (now Hudleston), late President of the Mineralogical Society and of the Geological Association.

At the end of 1845 Dr Butterson (as we must now call him, for he took his D.D. in 1843) left Uppingham. The presentations he received on leaving each of the schools he was connected with need not be mentioned here. But

a kindly tribute of affection, in the following lines appended to the last exercise sent up by the Captain, C. W. Hankin, appears to have gratified him much;—

"Ergo vale: si quid mala mens commiserit olim,
Excidat e memori pectore culpa, precor.
Ergo vale: vento navis velut acta secundo,
Tempus in æternum sint bona cuncta tibi."

Butterson Englished this as follows:—

"Farewell! whate'er my wayward mind
Hath err'd, be the fault forgot.
As speeds the bark before the wind,
Farewell! all blessings be thy lot."

We come now to the last and longest stage in Dr Butterson's career as Head-master. Induced partly by the wish to benefit his wife's health, she being a native of Rylstone, he applied for and obtained the Mastership of Giggleswick School, in a country which enjoyed the same mountain air. The salubrity of this beautiful and picturesque district is indeed remarkable, if we may judge by the longevity of Head-masters of Giggleswick. "It appears," wrote Dr Butterson in May of the present year, "that for nearly a century and a half only two Head-masters (the father of Archdeacon Paley and Mr Ingram) have been removed by death." The elder Paley was appointed in 1785, and his successor, the Rev Rowland Ingram, resigned in 1845. Butterson's immediate successor J. R. Blakiston is still alive, and after him came the present Head-master Mr Style: so that, at the time when the above remark was penned, the statement, almost incredible as it may seem, was literally true.*

Giggleswick School, when Butterson came to it in January 1846, had its full complement of day-boys, then limited to sixty, twenty foreigners or boarders being also allowed by the statutes. "In point of literary attainments," writes Dr Butterson, "I found it at a very low ebb." The general roughness of manners which had characterized this north-country school is described in forcible language in a letter to the writer by one of its most distinguished living pupils, Henry Maudsley, M.D., most of whose time was spent under Dr Butterson's predecessor. But the new Head-master was

* In the last volume of the *Dictionary of National Biography*, the Rev John Howson, father of the late Dean Howson, is said to have been at one time Head-master. But this is incorrect.

soon cheered by the accession of fresh pupils as boarders, attracted by his reputation for scholarship. One of the earliest of these was William Yates, who became Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose. Then followed Jackson Mason, Scholar of Trinity, and Seatonian Prizeman in 1868, in whom early promise of the highest kind was blighted by persistent ill-health; T. Bramley, now Master of Colfe's School, Lewisham; J. Langhorne, W. Heaton, and W. Leeming, all scholars of Christ's; R. Duckworth and D. S. Ingram, both first-class men of St John's; the late John Burrow, of St Catharine's, an accomplished geologist; and one who has become distinguished in another capacity, Sir Jeremiah Garnett Horsfall, of the Madras Civil Service. The present writer also had the good fortune, after leaving Wakefield School, to be educated under Dr Butterson at Giggleswick.

At the end of 1858 the veteran schoolmaster resigned this the last of his masterships. Some time after, in the spring of 1866, he finally settled at Rhyl in North Wales. In the autumn of that year he lost his wife. But though now a lonely man with no children, and solaced only by the affectionate care of his nieces, he did not abate his efforts to do well whatever was found him to do. In 1869 he was made a magistrate for the County of Flint. In 1872, as Chairman of the Rhyl Commissioners, he had an important share in obtaining the new Improvement Act, by which that town has been so much benefited. For many years also he kept his old studies from being forgotten, by acting as examiner at various schools—Lancaster, Doncaster, Chelmsford. Not till 1887 had he to contract the circle of his active occupations. A good constitution, aided by his fondness for long walks and for gardening, kept him in health till the very last. When over eighty he was detected, with another octogenarian, in climbing over a five-barred gate. But towards the end of this last summer his strength failed him, and he died peacefully and happily on the 3rd of August in the 87th year of his age. The phrase already used by one of his pupils will occur to the minds of many others, when they recall his wide learning and gentle disposition, as fitly characteristic of their old master—*mitis sapientia Laeli*.

J. H. LUPTON.

* * * The above account has been drawn up, in the main, from memoranda sent to the writer by Dr Butterson himself for this purpose.

THE VERY REVEREND GILBERT ELLIOT D.D.

Dr Gilbert Elliot, Dean of Bristol, died on August 18, 1891, at the advanced age of 91, after being confined to his house for several weeks. He was the son of the Rt Hon Hugh Elliot, formerly Governor of Madras, and took his B.A. degree at St John's in 1823. From 1824 to 1833 he was Vicar of Holy Trinity, Newington Butts; and from 1846 to 1850 he held the Rectory of Holy Trinity, Marylebone. When he became Dean, 41 years ago, Bristol cathedral possessed no nave, and the portion set aside for public worship was so circumscribed that only a mere handful of persons could attend divine service. Dean Elliot, with the chapter, seeing the necessity for improvement, applied to Sir G. G. Scott, who recommended the removal of the organ gallery which blocked up the centre of the Church, and numerous other improvements which more than trebled the accommodation available to the public. An appeal to the citizens having been made, a considerable sum was raised, and after £12,000 had been expended an enlarged scheme, including the building of the nave and western towers, was undertaken and completed three years ago at a cost of £80,000 or £90,000. The dean was well known for many years as a preacher of the Evangelical school, and as a supporter of the musical festivals which have from time to time been held in the Cathedral. His widow is the authoress of *The Diary of an Idle Woman in Italy*.

HENSLEIGH WEDGWOOD M.A.

Hensleigh Wedgwood, who was born at Gunville, Dorset, in 1803, and died in Gower Street, London, on June 2, 1891, was the youngest son of Josiah Wedgwood, of Maer Hall, Staffordshire, and grandson of the man known to the world by that name. He was educated at Rugby, and entered St John's College, whence he migrated as an undergraduate to Christ's. He was seventh Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1824. The Classical Tripos was initiated that same year; and his name, appearing as the last on the list, was commemorated for nearly sixty years by a little *jeu de mots*. The last of the Junior Optimes

VOL. XVII.

has been for centuries called "the wooden spoon"; and by an obvious play on Mr Wedgwood's name, the holder of the last place in the Classical Tripos was called "the wooden wedge" up to 1882, when the names were for the first time arranged alphabetically in the several classes. His connexion with Christ's College, of which he became a Fellow, was pleasantly recalled in the last year of his life by the invitation of the Master, Dr Peile, to be present at a dinner given to inaugurate the opening of new buildings, at which he would have been "the oldest Christian." It may perhaps claim attention on grounds of a certain historic importance if, as seems probable, it was the result of his impressions and career at Christ's which led to his cousin, Charles Darwin, being sent there four years after Wedgwood took his degree.

After leaving Cambridge Mr Wedgwood went to London to read for the Chancery Bar, at which, however, he never practised. It was the acceptance of a police magistracy in 1832 which enabled him to marry Frances, daughter of Sir James Mackintosh. He resigned the office a few years later from a scruple as to the lawfulness for Christians of administering oaths. He met with little sympathy in his views fifty years ago; but the legislation of late years has borne tribute to their root in the national conscience, and that his name was in no way associated with the reform that followed his efforts was a matter of perfect indifference to him. The loss of income caused by his resignation was partly made up in 1838 by the post of Registrar of Metropolitan Carriages, which he held till its abolition in 1849. He occupied himself at the same time with literary work, publishing in 1844 a little work on *Geometry*, calling in question the method associated with the time-honoured name of Euclid; and in 1848 an essay on *The Development of the Understanding*. Neither of these books found any readers outside the circle of those who loved the author: and it has to be confessed that their perusal is difficult. Mr Wedgwood had very little power of expressing his ideas. All who knew him feel convinced that he had something to say on the subject concerned, but have to allow that, from his lack of capacity for illustration and expansion, these contributions to thought remain mere fragments of suggestion.

Perhaps this very difficulty of expression was an advantage in the work of his life—his *Dictionary of English Etymology*, first published in 1857. It may be that hindrance in the power of expression fastens the attention on the vehicle of expression, and that none are better fitted to study the history of words than those who lack fluency and promptness in using them. From this, or from some other cause, Mr Wedgwood was led to ponder on the origin of language. He was one of the original members of the Philological Society, founded in 1842; and its *Transactions* contain many papers from his pen, preparing the way for the work which set forth his belief that the vehicle of all human communication was no miraculous endowment, but the elaborated imitation of instinctive vocal sounds whether among men or animals. This belief, received at first contemptuously, became suddenly more credible when animals and men were connected as ancestors and descendants. The work, whatever be thought of the theory, has taken its place as a permanent contribution to philology, and Mr Wedgwood's name is known to all students of language. His interest in it, as attested by his contributions to the *Academy*, lasted into the clear evening of his life; nor was it possible for those who aided in his latest etymological researches to detect the slightest relaxation of his sense of relevance, his keenness of perception, or his clearness of memory.

Any notice of him would be incomplete which omitted the fact that, after having treated Spiritualism with great contempt, he became, from experience, convinced of its truth, and ended life as a confirmed Spiritualist. His memory is cherished in obscure and grateful hearts, for whom the experience of life was softened by patient kindness of which often his nearest kindred knew nothing. [See *Academy*, June 27, 1891].

THE REV JOSEPH WOLSTENHOLME M.A. Sc.D.

Dr Joseph Wolstenholme was born on September 30, 1829, entered St John's in October 1846, and graduated as third Wrangler in 1850. He was elected to a Fellowship at St John's, and afterwards to one at Christ's. He was on the staff at Christ's for many years and was several times

Moderator and Examiner in the Mathematical Tripos. He vacated his Fellowship by marriage about 1869, and, after taking private pupils at Cambridge for a short time, became the first Professor of Mathematics in the Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, founded for the East Indian Service. He was superannuated a year or two ago and has since been in failing health. He died on November 18.

Professor Wolstenholme was regarded as one of the most accomplished mathematicians of his time. He was joint-author with the Rev Percival Frost of a *Treatise on Solid Geometry*, published in 1863, and collected a large number of original mathematical problems, devised by himself, in a volume which appeared in 1867 and again in an enlarged form in 1878. A gentle and diffident character probably prevented him making his remarkable attainments more generally known. He had a singularly retentive memory and a very wide knowledge of English literature, and was much valued by a small circle of friends. He leaves a widow and four sons. [See *Times*, November 23, 1891.]

WILLIAM HENRY WIDGERY M.A.

William Henry Widgery, who died on August 26, 1891, was a native of Exeter, where his father, Mr William Widgery, is well known as an artist. He was born on March 11, 1857, and was educated at Hele's School and the Exeter Grammar School. On entering St John's College at the age of eighteen, he obtained the Stephens and Vidal Exhibitions from this school, as well as a Sizarship. Later he became Proper Sizar and Foundation Scholar of the college; and in 1879 he graduated as seventh Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos, ill-health having prevented his taking the high place which his college performances had given him the right to expect. On leaving Cambridge, he held for a short while a Mastership in Dover College; and in 1880 he gained the Harness Prize of the University for an Essay on the First Quarto of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*—a scholarly piece of work, which was favourably noticed in the *Athenæum*, and also abroad, in *Anglia* and *Englische Studien*. From 1880 to 1882 he was Second Master at the Brewers' School, Trinity

Square, London, and during that period gained prizes for Icelandic and Gothic at University College, London. In 1883 he was elected Assistant Master at University College School, and held this post till his death. In 1886 he matriculated at the University of Berlin. Mr Widgery's enthusiasm for the cause of sound education, and his generous public spirit and energy, won for him the respect and affection of all who came to know him—and they were many. Many will remember his earnest brilliant pleading in the *Educational Times* for a better study of Phonetics by all teachers of language, and the striking series of articles which he wrote in the *Journal of Education* on the teaching of languages in schools. This series was afterwards published in the form of a pamphlet, which is being translated into Swedish, and only the other day was reviewed with high praise in *Englische Studien*; while quite lately a review of Mr Russell's translation of Guimps' *Pestalozzi* drew from the late Mr Quick a warm expression of approval. But, after all, what Mr Widgery accomplished was little in comparison with that of which he gave such brilliant promise. It was rather the man himself, with his inspiring love of literature and philology and art, which counted for so much. No young schoolmaster ever took a keener or more intelligent interest in teaching and in school life than he did. He was always making thoughtful use of his experience, and endeavouring to add to it in every way both at home and in Germany. He was full of energy, public spirit, and enthusiasm, and singularly pure-hearted and manly. It will be long before his fellow-workers cease to miss the help he so generously gave, and to feel that their work is the lonelier for his absence.

Of his qualities as a teacher Mr Eve writes:—"His teaching was singularly clear and interesting. He had the power of making boys think, and of bringing them face to face with principles. In algebra, for example, a subject on the teaching of which he has more than once lectured, he took the greatest pains to keep his lessons from degenerating into mere practice in manipulation. English was, on the whole, his favourite teaching subject, and he managed to make it both interesting and a real discipline, even to a class of unscholarly boys. I never knew any one who set himself more systematically to study method in teaching; he was constantly making notes

of the difficulties boys encounter, and of the way to meet them. At the same time, he was always trying to refer even the details of school work to general principles, and to avoid the error into which so many of us fall, of not seeing the wood for trees."

The literary work he leaves behind him is all too scanty. He was only just beginning to feel sure of his ground. Another ten years and it would have been very different. The Cambridge Essay, the short tract on the Teaching of Languages, an unfinished series of papers in the *Modern Language Monthly* on Modern Philology, a Report to the American Government, a few signed articles, and a few unsigned reviews—and the short list is complete. But though the list is short, the work all bears the unmistakable stamp of real insight, original thought, and a strong impersonal desire for the truth. [See *Educational Times*, and *Journal of Education*, for October 1891.]

THE REV HERBERT RICHARD HANNAM M.A.

Seldom has a young man's death called forth from his neighbourhood such a manifestation of deep and widespread grief as that which followed the death of Herbert Richard Hannam at South Norwood on August 17 last; but seldom surely has there been a nature at once so sunny and sympathetic, so self-sacrificing, and so sternly pure as that which then was lost to earth.

Mr Hannam was born at Kirk Deighton in Yorkshire on October 25, 1858, and came up from Pocklington School to St John's with a Dowman Exhibition in October 1878. We believe that this small exhibition was the only help he had towards meeting the expenses of his course—all the rest he defrayed by taking pupils. He took his degree in the Classical Tripos of 1882, and was ordained deacon in the following September. His first work was that of chaplain and assistant-master of the Clergy Orphan School, Canterbury, which he soon left to become curate of Goudhurst, Kent. After three years at Goudhurst, during which he won many friends, he accepted his last charge, the curacy of St Mark's, South Norwood.

A few extracts from articles written since his death will give the best idea of the spirit of self-sacrifice and human-heartedness which Mr Hannam threw into his work.

His friend Mr Ernest Foxwell writes:

"He was an exceedingly *human* priest: this was what made him so liked by children, and as popular with boys as with girls. The same thoroughness which led to his being "a rigid Anglican" in matters of Church discipline made him the heartiest competitor in every children's game. Hence reckless over-exertion, followed by dangerous chills—many a time before last month. His appreciation of the ordinary comforts of life was equally keen. A good cigar or a bottle of sound wine—he had many given him—was often the text for a panegyric on the donor; he would draw round the fire and sit in his shirtsleeves to enjoy it the more. Some kind young friends who right through his last winter kept him supplied with the freshest of new-laid eggs would now be more than pleased had they heard his admiration of the gifts and the givers. (To tell the truth I should add that many of those eggs, being of such rare quality, were exported to sick beds in the neighbourhood of Portland Road.) His friends were legion, and their kind remembrances were of perpetual recurrence."

Mr Chas. J. Letts, of Royal Exchange Buildings, writes:

"When the Temperance Society was formed Mr Hannam joined it, but found that his active life and feeble constitution rendered it unwise for him to become a total abstainer. Very recently however he adopted this course, and to the enquiry why he had done so replied that 'it was the better to influence some poor soul who found it difficult to keep sober.' The result to himself was probably not for a moment considered, although the doctors had cautioned him that a certain amount of stimulant was a necessity for him. How it was that with all this work Mr Hannam yet managed to find time for ministering spiritual consolation and giving friendly advice to so many, it is difficult to tell. He knew the homes and the inner lives of nearly everyone in the district—not of churchgoers only, but of many dissenters—and so bright and cheerful was he, and so entirely free from any hauteur or stiffness, that his visits were looked forward to with uniform pleasure, and he was, except in very rare

cases, received with the heartiest of welcomes. Occasionally indeed he did meet with a rebuff, or come across some crossgrained individual who regarded a visit from a 'parson' as an insult. In such cases his patient good temper was not in the least ruffled and in the end he managed to win over the grumbler by sheer kindness and gentle argument. The fact is there was no resisting the sunshine of Mr Hannam's good nature; one might do so for a time, but in the end it was sure to conquer."

"He had a remarkably deep sympathy and interest in the everyday life of the working classes, in their joys and in their sorrows, and an expression which he sometimes used was that 'the truest aristocracy was to be found amongst the poor.' He also showed a generous liberality, which would often lead him to stint himself that he might give to others. Of his able work in the parish, volumes might be written. During the distress consequent on the severity of the past winter Mr. Hannam took a leading part in administering the 'relief fund,' and it was noted that almost every applicant was personally known to him, as well as, in most cases, the actual circumstances under which the application was made. So, too, with the Samaritan Society, Mr Hannam's actual knowledge of facts often proved of the greatest service to the committee, and enabled them to discriminate between the deserving and the worthless. Many of us will recall with painful pleasure the genial manner in which Mr Hannam extracted a subscription to some parochial charity, or beguiled us into taking tickets for some entertainment. Of all these he was the very life and soul, and his success in organising had become quite proverbial."

Unfortunately, with all his energy, Mr Hannam's constitution was not equal to the strain he put it to. He took cold at a Sunday School treat on August 5 last, and his lungs becoming affected he succumbed to acute pleuro-pneumonia on the evening of Monday, August 17.

The consternation and grief which was occasioned by Mr Hannam's loss was a striking testimony to the hold which he had gained on the parish.

"The body, which was clothed in his surplice, was placed in a shell, taken to the church, and placed in the chancel, where there was a continued stream of those who desired

to look upon the face of the departed. A very touching scene was witnessed on Tuesday, when a large number of poor children, some only a few years old, took small bunches of flowers, which they were allowed to place on the body. I took one into the church, about 6 years old, who had brought three dandelions, and the others would not let her take them in. By Wednesday morning the body was completely embedded in beautiful floral tributes, sent by residents in the neighbourhood. Upwards of eighty wreaths had been sent by the early part of Wednesday, and before Thursday, the day of the funeral, the church had the appearance of a large conservatory.

On Thursday afternoon the remains of the deceased were interred in the pretty little churchyard of Shirley. At the time appointed for the first part of the service to be held in St Mark's Church, more than 1000 persons were packed in the church, while outside it was estimated that there were over 2000 waiting to see the procession. Every shop in South Norwood was closed during the time of the funeral, and in spite of the fact that it was such an inclement afternoon all the public houses remained closed.

Unfortunately, the rain fell in torrents as soon as the *cortège* left for Shirley, but that did not deter some 2000 people from following for the three miles to the grave."

So amid demonstrations of the love and gratitude of rich and poor, young and old, was laid to rest one of whom his College may be proud.

"He was, beyond all question, the ideal priest, whose life was better than a sermon, and though an Anglican of rigid orthodoxy, and a devoted Churchman, he was possessed of that far-reaching sympathy which is the religion of humanity."

Obituary.

THOMAS ROBERTS M.A. F.G.S.

Tom Roberts (for by that name he was always known) who died on January 24, 1892, in Cambridge, aged 35, was a native of South Wales. After a successful course at University College, Aberystwyth, he entered St John's in the Michaelmas Term of 1879, having gained the Natural Science Exhibition. He was elected Foundation Scholar in his second year; his name appeared in the First Class of Part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1882, and of Part II in 1883; and soon after taking his degree he was appointed to the post of Assistant to the Woodwardian Professor of Geology, which he retained until his death. In the summer of 1884 he was sent by the University, with a grant from the Worts Fund, to study the rocks of the Jura Mountains. He gained the Sedgwick Prize in 1886, and received an award from the Lyell Fund of the Geological Society in 1888.

Roberts did not publish much, but his papers, like everything he undertook, are marked by thoroughness. Thoroughness and gentleness were perhaps his most striking characteristics, and many are the pupils indebted to him for instruction of rare quality, ungrudgingly and cheerfully given. He was an ideal teacher, never trying to impress his pupils by a showy style, never attempting to cover a wide range of study in a desultory manner; he *made* them learn what they undertook to do, not by compulsion but by persuasion. A dull student might come away from one of Roberts's courses with less knowledge than a more brilliant one, but the knowledge in each case was accurate.

The men who found him ever willing to give help in the Geological Museum, and on those vacation tours conducted by Professor Hughes which were rendered doubly pleasant by the company of his kindly assistant, will sadly miss the massive form and friendly features from their accustomed place. But still greater is the loss to those friends of his own age and standing, who knew his loyalty and his fearlessness

in the cause of right. For them the memory of their lost friend needs no record save that engraven upon their hearts. To others may these words speak of one who fought a good fight, whose watchword was *Duty*, and whose life was blameless.

JAMES ALEXANDER STEWART.

Our fellow-student, Mr J. A. Stewart, whose death in his rooms in the Third Court cast a gloom over the College, was born in Belfast on May 18, 1866, and received his primary education at the Belfast Model School. Afterwards he entered commercial life, being for some time in the offices of the Barrow Steam Navigation Company and of Messrs Sinclair & Boyd in Belfast. While with the latter firm in 1884 he matriculated at the Royal University of Ireland after a period of private study, and on entering the Queen's College, Belfast, in 1885 he obtained a mathematical science scholarship, and at the end of the session secured third place in Professor Purser's class in mathematics. In the session of 1886-87 he secured the first prize in mathematical physics, and at the beginning of the next session he went in for the second year scholarship, and took first place. At the close of the session he obtained first prizes in logic, in mathematics, in mathematical physics, and in experimental physics. From that date he kept at the head of his class in science. At the beginning of the third session he competed for the Porter Scholarship, given for classics, mathematics (pure and applied), logic, and modern languages. He was elected to this scholarship for a year, and during the session he took the first prizes in honour mathematics, honour mathematical physics, and honour experimental physics. That year he went up to the Royal University in Dublin for his degree of B.A., and gained it with first-class honours. At this examination he was placed first in Ireland in mathematical science. Then, on returning to the Queen's College, he entered for the senior scholarship, both in mathematics and natural philosophy, and was placed first for both. He could only retain one, and he elected to hold the senior scholarship in mathematics. At the same time he was elected to the Dunville Studentship, the highest prize

given in mathematics and physics in the College. He taught for some time in Victoria College, Belfast. Upon entering St John's in 1889 he was elected to an exhibition and a sizarship. He steadily improved his position at the College, and was first at the last May examinations, being subsequently elected to a Foundation Scholarship. A chill caught on his journey to Cambridge led to an attack of pneumonia, from which, after nearly a week's illness, he died on Sunday, January 24, 1892. His brother and sister arrived only a few hours before his death. A brief but touching service was held in the College Chapel the next evening, before his remains were removed for burial in Belfast. Wreaths from the Master and Fellows, the Scholars, Mr Ward, his Tutor, and other friends were laid on the coffin, and the procession to the railway station was accompanied by many senior and junior members of the College, who during Mr Stewart's short life in Cambridge had learned to appreciate his sterling Christian character and his high intellectual promise.

ROBERT PEIRSON M.A.

Robert Peirson, the Astronomer, who died on June 15, 1891, at the age of 70 years, was a member of an old Yorkshire family. His father, James Peirson, was born at Whitby in that county, but was settled for many years in Charleston, South Carolina, as a Cotton Planter and Merchant. In 1817 or 1818 he returned home and finally took up his abode in England. He possessed what at any rate at that period was deemed a considerable fortune, and he soon afterwards retired from active business pursuits. He purchased the long leasehold interest in his residence, No. 5, Barnsbury Park, Islington, Middlesex, then a semi-rural neighbourhood of some consequence, occupied by merchants and others of wealth and good position. In this house Robert Peirson was born, and, with the exception of his residence at Cambridge which began in 1842, in this house he thenceforth lived, and there he died a bachelor.

He was admitted a Foundation Scholar in 1842, and took his degree as Third Wrangler in 1845, the year of Dr Parkinson and Sir William Thomson (now Lord Kelvin). He was admitted a Fellow of the College in 1849 in succession

to Mr Blick, who had accepted the living of Brandesburton; and kept his Fellowship till 1855. He does not appear to have held any College office. In 1850 he was awarded the first Adams Prize, founded in 1848, for an essay on *The Theory of the Long Inequality of Uranus and Neptune*, which was printed in vol. ix of the *Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*.

After leaving Cambridge Mr. Peirson determined to devote himself to the study of Astronomy and Optics, and those studies formed the occupation of his life. In 1858 he sought the repose of the country, and he purchased the freehold of some five or six acres of land in one of the best and most secluded parts of Wimbledon Park, Surrey, upon which he built, during the years 1859—1861, a substantial residence, which he called *Devonshire Lodge*; but unfortunately, by the time this was ready for his occupation in July 1861, a circumstance occurred which not only prevented his ever occupying this residence, but also tinged and embittered the remainder of his days. Through misplaced confidence in one he considered a friend he lost many thousands of pounds, which so reduced his income that he found it necessary to abandon and sell his country house, and to remain in his London residence at Barnsbury.

Naturally shy and retiring, he never mixed in society. He neither visited others, nor received visitors. He shut himself up almost entirely from the outer world, and spent his time in his favourite studies. But, notwithstanding, he was well acquainted with current literature and politics, as well as with all progress in science generally; and his views on all these subjects were advanced and progressive.

He has left a large quantity of MSS, alike the evidence and the result of his diligent study and search after scientific truth, consisting of many reams of paper covered with notes, &c., and, so far as inspected, fairly written in his own neat handwriting. These papers are now being examined by Mr A. W. Flux, Fellow of the College, with a view to the ultimate publication of some of them.

Mr Peirson was eminently gentle in disposition, considerate of others, just and honourable in all his dealings, and as accurate in his views generally as he was diffident of expressing them. He lived and died a true philosopher.

SIR JAMES WILLIAM REDHOUSE LITT.D.

Sir James Redhouse became a member of the College when he was admitted in 1884 to the honorary degree of Doctor in Letters by the University. He was born on December 30, 1811, in Walworth, London, of a Suffolk family, and was educated at Christ's Hospital. He went to Constantinople in 1826, where he studied French, Italian, Turkish, Arabic, and Persian; and served the Ottoman Government by assisting in the preparation of various military, naval, and literary works. He visited South Russia in 1830, acquiring some knowledge of the language, and commencing the preparation of a Turkish, English, and French Dictionary; he returned to London in 1834 to publish the same, but the appearance of Bianchi's Turkish-French work made the attempt fruitless. After being entrusted with the superintendence of about twenty Turkish naval and military officers sent over to study and serve in the Royal Artillery and Navy, he returned to Constantinople in 1838; was appointed to the Translation Office of the Porte, and in 1839 was selected by the Grand Vizier for confidential communications with the British Ambassador, Lord Ponsonby. After being appointed a Member of the Naval Council, to co-operate with Captain Baldwin Wake Walker R.N. (afterwards Sir B. W. Walker Bart. K.C.B. &c.), he entered the Turkish Naval Service; assisted in drawing up naval instructions for the officers of the Turkish fleet; went to Alexandria when hostilities were commenced by the allies, England, Austria, Russia, and Turkey, against Egypt; accompanied the Consuls-General to the British Fleet at Beirut; and served as means of communication between the Turkish General on shore and Admiral Sir Robert Stopford concerning a combined attack on St Jean d'Acre, this plan being referred through Mr Redhouse to Lord Ponsonby and the Ottoman Government, and ultimately carried out successfully by orders of the allied Governments. For these services Mr Redhouse received the Turkish Order of the Nishani Iftikhar in brilliants. On a change of ministry in 1841, Mr Redhouse returned to the Porte, and was employed in confidential communications between the Turkish Government and Sir Stratford Canning G.C.B. (afterwards Lord Stratford de Redcliffe K.G.), who succeeded Lord Ponsonby. In January 1843 he proceeded to

Erzerum as Secretary to the Mediating Commissioners, Major Williams (afterwards Sir W. F. Williams Bart., of Kars, G.C.B.), and the Hon R. Curzon (afterwards Lord Zouche), and ultimately assisted in concluding in 1847 a treaty of peace between Turkey and Persia, receiving the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, with Colonel's rank, first class; and publishing meanwhile in Paris his "Grammaire raisonnée de la langue ottomane." In 1854 he was appointed Oriental Translator to the Foreign Office, and published an English-Turkish and Turkish-English Dictionary, also a Vade-Mecum of Colloquial Turkish for the Army and Navy in the Crimean War. In 1857 he assisted the late Lord Cowley in Paris in wording the treaty of peace with Persia that set our troops free to act under Sir Hugh Rose (Lord Strathnairn) in suppressing the Indian Mutiny. In 1884 he was engaged in publishing numerous treatises on Oriental subjects. He was formerly Secretary to, and an Honorary Member of, the Royal Asiatic Society; and Honorary and Corresponding Member of several learned societies. He was created C.M.G., 1885, and K.C.M.G., 1888. He presented to the Library of the British Museum a manuscript (incomplete) dictionary of Arabic, Persian, Ottoman-Turkish, Eastern Turkish and English, in ten large folio volumes, the result of sixteen years' labour; and to the University Library, Cambridge, a transcript of a unique Arabic manuscript which was in the Library of the India Office, a gift of Warren Hastings to the East India Company, with translation, commentary, maps, and index. He married, first in 1836, Jane E. C. Slade (who died 1887), daughter of the late T. Slade, of Liverpool, and second, 1888, Eliza, daughter of our late Honorary Fellow, Sir Patrick MacChombaich de Colquhoun Q.C. LL.D.

Sir James died on January 2nd. His portrait in official costume has been placed in the smaller Combination-room.

The following Members of the College have died during the year 1891; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree.

Rev John Price Alcock (1831), formerly Precentor of Rochester, Honorary Canon of Canterbury, and Vicar of Ashford for 40 years: died July 11 at Eardemont, Crayford, aged 84.

Rev William Baker (B.D. 1870), Incumbent of Ran's Episcopal Chapel, Hackney; died May 15 at Hackney, aged 60.

Rev Henry John Barnard (1845), Vicar of Pucklechurch with Abson, formerly Vicar of Yatton for 38 years, Prebendary of Wells, and Rural Dean of Portishead: died July 2, aged 69.

Rev Hyde Wyndham Beadon (1834), Honorary Canon of Bristol: died at Latton, Wilts., May 12, aged 79 (see *Eagle* xvi, 573).

Rev George Shelford Bidwell (1852), late Rector of Sympson, Bucks: died March 20 at Worthing, aged 61.

Rev Thomas Birkett (1858): died February 26 at Weston-super-mare, aged 55.

Rev Thomas Henry Braim (did not graduate), received degree of D.D. from the Archbishop of Canterbury LL.D., late Archdeacon of Portland, Australia, author of a *History of New South Wales*: died October 14 at Risley Rectory, Derby, aged 77.

Rev George Russell Brett (1858), Rector of Thwaite, Norfolk: died September 1 at the Rectory.

Rev Samuel Christmas Brown (1842), Vicar of Great Clacton: died July 5, aged 72.

Rev John Henry Browne (1840), formerly Scholar, Vicar of Lowdham, Notts., for nearly 50 years: died October 11, aged 74.

Rev Thomas Edward George Bunbury (1860): died May 6, aged 53.

Rev George Ash Butters D.D. (1827): died August 3 at Rhyll, aged 86 (see *Eagle* xvii, 59).

Rev Arthur Calvert (1856), formerly Fellow, Rector of Moreton, Essex: died June 2.

Rev Thomas Stone Carnsew (1855), Vicar of Constantine, near Penryn, for 30 years (1857-1887) Vicar of Poughell, North Cornwall: died January 21, aged 70.

Rev Edward Keatinge Clay (1864), Vicar of Great Kimble, Tring: died March 15, at Hastings.

Rev Henry Cogan (1837), formerly Vicar of East Dean and Rector of Upper Waltham: died August 29 at Chichester.

Sir Patrick Colquhoun Q.C. LL.D. (1837), Honorary Fellow: died May 18, aged 76 (see *Eagle* xvi, 567).

George Cooper (1873), Barrister-at-Law: died December 7 near Liverpool, aged 40.

Rev Thomas Davis (B.D. 1864): died March 6 at Earl's Court, London, aged 66.

Rev Hicks Thomas Deacle (1840), Vicar of Bawburgh, Norfolk: died August 8.

Rev Charles Rous Drury (1845), Vicar of Westhampnett, late Archdeacon of Madras: died October 29, aged 69.

Conrad Clunie Dumas (1885): died February 7 at Ealing, aged 58.

Very Reverend Gilbert Elliot (1823), Dean of Bristol: died August 18, aged 91 (see *Eagle* xvii, 65).

Rev Edwyn Anthony Ely (1862), late Rector of Lassington: died December 27 at Abergavenny, aged 53.

Rev Patrick Fenn (1852), Rector of Wrabness, Essex, for 54 years: died March 11, aged 91.

James William Gabb (1861), Solicitor: died December 29 at Cheltenham, aged 53.

- Rev John Edward Beauchamp George (1880), Vicar of St George's, Douglas, Isle of Man: died May 12, aged 45.
- Rev Herbert Richard Hannam (1882): died August 17 at Norwood, aged 32 (see *Eagle* xvii, 70).
- The Right Honourable Lord Heytesbury (William Henry Ashe a'Court Holmes) (M.A. 1831): died April 21 at Heytesbury House, Wills., aged 81 (see *Eagle* xvi, 565).
- Rev Edward Kaye Holt (1854), Vicar of Sancton, Yorks.: died May 1, aged 63.
- Rev John Burleigh James (1834), eldest son of the late Rev John James, Canon of Peterborough (author of the homilies on the Collects): died November 28 at Vanbrugh Fields, Blackheath, aged 80.
- Rev John Jackson (1840), Rector of Ledbury, Herefordshire: died July 23, aged 75.
- Rev Joseph John Jeckell (1851), Rector of Rylstone, Skipton: died in December, aged 63.
- Henry Martyn Jeffrey (1849) F.R.S., late Head Master of Cheltenham Grammar School, was at St John's for two terms when he migrated to St Catharine's: died in November.
- Rev Robert Joynes (1843), Rector of Gravesend for 45 years: died September 13, aged 70.
- Rev Henry Richard Julius (1839), for 40 years Vicar of Wrecclesham: died March 27 at Redhill, aged 74.
- Rev William Keeling (1826) B.D., formerly Fellow, Rector of Barrow, Bury St Edmund's: died May 7, aged 87.
- Rev William James Kennedy (1837): died June 3 at Barnwood, aged 77 (see *Eagle* xvi, 576).
- Rev Samuel Savage Lewis (1868), Fellow of Corpus Christi College: died March 31 in a train near Oxford, aged 54 (see *Eagle* xvi, 575).
- Rev Francis Michael Mac Carthy (1828), afterwards at Peterhouse, formerly Vicar of Thornes, Wakefield: died February 20, at Chester, aged 86.
- Rev John Howard Marsden (1823) B.D., formerly Fellow: died January 24 at Colchester, aged 87 (see *Eagle* xvi, 478).
- Sir James Meek (did not graduate): died January 10 at Cheltenham, aged 75 (see *Eagle* xvi, 477).
- Rev Robert Stephen Moore (1851), Vicar of Mickley: died June 21, aged 63.
- Rev William Murton (1844), Vicar of Sutton, Wansford, for 43 years: died November 17, aged 73.
- Rev William Anthony Newton (1860), Chaplain of the City of London Industrial School, Feltham: died September 19, aged 52.
- Rev Gregory Nicholls (1860): died February 1 at Leavesdon, Watford, aged 52.
- Rev George Philip Ottey (1847), formerly Rector of Much Hadham, Herts: died December 17 at Bournemouth, aged 67.
- Rev Alexander Shaw Page (1852), rowed against Oxford and at Henley 1851, Vicar of Selsley, formerly Vicar of St Anne's, Lancaster: died April 22.
- Rev Lawrence John Parsons (1849), Chaplain to the Forces: died May 22 at Woodbury, aged 66.
- Rev Thomas Pearse (1819), for 68 years Vicar of Westoning, Beds.: died June 14, aged 93.

- Robert Peirson (1845), formerly Fellow: died June 15, aged 72 (see *Eagle* xvii, 201).
- William Philpot (did not graduate) late of West Farleigh, Kent: died November 4 at Linton, Kent, aged 72.
- Rev John Holford Plant (1877), Mission Priest in the Diocese of Melanesia: died June 8 at Worthing, aged 35.
- Rev Albert John Porter (1862) LL.B., Vicar of St Helen's, Norwich: died June 30 at Norwich.
- The Right Honourable the Earl of Powis (Edward James Herbert) (1840) LL.D., High Steward of the University: died May 7, aged 72 (see *Eagle* xvi, 562).
- Captain Richard Davies Pryce of Cyfrnydd (1842) J.P., Lord Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire: died August 21, aged 71.
- Rev Frederick Goode Slight (1861), Vicar of Woodborough, Notts: died January 17.
- Rev Vincent John Stanton (1842): died May 16 at Nice, aged 73 (see *Eagle* xvi, 573).
- Charles Storer (1835) M.D. J.P.: died February 6 at Lowdham Grange, Notts, aged 78.
- Rev John Taylor (1845): died March 27 at St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 76.
- Rev John Henry Taylor (1871), of Shillong, Assam, Indian Chaplain on the Calcutta Establishment: died in May, on board Steamship *City of Oxford*, off Colombo.
- Rev Eusebius Andrewes Uthwatt (1830), formerly Rector of Foscott, Bucks: died August 26 at Buckingham, aged 84.
- Rev John Thomas Walters (1850), Rector of Norton Atherstone: died March 11 at Llandudno, aged 74.
- Hensleigh Wedgwood (1824), late Fellow of Christ's College: died June 2 in London, aged 88 (see *Eagle* xvii, p. 65).
- Rev Thomas White (1846), Vicar of Scamblesby: died April 25.
- William Henry Widgery (1879): died August 26, aged 34 (see *Eagle*, xvii, 68).
- Rev William Wigston (1839), Vicar of Rushmere St Andrew near Ipswich: died September 13 in London, aged 74.
- Rev Charles Edward Wilkinson (1867), Curate in Charge of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight: died November 8, aged 50.
- Rev Joseph Wolstenholme (1850), Sc.D., late Fellow of St John's and of Christ's: died November 18, aged 62 (see *Eagle* xvii, 67).
- Rev Thomas Rowland Wyer (1842), formerly Incumbent of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Peebles: died May 8 at Peebles, aged 84.

Obituary.

THOMAS CLEMENT SNEYD KYNERSLEY M.A.

Mr Kynnersley, formerly Stipendiary Magistrate for the Borough of Birmingham, died at Birmingham on May 2, in his eighty-ninth year.

Mr Kynnersley was the second son of the late Thomas Sneyd Kynnersley, of Loxley Park, Staffordshire, and was born on July 23, 1862. He received his education at Rugby and St John's. He took the degree of B.A. in 1825 and his M.A. in 1828. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in June 1828 and went the Oxford Circuit. From 1832 to 1855 he was a Revising Barrister, and was also a Commissioner for Bankrupts for Stafford, Lichfield, and Newcastle-under-Lyne till 1842. In March 1858 he was appointed Stipendiary for the Borough of Birmingham. He was introduced to the Town Council and the Magistrates on April 19 in that year, on which day he took his seat for the first time on the Magisterial Bench. In 1853, Mr Kynnersley was appointed to the Recordership of Newcastle-under-Lyne, and in 1863 to the Deputy-Chairmanship of the Warwick Quarter Sessions. He was also a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for the Counties of Worcester and Stafford. He resigned his office of Stipendiary Magistrate in the summer of 1888.

Obituary.

THE REV GEORGE FEARNs REYNER D.D.

Our readers will hear with deep regret of the death of Dr Reyner, who for so many years was a prominent and notable figure in College life.

Dr Reyner was the son of Mr William Reyner of Mossley, Lancashire, and was born at Ashton-under-Lyne in the year 1816. He was the eldest of three children. He entered Manchester Grammar School on 6 February 1832, where he was educated by Dr Smith. He was admitted to St John's 10 July 1835, under Crick, Isaacson, and Miller as tutors, and became a Somerset Scholar on 6 November 1838. He took his degree as Fourth Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1839, when four Johnians headed the list, up to the present time a unique record in academic successes. When a College places a triad at the top of a Tripos, the threefold cord seems not readily broken. The feat has been accomplished six times in this century, twice by Trinity and four times by St John's, namely in 1837, 1839, 1855, and 1870. Of the thirteen Johnians concerned, till Dr Reyner's death, all were still living save Savage, the Senior Wrangler of 1855, who was drowned while swimming at the Bathing Sheds.

Dr Reyner was admitted Fellow in April 1840, and resided continuously in College till 1876.

He examined for the Mathematical Tripos in 1844. From 1845 to 1848 he was Parochial Chaplain of Horningsey in the nomination of the College, from 1849 to 1851 Junior Dean, and from 1852 to 1857 Sacrist of the College. From 1852 to 1855 he was Vicar of Madingley near Cambridge, which is in the gift of the Bishop of Ely. From 1847 to 1857 he was Sadlerian Lecturer in Mathematics in St John's College. For one year (1853-4) he was *Praelector Hebraeus*. In February 1857 he succeeded the late Dr Bateson as Senior Bursar, and held the office till the summer of 1876, when he accepted the College living of Staplehurst on the death of his former tutor, Mr Crick. He married on 17 October 1878 Emma Harriette, daughter of

the late Captain William Lewis Mosheim Bishop, of the 46th Bengal Native Infantry and leaves one son.

It has been said that the tendency of modern educational methods is to destroy individuality and to reduce all men to a level. But it may confidently be affirmed that no system could possibly have made Dr Reyner quite like other men. Throughout his life he was distinguished for independence of thought and judgment, and he gloried in it. Had a decision to be come to, he arrived at it in his own way, being but little influenced by the arguments or opinions of others, and he feared not the face of man. Always a somewhat reserved man, he had but few intimate friends; in early and middle life these included Dr Griffith, Head Master of Brighton College, and afterwards Vicar of Sandridge, Mr Hill, formerly Head Master of the Collegiate School at Leicester, and Dr Corrie, the late Master of Jesus College.

Naturally impulsive and warm-hearted, he occasionally credited his friends with merits far beyond their desert, until there came the inevitable discovery that even they had some of the little foibles of ordinary human nature, when they would be pronounced to have "deteriorated." *Fortiter in re* predominated in him over *suaviter in modo*. A certain humorous exaggeration of speech sometimes caused surprise to those who did not know him well. Where another might have said, "There I do not agree with you," Dr Reyner on one occasion remarked to one of his closest friends, "Mr H., I perceive you are a man of low moral tone." Such criticisms are a little difficult to bear, but all knew the critic's worth, and, with generous recognition of it, allowed for plainness of speech and equally significant silence.

He was a man of simple tastes and habits, and, while to a stranger he might seem cold and formal, those who knew him well knew him to be the kindest and most liberal of men. It was said by one who was in a position to know that several men owed their University education to his secret help, so secret that no names were ever attached to the rumour, and it is possible that even the recipients themselves did not know their benefactor.

It has been mentioned above that he was Sadlerian Lecturer, and he retained a taste for mathematics to the last. He was fond of examining for Minor Scholarships, and he used, with justifiable pride, to point to a Senior Wrangler of the College whom he had placed at the head of the list of Minor Scholars, although it

was known at the time that he had been unsuccessful at another and less discriminating College. At the same time he expressed his doubt as to whether young men of the present day knew any mathematics. While Lecturer, he contributed to successive editions of Wood's *Algebra* a number of algebraic problems of the famous Johnian *heptadiabolic* sort. Dr Reyner was also a well-read theologian of the older school.

But it is as Bursar that he will be chiefly remembered in College. His business powers were great, partly due to methodical habits, partly to diligence, partly to natural shrewdness, and probably not a little to decision of character and independence of judgment.

The years of his Bursarship were indeed halcyon days. The College had decided to run out its old beneficial leases, under which, in consideration of the payment of a sum down by way of fine and subject to doing all repairs, the tenants held at almost nominal rents. As each lease fell in, the rent went up with a bound, and the general prosperity in the farming world led from time to time to further increases. The estate of the College in Kentish Town was laid out for building purposes with a great increase in rent. Great prices were obtained by the sale of outlying pieces of land to adjoining landowners, as well as for land taken by Railway Companies and by the City of London for improvements. These moneys were reinvested in the purchase of farms. The purchases were no doubt judicious at the time, but the change in agricultural prospects has upset all predictions. In his memories of his years of office Dr Reyner must have often felt that he was singularly fortunate in the time of his going, just before the clouds of depression settled down on the landed interest. But his term of office was noteworthy for other reasons than the rise in the corporate income. In 1859-60, after the University Commission of 1852, the Statutes of the College were altered. A new set of Statutes had been given to the College in 1849, but this differed but little from the Elizabethan code. By the Statutes of 1860, on the other hand, changes of the most sweeping character were introduced. The restrictions of Fellowships and Scholarships to the founder's kin and to persons born in special localities were swept away. The whole method of paying Fellows, Scholars, and Exhibitioners was altered from a somewhat medieval system of allowances to more modern ways. The working

of the new system must have caused some trouble at first, and most of the work caused by the change fell to Dr Reyner.

A fresh University Commission in 1874, with the Duke of Cleveland as chairman, required a statement of all the property external and internal of the College. The drawing up of this return for St John's had to be faced by Dr Reyner. The return occupies over forty folio pages full of figures and precise details, and repeated scrutiny has shown an almost absolute accuracy. A letter from him to the Secretary of the Commissioners, full of characteristic touches, will be found at p. 403 of the Report to Parliament. Between the years 1862 and 1871 St John's Lane was closed by Act of Parliament. The new Chapel and Master's Lodge were built, the Hall enlarged, and Lecture Rooms provided in the First Court. The Long Gallery, which had been cut up into rooms for the Master's use, was restored, and now forms the Combination Room.

To the fund for building the Chapel Dr Reyner subscribed £500. Always a generous man, he subscribed largely from his private purse to the restoration of churches and building of schools in parishes where the College estates lay.

During his long tenure of the office of Bursar he acquired a minute and accurate knowledge of the College estates. He was a close observer, of the awkward note-taking kind. He had a way of asking peccant farmers questions which they found somewhat difficult to answer. "Do you find growing thistles a lucrative occupation, Mr C.?" was a query which partook of the nature of a criticism and a reproof, and required consideration to answer satisfactorily.

His accounts and balance sheets written in his own bold hand are models of clearness and accuracy. *Quandoque bonus dormitat Auditor* he is said to have remarked in triumph when he himself detected an error of *zd.* in an account which had escaped the eagle eye of the auditor, Mr Pieters.

To the undergraduate world Dr Reyner was a riddle and a thorn. Precise in all academic observances himself, he expected no less obedience to rules in others. His mere look was a reproof to the backslider, and even those who felt comparatively innocent would rather have avoided it. The writer of the present notice well remembers the feeling of abject unworthiness which came over him when he visited the Bursar in his

rooms to obtain a book-plate for a College prize. Dr Reyner was gravely courteous and used but few words, yet he conveyed the impression that, while mere examiners might be imposed on with success, he was not so easily deceived. This involuntary feeling of inferiority was after many years again brought home to the writer. Walking in the fields round the Rectory at Staplehurst, Dr Reyner discussed with his successor the College farms and their tenants. The tale was of falling rents, of vacant farms, of bankruptcy and disaster. "It is horrible! it is horrible!" said Dr Reyner. "Yes," was the reply, "there is a great falling off in the rents." "I perceive a greater falling off in the Bursar," was the unexpected retort, delivered with a kindly twinkle of the eye.

It was said that some bold spirit once bearded the lion in his den and asked leave to hold a Boating Supper in some rooms on the Bursar's staircase. He was met with a refusal sharp enough to take his head off. This was followed after a pause with an invitation to hold the entertainment in the Bursar's own rooms. Dr Reyner made the party heartily welcome, provided a sumptuous dinner at his own expense, entertained his guests after his own fashion, and made one generation of men his enthusiastic admirers. Indeed if Dr Reyner did object to the wearing of "red cloth coats" (known to the less formal as Lady Margaret Blazers) at uncanonical hours, he was none the less keenly interested in the success of the Boat Club as of other College institutions. It will be remembered that *Arculus*, in recounting the events of that memorable evening in 1871 when the Lady Margaret 'went head,' sings

"Aged Dons, deemed stony-hearted, wept with rapture at the sight:
E'en the Master of a College, as he saw them overlap
Shouted 'Well rowed, Lady Margaret,' and took off his College Cap;
And a Doctor of Divinity, in his Academic garb,
Sang a solemn song of triumph, as he lashed his gallant barb."

But it may be well to warn the historian of our manners, that, while this embalms the popular idea that Dr Reyner never appeared in public save in cap and gown, he did not adopt it as a riding habit. Dr Reyner was fond of riding, and he and his horse *Plato* were almost daily to be seen in the roads round Cambridge. The lashing of his gallant barb refers to a trick

he had of brandishing his riding whip, a trick which might have been perplexing to a less philosophic steed.

In 1876, as we have said, the College Living of Staplehurst became vacant by the death of Mr Crick, and Dr Reyner at once decided to accept it. He had had experience of parish work at Horningsey and Madingley, and as a close friend of Dr Corrie, Master of Jesus, had been a frequent visitor to Newton Rectory and taken duty in the church. Once settled at Staplehurst, he threw himself into the life of the place with his accustomed energy. He had the church thoroughly overhauled, the nave and aisles re-roofed, heating apparatus introduced, and various other improvements effected at a cost of about £1700, of which sum he paid the greater part himself. New bells were cast for the church tower in 1884, and a clock and chimes were obtained to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Majesty. To all these purposes Dr and Mrs Reyner subscribed liberally.

He died at Staplehurst on Friday, 16 September, after a somewhat protracted illness, and was buried on the 23rd. As chaplain of the 2nd V B. East Kent Regiment, he was accorded a military funeral. The church and churchyard were filled with mourning parishioners and friends, and many wreaths and crosses testified to the respect and affection which were felt for him.

R. F. S

THE REV JOHN GRIFFITH LL.D.

Dr Griffith, who died 30 July 1892, at Selbourne Cottage, Hassocks, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, took his degree as Tenth Wrangler and was in the Second Class in the Classical Tripos in 1840, and was ordained in 1843. Ten years later he was appointed to succeed the Rev F. W. Robertson at Trinity Chapel, Brighton. Though a man of original power, says the *Times*, "he could hardly be expected to make his ministry there a success such as that of his great predecessor. Yet he was held in so much estimation that, when the principalship of Brighton College fell vacant, he was elected to the post, though he had had no previous experience as a schoolmaster. He succeeded Dr Henry Cotterill, who had vacated the school

to take the bishopric of Grahamstown, and the numbers of the school rose rapidly under his mastership. But he was more than a schoolmaster; he took a keen interest in every matter which concerned the welfare of the town. He was so much respected that on the first School Board of Brighton he was chosen as chairman, though there was a majority of Nonconformists on the board. He was a man somewhat before his time, as compared with his clerical brethren, in his views, and in 1870 he publicly advocated compulsory and free education. After some fifteen years at Brighton College he retired into private life, but was shortly afterwards presented by Earl Spencer, whose tutor he had been, to the living of Sandridge, near St Alban's, which he kept till within two years of his death. He will be remembered by all who knew him as a genuine man, of great force of character, always, both in theology and in social politics, somewhat in advance of his contemporaries, yet holding his views with a geniality, a moderation, and a consideration for others which enabled him to conciliate, if not to convert, his opponents."

A number of Dr Griffith's pupils have risen to celebrity—among them being Mr Margary, who, it will be remembered, was murdered under such sensational circumstances in China; and Captain Gill, who, with Professor Palmer and Lieutenant Charrington, met his death at the hands of hostile Turks in Arabia. A handsome presentation, subscribed to by all classes in Brighton, was made to Dr Griffith on his departure from the town. In Sandridge Dr Griffith continued the good work which he had done in Brighton. He restored the fine old Norman church at a cost of £4,500, and almost entirely remodelled the village, winning the respect and love of rich and poor alike. He was much devoted to archæology, and was a prominent member of the Hertfordshire Archæological Society. Of late years he had been a very strong advocate of Temperance, and frequently spoke at Temperance gatherings in the diocese of St Alban's. Dr and Mrs Griffith celebrated their golden wedding in June of last year, the pleasing event being made the occasion to present him with a beautiful chiming clock, subscribed for by his parishioners. Mrs Griffith and several sons survive him. One son is the Rev W. Griffith, Fellow of the College, another Dr Walter Griffith, University Lecturer in Midwifery.

THE REV FOLLIOTT SANDFORD M.A.

If, in the pages of the *Eagle*, a place is always due to the memory of those who, in their College life, were widely known for the nobility or geniality of their character, the thoroughness of their studies, or their achievements in athletics: then, indeed the name of Folliott Sandford has more than sufficient claim to loving notice.

He was the second son of Mr Humphrey Sandford of the Isle, Shrewsbury. Born August 3, 1859, he was educated at Shrewsbury School, of which he was head for a year, and from there came up as a Minor Scholar to St John's in October 1879. After being elected to a Foundation Scholarship, he took his degree in the first division of the second class of the Classical Tripos 1882; and in the year following came out in the third class of the Historical Tripos. Being elected to one of the Naden Studentships, he remained in Cambridge another year as a student of Theology, and in view of his future calling joined the Clergy Training School.

During his undergraduate days he distinguished himself in College athletics, especially in Association Football, for which he received his 'colours.' In the wider field of University Sports he achieved higher honours still, for he got his 'Blue' for the three-mile race, as his brother Humphrey before him had won the yet greater distinction of rowing for Cambridge against Oxford for three successive years. In social life he was as much respected and as welcome at the literary gatherings of the 'Byrons' or the more mundane assemblies of the 'Inexpressibles' as he was in reunions of a more serious and religious character. He was always keen, and loved life in its many aspects; but, while his interests were various, compromise with any form of evil was as foreign to his character as true appreciation of things excellent was native to him. Wherever there was straightforwardness, conscientious effort, innocent mirth, or robust and healthy manhood, there he found his congenial companions, and there he made his lasting friendships; and, moreover, there is this to say of him: wherever he himself was prominent he was always at the same time humble.

On leaving Cambridge he became for about two years a master at Rossall School, working under his cousin the present

Principal of Cheltenham. In the Advent of 1887 he was ordained to the Curacy of All Saints, Leicester, where he lived during four years of devoted work and earned a thousand blessings. For many a year to come, and in some hearts until years cease to come, his remembered presence will be amongst the most sacred ties of life.

He had long felt a call to the Mission field; and, after much inward debate and much external counsel, he sailed for India on October 30, 1891, to join the Cambridge Mission at Delhi. His health was not so strong as it used to be, but his medical certificate told him he might go out for a year's trial to see if he could stand it. After several slight attacks of fever, typhoid rushed upon him, and, within a day of the anniversary of his landing in Bombay, the telegram came which told that he was dead.

In the true sense of the word there is martyrdom here. There is no waste of life. He bore inspiring witness to the central truth of religion, the truth of self-sacrifice, the Cross of Christ. "It may seem presumptuous to say it," he wrote just before sailing, "but I gratefully feel this, that, even if I were to die immediately on landing, my course will not have been in vain, inasmuch as it may help some to realize that the interests of this world and the pursuits of earthly advantage and pleasure are not the only, nor the chief, aims of existence." He being dead yet speaketh.

H. W.

We have also received the following notes:

I knew Folliott Sandford since 1872 when I was taking the Shell form at Shrewsbury for a sick friend. There were two brothers in the form at the time. Humphrey, the elder, was the future distinguished Cambridge oarsman. Folliott was the smallest boy in the form. He was a boy of singularly nice and sweet temper, and was a most interesting pupil. We met again in Cambridge years later. After Dr Parkinson's retirement in 1883 he passed on to my side as Tutor. In 1881 he had spent the Long Vacation at Keswick with me as one of a party, of whom at least one other is also gone.

In all the years when I knew Folliott Sandford I never knew him as other than one of the very best of men. He was

assuredly one of those few who are 'lovely in their lives.' No change of place company or season seemed to make any change in him in this respect. I will say no more. When one has lost so true a friend and so unaffectedly good a man, it is painful to write at length the praises of the dead.

W E HEITLAND.

Folliott Sandford came up to St John's in October 1879, and a term later succeeded his brother Humphrey in B 9 New Court. As the descendant of a long line of country gentlemen, he had always many of a countryman's interests—along with the scholarly tone of mind imparted at Shrewsbury School. His abilities were solid rather than brilliant, and his modesty was such that he represented himself always as less rather than more than he really was. But he had great common sense and complete freedom from narrow prejudices, and a mind of the true Cambridge mould, sober, honest, reflective and fearless. In disposition he was cheerful and affectionate, so that he endeared himself greatly to his friends, while his successes as a long-distance runner and on the football field gave him a recognised position in the college at large. In this connexion it may be mentioned that it was Folliott Sandford who, on 10 March 1883, proposed a motion in the College Debating Society in favour of the Amalgamation of the Athletic Clubs of the College, after the example set by Christ's, Keble, Balliol and other Colleges. This debate was the first occasion on which the project of Amalgamation was brought before the College. It was realised three or four years later.

In the last year of his Cambridge residence his natural humility, intensified by temporary ill-health, determined him to postpone taking Holy Orders, and he went as a lay school-master to Rossall. At last, however, the day came when he felt prepared to enter the ministry. He spent four years of devoted work and self-denial at Leicester, and still there was in him the same note of discontent with his own performances. "My work in Leicester," he wrote a year ago, "has been exceedingly pleasant, perhaps more pleasant than it should have been. It is so easy, especially in a town, for a clergyman to be busy and constantly occupied in good works, and yet at

the same time to be shirking and neglecting many duties which have less attractiveness and bring less credit."

In Folliott Sandford the most humble estimate of himself was united with an unwearied striving after higher virtue and a generous readiness to see the good in others. It was these qualities which gave value to his work at Leicester: and at last led him from Leicester to a martyr's death-bed at Delhi. It was these qualities which kept him to the end the same simple, affectionate man he had been at Cambridge, which deepened his friends' love for him in life, and now trebly deepen their grief for his death.

†

All Johnians who were in residence ten years ago will be shocked to hear of the sudden death of Folliott Sandford. Among those of his day no one was better known than he. Coming up as head-boy from Shrewsbury School, the youngest representative of a family already honourably distinguished in the College, and ever loyally attached to its service, he passed at once as a Freshman into the heart of its society. There his strongly-marked character soon won for him a special place. Whatever he did was done with all his might. He was one of those rare men, the admiration of all their fellows, who unite in themselves bodily, mental, and moral excellence. As a Scholar of the College, he was one of the hardest reading men of his time; in the football field and on the running path he won a great reputation. And with this excellence there went a singular modesty, amounting at times to diffidence, and a Puritan simplicity of living, which endeared him greatly to those who knew him well. He became the centre of a little group who were all strongly influenced by his bluff earnest character—with its ardent love of sport and its dominant sense of duty. He would have made a good soldier: untiring, just, rigid in discipline, in many things resembling Gordon; as it is, he became a soldier of Christ, and met his death, as he above all men would have desired, at his post, fighting.

Though his day of work has been so short, there are many hundreds of men and women, both in this country and across the sea, who have drawn comfort and help from his kind soul, and have felt the blessing of his manly devotion. Upon all who have ever known him there will fall a deep sense of his

loss, of the piteousness of that brave life so rare in its gifts, so strong, so rich in its powers of good, cut off in the prime of manhood. Truly, of him it may be said *multis ille bonis febilis occidit*. But the infinite pathos of that *febilis*, the depths of passion in its meaning, will best be understood by those who, in burning memory, still feel his arm entwined in theirs, still know the touch of his brotherly hand, who would fain admire the quick vigour of his limbs, and still can see in his honest smiling eyes the light of inextinguishable Truth.

JAMES TATE M.A.

James Tate (Sixteenth Wrangler 1886), formerly a Scholar of the College, died suddenly on July 15, while waiting to see the Governors of the Gillingham (Dorset) Grammar School, for the Head-mastership of which he was a candidate. Mr Tate's wife was at the time waiting in the town to learn the result of the election. Mr Tate came up to Cambridge after a distinguished career at the Queen's College, Belfast, and at the Royal University of Ireland. After leaving Cambridge he was for two or three years Mathematical Master at the King's School, Rochester, after which he became Senior Mathematical Master at Derby School, and held this post till his death. His friend Mr H. D. Darbishire writes to us as follows:

"James Tate was three years my senior at Queen's College, Belfast, but after he had completed the course there he took up the study of medicine for two years before deciding to come to Cambridge, so that we were separated by a year only at St John's, where I learnt to know him. I do not then pretend to give even the events of his life that occurred in our acquaintanceship, while of his ability—very imperfectly represented by his examination record—I can but speak on the report of better judges. My claim to the indulgence of our editors, is only that I may testify to the gentleness and refinement of disposition which endeared him to his circle of friends. As he entered at Cambridge at an age considerably beyond that at which most men leave it, and as he was debarred by the very weakness which caused his untimely death from taking

part in the athletic side of college life, his natural shyness was too seldom overcome for that circle to be a large one; yet his loss will long be felt by all who are privileged to remember the quiet evenings when against the unlovely background of Cambridge lodgings he would unfold the treasures of a truly educated mind."

ERNEST ELIAS BLAND.

Many undergraduates of the College learnt with regret on returning here after the Long Vacation that a fellow-student had been taken from them by death. Ernest Elias Bland, youngest son of Mr Elias Bland of Cambridge, was born on 26 November 1871. He was educated at Ipswich Grammar School, and afterwards for a short time at the Devon County School. He came up to St John's in October 1890 and obtained a Sizarship, which was afterwards converted into a Proper Sizarship. He read Classics, and in both his 'Mays' was placed in the Second Class. He played Lawn Tennis and Association Football. Though not widely known, he was much liked and respected by those who enjoyed his acquaintance. He had been ailing since the month of May, and went for change of air to Devonshire. His illness proved unfortunately to be tuberculosis, and he died on 11 August at the Devon County School, West Buckland, where also he was buried.

Obituary.

THE REV WILLIAM NATHANIEL GRIFFIN B.D.

By the death of the Reverend Canon Griffin, at Ospringe, on the 25th November last, the College has lost one of the simplest and noblest of her sons.

Mr Griffin was the son of Mr William Griffin, a member of an old and respected family at Coventry in Warwickshire. The College Register records that he was born in London (County Middlesex), on the 28th January 1815, that he entered the College as a Sizar under Hughes, Bushby and Hymers as Tutors, May 30th, 1833, and that his School was Christ's Hospital.

Mr Griffin was however not a 'Blue' in the strict sense. By an ancient custom of the House, recognised so long ago as 1570, certain of the Masters were allowed to take private pupils to be educated in the School along with those of the Foundation. We read in Trollope's *History of Christ's Hospital*, pp. 184-5, where the quotations are from the Court Books of the Hospital: "In order 'that no inconvenience may arise to the Hospital,' it is expressly ordered that all private pupils 'do mix with the children of the House, receiving their instruction with them, and not forming a particular or separate class.' And by an Order of the Committee, 13 March 1799, the number of pupils which each Master is permitted to take is limited to six." The practice was finally discontinued about 1868. It is worth mentioning that Warren Hastings was such a private pupil in Christ's Hospital. A certificate, dated 4 November 1749, that he had "gone through a regular course of Merchant's Accounts," is still extant.

Mr Griffin was the private pupil of Mr Brooks, the Head Mathematical Master. One who was a *Grecian* in the school at the time writes "He was as the boy so gentle, patient, kind, self-denying. Again and again with the utmost readiness Putting aside his own work to help me in difficulties, for the solution of which I know I very often thrust myself upon him.

Beyond that, I had no personal knowledge of him, and it was only afterwards, when at Cambridge we so often walked together and he gave me at any hour the freest entry of his turret rooms,* that I became acquainted with the more private matters of his family and his own nobleness of life and character, and so learned to set him, in my heart of hearts, on the very highest pinnacle of talents devoted to the work and service of God and His Church. And I loved him, warmly loved him, accordingly.... From first to last he was always to me the same, with that 'peace which the world cannot give'—no, nor take away."

During his College career Mr Griffin was second in the College examination of 1834, and first in those of 1835 and 1836. In the two latter years he got a first class in the College 'Voluntary Classical Examination,' shewing that in addition to his mathematical powers he was a fair classic. He took his degree as Senior Wrangler in the year 1837. "Griffin's Year" will always be memorable in University and mathematical history as that in which Sylvester and Green of Caius took their degrees.

After his degree Mr Griffin was within six weeks elected a Fellow of the College and at once devoted himself to private tuition. He was also appointed Assistant Tutor of the College on Hymers' side. The duties of Assistant Tutor were something like those of a Lecturer at the present day.

In addition, as the College Register tells us, he held the following College offices: *Lector Matutinus* 1839, *Sublector sive Moderator* 1840, *Lector Mathematicus* 1841-1848, *Sacrist* 1844-5, *Senescallus* 1847, and *Junior Dean* 1847-8.

Mr Griffin was a very successful private Tutor. A little notebook has been preserved containing the names of his pupils. From this we learn that during the ten years he was engaged in private tuition he had thirty pupils in the first ten Wranglers and sixty in the first twenty.

Sixty-one of these pupils became Fellows of their Colleges. He had three Senior Wranglers: Professor J. C. Adams, Dr S. Parkinson, and Dr I. Todhunter, though the last named read

* Mr Griffin lived in his undergraduate days in K3, First Court. Only last summer he took our President up the staircase to show him his old rooms.

for the latter part of his time with Hopkins by reason of Mr Griffin having been appointed Examiner for the Tripos in Todhunter's year.

Among his other pupils we may mention Dr Ellicott, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the late Mr H. C. Rothery, Wreck Commissioner, and the late C. F. Mackenzie, Missionary Bishop of Central Africa, Second Wrangler in 1848. Mr Griffin clearly took the greatest interest in the subsequent careers of his pupils, and their preferments in Church and State are duly recorded. Cuttings from newspapers recording their marriages and deaths are pasted in. Two of these notes shewing what different fates members of the same College and pupils of the same man may have, may be quoted here. C. H. Harper, St John's (apparently did not graduate), 'Drowned by the swamping of a boat at Sitang, Burmah, July 1, 1857,' Edward Yates, (19th Wrangler 1851), 'Captain in the Turkish Army on the staff of Omad Pasha.'

At the time when Canon Griffin was a young 'don,' Cambridge as well as Oxford had its school of revived high-church-manship. The movement at Cambridge was characteristic of our practical University. If it is quieter and less known than the Oxford movement it has had quite as much real and lasting effect in England and the Colonies. The *Cambridge Camden Society*, started in 1839, took its rise in the awakened interest in Church Architecture and Antiquities. Founded by the efforts of a few young Trinity men, it found a warm supporter in Mr Griffin, who was one of the members of the first committee in 1839. Canon Colson, now Rector of Cuxton, and the Rev E. T. Codd, afterwards Rector of Bishop's Tachbrooke, were two of the three secretaries. Mr Griffin was chairman of the Society in 1843-4. The history of the movement, which has had such far-working effects, may be read in *A Memorial of the Cambridge Camden Society*, 1888, by the Rev E. J. Boyce. There is no doubt that his connexion with the Society had the greatest influence on Mr Griffin's after life. The motto of the Society, *Donec templa refeceris* was never lost sight of till he had restored his parish church.

Owing to the kindness of Mr Boyce we are able to give the following interesting letter from Mr Griffin relating to the Society.

OSPRINGE VICARAGE, FAVERSHAM,
August 27, 1872.

MY DEAR BOYCE,

As an old Camdenian I answer your call, not as I would but as I can. Please accept my reply and believe how joyfully it is sent and value it for that.

It is always a great pleasure to me to recall early Camdenian days. I have a copy of our first printed manifesto, wherein I have the privilege of having my name grouped with yours on the little committee, and I delight to look down our small list of members and to see among them the names of men who have worked their way to eminent positions of honour and usefulness. I think I owe gratitude to the *C. C. S.* personally. You know how young men and even young clergymen have their characters largely waiting to be moulded by those among whom they are thrown. I think the companionship into which the *C. C. S.* brought me was an influence on me for great good, and I am glad to acknowledge it.

Was it not a marvel that a set of lads like us could start an adventure which has told through the whole Anglican Church? We touched and set in motion that which people were ready to receive. There was a preparedness in the world for it, we knew not how. The idea of worship, besides bare subjective trust, as a part of religion, was getting more prominence in men. The *C. C. S.* shewed a way of giving that idea development. And so with our bold statements and (between ourselves) occasional arrogant assumptions we went ahead.

So wishing you all blessing and success '*donec templum refeceris*'

I am,
faithfully and Camdenially yours,
W. N. GRIFFIN.

Rev E. J. Boyce.

While engaged in College work Mr Griffin published several mathematical Text-books of great repute in their day. *A treatise on Optics* 1839 is we believe a revised edition of Coddington's treatise. What an ungrateful undergraduate world thought of this may be gathered from the following:

Who'll weep for Griffin?
Not I, said the Eye,
He's made me too dry,
I can't weep for Griffin.

The book is also referred to in Kingsley's *Alton Locke*, Chap. XIII. as "this never-to-be-enough-by-unhappy-third-years'-men-execrated Griffin's Optics." Besides this he published *Theory of Double Refraction* 1845; *Treatise on Rigid Dynamics* 1847; *Solutions of the Examples appended to a Treatise on the motion of a Rigid Body* 1848; and later in life *Algebra and Trigonometry* in the *Technical Series* 1871. A penny '*Examples in Arithmetic*,' originally written for his Night Schools and given by him to the National Society was found to supply a want in the early days of Elementary Education and sold in its day several thousand copies a year. A *Mensuration* written and given in like manner he always said was his best book.

In 1848, having previously we believe declined the offer of a Government appointment at Portsmouth, Mr Griffin was presented to the College Living of Ospringe, near Faversham, where he resided till the day of his death, devoting himself for forty-four years heart and soul to the loving care of his parish. In the early part of the present century church work and religious life were comparatively dead. Cleric and layman were alike remiss. The revival began on the part of the Clergy and was met at first by the majority of the laity with opposition rather than encouragement. Strange as it seems to us now, the cleansing of Churches, the removal of whitewash, were regarded with suspicion and alarm. This was the state of things when Mr Griffin went to Ospringe. He had a difficult task, but no one was more suited to overcome it. He recognised that his hopes lay with the rising generation. He vivified the Sunday Schools, and in a few years got together funds for the Parish School room, on which he placed the appropriate text "Come, ye children, hearken unto me; I will teach you the fear of the Lord." He started evening classes for the lads of the Parish. And on one occasion three or four of these village lads were taught by three Senior Wranglers—Griffin, Adams, Parkinson.

The living of Ospringe and the other College property there, originally belonged to the *Maison Dieu* of Ospringe, and came to us through the efforts of Bishop Fisher; who by the Statutes he made for the College in 1530 ordained: *In sacello etiam de Ospryng in comitatu Kancie, quod potissimum olim ad hospitale pertinebat volumus quod salarium decem marcarum quotannis cuidam honesto sacerdoti tribuatur, qui pueros grammaticam docebit, simul et pro veteribus eiusdem hospitalis fundatoribus*

benefactoribusque satisfactorie, quoties commode possit, missam celebrabit.

It is interesting to think that the first part of these duties was (most probably in ignorance of this statute) revived by Canon Griffin.

The church, which before he came was noticeable rather for its neglected state than for anything else, became during his incumbency a model of what a country church should be. Every year something was done to ornament it with perfect taste and judgment, until at last it became a difficulty to find what more could be done. A little story is told of Mr Griffin in connexion with the restoration of his church. The church had low seats, but the seats had doors, and these Mr Griffin was anxious to remove. He called a meeting of the parishioners, but to his disappointment they insisted that the doors should be kept, on which he laconically exclaimed '*Pro(h) pew-door.*' Of Mr Griffin's generosity we are unable to speak authoritatively, or of the amount he himself spent on the restoration of his church. He kept no record of such things. He taught his people liberality and it was his wont to practise what he preached. For a man of his intellectual powers his life seems uneventful, but it was so passed that few have gained more true loving respect and affection. A homely story current among his friends will give an idea of his character. He was at one time paying frequent pastoral visits to a poor old woman, and someone tried to impress upon her that not everyone had a Senior Wrangler to teach him. "I don't know," she said, "anything about what you call Mr Griffin; I know he can comfort and help a poor old woman in her troubles; but he ain't very clever. Now is he, Sir?" In common social life no stranger would have thought of him but as a most modest, unobtrusive man, ever listening to others with courteous attention rather than talking himself; but to the poor he was kind courtesy in its purest essence. It could not of course be that, even with his modesty, he could be overlooked, and Archbishop Longley appointed him Rural Dean of Ospringe in 1863 and Archbishop Tait gave him an honorary canonry at Canterbury in 1872, esteeming him, as is well-known, most highly.

A devoted Johnian, he kept up his connexion with the College and his College friends. He formed a kind of centre round which gathered the Johnians in Kent. For the last

few years he came to Cambridge in the summer, and took a holiday in the College, renewing his acquaintance with its ways. He died, as he would have wished to have died, in harness, passing away on Friday, November 25th, the anniversary of his induction to the living. For about a fortnight he had been unwell, and for ten days under the treatment of the physician whom he was in the habit of consulting. Still he was about and at work, and on Wednesday, November 23rd, the anniversary of his institution to the living, after having been about in the Parish and in the afternoon read daily prayers in Church, he delivered in the Parish School Room, though feeling far from well, the first of what was to have been a series of Lectures on Church History. Thursday even found him attending to parochial and private correspondence and again in his study.

He was buried in Ospringe churchyard on the 29th. The Church was filled to overflowing, and the churchyard, though the day was most inclement, was crowded with mourning parishioners.

The neighbouring clergy were present in large numbers, and many personal friends, some of whom had travelled considerable distances, came to pay him the last token of respect.

Our readers will be glad to hear that it is proposed to place a brass tablet in the Ante-chapel of the College to his memory. The Rev Dr Bailey of Canterbury is acting as Treasurer of the Fund which is being raised for the purpose, and we cannot more fitly close this notice than by quoting the following paragraph from Dr Bailey's circular:

"As a bright example of singular ability and industry, of courtesy and cheerfulness, of simplicity of life and manners, of absolute devotion for the long space of forty-four years to the labours of a Parish Priest, and thereby enshrined in the love and respect of all, and lastly, of a life-long conspicuous loyalty to his College, his memory well deserves to be recorded on the walls of its Chapel."

R. F. S.

FREDERICK CHARLES WACE M.A.

The death of Mr F. C. Wace, which occurred on Wednesday, January 25, 1893, was a painful shock to his friends and acquaintances. He had been unwell for some time before, and it was particularly noticed that he was not present at the St John's day feast on December 27 of last year, or at any of the Christmastide gatherings which took place afterwards. It soon became known that he was seriously and dangerously ill; the reports of his condition were daily more depressing, and the end came with startling rapidity.

Mr Wace was born in London in 1836, and was the eldest surviving son of the late Mr Charles Fisher Wace of Camden Road, Holloway. He received his early education at the City of London School, and in 1854 he came into residence as an undergraduate at St John's. It was soon discovered that he possessed mathematical powers of a high order, and at the end of his first year of residence he obtained a Foundation Scholarship. He graduated in 1858, being placed third in the list of Wranglers for the Mathematical Tripos of that year, the Senior Wrangler being Mr G. M. Slessor of Queens' College, who died about four years after, and the second Wrangler being Mr C. A. Smith of St Peter's College, who now holds an important post at Cape Colony.

Amongst other of his contemporaries who graduated in the same year are Mr H. M. Bompas, Q.C., who was fourth Wrangler, Professor Skeat, Professor Latham, Professor E. C. Clark, the Rt Rev Dr Saumarez Smith, Lord Bishop of Sydney, Dr A. W. Potts, late Head-master of Fettes College, Edinburgh, Professor Swete, Professor Lumby, Dr Luckock, Dean of Lichfield, and Mr W. J. Sendall, now Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands.

In 1860 Mr Wace was elected to a Fellowship, which he held until 1875, when he vacated it by marriage. He was College Lecturer in Mathematics from 1864 to 1885. He took the degree of M.A. in 1861 and the degree of LL.M. in 1875. He was examiner for the Mathematical Tripos on two occasions, acting as Senior Moderator in 1870 and as Senior Examiner in 1871. He held the office of Proctor in 1873 and 1874, and, at the close of his period of service, he observed the ancient practice by reading a Latin Speech in the Senate-

house, addressed to the Members of the Senate. In 1877 he was elected one of the Esquire Bedells, a position which he held up to the time of his death.

As a mathematical thinker and worker Mr Wace was remarkably quick and remarkably accurate, and these characteristics were especially in evidence whenever he was acting as examiner in mathematics. As College Lecturer, he took the subjects of Arithmetic and Algebra under his especial protection, thereby following in the footsteps of the Sadlerian Lecturers of former times, before the Sadlerian Lectureships were fused into the one grand Professorship now held by Dr Cayley.

In these subjects of Arithmetic and Algebra he had some methods of his own which were very effective in the solution of certain classes of problems, and he came to be regarded as a specialist and an authority in this region of mathematical thought.

Mr Wace took very great interest in all matters of political and municipal concern, especially during the last ten or twelve years of his life. In 1883 he was elected a member of the Town Council, and from that time to the commencement of his last illness he was most active in the service of the Town as well as of the University.

On the death of the Mayor of the Town (Alderman Bell) in 1889, Mr Wace was elected as his successor, and he retained the office for more than two years. He was the first Mayor of the Town who wore the goldchain which is now one of the insignia of the office, and he received, from members of the Town Council and others, the gift of a silver cradle on the occasion of the birth of his son, which took place during the period of his Mayoralty.

In his office of Mayor, Mr Wace did much good service, and the fact of his being a member of the University gave him opportunities, whereof he carefully availed himself, of smoothing down the friction which sometimes occurs between the University and the Borough, and of creating more cordial relations between the various representatives of the two bodies.

In January 1892 he was elected President of the Conservative Club, and at the time of his death he was a member of many committees on matters of municipal business.

In other ways also Mr Wace was an active man; for instance, he was a Past Master of the Isaac Newton University Lodge of

Freemasons, and for some time he was Quarter-master of the University Volunteers.

It is worthy of mentioning in these pages that he was an early member of the Editorial Committee of the *Eagle*. One of his accomplishments was a considerable knowledge of heraldry, and in the fifteenth volume of the *Eagle* there appears an excellent article, contributed by him, on *The Arms and Badges of St John's College*. He there quotes from the *Roman de Rou*, whose author, Robert Wace, he claimed as his ancestor.

He was a genial, kind-hearted man, fond of society, an excellent whist player, and popular with his friends and with all who knew him. Strongly conservative in all political and social matters, and unbending in his opinions, he was almost always *laudator temporis acti*; but he accepted with cheerfulness the changes which time brought about, however much he might in principle disapprove of them.

A few short articles in the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics* mark the extent of his mathematical publications; but the best record that he leaves behind him is the steady unostentatious performance of all the work that came to his hand, and of all the duties that devolved upon him.

W. H. B.

THE REV DAVID BAIN M.A. (CAMB.), LL.D. (DUBLIN).

St John's has ever honoured intellectual ability, especially when allied to high moral characteristics, without being influenced by other considerations. Men who have struggled upwards from a humble position, anxious to attain extended knowledge, have always found in St John's a congenial atmosphere. David Bain, who died on 25 November 1892, is an example of a man who, against many disadvantages, fought his way to a good position in the intellectual world, finding the College to be a sympathetic helper.

He was born on 2 March 1849 in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. Through frequent removals of his parents during his early life his education at first was much interrupted, but in 1861 when they settled at Alexandria, in the Vale of Leven, his education may be said to have begun at the parish school of that town. Both his parents died within a few years of their settlement in Alexandria, his father having been accidentally drowned in the

river Leven, and he and his brothers had to leave school and maintain themselves. But David Bain had a student's love of learning, and continued to study privately. In 1865 he became secretary of the Renton Debating Society; in 1867 he was elected the first president of the Vale of Leven Mutual Improvement Society; and in 1868 and 1869 he was the honorary secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in the Vale of Leven.

During these years he had been forming the plan of becoming a schoolmaster, which he carried out ultimately by entering the Glasgow Church of Scotland Training College in 1870. After two years' training there he was rated first class in the Government Certificate Examination. He began his life-work of teaching as second assistant-master at St Saviour's National Schools, Liverpool, in January 1872, and in November of the same year he was promoted to the post of first assistant-master. At St Saviour's he remained, gaining much experience, until January 1874, when he was chosen Head-master of St Bride's National Schools, Liverpool. Whilst he was an assistant-master he had attended classes at Queen's College in the evening, endeavouring to reach a higher culture than had been open to him hitherto; but in May 1874, after having had some experience of the difficulties of his new position, he wrote: "Of late I have given up my classes in Queen's College owing to failing health. Hard work is the cause. Better to quit now than when too late." Happy would it have been both for him and for his many friends had he followed his own maxim throughout his life. His sensible resolution of May was kept only till the following October, when he rejoined the classes at Queen's College, attending every night in the week, save Saturday and Sunday, after the exhausting work of teaching in a large elementary school. Some notion of the strain which he put upon his powers may be judged from the fact that on one occasion he writes in his diary that he had to teach eighty-five boys himself, besides superintending the remainder of a large school. Well might he add, "I am quite done up to-night."

Two years after becoming Head-master of St Bride's School he married Miss Annie Cooper. His activity in his work and in his evening studies did not check the exhibition of his strong public spirit. As when living in Scotland he was busy in Literary Societies and Young Men's Christian Associations, so

now in Liverpool he found time to become, in 1879, honorary Secretary of the Liverpool Teachers' Association, and Treasurer of the Liverpool and District Teachers' Union. In the same year he was made F.R.G.S., on account of a manual of geography which he published.

Having raised his school to a high state of efficiency he became anxious to take a degree, and finally decided to go to Cambridge. On 4 October 1881 he entered St John's. His position was somewhat peculiar—a married man of 32 years of age in the midst of men who, for the most part, were a dozen years his juniors. His habits had become fixed, and he found it difficult to adapt himself to his new circumstances. He enjoyed College ways, but he longed to get back into active life, and felt keenly the separation from his wife. Devoting himself to the study of Natural Science, he took his degree in 1884, having gained a second class in the Natural Sciences Tripos.

Having now obtained his degree, he began once more his career as a teacher, but this time he engaged in secondary education. Being a teacher both by natural endowment and also by training, his school, Waterloo College, Waterloo, near Liverpool, speedily grew both in size and credit. His restless activity took a new turn. In the hope of being more useful he took orders in the Church of England, being ordained deacon in 1889 and priest in 1890. His first curacy was at St Paul's, Kirkdale, Liverpool. Afterwards he assisted the Rev Snowdon Smith, the Vicar of Litherland, near Liverpool. Although his curacies were merely nominal and practically honorary, yet he was always so ready to help any neighbouring clergyman needing assistance that, in addition to the labour of his increasing school, the work became more than he should have attempted.

He still continued to be a student, and in 1891 he took the degree of LL.D. at Dublin by examination. Considering that at the same time he was both the Principal of a large secondary school and the Curate of Litherland, such a feat is evidence of no small mental power and of indomitable perseverance. About this time he began to suffer from insomnia. His friends could not adequately impress upon him the gravity of such a symptom. In the summer of last year he prepared an edition of the *Tempest*, with annotations, to meet the requirements of the Oxford Local Examinations. This work had to be prepared rapidly to meet the publisher's necessities, and led him to

curtail the small amount of sleep which his over-wrought organism could obtain. In August last he had a very severe attack of heart disease, complicated with obstinate insomnia, which for some days did not yield to treatment. After he was capable of being removed he went for a complete rest to North Wales, returning in time for the re-opening of his school, much improved in health. But the improvement was only apparent, for on 24 November last he had a very severe attack of heart disease, and in thirty hours died of syncope. He was buried on 29 November at Smithdown Road Cemetery, Liverpool, in the presence of a large concourse of friends, amongst which some Johnnians might be recognised. Thus, at the early age of 43, passed away one who by singular perseverance and ability, allied to super-abounding energy, had crowded more good work into a few years than many accomplish in a life-time. As our Johnian Ben Jonson says:—

"It is not growing like a tree
In bulk, doth make man better be;
Or standing long, an oak, three hundred year,
To fall a log at last, dry, bald, and sere :
A lily of a day
Is fairer far in May,
Although it fall and die that night,
It was the plant and flower of light !
In small proportions we just beauties see,
And in short measures life may perfect be."

C. C. F.

At College David Bain was a genuine student of the keen and logical Scottish type; thinking for himself, sparing no pains, set on mastering his special subject, and yet ready to interest himself in others. He made staunch friends of his teachers as well as of his fellow-students, who followed with sympathetic admiration his after ventures and successes in theology, law, and letters. A few years ago I had the honour of delivering the prizes won by his pupils at Waterloo College, and carried away a strong impression of the genuine respect and good-will he had earned among his fellow-townsmen, and of the resourceful energy which he displayed in developing and advancing his school. His loss is that of an accomplished and strenuous fellow-worker in the cause of education, of a good and honest friend, and of a loyal and grateful Johnian.

D. M.

The following Members of the College have died during the year 1892; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

- Rev Thomas Suter Ackland (1839), Vicar of Wold Newton: died May 4, aged 75.
- John Couch Adams D.Sc. D.C.L. F.R.S. (1843), Senior Wrangler, Smith's Prizeman, Fellow. Discoverer of the Planet Neptune. Lowndean Professor of Astronomy in the University of Cambridge: died January 21, at the Observatory, Cambridge, aged 72 (see *Eagle* XVII, 121).
- Rev Edward Allen F.R.A.S. (1845), Vicar of Castlechurch, Stafford: died August 17, aged 71.
- Rev Edward Allfree (1829), Rector of St Swithin, City of London: died suddenly June 17, at 62 Myddleton Square, London, aged 85.
- Rev David Bain (1884), (M.A., LL.D. Dublin), Principal of Waterloo College, Liverpool: died November 25 at Inchmoor, Liverpool, aged 43. (see *Eagle* XVII, 546).
- Rev Stephen Cattley Baker B.A. (1837), Vicar of Usk, Monmouthshire: died October 5.
- Rev William Fergusson Barrett (1867), Curate of Neston, Cheshire. Formerly Head-master of Mostyn House School, Parkgate: died November 1, Ernest Elias Bland: died August 11 at Devon County School, West Buckland, aged 21 (see *Eagle* XVII, 415).
- Rev James Cassels Brown (1863), formerly Vicar of Ditton, Lancashire: died February 1 at Gravesend, aged 51.
- Rev Thomas Chambers D.D. (1833), Rector of Little Bealings, Suffolk, formerly Head-master of the Royal Naval School, New Cross: died August 4, aged 84.
- Rev William Nevin Christie B.A. (1889), late Curate of Pencombe: died February 4 at Mentone, aged 28.
- Rev George William Cruttenden (1844), Rector of Little Kimble: died December 10, aged 72.
- Rev George Frederick Dean LL.M. (1859), Vicar of St Paul's, Tranmere: died January 17.
- Rev Edmund Dowland (1857), formerly Headmaster of the Cathedral School, Salisbury, and Rector of Rolleston; late Rector of Tarrant Keyneston: died August 8 at Shaftesbury, aged 62.
- Rev Thomas Gifford Gallwey R.N. (1836), late Rector of Welford: died March 12 at Leicester, aged 79.
- Rev Horace Gilder (1846), Rector of St Peter's, Sandwich: died January 19, at Sandwich, aged 68.
- Henry Alfred Harding Goodridge B.A. (1877): died April 10 at Bath, aged 37.
- Rev William Nathaniel Griffin B.D. (1837), Senior Wrangler, formerly Fellow and Tutor; Vicar of Ospringe: died November 25 (see *Eagle* XVII, 537).
- Rev John Griffith LL.D. (1840), late Vicar of Sandridge: died July 30 at Hassocks, aged 75 (see *Eagle* XVII, 408).
- Robert John Griffiths LL.D. (1876): died May 20 at Catford, aged 41.
- William Groves (1862), Solicitor, Westminster: died October 6 at Brighton, aged 53.

- William Ellerker Hart B.A. (1869), late Senior Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bombay: died October 27 at sea, aged 46.
- John Moyer Heathcote B.A. (1822), was Chairman of the Board of Guardians at Huntingdon for 40 years: died March 27 at Conington Castle, Peterboro', aged 91.
- Frank Septimus Hughes B.A. (1883): died October 26 at Norwood, aged 32.
- Rev Thomas William Irby B.A. (1840), Rector of Rushmere, Suffolk: died June 8, aged 75.
- Thomas Clement Sneyd Kynnersley (1825), formerly Stipendiary for Birmingham and Recorder of Newcastle-under-Lyme: died May 2 at Birmingham, aged 88 (see *Eagle* XVII, 320).
- Rev James Edmund Law (1850), Rector of Little Shelford, Cambridgeshire: died October 25, aged 64.
- Rev John Ward Lay (1827), formerly Vicar of Roydon, Essex: died November 9 at Ashburton, aged 88.
- John Frederick Leigh B.A. (1881): died October 7 at Ramsgate, aged 34.
- Rev David Phillips Lewis (1842), Rector of Llandrinio, Oswestry; formerly Rural Dean of Pool: died April 17, aged 72.
- Rev Fitzroy Fuller Loft (1851), late Rector of Whitchurch, Ross: died March 2 at Bristol.
- Frederick James Lowe LL.M. (1877), Barrister, Inner Temple: died January 7 at Grosvenor Chambers, aged 39.
- Rev William George Martin B.A. (1848), Chaplain of Licensed Victuallers' Asylum: died April 9 at Peckham, aged 72.
- Rev William Peachey Mellersh (1833), formerly Vicar of Cold Salperton, Gloucestershire: died October 27 at Cheltenham, aged 84.
- William James Metcalfe Q.C. (1842), Judge of Bristol County Court, formerly Recorder of Ipswich, and of Norwich: died suddenly December 8 at Bristol, aged 74.
- Rev Nathanael Milne (1832), formerly Rector of Radcliffe, Manchester: died November 15 at Leamington, Warwickshire, aged 82.
- William Owen B.A. (1851), Camden Medallist 1849, Porson Prizeman 1850 *Proxime accessit* for Craven Scholarship: died May 26, aged 67.
- James Pearse B.A. (1848), Solicitor: died January 19 at Bedford, aged 65.
- Rev Thomas Ratcliffe (1847), Vicar of Godshill, Isle of Wight: died January 21, at Godshill, aged 67.
- Rev Thomas Ratcliffe B.D. (1834), Rector of Fisherton Delamere, Wilts: died April 5, aged 81.
- Rev Edward Octavius Rawson B.A. (1874), Vicar of Ince, near Chester: died June 3, aged 40.
- Sir James Redhouse K.C.M.G. [Litt.D. 1884], distinguished Oriental Scholar: died January 2 at Kilburn, aged 80 (see *Eagle* XVII, 203).
- Rev George Fearnsey Reynier D.D. (1839), Rector of Staplehurst, Kent; and sometime Fellow, Junior Dean, and Bursar: died September 16, aged 75 (see *Eagle* XVII, 403).
- Thomas Roberts F.G.S. (1882), Assistant to the Woodwardian Professor: died January 23, aged 35 (see *Eagle* XVII, 199).
- Rev John Henry Rowlatt (1826), for many years Reader at the Temple: died January 26 at Holloway, aged 88.
- Rev Folliott Sandford (1882), Cambridge University Mission, Delhi: died November 22 at Delhi, aged 33 (see *Eagle* XVII, 410).

- James Alexander Stewart : died in College January 24, aged 26 (see *Eagle* xvii, 200).
- James Tate (1886), Head Mathematical Master, Derby School : died suddenly July 15 at Gillingham, Dorset, aged 32 (see *Eagle* xvii, 414).
- Rev Henry Berkeley Taylor (1865) : died January 14, aged 50.
- Rev William Thomas Taylor (1858), Vicar of Oldbury, Birmingham : died January 21, aged 57.
- William Holt Thornton LL.D. (1878) : died November 1 at Scarborough, aged 36.
- Rev John Geale Uwins (1836), Vicar of St Matthew's, Cainscross, near Stroud : died December 18, aged 79.
- Rev William Walsh (1839), of Grimblethorpe Hall, near Louth, Rector of Great Tey, Essex : died February 4, aged 74.
- Rev Trenham King Weatherhead LL.B. (1872), Vicar of St Mary's, Bungay : died December 8, aged 65.
- Arthur Webb (1884) : died August 29 at Southsea, Hants, aged 29.
- Rev William Whitelock B.A. (1836), Rector of Hutton-in-the-Forest : died September 4, aged 79.
- Arthur Benjamin Winstone (1883) : died November 5 at 33 Russell Square, London, aged 31.
- Rev Arthur Wolfe (1842), formerly Fellow and Tutor of Clare ; late Rector of Fornham All Saints, Suffolk, author of *Three Hundred Original Hymn Tunes* : died December 26 at Ipswich, aged 73.

Obituary.

THE REV JOHN SPICER WOOD D.D.

John Spicer Wood was born at Wakefield, 1 April 1823. His parents were persons of great intelligence and some literary cultivation, who, while he was still very young, removed first to Bradford and then to the neighbourhood of Leeds. Originally intended for business he shewed so strong a distaste for it that his father determined to send him to Leeds Grammar School, where Dr Joseph Holmes* was at that time Head-master.

From Leeds he came up as a sizar to St John's and graduated in 1846 as twenty-second Wrangler and fourth in the Classical Tripos (M.A. 1849, B.D. 1857, D.D. 1869). He was elected Fellow in 1847 and appointed Assistant Tutor (Classical Lecturer) in 1853. In 1860 he became Tutor, and so continued till he was elected President in 1871, and each succeeding year until 1883, when on the death of Thomas Tylecote B.D. he was presented by the College to the Rectory of Marston Morteyne, near Amphill. He served as Proctor in 1855-6, an office which, as every other that he undertook, he discharged with conscientious care, being able to restore several penitent daughters to their homes. In 1867-9 he was Whitehall Preacher, an appointment abolished a year or two ago. For several years he was Sacrist, and as such preached in the College Chapel.

When Lightfoot was a candidate for the Margaret Professorship, usually held by a Johnian, Wood came forward and certainly was justified in his pretensions as far as regards learning and power of composition; but, as the fatal Cambridge fastidiousness had deterred him from publication, even our own Master, Dr Bateson, was unable to support him; accordingly he withdrew before the election.

As a parish priest he was no doubt far happier than during the latter years of life in College. He endeavoured to promote

the temporal as well as spiritual interests of his people, and as one means of doing so divided the glebe into allotments and let them at a moderate rent to the labourers. In 1892 he married a lady who had come to help in the work, and especially in house-to-house visiting. Early this year he was attacked by what was at first supposed to be no more than a severe cold. It proved, however, to be influenza, and after some weeks of much prostration, at a time when he was confidently anticipating recovery, sudden syncope came on and he died almost instantaneously on the 23rd of February.

He was a man of saintly strain, of the type of George Herbert or Nicholas Ferrar, or of our own Whytehead. When anything occurred in College which required tact and delicacy in handling, he always knew the right remedy and applied it with considerate and gentle touch. His taste was refined, not only in letters and society, but in all the appointments of his rooms. His library was choice and clothed in handsome bindings. Unhappily the chief part of it was sold in Bedford by auction a few years ago: otherwise, if catalogued by Sotheby, it would have preserved to posterity the best notion of the man.

His sermons were admirable, both as regards matter and arrangement, style and delivery. No one who heard the course which he preached on 1 Jo. ii 12-16 can ever forget it. One sermon in which he contrasted the primitive doctrine of creation *ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων* with the fashionable hypotheses of the hour, struck Churchill Babington as a fair and masterly statement of positions opposed to his own, and in a region in which we then first learnt that he had made himself at home. A selection from his college sermons and (no doubt) his Whitehall Lectures would even now be read with interest, nor should his graceful sketch of Prof. Selwyn's life remain entombed as an introduction to Selwyn's *Pastoral Colloquies on the South Downs* (Camb. Deighton, 1876). Probably he contributed several obituaries to the 'Guardian'; I remember one, of one of the Coddys. Some day a Biographical Society will gather all such fugitive ears into sheaves, for the use of some Cambridge Anthony a Wood.

Wood was one of the guarantors when Hort, Lightfoot and I were appointed in 1853, first editors of the *Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology*. He wrote but little for us.

* Of Queens' College, Third Wrangler in 1812, elected Head-master of Leeds School in 1830; died in June 1854.

I remember one note on 'St Mark the stump-fingered' (κολοβοδάκτυλος), and (in the later *Journal of Philology*) an important supplement to Bensly's addition of seventy verses to the Latin Apocrypha. Palmer, the eccentric Professor of Arabic, early in the century, had searched the libraries of Spain for Latin MSS of the vulgate, which might contain the fragment then lately made known in the Aethiopic. He found what he sought in one MS, since re-examined by Bensly, and made a transcript, which, with many other collections was transferred by Dr Bateson from the Lodge to the Library. Wood soon discovered the treasure, and lost no time in making it known.

In 1857 he published: *Remarks on the bearing of the proposed Statute: de Electione Procuratorum et Vice-Procuratorum*, Camb. 1857, 8vo.

His attitude with regard to the changes in our constitution was, I believe, unique: few were able to understand it as he explained it by word of mouth; it is only fair to let him set it forth at length: the extracts will prove at least that he was master of a pungent style, and had the courage of his opinions.

The Position of Members of the Church of England in a College of the University of Cambridge. A Letter addressed to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Ely by John Spicer Wood D.D., President of St John's College, Cambridge. Cambridge: Deighton, Bell and Co. London: G. Bell and Sons, 1882. 8vo, pp. 33, dated March 24, 1882.

p. 2. The Governing Bodies of colleges... are no longer, in law, composed exclusively, as they were, before the passing of the Act of 1871, of members of the Church of England; and they are every year coming to be more and more, in fact, composed indiscriminately of men of any or of no religious profession whatever, chance-medleys of churchmen, dissenters and unbelievers. Yet to such bodies has been entrusted ever since that Act was passed, and is still under the revised statutes to be entrusted, the entire control, without any limitation whatever, of the religious instruction and the religious discipline, and with only the most trifling limitations, of the religious worship of all members of the Church of England who are residing in these colleges. All alike, old and young, fellows and undergraduates, priests and laymen, are placed, in all that concerns the exercise of their most sacred rights and the discharge of their most sacred duties as members of the Church of Christ, wholly at the mercy of these bodies, now alien to the Church of England, alien to the Church of Christ. And the Church of England, at large, in the persons of her bishops, her clergy and her laity, looks on in stolid indifference, while the rising generation of fellows of colleges who may still desire to cling to their ancient mother, even when she proves herself, as alas! she so often does prove herself, the stepdame rather than the nursing mother

of her sons, and the flower of the Church's youth, and they who should be the future hope of her clergy, are brought under the yoke of this shameful, this antichristian bondage.

Pp. 4—6. The Governing Body has now, and is to have for the future, entirely in its own hands the appointment and removal of the persons who are to conduct the Divine Service, to preach, or to celebrate the Holy Eucharist in the college chapel. Previous to the year 1860 it had no such power. But since the statutes of that year came into force there has not been a single member of the college in Holy Orders, from the Master downwards, who has had any right whatsoever, except such as the Governing Body might choose to give him *de die in diem*, to discharge any of his sacred functions in the college chapel. This was surely a very large power indeed to be given to the Governing Body, even when it was to be composed of members of the Church. It is absolutely intolerable that it should be handed over to a Governing Body composed indiscriminately of men of any or of no religious profession.....

The Governing Body is empowered to "make such regulations as it may deem expedient for the due celebration of Divine Service, and for the due maintenance of religious worship and discipline;" and the Deans are required to "give effect to such rules and regulations as may from time to time be made by it." This again, is a power which was not possessed by the Governing Body, except within very narrow limits, before the year 1860; and it gives to this Body, in effect, the entire control of everything relating to the services in the college chapel. Under cover of it the Governing Body claims and exercises the right to determine all those matters in the conduct of Divine Service which in a parish are regulated by a duly ordained minister of the Church. On its members, and on them alone, it depends not only whether services are to be said or sung, whether they are to be plain or choral, whether hymns are to be used or not, and if used, what they are to be, whether sermons are to be preached or not, and who are to preach them, but even to suspend the services altogether when they please. Nay, more, the Governing body claims and exercises the right to determine all matters relating to the administration of the Sacrament, whether it shall ever be administered or not, and if it is administered, how often and under what conditions. These, again were surely large powers to be entrusted even to a body composed exclusively of members of the Church, powers which elsewhere in the Church are entrusted only to the Church's ordained ministers, in subordination to the Bishop. It is intolerable that such powers should be entrusted, as against members of the Church, to men not one of whom shall be under any obligation, legal or moral, to have any regard in the exercise of his powers to the doctrine or discipline of the Church. The possession of such power, taken in conjunction with the power of appointing and removing at pleasure those who are to officiate, not only degrades the clergy who take service under them to the position of "tame Levites" in the hands of the Governing Body, but places the whole body of members of the Church of England in the College practically at their mercy in all that concerns Divine Worship.

Pp. 6—8. As if the Governing Body, by being thrown open indiscriminately to persons who are enemies to the Church and to religion were thereby

rendered all the more fit to regulate the religious worship of members of the Church, the Act of 1871 went on to enlarge its powers of interference in this respect, and the Commissioners appointed to revise the Statutes have still further extended them.

For whereas the Governing Body, so long as it was composed exclusively of members of the Church, whatever other powers it might possess, had no power to tamper with the services as they stand in the Prayer Book, the Act of 1871, which for the first time removed all religious restrictions, went on to provide that it should be "lawful for the Visitor of any College, on the request of the Governing Body thereof, to authorise from time to time in writing the use on week-days only, of any abridgement or adaptation of the Morning and Evening Prayer in the chapel of such college instead of the order set forth in the Book of Common Prayer."

Now, the only thing that can be said with any certainty with regard to this clause is that it makes distinct provision for enabling members of that "unevangelical alliance" of churchmen and separatists and misbelievers and unbelievers which is to constitute the Governing Body of the future, to lay the Prayer Book from time to time on their dissecting-table to be cut and carved by them to suit their own purposes, and then imposed, thus mutilated and most probably stripped of all definite doctrine, on the young and untrained members of the Church who will constitute almost the whole body of those who will be affected by such changes, as if it had the sanction of the Church.

Even if it could be expected that the authorisation of the Visitor would in all cases be sought for any changes that might be made in the substance of the services, the services themselves must first have undergone the manipulation of this unhallowed conclave; and though in the case of this College the Visitor is a Bishop of the Church, the Visitor of a College is not now in all cases of necessity so much as a member of the Church, any more than the members of a Governing Body are. But in reality the Visitor's authority will ordinarily be assumed to be given unless some one or other of the very few persons who have the right, be found also to have the determination, to invoke his interference. The great mass of those who will be affected by such changes have no right of appeal whatever. The Governing Body, so long as it does not make suddenly any very startling change, will practically have the power, and having the power must be expected to exercise it, to modify and mould the daily services in accordance with whatever may be the predominant sentiments of its members.

P. 8. By the revised statutes (c. 38) it is provided that the Council "shall appoint . . . some one or more *persons* to act as chaplains, and shall, if necessary, provide stipends for these persons from the revenues of the College;" and further, that "sermons shall be preached in the College chapel at such times and by such *persons* as the Council may direct." Thus in future the *persons* who are to be appointed to discharge these important functions, besides being wholly dependent on the good pleasure of the Council for their appointment, their removal, and their maintenance, are not required to be persons in Holy Orders, not even to be persons in the communion of the Church. They may be open and avowed separatists from the Church, open and avowed depravers of her doctrine and her discipline, nay, even open and avowed

unbelievers in Christ or in God. Nor, if these statutes are to be imposed upon the College, would anyone have any right to complain if a Council which is to include among its members persons of any, or all, of these classes should use the powers entrusted to it to appoint such persons to discharge these sacred functions.

Pp. 9—10. By the Act of 1871 it is enacted that "the Governing Body of every College subsisting at the time of the passing of this Act in any of the said Universities shall provide sufficient religious instruction for all members thereof *in statu pupillari* belonging to the Established Church." I presume it is intended that by this description members of the Church of England should be understood, though the term "Established Church" is unknown to the authoritative documents of the Church, or known only to be condemned if used as a distinctive term, and though this very Act and the statutes which are founded upon it are instituting a new syncretistic "establishment," to take the place of the Church of England in these Colleges. . . . In the revised statutes of this College is a provision in these terms: "The Council shall appoint some one or more persons to give religious instruction to members of the College *in statu pupillari* who belong to the Established Church."

P. 10. It is not required that this religious instructor should be in Holy Orders. It is not required that he should have any commission to teach, derived from any Church authority. It is not required that he should be in the communion of the Church. It is not required that he should be so much as a Christian by profession. As regards the instruction to be given, it is not required that it should be in harmony with the doctrine and discipline of the Church. And if it were, such requirement would be useless, when, in case of question, there is no authority to determine the question but a "Council" composed indiscriminately of persons of any or no religious profession.

Pp. 12—13. I can at least state something, founded on a long experience, as to the powers which are actually claimed and exercised by the Governing Body of a College. . . .

This body, then, though itself outside the Church's pale, will claim, and exercise in the name of religious discipline, the right to prescribe to members of the Church *in statu pupillari* what services, and how many, they are to attend in the college chapel, and this without any regard to what may be the Church's own discipline in the matter. It will claim and exercise the right to determine whether Fellows of the College who are in Holy Orders shall be allowed to observe in the college chapel the discipline prescribed by the Church in respect of communicating in the Blessed Sacrament, and whether, indeed, any members of the college, fellows and others, shall have an opportunity of communicating at all, or if they have, how often it shall be, and under what conditions. It will claim and exercise the right, though it be in entire violation of the Church's own order, to require that any persons who choose to offer themselves shall be admitted to the Holy Communion, though they are known not to be confirmed, nor to have any desire to be confirmed, nay, not even to be baptised. It will claim and exercise the right to prescribe that young men shall read the lessons in the chapel services, though it be known that they are not members of the

Church, not baptised, not even believers in Christ or in God. It will claim and exercise the right to determine on what conditions testimonials for Holy Orders shall be given, and its members may even sign testimonials to the effect that the candidate for Holy Orders has not to their knowledge maintained anything contrary to the doctrine and discipline of the Church, though they themselves may be open depravers and repudiators alike of its doctrine and its discipline. And when the religious instructor shall have been palmed off upon the members of the Church *in statu pupillari*, they will claim, I presume, and exercise, in the name of religious discipline, the right to compel those for whose benefit he is supposed to be appointed to attend the instructions which he may give.

Pp. 13—14. Such are some of the powers entrusted, as against members of the Church, to... a Council of thirteen, in which the churchman is to sit down in unhallowed conclave with the separatist, the heretick, the unbeliever, the Jew, it may be, or the apostate priest, to determine from time to time what shall be the religious worship, the religious discipline, or the religious instruction of all members of the Church in this College. Such is the position, shameful and degrading beyond all parallel in the history of the Church of Christ, to which, ever since the Act of 1871 was passed, all members of the Church in this, and I believe in other Colleges, have been reduced by law, to which Bishops from without and Priests from within, have been lending all the aid in their power to reduce them in fact, and which the Commissioners by their statutes, which are now before Parliament, propose to entail in perpetuity on all future members of the College who shall have the misfortune to be members of the Church of England.

Pp. 16—17. Now in the system of the English Church a college in either of the Universities has always been dealt with as holding, in relation to its members, the same position as a parish holds in relation to those who are residing in the parish.... It is the only sphere within which the Church has made any provision for the exercise, on the part of her members residing in the college, of any of their spiritual rights or the discharge of any of their spiritual duties as members of the Church of Christ.... In the parishes of the town we are but strangers.... We have no right to a place in their churches, no claim on the services of their clergy. We are therefore no better than outcasts in religion when the Church abdicates her sacred functions and allows them to be handed over to a body which it is a desecration of the name of Christ to recognise as representing His Church. It is, indeed, no more than the sober truth to say that, as things now are, when members of the Church come within the walls of a college, they are placed outside the pale of the Church of England, outside the pale of the Church of Christ....

I fail to see, my Lord, how a system of worship, of instruction, of discipline which rests only on such authority as this, can have any claim on the allegiance of any member of the Church of England, of any member of the Church of Christ. I fail to see how any member of the Church of England to whom it is not a matter of indifference that the Church of which he is a member should part company with the Church of Christ, can accept such a system for himself or consent to take any part in the administration of it. I fail to see how any person in Holy Orders, who regards himself as having a

Divine commission to minister in the Church of Christ, can take service in sacred things under a system of government which is false, as this is, to the very fundamental principles of the Church in which he holds his commission. Above all I fail to see how anyone with any sense of responsibility to the Church of England, as being the Church of Christ in this land, can take any part in compelling those members of a college *in statu pupillari*, who are members of the Church of England, to accept such a system of government in all that concerns their rights and duties as members of the Church, as being the system of the Church of which they are members.

Pp. 30—31. No City of God, no Church of Christ, is here. Neither consecrated building, nor particular forms of worship, nor the service of duly ordained priests, nor yet all these combined, can constitute a Church, where the congregation of faithful men, organised in accordance with the ordinance of Christ, is wanting. And such congregation is wholly wanting here. Faithful men there are but they are not an organised body. An organised body there is, but it is not a body of faithful men, still less of men organised in accordance with the ordinance of Christ. Yet such a body it is that now claims to stand in the place of the Body of Christ, a veritable antichrist, to all members of the Church of England in a College.

Those who have read thus far will understand how the President, who, no one that knew him can doubt, would have gone joyfully to the stake for the doctrines of the English Church, did what no enemy of the Church could have done to silence her voice in the College. By his influence a majority of the Seniors, representing a great diversity of views, forbade preaching in the chapel for many years;—with what loss to the society the little volume of Dr Bateson's sermons, printed privately by his widow, may bear witness. For many years also the President's stall in chapel was vacant; only on two occasions, the funeral of the late and the election of the present Master, was Dr Wood in his place. In print he lamented the share which he had taken in the building of the new Chapel, to which he contributed £250.

Though his conscience would not suffer him to work in College as a clerk in orders, he undertook the lay labour of revising our Library, and so materially lightened the task brought to a happy conclusion by Mr Sayle. The daily drudgery, with its gleams of discovery and fellowship with the congenial dead, must have been a solace to him as he stood more and more alone in what he regarded as a fallen society.

As one who from very early days advocated the abolition of tests, I will state a few of the reasons which moved me and others to desire the removal of all restrictions. In the interests

of the Church, her clergy should be trained, not in close seminaries, but in the free air of open universities. The various persecutions, Acts of Uniformity, Covenant, Engagement, Oaths of Abjuration, had split up England into hostile sects. Christian tolerance will spring up when the ministers of the different communions form friendships in the same lecture-rooms. Thirlwall, Hare, Maurice, Trench, Lightfoot, Westcott in our day, and the Hookers, Barrows, Howes, Sandersons, Leightons of the past, are the common teachers of English-speaking Christians; works like the *Imitation* and hymns overleap sectarian barriers, circulating freely throughout the visible Church. Personal friendships, such as naturally grew up among the revisers, and the closer union of members of the same college, are needed to counteract the malignant makebate influence of religious journals and the bribes offered by political gamblers to sects commanding many votes. We neither expect nor desire to make proselytes, but we may hope to root out many prejudices in ourselves and in those who have been so long estranged from us. 'You can't know a man and hate him,' said Charles Lamb. Prior to experience, we should have thought it impossible to make a grievance of the provision for the maintenance of the church service in our chapels. As I did not share the pessimistic fears of my friend Dr Wood, so I cannot endorse either the optimistic or the pessimistic picture which he draws of bygone days. Very little was done fifty years ago for the professional training of the clergy here. On the other hand, I never heard of a priest in the college chapel being compelled to admit an unbaptised person to Holy Communion, which Wood seems to speak of as a fact.

Who will compile documentary annals of tests in our universities? A notable place in such a survey will belong to the meeting in St John's Lodge, addressed by Sedgwick, Thompson, Bateson, and others, in favour of the opening of all college endowments. Few of those present were party men, nor was the tone of the speakers hostile to the Church. F. D. Maurice recalled the days when, a young convert to our communion, he published *Subscription no Bondage*. He still thought that the Thirty-Nine Articles were designed, not as shackles on thought, but as guides to study; but as this purpose was misunderstood, and what was originally an emancipation, was resented as a constraint, the time had come, in the University certainly,

perhaps in the Church, to rely no more on this safeguard. No one could hear those earnest tones and doubt that the broadest sympathy and trust spring out of the most intense personal faith.*

Let no one carry away the impression that Wood was a narrow bigot. He was courtesy itself and fairness to all with whom he came in contact. Never had man a clearer eye for what was unreal; not even Carlyle could express in plainer terms contempt for shams. For example, the divinity degrees to which fellows in several of the colleges were required to proceed had become a hollow form. Even Bishop Butler found the disputations of his day irksome and nugatory. I performed the exercises necessary for B.D. degree, but never took the degree, having previously carried a Statute repealing the obligation. Dr Reyner opposed my motion, but Wood supported it; "he had never felt more ashamed in his life than in the Schools; the whole proceedings were a painful farce." Even now it is a wrong to the Church and to theology that the D.D. degree is given 'dignitatis causa' for rank, not for worth, to Bishops, Deans, Heads of Houses, etc.

Those who would see hopeful views of the Church in the University may consult Westcott, *Religious Office of the Universities*, 1873, and a paper in *The Church Quarterly Review* for Oct. 1881, pp. 180-204. In 1881 or 1882 the Divinity Professors invited resident churchmen to meet the Bishop of Ely in the Selwyn library. Dr Luard, certainly no Liberationist, declared that the prospects of the Church here were bright; many sins of omission and commission, tolerated in a past generation, would not now be endured. W. N. Griffin told me that in his time it would have been impossible to found a college mission in London; nor did he see any proofs of decay in our chapel services.

* See "Tolerance: Two Lectures addressed to the Students of several of the Divinity Schools of the Protestant Episcopal Church by Phillips Brooks. London, Macmillan, 1887," p. 9:—

'We want to assert most positively that so far from earnest personal conviction and generous tolerance being incompatible with one another, the two are necessary each to each. "It is the natural feeling of all of us," said Frederick Maurice in one of those utterances of his which at first sound like paradoxes, and by and by seem to be axioms,—"it is the natural feeling of all of us that charity is founded upon the uncertainty of truth. I believe it is founded in the certainty of truth."'

William Spicer Wood, vicar of Higham since 1875, no doubt by his success roused his younger brother's ambition. For he won the Chancellor's English Medal in 1838, the Browne Medal for Greek and Latin Epigrams in 1839, the Second Chancellor's Classical Medal in 1840, when he graduated as Seventh Wrangler and Fourth in the First Class of the Classical Tripos, and was Fellow from 1840 to 1846, when he succeeded Dr Doncaster as Head Master of Oakham, where he remained 19 years. On the 23 July 1846, he married at Cottingham, Marianne, third daughter of the late George Codd, Esq, Town Clerk of Hull; she died at Oakham 8 May 1863, aged 37.*

His son also, William Spicer Wood, has followed the family tradition of catholic culture. For in 1870 he obtained the Browne medal for a Latin Epigram, was Thirtieth Wrangler (bracketed) and Seventh in the First Class of the Classical Tripos in 1871, and First in the Second Class of the Moral Sciences Tripos in the same year. In 1872 he was in the First Class in the Theological Tripos, winning the Scholefield, Carus, and Jeremie (1873) Prizes, and the Second Tyrwhitt Scholarship in 1874. Fellow of the College 4 Nov. 1872—1881; Rector of the college living of Ufford since 1881. Author of several theological books. On the 25 June 1884 he married at March, Agnes, daughter of the Rev James Wastie Green, Rector of March.

JOHN E. B. MAYOR.

THE REV CHARLES PRITCHARD D.D. F.R.S.

Our list of Honorary Fellows is once more made shorter by the death of Dr Pritchard, the Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, who died at his house in Oxford on Sunday morning, May 28. In spite of serious illness of long duration he paid his visits to the Observatory almost to the last, and it is not long since his astronomical work obtained the highest possible recognition. Dr Pritchard was a Fellow of the College, where he took his degree as Fourth Wrangler in 1830, when Whitely, afterwards Professor of Mathematics at Durham, and Fellow of St John's, was Senior. For many

* I am indebted to Dr. W. S. Wood for some facts of his brother's life.

years he was head master of the Clapham Grammar School, and various men of distinction—the Dean of Westminster and others—owed to him their early training. In 1870 he was elected to the Savilian chair of Astronomy at Oxford, and from that date he superintended with unflagging zeal the new Observatory in the Parks, which, through his enthusiasm and thanks to the munificence of Dr De la Rue, has had an ample share of the endowment of scientific research by the University of late years. Dr Pritchard was made a Fellow of New College in 1883, and Honorary Fellow of St John's in 1886. He had preached the Commemoration Sermon in our Chapel in 1881, shortly after the death of Dr Bateson and the election of our present Master. He was President of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1866, and in the same year he was awarded the gold medal of that Society for recent valuable discoveries in stellar photometry. He was Hulsean lecturer in 1867, and was select preacher both at Oxford and Cambridge; and five times he preached by request before the British Association at their annual meeting. Many treatises from Dr Pritchard's hands have appeared in the *Transactions* of the Royal Astronomical Society. Among these may be mentioned *A Treatise on Statical Couples*, *The Figure of the Earth*, *The Conjunctions of Jupiter and Saturn*, and a paper on *An Improved Method of using Mercury for Astronomical Purposes*. He was the author of one of the most interesting articles in the *Bible Dictionary* namely, *The Star of the Magicians*, and several articles in the 9th (or last) edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* were written by him. In 1886 he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society for his *Uranometria Nova Oxoniensis*. Many of his writings have been collected into a volume entitled *Occasional Thoughts of an Astronomer on Nature and Revelation* (1890). He did not forget in the midst of his University life the time which he had spent at Clapham, for in 1886 the Old Boys of that school invited their old school-master to dinner, and the result was a little volume, called *Annals of our School Life*, addressed to his former pupils. Professor Pritchard was in his 84th year at the time of his death. In spite of his great age he was in full possession of all his faculties to the last. The Editors of the *Eagle* have often had to thank him for his kindly interest in the Magazine, and, indeed in all things Johnian; and his genial and portly presence will long be missed at our College gatherings.

We conclude with an extract from a funeral sermon upon Dr Pritchard, preached by the Rev H. J. Bidder in St Giles's Church, Oxford:—

“Many who knew him but little will miss that familiar chair on its way to the Parks, where in his Observatory and garden plot he loved to trace the Divine wisdom—equally manifest to him in the infinitely small as in the infinitely great. Those who knew him more intimately will long remember with affectionate regret the Christian kindness and the thoughtful sympathy of one, who knew the better perhaps how to help and encourage others because his own youth and early manhood had been passed in the school of patient struggle and privation, in the school of long disappointment, of scant and tardy reward. On the other hand, for those who knew him neither as neighbour nor as friend, it may suffice to mention that for many years to come the standing work of every great observatory in the world will be obediently to pursue the method for mapping out and measuring the heavens which he discovered, and which, I suppose, is the most solid and signal service which Oxford in our generation has contributed to natural science.”

THE REV ANTHONY BOWER M.A.

The Rev Anthony Bower M.A. graduated as Tenth Wrangler in 1846 and became a Fellow of the College. He was ordained in 1851, and from 1853 till 1884 was head-master of Caistor Grammar School. He was appointed to the Vicarage of Cabourn in 1887, and held the living till his death from heart-disease on May 22. It is said that one of his first acts after obtaining his Fellowship was to present his father with the freehold of the farm which he occupied. He is remembered as a great chess player and a punster who vied with J. C. Adams in keeping up the old Johnian reputation for punning.

The Rev T. Field, rector of Bigsby, Lincolnshire, formerly Fellow and Tutor of the College, sends us the following interesting notes on Mr Bower.

“Anthony Bower, of humble origin, proceeded from his native place, Caistor, Lincolnshire, to St John's College in the October Term 1842, having had comparatively small educational advantages beyond what the old-fashioned school of his

native town afforded. He was a most industrious student, and being true to his natal tongue was almost as marked in his generation for his unyielding Lincolnshire speech and accent—a speech, if peculiar, dear to those who have at all studied its delightful Scandinavianisms—as for his hard reading and his progress. It was natural that the somewhat delicate-looking pale-faced bright-eyed student should have felt the change from the bracing air of the grand North-Lincolnshire Wolds to the relaxing atmosphere of Granta and “sedgy Camus;” (possibly ‘vous avez changé tout cela’ by this time). He certainly went in to the Senate-House in anything but the health and constitution needful to ‘stay the course’ successfully in an unwarmed Senate-House, and his degree, actually, did not correspond with his place in College and his rightful expectations. But in course of time Mr Bower became a Fellow, though not more than a Bye-Fellow—his attainments in Classics being but scanty then, and having been more or less laid aside *ex necessitate rei*—still, the writer of these notes can testify to the reality of his *taste* in that direction, as well as his desire to improve, for, within the latest years of his life it was a joy to him to try his hand on translating some ode or other of Horace into English verse, which he would not, however, in spite of its merit, permit to other eyes. But his first and material success was in private tuition: next to the few “great guns” of the day, probably no one was more successful with his pupils, and certainly none managed to take a greater number than he did, thanks, first to unsparing labour, and then to his method, and neatness and precision of work.

It was understood, if I mistake not, that he long kept in touch with his own College, and assisted not a few Sadlerian lecturers in after years with his ingenious contributions to the *Septem Diaboli* paper of Algebraic Problems and Equations, the turn of his mind setting with special zest in that direction—as was possibly apparent to the skilful in Chess also, in which he was a strong player, with a ‘penchant’ or proclivity towards the ‘*elegantiae*’ of the game. Indeed in higher matters and more difficult, in which he occasionally cared ‘to exercise himself’—points more often perhaps searched into than solved, even by the wise among us,—the same feature was apparent.

“I know you must think me a horrid old heretic,” he playfully said, after commending something of Dr. Martineau as

perhaps the 'coming thing' in theology or something of that sort, almost the last time I was for an hour of two in his company.

Mr Bower's life was one of unpretending, very unassuming, merit, and industry. There can be no doubt of his mathematical abilities or attainments; none—or even less—of his singular unambitiousness. When the Caistor Grammar School became vacant, after a few years of his Fellowship, it seemed as if his heart and his hope, his ambition and his affection were satisfied, by seeking and obtaining it: and there he made his mark by long years of laborious and well-directed work, to the benefit of the Town, and the middle classes in particular of the neighbourhood, where the school enjoys now a well-deserved repute.

His merits were various and very considerable; his desire of other distinction than just that of doing well what he had to do, was singularly limited; he was, in the common sense of the term, unambitious, but he will not have passed away unappreciated nor unhonoured."

We are also allowed to publish the following letter addressed a month ago by Mr Bower to Professor Mayor in return for a copy of Professor Mayor's epitaph on Mr Griffin (see *Chronicle, inf.*). The letter throws light not only on the character of Griffin but on that of Bower himself:

CABOURN VICARAGE,
NE CAISTOR, LINCOLNSHIRE,
May 2nd, 1893.

MY DEAR MAYOR,

The initials on the envelope containing the 'In Memoriam' to Griffin shew that I am indebted to you for your kindness in sending it, and accordingly I now return you my best thanks for it. It is truly a very worthy tribute to a most worthy man. I, as you well know, have not the smallest claim to scholarship, but at all events such as it is, it is sufficient to make one appreciate and admire the chaste and exquisite beauty of your composition. I have in fact never seen anything of the kind to equal it. To my mind, it is in every way *perfect*.

I used to think what especially distinguished Griffin from other men was his encouraging kindness, gentleness, and courtesy, and on the first reading of your 'In Memoriam' I felt the omission of that epithet *Comis*, so characteristic of the man. A second reading, however, satisfied me that, though the word '*Comis*' did not appear, the *quality* it represents was fully recognised in the line "*Parochiæ pastor qualis Herberto in votis erat*," for one of Herbert's chapters in his "Country Parson" treats of the "Parson's *Courtesy*," and Herbert himself was the perfect Christian *gentleman*.

The line "*quam gregi ostendit viam*" &c. is as beautiful and expressive in your Latin as the parallel line from Goldsmith is in English "*allured to brighter worlds and led the way*,"

in fact your line is so nearly a translation of Goldsmith that you must consciously or unconsciously have had it in your mind when you wrote yours. I think I never saw Griffin since he left Cambridge, but I have from time to time heard of him and of his life devoted to his work, so that I can accept most fully all you say of him as a Parish Priest. I had the great advantage and pleasure for more than thirty years at Caistor of being intimately acquainted with the Vicar, who was a fine specimen of the Griffin or Herbert type of parson, and my predecessor in this small living of Cabourn, also an intimate friend, was another clergyman of exactly the same type. They both resigned their livings on account of advancing age and infirmity, and both are still alive and in good health, the former at 85 years of age, the latter at 95! The addresses which were presented to them on their resignations were true expressions of the feelings of their Parishioners, and I send them to shew you the kind of men they were and how fully, with such living examples as I had continually before me of what parsons should be, I can enter into and appreciate all you say of Griffin.

I am, my dear Mayor,

Yours very truly,

A. Bower.

P.S. Is any tablet with your inscription to be put up in St John's Chapel to Griffin? if so, I should be glad to contribute my mite to it.

STEPHEN MARTIN-LEAKE B.A.

Mr Stephen Martin-Leake died at Marshalls, near Ware, on March 7. He was the son of Mr Stephen Ralph Martin-Leake, private secretary to Lord Grey, and was born in 1826. He received his early education at King's College, London, and proceeded thence to St John's, where he graduated as twenty-first wrangler in 1848. He joined the Middle Temple and entered as a pupil the chambers of the celebrated special pleader, Edward Bullen. He was called to the Bar in 1853 and joined the Herts and Essex Sessions and the Home Circuit, which he attended pretty regularly for some five or six years. He gradually, however, withdrew himself from the Courts, devoting all his time and energy to the study of law considered as a science. He was a member and a warm supporter of the Judicial Society, to which the late Lord Bramwell and many of the more thoughtful members of the legal profession then belonged; and at its meetings many and very valuable papers were contributed by him. His powerful work in popular professional estimation is modestly entitled

Precedents of Pleading; it was first published in 1859, and was the result of the joint labours of Mr Leake and his old master, Edward Bullen. Although pleading has been abolished, the learning displayed in the notes renders *Bullen and Leake* an essential companion of every practising lawyer. It has gone through three large editions. Another work of Mr Leake's was published in 1867 and was entitled *The Law of Contracts*; it is a highly scientific and useful treatise upon that branch of law. It has also gone through three editions. In 1874 he published *The Law of Property in Land*, and he wrote several papers upon other legal subjects. Since about 1863, when he gave up his chambers and finally retired from the profession, Mr Leake has lived at his residence in Hertfordshire, where he for many years discharged the duties of a justice of the peace. Mr Leake married, in 1859, Isabel, daughter of the late William Plunkett, by whom he leaves eight children.

JOHN COWIE M.A.

A distinguished Lady Margaret oar has passed away in the person of Mr John Cowie, of Calcutta. He rowed in the Second Boat in the Lent Races of 1854, and in the First Boat as Head of the River in May 1855. He was B.A. 1856 and M.A. 1865. He died of acute dysentery at Calcutta on April 22. The following particulars of his career are furnished by the Calcutta *Capital*.

"Mr Cowie was one of the oldest, as well as the most respected, European residents of Calcutta, having come out in the fifties to join the famous house of Messrs. Colvin, Cowie and Co., of which he became a partner in 1865. On the failure of Messrs. Colvin, Cowie and Co. in 1879 he joined the firm of Messrs. D. L. Cowie and Co., which was then started, but left it after a short time, and engaged in business on his own account as a broker. From 1882 to 1885 he acted as Secretary to the Corporation of Calcutta during the absence on leave of Mr. Turnbull, and, when the office became permanently vacant in 1888, he was elected by the Commissioners to fill it, which he continued to do to the satisfaction of his employers and the public up to the time of his death. The late Mr Cowie graduated at the University of Cambridge, where he was a member of St John's College, and took mathematical honours. He was an enthusiastic boating man in his day, and used to

shew his medal as "Head of the River," and talk of his University days with great affection and pride. With the exception of a short visit to England, he stood fast in Calcutta during the whole of his Indian career, and he was fortunate enough to preserve excellent health, up to last year, without any of those excursions up to the hills which have become a periodical necessity with a younger generation. He was a man of sterling qualities, who never allowed himself to speak ill of anyone, and of whom we never heard anyone speak ill. He leaves a widow and two young sons, besides a grown-up son, in the Bengal Police, and four daughters by his first wife. The deceased was buried at the Military Cemetery on Sunday morning, April 23."

THE REV JOHN RICHARDS M.A.

The Rev John Richards M.A., formerly for twenty-five years head master of Bradford Grammar School, died at Manningham, near Bradford, on May 18 in his eighty-second year. Mr Richards was a scholar of St John's College, graduating (Junior Optime and First Class Classical Tripos) in 1835. Soon afterwards he became assistant-master to Dr J. Prince Lee, then head master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, and afterwards first Bishop of Manchester. During the twelve years of Mr Richards's tenure of his mastership at Birmingham the present Archbishop of Canterbury and the late and present Bishops of Durham were pupils of the school. In 1848 Mr Richards became head master of Bradford Grammar School and he worked up the school from a comparatively low ebb to a state of much prosperity. In 1872 he resigned the head mastership, and since that time, with the exception of some five years' clerical work at Giggleswick, he had lived in retirement.

THE REV S. C. ADAM M.A.

We regret also to announce that the Rev S. C. Adam, Vicar of St Jude's, Wolverhampton (Wrangler 1858), died at Athens on April 21, on his return from a visit to the Holy Land, undertaken partly in consequence of his belief in 'British Israelism.' Mr Adam was at one time Vice-Chairman of the Wolverhampton School Board: he was a Freemason and a Conservative in politics, and took a deep interest in the Grammar School and other local institutions.

Obituary.

CHARLES EDMUND HASKINS M.A.

Born 13th January 1849, died 24th October 1893.

The University, and St John's College in particular, have lost an active and efficient member by the death of Mr Charles Edmund Haskins. Cambridge exacts much important and gratuitous labour from her resident sons, and without such labour the Academic machine would not be kept going. In this work Mr Haskins cheerfully bore his share, and that he served the University well, especially on the Classical Board and the Local Examinations Syndicate, will, I feel sure, be acknowledged by his former colleagues. Eminently fair and open-minded, though sturdy in maintaining his own opinions, never seeking to evade direct issues or shirk difficulties, he was ever a helpful member of deliberative bodies. As Examiner—a duty often discharged by him, particularly in the Classical Tripos—I have always heard colleagues speak of him with the highest respect, and my own experience fully agrees with theirs. For arriving quickly at a just decision, and for allowing due weight to the opinions of others, I never knew his superior. He has been truthfully described as a good man to work with.

As College Lecturer he was a vigorous, bright, and successful teacher. I once had as Tripos Examiner to sit with others in judgment on a special part of the work of which he had charge as teacher in St John's. This was the History paper in Part I, and the high standard attained by the Johnian candidates was commented on by more than one Examiner. No wonder, for their teacher threw his heart into his work, and had them constantly in his thoughts.

As an ordinary College Fellow, and in private life, he was a fine specimen of genial vehemence, of unaffected loyalty and honour. He often said more than he meant, particularly when speaking against this or that. Then those who knew him would

smile, well knowing that bitterness formed no part of his simple and generous nature. But he was liable to be misunderstood by strangers. Who is not, more or less?

He was born at Exbury in Hampshire, the son of a country clergyman, who moved afterwards into Nottinghamshire and finally to the living of Stow-in-Lindsey in the county of Lincoln. From Haileybury (where he was, I believe, the first Head boy of the school) he came up to St John's in October 1867, with an Open Exhibition gained the preceding Easter. In 1868 he was bracketed for the Bell Scholarships with Appleton and Kirkpatrick of Trinity. In 1870 he was elected to a Foundation Scholarship in St. John's. In 1871 he was Third Classic. In 1872 he was elected Fellow of his College. For a time he took private pupils, and he was for about two years a master at Bedford School. In 1874 he came back into residence, and in 1875 was appointed Classical Lecturer. In this office he did his duty till four days before his death. In 1882 he went under the new Statutes and married.

It is to be lamented that a man of so much energy and ability, so thoroughly a "live man," as the Americans say, should have left no sufficient literary evidence of his powers. His work on Lucan was hurried over too fast to do him full justice; and he was never fond of appearing in print. In this respect he was much what he always promised to be as an undergraduate. He was more ready to give valuable help to others than to push himself.

If it be true—and to a very great extent it is true—that you may judge a man by the company he keeps, Mr Haskins was in his undergraduate days well able to stand the test. He knew men of all sorts, as a sensible man should; but his intimate friends were a picked body of men, and he wisely saw a great deal of them. Two great merits bound them to him; he always contributed largely to the flavour and freshness of any social gathering, and he was perfectly free from jealousy of any kind. We all know the vivacious and well-informed man whose social function is apparently rather to silence than to stimulate others. This is just what Mr Haskins was not. No one was better pleased than he when his remarks were capped or corrected, not that this was often an easy thing to do. His information on many subjects was marvellously wide and accurate. In travel and geographical discovery he was always deeply in-

terested. The geographical distribution of plants and animals, their history and habits, the early history of mankind, the condition of primitive races, were all matters which he studied in a spirit not that of a dilettante reader. Of detail in very short time, and it was striking to note how he brought to bear on a new book the stores of a singularly faithful memory. Hence it came that he approached the classical writers of Greece and Rome in a larger spirit than some of us; and this was true of him to the end.

He travelled a great deal in Europe. Norway and Sweden were his favourite countries. He also reached the Faroe Islands in the North, the Canaries in the South, and California in the West. He was a great fisherman, and keenly alive to the sights and sounds of wild life.

It is hard to describe in staid and measured terms the life and character of an old and true friend whom you have known, often disagreeing never quarrelling, for more than five and twenty years. I only hope I have not written too coldly. This is not the place for lifting the veil from a happy domestic life broken by an early death, or for showing a good man dying bravely, thinking of and for others to the last. If, besides justifying the words with which I began above, I succeed in rendering a sober tribute to the memory of the dead, a tribute in which others may join, it is enough.

The above notice was contributed by request to the *Cambridge Review* of 2nd November 1893. It has met with such authoritative approval from those best able to judge in the matter, that I send it bodily to the *Eagle*. I know well that I might have said much more. I might for instance have described my friend in his garden, the place where he was more at home, more happy, more himself, than perhaps in any other. There he got healthy exercise working at an occupation after his own heart. He knew and loved every plant, not least his roses: the botanical status and history of his plants as living things were familiar to him; and as one walked round with him one felt in the presence of something that may be called immediate sympathy with the vegetable world. He was remarkably tender with wild animals, and would tolerate anything if they would only not harm his plants. I never knew a man who regarded the so-called 'lower' creatures with less of human

self-satisfaction and pride. He often made me think of Mr Courthope's lines in the 'Paradise of Birds':

Books he shall read in hill and tree;
The flowers his weather shall portend,
The birds his moralists shall be;
And everything his friend.

For he had indeed much in common with the subject of those lines, Gilbert White. In our hard and formal Academic life he represented an element none too plentiful: and that life is distinctly the poorer in his loss.

W. E. HEITLAND.

Mr Graves writes to us: "I have known Haskins well since his undergraduate days, and can bear the warmest testimony to his sterling worth. A more thoroughly kindly and honourable man I have never known. Only one thing he hated—hypocrisy or humbug of any kind. But this is not the place to speak of his private life. We have been brother-lecturers for eighteen years, and a better colleague than Haskins no man could hope for. Entirely in earnest about his own work, he was singularly loyal and unselfish, never putting forward his own interests, always ready to postpone his own convenience, always at hand with some suggestion prompted by clear common sense. As Senior Examiner for the Classical Tripos he was at his best. There his admirable scholarship, his unvarying fairness and sense of justice, his punctuality and business-like qualities, combined with unfailing patience and forbearance towards all who acted with him, smoothed many a rough place, and made it a pleasure to serve with such a chairman."

[An Obituary of Mr Haskins which appeared in the *Cambridge Chronicle* reminds us that it was he who presented to the College the portrait of Lord Palmerston in the College Hall, which was copied in water-colours by Miss A. F. Hole from the oil-painting at the Reform Club. It is also stated that it was owing mainly to Mr Haskins' repeated representations that the Undergraduates' Guest-table was established.]

HERBERT DUKINFIELD DARBISHIRE M.A.

Nearly thirty years have elapsed since the last occasion on which one of our Fellows died within the walls of the College. Our Senior Fellow, Archdeacon France, died in his College rooms in 1864, and now we have to lament the loss of one of the youngest members of the Society. Mr Herbert Dukinfield Darbishire died in College on Tuesday July 18, at the early age of thirty, only a few days after coming into residence for the Long Vacation with a view to giving a course of lectures on Comparative Philology. He had recently gone to Hunstanton for a change of air, and during his absence he caught a chill which was followed by an attack of pleurisy. He was, however, recovering from this, when a sudden and unexpected hæmorrhage from the lungs took place, and he died in a few minutes. Dr MacAlister, who had attended him in his illness, was alone with him at the time of his decease.

Mr Darbishire was born at Belfast, and received his early education at the Royal Academical Institution in that city. He afterwards entered the Queen's College, Belfast, where his career began in 1880 by his winning the Sullivan Scholarship, and ended 1883 with his attaining a Senior Scholarship in Greek, Latin, and Ancient History. In the same year he obtained a first class with honours in Classics in the examination for the degree of B.A. in the Royal University of Ireland. In October 1884 he came into residence at St John's College, Cambridge. He had already given proof of his proficiency in Classics at the examination for Entrance Scholarships, but want of practice in Verse Composition prevented his attaining the place to which his general merits might well have entitled him. To the same cause it was due that, when he presented himself for the first part of the Classical Tripos at the end of his second year, he was placed in the second class, though in the first division of that class. Two years afterwards, in 1888, he was in the first class of the second part of the Classical Tripos, the subjects for which he obtained that position being classical scholarship and comparative philology. Meanwhile he had been elected to a Foundation Scholarship. In January 1889 he was elected to a McMahon law studentship, which he held for the full term of four years. He read for the Bar in the chambers of Mr J. G.

Butcher, M.P. for York. In November 1892 he was elected to a Fellowship and was called to the Bar shortly afterwards.

During his University course he had devoted much of his time to the study of Greek philosophy, but it was as a comparative philologist that he showed the highest promise. Several of his papers were published in the Transactions of the Cambridge Philological Society. His "Notes on the *Spiritus Asper* in Greek," together with some contributions to Greek lexicography (*ἐπιδεδίχτος ἐνδεδίχτος*, &c.), appeared in 1890; and his paper on the Indo-European names for Fox and Wolf, in 1892. To the *Journal of Philology* he contributed an article on the "Numasioi Inscription," and to the *Classical Review* a paper on "Abnormal Derivations," besides several important reviews. The last of these was found in an unfinished form among his papers, and is published in the number for October. It is hoped that in due time a small memorial volume may be published, containing about twelve of his published, or unpublished, papers in a collective form. Meanwhile, in accordance with his father's wishes, a few of his books have been presented to the University Library. A far larger number have been given to the College Library, including a considerable number of classical text-books, and a valuable series of works on that department of Comparative Philology which he had made the subject of special study.

In 1891, when the Readership of Comparative Philology at Cambridge was vacated by the resignation of Dr Peile, Mr Darbshire was urged to be a candidate for the office; of all the candidates, he was the youngest, but he was acknowledged by competent authorities to be also one of the ablest. He had already begun to make his mark as a philological investigator and as a teacher. As a private tutor, during several Long Vacations, he gave courses of lectures on the Elements of Comparative Philology. These lectures were highly valued by those who had the privilege of attending them, and the same course was delivered at Girton College. The principal of the latter wrote as follows on hearing the announcement of his death:—"We have seldom had a lecturer who had inspired his pupils with greater admiration for his methods and greater confidence in his knowledge; and even those who have known him for a short time only, feel that they have sustained a great loss in his death."

Mr Darbshire won the affection and admiration of his many friends by the singular beauty of his character, and also by the unwavering courage and the perfect good temper with which he struggled against physical weakness resulting from an accident which befell him in early life. The brightness of his intellectual ability, as well as the dignified and charming and unaffected courtesy of his manner, will long be remembered by all who knew him.

In the choice of himself to those who were interested in the same department of study as himself. Of those who knew him best two at least were distinguished in Mathematics and in Natural Sciences. One of them, Mr F. F. Blackman, 'first met him at the whist-table, where he was a keen and brilliant player.' 'Attracted to him by the sparkling yet kindly wit, lodged in a frame that would have made a cynic of a weaker mind, I discovered, as an intimate friend, the real beauty and fineness of his character.' Another, Mr R. A. Sampson, notices two points as chiefly characteristic of his intellectual ability. The first was a singular 'ingenuity, that showed itself in his work, his amusements,—chess, puzzles, and so forth, and continually in his conversation.' The second was his 'independence; so strong a feature as to make it very difficult for his closest friends to do him any service.' One of his classical friends, the Rev A. L. Brown, of Trinity and of Selwyn, writes:—"I knew him at Cambridge, and away; the brightest spot in my memory of him is a visit paid a year ago in his own home. I never knew him below his best. One thing always struck me very forcibly about him; and that was how he absolutely triumphed over his physical infirmity; there never seemed to me to be any signs of a struggle or even any consciousness of its existence. And, moreover, his physical courage was considerable. I have been long walks with him, and I never knew him allow that he was tired, although in going up hill his lungs clearly gave him trouble. For his many-sided intellectual activity it was impossible to feel anything less than reverence."

I quote the following from an appreciative tribute to Mr Darbshire's memory which appeared in the *Athenaeum* for July 29:—

"He was one of the most promising, if not the most promising, of British comparative philologists, and might have been expected to found a new school."

His papers published in the *Transactions* of the Cambridge Philological Society and in the *Classical Review* display singular acumen and originality, together with a thorough grasp of sound scientific method; his separately published 'Notes on the *Spiritus Asper* in Greek' is quite a model. Mr Darbshire was also an excellent classical scholar and critic. His very attractive character was ennobled by the modest dignity and cheerful courage with which he bore serious physical disadvantages entailed by accident during infancy. His intellectual power and brightness, his rare charm of manner, his wit, and his genial mood, made him a delightful companion and he was a prime favourite with children."

I append an extract from Dr Postgate's notice in the *Academy* of the same date :—

(His dissertation entitled "*Notes on the Spiritus Asper*") "was a very remarkable performance; especially noteworthy was the way in which it used hitherto unobserved coincidences in Greek and Armenian, (the correspondence) of the *spiritus lenis* to Armenian *g*, and of the *spiritus asper* to Armenian *v*, to distinguish two different *w*'s in the parent language. All his contributions to the *Classical Review*, and other learned publications, showed the same acuteness of vision and freshness of treatment.

"He was an excellent teacher; and it was a matter of some regret when he left us for the Bar, though there is no question that his acumen and subtlety admirably qualified him for that profession.

Mr Darbshire, as all his friends can testify, was a man of a singular modest and amiable character. His loss makes us sadly feel, in the words of Horace, 'neque candidiores terra tulit, neque quis me sit devinctior alter.'"

The latest tribute to his memory is that offered by Dr Peile, Master of Christ's, who, in his valedictory address as Vice-Chancellor, spoke as follows in closing the record of the death-roll of the University during the past academical year :—

"Last, aged but thirty years, died Herbert Darbshire, Fellow of St John's, in whom remarkable acumen and ripe judgment were combined with a sweetness of nature which will long be remembered by those who knew him well :—

ὅν οἱ θεοὶ φιλοῦσιν ἀποθνήσκει νέος."

J. E. SANDYS.

With all the memories of eight years' unbroken intimacy with Herbert Darbshire suddenly thrown into painful relief by the news of his death, it is indeed a sad pleasure to pay to his character and life a tribute of affection and gratitude which have hitherto lacked expression alone. To those who knew and appreciated his busy life and wide interests, and they are

many, all that I can say must seem a miserably narrow and meagre record, whilst to those who were not so fortunate I cannot hope to present any adequate idea of the man as he was.

On Sunday, July 16, I received his last letter from Hunstanton, of which he wrote as "a haunt familiar to both of us." The allusion is in reference to one of the characteristic acts of a most unselfish life, so perhaps I may be pardoned for its relation. One morning shortly before the Classical Tripos of 1888 I awoke feeling terribly out of sorts and jaded. Darbshire, coming in to breakfast, at once perceived my condition, insisted with his wonted determination that I must go down at once to the sea, and selected Hunstanton. He made every arrangement on my behalf and gave up his own time, just then absolutely invaluable as he was writing his monograph on the *Spiritus Asper* for Part II, in order to accompany me. Once there, he insisted on our keeping in the air, though I well knew he felt the cold severely. On the return journey we had to wait five weary hours at Lynn, and to beguile them and keep up my spirits he recited, almost without a break the whole time, from the stores of his prodigious memory. But the above incident is only one of the many which I could relate of his unselfishness. In all my grief I cannot think of him without the recollection of some kindly deed rising above the sense of his loss. A heavy burden had been laid upon him, but he bore it without ever once murmuring or repining. Indeed, the physical energy and indomitable spirit maintained under this constant trial were so habitual, that what might have seemed incredible became familiar. In term time he was a splendid walker and his "grinds" extended as far as Royston, Linton, Ely, and Huntingdon. In the vacations he would organise boating and fishing expeditions—the latter of which not infrequently started at 3.15 a.m. and, though not always piscatorial successes, always proved *dies nobis signandi melioribus lapillis* by reason of his imperturbable good-humour.

To an intellect which was singularly keen and penetrating, he united a breadth of mind and generosity of thought which were unbounded, and an intuitive perception of and consideration for the feelings of others, which won the hearts of all with whom he came in contact. The lesson of his life has not been lost. A friend, writing to his parents, assured

them that "his life, though short, had not been lived in vain." May we not ask with Laelius *Cum illo uero quis neget actum esse praeclare?*

H. J. SPENSER.

CHARLES ALEXANDER MACLEAN POND M.A.

We regret to record the early death of Mr Charles Alexander Maclean Pond, Fellow of the College, and an ex-editor of the *Eagle*, who died in New Zealand on October 28th, having been attacked by Bright's disease a few months previously. As a boy Mr Pond obtained the Pope Scholarship, given for competition among all boys under thirteen who had been three years in a London Public Elementary School. With this start in life he entered the City of London School, came thence to St John's, obtained a First Class in both parts of the Classical Tripos in 1885-7, and four years later gained the position of a Professor in a Colonial University.

Shortly after his degree Mr Pond made his mark as a master at Liverpool College. In 1890 he was appointed to the Prendergast Greek Studentship; and in the same year was elected to a Fellowship at St John's. The main subjects of his study were Ancient History and Comparative Philology. As a candidate for the Studentship and Fellowship above mentioned, he submitted to the electors a learned and extensive series of papers on the Law of Inheritance at Athens and at Gortyn. As Prendergast Student he worked for some time in the University of Vienna; and shortly after, was appointed in 1891 Professor of Classics and English at the University College of Auckland. He was a singularly sound scholar; and, had he lived, would probably have attained a high reputation as an exponent of the Comparative Study of Ancient Law on the lines first laid down by Sir Henry Maine.

J. E. S.

Mr. H. F. Baker writes: "In his undergraduate days Pond was one of a set of good fellows among whom I remember Darbishire, H. J. Spenser, E. J. Rapson, F. W. Hill, Bradford, Widdowson, A. E. Foster, and 'Sam' Greenidge. When of an evening in a circle of friends Pond began to talk, dwelling in a pleased way on his own words to make them

as accurately descriptive as possible, everyone immediately listened with interest; he was always stimulating, instructive, and original, and his physiognomy gave an impression of mental power that was irresistible. Some of his contemporaries will remember the article on the 'Coat of Arms of St John's College' which Pond wrote for *Soapsuds* in the early part of 1890. He was very fond of singing: many of us will never forget the street song which he had learned by following the singer through the streets of London, and which he sang in character: "She put 'er basket on 'er 'ead, and gang-ed along—." His interest in this song was part of his interest in all things literary: I remember how proud he was of his copy of *In Memoriam*, which he had annotated at the feet of Dr Abbott at the City of London School. In character he was generous to an extreme degree."

Mr. C. H. Heath, who was with him in the Fifth and Sixth forms at the City of London School, and entered with him for the Scholarship Examination at St John's, writes as follows: "He appeared to lack the feeling of rivalry and to be only eager that his friends (for I was only one of many who drew help and ardour from knowing him) should do their best even against himself. On the other side our six years of intimacy shewed me that every success he gained was well deserved, and won, at times under great disadvantages of ill-health, by a clear head, honest work, and great perseverance."

Mr H. J. Spenser, who lived next to him in the 'Colony,' writes: "My recollections of C. A. M. Pond date back to 1884, when he was in his second year, and we were neighbours on H New Court. My first impressions of him were of a small man with a square powerful head, and looking very straight at me through large round glasses, who called and placed his Lares and Penates at my disposal till such time as my own should arrive. With Pond it was impossible to feel strange or reserved for more than a minute. The good nature and benevolence that beamed in his face impressed you at once, and time only seemed to deepen the impression and the confidence inspired. Though his powers of sarcasm were intense, I never heard an ill-natured or ungenerous remark fall from his lips. He was a striking example of a self-made man without a trace of egotism or ostentation, possessed of a large heart and generous instincts. 'Old Pond,' as everyone called him, was the

life and soul of a reading set, who assembled nightly for the discussion of tobacco and harmony in the after-dinner hour. If he had not been a first class Classic there can be no doubt that he would have been a first rate actor, for his manner of telling a good story, and the accompanying facial expressions, were unique. In particular, his knowledge of London street life and his reproduction of the gallery in a small suburban theatre—both the results of personal observation—were most amusing. The deaf old man with a gallon-bottle of beer—the garrulous young man—and the manageress with the ever-recurring expostulation ‘I will ’ev them dors kep’ shet,’—one actually *saw* them! And the street song which he had picked up when a boy, with its street singer’s quavers and graces—how many a Johnian will remember the singer! One ludicrous device which he adopted to rid himself of the touts, who at that time pestered one to buy every imaginable article from a fancy waistcoat to a steel engraving, was to say that his father ‘was in that same particular line.’ I remember his telling me with great glee than this pious fraud had discomfited five touts in one morning. His energy and application were remarkable. He read up the mathematics for the London B.A. in ten days—was classed in Honours, and gained the Exhibition. All his work was done very quietly and steadily, though at one time he was burning the candle at both ends with a vengeance—working all the morning—running, playing Lacrosse, Tennis, or Football in the afternoons—playing whist till 10 p.m., and then doing another four hours’ work. Whatever his hand found to, do he did it with all his might. Others will speak of his scholarship—I speak of him as a genial host, an ever welcome guest and a warm-hearted comrade, whose intense humanity and good nature will ever be gratefully remembered by a wide circle of sorrowing friends.”

THE REV LEONARD BLOMEFIELD M.A.

Mr Blomefield (whose patronymic was Jenyns) was born in London May 25, 1800, and died at Bath on September in his ninety-fourth year. His father was the Rev George Leonard Jenyns, a Canon of Ely and a magistrate for Cambridgeshire, in which county he was a large landowner, and his

mother a daughter of Dr Heberden, a leading physician of that day, and a Fellow of St John's. After being privately educated at Putney he went to Eton in 1813, where he had as school-fellows the Earl of Carlisle (afterwards Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) and the famous Dr Pusey and his brother. Sir John Davis, the diplomatist, who died near Bristol a few years ago, at an advanced age, went to the same school at Putney, as also Professor Malden, who filled the Greek chair in University College, London. From Eton Mr Blomefield came to St John's College in 1818, taking his degree four years later. In 1823 he took orders, being ordained Deacon by Bishop Pelham of Exeter, in Old Marylebone Church, London, and priest a year afterwards in Christ's College, Cambridge, by Bishop Kaye, of Lincoln, who was then Head of that House. His first curacy was that of Swaffham Bulbeck, in Cambridgeshire, a parish of about 700 in population adjoining his father's property, and the Vicar, who was non-resident, resigning five years afterwards, the Bishop of Ely gave him the living, which he held for thirty years, and only resigned on account of his wife's health. This lady, who was the eldest daughter of the Rev A. E. Daubeney, Vicar of the Ampneys, Gloucestershire, brother of Dr Charles Daubeney, the well-known Oxford Professor, died after Mr Blomefield had settled in Bath in 1860, and two years later he married the eldest daughter of the Rev Robert Hawthorn, Vicar of Stapleford, Cambridge, who survives him.

His choice of the Church as a profession was the fulfilment of youthful ambition, and though he will be remembered rather as a man of science than as a student of divinity and a parish priest, his clerical labours extended over a third of his long life and were marked by the same earnestness and thoroughness which characterised his scientific pursuits. On the Sunday following his ordination, at the age of 23, he began work by taking two Sunday services, and he was the first resident clergyman the people of his parish had ever known. Hence it is not surprising that he found religion to be more a matter of form than anything else. His work and example, however, gradually wrought a happy change. He enlarged the vicarage, built a new school house, established a Sunday school, founded village clubs for clothing, coals, &c., and in the church as well as out of it he sought to follow the ideal of George Herbert's priest to the people. The result of his ministrations may be summed

up in the testimony of his Bishop, that his parish was one of the best regulated in the diocese. Accordingly, when he retired, it was to the great sorrow of his parishioners, who showed their regard for him by presenting him with forty-nine handsomely bound volumes of Divinity. During a sojourn of a few months in the Isle of Wight he took occasional duty, and when he went to Bath in 1850 he held for eight years the curacy of Woolley, then as now attached to Bathwick, of which his friend the late Prebendary Scarth was rector.

But, as we have said, it is as a man of science that he will be remembered, and the present and future generations will profit by his researches and writings. Very early in life he was introduced to Sir Joseph Banks as 'the Eton boy who lit his room with gas of his own manufacture,' and as years advanced, and opportunities presented themselves, his devotion to science became more ardent. Always a careful observer, his researches were remarkable for their accuracy and thoroughness; no point was too minute to be overlooked, no problem in his domain too abstruse for solution. With his innate love for science, it was but natural that whilst at Cambridge he should take especial interest in the professorial lectures that treated of science in its several branches. It was here he came to know Professor Henslow, whose memoir he wrote in later years, the many-sided Whewell, Charles Darwin, Adam Sedgwick, Julius Hare, said by Bunsen to be the most learned man of the age, the accomplished Bishop Thirlwall, and many others more or less known to fame. Botany, zoology, ornithology, and meteorology were subjects to which he directed his chief study, and on all these he was one of the greatest living authorities, and had obtained not only national but European fame. His two most important works in his own estimation were *The Fishes of the Voyage of the Beagle* (written at the earnest request of his friend Darwin), and his *Manual of British Vertebrate Animals*, the latter published in 1836. This was followed in 1846 by his *Observations in Natural History*, in 1858 by his *Observations in Meteorology*, and in 1862 by his *Memoir of Professor Henslow*. In addition to the above books he contributed a variety of papers and short articles at different times to the Transactions of scientific bodies and to other periodicals. Among his later contributions were a letter to the *Bath Chronicle* on the Selborne Society, a paper read before the

Field Club in November 1891 on the *Distribution and Movements of British Animals and Plants*, and one on the *Habits of Rooks* which he read before the Selborne Society at the beginning of last year.

He was the founder (1855) and first President of the Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, and the donor of the Jenyns Library, a munificent gift, now housed in the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution. This contains considerably over 2,000 volumes, mostly works on Natural History, his valuable, not to say priceless, Herbarium of British Plants, consisting of more than forty folio volumes, besides others in quarto, the results of his life work in this branch of science. The *Proceedings of the Field Club*, which now fill several volumes, abound with papers, addresses, and other contributions from his pen. Not the least valuable are those on the *Climate and Meteorology of Bath*.

The University of Cambridge and the Cambridge Philosophical Society are indebted to Mr Blomefield for various benefactions, especially for the collection of Fishes made by Darwin on the *Beagle*, and for a fine collection of British Bats.

As Mr Blomefield was one of the most eminent, so he was the oldest, naturalist in England. As long ago as 1822 he was elected a member of the Linnæan Society, and had been the Father of the Society for many years. In November of last year, on attaining the seventieth anniversary of his election, "an event unprecedented in the annals of this or perhaps of any other Society," the Fellows presented him with a congratulatory address recording their gratification that at the advanced age of ninety-two he still retained a vivid interest in that branch of science of which during an exceptionally long career, both by precept and example, he had been so able an exponent. In the same year in which he was elected a Fellow of the Linnæan Society he joined the Cambridge Philosophical Society, before which body he gave a course of lectures—the only lectures properly so-called he ever delivered—more than sixty years ago. He was an original member of the Zoological, Entomological, and Ray Societies, joined the British Association in 1832, being the second year of its existence, and the Geological Society three years later, and was an honorary member of various other Societies of a national or local character.

SIR CHARLES PETER LAYARD K.C.M.G.

This distinguished Colonial Administrator died at the advanced age of 86, July 17, at his residence, 54 Elm Park Road, S.W. He was a son of Mr C. E. Layard, of the Ceylon Civil Service (by Barbara, daughter of Heer Gualterus Mooyart) and cousin of the Right Hon Sir Austen H. Layard. He was born in Ceylon in 1806, entered St John's as a Pensioner 29 January 1829, but left College in 1830, when he was appointed an extra-assistant in the Colonial Secretary's Office in Ceylon. In 1831 he became Magistrate at Jaffra, in 1832 Assistant-Collector at Colombo. In 1836 he married Louisa Anne, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Clement Edwards. In 1840 he became District Judge of Trincomalee, and in 1851 District Judge at Galle. He became Government Agent for the Western Province of Ceylon in the same year, and subsequently a Member of the Legislative Council. He was created K.C.M.G. in 1876. His last official employment was in connexion with the Paris Exhibition in 1878, when he represented Ceylon. He had for some years lived in retirement, but retained to the last considerable influence in official circles.

FRANCIS DIXON JOHNSON B.A.

One of the founders of the Lady Margaret Boat Club has passed away in the person of Mr F. D. Johnson of Akleyheads near Durham. Mr Johnson, who at the time of his death had almost completed his ninetieth year, was the eldest son of the late Mr Francis Johnson, of Akleyheads, his mother being before marriage Miss Hetherington, of the Hill, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Yorkshire, whose father at one time was President of the Virginia Islands in the West Indies. The Johnson family had large hereditary property at Virgin Gorda and Tortola, in the British West Indies, which became utterly valueless through the emancipation of the slaves.

After completing his education at Durham School, Mr Johnson proceeded to Cambridge, and was entered at St John's College, graduating Senior Optime in 1827. Six years later he was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn. He chose what was then designated the Northern Circuit, since

divided, and now known as the Northern and North-Eastern Circuits. In his early days he was also a keen sportsman. Eventually coming into possession of the family residence and estates, Mr Johnson laid the wig and gown aside, and devoted himself to the duties of a country gentleman. He married Miss Greenwood, a member of a well-known Lancashire family, by whom he had a family, three members of which, namely Mr C. G. Johnson and two daughters, still survive. As a politician the deceased gentleman was most consistent and fervid in the ranks of the Conservative Party, and during the stormy period both prior to and immediately after the repeal of the Corn Laws, and again at the time of the Catholic Emancipation, Mr Johnson frequently figured in lengthy debates which took place in the long room now occupied as a School of Art in Durham. The making of the North Road at Durham was due in a great measure to his efforts, and thus one of the greatest improvements of the town will remain associated with his name. Mr Johnson was a philanthropist of a practical kind, and was a firm supporter of the Durham County Hospital to which only lately he gave a donation of £500. He was also much interested in and one of the original Governors of the County Penitentiary. He succeeded the late Dean Waddington as Chairman of the Governors, and always proved himself most attentive to the duties of his position. In fact, after he had reached his eightieth year it was reported that Mr Johnson was the only member of the committee who had during the preceding year never missed a single meeting of the committee. Until a few years ago Mr Johnson was also senior Vice-President of the Durham County Agricultural Society, and invariably presided at the annual business meetings. Mr Johnson was a warm supporter of many of the Reading Rooms from time to time established in Durham, such as the Mechanics' Institute in Claypath, the Subscription Library in Saddler Street (only recently closed), and the Athenaeum in the Market Place, now a political club. It is stated that he was the possessor of a very valuable library, including about forty manuscript volumes of much historical value, and collected by his ancestors, the Dixons. Mr Johnson was greatly attached to the National Church, and whenever opportunity offered never failed to prove himself one of the ablest of her local defenders.

We subjoin a letter addressed to the *Durham County*

Advertiser by Canon Kynaston, whose father was, like Mr. Johnson, a founder of our Boat Club, and who himself (not content with being Senior Classic and a Cricket 'Blue') represented the Lady Margaret in the University Races of 1856 and 1857, on the last occasion as stroke.

Sir,—No doubt you will be collecting information respecting the life of the late F. D. Johnson Esq., of Akleyheads, and I therefore offer you the following: Mr Johnson was one of the twelve members of St John's College, Cambridge, who in 1825 founded the Lady Margaret Boat Club, and started the first Eight-oared boat on the Cam; the crew of this boat consisted of—1, E. G. Peacock (bow), now Archdeacon Cust, Canon of Ripon; 2, F. Cheere, 3, F. D. Johnson; 4, C. Merivale, now Dean of Ely; 5, R. Snow, my father; 6, T. Spyers; 7, Selwyn, afterwards Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, brother of the late Bishop of New Zealand and Lichfield; stroke, Hon. R. Le Poer Trench, afterwards Captain in the Army; and C. Fisher, coxswain. I believe that Dean Merivale and Archdeacon Cust are now the only survivors of that crew, which is a historic one, as having manned the first eight-oar on the Cam. In the summer of 1826 the Trinity men put on an eight oar, and the two measured their strength against each other in the fashion described by Dean Merivale at the University Boat Race Commemoration Dinner in 1881 thus:—"The only idea of encounter they had was that each should go, as it were, casually down stream and lie in wait, one of them, I believe, sounding a bugle to intimate its whereabouts, when the other coming up would give chase. In the year 1828 most of the other colleges manned their eights." The brothers Selwyn (William and George) rowed together as 7 and 6 in the crew of 1828, but Mr Johnson was no longer one of the eight.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

H. KYNASTON,

Captain of Lady Margaret Boat Club, 1856 and 1857.

The College, Durham, Nov. 20, 1893.

THE REV. ARTHUR THOMAS WHITMORE SHADWELL.

It is not every College in Cambridge which can claim to have had a representative in the Oxford Boat. St John's claims two, the Rev A. T. W. Shadwell, cox of the Oxford Boat in 1842, and Mr R. G. Marsden, stroke in 1867 and four in 1868. Both were the sons of Johnians and migrated to Oxford after residing in St John's.

Tho Rev A. T. W. Shadwell (who died at Little Ilford Rectory on October 26, at the age of 73) was a son of Vice-

Chancellor Sir Lancelot Shadwell. After leaving Eton he was admitted to St John's, 4 April 1838, and commenced residence on October 10. He rowed three in the Lent Boat of 1839, his brother Alfred H. Shadwell rowing stroke.

Mr A. T. W. Shadwell won the Colquhoun Sculls in 1840 and held them till 1842, there being no race in 1841. After keeping the Easter Term of 1841 he migrated to Balliol College, Oxford, whither his reputation had preceded him and where he soon made a name for himself. He at once began to coach the Oxford crew and steered the winning eight against Cambridge in 1842. In the following year he steered the seven-oared crew which won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley Regatta. Shortly afterwards Mr Shadwell wrote *The Principles of Rowing and Steering*, the first of the text-books on rowing, and one which was for a long time the standard work on this subject. A letter from him will be found in Morgan's *University Oars*, p. 314.

He became Rector of Langton, Yorks, in 1850, and in 1879 was presented by Hertford College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Little Ilford.

We believe that the Mr Shadwell who rowed second in the first race for the Colquhoun Sculls in 1837 was Mr A. H. Shadwell.

THE REV RALPH RAISBECK TATHAM M.A.

A loyal member of the College passed away on October 1 at St Leonard's-on-Sea, in the person of the Rev Ralph Raisbeck Tatham, Prebendary of Chichester. Born on April 18 1822, he received his early education at Highgate School and King's College, London, entering St John's as a pensioner in October 1840, during the Mastership of his namesake and cousin, Dr. Ralph Tatham. Although without any brilliant abilities, he was a student of unremitting industry, and about the middle of his career his labours were rewarded by his election as a scholar of the College. In January 1844 he took his B.A. degree as Fourth Junior Optime, proceeding to his M.A. degree in 1847. He was one of the many Cambridge men of his day who were prevented from proving their classical capabilities by the rule that mathematical honours were a *sine quâ non* of every other distinction.

In 1845 he was ordained deacon to the curacy of St Michael's, Highgate, entering the ranks of the priesthood in the following year. Here he laboured earnestly, in the quiet unobtrusive manner which always distinguished him, for three-and-a-half years, until in the autumn of 1848 he was presented by the late Earl of Ashburnham to the living of Dallington, in East Sussex. This beautiful spot, situated high on the Weald, and commanding an extensive view of the South Downs and Pevensey Bay, was destined to be the scene of his life's work. Yet he entered upon his duties here with much doubt and hesitation. He has often described to the writer the grave disadvantages by which he was surrounded when he began his ministry in this place. A scattered country parish, without any resident gentry, which had suffered for years from the non-residence of its nominal Vicar; a church almost in ruins, a dilapidated vicarage, and a very scanty emolument—these were some of the difficulties with which he had to contend. Of the revolution which he worked in the moral, intellectual, and spiritual well-being of the population during 45 years of an active and zealous pastorate it is, perhaps, hardly necessary to speak in detail in the pages of the *Eagle*; but it may be said that he was a noble example of the men—so commonly sent by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in these days into the country parishes of England—who, devoid of all self-seeking, find complete contentment and happiness in devoting their energies to the cause of Christ among the masses of the people.

Although in politics a strong Conservative, as a Churchman Mr Tatham was always singularly devoid of party bias, and, while himself neither Papist nor Puritan, it seemed to be his chief aim to avoid all extremes in the endeavour to attach his people by the bonds of affection to the Church of England. He was a staunch upholder of the doctrine of the historical continuity of the English Church from the earliest times. He was a devoted parish priest, eminently thorough in every department of his work. In character kindly, gentle, courteous and full of sympathy,

with a hand
open as day for melting charity,

he was always the loved friend of his parishioners, and (as the shadows lengthened) the venerable father of his flock. In 1878 he became Rural Dean of one of the largest deaneries in the

diocese of Chichester, and in 1889 Bishop Durnford still further promoted him to the prebendal stall of Marden in Chichester Cathedral.

During the later years of his life Mr Tatham was seldom at Cambridge, but his affection for St John's was unbounded, and his recollections of Johnian worthies of former days remarkable for their minuteness and accuracy. One of the greatest pleasures of his life was the renewal of his connexion with the College when his son went into residence in 1883; and almost his last act before his fatal illness was to send a message to Mr G. C. M. Smith with reference to the list of occupants of college rooms, which the latter was then compiling for the pages of the *Eagle*.

T. B. T.

COLLEGE CALENDAR 1894.

Lent Term (74 days, 56 to keep).

All years come up Monday January 15.
Lectures begin Wednesday January 17.
College Examinations about March 5—12.
[Term kept Sunday March 11.]

Easter Term (73 days, 55 to keep).

All years come up Wednesday April 18.
Lectures begin Friday April 20.
College Examinations about June 4—9.
[Term kept Monday June 11.]

Michaelmas Term (80 days, 60 to keep).

Sizarship Examination Friday September 28.
Freshmen come up by Monday October 8.
„ Lectures begin Wednesday .. October 10.
Other years come up Wednesday October 10.
„ „ Lectures begin Friday October 12.
College Examinations about December 5—8.
[Term kept Saturday December 8.]

Entrance Examinations will be held on January 16, April 19,
June 8, and September 28.

Obituary.



(From a photograph by S. A. Walker, 230, Regent Street, London).

THE VERY REV CHARLES MERIVALE D.D.

1808—1893.

The constellation of 'persons of distinguished merit,' formed by the Honorary Fellows of the College, has lately lost several of its most conspicuous stars. Our astronomers, Adams and Pritchard, our classical scholars, Kennedy and Churchill Babington, have been *taken* from us; and we miss in Sir Patrick Colquhoun the genial presence of the late Chief Justice of the Ionian Islands, whose name is inseparably connected with the

annals of the Lady Margaret Boat Club. And now we lament the loss of one who rowed in the first University boat-race against Oxford, and was famous in the world of letters as the author of the *History of the Romans under the Empire*. It was nine years ago in last June that the College added the names of Adams and Todhunter and Merivale to its distinguished list of Honorary Fellows, and now the last survivor of the three has passed away.

Charles Merivale, who was born on March 8, 1808, came of a family of Huguenot origin, which first settled in Northamptonshire, and in the last century found its way to the west of England. He was the son of Mr John Herman Merivale of Barton Place, Devon, who was born at Exeter in 1779, was educated at St John's College, and was called to the Bar in 1805. Loyalty to the cause of Queen Caroline is said to have impaired his prospects of professional advancement, even as it delayed the distinction of his friend and fellow-student at St John's, Thomas Denman, who was ultimately Lord Chief Justice of England, and is duly enshrined in our gallery of College portraits in the smaller Combination Room. J. H. Merivale, however, was appointed a Commissioner in Bankruptcy in 1826, and held that office till his death in 1844. He edited the volumes of Chancery Reports for the years 1814 to 1817, and was also a tasteful cultivator of poetry, being particularly successful in translations from the Greek Anthology, and from the poems of Pulci and Fortiguerra, and of Dante and Schiller.

Charles Merivale's mother was a daughter of Dr Drury (1750—1834), Head-master of Harrow.* He was accordingly sent to that school, where he proved himself a keen cricketer,

* The Rev Dr Joseph Drury succeeded Dr Heath as Head-master in 1785, having in 1775 married Dr Heath's youngest sister Louisa, daughter of Benjamin Heath, D.C.L., of Exeter. He resigned his mastership in 1805. His eldest son, the Rev Henry Joseph Thomas Drury (1778—1841), who was Lord Byron's tutor, was for 41 years an Assistant-master at Harrow, and was held in high repute as a scholar. It was doubtless mainly owing to his being on the staff at Harrow that Merivale was sent to that School. It was his only sister (Louisa Heath Drury) who was Merivale's mother. His eldest son, the Rev Henry Drury, was the editor of *Arundines Cami*, to which his cousin Merivale contributed some excellent compositions, all in Latin Verse; while one of his younger sons is the Rev Benjamin Heath Drury, formerly Assistant-master at Harrow, and now President of Caius College.

playing in the first match against Eton in 1824. He was also an eager student of Roman history and of Latin literature, having imbibed from his uncle Henry Drury a special love of Lucan. In after years he used to express his thankfulness that he had been at a school which induced him to read Gibbon and Lucan; and, on presenting a copy of his *History of the Romans under the Empire* to the Harrow library, he inscribed in it a tribute of gratitude to that school as the *Alma Mater, cuius in gremio delicatius iacens Gibbonum perlegit, Lucanum edidit*. This inscription is recorded in a letter to the *Times*, dated Dec. 28, 1893, bearing the unmistakeable initials of the Master of Trinity, formerly Head-master of Harrow, who further says of Merivale: "He has often spoken to me in his pleasant way of this youthful feat, adding that he supposed the gift of learning Latin poetry by heart must be 'in the family,' for that his uncle Harry Drury—the 'Old Harry' of Harrow fame—knew Lucan perfectly by heart, and once said the whole of the *Pharsalia* to himself while walking over from Harrow to Eton." His own recollections of his time at school are the theme of a passage in the Commemoration Sermon preached at Harrow in 1872:

I have now before me in my mind's eye, in the bright recollection of my early boyhood, a vision of Harrow School-house, as it was erected, I believe, about three centuries ago, and as it stood unchanged, in its unadorned simplicity, in the year 1818. Grim it was, hard featured it was, and mean it was, but it was thoroughly business-like, and to the purpose. It seemed to declare its object unmistakably, and to hold out the assurance that it would perform what it promised, and that all that came forth from it, all that breathed its tone, or was impressed with the stamp of its influence, should be solid, substantial and true. A portion of the old building still, as you know, remains; but this too has received certain touches of ornament, and even of elegance, which are foreign to the original design, and, perhaps, impertinent to it. But there it stood, as I remember it, growing in solitary power upon a rock, and seeming, like a tor on the Dartmoor hills, to be a part of the rock on which it stood (p. 15).

From Harrow he went to the East India College at Haileybury, and won a prize for Persian, with other distinctions, but, after two years, it was determined that he should stay in England instead of accepting a writership in Bengal. It was in this way that, as he humorously assured one of his nephews, he 'saved India': his change of plan caused a vacancy, 'and they sent Lawrence out to India instead.*'

* Chr. Wordsworth in *Cambridge Review*, Jan. 18, 1894. p. 162a.
VOL. XVIII. BB

From Harrow and Haileybury he came to St John's, in 1826, having been entered as a Pensioner under Mr Tatham on June 24. Benjamin Hall Kennedy and William Selwyn, the Senior Classics of the next two years, 1827—1828, were already in residence, and a year later came up George Augustus Selwyn, the future Bishop of New Zealand. The Lady Margaret Boat Club was founded in 1825, and in an early list of the first-boat crew we find Merivale as 'four' and Wm Selwyn as 'seven'; while in the races of the May and October Terms of 1828, and the Lent and May Terms of 1829, we find Merivale as 'two' and one or both of the Selwyns in the same boat as 'six' or 'seven.' In the first Inter-University race in June 1829, the Lady Margaret was represented by W. Snow (*stroke*), G. A. Selwyn (7), and C. Merivale (4).^{*} At the Commemoration Dinner of the Inter-University crews, held in 1881, Merivale claimed for himself no inconsiderable share in originating the contest. 'It has been said,' he remarked, 'that the Bishop of St Andrew's [Charles Wordsworth] was the first to suggest the race. I don't think I can quite admit that. He and I were old school friends, and had often competed in contests both grave and gay, and I should rather say that the original idea was common to us both.' When he was invited to preach the Commemoration Sermon in our College Chapel in 1868, it was characteristic of the man that he chose for his subject 'Competition, Pagan and Christian.' This was the last Commemoration Sermon preached in the old Chapel, whose windows were adorned with the coats of arms of distinguished members of the College, which now form part of the decoration of our Hall. The preacher describes himself as

One who after long and not unfruitful experience of the principles of this place, gained within these precincts, gained between these four walls, gained in the companionship of some now in rule and honour among you, and others who have been but lately removed from you, gained under the auspicious radiance of these stars in our firmament, these pictured memorials of great

^{*} Forster and Harris, *History of the L.M.B.C.*, pp. 1—10. It is clear that Merivale could not have been in the *Lent* Term crew of 1826 (as stated on p. 2), since he was not even a member of the College until June of that year, and (as is proved by the President's book) was not a member of the Club until November 1827. On Nov. 27, 1830, he was in the winning boat, manned by the L.M.B.C., that accepted a general challenge made by a strong crew including five Trinity men and one Johnian (see *Eagle*, vi. 135). He was President of the L.M.B.C. in May 1831.

and holy men whose names and whose merits are most highly prized among us—one who after long experience also of life under wider and more varied influences,—comes here home to-day as a pilgrim from a far land, to offer you what poor tribute he can bring of Christian advice and exhortation (p. 7).

He avows that he is no great friend of 'Athletic Sports,' 'such as running and leaping,' and for the same reason for which 'St Paul looked with disfavour on the contests of the Pagans at Corinth, because they are essentially *selfish*.' He continues as follows:—

I am speaking here, as it were, among old friends and companions, and I need not refrain from using a tone which might be thought hardly congruous with a pulpit elsewhere: and I will go on to point out the essential difference between the old English, the old school and university sports of cricket and boating, and the reckless and thoughtless amusements, and *selfish*—such they are in my view—that distinguish collegiate society at the present day. The games of an earlier generation were *social* combinations; several individuals joining together, to assist one another in a common object; to merge their own individuality in the general weal; to institute for the time a commonwealth, in which each member should work together with a common sympathy for a general effect. The effort was corporate—and so was the honour—no single man need be too proud of being the eighth part, or the eleventh part of such a triumphant confederation. No one need arrogate to himself even his own due proportion of the glory: it might be an exercise of kindness and humility to prefer his comrades before himself, to think himself the least of the eight or the eleven, not worthy to be called one of them at all. And when he reflected that what was his own side's victory and triumph, was the defeat and humiliation of his opponents—he might, if he were a kindly and a Christian gentleman, console himself with the thought that each individual on the other side, some of them perhaps among the dearest of his own friends, felt only an eighth or an eleventh part of the disappointment and chagrin (p. 11).

Some of those who heard this sermon dimly surmised that the preacher had been a boating man in his day, but they were probably hardly conscious of his having had the double distinction of playing at Harrow in the first match against Eton, and rowing for Cambridge in the first race against Oxford.

In other youthful competitions he was no less distinguished: in 1829 he won the Browne Medal for a Greek Epigram on σκότον δαδερκώς, and for an Alcaic Ode on *Caesar ad Rubiconem flumen*. The first two stanzas of the latter are well worth quoting:

Stabat relictæ in limite Galliae
Caesar, decennes projiciens moras,
Fatisque bellorum secundis
Ebrius imperioque longo:

Illic micantes aethere turbido
Respexit hastas signaque militum,
Vultusque conversos in amnem
Ulterioris amore ripae.

In his maturer years he pictured the passage of the Rubicon in the stately prose of his own *History of the Romans*.^{*} Even as a boy he had been familiar with the rhetorical description of the same scene in Lucan, and as a freshman he received a copy of the Foulis edition of that poet from Dr Wordsworth, Master of Trinity, whose son Christopher, the future Bishop of Lincoln, was Senior Classic in the year in which Merivale was fourth (1830), both of them having already taken their degrees as Senior Optimes in the Mathematical Tripos.

Merivale was elected to a Fellowship on the same day as George Augustus Selwyn, March 25, 1833; and sixteen years later the Fellowship then vacated by Merivale was filled by the election of John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor. He afterwards became Assistant Tutor to Dr Hymers, and took his share in giving lectures in the days when classical lecturers were assumed to be perfectly competent to lecture on almost any subject then studied in the University, except Mathematics. His lectures on the Greek Testament and Butler's Analogy gave him hardly any scope for his special powers; even those on Plato's *Republic* did not add to his reputation, and the future historian of the Romans appears to have discoursed on Tacitus without increasing the inherent interest of his theme. The system, which then prevailed, of giving catechetical lectures to large classes of men of very unequal attainments was almost fore-doomed to failure. Merivale was not unnaturally apt to be annoyed by the blundering guesses of so-called students who had neglected to prepare their work, while he cordially recognised the good sense of any genuine scholar who, like Socrates, was wisely conscious of the limits of his own knowledge, and, when asked an unexpected question, frankly answered that he did not know.

Merivale's lectures were given in the rooms in the central staircase of the New Court (E 5), occupied from 1861 to 1884 by Parkinson, among whose many pupils was Merivale's eldest son Charles (B.A. 1877, M.A. 1881); and since then by Mr

^{*} Chap. xiv, vol. II, p. 131, ed. 1865.

Heitland, whose valuable introduction to Lucan includes an exhaustive refutation of Merivale's incidental remark that Lucan 'had never studied, one is almost tempted to imagine that he had never read, Virgil' (*Hist. of the Romans*, c. 64). With reference to Merivale's lectures I may here quote from a letter written on February 4, by the late Rev Arthur M. Hoare, who was invited to contribute to these pages an obituary notice of the late Dean of Ely, and who within so short an interval of time has himself passed away:

He was several years my senior: I was not on his 'side'; and though our families were acquainted, I scarcely knew him except as giving the Voluntary Classical lectures which I attended. He was habitually rather reserved, studious and thoughtful; he read a great deal and was a leading member of 'the Apostles,' as they were called [a celebrated club, including Tennyson, Trench, Thompson, (afterwards Greek Professor and Master of Trinity), and Blakesley (afterwards Dean of Lincoln)]; so that he had very little interest in undergraduates generally. He was considered a *first-rate Latin* scholar; not so strong in Greek; but I do not think his College duties ever interested him much. Perhaps he felt that the system of lectures which was then pursued was not calculated to be of much use; in which he was right.

He was a member of the Fellows' 'Book Club,' which used to meet every Monday, between Hall and Chapel, and where conversation on the literature of the day was pretty general. His remarks were chiefly *laconic*, something short and terse, made even more effective by his slight difficulty of utterance.

I am glad to say that I was at Ely last Spring and was able to see him for a short time, and to talk over College friends and College days; a conversation which enjoyed I much, though his failing strength would not allow him to continue it long. His memory was still good and his intellect clear and bright.

He examined for the Classical Tripos in 1836-7, and preached four University Sermons, in November 1838, which were published in the following year under the title *The Church of England a faithful witness for Christ; not destroying the Law, but fulfilling it*. The closing passage of the last sermon rises above the ordinary level in noble and dignified expression, but it is too long to transcribe for the present purpose.* He was Whitehall Preacher in 1839-40.

After residing at St John's for two-and-twenty years from his admission as a freshman, he accepted the College living of Lawford in Essex, which he held, for the same number of years,

^{*} In College Library, W⁸, 20, 56. pp. 131.

from 1848 to 1870. It was apparently during his 'year of grace' that on May 9, 1848, he was elected to a Senior Fellowship, which he vacated on March 27, 1849. The time spent at Lawford was the most permanently fruitful period of his life as a man of letters. It was marked by the publication of the seven successive volumes of his well-known *History of the Romans under the Empire*, a work over which he had doubtless brooded in his College rooms at Cambridge, but which began to see the light at Lawford in the spring of 1850. On July 2 of the same year he married Miss Judith Maria Sophia Frere, daughter of Mr George Frere of Twyford House, Hertfordshire (a leading solicitor of the day, and a friend of Coleridge and other eminent men of letters), niece of the Rt Hon John Hookham Frere (the translator of Aristophanes), cousin of Sir Bartle Frere (afterwards Governor of Bombay), and youngest sister of the wife of his distinguished contemporary at Cambridge, Christopher Wordsworth, subsequently Bishop of Lincoln. During the next twelve years he was actively engaged on his History, which he brought down to the accession of Commodus in 180 A.D., not desiring to compete with Gibbon whose detailed narrative begins at this point. At the close of his seventh volume, published in 1862, he writes:—'I have now reached the point at which the narrative of my great predecessor, Gibbon, commences, and much as I regret that the crisis [which attended the public acceptance of Christianity in the Roman world] should be unfolded to the English reader by one who, unhappy in his school and in his masters, in his moral views and spiritual training, approached it, with all his mighty powers, under a cloud of ignoble prejudices, I forbear myself from entering the lists in which he has stalked alone and unchallenged.' A notice of the first two volumes in the *Edinburgh Review* (xcii 57—94), after mentioning Gibbon and Arnold, describes Mr Merivale as 'no unworthy successor to the two most gifted historians of Rome whom English Literature has yet produced.' Within a few years of its completion it was translated into Italian and German.

Meanwhile, in 1852, he had edited the *Catiline* and *Jugurtha* of Sallust; and in 1853 had produced his *Fall of the Roman Republic*, which was followed in the next year by a translation of Abeken's *Cicero in seinen Briefen* under the title of the *Life and Letters of Cicero*. In 1858 he published a pamphlet on *Open Fellowships, a plea for submitting College Fellowships to Uni-*

*versity Competition, a letter addressed to Phillip Frere, Esq, M.A., Bursar of Downing College.** He delivered the Hulsean Lectures for the year 1861-2. In 1862 he followed up the completion of his *History of the Romans* by the publication of a translation of the first two books of Keats' *Hyperion* in Latin verse of the highest elegance, avowedly modelled on the style of Ovid, Statius, and Claudian, rather than on that of Lucretius and Virgil. A second edition, including the third book, appeared in the following year, and this was re-issued with other compositions (reprinted from *Arundines Cami* and elsewhere) in 1882. The completion of his *History* was also signalised by his nomination as Chaplain to the Speaker (Feb. 1863). He was Boyle Lecturer in 1864 and 1865, choosing

* Merivale's opinions on College and University affairs may be partly gathered from his replies to the inquiries of the Cambridge University Commission of 1850, dated 'Lawford, March 13, 1851,' e.g. 'I am of opinion that the necessary expenses of Students cannot be materially reduced... If means could be found to make the College property assessable for University purposes, I should be glad to see the Students still further relieved.' Their expenses 'might be reduced, I think, indirectly by a constant and vigilant superintendence.' As regards private tuition, 'the ordinary fee for a term, £14, might be abated.' He is in favour of the experimental 'establishment of Halls for the accommodation of poor Students,' and for the training of missionaries or of parochial Schoolmasters. He desires 'a general examination before matriculation.' As regards 'inducements to leave the University,' 'any means by which new vigour could be infused into the general character of University education would tend to retain the services of many who are now lost to us.' As to the staff of College Lecturers, 'the grand remedy in the small Colleges would be to combine them in groups' for purposes of instruction. He approves of reducing the necessary terms of residence from ten to nine, but opposes the suggested reduction of residence to two years. 'It would diminish the attachment of *alumni* to their University.' He adds, what (it may be hoped) is less true now than then:—'a large number of excellent men lose their first year in idleness, their second in ill-directed attempts to recover themselves, and make all their real advance in the third.' He proposes a full, searching, and methodical [University] examination of the Classical Students three times, at least, in the course of their three years, including *viva voce*, writing of essays, and much personal communication between the examiner and the examined; and lastly he suggests the appointment of a Professor of Latin, of Ancient History, and of Ancient Philosophy. Pp. 173—176 of evidence appended to Report of Camb. Univ. Commission, published 1852.

for his themes *The Conversion of the Roman Empire*, and the *Conversion of the Northern Nations*. In 1866 he was present at the opening of the new buildings of the Union Society at Cambridge, when Lord Houghton in his memorable Inaugural Address, after recalling amid loud applause the names of some of his most famous contemporaries, Cavendish, Tennyson, Arthur Hallam, Trench, Alford, and Spedding, added amid renewed cheers:—‘There was Merivale, who, I hope by some attraction of repulsion, has devoted to much learning and ingenuity to the vindication of the Caesars.’ This was the first occasion when I saw Merivale; I was then in my third year; and, with Roman History for the Tripos weighing much upon my mind, I well remember wishing I could appropriate in some magic manner all the historic lore that lay beneath that serene brow and that ample forehead. His *Homer’s Iliad in English Verse* (1869) was less successful than that of the great Earl of Derby, who generously described it as one of the finest things in the English language. The Scholar’s life at Lawford is happily reflected in the dedication of this work to his devoted wife. The intrinsic beauty, as well as the biographical interest, of this dedication in its English as well as its Latin forms may well justify the quotation of both versions.

To thee, who bending o’er my table’s rim,
Hast mark’d these measures flow, these pages brim;
Who, link’d for ever to a letter’d life,
Hast drawn the dubious lot of student’s wife;
Kept hush around my desk, nor grudged me still
The long, dull, ceaseless rustling of my quill;
Content to guide the house, the child to teach,
And hail my fitful interludes of speech;
Or bid the bald disjointed tale rehearse;
Or drink harsh numbers mellowing into verse:
Who still ’mid cares sedate, in sorrows brave,
Hast for me borne the light, and with me share the grave;
And grown from soft to strong, from fair to sage,
Flower of my youth, and jewel of my age:—
To thee these lays I bring with joy, with pride,—
Sure of thy suffrage, if of none beside.

O quæ tam magnam vidisti hanc crescere molem,
Sueta diu chartis invigilare meis,
Palladio conjux æternum nexa marito;
Ah! dubium docti sors bona, necne, tori:

Jussa tacere tacens, sed non habitura crepaci
Invidiam calamo, jussa tacere, meo;
Sed servare domum, subolem contenta docere,
Inque lucro tetrici* ponere verba viri;
Aut tenue informis specimen monstrare libelli
Præcipere, aut crudos jam bibere aure modos!
Quæ, quibus inciderim curis ac luctibus olim,
Ultro ferre leves ausa, levare graves;
De tenera fortis, de pulchra reddita prudens;
Tu mihi flos juveni, tu mihi gemma seni:—
En tibi quos dono meritoque lubensque dicavi!
Te saltem hi numeri, sis licet una, juvant.

In 1869 he was appointed Dean of Ely; and on Oct. 27, 1870, he was admitted to the degree of D.D. *jure dignitatis* in the Senate-House of Cambridge. By the kindness of the Public Orator of the day, Mr Jebb, now Regius Professor of Greek and Senior Member for the University, I am enabled to print for the first time the felicitous speech delivered by the Orator in presenting him for his degree:

Multa quidem verecundia me sensissem præpediri, qui virum mea prædicatione maiorem ad decretos a vobis honores deducam, nisi verenti laudare ipsa illius laus opem tulisset. Adeo enim est vobis bene notus ut minus cavendum arbitrer ne parum eius merita prædicem, quam ne justo fusiis inter scientes dixisse videar. Pauca tantum e multis proferam.

Credo omnes qui adestis gravissimo illi bello quod Europam tres iam menses armorum strepitu, rumoribus consiliorum complet, quotidie animos attendisse. Quis, acta diurna lectitans, illud non sensit, quam sit difficile magnos magnarum gentium conatus vel in triduum animo comprehendere, memoria persequi? Hic autem, quem intuemur, gentis omnium quæ fuerunt unquam maximæ, hic Romæ inquam orbi terrarum moderantis, res pace res bello gestas non per trimestre spatium, sed continua seculorum serie animo tenuit, memorie prodidit. Sensit Vergilius, de apium republica dicturus, in tenui quidem poni laborem, tenuem vero non fore gloriam, si tentanti res prospere successerit. Quæ igitur nostrati laus debetur, qui positi pro rei dignitate condidit?

Quod vero hic Decani Eliensis munus obtinet, et ipsi et nobis gratulamur. Is enim qui ad Elienses accedit videtur quasi Cantabrigiam rediisse. Nimirum cum ille Decanatus annis abhinc trecentis triginta constitutus sit, hic autem inter Decanos Elienses vicesimus, ni fallor, quintus numeratur, fere nemo reperitur ceterorum quin cum hac Academia aliquam necessitudinem habuerit.

Optantibus Grantæ Musis accidisse debet quod vox toties cum favore audita iterum ad Cami arundines audietur. In eo scilicet hoc temporis

* The first syllable of this word is really long.

versantur Camenae, ut nunquam laetiores cultorem neque parcum neque non illustrem umbris suis vicinum viderint. Novimus quanta cum expectatione hominum proximo abhinc lustro sermonibus divulgatum sit, nobile illud Keatsii poema, cui titulus Hyperion, Latine redditum a viro qui Senatui Britannico a sacris privatis tum esset in lucem mox proditum. Sit, quod dicunt nonnulli illa versus Graece Latine pangendi studia aliquantulum a fastigio inter nos declinavisse: illud saltem affirmare ausim—

Nondum sidereos Hyperion perdidit axes—

En, Hyperionius iam gliscit limine fulgor.

One at least of those who witnessed the scene in the Senate House can still recall, as he pens these lines, the genial smile that played about the lips of the Dean as he stood, robed in radiant scarlet, listening to the last two lines of his own rendering of the lines of Keats:—

‘And be ye mindful that Hyperion,

Our brightest brother, still is undisgraced—

Hyperion, lo! his radiance is here!’

His tenure of the office of Dean was not marked by the production of any great literary work. It is currently reported that the first sermon which he preached in Ely Cathedral on succeeding that most energetic of Deans, Harvey Goodwin, was on the text, ‘From henceforth let no man trouble me.’ But, in his unobtrusive way, he got through a considerable amount of official work as Dean; and, although in literature he did not succeed in producing another masterpiece, yet he published several smaller works which deserve to be mentioned. To this period belong his *General History of Rome*, in one volume; a volume on the Roman Triumvirates, contributed to the ‘Epochs of Roman History’; *St Paul at Rome*; *Four Lectures on Epochs of Early Church History*; a small volume on the Continental Teutons (S. P. C. K.), and a Memorial Volume on the Bissexcentenary of Ely Cathedral (1873). He took an interest in the Cathedral School; and was happy in the companionship of his former contemporaries at St John’s, Kennedy and William Selwyn, who were already Canons of Ely when he went there as Dean. He was also glad to come over to his old College from time to time, and to welcome visits at Ely from men of a younger generation at Cambridge. In October 1879, when invited to stay at the Deanery, I remember finding that the Dean had lately been revisiting the scene of an interesting incident of his earlier life (in 1833), which had recently led to the raising of a memorial to mark the spot where a famous Johnian,

Thomas Clarkson, had first resolved on devoting his life to the Abolition of the Slave Trade. The memorial was unveiled by Miss Merivale, and the account of the ceremony in the newspapers led to the family of the Dean being apprised of the existence of a portrait of Clarkson by Henry Room (1838). The letter conveying this information was placed in my hands, and was thus brought to the knowledge of the Master of that time, Dr Bateson, with the result that the picture was purchased by the College and placed in the Combination-room, by the side of the portrait of Clarkson’s fellow-worker, Wilberforce.

The above-mentioned memorial to Clarkson is an obelisk erected between two and three miles from Ware. It was unveiled on Oct. 9, 1879; and on this occasion Merivale, who 46 years before had stood on the spot with Clarkson himself and heard his reminiscences of an event that happened 48 years earlier still, told in a very simple and unaffected manner a story that spanned the space of four and ninety years. It was in June 1785 that Clarkson, after reciting in the Senate-House his Latin Essay on the thesis ‘is it lawful to enslave people against their will?’ took horse to ride to London. It was near Ware that he made the great resolve that gave a direction to the whole of his subsequent life. By the co-operation of Clarkson and Wilberforce the slave-trade was abolished in 1807, and the bill for the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies was passed in 1833. “In the same year” (to quote from Merivale’s speech), “Basil Montague came one morning to my father’s house, and said: ‘We are going to take a step to perpetuate the memory of Clarkson’s great deed, and to commemorate the commencement of the abolition. Clarkson is going with me down to Wadesmill, where he first conceived the idea. We want to take with us some younger man, who may perchance survive us and live to point out the spot, and interest some generous spirits in giving effect to the desire.’ I had the honour to be introduced to Clarkson, occupied a place in his carriage, and came down with him to the Feathers Inn. We got out, put up our horses, and set out for the place. In connexion with that visit I often think of the words of Wordsworth:—*Clarkson, it was an obstinate hill to climb*. It was, and Clarkson was then an old man. . . He had evidently been feeling the situation very much, but he walked up the hill, looked about, and said, ‘I should like to ascertain the exact spot.’ He seemed a little dazed, and I think the hill must have been lowered since that time. He turned round and said, ‘Oh! I remember, I just turned the corner of the road, and noticed the smoke from the Feathers Inn. I wouldn’t go down, because I felt so much affected, and I got off my horse and sat down on that spot.’ Then Basil Montague, who was an impulsive man, seized my arm, and, dragging me across to the place, said, ‘You will never forget that place.’ Therefore I always felt that there was a certain obligation resting on me to commemorate that spot. I brought the subject more than once before persons interested in the great history, but have been unsuccessful until about one year ago our excellent friend, Mr Puller, hearing the story—not from me, but from

another—said, 'I am very interested in what you tell me, and I should like to take it up myself. He invited me to his house, and we came here and fixed, I believe, the exact spot...' The obelisk is of Portland stone on a base of rubbed Yorkshire stone, standing by the roadside on a hill overlooking the little village of Wadesmill, among the pleasant places of the county of Hertford. It bears the following inscription:—'On the spot where stands this monument, in the month of June, 1785, Thomas Clarkson resolved to devote his life to bring about the abolition of the slave trade.' On the base are the words:—'Placed here by Arthur Giles Puller, of Youngbury, October 9, 1879.' From *The Times* for Oct. 10.

On another visit to Ely, in August 1893, I called at the Deanery, and was allowed the privilege of a few minutes of conversation with the Dean, at a time when he was already much enfeebled in health. I found him seated in an upper room, true to his nephew's happy description of him as in later years, 'the most imperturbable and sedentary of men.*' In such a room as this, with a goodly store of books on every wall, he had doubtless spent many of his happiest hours, 'as he sat, slightly reclining, his head backwards, in his library chair, with his eyes upon the book held well before them.' *Sic sedebat*. He told me of his College rooms when first he came to Cambridge, the rooms between the First Court and the Second, and looking out on both; and listened in a musing way while I mentioned the endeavour which was then being made in our College magazine to form a record of the rooms tenanted in bye-gone years by former members of the College. As I passed from his presence I felt I could hardly expect to see his calm and kindly face again: I suppose I must have been the last Fellow of his College who actually saw him. In the early part of the afternoon of St John's Day, the 27th of December, after having become unconscious on the previous night, he gradually and peacefully passed away; and on January 2nd, after a simple service in the Cathedral, his body with a few flowers strewn on the coffin was borne to the northern cemetery at Ely. There, in the presence of his wife and his three sons and both his daughters, and a few friends besides, was laid to rest all that was mortal of Charles Merivale.

J. E. SANDYS.

[We are indebted to the courtesy of the proprietors of the *Daily Graphic* for the characteristic portrait of Dean Merivale which heads this notice. EDD. *Eagle*.]

* Chr. Wordsworth in *Camb. Review*, Jan. 18, 1894. p. 162 a.

ARTHUR MILNES MARSHALL M.A. M.D. F.R.S.

Arthur Milnes Marshall, born in Birmingham 8 June 1852, was the second son of Mr William P. Marshall, for many years Secretary of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers. He was educated, first at the Rev D. Davis' school at Lancaster, and afterwards at Mr J. Sibree's school at Stroud. He matriculated with honours at the University of London in 1868, and obtained the B.A. degree there in 1870, winning the prize for Animal Physiology.

He entered St John's in October 1871 as a Sizar, but without an entrance Scholarship. His year was a strong one in Natural Science. The late P. H. Carpenter, of Trinity, had been carefully trained by his father, Dr W. B. Carpenter, and came to Cambridge with a great reputation. But, as time went on, it began to be generally known that Marshall was improving his position, and when he was Senior in the Natural Science Tripos of 1874 his College friends, though gratified, could hardly be said to have been surprised.

He had in 1873 taken the B.Sc. degree at London. After taking his degree Marshall resided for about three years in Cambridge and assisted his friend Prof F. M. Balfour in his Comparative Morphology classes (spending however some time at Naples under Dr Dohrn in 1875). In 1877 he removed to St Bartholomew's Hospital, London. He graduated as D.Sc. in London in that year, and in November was elected to a Fellowship at St John's College.

In 1879, at the age of 27, he was elected Professor of Zoology at the Owens College. Some of his competitors were men whose actual scientific attainments at that time were greater, but the choice of the electors was signally justified and he himself recognised that he had found his life's work. He took the degree of M.D. at Cambridge in 1882, but never contemplated medical practice. In 1885 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and served upon its Council 1891—92.

Such in brief outline is a sketch of Marshall's career. Of the man himself it is more difficult to speak. Gifted with a singularly joyous nature, he was the most stimulating of companions. His interests were wide and varied. Literature, Music, Art, all claimed his attention. But the characteristic which impressed all who came in contact with him was his vitality, energy, and

thoroughness. Others might talk of what they would do when the ever present spectre of the Tripes was behind them. Marshall wanted to be doing something now. He even pleaded guilty to an accusation that the mere act of getting up in the morning was a source of pleasure to him. A man with many friends and mixing in all the movements of College life, he was yet careful and economical in his personal expenditure. When some enquiries were made as to the cost of a University career, Marshall informed a Tutor of the College (and wished his name to be mentioned as authority for the statement) that his College expenses had never exceeded £100 a year.

There can be no doubt that he found his true vocation as a teacher and scientific worker. His mind was of that rare order which not only sees a problem clearly itself, but is cognisant of every step taken in understanding it, enters into the position of those who approach it for the first time, and foresees where their difficulties will be. He was an admirable popular lecturer. And here probably his secret lay in the fact that he never came down to his audience, but starting from some familiar fact or idea, caught their attention, and keeping it in his grasp led them up to his own level.

His introductory address as Professor at the Owens College, on *The Modern Study of Zoology*, is a good illustration of this power. Speaking to an audience familiar with business details he reminded them of the usefulness of 'stock-taking.' Then stating that he proposed to take stock of our zoological knowledge, and quoting Huxley's definition of Zoology as 'the whole doctrine of animal life,' or as Marshall put it with a characteristic touch, 'all about animals,' he shewed how from the earliest times there were names not only for animals but for groups of animals. Thus we read of Solomon (1 Kings iv, 32), "he spake of trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall; he spake also of beasts, and of fowl, and of creeping things, and of fishes." After touching on the classifications of Aristotle and Pliny he came to the classifications and methods of modern Science. The whole is so gradual that one hardly perceives the passage from the old to the new. Referring to the attempts which had been made to construct the pedigrees of existing animals by the aid of fossil remains of extinct forms, he illustrated them by a reference to family trees where the stem

represents the earliest ancestor who "came over with the Conqueror," "whose sole possessions of any importance appear to have been a crest, a motto, and a coat of arms, the primary branches representing his offspring, and so on, each branch representing a generation. Some of the branches die and become extinct; others persist and thrive, the ultimate branchlets bear leaves, which are the actually living representatives of the family, and on the topmost of which we inscribe our own name."

This personal touch seems to have been a favourite peg on which to hang a discourse. For at the British Association Meeting in Edinburgh in 1892 he gave a lecture on *Pedigrees*, when, to quote *Nature* (11 August 1892), "Prof Milnes Marshall played upon his vague title of Pedigrees until the scintillations lit up a great part of the theory of Evolution." He started with a diagram of a skeleton tree, the base of which was marked I and the ends of the branches T, D, and H, and shewed that I (himself) was the result of the ancestors T, D, and H, which symbols, it appeared, stood for Tom, Dick and Harry. Then briefly touching on the carelessness of mankind as to their ancestry and challenging his audience to think how many of them could write down the names of all their great-grand-parents, he pointed out that men keenly studied certain descents. 'For example,' he said, 'here is a pedigree in which we are all interested'; and then the lantern threw on the screen an elaborate pedigree, complete for four or five generations, and culminating in the name of ORME, then in the height of his notoriety, scratched for the Derby and not yet the winner of the St Leger.

But it must not be imagined that Marshall was superficial. The playful, almost boyish, character of his demeanour covered a deep earnestness and enthusiasm for his work.

When he first went to Manchester he was at a great disadvantage in the way of laboratory accommodation. But his success was so great and marked that new laboratories and lecture rooms were erected for him. The admirable arrangements of the Beyer laboratories at Owens College are due to his practical faculty for organisation, and he made splendid use of his opportunities. His popularity with his students was unbounded. His advice was often sought and was valued because it was always candid; while his geniality

and kindness were such that his outspoken criticisms never gave offence.

To some it seemed that this capacity for organisation just referred to was his greatest distinction. The success of the Manchester Meeting of the British Association was largely due to his efforts as local secretary. He also rendered excellent service to the Victoria University in its early stages. He was for eight years a member of the Court of Council, for two years Secretary to the Board of Studies, and for two years Chairman.

Yet with all this administrative business he still found time for original work. He wrote many scientific papers on his own lines of research, and his text-books, *The Frog*, *Practical Zoology*, and *Vertebrate Embryology*, have been very successful. As in the case of his friend Prof F. M. Balfour, death came to him by an accident among the mountains. Of late years Marshall spent a portion of each autumn in climbing among the Alps. Last year he traversed the Matterhorn from the Italian to the Swiss side, scaled the Aiguille Dru, and climbed Mont Blanc by a variation of one of the known routes. He was a careful and skilful climber. To keep himself in training for his favourite amusement he was wont to spend Christmas among the mountains near Wastdale. At the end of last year he was doing some climbing amongst the hills, when, on 31 December, with a party of friends he left the Wast Water Hotel for the north face of Scawfell. They had climbed Scawfell Pinnacle by way of Steep Ghyll, the Chimney and the Low Man, and were returning by the easy road of the Lord's Rake. The party had halted in the Rake for a rest, when Marshall crossed the scree and mounted a low ridge. From this he called to a companion to bring the camera for a photograph. While this was being done Marshall further ascended the ridge to get a more extended view. After this no word was spoken for a short space, when the noise of falling stones was heard. Then appeared, falling down the broken ground, a large stone followed by the body of Prof Marshall. His friends rushed to the foot of the slope only to find that he was lifeless. What precisely happened is not known. Perhaps the stone on which he was standing gave way, or possibly a stone fell on him from above. His name is the last in point of date on the long death-roll of the College for the year 1893.

R. F. S.

The scientific attainments and the great success as a teacher of the late Professor Arthur Milnes Marshall are well known. The pleasing duty of putting on record the enthusiastic admiration and liking which he won from so many of his pupils falls to me as one of them. Professor Marshall was an inspiring lecturer, and never failed to arouse the keen interest and hold the attention of the large number of students who attended him. Many of us must always remember with gratitude the thirst for, and delight in, the gaining of knowledge which we derived from his teaching. He had a wonderful power of making difficult points clear, seeming to make us follow the workings of his own mind. The course of lectures was always closed with a few words of kind advice to us, many of whom were just entering on medical study, and to many a man he gave privately earnest encouragement and stimulus. But it was not only in the lecture room and laboratory that Professor Marshall won his great popularity. His enormous energy enabled him lightly to perform an immense amount of work, and yet find time to take a very active part in the College sports. He was President of several clubs and indefatigable in promoting their success, and himself took part in the games. In the winter months he was one of the keenest and most skilful of the workers in the gymnasium, and in summer he played in the tennis and cricket teams of the College.

In spite of his devotion and great services to the Owens College he never ceased to take an interest in St John's, and in many ways helped to model the athletic clubs of Owens on the same lines as ours here. His death is felt as a very great loss by all who came in personal contact with him, and by many others in Manchester and elsewhere, who only knew him as a teacher of remarkable power and exhilarating energy.

W. McD.

THE REV THOMAS JAMES ROWSELL M.A.

The career of Canon Rowsell, of Westminster, which has just closed, presents many features of interest. Educated at Tonbridge School and St John's College (B.A. 1838), his high spirits and aptitude for all athletic games interfered much with his classical reading. He was, however, exhibitioner of the College, and was recognized as possessing exceptional ability.

VOL. XVIII.

DD

Changing his first intention of reading for the Bar, he entered Holy Orders in 1839, and was Curate for two years at Kennington and Stockwell. Thence he was appointed in 1844 to the Incumbency of St Peter's, Stepney, where the heaviest work of his life was done. In that populous parish, thronged with the poorest class of East-end operatives, costermongers, &c., he laboured strenuously for seventeen years. During that time he gained the confidence and affection of his poor parishioners in a remarkable manner, while by his striking sermons he attracted the attention of the outside world. At this time the East-end was practically a *terra incognita* to the West, and no one did more than Mr Rowsell to kindle that interest and sympathy in the one for the other which have since become common. To the period of his Stepney work belong his sermons preached before the University on the "English University and the English Poor," which created no small stir by their effect upon some of the noblest spirits among his hearers. Among the friends who were drawn to him in his Stepney parish were Dean Stanley, Professors Kingsley, Maurice, Seeley, Sir Charles Buxton, and last, but not least, Mr Gladstone, whose friendship never failed, and who, long years after, presented him to the Canonry of Westminster. At the opening of his "School-Church," the first thing of its kind in England, Mr Gladstone showed his sympathy by coming down and speaking. The condition of the East-end at this time, as far as Church matters were concerned, was deplorable. The three largest and most important parishes were in sequestration, and the rectors non-resident. It was no easy task to strike out a line in advance of the times. Prejudices had to be removed, obstacles to be overcome, powerful interests had to be fought and bearded; but the wear and tear was immense, and the ways and means a constant source of anxiety, and even Mr Rowsell's strong constitution broke down at last. It was not until this happened—after many serious illnesses—that he consented to leave his dearly loved parish, and was placed by the then Bishop of London, Tait, at St Margaret's, Lothbury, for comparative rest, in 1860. Here he found opportunity for doing another kind of work, reaching by the eloquence of his sermons vast congregations of the most cultivated and intelligent men in the City of London, and throwing himself with ardour into such spheres of work as the Bishop of London's Fund and the London Hospital. He exchanged this,

in 1872, for a West-end living, St Stephen's, which he resigned in 1882 on being appointed to the Canonry of Westminster. Thus in his fifty years of ministry he had rung the changes on every phase of London life, and gained that ready sympathy with every class which comes of intimate knowledge of their needs. He had also the privilege of being selected by the Queen in 1867 as Chaplain-in-Ordinary, and in 1879 as "Deputy Clerk of the Closet," a post of very special confidence and honour, which he prized, as being the gift of Her Majesty herself, more perhaps, than any other honours of his life. One of his most memorable actions was in connexion with the Trafalgar-square riots in 1887, when a noisy and mischievous mob marched to the Abbey one Sunday afternoon and filled the open space around it at the time of service. It was then that he, already old and infirm, went over to them alone, clad in his surplice, and standing on a chair, used his clear voice and ready eloquence to such effect that he stilled the mob into silence, and persuaded them to join with him in prayer and to depart in peace. It was a striking instance of the power that he possessed of appealing to what was best in his listeners, and enlisting conscience on the side of right.

His theological position would be difficult to define. At the outset of his career he was largely influenced by what was called the "Oxford Movement," and his earliest friends were some of the leaders of that movement—Newman and Pusey and Manning. In fact, one of Newman's latest sermons before he left the English communion was preached in his church. As his mind matured, his views widened, and he found in the teachings of Professor F. D. Maurice a fresh impulse, and a fuller satisfaction for the longings of his soul. But he was never, in any sense, a party man, having a full appreciation of the good work done by each party, and an honour for all of them that "love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity." If he had a special cult it was that of the domestic affections. Singularly happy in his own domestic life, he was continually dwelling upon the Fatherhood of God, and the blessedness of home life, where the purity and holiness of Christ are the uniting bond. It was the death of his wife, the companion of fifty years, that finally broke him down, and he fell asleep in the arms of his eldest son on January 23, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His was a well-rounded, useful, happy career, which received its meed of

honour; but it is well to remember that for the one who lives to meet with some reward and success there have been hundreds quite as true and good and loyal who have never been recognised, and that upon such as these the Church's life is built up.

THE REV JOHN CASTLE BURNETT M.A.

With the death of the venerable Rector of St Michael's, Bath, on 5 November, one of the last of the prominent representatives of the old generation of Evangelicals has passed away. Born August 9, 1807, in the Island of Grenada, where his father, Captain Richard Parry Burnett, was on active service, all his early years were passed amid military surroundings. His own mind was, however, fully made up while quite young to enter the ministry, and on leaving school he proceeded to St John's College, where he graduated B.A. in 1829, taking the degree of M.A. four years later. In 1831 he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Chichester for the Bishop of Bath and Wells, his title to Holy Orders being the curacy of Yeovilton, of which parish his relative, Archdeacon Law (afterwards Dean of Gloucester) was Rector. This was the beginning of a close intimacy and brotherly friendship, which continued unbroken till the death of the latter. In 1841 Mr Law presented him to the vicarage of Berrow, of which, as Archdeacon, he was patron. Here he at once set to work to restore the church—a task which was hardly completed when he received the offer of the Chapter living of North Curry with West Hatch, two large and scattered parishes. For the latter he succeeded in building schools, a parsonage-house, and in providing an endowment which enabled it to be made into a separate incumbency; and for the mother-parish he built, and maintained during the time he held the living, large and excellent schools. The amount of opposition which he had to encounter, arising from the ignorance of the people, who looked upon education and schools as dangerous innovations which must be resolutely resisted at the outset, can hardly be believed at the present day. When in the year 1857 he accepted the rectory of St Michael's, Bath, the twelve years of patient work and faithful ministry had not been thrown away, and he left North Curry amidst the universal lamentations of

his parishioners. For thirty-six years he continued rector of St Michael's, and his strikingly tall and dignified figure was one of the best known and most familiar in Bath. Incessant in parochial activity, laboriously conscientious in his ministerial work, he toiled on till long after the age when men are usually laid aside or feel themselves entitled to rest; and, although during the last year or two his bodily powers were weakened, his mental vigour remained unaltered. Such is a brief history of the public life of one whose personal character was singularly beautiful. Its two principal characteristics were love and humility. He was never known to speak an unkind word to or of anyone, or to do a hasty or inconsiderate action, and he literally obeyed the Apostolic command, in lowliness of mind esteeming all others as better than himself.

His son, the Rev R. P. Burnett, also a member of our College, writes to us—"Though it is nearly sixty years since my father quitted Cambridge, he retained to the last the liveliest interest in the University, and more particularly in his old College. My copy of the *Eagle*, which for many years he has forwarded to me in India, he invariably cut and studied before sending. He always regarded his undergraduate days as among the most happy periods of his existence, and used frequently to say that to have a parish in Cambridge was the wish of his life."

SIDNEY CHARLES HARDING.

St John's can claim one son in the brave band which perished gloriously with Major Wilson by the Shangani River in unequal struggle with the Matabele on some unknown date of December last.

Sidney Charles Harding, only son of Colonel Charles Harding, Honorary Colonel of the 4th Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, was born 10 December 1861. After leaving Felstead School he entered St John's in October 1880. He was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the University Volunteers on 5 January 1881, but resigned his commission in the following April, when he left the University and went out to South Africa. There he served at first as a Lieutenant in Dymes' Mounted Rifles, but on the settlement of the Basuto question joined the Natal Mounted Police. For four years,

from 1889 to 1893, he served in the Bechuanaland Border Police, being for a time the acting quartermaster. He left Bechuanaland on May 15 last, and later received a commission in the volunteers for the Matabele war, and went up to Mashonaland. His father, in notifying his death to the press, writes, "I have lost a brave, kind-hearted son, and his many friends, here and everywhere, one who was as cheery as he was indifferent to all anxiety as to himself." A portrait of Mr Harding appeared in the *Daily Graphic* of January 18.

The following Members of the College died during the year 1893; the date in brackets is that of the first degree.

- Rev Stephen Condor Adams (1858), Vicar of St Jude's, Newbridge, Wolverhampton: died 14 April, at Athens (see *Eagle* xvii, 671).
- Rev Matthew Anderson (1823), Rector of Kemberton, Shropshire: died 3 February at Sedlescombe Rectory, Battle, aged 93.
- Rev Henry Ashe (1867), Vicar of Staveley-in-Cartmell: died August, aged 48.
- Rev Humphrey Lowry Barnicoat (1843), formerly Scholar, Vicar of Landrake and St Ernery, Cornwall: died August, aged 73.
- John Biden (1846), formerly Master at Marlborough: died 8 April at Hammersmith, aged 71.
- Rev Leonard Blomefield (Jenyns) (1822), formerly Vicar of Swaffham Bulbeck, Cambs: died 1 September at Bath, aged 93 (see *Eagle* xviii, 74).
- Rev Anthony Bower (1846), formerly Fellow: died 22 May at Cabourne, aged 69 (see *Eagle* xvii, 666).
- Rev Charles Edward Bowlby (1855), formerly Rector of Stanwich, Northampton: died 25 September at Southend, aged 59.
- Rev John Castle Burnett (1829), Rector of St Michael's, Bath: died 5 November, aged 86 (see *Eagle* xviii, 204).
- John Butler (1851), formerly Chief of the Parliamentary Staff of the Press Association: died 17 June at Raikes Farm, Abinger, Dorking, aged 75.
- Rev Charles William Cahusac (1840), late Vicar of Astwood, Bucks, and late Captain H.M. Indian Service: died 28 August at Bedford, aged 76.
- Rev George Carpenter (1843), formerly Vicar of Stapleford, Wilts: died 5 May at Leignitz, Silesia, aged 71.
- Rev William Ashforth Cartledge (1843), formerly Vicar of Bilton, Yorks: died December at Harrogate, aged 73.
- Rev David Malcolm Clark (1829), Prebendary of Wells: died 1 February at Southbourne, Hants, aged 84.
- John Cowie (1856), of Colvin, Cowie, and Co.: died 22 April at Calcutta (see *Eagle* xvii, 670).
- Rev John Marten Cripps (1841), formerly Rector of Great Yeldham, Essex: died 21 September at Exmouth, aged 75.

- Rev Charles Daniel Crofts (1845), Rector of Caythorpe, Lincs: died 15 April at Caythorpe, aged 71.
- Herbert Dukinfield Darbishire (1887), Fellow: died 18 July in College, aged 30 (see *Eagle* xviii, 67).
- Rev Thomas Darling (1838), formerly Rector of St Michael's Paternoster Royal, London: died August at 10 Mecklenburgh Square, London.
- Rev Uriah Davies (1847), Vicar of St Matthew's, Canonbury: died 22 March at 3 Willow Bridge Road, Canonbury, aged 71.
- Rev Robert Dixon (1857) LL.D., formerly Scholar, Vicar of Aylesbeare: died 8 February at Teignmouth, aged 57.
- Rev Robert Steward Dobson (1834), Rector of Little Leighs: died January.
- Rev Heriot Stanbanks Drew (1834): died 31 December at Hayes, Kent, aged 85.
- Rev John Mee Fuller (1858), formerly Fellow, Vicar of Bexley, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at King's College, London: died 16 August at Coombe Martin, Devon, aged 65.
- Rev Tansley Hall (1833), Rector of Boylestone, Derbyshire: died 20 January at Oaks Moor, Bournemouth, aged 81.
- Sidney Charles Harding, killed in action near the Shangani River, Matabeleland, with Major Wilson's party, December, aged 32 (see *Eagle* xviii, 205).
- Charles Edmund Haskins (1871), Fellow and Lecturer: died 24 October at Cambridge, aged 44 (see *Eagle* xviii, 61).
- Rev Melville Holmes (1845), Vicar of Wadsley, Sheffield: died 19 September at Wadsley, aged 71.
- James Jago (1839) M.D. Wadham College, Oxford, F.R.S.: died 18 January, aged 77.
- Rev Watson King (1838), formerly Vicar of Croxton, Lincs: died 8 February at Tunbridge Wells, aged 80.
- Sir Charles Peter Layard K.C.M.G.: died 17 July in London, aged 86 (see *Eagle* xviii, 78).
- Stephen Martin Leake (1848), Barrister-at-Law, author of *The Law of Contract*: died 7 March at Maskelles, Ware, aged 66 (see *Eagle* xvii, 669).
- Rev George Wyld Lees (1873), Vicar of Clifford, Yorks, and Secretary of the C.E.T.S. for Sheffield District: died 20 June, aged 42.
- William Leycester, Barrister-at-Law, Chief of the *Times* Parliamentary Staff: died 22 December at Brixton, aged 68.
- Rev Francis George Lys (1858), Vicar of Eaton: died 21 November at Eaton Vicarage, aged 59.
- Edmund Lee Main (1874): died 14 April at South Hampstead.
- Arthur Milnes Marshall (1874) M.D., F.R.S., formerly Fellow, Professor of Zoology at Owens College, Manchester: killed 31 December on Scawfell, aged 41 (see *Eagle* xviii, 197).
- Very Rev Charles Merivale (1830) D.D., formerly Fellow and Tutor, Dean of Ely: died 27 December at Ely, aged 85 (see *Eagle* xviii, 183).
- Rev James Moore (1873), Curate of Pennington: died 23 July at Folkestone, aged 44.
- John Aldin Moore (1840): died 30 May at Hampstead, aged 74.
- Charles Mortlock (1846): died April in London, aged 72.

- Rev William Orde Newnham (1847), Rector of Weston Patrick, Hants: died 5 October, aged 68.
- Rev Thomas Overton (1828), formerly Fellow, Rector of Black Notley, Essex: died 14 December at Black Notley, aged 89.
- Charles Alexander Maclean Pond (1887), Fellow, Professor of Classics at Auckland: died 28 October at Auckland, N.Z., aged 29 (see *Eagle* xviii, 72).
- Rev Charles Pritchard (1830) D.D. Oxford, Honorary Fellow, Savilian Professor of Astronomy, Oxford: died 28 May, aged 85 (see *Eagle* xvii, 664).
- Rev John Richards (1835), for 25 years Head-master of Bradford Grammar School: died 18 May at Wood View Terrace, Manningham, aged 81 (see *Eagle* xvii, 671).
- Rev George Crabb Rolfe (1834), Vicar of Hailey, Witney: died 5 August, aged 81.
- Rev William Sandford (1851), late Vicar of Bicton, Shropshire: died 18 October at Port Hill, Shrewsbury, aged 66.
- John Bagot Scriven (1861): died 28 August at Dover, aged 53.
- Rev James Slade (1842), Vicar of Little Lever: died 3 February, aged 73.
- Rev Hugh William Smith (1835), Vicar of Biddlesden: died 20 March at Brackley, aged 81.
- Richard Prowde Smith (1865), formerly Master at Cheltenham College: died 11 March at Whittonstall, aged 49.
- William Sparling (1837), Barrister-at-Law: died 22 November at Floriana, Powis Square, London, aged 79.
- William Stuart of Tempsford Hall, Sandy, formerly M.P. for Bedford, 1854—7 and 1858—68, Barrister-at-Law, Chairman of Beds Quarter Sessions: died 21 December, at Menabilly, aged 68.
- Rev. James Shewring Swift (1853), Vicar of Thorpe-Arnold, Leicestershire: died 20 November at Thorpe-Arnold.
- Rev Ralph Raisbeck Tatham (1844), 45 years Rector of Dallington, Prebendary of Chichester: died 1 October at St Leonard's, aged 71 (see *Eagle* xviii, 81).
- Rev George Turner Tatham (1856), Vicar of Leck, Kirkby Lonsdale: died 17 December at Leck Vicarage, aged 61.
- Rev Robert Loftus Tottenham (1831), formerly Chaplain of Holy Trinity, Florence: died 5 February at Villa Santa Margherita, Florence, aged 83.
- Rev Arthur Towsey (1872), Head-Master of Emmanuel School, Wandsworth Common: died 20 November, aged 42.
- Frederick Charles Wace (1858), formerly Fellow and Lecturer, ex-Mayor of Cambridge: died 25 January, aged 56 (see *Eagle* xvii, 554).
- Richard Walmesly (1839): died 26 May at Lucknam, aged 76.
- Rev John Spicer Wood (1846) D.D., formerly Fellow, Tutor, and President, Rector of Marston Morteyne: died 23 February, aged 69 (see *Eagle* xvii, 654).

Obituary.

THE HONORABLE AND VERY REV GEORGE HERBERT.

We have to record the death of the Hon and Very Rev George Herbert M.A., Dean of Hereford, brother of the late Earl Powis, which occurred on March 15, after a short illness. He was born in 1825, and educated at Eton and St John's College, taking his degree in the year 1848. He took Holy Orders in 1850, and became Curate to the Rev T. L. Claughton, afterwards Bishop of St Albans, at Kidderminster. In 1855 he was appointed Vicar of Clun, in Shropshire, and in 1863 married Elizabeth Beatrice, daughter of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart. He resigned the living of Clun on being appointed Dean of Hereford in the year 1867.

During his tenure of office as Dean, he took the greatest interest in everything that concerned the Cathedral, in its beauty, in all its services, its music, its teachings: and the Triennial Musical Festivals were warmly supported by him. He did all in his power to promote the welfare of the Cathedral School, and of St Ethelbert's Hospital, of which he was Master. He belonged to the Evangelical School himself, and was opposed to Ritualism; but he was very tolerant of the views of other parties in the Church; and the eminent preachers who frequently occupied the pulpit in the Cathedral by his invitation were by no means of one school of thought. He was an able and eloquent speaker, and will be much missed at various meetings in the City and elsewhere.

A most courteous, kind, hospitable, and faithful friend, he will be very long regretted by rich and poor alike.

S. S.

THE VEN BROUGH MALTBY M.A.

The death of the Ven Brough Maltby M.A., Archdeacon of Nottingham, occurred on Friday, March 30, at the vicarage, Farndon, near Newark. He had been ailing only about fourteen

days, and he succumbed to a sudden attack of syncope. The late Archdeacon was a scholar of St John's College, where he graduated in 1850, and was ordained the same year to Westbury, Salop; in 1851 he was appointed curate of Whatton, Notts, from which time until his death his connexion with Nottinghamshire remained unbroken. In 1864 he was preferred by the late Bishop Jackson to the vicarage of Farndon. In recognition of the keen interest which he had displayed in the educational affairs of the Lincoln diocese, of which Nottinghamshire then formed a part, he was collated by Bishop Jackson's successor, Bishop Wordsworth, to the prebendal stall of St Mary Creekpool in Lincoln Cathedral in 1871; a year before he had been appointed as Rural Dean of Newark. In 1871 he became secretary of the Notts Committee of the Diocesan Board of Education. On the death, in 1878, of Dr Mackenzie, Bishop-Suffragan and Archdeacon of Nottingham, Mr Maltby was appointed by Bishop Wordsworth to the archdeaconry. His charges were valuable contributions to the then burning questions of the day. The creation of the sec of Southwell in 1884 led to important changes in diocesan arrangements, but did not affect Archdeacon Maltby's tenure of office. In the preliminary efforts which culminated in the foundation of the bishopric he took a leading part, and himself conducted the ceremony at Southwell Minster, in May 1884, of installing Dr Ridding as the first Bishop of the diocese. In the work of the diocesan conference and of its various committees he displayed a warm interest, contributing largely to its efficiency by his intimate knowledge of the county of Notts and his practical business powers. He was a member of the governing body of St Chad's College, Denstone, and in aiding the movement for the erection of the new College of St Cuthbert's, Worksop, as an off-shoot of the work at Denstone, he afforded Canon Lowe and others invaluable support. At Farndon he was greatly esteemed by his parishioners. One of his latest works was the enlargement and complete restoration of the parish church. The late Archdeacon, who had been for some time a widower, married in January last Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr William Fordham, of Bunwell.

[See *Guardian*, April 4, 1894].

THE REV ARTHUR MALORTIE HOARE M.A.

Aequales once—*arcades ambo* I have not the conceit to say—but *aequales* once, at least in a sense, were the subject and the writer of this unexpected notice. The fact brings to mind again, freshly and vividly, how rapidly the band dwindles on either side the great dividing line, as the reinforcements pass ceaselessly on to join the ever increasing company on the other side. It is now many years since I met or saw A. M. Hoare, and, but that I had come to associate some idea of impaired health with the thought of him, I should have seen with more surprise, as well as pain, the announcement of his death on February 26, although he was already on the farther side of the appointed term of man's life.

In October 1840 we were freshmen together, he on Dr Hymers' side, myself on Mr Crick's. This leads me to correct a curious slip, evidently of memory, in a brief notice from him of the late Dean Merivale in the *Eagle*, where he says, "I was not on his side." Merivale was then on the staff on Dr Hymers' side, as Classical Lecturer, and freshmen were sometimes allowed to attend his lectures as more conducive to their interests than the treadmill proper of their year. A. M. Hoare was certainly therefore in Merivale's lecture-room, and I have a dim impression on the *ἐκμνηστικὸν* of my memory that he was allowed to attend such lectures in the last term of his freshman's year, if not before. But, as it appears that he was acquainted with Merivale in other ways, the one recollection has very probably obliterated the other.

Arthur Hoare, having an elder brother in College, one year his senior, had the unquestionable pleasure and advantage of having spent most of the preceding Long Vacation in College rooms as a preparation for the ensuing terms. As his education had not been conducted at any public school, but at home under a private tutor, this was, especially to one of his joyous—not to say frolicsome—temperament, an additional benefit in more ways than one, and no doubt was of material assistance in gaining for him the distinction, somewhat rare and highly appreciated, of a Scholarship in his first term. In those days the Scholarship Examination was always early in the October term, when Questionists (then in their last term), Proper and Ordinary Sizars, and a sprinkling of other aspirants passed

through the doors—not very tightly closed—to the superior honours of the Foundation. So for a *freshman* to pass in, was to set him down at once as a marked man, and Arthur, with his freshness and buoyancy of face, figure and demeanour, and his incipient reputation (freshmen would speak of him as the *Scholarship man*) deserved to be, and was a marked man in his year. His playful tricks sometimes, among their witnesses as well as their victims, provoked feelings other than purely pleasurable—to say resentment would be too much, although I remember one young Stentor, after Hoare in his second term had sat for and missed the Bell Scholarship, roaring round the Second Court, “So-and-so has got the Bell! How Hoare must be sold!” The kitten had perhaps scratched him in play. Perhaps, too, the question of “side” came in.

He was not the only Cricketer whom the year produced for the Eleven, College or University, and perhaps it was not until after his B.A. degree that he became so highly distinguished and admired in that capacity. I do not remember his playing in more than the College Eleven till then. He was more “on the Piece” than “down the river” by predilection and circumstances. My own acquaintance with him was but slight at the time. We were on opposite “sides,” and therefore did not meet in the lecture-room, while my chief business lay on the river, with a select band of those who were, and whom the world has been far from backward in honouring. G. W. Hemming, Q.C.; J. Wilberforce Stephen; William Thomson, *ὁ πᾶν*, of Peterhouse, now Lord Kelvin, with a few others—we formed the flotillas of skiffs in the pre-outrigger days. I did play in the College Eleven in my third, if not in my second year, but for various reasons the river had greater charms for me than the “Piece.” I did not come much even then into his company, and what reading we did, doubtless diversified by bright gleams and flashes of idleness, was with different tutors. My classical friends, too, were for the most part out of College—the brilliant W. G. Clark, Maine, Keary, Wratislaw (all now, alas! gathered to the great company), H. A. Holden, Rendall, C. A. Bristed, Francis Galton, and others, *quos dicere longum est*.

Thus our respective courses may have indeed been ordained to run parallel so far, but in the Tripos of 1844 they met in the bracket where the recognised claims of the Alphabet gave me the accident of priority, however otherwise undeserved.

In the year after his degree, Arthur felt himself, no doubt, at greater liberty to cultivate Cricket, in which he was a great and very favourite ornament of the Piece. “Muster Hoare’s in an’ batting splendidly” or “Muster Hoare’s long-stopping—never lets a ball pass” would be on many a townsman’s tongue. There was an easy nonchalance about his quick and sure return of the ball, and a neat precision about his very effective batting, when once well set, which always made him a feature in a good match. I think he found great favour with the Town, as well as fear, for his prowess behind and between wickets. Fenner, the Cambridge “crack” and Captain of those days, had a great opinion of “Mr Hoare,” nor could the great “Black Diamond,” Cornell, the Town longstop, hold a candle to him, even in the Town’s estimation.

I had been elected a Scholar *pro Domina Fundatrice*, to my pride, in October 1842. In 1847 the same day saw us elected Fellows; he, I think *pro Doctore Haly-tre-holme* (I seem to remember the Master’s cadences), myself again *pro Domina Fundatrice*. In the intervening years, Hoare had kept up the fairly remarkable succession of Johnian winners by securing the Hulsean prize, against I do not know what competitor, but in succession to Davies, C. J. Ellicott, F. J. Gruggen, and Churchill Babington. He also won the Members’ Prize (Bachelor’s) in conjunction with the present Bishop of Worcester, who was gallantly and to his honour retrieving in many ways the trouble of the Schools, in the year below us. Hoare proceeded to Holy Orders on the title of his Fellowship shortly afterwards, somewhat earlier than did his *aequalis* who pens this brief account. He was marked in his devotion to the congenial studies and labours of his calling—not, as far as I remember, taking any distinct cure (indeed I think he was lecturer at the time), but rather assisting others. Work of this kind seemed very much on his mind. France (his great friend) blurted out one day, “There’s Arthur Hoare always writing sermons—he’d far better be reading them.” Whether from his constitution or from the effect of his work, he used not unfrequently to cause his friends some little, and not altogether unexpressed, anxiety as to his health and *stamina*; but in the latter part of his College days, which terminated somewhat before mine, he used to provide for fairly regular exercise by keeping a horse in those pleasant days when Fellows rode together, and horses

stood and dogs barked where now learned words are listened to. Trinity fellow-commoners would point to that horse—pretty deceiver!—as the best groomed horse in Cambridge. Arthur used to lend him to me to ride, and once he was nearly the death of me. I was not on his back: his mincing dilatory ways nearly maddened the brute which I was riding in his company, skirting Parker's Piece, and I received a slight shock which might have been severe. Even Arthur could hardly justify his horse's ways to himself or take undiluted pleasure in them.

From College, Hoare passed through the fate of matrimony to the pretty living of Calbourne, I.W. Through an arrangement between the Bishop and his father, the Archdeacon of Winchester, he was transferred to the more important living of Fawley, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was ardent in support of the S. P. G. and kindred causes, for it was our lot to have been in College when George Augustus Selwyn kindled enthusiasm, when Thomas Whytehead was more than a memory, and Colenso had not yet fallen from his pedestal.

Many a time have I cherished the hope of seeing him once again, in his own Rectory, but the lines, once parallel, had widely diverged, and many a time the hope disappeared in vacancy; and the last I heard of him was at no very long time since, from the cricket-comrade and steadfast bowler J. M. Lee, now Canon, who gave a cheerful account of him with a lively recollection of the merry days when we were young. Apart from his abilities and acquirements (and he had very decided tastes and acquirements artistic as well), I feel, although it is for others rather than myself to pay this tribute, that there was all through a high tone of character—a real kindness, not the less real from an evident self-suppression—and a cultivated mind, which, apart from genuine religious feeling, must make a great loss, not easily to be replaced, to his relatives, friends and neighbours, even as he was always, even to comparative outsiders, a man of mark and of merit.

T. FIELD.

SIR HENRY AINSLIE HOARE, BART.

Obituary.

CHARLES CARPMAEL M.A., F.R.A.S.

Mr Charles Carpmael (who died at Hastings on the 20th October last) was born 19th September 1846, at Streatham Hall, Surrey, and was educated at the Clapham Grammar School under the late Rev Dr Charles Pritchard, afterwards Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford. Mr Carpmael gained a Minor Scholarship at St John's in May 1865, and commenced residence in October of that year. He was elected Foundation Scholar in June 1868, and took his degree as Sixth Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1869. He was elected a Fellow of the College in November 1870. In that year he was also a member of the British Eclipse Expedition to Spain, observing the eclipse with the spectroscope at Estepona near Gibraltar (*Eagle* vii 241-57, 299). He travelled a good deal on the Continent, visiting most European countries. He first visited the United States and Canada in 1871, remaining until 1872. On this tour he visited Toronto, which visit ultimately led to his settling in Canada. He was elected a member of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1873. In 1876 he was made Director of the Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory in Toronto and Director of the Meteorological Service. Through his exertions the Canadian Weather Bureau was developed.

In June 1876 he married Julia, daughter of the late Mr Walter Mackenzie, Chief Clerk of the County Court in Toronto. On the formation of the Royal Society of Canada in 1882 he was appointed Vice-President of the Mathematical, Chemical, and Physical Section, and in 1885 was elected President. The Transactions of the Society contain a number of mathematical and physical papers by him. In 1884 he was elected Life Member of the British Association and served on three committees. He had been staying for some time past in the South of England for the sake of his health.

Sir Henry Ainslie Hoare of Stourhead, Wilts., died on the 10th of July last at his residence in West Eaton Place. He was a son of the late Mr Henry Charles Hoare of Wavenden House, Bucks, and Ann Penelope, daughter of General Ainslie and widow of Captain John Price of the Coldstream Guards. He was born May 20th, 1824, educated at Eton and entered St John's December 16th, 1840, but did not take a degree. In 1845 he married Augusta Frances, daughter of Sir East George Clayton East, Bart., and became a Baronet in 1857 on the death of an uncle.

He was elected M.P. for Windsor in 1865, but unseated in the following year. He represented Chelsea 1868-74, and in 1885 he unsuccessfully contested the Eastern Division of Somersetshire. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Somerset and Magistrate of Wilts.

Obituary.

THE REV GERALD THOMSON LERMIT LL.D.

The Rev Gerald Thomson Lermitt (who died at St Florence on the 25 October 1894), was born 25 April 1825, at Mundlaisy, in India. His father, Captain Lermitt, died from fever when he was only three years old, and his widowed mother at once returned to England. He was educated at Stamford Grammar School, of which Dr Gretton was then Head Master, and at Boulogne. In 1845 he entered St John's, and took his degree as a Junior Optime in 1849. He was ordained Deacon in the same year and Priest in 1850 by Bishop Murray of Rochester, and held curacies near Colchester. In 1849 he married Elizabeth Henrietta, daughter of Mr William Donnes of Hill House, Dedham, and in 1853 was appointed Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's School, Dedham, where for thirty-one years he worked unweariedly at the School house, gaining the respect and affection, not only of his pupils and their parents (who fully appreciated his efforts to make their sons Christian gentlemen as well as able scholars), but also all his neighbours of every rank.

In 1885 he was presented by the College to the Rectory of St Florence, in Pembrokeshire, where he devoted himself to the church and parish. In 1892 Mrs Lermitt passed away, and his life had been so bound up with hers that he never really recovered her loss; two years later strength suddenly failed, he gently fell asleep and was laid to rest in the quiet churchyard with her he loved so well.

THE REV THEOBALD RICHARD O'FLAHERTIE.

By the death of the Rev Theobald Richard O'Flahertie, the Church of England has lost one of those curiously learned and yet consistently faithful country clergymen who are becoming rarer and rarer among us every year.

Mr O'Flahertie was born on the 7 October 1818, at Castle-town, in Queen's County, Ireland. He was the son of the

Rev John O'Flahertie, of Trinity College, Dublin, and a scion of an ancient family seated in the county of Galway for many centuries. From boyhood he appears to have been of studious habits and a great lover of books. He entered at St John's in 1839 and graduated B.A. in January 1843. It appears that he went up to Cambridge with no other object in view than to qualify himself for Holy Orders, and having taken his degree he ceased to be a member of our College. He was almost immediately ordained to the Curacy of Odiham, in Hants, by Bishop Sumner, and admitted to Priest's Orders in the usual course. In 1846 he moved from Odiham to Tadley in the same County, and in 1848 he married Mary Anne, daughter of Captain John Scott R.N., and was presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Capel, near Dorking, Surrey, the only preferment which he ever held and which at no time brought him in an income of three hundred a year. In 1851 he became Chaplain of Dorking Union Workhouse, which post he retained for sixteen years, resigning it in 1867. In 1873 he succeeded to the family estates in Galway which were put under the management of his son, who, I presume, has now inherited them; but with the exception of an annual visit to Ireland to show his interest in his tenantry, Mr O'Flahertie very rarely was absent from his parish, and he died Vicar of Capel on the 20 November 1894, having been a clergyman in the diocese of Winchester for more than fifty-one years, and never having received the smallest recognition at the hands of his diocesan.

Mr O'Flahertie had a family of fourteen children, who "worked" the parish with a cheerful and vigilant zeal, that earned for them the deep affection and esteem of all classes. The Sunday school teachers and district visitors—the constant attendants at the beautiful Cottage Hospital—the managers of all the good works that were carried on in the parish were the "Deaconesses" and "Sisters" of the Vicar's family. They took it all in the day's work, and were so busy that they had no time to advertise themselves.

When the late Dean Alford's Edition of Dr Donne's works was published, six volumes 8vo, in 1839, O'Flahertie's attention was drawn to the book by the severe criticism which it called forth. If the truth must be told, Alford, at the time he undertook to edit Donne, was quite ridiculously unfit for such a task. Nevertheless the collected edition of Donne's work was much

needed, and this reprint was the means of attracting attention to these noble and profound sermons, which are among the most solid and suggestive contributions to Theological literature which the Church of England possesses.

Somehow Donne has never failed to exercise upon some minds a fascination which is quite unique in its character, and I may add almost inexplicable. After the publication of my little volume of Donne's *Essays in Divinity* in 1855, O'Flahertie wrote to me and most kindly encouraged me to go on as I had begun. I found that he had been for years buying up every little scrap that could throw any light on Donne's life, and that he knew a great deal more about the literature of the time than I did. The subject has been worked at, as few periods have been laboured since then; but young men now-a-days have little notion of the difficulty that beset us at that time. For myself I was a young curate and rather poor, but I should have had no hesitation for a moment in pawning my watch to buy a Donne rarity, and O'Flahertie with much larger means than I ever had was just as reckless, and being my senior by several years had been more successful as a collector. When we met for the first time I asked him, "What first drew you to Donne?" He answered without hesitation, "I was never drawn to him! One day he laid hold of me and I never could get away from him!" That exactly described what went on with myself.

O'Flahertie's collection of Donniana is, beyond compare, the most complete assemblage of book rarities, directly or indirectly connected with the life and writings of the great dean of St Paul's that has ever been got together; but large as the collection is, it may safely be said that no man who ever built up so precious a library had a greater command of its every page. By the time that my friend came into his inheritance there remained very little more to buy in his favourite subject. During the last twenty years or so he had been pursuing most diligent researches into the history of the Parish of Capel, and accumulating a large mass of information from manuscript sources. It was obvious that he should be led on to gather together materials illustrating the History of Surrey, and he devoted a great deal of labour to unearth some curious and recondite lore respecting the history of the Templars and their possessions. I suppose all these huge accumulations will come to the hammer.

O'Flahertie wrote a hand that a child may read and his minute accuracy and clearness of head reflects itself in his faultless penmanship. There is no knowing what his MSS and note books may contain. He was from boyhood a student, the weak point in his character being that he never could bring himself to display his enormous learning. It went on like a snowball on the roll—gaining more and more to the end.

Mr O'Flahertie was no great preacher: he had a monotonous manner, but the matter was good and sound—there was too much in him to allow of rapid verbiage coming from his lips. His conversation was at times brilliant and sparkling, and when you got him on his own subjects the impression he left upon you of the vast extent of his knowledge and the readiness with which he could produce it, almost appalled those whose range of reading was to his but as a little parish in a wide kingdom.

Of all the *bibliophiles* I have ever known—and if you please you may call them *bibliomaniacs*—there are only two whom I associate in my mind with O'Flahertie. Professor Mayor is one and Henry Bradshaw the other.

Of course I do not mean that my old friend was on anything approaching the same level as those two gifted scholars, in the extent of his reading and knowledge of books—or in mental calibre and trained scholarship. A country parson, be his opportunities what they may, can only take rank with the illustrious Academics, as an Amateur does among Professionals. Bradshaw and Professor Mayor are sure of a place among the immortals. Alas! I fear that O'Flahertie's name will be forgotten when those who knew and loved and admired him have passed away.

AUGUSTUS JESSOPP.

THE RIGHT REV JAMES ATLAY D.D.,
LATE LORD BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

Since the last number of the *Eagle* appeared, another son of the College, after "serving his generation by the will of God," has fallen asleep.

James Atlay was the son of a fellow of St John's. He came to St John's himself from Oakham School. As a schoolboy he must have heard of his father's College, as the College which

had just given Cambridge its first boat club. It was the College of the Selwyns and Whyteheads—men of old, men of renown—through whom St John's has been linked (we believe) for all time to the Maoris, whose idea of an Englishman was formed in a large measure by the life and work of George Selwyn. It was the College at which Henry John Rose was just finishing his "seventeen years of happy residence," when Atlay entered as a freshman in the October of 1836.

What does the date mean to us? Fifty years later another freshman of that year, a firm friend of Atlay's through life, told us that at that time there was "no railway at Cambridge, no electric telegraph, no board schools, no papal infallibility."* The year before (1835) Thirlwall's *History of Greece* appeared, the highwater mark, perhaps, of a style of writing history which was very soon to become obsolete. In that October term Simeon died, and what that meant to Cambridge men a few still live to tell us. Before another October term came round St John's had another Master and Queen Victoria had ascended the throne of England.

One who came up with Atlay from Oakham, and was his life-long friend, looks back to a day when his friend knelt in the College Chapel, after having been elected to a Foundation Scholarship, as a day from which he thought he could see in him a deeper seriousness.

The trait is in keeping with all the life that followed. He was a man who never took these good gifts as though they came of themselves, and whose happiness in them was deepened and enhanced by a glad child-like acknowledgement of the Giver.

Soon after taking his degree Atlay was ordained and became Assistant Curate at Warsop. It was while he was there that he was called upon for a time to act as Private Tutor to the present Marquis of Exeter and his brother. The impression made upon his pupils may be gathered from the testimony of one of them.

.... "I well remember," writes Lord Exeter, "my first introduction to the late Bishop of Hereford, somewhere in the year 1843, I think it was, when he came as Mr James Atlay to my brother and myself, as tutor during the Eton holidays, in con-

* Harvey Goodwin, late Bishop of Carlisle. Sermon at Great St Mary's, 1886.

sequence of our usual tutor being unwell. The great change in the system of Mr Atlay's tuition not only won our hearts, but so improved us in all respects that the Master of our Division at Eton was intensely surprised at the change in our performances at School, Dr Okes, our tutor, being equally astonished at our diligence and improvement all round. We were both of us 'sent up for good' for our verses that half; and all this, I believe, was owing to Atlay having the knack of making book-work, &c., a pleasure, instead of drudgery. He was the only tutor I ever knew who was able to understand a boy's character and abilities at once, and shape his mode of instruction accordingly. Later on, when preparing for the University, I found his system of tuition equally beneficial, and I have always remembered my old Tutor as one who had gained my entire respect combined with personal affection.

"He contrived to make education and wholesome recreation go together; and my reading and fishing expeditions, while under Mr Atlay's charge at Market Warsop in Nottinghamshire, and our walks through the Lake District—in which we were accompanied by my fellow pupil, Arthur Garfit, afterwards Rector of Easton in this County, and Mr Martin, the then Bursar of Trinity College, Cambridge—are amongst the happiest of my recollections."

This fresh understanding and enjoyment of young life, and the warm response elicited by it, is seen in the following words:—

.... "My son has a loving remembrance of Atlay's Sunday evenings, when he was Vicar of Madingley, and used to come to us and talk, as only he would talk, to my children. This reminds me of Atlay's own description of his walks from Madingley, followed a mile or so by the village boys and girls, who delighted to hear his voice, as he illustrated his little lessons on the way by many a tale to be remembered by them in after life."*

That the cares of the episcopal office did not impair this beautiful quality is well known to those who have spent even a day in the Palace at Hereford. "It was the happiest home I ever knew," writes one. And this is what a boy at the Cathedral School tells us—

"The Bishop was a very great favourite with the boys in the

* The Rev Percival Frost. Letter to Canon Lidderdale Smith.

Cathedral School, in which he always seemed to take a real personal interest, and fortunate indeed were those considered who received invitations from time to time to go to supper at the Palace, after evening service on Sunday. On these occasions we schoolboys saw the Bishop at his best, from our point of view, and, personally, I shall never forget how keenly interested he always seemed to be in anything connected with our school or home life. Having spent so much time in Yorkshire, as Vicar of Leeds, he knew the Yorkshire character and the broad dialect intimately, and I well remember how delighted he was on learning for the first time that I was a Yorkshire boy, and had spent my whole life in an out-of-the-way village in the wolds. Still more gratified was he, I think, when he found that I could hold my own with him in conversations in the very broadest East Riding dialect, and I have no doubt that to this accomplishment I owe the many invitations I received to supper at the Palace. On one occasion, I remember, he produced a list of difficult and unusual Yorkshire words, which he had written down in anticipation of my coming, with a view to try to puzzle me with their meaning. I remember how proud I was, and how pleased and surprised he was, when I got safely through the ordeal without a mistake. You will easily understand how attractive and refreshing a feature in the Bishop's character was this real sympathy and deep sense of humour to a schoolboy, who was naturally inclined to be overawed by the position and dignity of his host. It was my privilege to be confirmed by him, and I think and hope I shall never forget the beautiful and practical addresses which he delivered to us on that occasion."*

During the years of his residence at Cambridge as a Fellow and Tutor of our College, we hear of his kindness and honesty; and how, throughout all those troublous days of the discussion of the new Statutes, though a stout opponent of change, he was wholly free from bitterness. "He was always very genial and hearty, and ready to give his willing attention to any matter one brought before him. I well remember meeting him, after he was Bishop, in the first court at St John's, and, being accosted with, 'Well, old fellow, how are you? I'm very glad to meet you!' to the amusement of one or two friends I was with."†

* Letter from Rev A. Yorke Browne. † The Rev Charles Elsee, Rugby.

How his residence came to an end we may hear in the words of one better qualified to tell us, perhaps, than anyone else—

"When Dr Hook became Dean of Chichester in 1859, the twenty-five trustees of the Leeds Parish Church had no easy task trying to find a suitable successor to 't'ould Vicar,' who had made the Church in Leeds, and, indeed, throughout Yorkshire, what it then was, and, thank God, still is.

"In the end their choice fell on the Rev James Atlay, Fellow and Tutor of St John's College, Cambridge, whose name had been brought before them by Bishop Barry, who was at that time Head-Master of Leeds Grammar School, on the recommendation of the late Bishop of Carlisle, then Dean of Ely.

"At first sight it must have appeared somewhat strange that a College Don, with a comparatively limited experience of parochial work, should have been selected as Vicar of a large, manufacturing town in succession to one who was justly regarded as a model parish priest; but Mr Atlay (as he then was) had the reputation of being not only an accurate scholar and a good man of business, but also a hard worker, and one who would be likely to win his way among the somewhat rough, but clear-headed, Northerners by his courteous bearing and the evident sincerity of his religious convictions.

"The result proved that he was admirably fitted to supply what Leeds required at that time from its Vicar. To maintain Dr Hook's ideal of the Church's position, and to consolidate his various works was the task that he set before himself, and which he accomplished with much success during the nine years that he remained at Leeds.

"It must not, however, be supposed that the new Vicar was content to let things remain simply as they were. There can be no such thing as standing still in the religious life, either of Parishes or of individuals: not to advance must end in retrogression. And so, under Dr Atlay's direction, many improvements were made in old methods, and various new schemes were started.

"The great work of education both in Day and Sunday schools was one in which the Vicar took special interest, and which he furthered in many ways, such as Night-schools, classes of different kinds, and systematic Catechizing in Church or Sunday afternoons. Evening Communion which Dr Hook had introduced at the Parish Church during the last few years

of his Vicariate were discontinued, and early Celebrations took their place; the weekly Offertory was commenced, the Church Institute, founded by Dr Hook, in hired and inadequate premises, was permanently settled in a handsome and commodious building of its own; and above all the Leeds Church Extension Society was inaugurated for the purpose of endeavouring to overtake past arrears, and to keep pace with new wants in the matter of building Churches and Mission Rooms, and the supply of additional clergy. This Society continues to the present day, and has been instrumental in raising more than £200,000 for Church purposes in Leeds.

"Dr Atlay, as has been the case with all the Vicars of Leeds, took an important share in the chief societies, Philanthropic, Educational, and Literary, of the town, and in this capacity he was much valued by the leading citizens for his business habits, and his prompt yet kindly discharge of the duty of Chairman.

"Dr Atlay was earnest and impressive in all his ministrations in Church, while amongst the sick and suffering, whether rich or poor, he was a constant and ever-welcome visitor. Those who knew Dr Atlay best, his Curates and the laymen who were brought into closest contact with him, speak gratefully of his unceasing kindness, his rare humility of mind, and his genuine yet unaffected personal piety, and there are many still left in Leeds who watched his career as Bishop with unflagging interest, and now sincerely sympathise with his widow and children in their loss."*

When Bishop Lonsdale died, Atlay's name was one of three submitted to the Queen for the vacant See of Lichfield, which was, however, filled (as we all know) by another Johnian. In 1867 he was offered the Bishopric of Calcutta. On going to Hereford in the following year, he seems to have made up his mind that the right place for a Bishop is his Diocese—and that quiet doing there may be of vastly more importance than noisy talking elsewhere. His love for the young made his Confirmation addresses, as we have seen in one case, a happiness to him and to them. His need made him zealous in the matter of religious education. "His hospitality was even lavish, to clergy and laity alike. Who ever went to the Palace and was not received with a hearty welcome from him and his? Many

* Letter (slightly curtailed) from Canon Wood.

in the diocese can tell of the substantial aid he gave in secret. Many have declared him to be the best friend they ever had in this world. On hearing of a curate being ill and wanting rest he would take a long journey to help him." The same witness says:—"He was a sound, strong, and most reverend Churchman, a lover of his Prayer-Book which he knew as few men did...averse to extremes, but with no jot or tittle of bitterness against those who differed from him, ready to put a kindly interpretation even upon what he disapproved. He held a high place, though he would not have admitted it himself, in the opinion of his brother bishops. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, his old schoolfellow, corroborates this and speaks of his singularly accurate knowledge and unfailing memory, and of the weight of his calm impartial judgment in the meetings of bishops."*

It is notorious that Bishop Atlay found the Diocese sadly perturbed. He met this by "giving himself from the first not to the more showy part of controversial or political prominence, but to the quiet improvement of each parish in his Diocese. It was his thoroughness, kindness, and unmistakeable earnestness which gave him such weight among those who knew him. Reality and unaffected goodness were his distinguishing features."

The qualities that made a leading merchant of Leeds pronounce the Vicar too good a man of business to be a clergyman were naturally appreciated by business men of Hereford, as was freely evinced by the utterances of laymen after his death. They felt, too, that "he was always anxious so far as in him lay, to render that little portion of the world which he could influence brighter than he found it." It was this faithfulness to the work the Master had given him to do which was appreciated by the laity as much as by the clergy of the Diocese.

Testimony to the same qualities comes from one who was for many years brought into close contact with him as Head Master of the Cathedral School. "He was a thorough man of business, and in stating any matter to him it did not do to be shaky or hazy in one's facts, but when he knew all that he wanted you were certain to get a decided opinion from him. And he had great powers of sympathy—greater, I am

* Canon Lidderdale Smith in his funeral sermon.

sure, than many gave him credit for. I always (mentally) attributed his rather, peremptory manner, and his intolerance of the feeble or the irrelevant, to his having been a College Tutor, and his downrightness to his having lived among and ruled over Yorkshiremen." Mr Tatham adds that the Bishop was always the first to call upon and invite to dinner any new Master who came to the School. "I think no one could come into contact with him and not be impressed by his genuine piety and absolute sincerity of purpose."

It has been impossible to give all that I have heard privately and seen in print, but what has been set down here is enough to show how much reason we have to be proud and thankful that our College had so large a share in developing the faculties of Bishop Atlay. May I add my own testimony by saying that his unfaltering, surprising, kindness and forbearance helped me at one time to believe in the reality of goodness?

One fact must not be omitted. Bishop Atlay was a very active friend of the Walworth Mission. Perhaps the most touching of all the papers that have come under my eye is a sheet of note paper, grimy now with the dust of South London, which reached Mr Phillips just as he was entering on his arduous task. On it is written

"8 March, 1884.

"My dear Sir,

"The Lord prosper thee: we wish thee good luck in the name of the LORD.

"Faithfully yours,

"J. HEREFORD.

"Rev W. I. Phillips."

Is it wonderful that one so ready with kindly sympathy for others should himself have been so happy that he would often say to a friend, "The lot has fallen unto me in a fair place; yea, I have a goodly heritage!"

G. H. W.

EDWARD HAMILTON ACTON M.A.

The terribly sudden death on Friday, February 15th, of Edward Hamilton Acton, robbed the College of an indefatigable teacher in the Chemical Laboratory, and the University of a rising worker in the Botanical School. Death can scarcely overtake a man more suddenly than it did him. He had just finished explaining to me a chemical problem in his usual clear and pointed way, without using a word too few or a word too many, when his head fell back, and without the movement of so much as a finger his breathing during two or three minutes slowly died away. A mind clear and active to the last vanished instantaneously without, apparently, the least struggle or pain. Death was due to heart disease. That his heart was in any way weak neither he nor his friends had any suspicion. It is difficult to believe even now that it was so, with his rapid walk, his bodily strength and intense energy. He had called upon his heart with a determined will for the work he had to do, until at last as he was resting from his day's labour it refused to beat any longer.

Edward Hamilton Acton was born at Wrexham on November 16, 1862. From a school in Chester he obtained in 1877 an entrance Science Scholarship at Rugby. When he left the school barely four years later he carried away with him a goodly number of prizes.

He came up to Cambridge in 1881 and took up Natural Science. At school he was, to use his own words, "taught nothing but classics, a very proper thing," but yet he had had also the right early training for a scientific man. Brought up in the country, he had observed from boyhood the plants and animals around him, if not from an innate love for living things, from the guidance of his parents. His father was a lover of nature, a keen sportsman, and a botanist with a thorough knowledge of the British Flora, and Acton's training at home as a boy was the best he could have had for his chosen work. He took the First Part of the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1883, and was a Scholar of the College the same year. He took his B.A. degree in 1885 with a first class in the Second Part, his principal subject being Botany. In 1888 he was elected to a Fellowship. Very soon after his degree he began to assist Mr Main in the Chemical Laboratory, and his worth and

energy soon made him indispensable. He gradually took more and more of the teaching until, on the resignation of Mr Main in 1893, he was appointed lecturer. His chief endeavour for many years had been to further the efficiency of the laboratory, he gradually introduced improved apparatus and newer methods, until finally this term the students' room had been largely re-arranged with new heating appliances and new reagent bottles, all of which he was a few weeks ago shewing with pride to his friends. In his Chemical teaching he had, with no small dissatisfaction to himself, to restrict himself to the wants of elementary students, yet he had pitched for himself a high standard for his elementary demonstrations, a standard which he had partially to abandon for want of a fully appreciative audience. The very best proof of the success of his work lies in the fact that all the places in the laboratory had been allotted to students succeeding one another throughout the day. Students from other colleges have had to be turned away at the doors. This term there were over fifty at work. Such a number can only be accommodated by being taken in relays, which necessarily entails a long working day and tedious repetition for the teacher. During many terms Acton also had classes in Chemistry at Newnham and at Girton.

Acton's favourite field of science, however, was not pure Chemistry. He had often assisted as a demonstrator in the Botanical School, especially conducting classes on the Physiology of Plants, until in 1892 he gave his first regular course on Vegetable Physiology. It was there that he made his mark.

In 1889 he published a paper in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* on "The assimilation of Carbon by green plants from certain organic compounds." This described many interesting experiments on the possibility of nourishing green plants entirely on those substances which are normally intermediate products in their nutrition, or on such as naturally serve as food for colourless fungi only. A little later he described in detail the process of secretion of sugars in the nectaries of Narcissus. In 1893 he described the change in the reserve materials of some wheat which had been stacked for about forty years on a College farm. His published papers by no means fully represent the large amount of original work and critical repetition of the work of others which he carried out in the

little leisure he had from teaching. This unfinished work would have done further justice to his undoubted ability, and have helped to place his name still higher among the workers in Vegetable Physiology.

The course of instruction he gave in the Botanical School and the methods he introduced there are fortunately preserved in the book he published in conjunction with Mr Francis Darwin on the practical Physiology of Plants. This work, the first of its kind published in England, has already achieved a great success: it appeared in August 1894, and a new edition is now asked for. In reviewing the book the *British Medical Journal* said "Its freshness and power bring home to us the loss which scientific botany has sustained by the tragically sudden death of Mr Hamilton Acton."

Acton's knowledge of plants and animals made him a pleasant companion for the country. His knowledge was always to be consulted by others, but it was never thrown at them. Even if the fields around were full of uncommon plants he had no desire to display his knowledge of them; and if the fields were British fields his companions might suppose that he treated plants with indifference. He knew the British Flora well, and I have never known him fail to identify a plant shown him in the field. When abroad on sporting expeditions he had an eye for the plants of the country; he always bought a local "Flora," and took the trouble to get acquainted with it. Acton was a sportsman, a good shot, and a skilled fisherman. There was no creature he loved more than a zolb salmon. He began to fish as soon as he could hold a rod, and by spending at least some weeks every year at a river, for as he said "I should have no holiday if I got no fishing," he had become very expert. The difficulty of getting a salmon river in Scotland drove him to northern countries. He used to say "You cannot get a good river in Scotland for any sum, those who have them know they have something worth more than money." Norway, Lapland and Finland he visited more than once, but it was in Iceland that his favourite rivers lay. In company with a few other sportsmen a club was formed, the Iceland Fishing Club, several rivers were leased and Acton fished one of them in each of four summers. Last summer he landed the biggest fish ever caught by the fly in Iceland, but he did not write to the *Field* to say so. That was characteristic of him. He hated puff and

swagger of all forms, and with it what he called "ink-slinging" for the papers. A true sportsman, moreover, will seldom divulge the exact place where he has had really good sport; too many others want to know such places. If the sport was not of the best, or the game the noblest, it was not beneath his notice; he made the best of what there was, and a day or two without a fish only made him keener and his art more nearly perfect. He would never condescend to take a mean advantage of his fish. No better companion for an expedition could be desired, he subdued his wishes to those of his companions, was "game for anything," and did more than his share of the hard work. He never shirked anything. A virtue of his, highly appreciated by those with him, was his skill at cooking. Whatever there was to be had he would turn out to the best advantage, and many are the elaborate dinners he has served up on the seat of a boat from a couple of small paraffin stoves. Those who have been with Acton on such expeditions have got to know him. His determination not to be beaten by difficulties, his coolness and steadiness in emergencies were obvious enough; but underlying these was his consideration for those with him, and his kindly and unobtrusive help when such were his inferiors.

After all, these expeditions formed but a small part of his life. His character stands out as clearly in his daily work. He never spared himself any trouble in his teaching, and any work he had to do, however much he may have disliked it, he did conscientiously. The stem of his character was the sense of duty.

Mr Main writes, "he was a noble fellow, always most unsparing of himself, and most thoughtful and considerate for others. His high moral qualities, as well as intellectual, have been valuable to all who have come in contact with him. He was retiring and unselfish to a fault."

To those who knew him but little, his very outspoken manner and his brusque way of putting things may have seemed sometimes to have been inconsiderate towards others; it proceeded from a mind already made up. His opinions—and very conservative opinions they were—were given concisely and fearlessly, and with a wholesome contempt for what people thought of him.

The real character of some men is only seen when they are off their guard; Acton was never on his guard—there was no

veneer to remove to see the true wood. I cannot refrain, however, from mentioning just one trifling occurrence which brought his heart to the surface. Acton very much disliked cats, "and all other poaching vermin," and many I know have fallen to his gun. One day as he was leaving my room hastily he stumbled over a kitten; at once he put down his books, searched for it and tenderly soothed its pain away. He could not be cruel or unkind to any creature, even one to him so mean and worthless as a cat.

L. E. S.

Another friend of Acton's writes:

In the present time it is the fashion to be a little interested in everything, or at any rate to be able to feign such interest at demand. Acton was notable for his complete aloofness from this theory of life. Two things in life were profoundly interesting to him, his science and his sport: these mistresses divided his heart: for other things (speaking broadly) he made no pretence to care at all. And so while many of us fritter our powers in a score of directions, and live half our lives without having found where our strength lies, or at least without having had the will to act on that knowledge, Acton had no such doubts and indecisions. He had found *himself* and he never had the least desire to be anyone else. And this freedom from conflicting aims helped to make him happy in himself, and simple, cordial, and consistent in his relations to others.

And so when one met Acton, one knew that one would not hear from him any of those small jests or last good stories which go the round of the Combination-rooms, nor impressions of picture galleries or theatres, nor personalia, nor even politics. One understood that he kept feminine society at bay, and that his political opinions were those of a country squire of the time of George III. When he came out on such topics, it was generally in a few half-contemptuous words spoken half to himself, followed by a quick glance of the eye. He delighted in his own strongly-marked individuality, and wanted to see if you also caught the humour of it. Outrageously extreme as his opinions sometimes were, they were always uttered half-humorously, never bitterly, and gave no offence.

But once get Acton on his own ground, ask him some question on sport or travel, and you would see something of

the vigour and thoroughness with which he threw himself into his favourite pursuits. On such topics he was a master—he had gone through extraordinary personal adventures, he had read widely, and he talked with the force of a strong mind. It is a pleasure to think of the one or two occasions when I sat with him in his rooms with the rifles and fishing-rods around us, and heard him talk of his summer expeditions to Iceland for the salmon fishing, of his long rides across the country, of nights spent under the stars—all to catch a fish which he would not touch, if any other food were available. Once a Danish friend was with me when Acton gave us some of these reminiscences and he went away greatly impressed. He had seen many wonderful things in England, but Acton, he thought, was certainly the most wonderful. Once too I spent a February night at Acton's invitation on the boat which he kept at Ely. It was a very cold night, and the experience required an enthusiast to appreciate it to the full. It revealed, however, that unselfish solicitude for the comfort of his guests, which went with his own absolute indifference to physical discomforts.

This thoroughness in what he undertook, self-forgetfulness and kindness gave Acton that strong hold over his students which was evidenced at his funeral. One of them has said, "Acton was the most obliging man I ever met: you could go to him at any time and he was ready to help you. He always seemed to treat you as if you were doing him the favour, and not he you." Another, "One never heard *anything* said against Acton." I have been told one little trait which illustrates his consideration towards his servants. Though he had the services of two attendants at the Laboratory, he never called on them to do anything on Sundays in the way of keeping up fires, &c. What was required he did himself.

It is not only a teacher and thinker of unusual ability, but a man of rare simplicity, unselfishness and uprightness, who has been taken from us in Edward Hamilton Acton.

The following Members of the College have died during the year 1894; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree.

Rev William Allen (1880), Vicar of Castle Church, Stafford: died at the Vicarage, September 19, aged 38.

Right Rev James Atlay (1840), D.D. Lord Bishop of Hereford, formerly Fellow and Tutor: died at the Palace, Hereford, December 24, aged 77 (see *Eagle* XVIII, 495).

Rev Richard Nathaniel Blaker (1844), Vicar of Ifield, Sussex, 1850-57: died at St Margaret's, West Worthing, April 16, aged 72.

Rev Charles William Marsh Boutflower (1841), Vicar of Dundry, Somerset, 1855-84, Rural Dean of Chew Magna, 1876-83: died at 93 Whiteladies' Road, Clifton, Bristol, January 14.

Thomas Teshmaker Busk (1875), of Hermongers, Rudgwick and Ford's Grove, Winchmore Hill: died at Blankenberghe, Belgium, May 28, aged 41.

Charles Carpmael (1869), Director of the Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory in Toronto and Director of the Meteorological Service of Canada: died at Hastings, October 20, aged 48 (see *Eagle* XVIII, 390).

Rev Henry Codrington (1830), Vicar of Lyng, Somerset, 1875-89: died at Park Terrace, Taunton, August 28.

Rev Thomas Cole (did not graduate), Vicar of Shute, Devon, 1871-94: died at the Vicarage, January 21, aged 82.

Rev Charles Frederick Coutts (1865), Reader at the Chapel Royal, Hampton Court, 1886-93, Curate of Kirby Malzeard, 1893-94: died at Kirby Malzeard, June 20, aged 51.

Thomas Wyndham Cremer (1858): died at Beeston Regis, November 3, aged 78.

Rev Charles Edward Cummings (1873), Rector of Yatton Keynell, Wilts, 1883-85, Rector of Wembworthy, 1889-94: died at Exmouth, July 21, aged 47.

Rev Frederick Davies (1857), formerly second Master at Sedbergh School, Chaplain and Mathematical Instructor R.N. College, Greenwich, 1874-79, Chaplain R.N. and N.I.: died at 18 Northbrook Road, Lee, S.E., January 13.

Rev James Deans (1832), Vicar of Exminster, Devon, 1863-94: died at Exminster Vicarage, August 8, aged 84.

Rev Francis Peter Du Sautoy (1851) B.D., Fellow of Clare, 1854-66, Vicar of Duxford, Cambridgeshire, 1863-65, Rector of Ockley near Dorking, 1865-94: died at Amptill, Beds., September 23.

Rev Harry Edgell (1831), Rector of Nacton with Levington, Suffolk, 1835-94, Rural Dean of Colneis, 1876-90: died at Nacton, June 5, aged 84.

Rev George Arthur Festing (1857), Vicar of Clifton by Ashbourne, Derbyshire, 1867-94, Rural Dean of Ashbourne, 1872-94: died at Clifton Vicarage, September 4, aged 60.

John Knight Fitzherbert (1843), Barrister-at-Law, J.P. for Derbyshire: died at Twynham, Bournemouth, July 29, aged 74.

Rev Francis William Fowler (1844), Chaplain to the Bath Union, 1872-94: died at Combe Down, Bath, July 9, aged 71.

William Goodman Gatliff (1849): died at Fulham, May 26, aged 67.

Thomas Matthew Gisborne (1847), J.P. D.L.: died at Walton-on-Trent, Derbyshire, September 12, aged 70.

- Hon and Very Rev George Herbert (M.A. 1848), Dean of Hereford: died at the Deanery, March 15, aged 69 (see *Eagle* XVIII, 303).
- Rev Robert Hey (1869), Vicar of St Andrew, Litchurch, Derby, 1878-94: died at St Andrew's Vicarage, December 30, aged 48.
- Rev Robert Wood Shepherd Hicks (1848), Rector of Kirk Smeaton, Yorks 1865-94: died at Kirk Smeaton Rectory, September 5.
- Rev Arthur Malortie Hoare (1844), formerly Fellow and Classical Lecturer of the College, Rector of Cabourne, Isle of Wight, 1853-63, Rector of Fawley, Hampshire, 1863-94, Rural Dean of Fawley, 1864-92: died at Fawley Rectory, February 26 (see *Eagle* XVIII, 305).
- Sir Henry Ainslie Hoare, Bart. (did not graduate), M.P. for Chelsea, 1868-74: died July 7 (see *Eagle* XVIII, 391).
- Rev Edward Kaye Kendall (1856), formerly Professor of Mathematics of Trinity College, Toronto, Hon D.C.L. Toronto, 1886: died at Perry Hill, Kent, February 11, aged 61.
- Rev Gerald Thomson Lermitt (1849) LL.D., Head Master of Dedham School, 1853-84, Rector of St Florence, Pembrokeshire, 1885-94: died at St Florence Rectory, October 25, aged 69 (see *Eagle* XVIII, 492).
- Rev Thomas Gilbert Luckock (1854), Vicar of Emmanuel Church, Clifton, 1866-92: died at Clevedon, April 16, aged 63.
- Ven Brough Maltby (1850), Vicar of Farndon, Notts. 1864-94, Rural Dean of Newark, 1870, Prebendary and Canon of St Mary Creakpool in Lincoln Cathedral, 1871, Archdeacon of Nottingham, 1878: died at Farndon Vicarage, March 30, aged 68 (see *Eagle* XVIII, 303).
- Rev Henry James Marshall (1842), Rector of Clapton in Gordano, Somerset, 1860-77, Rector of Beaford, Devon, 1877-94, Author of *Book of Sermons*, 1870: died at Beaford Rectory, January 2, aged 73.
- Rev Thomas Vernon Mellor (1844), Vicar of Idridgehay, Derbyshire, 1855-94, Rural Dean of Winksworth: died at Idridgehay Vicarage, November 5, aged 73.
- Rev Henry Dawson Moore (1852), Vicar of Misterton with Stockwith, Notts, 1858-80, Vicar of Hornby, Bedale, 1880-94: died at Hornby Vicarage, July 26, aged 66.
- Rev Samuel Henry Mott (1842): died at Much Hadham, Ware, January 11, aged 73.
- Rev John Mould (1838), Master at Walsall Grammar School 1844-45, Master of Appleby Grammar School 1845-54, Vicar and Rural Dean of Tamworth 1854-65, Vicar of Oakham with Eggleton, Langham and Brooke, Rutland, 1865-94: died at Bournemouth, July 22, aged 78.
- Rev John Davidson Munro Murray (1876), Missionary to Delhi 1877-80, Vice-Principal of Wells College 1881-87, Vicar of Nynhehead, Somerset, 1889: died at Nynhehead Vicarage, December 10, aged 41.
- Rev Theobald Richard O'Flahertie (1843), Vicar of Capel, Surrey, 1848-94, and of Lemonfield, Oughterard, Co. Galway: died at Capel Vicarage, November 20, aged 70 (see *Eagle* XVIII, 492).
- Rev Thomas Poole (1829), Rector of Firbeck with Letwill Vicarage, Notts, 1838-94: died January 22, aged 90.

- Rev Frederick Nottidge Ripley (1854), Vicar of Hartford, Hunts, 1870-81, Vicar of Bridge, Kent, 1882-84: died at Bridge, October 16, aged 63.
- Rev Thomas James Rowsell (1838), Rector of St Christopher le Stocks with St Margaret Lothbury and St Bartholomew Exchange, 1860-72, Vicar of St Stephen's, Paddington, 1872-83; Deputy Clerk of the Closet to the Queen 1879, Canon of Westminster 1881, Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Sutherland and Chaplain to the Queen, Author of *Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge on English Universities and English Poor*, Vol. I. 1859, Vol. II. 1861: died January 23, aged 78.
- Rev Rupert James Rowton (1842), Rector of Southwood, Norfolk, 1847-56, Vicar of Wessington, Derbyshire, 1870-76, Vicar of Eynsham, Oxford, 1888-93: died at Oxford, December 30, aged 77.
- Rev Richard Clarke Roy (1855), Vicar of Upton, Lincolnshire, 1870-71, Vicar of Youlgrave, Derbyshire, 1871-94: died at Youlgrave Vicarage, September 24, aged 63.
- Rev Richard Charles Swan (1840), Rector of Hothfield, Kent, 1849-94: died at Hothfield Rectory, January 29, aged 76.
- Rev George Thurnell (1850), Vicar of Newbottle with Charlton, Northamptonshire, 1861-2, Vicar of Eye near Peterborough, 1862: died at Eye Vicarage, October 23, aged 71.
- Rev William Biscoe Tritton (1844): died 28 November at Hove, aged 74.
- Rev Thomas Tweedale (1854), Vicar of Fring and of Shernbourne, Norfolk, 1872-94: died at Shernbourne Vicarage, September 28, aged 63.
- Rev William James Vernon (1855), Vicar of Sydling, St Nicholas, Dorset, 1874-94: died at Canterbury, December 12, aged 64.
- Rev William Ameers White (1846), Head-Master of Peterborough Cathedral School 1851-56, Rector of Northborough, Northamptonshire, 1856-76, Vicar of Llantrissant, Montgomery, 1876-91: died at Isherwood, Surbiton, Surrey, November 27, aged 70.
- Rev Robert Whittaker (1844), Vicar of Leesfield, Lancashire, 1846-86, Rural Dean of Oldham, 1873-86, Rector of Beckingham with Stragglethorpe and Fenton, Lincolnshire, 1886-91, Honorary Canon of Manchester, 1878, Author of *Abridgement of Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy*, 1862: died at Edgmead, Leamington, January 8, aged 75.
- Rev Thomas Wood (1838), Chaplain Bengal Establishment, 1841-60, Rector of Northbourne, Kent, 1877: died 7 February at Northbourne Rectory, aged 78.

We add the following deaths which were not noted during the years in which they occurred.

- Rev Daniel Ace D.D. (B.D. 1861), Vicar of Dacre, Cumberland, 1864-70, Vicar of St John, Devonport, 1870-71, Vicar of Laughton, Lincolnshire, 1871-93: died August 27, 1893.
- Rev Richard Foster Dixon (1870), Curate of Rise-holme with South Carlton, 1873-1892: died July 16, 1892.
- David Alexander Gibbs (1857), formerly an Assistant Master in Christ's Hospital: died November 14, 1889.

Obituary.

BISHOP PEARSON.

My knowledge of Bishop Pearson belongs entirely to the time (from 1884 to about 1888) when I held office as Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan of New South Wales, and he was at the head of the Diocese of Newcastle in that Province. I cannot therefore speak of him with the fulness of knowledge which belongs to those who had the privilege of long and close intimacy with him, especially in the early days of the development of mind and character. But, short as the time was, it gave me the opportunity of knowing him well, both officially and personally. I visited him more than once in his own diocese, and stayed with him at Morpeth. He was one of my most valued colleagues in the Provincial Synod of New South Wales, and in the General Synod of the whole Australian Church. His character, moreover, was one which could not but make a vivid impression at once on all with whom he came in contact.

It always appeared to me a singularly strong and well-balanced character. On its moral side there were in it a quiet, earnest force of resolution, a capacity for strong affection and attachment, and a singular simplicity and straight-forwardness of disposition. On the intellectual side it added to a true Cambridge thoroughness of thought and study, a wide intellectual grasp, a keen perspicacity and discernment—tinged by a grave humour, which, in face of folly and unreality, could be quietly sarcastic—and, perhaps above all, a faculty of wise and impartial judgment. It is hardly necessary to add that, both in its moral and its intellectual aspects, the inspiration of this strong character was in a firm and earnest faith, singularly able to give a reason for itself, seeing difficulties and yet able to see through them in the light of the Lord Jesus Christ. Of all those with whom I had to work in the Australian Church, there was none on whom we relied more, as a "tower of strength, which stood four-square to all the winds that blow."

It was not so much in the detailed work of his own diocese

that I knew him well, but rather in his general service to the Church and the community as a whole.

Just before I landed in Australia he had been carrying on a remarkable controversy with an infidelity of a somewhat crude and blatant type, which at that moment, as afterwards, was rife in Sydney and elsewhere. His masterly communications on the subject, week after week, were looked for with eager interest by all classes in a community, which, even more than ours at home, is strongly influenced by the newspaper press. It is not too much to say that, by universal confession, they absolutely silenced the batteries of the enemy, and showed unmistakably the victorious force of a thoughtful and well-grounded Christian faith. I have sometimes wondered whether they have been preserved, and whether they might not be so edited as to be given with advantage to the world now.

In our Synods, again, amidst the inevitable conflicts of opinion and party, which attach to all strong vitality of Church life, men looked to him, not in vain, for that large-minded and well-considered counsel, which held its own line firmly, just because it was marked by the sympathy and insight which could discover the truth-giving power to either side in contradistinction for its exaggerations of assertion or negation. As in the Church of England itself, his way was not true because it aimed at being the middle way, but was the middle way because it sought the truth, from which errors naturally diverge on either side. Again and again, after much discussion and disputation, I have heard him intervene with some well-judged proposal, in which all or the great majority concurred, because it was felt to touch the very essence of the matter under consideration. As a speaker he was always most effective, not by any rhetorical display, but by the strong vein of thoughtfulness and earnestness which ran through his speeches, lighted up by flashes of humour, and occasionally (as I have said) by some touch of well-deserved sarcasm. But his speaking was always of that higher order, which attracts attention not to itself, but to the cause which it pleads.

I can well remember the universal regret, which pervaded all ranks of Churchmen, when we heard that, to the forgotten loss of Bishop Moorhouse from Melbourne, was to be added the further loss of his friend, Bishop Pearson, from Newcastle. He himself, as I know, felt the wrench of separation from his

work in Australia, and the affectionate regrets, which were almost remonstrances, of those whom he was to leave behind. I have always thought that the unexpected break-down, which laid him so long aside, might have been occasioned, if not caused, by the strain of this conflict of feeling, added to the grave anxiety which at that time came upon him, as to the material sustentation of the diocese of Newcastle. Only a few days before it he had been with me in Sydney, preaching at an Anniversary Service at our Cathedral; and I could not but notice a certain weight of oppression upon him, although I was far, indeed, from expecting how soon and how disastrously its effect would manifest itself.

I need not say what deep and respectful sympathy followed him in his enforced retirement, both from Australia and among his many friends in England. Still less need I add how great was the relief and satisfaction with which we all hailed the news of his being so far recovered as to be able to undertake quiet parochial service at Leake. Only last year I had a letter from him, written in excellent spirits and with his old characteristic kindness, inviting us to pay him a visit in his new home. Unhappily it was impossible for me to go then; to my infinite regret the meeting was put off, never to be realised in this world. But there are ties which death cannot break, and there is a place of sure meeting, to which, by God's mercy, we may attain.

ALFRED BARRY.

REV JOHN HENRY POOLEY.

The Rev John Henry Pooley (B.A. 1825) was the only son of Mr Henry Pooley of Kelvedon, Essex, and was born 17 October 1802; the father died when his son was about eighteen years of age. Mr Pooley was for a short time at school at Linton near Cambridge, and had very unpleasant recollections of the place. The last three years of his school life were spent at Dedham, then a flourishing Grammar School. Mr Pooley was entered as a sizar at Pembroke Hall on November 14, 1820, but before coming into residence he removed his name to the boards of St John's, where he was entered 4 July 1821. He commenced residence in October 1821, taking his degree as a Senior Optime in the Mathematical

Tripes of 1825, and was bracketed third, with the poet Præd, in the Classical Tripes of that year. He was elected a Fellow of the College in March 1826. He held the following College offices: *Lector Matutinus* 1827, *Sublector sive Moderator* 1828, *Examinator* 1829, *Lector Mathematicus* 1830. These were old statutable or customary offices, to which each Fellow seems to have been appointed in turn immediately after his election. As the stipends of such offices were only £2 annually, we may assume that their duties were correspondingly light. Mr Pooley was ordained in 1827 and took a curacy at Hardwicke, obtaining the Norrisian Prize in 1828 for an Essay on the Parables.

For two years or more he was then Tutor in the family of Sir George Rose near Lyndhurst, and had for his pupils the late Sir William Rose (B.A. St John's 1830), who afterwards became Clerk to the Parliaments, and his younger brother. The eldest brother (afterwards Lord Strathnairn) was not under Pooley's charge. In 1830 he accompanied Mr William Robert Baker (now of Bayfordbury, Herts.) on a continental tour of fifteen months, lasting till the autumn of 1831. They went through Holland and along the Rhine to Switzerland, then to Italy and Sicily and on into Greece. They had some miscellaneous shooting in the Campagna, and in the Mediterranean they spent a couple of days in Sir John Franklin's ship, and were much impressed by his personal characteristics and geniality.

In 1832 Mr Pooley became Curate of St James', Piccadilly, and in the autumn of 1833 he was presented to the Rectory of Scotter in Lincolnshire by Dr Herbert Marsh, Bishop of Peterborough, his institution to which, in November 1833, vacated his Fellowship after the usual "year of grace."

On the 25 April 1840 he married Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr Ralph Fletcher of The Hollins, Bolton-le-Moors. With her he spent fifty-one years of happy wedded life. She died in May 1891. Mr Pooley, surviving her about four years, died at Scotter Rectory on the 29 April last, aged 92. His family of four sons and three daughters all survive him. At the time of his death he had been for many years the senior magistrate for the parts of Lindsey; he was also the senior Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral, having been appointed to the Prebend of Asgardby in 1845; and he was the oldest member but one on the boards of the College. We are able, through the kindness of a near relative, to furnish some reminiscences of Mr. Pooley.

While an undergraduate he occupied rooms on I First Court. He was always active and energetic, and naturally something of a sportsman, and while at Cambridge occasionally went for some snipe shooting in Quy Fen. He was also a cricketer in the days when the bowling was underhand and the fashion was to play matches in tall hats. He always spoke with affection of the Master of his time, "Jemmy Wood," and had a great regard for and life-long friendship with Hughes, some years his senior and afterwards Rector of Layham in Suffolk. In his boyhood and for many years afterwards, Pooley used to pay frequent visits to his uncle and aunt, Mr and Mrs Greene of Lawford Hall, running over from Dedham in his school days; and afterwards, while staying at the Hall, he used to pay visits to Mr Hughes at Layham. His aunt, Mrs Greene (a sister of his mother's), died about 1864 at the age of 97.

During his undergraduate days the great speakers at the Union were Macaulay the historian and Praed the poet. Mr Pooley used to speak of Praed as distinctly the most brilliant man of the year, and in this opinion Isaacson, the Senior Classic, afterwards Tutor of the College and Rector of Freshwater, quite agreed. Another college friend was John Price of St John's, third Classic in 1826, familiarly known to his friends as "Old Price." He described himself as "O.P." in a series of most eccentric and erudite pamphlets or tracts which he brought out in later life for the mystification and amusement of his old friends and pupils. Price would undoubtedly have obtained a Fellowship had it not been for his religious views; he was a Plymouth Brother.

When Mr Pooley went to Scotter it was a primitive, out-of-the-way, purely agricultural parish, with large open commons and much unclosed land. There was no school, and he at once applied to the Treasury on the 3rd March 1834, and succeeded in obtaining £100, one of the earliest of such grants, towards the erection of the Scotter and Scotton National Schools. A master's house was afterwards built in 1846. Mr Pooley took with him to Scotter, as his curate, George Langshaw, a Fellow of the College, who died young and to whose memory there is a monument in the College Chapel. The villagers long retained affectionate recollections of Langshaw's work in the parish, and of his wonderful simplicity and gentleness of character.

Till long past middle life Mr Pooley was active in his habits. While Rural Dean and Diocesan Inspector he paid periodic visits to all the National Schools in the Deanery. He was made a magistrate for the parts of Lindsey in 1838. As a magistrate he was noted for his fair and judicial turn of mind. His essential characteristics were kindness to the poor and to those whom he considered

side of mercy except in the case of violent assaults. He never could see the crime of begging, and was regarded by all tramps and vagrants as their great friend. And what was perhaps more unusual in a County Magistrate, he took a lenient view of poaching. After his visits to Lawford ceased he was but seldom absent from his parish, and for a period of over six years was not away for a single Sunday. He was a clergyman of the old-fashioned type, avoiding partisanship in church matters, and quoting with approval the expression of an old clerical friend that "he had no views." After Langshaw left him he had no curate till about eight years ago, when his youngest son Herbert took the office.

REV CHARLES THOMAS WHITLEY.

The Rev Canon Whitley (B.A. 1830) died at Bedlington Vicarage, Northumberland, on the 22nd April last, aged 86. He was a son of Mr John Whitley of Liverpool, and was born in that city 13 October 1808. He was educated at Shrewsbury School under Dr S. Butler, and entered St John's as a pensioner in 1826. The late Prof Pritchard was in the same year, and the anecdote at p. 36 of *Annals of our School Life* no doubt refers to Mr Whitley. Mr Whitley was Senior Wrangler in 1830, the first and as yet the only Senior Wrangler from Shrewsbury School. He was elected Fellow of the College in March 1831, and resided for a short time in Cambridge. In 1833 he was appointed Reader in Natural Philosophy in the newly-founded University of Durham. In 1834 he published *Outlines of a New Theory of Rotatory Motion, translated from the French of Poinsot, with explanatory notes* (Cambridge, Pitt Press). On 12 October 1836 he married, at Winwick, Frances, youngest daughter of the late John Whitley of Ashton-in-the-Willows, thereby vacating his Fellowship. He held various offices in the University of Durham between the years 1833 and 1855, and was appointed

an honorary Canon of Durham Cathedral in 1849. On giving up his work at the University of Durham he was presented by the Dean and Chapter to the Vicarage of Bedlington, which he held until his death. He was made honorary D.D. of Durham in 1883, Chaplain to the Bishop of Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1883, and Rural Dean of Bedlington in 1884.

His life thus naturally divides itself into two parts, his work as a University official and as a parish clergyman.

He was attached to the University of Durham as Tutor from the commencement of its working; though said to be somewhat of a martinet and every inch a "don," he was a born man of business. His literary work consisted chiefly in helping the Divinity Professor (Dr Jenkyns) in looking over the "Sermon Exercises" of pupils in the Theological Faculty, in which duty his good taste in English Composition was very valuable. He was also the right hand man of Archdeacon Thorpe, the Warden, in directing the organisation of the young University, being most clear-headed both as an executive and constructive adviser in all matters academic and financial. Some attempts, it is said, were made to induce the Bishop to make him a residentiary Canon, but he was only made an honorary Canon in 1849. At the time of his death he was the oldest of the honorary Canons but one, the oldest being the Hon and Rev John Grey, appointed earlier in the same year. At this period, before the reduction in the number of Canons from twelve to six, and the absorption of three-fourths of the Capitular Revenues by the Ecclesiastical Commission, one of the great features of Durham Society was the giving of dinners ("Hospitality Dinners") by the Canons in residence. At these Mr Whitley was in great request for his conversational powers, not as a monopoliser of talk, but for his faculty of taking up a subject started by others. He was also a keen and skilful whist player.

His direct connexion with the University ceased on his appointment in 1854 to the Vicarage of Bedlington, then the richest of the Chapter livings and worth over a £1000 a year. Here at first he met with some discouragement and opposition among an ever-increasing mining population. From the beginning he took a deep interest in the social as well as the religious and moral concerns of the people in whose midst he lived, and any disappointments he may have felt at first must have been effaced by his ultimate success. At one time

W. Crawford, the miner and afterwards M.P. (a noted man in the north), was elected churchwarden in order to oppose Mr Whitley, but ended in being a warm supporter.

Mr Whitley was most liberal in endowing districts separated off from the main parish. He was first made a member of the Bedlington Local Board in 1862, and his connexion with it continued till the Board was merged in the District Council, when he did not seek election. During nearly the whole of this period he was Chairman of the Board. On one occasion only was he rejected. He was ever anxious to have adequate provision for supplying the district with water, and to his action in this direction he attributed the temporary want of confidence of the electors. But time brings its revenges, and it was Canon Whitley who laid the foundation stone of the new Waterworks on 11 December 1874. After performing the ceremony he was presented with a silver trowel, and in presenting it Dr James Trotter, a well-known Bedlington resident, said: "In that immediate locality, and beyond the boundaries, Canon Whitley had taken for many years a warm interest in the education of the young and rising generation. In his visits to the schools the faces of the children brightened at his approach, and betrayed that spontaneous smile which only children could assume towards those whom they really loved and venerated. Lesser children in the streets left their mud-pies and baby-houses, and toddled towards him to receive the genial salutation and kindly pat on the head which was never wanting. In short, the name of Canon Whitley in every home in the district was a household word, and was synonymous with all that was good, just, and benevolent."

His great age made him one of those links with the past always so interesting to a later generation. The school-fellow of Charles Darwin, he was also an intimate friend of the poet Wordsworth, had sat at his table and communed with him on the hills. And he had also entertained the poet under his own roof. He was a life-long friend of the late Earl Grey, who had a great opinion of the Canon, and the two recluses used often to recall their Cambridge days.

At the time of his death he was the only surviving original member of the *Surtees Society* founded in 1834. He was one of the chief promoters of the establishment of the Durham Training College for Schoolmasters (called Bede College), and

to the very end of his life acted as Treasurer to that Institution, and would come over to Durham in all weathers to attend meetings. He continued to the last to take an interest in mathematics, reading the latest mathematical papers of Cayley and H. J. H. Smith. He was a first-rate modern linguist, and for many years spent his holiday at Ober Ammergau fishing; though, strange to say, it is recorded that he never heard of the Passion Play. His death excited a feeling of universal regret throughout the Blyth and Tyne district. Full of years and full of honours, esteemed alike by rich and poor, and held in reverence by men of all political connexions, of all creeds, nationalities and denominations, he was buried in the churchyard of St Cuthbert's, Bedlington, on the 28th April.

REV ARCHIBALD ÆNEAS JULIUS.

The Rev A. Æ. Julius (B.A. 1842), who died at Southery Rectory, Downham Market, on the 4th March last, aged 76, had an unusual interesting clerical career. He was a son of Dr George Julius, Physician to George IV, whose first act on coming into his father's estate in St Kitt's was to liberate the slaves. While at St John's Mr Julius was a distinguished athlete. He was one of the five members of the College Boat Club who took part in the first race for the Colquhoun Sculls, and he rowed as No. 2 of the First Boat in 1838 and 1839.

After leaving College Mr Julius was ordained by the Bishop of Lincoln in 1842, and was curate at Collingham, near Newark, to the Rev Joseph Mayor (Fellow of St John's), whose daughter Charlotte he afterwards married. He then became successively Curate of St Martin's-in-the-Fields, Chaplain to Lord Sidmouth, and Chaplain at Hampton Court Palace. While holding the latter position he had the singular opportunity of preaching on one occasion before three Queens: Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, Adelaide the Queen Dowager, and the Queen of the Belgians. His next move was to the sole charge of Great Staughton, Hunts. In 1850 Lady Cowper, a relative of his wife's, presented him to the Vicarage of Myland near Colchester. This living he exchanged for the Rectory of Southery in 1855, which he held for exactly forty years, his death, by a curious coincidence, occurring on the fortieth anniversary of his entering the living.

A genial, happy, and companionable man, a keen lover of all manly sports, he was just the man to command practical Christianity and Churchmanship to a rural people on the borders of the Fens. Every parishioner resorted to him with perfect confidence upon all occasions, sure to find a sympathetic, wise and kindly adviser and friend.

JOHN HENRY MERRIFIELD.

Mr John Henry Merrifield, who was born 18 July 1860 (B.A. 1884), was the only son of Mr Charles Watkins Merrifield F.R.S., Principal of the Royal School of Naval Architecture at South Kensington (see his life in the *Dictionary of National Biography*). Soon after taking his degree Mr J. H. Merrifield went out to Burma, and in 1885 accompanied General Cox's column throughout the campaign in Upper Burma, receiving the Burmese medal. At the close of the war he became editor of the *Mandalay Herald* for a short time, and then joined the staff of the *Rangoon Times*. In 1889 he became Headmaster of St John's S.P.G. College, Rangoon, but held this office for a short time only, as in October of that year he entered the Burmese Civil Service as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, being posted to Maliwun in the Mergui district. This is one of the most unhealthy spots in the Province, and its swampy malarial atmosphere had proved fatal to his two predecessors. Three years in such a station would try the health of the most robust, and Mr Merrifield's constitution proved unequal to the strain. He was transferred to Amherst, Moulmein, but early in the present year was compelled to take sick leave, leaving Rangoon in a state of health regarded by his medical adviser as hopeless. His one wish was to reach England before the end came. This, however, was unfulfilled, and he died on board the steamship "Cheshire" in the Suez Canal on February 27th at the early age of 34. He was buried at Port Said.

Obituary.

CHARLES CARDALE BABINGTON.

A courage to endure and to obey;
A hate of gossip parlance, and of sway.

TENNYSON.

But you have made the wiser choice,
A life that moves to gracious ends
Thro' troops of unrecording friends,
A deedful life, a silent voice.

TENNYSON.

The University has lost the Father, not of the professoriate alone, but of the entire resident body. The tale is rapidly shrinking even of those who came to Cambridge before the Eastern Counties Railway; nay, before the Market-place was opened out: but Cardale Babington remembered King's Parade a narrow street, while Kingsmen still kept in the court now annexed by the University Library and Geological Museum. St John's had not enlarged its borders for 160 years; it boasted only three courts when he was an undergraduate; as a B.A. he found quarters in the New Court in January 1831. For nearly ten years he ever and anon heard Charles Simeon preach. He had dined with William Wilberforce (†1833), who gave him his "Practical View*." He subscribed in 1835 £20 towards Cockerell's Building.† None but Masters of Arts, in his recollection, might enter the Public Library. He never set foot in the library of his own College until it was thrown open to all degrees.

In every effort to widen University studies he bore a part; also in the birth of not a few scientific or antiquarian brotherhoods: he belonged to many and was a sleeping partner in

* The book, handsomely bound in calf and religiously guarded, is of the 15th ed., Lond. 1824. The inscription is:—"To Mr Chas Babington, the Son of his old friend the Revd Dr Babington, this book is given when he is about to enter into Life as a pledge of friendly regard by W. Wilberforce. Bath, May 26th, 1826."

† The list of subscriptions is given in the *Cambr. Calendar* for 1836; see also Sedgwick's *Life* 1 440—1.

none. Others of us might adorn councils by our names, while conspicuous by our absence; he by his presence; he was always 'of the *Quorum*'; of him it might be said, as of Socrates, *idem semper vultus, eademque frons*; were the audience overflowing or scanty, he was always alert, patient, untiring as that Nature which he loved. Benjamin Franklin betrayed to sluggard Paris a priceless secret: the Sun keeps his word; he never, by forslowing dayspring, 'gives almanacs the lie'; even so something must indeed be wrong if Cardale Babington were missing at any board. No private summons, however alluring, might cancel a public 'duty.'

The Babington family, with its allies, Gisbornes, Cardales, etc., had long been staunch Johnians, as may be seen in the printed pedigree given by Cardale, this very year, to the library. From this I pluck below enough to link together the two cousins, with so many tastes in common, though the enthusiasm of the one was subdued, of the other more mettlesome and catching. In unquenchable thirst for knowledge, single-eyed service, loyalty to the College and to Cambridge, there was nothing to choose between them. Perhaps no copy of the *Eagle** was more wistfully scanned or wears a daintier dress, than that in No. 5, Brookside, though whether sporting news found there a wakeful listener, is a moot point. *In dubiis libertas*. Grateful to the College for giving him a home, as a simple M.A. not on the foundation, Cardale shewed his thankfulness by subscribing £100 to the new chapel.

His wider patriotism was not less deep. Not without cause did he choose as the motto of the Cambridge Flora those words of Linnaeus:

Turpe est in patria vivere et patriam ignorare.

Few men ever rifled, as he did, throughout their length and breadth, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland,† and their dependent islands, Orkney, Shetland, Achill, Arran, the Hebrides, etc. As a boy he explored the country around Bath. In manhood, and even to old age, he spent vacations in tours, several times taking Glasgow students with him, while Professor Balfour

* He communicated to the *Eagle* memoirs of H. Cory Cory (*prius* H. C. Eade, d. 9 Jan. 1887) and of his cousin Churchill.

† In his first visit to Ireland in 1835 (*Mag. Nat. Hist.* ix 119—130) he was accompanied by Robert Maullin Lingwood (B.A. 1830, M.A. 1840) and John Ball, both of Christ's (Mr. Britten).

led a troop from Edinburgh. His journals resemble Ray's in the even justice meted out to Natural History and Antiquities. Were a doubt started about any statement in his books, he seized the earliest opportunity to probe the matter to the bottom on the spot. Once he went to Iceland, twice to the Channel Islands. When urged to visit Switzerland, he pleaded: "If I go, I must botanise; I cannot help it. If I fall into a mistake there, I may never be able to go over the ground again."

One great service, so I am told, which he rendered to Botany,* was this. During the long war, British and foreign botanists had lost touch. Their terms being different, they were 'barbarians' one to another. Babington discovered common ground, first with the Germans, then with the French. Before his wedding, he must have been hard put to it to maintain commerce with foreigners; for he had no turn for languages. Scandinavians he always addressed in Latin.

As regards his influence here, a chum of forty years and more testifies: he was "then the central figure among those in Cambridge who took delight in Natural History. And his simple character and keen interest in nature were very attractive to younger men who had similar likings. He certainly did more, in my time, than any one else to promote the study of Natural Science in the University."

The Cambridge Philosophical Society was indeed born while he was in jackets (under Henslow and Sedgwick in 1819), but he was a member very early in his course, and long a Secretary. Of the founders of the Ray Club† Sir George Paget's death left

* See preface to *Manual*, first edition.

† Three papers by Babington on the Ray Club, dated 11 March, 1857, 14 December 1868, and 29 November 1887, contain earnest addresses to his mates; the first and third give a list of members and associates, with an outline of their lot in life; the second and third, lamenting the decay of zeal, fan again the lukewarm embers, if it might be, into a blaze. Sedgwick's *Life*, II 447: 19 May 1869: "In the evening the Ray Club will assemble in my rooms. It is a melancholy thought that this will be my last Club meeting, for the infirmities of old age compel me to resign my place."

Life of J. Clerk Maxwell (1884), p. 155 (1855) "Went with Hort and Elphinstone to the Ray Club, which met in Kingsley of Sidney's rooms. Kingsley is great in photography and microscopes, and shewed photographs of infusoria, very beautiful, also live plants and animals, with oxy-hydrogen microscope."

Ibid. p. 168, 14 February 1856: "Yesterday the Ray Club met as

him the only home survivor. Many younger members dropt off, but the ripe fruit hung on the bough to the last. In this year, when rheumatism tied him to his chair, the Club still met in his drawing room. He also helped to create the Entomological Society (being at one time known as "Beetles Babington"); several years ago he presented to the University his collection, some 4000 insects). His first entomological papers (relating to Cambridgeshire) were published in 1829, before he took his degree, in "Magazine of Natural History," 111. He was among the friends who sorted Charles Darwin's booty (*Dytiscidae Darwinianae*, in "Trans. Entom. Soc.," 111 1841). Apparently no entomological papers were published by him after 1844. Lists in Hagen, "Bibliotheca Entomologica," 1 (1862), 22, 23.—(Information from Dr David Sharp).

Marlborough College, when I knew it (1849-53), paid no heed to Natural Science. It now stands high in that pursuit, thanks to a pupil of Babington's. In his journal we read, under 18 June 1861:

Went through London direct to Marlborough College, to help Mr T. A. Preston* in the determination of a botanical prize.

What a spur he gave to young students may, it is said, be learnt from essays of undergraduates in botanical magazines.

For a sample of his correspondence see seven letters to him by Dr Johnston ("Selections from the Correspondence of Dr George Johnston, Author of a Flora of Berwick-on-Tweed.. Edited by James Hardy LL.D...Edinb. 1892," 8vo).

When the customary notice of his death was sent to freemen of the mystery, 123 copies were needed. To the British islands and colonies they went, to the United States, to Germany and Austria, Holland and Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, France, Switzerland, Italy, Venezuela—even to Japan. In 1894 the "Académie Internationale de Géographie Botanique"

Hort's. I took my great top there, and spun it with coloured discs attached to it."

Ibid. p. 294: "But if there is sufficient liveliness and leisure among persons interested in experiments to maintain a series of stated meetings, to shew experiments, and talk about them as some of the Ray Club do here, then I wish them all joy."

* Thomas Arthur P., of Em. B.A. 1856, M.A. 1859. In Holy Orders. Author of: "The flowering plants of Wilts, with sketches of the physical geography and climate of the county. 1888." 8vo.

awarded him its gold medal. More than the homage to his mind was the posy on the reverse: *Laus et gloria Scientiarum Domino*.

Among his titles—which, by the rule *noblesse oblige*, were to him new burdens—I may name F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.S.A., Hon. Member of the Botanical Society of the Province of Brandenburg, Foreign Member of the Royal Botanical Society of Belgium, Corresponding Member of the Botanical Society of Holland, Member of the British Archaeological Association, of the Royal Archaeological Institute, of the Irish Archaeological Society. Till about 1889 he was Chairman of Committee of the Cambrian Archaeological Association. The Botanical Society of Edinburgh* elected him a member at their second meeting. More than once or twice he was called on at a pinch, in default of the advertised speaker, to describe a church which he had never seen. He would crave a respite of some twenty minutes; even that hasty survey furnished matter for a solid discourse: the truant lecturer, bustling up at the close, has been known to wish the company joy on their choice of a makeshift, and himself on concealing his ignorance.

Babington belonged to the inner circle of the British Association;† first the 'Red Lion Club,' then the 'Thorough.' I well remember his glee over Samuel Wilberforce's discomfiture by young Huxley.‡ In creed, doubtless, he was much nearer to the Bishop than to his conqueror, but he distrusted and hated clap-trap as a stop-gap for argument and fact. In later life he lamented the tendency to forsake Huxley's *Physiology* as outworn.

* Founded by Prof. John Hutton Balfour, 17 March, 1836.

† In his library is a book now rare: "The Natural History of Dee Side and Braemar. By the late William Macgillivray LL.D... Edited by Edwin Lankester, M.D. F.R.S. London: Printed for private circulation, 1855." The manuscript was bought by the Queen. When Prince Albert was President of the Association, the Presidents of sections (Babington among them) were invited to Balmoral, and received copies: "This work, printed by command of the Queen, is presented to Mr C. C. Babington by H.R.H. Prince Albert." Editor's Preface, p. v: "The lists of plants have... been submitted to... Mr C. C. Babington, of Cambridge."

‡ Leslie Stephen, *Life of Henry Fawcett*, 99: "He had been present at the smart passage of arms (in 1860) between Professor Huxley and Bishop Wilberforce at the British Association meeting in Oxford."

To cite all acknowledgements of his friendly aid to fellow-labourers would drive me to rambles far and wide in a *terra incognita*. Take a sample. In the preface (p. vii) to *Memorials of John Ray* (Ray Society 1846) Dr Edwin Lankester writes:

For the identification of Ray's plants in the 'Itineraries,' for the botanical notes, and the Catalogue of Ray's Works, I am indebted to Mr Babington of Cambridge.

That Cardale, not Churchill, is here in question, appears from the initials 'C. C. B.' (pp. 126-7, 186).

His name, in Cambridge, stood (like Bacchus, Ceres, Pallas of old) by metonymy for botany in general. Thus when a weed (now known as *Elodea Canadensis*, described in his "Manual," 8th ed., p. 339, as *Anacharis Alsinastrum*), began to cloke the Cam, as also Trent and Severn, it was christened *Babingtonia pestifera*. The term was handy as easily remembered; a spice of malice added flavour to the dish; that Babington was guiltless of the rover's growth did not concern the wags; nor indeed him: they had their jest, and kept their friend.

For his part he pitied the botanist who, never seeking living plants in their homes, armed with microscope ransacks their cell and fibre, disdaining meanwhile the name of 'florist.*' A student of the first class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, espying a specimen of (what I will call X) in his drawing-room, on learning the name cried, "So that is really X? I know all

* Babington's lay sermon to the Ray Club, 29 Nov. 1887, p. 4: "But there is another point in which we necessarily differ greatly from our state in former times. Then the Natural History part of Natural Science was pursued with great earnestness and activity by some of our Members and many of the young men in the University; now it is rare to find an Undergraduate or B.A. who knows, or cares to know, one plant from another, or distinguish insects scientifically. I am one of those who consider this to be a sad state of things. I know that much of what is called Botany is admirably taught amongst us; but it is not what is usually known as Botany outside the Universities, and does not lead to a practical knowledge of even the most common plants. It is really Vegetable Physiology, and ought to be so called. It is a very important subject, but does not convey a knowledge of plants. A similar distinction should be made in Botany as is done in Zoology." See also the Preface to his *Manual*, ed. 5.

about that; I guessed it would be set, and it was." Science which cannot see the wood for the trees, growing herb or animal for cell laid bare by scalpel, had for him no charm. His joy in Nature was the joy of a child. "My heart leaps up when I behold." "Solomon was not arrayed like one of these." From the soul he could echo Seneca's moan: *Non vitae sed scholae discimus*.

This freshness kept his old age green. Doctors, as he rallied from seemingly deadly fits of disease, would bear witness: "You were born to an iron constitution, nor have you trifled with the trust. Had you not been a plain liver, had you been even a smoker, you would not be alive at this hour." Verily old Döllinger is right: *L'homme ne meurt pas, il se tue*.

Field Botany certainly has length of days in her right hand. One hundred and sixty-two years (1733—1895) saw only four Professors of Botany: the two Martyns, John and Thomas, spanning 92 years between them.

Arm-chair scholars (*Stubengelehrte*), wheedled into a walk with the Professor, have not only found their eye quickened, and a keener zest given to communion with Nature, but have with new habits taken a new lease of life.

His principal works are:—*Flora Bathoniensis; a catalogue of the plants indigenous to the vicinity of Bath*. E. Collings, Bath; G. Tremlett and W. Strong, Bristol; and Longman & Co., London, 1834. 12mo. Preface dated Bath, November 1833. A supplement was issued in 1839 (preface dated February 1839). The whole in pp. vi, 110 (not in British Museum Catalogue). He had the use of the MS. Flora of Heneage Gibbes, M.B. of Downing College, for whom see *Alumni Oxonienses*.*

Primitiae Florae Sarnicae; or, an outline of the Flora of the Channel Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark. London, 1839, 12°.

Manual of British Botany, containing the Flowering Plants and Ferns arranged according to the Natural Orders. London, 1843. 12mo. Second edition, 1847; third, with many additions and corrections, 1851; fourth, 1856; fifth, 1862; sixth, 1867;

* Add his death, 18 March 1887, Seaton Avenue, Mutley, Plymouth, aet. 85. Mark the age, a twelvemonth short of Berkeley's and Babington's span.

seventh, corrected throughout, 1874; eighth,* 1881, pp. xlviii, 485.

A synopsis of the British Rubi [extracted from the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History," Vol. xviii, and transactions of the Edinburgh Botanical Society, Vol. II] London, 1846. 8vo.

The British Rubi; an attempt to discriminate the species of Rubus known to the British Islands. London, 1869. 8vo.

Many critics lamented that all the species were not figured in this book. The riddle may now be read. The artist employed, J. W. Salter,† was indeed master of his craft, but fitful and wayward of mood. Publication stood still for the completion of the plates; at last it seemed better not to mar the effect by employing a meaner pencil to finish Salter's work. A new edition has long been in hand; it is hoped that the Rev W. Moyle Rogers, who has examined all additions, may carry it to a close. The study of brambles brought Babington into daily fellowship with F. J. A. Hort. The Cambridge Press bore the cost of paper and print of this book.

In 1848 appeared *Index to the Baker Manuscripts by four members of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*. Cambridge. 8vo. (The preface, dated 7 January, bears the initials of J. J. Smith, C. C. Babington, C. W. Goodwin, and Joseph Power). As one who has had occasion to use these manuscripts more than anyone else ever did or is likely to do, I am bound to express the gratitude of Cambridge antiquaries for this precious boon.

To return to his works:

Flora of Cambridgeshire. London, 1860, 12°.

Ancient Cambridgeshire: or, an attempt to trace Roman and other ancient roads that passed through the county of Cam-

* See *Linn. Soc. Proc.* 1885-6, p. 146: "Babington's Manual is now (1886) in the eighth edition, and the influence of the successive editions on field botany can hardly be measured." Mr James Britten, *Journ. Bot.*, Sept. 1895: "Of this work it is not too much to say that it revolutionised the study of British plants and gave an impetus to thought and work among British botanists to a degree unequalled by any publication of the century."

† See the index to Prof. Sedgwick's *Life*, by J. W. Clark. There is a life of Salter by Huxley (*Quarterly Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xxvi, pp. xxxvi—xxxix). Sedgwick also coveted Salter as artist for his *British Palaeozoic Rocks and Fossils*, but the scheme fell through (*Life*, II 304); "his work was irregular and interrupted by long absences" (*ibid.* 467).

bridge; with a record of the places where Roman coins and other remains have been found. Camb. Ant. Soc. Publications, octavo series, No. 3, 1851. Sec. ed. much enlarged, 1883, pp. viii, 116, 8vo.

History of the Infirmary and Chapel of the Hospital and College of St John the Evangelist at Cambridge. Cambr. Ant. Soc. 1874, 8vo. He was not yet a Fellow, and it may be doubted whether any resident Fellow could have enriched us with such a record of the thirteenth century buildings. He contributed largely to the "Architectural History of Cambridge," by Professor Willis and J. W. Clark.

Not without a weary chase could one overtake all his fugitive articles; see meanwhile the *Catalogue of Scientific Papers* (1800-1863). *Compiled and published by the Royal Society of London.* London, 1867, 4to. Vol I pp. 136-139, one hundred and six numbers.* Vol VII 1877 (1864-1873), p. 62, twenty-two.† Vol IX 1891 (1874-1883), p. 91, four.

In the catalogue of MSS in the Cambridge University Library, edited first by C. Hardwick, then by H. R. Luard, Cardale Babington undertook the heraldic and monastic cartularies; but lack of mediaeval scholarship made this the least successful of his works. After the third volume Mr George Williams and Mr T. Bendyshe, of King's College, succeeded to this task.

Two only now remain (Sir H. E. L. Dryden and James Heywood, Esq., both of Trinity College) of the builders of the Camb. Ant. Soc. (March 1840). In March 1843, Babington was chosen Treasurer, and long held the Society together. Many and many a meeting I have attended, from 1853 onwards, in which Geo. E. Corrie, George Williams, C. H. Cooper, H. R. Luard, Churchill and Cardale Babington, F. J. A. Hort, Henry Bradshaw, W. G. Searle, or some of them, stood for the whole body. Papers of sterling worth were read at these small musters, and curiosities discussed. But for Babington, I make bold to assert, the Society would never have formed a

* No. 20, A notice, with the results, of a botanical expedition to Guernsey and Jersey, in July and August 1837. No. 58, List of plants gathered during a short visit to Iceland in 1846.

† No. 19, A revision of the Flora of Iceland [1870]. Linn. Soc. Journ. Bot., XI, 1871, pp. 282-348.

Museum, and must, in all likelihood, have tumbled to pieces. Now that, through the zeal of S. S. Lewis, our numbers are large, we should recover and carry out the prospectus of a "Cambridge Historical Society," which proposed all that the Oxford Historical Society is doing, but drew forth no encouraging response, somewhere in the fifties.

In the Report presented to the Society at its fifty-fifth Annual Meeting, May 29, 1895, we read: he also—I am glad to add—was able to read before his last seizure:

The long services of Charles Cardale Babington, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., Professor of Botany, one of the founders of the Society, and for many years its most active supporter, appear to the Council to demand some special recognition. In accordance with the Laws, Professor Babington's term of office as Vice-President terminates to-day. The Council propose therefore that he be asked to accept the permanent post of Honorary Vice-President of the Society.

He had the rare gift, ripened by use, of bringing to light buried talents, and would spare no pains in clearing for them a fair field. Some forty years ago, I suppose it must be, he beckoned Mr Ready,* then struggling for a living at Lowestoft, to Cambridge. I took him to our treasury, when he was in quest of College seals. Ready has since, at the British Museum, displayed genius in the restoration of metal work, to the faithless eye hopelessly damaged by fire.

Babington's assistant, Thomas Hughes Corry† (1st cl. Nat. Sc. 1882, drowned 9 Aug. 1883), revered in him a father. So too Jani Alli, the Mohammedan missionary to the Crescent (C.C., B.A. 1877, M.A. 1883), looked to Brookside as his home.

* Nephew of Thomas Ready, late gardener of Christ's.

† In Babington's library hangs a speaking likeness of Mr Corry, coloured from an enlarged photograph. This, a birth-day present, and two volumes of poems, rich in promise, formed highly-prized mementos of his best-loved pupil. See *A Flora of the North-East of Ireland, including the Phanerogamia, the Cryptogamia Vascularia, and the Musciniae.* By Samuel Alexander Stewart... and the late Thomas Hughes Corry, M.A., F.L.S., F.Z.S., M.R.I.A., F.B.S. Edin., Lecturer on Botany in the University Medical and Science Schools, Cambridge; Assistant Curator of the University Herbarium, &c. &c. Published by the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club. Cambridge: Macmillan & Bowes 1888, cr. 8vo, pp. xxxvi, 331. In the preface is some notice of Corry. p. viii: "Professor Babington, F.R.S., has from time to time examined the *Rubi*, and given his opinion on the specimens submitted." See Babington in *Journ. Bot.* 1883, 313. Unknown to *D.N.B.*

After Alli's death (15 Oct. 1894)* his Bible, Prayer-book, and gold watch were sent back to those who would cherish them more than any one on earth. Wherever Babington went, he made friends with self-made naturalists, who could give and take. So in Connemara with "Mac Calla."

His name for active kindness threw countless chances in his way. This year a voice of gratitude reached him from a freeholder in Manitoba. A boy, beaten and starved by a drunken father, had been brought to Brookside, sent for four or five years to the Industrial School, on Boning's death placed for a year with Dr Barnardo, and then on a Canadian farm. The made man fosters a sense of pious duty to the maker of his fortunes.

To many charities Babington's drawing-room supplied the fulcrum to move the world's pity. The London City Mission, Dr Barnardo's Homes, Irish Church Missions, Church of England Zenana Mission, Bishop Cabrera, Count Campello (Bishop-elect of the Italian Reform), the China Mission, can all tell of the breadth and warmth of his sympathy. When, some ten years back, the Cambridge Seven went out to China, they turned a deaf ear to all denial; he and no other must take the chair. The large room in the Guildhall was crowded to the doors, and 600 undergraduates sat on the platform. What he has done for Cambridge will never be known. As a friend of Sir Arthur Blackwood's he turned his thoughts to our neglected benefactors the postmen and telegraph boys. At a hint from him they formed a Missionary Society among themselves, and so learnt the blessing and dignity of giving. More than 25 years ago he settled here a Cottage Orphan Home, and entertained our choristers after the foundation-stone had been laid by Mrs Harold Browne. St Philip's and other Cambridge churches owe much to his generosity.

To brave hearts called to die in the mission field he was a Gaius, nor did he, as the blind "common-sense" of clubs and smoking-rooms is now doing, grudge them the supreme crown of martyrdom; even women, he held, could not spend their lives to better purpose. Henry Perrott Parker (B.A. of Tr. 1875,

* See "Record" newspaper, 26 Oct. and 16 Nov. 1894 (pp. 1055, 1136a). "Church Missionary Intelligencer," Jan. 1895, article by Phil. Ireland Jones. Portrait and memoir in "Church Missionary Gleaner," March 1895, p. 44.

M.A. 1878), lighting upon Jani Alli in Babington's house, caught there the hallowed fire, laboured for some years in India, with a heavy heart consented to succeed Bishop Hannington, and died in Africa 26 March 1888. He had been Superintendent of the St Barnabas Sunday School.

Mr and Mrs Stewart, Miss Stewart, Miss Hessie Newcombe—martyrs whom the world of fashion mocks or condemns—and the accomplished convert Mrs Ahok, were all familiar faces round Babington's fireside. Many a bud of spiritual life, nipt by frosts of cynic scorn without, burst into full bloom in that sunny atmosphere.

"Cardale Babington is common sense in flesh and blood; a Nathanael without guile." Such is the likeness caught to the life by one long near to him, John Couch Adams; and the painter himself might have sat for the portrait.

Sir Thomas Wade, hearing that Babington regretted his enforced absence from a lecture, delivered in the last Lent term in King's Hall, and had read the report with great relish, came to sit an hour with him, repeating the pith of what he had said. As the two veterans were so soon to be united in death, this last meeting will long haunt the mourners' memory.

Two or three shreds from a favorite poet will convey to bystanders something of the image of his character and principles left upon those who knew him from the inside, *intus et in cute*.

But here was ne'er a Complement, not one
Spruce, supple cringe, or study'd looke put on.
All was plaine, modest truth.

Henry Vaughan's *Sacred Poems* (1847) p. 19.

Walk with thy fellow-creatures: note the *hush*
And *whispers* amongst them. There's not a *Spring*,
Or *Leaf* but hath his *Morning-hymn*. Each *Bush*
And *Oak* doth know *I AM*. Can'st thou not sing?
O leave thy cares, and follies! go this way;
And thou art sure to prosper all the day.

ibid. p. 56.

Teach both mine eyes and feet to move
Within those bounds set by thy love;
Grant I may soft and lowly be,
And minde those things I cannot see.

* * * *

Above all, make me love the poor,
 Those burthens to the rich man's door;
 Let me admire those, and be kinde
 To low estates and a low minde.
 If the world offers to me aught*
 That by Thy book must not be sought,
 Or, though it should be lawful, may
 Prove not expedient for Thy way,
 To shun that peril let Thy grace
 Prevail with me to shun the place.
 Let me be wise to please Thee still,
 And let men call me what they will.

ibid. pp. 168, 169.

Surely, no man of books—and such he was—ever less ‘favoured’ a bookworm. ‘I am a man, and count nothing human strange to me’ would win applause from him, as the words in Terence did from the gallery of Augustine’s day. Whether or no he had read the noble *Anti-gnosticus* of R. C. Trench, I cannot say, but it spoke his inmost thoughts:—

For I was thankful now, and not alone
 That I had been brought under the blue sky,
 With winds of heaven to blow upon my cheeks,
 And flowers of earth to smile about my feet,
 And birds of air to sing within my ears—
 Though that were something, something to exchange
 Continuous study in a lonely room
 For the sweet face of nature, sights and sounds
 Of earth and air, restoring influences
 Of power to cheer; yet not for this alone,
 Nor for this chiefly; but that thus I was
 Compelled, as by a gentle violence,
 Not in the pages of dead books alone,
 Nor merely in the fair page nature shews,
 But in the living page of human life,
 To look and learn—not merely left to spin
 Fine webs and woofs around me like the worm,
 Till in my own coil I had hid myself,
 And quite shut out the light of common day,
 And common air by which men breathe and live.

Like Samuel Johnson, he regarded Iona with peculiar reverence. In its ruins he hailed a rampart against Vatican pride,

* So read for *nought*, as it stands in the book.

a keepsake from the days when Ireland (the last Western church,—if I may steal a shaft from Lord Plunket’s quiver,—to bow the neck to Rome) was indeed the Mother of Saints. Nor did he despair of the return of the Green Isle to that high estate.

One who knew him well, Dr. H. C. G. Moule, has darted (‘Record,’ 9 Aug. 1895) some glances into his friend’s inner life. Of the three mottos there printed Bishop Hacket’s ‘Serve God, and be cheerful’ (Johnson’s ‘*Servandum et laetandum*’), suggested by the *Jubilate* and by Ps. 2 11, bespeaks the spirit which bound Babington’s days, from infancy to hoary hairs, ‘each to each in natural piety.’ Even when consciousness had wellnigh fled, he breathed a faint ‘yes,’ when in the hymn ‘I heard the voice of Jesus say,’ (one of those sung in chapel at his funeral), he caught the words ‘And he has made me glad.’

PEDIGREE.

Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, born 26 May, 1715, died 20 June 1776, married 9 January 1758, at Wanlip, Lydia, daughter of Joseph Cardale (Fellow of St John’s, B.A. 1734-5, M.A. 1738, B.D. 1746). She died 4 May 1791. He was Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1750.

They had issue, among other children, four Johnians. Thomas (born 18 December 1758, died 21 November 1837), Sheriff of Leicestershire and M.P., B.A. 1779. Matthew (born 24 June 1761, died at Lisbon, 6 May 1796), B.A. 1782, M.A. 1785, Fellow of the College, Vicar of Rothley 1787. William (born 11 March 1763), B.A. 1786, Rector of Cossington 1787. Joseph (born 2 January 1768, died 16 December 1826), B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794, B.M. Oxon. 1795. He married Catherine, daughter of John Whitter, of Bradninch, Devon, who died 18 November 1832.

Matthew’s eldest son, Matthew Drake (born 11 July 1788, died at Messina in July 1851) was at Trinity, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1816, Incumbent of Shepeshed, Leicestershire. He married, 7 June 1820, Hannah, daughter of Benjamin Fleetwood Churchill, of Northampton, who died 5 December 1873, and was buried at Cockfield. Their only child was Churchill, the late Disney Professor (born 11 March, 1821, died 12 January 1889, B.A. 1843, M.A. 1846, B.D. 1853, D.D. 1879), who

married 28 January 1869, Maud, daughter of Col. John, Alexander Wilson R.A., who is still living. Churchill was buried at Cockfield, and is commemorated by a brass in the College Chapel.

Churchill's great uncle, Joseph, had two sons, Charles Cardale (born at Ludlow, 23 November 1808, died at 5, Brookside, Cambridge, 22 July, 1895, at 4.45 a.m., buried 26 July in Cherry Hinton churchyard), and Frederick John (born at Ludlow 20 February 1810, died same year). Cardale (as he was always called, to distinguish him from his cousin) took his B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833. He was elected, without opposition, Professor of Botany in succession to J. S. Henslow, on 12 June 1861.* On the 3 April 1866, he married at Walcot Church, Bath, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late John Walker, Esq., of the Civil Service, Madras. He was admitted Fellow of St. John's, under the new statutes, 1 November 1882.

His herbarium and the bulk of his technical library (some 1600 volumes), kept in the Museum during his life, are bequeathed to the University. Overtures for purchase of the books had come from Germany.

He had already given much and widely, *e.g.* to St John's, copies of his own books in 1885, and the entire series of *Notes and Queries*; to other public libraries, the transactions of various societies to which he belonged. His loss in these respects, as in others, will long be felt.

While they here sojourned, their presence drew us
By the sweetness of their human love;
Day by day good thoughts of them renew us,
Like fresh tidings from the world above;

Coming, like the stars at gloamin' glinting
Through the western clouds, when wild winds cease,
Silently of that calm country hinting,
Where they with the angels are at peace.

* * * * *

* His application, a model of modesty, dated 24 May, is preserved in his journal. Two Johnians, his cousin Churchill and Leonard Jenyns (afterwards Blomefield), would have done honour to the chair. His friend, M. J. Berkeley, was certainly named at the time. But the man who had watched each plant and tree from the first, Henslow's squire in thirty campaigns and upwards, was allowed to walk over the course.

Yea, Amen! O changeless One, Thou only
Art life's guide and spiritual goal,
Thou the Light across the dark vale lonely,—
Thou the eternal haven of the soul!

J. C. SHAIRP, "Memories."

JOHN E. B. MAYOR.

APPENDIX A.

SAMPLE OF JOURNAL.

Perstat in incepto.—OVID.

My love for Nature is as old as I.—TENNYSON.

Chi va piano, va sano; e chi va sano, va lontano.—PROV.

1808. *Note in the handwriting of Dr Joseph Babington.*

Charles Cardale Babington, son of me Joseph and Catherine my wife, was born on the 23rd day of November in the year of our Lord 1808, about twenty minutes after twelve in the day, and was baptized by the Rev Mr Baugh, now Rector of Ludlow, on the 18th day of January 1809, being now two months old. He was christened March 2, 1809, having as sponsors Rev Thos. Gisborne of Yoxal Lodge, Staffordshire, Charles Rogers Esq. of Stanage, Mrs Whitter his grandmother, and Mrs F. Cardale of Cossington, Leicestershire.

He was vaccinated by Mr Adams, Surgeon, Ludlow, on this 27th March 1809, at 10 o'clock in the morning on the left arm. The disease went through its regular course very properly. The scab fell off April 25th. He had the measles in July 1822.

Journal by C. C. B.

My father left Ludlow when I was not more than four years of age (1812), and lived for about two years at Spaw-Place, Humberston-Gate, Leicester. He having entered into Holy Orders, we went to live at Hawkesworth in Nottinghamshire in the summer of 1814.

I went to school to Mr Price* of Needwood Forest Church in the summer of 1817, and remained with him till 1819.

Upon leaving Mr Price's I went to Dr Knight's school at South Wraxhall Hall, Wilts. This was rather a large school, consisting of more than

* *Note in his father's handwriting.* Charles Cardale Babington went to Mr Price for private tuition at Needwood Parsonage, Staffs., on the 28th July 1817, aged eight years and a half. He soon after composed the following lines extemporary on the situation of Mr Price's residence:

I'm going up the mountains high,
And on the top there is a plain
With ridges far and nigh;
And on that plain there is a house
And near to it a place to douse.

forty boys. My father had removed to Broughton Gifford, Wilts, in June 1818. At Dr Knight's school I became acquainted with S. Sneade Brown, the son of J. T. Brown of Winifred House, Bath.

In 1821 I was removed from Wrayhall Hall* and sent to the Charterhouse, of which Dr Russell was then the Head Master. I was at the house of Mr Lloyd, which was just outside the gate of the Charterhouse in the Square. During the time that I remained at that school (until August 1823) I used to spend my Sundays at Mr Brown's at Tooting or at my cousin T. Babington's at Hampstead. The school at that time consisted of about 480 boys.

In the summer of 1822 I had the Hooping Cough at school.† Not getting on well with my learning, I was removed, at my own wish, from the Charterhouse, and went to Mr W. Hutchins'‡ school at 33, Grosvenor Place, Bath.

My father and mother had removed to 8, Hanover Street, Bath, in Sept. 1822, he being obliged to give up clerical duty from the loss of the use of his legs.

I remained with Mr Hutchins until I went to college, and got on pretty well with my studies under him. At this school my acquaintance commenced with Thomas Fortune and several others.§

(Botany. Entomology.)

During the years that I was at that school as a day scholar, I formed an intimate acquaintance with the neighbourhood of Bath, and began to study its Botany and to collect plants and insects.

* About this time my father taught me the Elements of Botany from Lees' *Introduction* and Withering's *Arrangement*.

† Note by Dr Joseph Babington. The following year he had the Hooping Cough at School. He has also had the Chicken Pox and Scarlatina. 1823. At the age of 15 he was 5 feet and 7 inches in height.

‡ [Mr Hutchins must have been an inspiring teacher. He was of St Alban Hall, Oxf. B.A. 1821, M.A. 1825. When he was a candidate for a mastership at Coventry in 1833, Babington offered to obtain from Mr Bushby a certificate of his own proficiency as a freshman; this might help to carry the appointment. He was still minister of Margaret's Chapel, Bath, in 1845 (*Camb. Chr.* 6 Dec.). Crockford, 1860, gives Russell Str., Reading, as his abode. He died, I believe, early in the sixties. One of both names died 9 March 1875, at his residence, Highfield, Lymington, aet. 79 (*Times*, 11 March). This latter was perhaps of Pembr. Hall B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821. Canon Heaviside, a voice of weight in education, says of his old master, "I have always considered him a good scholar, and far above the ordinary schoolmaster of those days." Babington and Heaviside must have been among his earlier pupils. In Babington's library is a Greek Testament in calf, 'cura Leusdenii et Griesbachii. Londinii impensis G. et W. B. Whittaker, 1823.' 12°. "Mr Hutchins requests the Favour of Mastr: Babington's Acceptance in Acknowledgment of His very meritorious Exertions since His Promotion to a Higher Class. 33, Grosvenor Place, Mar. 4, 1825"]

§ Also Heaviside [James Wm. Lucas H., B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833, fellow of Sidney], now Canon of Norwich.

1825. In the month of July 1825 the thermometer registered (at the back of the house in Hanover Street) 89° on the 17th, 87½° on the 18th, and on the same day it stood at 92° at Walcote Parade.

On the 2nd Nov. 1825 I find that I ordered the 1st and 2nd vols. of Smith's English Flora, of Collings the Bookseller of Saville Row, Bath. Received them on the 7th, together with the 3rd vol.

On the 4th November I first began to study Greek Plays: Philoctetes of Sophocles.

Nov. 13. Saw Wm. Wilberforce for the first time. He called upon my father. Nov. 19, I dined with Mr Wilberforce at 1, Queen Square.

1826. April 5. Sat for a likeness to be taken by Mrs Hoare in pencil.* She also took pencil sketches of my father and mother (which I still have, 1873).

April 28. Dined with Mr Wilberforce.

May 27. Called upon Mr Wilberforce before his leaving Bath, when he gave me a copy of his "Practical View."

Oct. 9 (*University* life began). Went to London from Bath by coach, which took 12½ hours. Went to my cousin G. G. Babington's house, 26, Golden Square. Oct. 10. Had much difficulty in getting a place to Cambridge; called at six places before doing so. Went by the "Times" Coach at 3.30 p.m. and reached the "Eagle" at Cambridge at 9.30. Slept at the "Eagle."

Oct. 11. At 11 a.m. called upon Mr Hornbuckle, the Tutor of St John's College. He gave me rooms in the "Labyrinth," but in the afternoon removed me to the Second Court (3rd door to left; door to right; ground floor). My bedmaker Mrs Hopper is the widow of the gyp of my father.

Oct. 14. Called with my father's letter on the Master, Dr Wood. N.B. Dr Wood always comes out at the N.W. corner of the Second Court at 7.30 a.m. and returns at 7.50. He leans a little forwards.

Men keeping in college have to keep 9 chapels, others 7 in the week.

Gwatkin recommended me to read with Maddy as a Private Tutor, and I did so.

Dec. 4. About this time Dr Spurzheim lectured at Cambridge, and a Phrenological Society was formed, of which I was a member.

Dec. 13. My father died this day at 7, Hanover Street, Bath, but I did not know of it until some days afterwards, or even of his illness.

Dec. 19. Went to Broughton Gifford with the funeral.

1827. March 27. Attended 20th Divinity Lecture, and got a Certificate from the Professor, Hollingworth.†

* [This still exists, and has a very winning expression. The high stock and curiously cut coat-collar tell of bygone fashions.]

† Cambridge, March 27, 1827. Charles Cardale Babington of St John's College has attended the Divinity Lectures.

J. B. HOLLINGWORTH, D.D.
Norisian Professor.

[John Banks H., B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807, B.D. 1814, D.D. 1819. Fellow of Peterhouse. He died 9 Feb. 1856. See F. Boase's *Modern English Biography*.]

APRIL 30. Went to Professor Henslow's first lecture on Botany.

May 2. Conversed with him after the botanical lecture, and was asked to his house. Put an end to the Phrenological Society* this evening. Assisted Professor Henslow in putting things in order before and after the lectures.

1830. Took my B.A. Degree in January.

April 23. Lodgings at Mrs Tomlinson's, 1, Fitzwilliam Street. Elected a Fellow of the Philosophical Society on 24th May 1830.

May 26. Paid a Life Subscription as a F.C.P.S.

Nov. 2. Paid Life Composition as F.L.S.

1831. Jan. 29. Went into College. New Court. C, left-hand top rooms.

1833. Apr. 22. Henslow commenced his lectures. This is the sixth course that I have attended.

June 21. British Association. Took my station at "table C" for the delivery of tickets to the Members of the Association (Secretary).

June 23. D. Don (Librarian of the Linnean Society), W. Christy jun. We three went to Trinity Church and heard Simeon preach. They were much pleased.

JULY 2. At 8 this morning I was in the Senate House to be "created" an M.A.†

July. In a few days after my arrival at Bath, Mr E. Collings, Librarian Saville Row, requested me to look over a list of the BATH PLANTS, and make additions and corrections. I found the list so imperfect that it was determined to endeavour to complete my own list of those which I had observed. I worked hard all the summer, and finished the manuscript on the 15th October, having had the loan of Dr H. Gibbes' "Flora Bathon." and assistance from Mr E. Simms and Dr J. F. Davis.

August. During the whole of this month and September I was employed on my Flora.

Nov. 4. This evening the first regular Meeting of the Entomological Society took place. I was prevented from attending by my mother's illness.

Nov. 18. My poor mother died about 6 o'clock a.m.

Nov. 23. This day she was buried at Broughton Gifford, in a tomb formed for my father.

* [Phrenology was militant in these years. George Combe, in the *Phrenological Journal*, Sept. 1834, rebukes Sedgwick for not alluding to Phrenology in his *Discourse*, (Sedgwick's *Life*, 1 406).]

† Fees for M.A. Degree :

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------|---|----|----|
| Senior Proctor | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| Registrary | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Do. Man | | 2 | 0 |
| Father of St John's | 7 | 3 | 6 |
| College Servants | | 7 | 6 |
| Huddling | | 2 | 0 |

£19 5 6

1833. Nov. 30. I this day corrected the last proof of my *Flora Bathoniensis*.

1834. January 1. This day is published my FLORA BATHONIENSIS, price 1/6, or with a map of the county round Bath 2/-.

Jan. 26. Attended a meeting at Collings' Library for the purpose of preparing for founding a Horticultural Society at Bath. I also added my name to the list prepared by Mr Goodriche for a Botanical Garden to consist of 40 members.

Nov. 5. Removed into new rooms, "New Court," A 15, lately held by Bomby,* and looking out over the walks.

Nov. 6. Dined at the Eagle with the Members of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. We had a very pleasant party. At the General Meeting of the Society held this day, I should have been elected one of the Council, but for the members not liking to have any more Johnians on that body.

Nov. 7. Attended a meeting at Mr Bowstead's† rooms at Corpus to vote an address to Mr Connop Thirlwall, expressive of our sorrow at his being prevented from acting as Tutor, and of our disapprobation of the discussion of

[* John Edward B., fellow of St John's, B.A. 1832, M.A. 1835, B.D. 1845, D.D. 1850, when he preached the Commencement Sermon: *The Irregular Element in the Church*. Vice-principal of Bristol Coll., married 20 Dec. 1836, at St Paul's Church, Bristol, Eliza, 2nd daughter of R. T. Lilly Esq., of Brunswick Square (*Cambr. Chr.* 14 Jan. 1837). At Bristol College he had as a colleague Francis Newman. Principal of Queen Elizabeth College, Guernsey, 1847-55 (cf. *ibid.* 3 Apr. 1847). Curate of Hull 1855-7, Head Master of Grammar School, Melbourne, 1858-75 (cf. *ibid.* 12 Sept. 1857). Incumbent of St Paul's, Melbourne, 1877. His wife Eliza Sophia died 29 Sept. 1883, at St Paul's Parsonage, Melbourne (*Guardian*, Nov. 28, 1883, p. 1797c). He was born at Hull 23 May 1809, educated at Hull and Uppingham, and died at Melbourne 4 March 1889 (obituary from the *Melbourne Argus*, 5 March). When £1000 was presented to him he founded a divinity prize at Trinity College, Melbourne. Brother of Charles Henry B., of St John's, B.A. 1837, M.A. 1840, D.D. 1864, on his appointment to the see of Tasmania (cf. Heaton's *Australian Dictionary*), whose numerous works may be seen in an early Crockford. Bishop of Tasmania 1864-83; assistant to the Bishop of Lichfield 1882-91; to the Bishop of B. and W. 1891. The Bishop is still living; one of his sons, Henry Bodley B., was of Jesus, B.A. 1864, now Vicar of All Saints, Clifton; another son, and two grandsons, of Oxford. The bishop's father, John Healy B., was fellow of Sidney, B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795, for 70 years Vicar of Hull, and died at the age of 97. A third son, Frederick William, was of the father's college, B.A. 1845, M.A. 1848].

† [James Bowstead, Bishop of Lichfield 1843-5, migrated from St. John's to Corpus. See my edition of Baker, pp. 972-3. Unknown to D.N.B. On his father, of Beck Bank, 'a grand example of a Westmoreland statesman,' and his dog *Boy*, see Sedgwick's *Life* 11 94-7.]

things not forming a part of the duties of tuition being made a cause for depriving a Tutor of his office.

Nov. 29. The address, much to our sorrow, burnt.*

1835. Feb. 5. I undertook to look after the Entomological Collection at the Philosophical Society.

Mar. 12. Meeting at the Town Hall for the purpose of forming a MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE for Cambridge, Henslow in the Chair.

Mar. 15. This day our Morning Chapel was for the first time at 10 o'clock; it is to be at that hour on Sundays for the future.

April 13. Lawes† came to Bath from Biddeston, and we went to a meeting of the Missionary Society at the rooms. Mr B. Noel spoke very well, and Mr Yates from New Zealand said that their exertions in that island were being crowned with success.

May 6. Entomological Dinner (London). Kirby, Spence, &c., present. Mr Stanley‡ said that the *Naturalists* had *two Bibles*,§ other persons but one. Kirby said "that *Nature must agree with Revelation*, and we need not fear apparent discrepancies."

May 11. Commenced my MANUAL OF BRITISH BOTANY.

[* No doubt at a hint from Thirlwall, whose whole bearing in this business, as throughout life, is marked by dignity and lofty patriotism. See Cooper's *Annals*, IV 582-3 for the titles of the pamphlets on the controversy about tests in this year. Thirlwall's should be reprinted as part of a history of tests in the University. *A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Turton, D.D., on the Admission of Dissenters to Academical Degrees. To which is added a second Letter, containing a Vindication of some passages in the first Letter*, Cambr. 1834, cf. *Letters of Connop Thirlwall...with...Memoirs by...Louis Stokes*, Lond. 1881, pp. 113-128. *Life of Adam Sedgwick*, I 417-428, II 173-4. Is. Todhunter, *William Whewell...An Account of his Writings*, Lond. 1876, I pp. 91-92. Dr Whewell's *Life* by Mrs Douglas (1881), 158-170.]

[† No doubt his contemporary, John Lawes of St John's, B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833. He was in orders, but seems long to have retired from active service, as his name does not appear in the earliest Crockford. He died suddenly, of heart disease, at 2, Winifred's Dale, Bath, 3 Febr. 1880 (*Times*, 6 Febr., age not stated). His wife, Sarah Anne, had died at the same place, 20 Apr. 1872 (*ibid.* 23 Apr.).]

[‡ Edward Stanley of St John's, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, Arthur Stanley's father].

§ [Sedgwick's *Life* II 581-2: "A meeting to promote national education was held in Norwich, Bishop Stanley in the chair. A clergyman spoke at some length of the evils he feared in the movement and of the influence of Science in weakening belief in revelation. When he had ended Sedgwick suddenly rose, took a Bible from the table, and holding it up exclaimed in his most vehement manner: 'Who is the greatest unbeliever? Is it not the man who, professing to hold that this book contains the word of God, is afraid to look into the other volume, lest it should contradict it?'"]

Nov. 6. Meeting of the Philosophical Society. I was elected a Member of the Council. Dined with the Society at the "Eagle."

Nov. 17. Dined with Prof. Sedgwick, and was proposed as a Member of the *Geological* Society.

Nov. 22. I was elected an Honorary Member of the "Shropshire and N. Wales Natural History Society."

Dec. 16. Elected a Fellow of the *Geological* Society.

1836. Feb. 4. Mr Berkeley,* author of "British Fungi," called upon me for the first time.

July 5. *Dublin*. As it was the Trinity Coll. Commencement, I went to be admitted to my M.A. Degree.†

Oct. 7. Dined at Henslow's to meet *Darwin*, who was just returned from his voyage round the world.

Nov. 19. This day Mr Simeon was buried in King's Coll. Chapel. He died last Sunday, the 13th inst.‡

1837. Jan. 25. Was taken with the prevalent Influenza§ and did not leave my rooms until Sunday the 29th.

Feb. 22. A quarterly meeting of the Cambridge Reform Society. I made my first Public Speech upon the Irish Corporation Reform Bill.

[* Miles Joseph Berkeley of Christ's, B.A. 1825, M.A. 1828. Born 1803 in Oundle parish, educated at Rugby, curate of Margate 1829-33, perpetual curate ('33-68) both of Apethorpe and Wood Newton, Northants., and R.D. of Rothwell; vic. of Sibbertoft, near Market Harborough, 1868; F.R.S. 1879; F.L.S. Hon. F.R. Hort. S. Lond.; Memb. Acad. Sc. of Sweden, &c. A great authority on fungi, algae, &c., and voluminous author. A man of wonderful attainments and of a commanding presence. Elected Hon. Fell. Chr. 1 Dec. 1883. Died 3 July 1889, aet. 86. Thus the friends of half a century and more, each outlived by six years the Psalmist's uttermost span. Both died in July. His portrait was painted for the Linnean Society by Mr Peake in 1878.]

† [In later years, learning with surprise that this degree carried a vote, he went before a justice of the peace and voted by proxy.]

‡ ["During the past term Simeon's death and funeral have been by far the most exciting events that have passed amongst us. The greatest part of the University—graduates and undergraduates—assembled to do his memory honour; and while the procession moved down the magnificent chapel to the grave, and while its vaulted roof was reverberating the almost supernatural notes of Handel's *Dead March*, I do not think there was one person (including many hundred spectators), who was not for a while almost carried away by a powerful emotion" (Adam Sedgwick to W. D. Conybeare, 5 Dec. 1836 in *Life* I 469). See also A. R. Pennington, *Recollections of persons and events*, Lond. 1895, with Simeon's life as told by W. Carus and H. C. G. Moule.]

§ [Sedgwick's *Life* I 474, 23 Jan. 1837: "My servants are ill of the influenza, and for the last ten days I myself have been out of sorts." cf. pp. 475-481, 504.]

Feb. 27. Breakfasted (with Stokes of Caius) with Smith of that College, in order to draw up a plan for a *Natural History Society*, in place of Professor Henslow's Friday Evening parties,* which he was obliged to give up at the beginning of this term.

March 11. We held a meeting to-day at J. J. Smith's rooms to complete the formation of our society† in the place of Henslow's Friday Evening parties.

* Prof Henslow's Friday parties commenced on the 15 Feb. 1828, and were continued regularly during full term until the end of the year 1836. [Henslow had been Vic. of Cholsea, Berks, 1832-7; from 1837 to his death, 16 May 1861, he was Rector of Hitcham. See L. Jenyns, *Memoir of J. S. Henslow*, 1862; F. Boase, *Modern English Biography*; *D.N.B.*; above all his parting with Sedgwick (*Sedgwick's Life* II 370-2.)]

† Cycle of the Ray Club, 1837:—

Rev W. H. Stokes [Wm. Haughton S., fellow of Caius, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831. Sen. Proctor 1848-9, F.G.S. Rector of Denver, 1852; died there 24 May 1884, aet. 82. Elder brother of Sir George Stokes].

Mr Haslehurst [John Wood H., an undergraduate. B.A. Tr. 1839. Barrister].

Mr J. A. Power [John Arthur P., fellow of Clare, B.A. 1832, M.A. 1835, M.L. 1838. He married 27 May 1841, at St John's Church, Westminster, Helena Margaret, 2nd daughter of the Rev Dr Jermyn of Tr. Hall (*Camb. Chron.* 5 June 1841). Went out of residence 13 Apr. 1839. A very successful medical tutor in London. Died at Bedford 9 June 1886, aet. 76].

Rev Joseph Power [B.A., fellow of Clare 1821, M.A. 1824, fellow and tutor of Tr. Hall 1829-44, fellow of Clare again 1844-67. Librarian 1845-64. Vic. of Litlington, March 1856-68. Rect. of Birdbrook 1866-8. Wrote in the London and Cambridge "Philosophical Transactions," and in the Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journals. He died 7 June 1868, aet. 69 at his rectory].

Mr Ball [John B., undergraduate of Chr. Coll. Went out of residence 13 Nov. 1839. M.A. Dubl., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., F.L.S., sometime Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Author of the 'Alpine Guide,' went to Morocco in 1871 with Sir Joseph Hooker; they published 'A Tour in the Morocco and the Great Atlas' in 1878. Ball died 21 Oct. 1889, aet. 71. He was an Hon. Fellow of Christ's. Observe. Christ's had four Honorary Fellows, two of science, two of letters. The two botanists both died in the latter half of 1889 (cf. *Memoir in Times*, 23 Oct., p. 9).]

Mr Babington.

Rev W. P. Baily [Wm. Percival B., educated at Merchant Taylors'. Fellow of Clare, B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833, B.D. 1853. Senior Proctor 1847-8. Chapl. at Hampton Court 1849-56. Rect. of Gt. Waldingfield 1858; died there 3 Aug. 1871 (*Times*, 7 Aug.)].

Rev W. L. P. Garnons [Wm. Lewes Pugh G., fellow of Sidney, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817, B.D. 1824. Went out of residence 29 Oct. 1845;

May 17. The Ray Club met at my rooms.

Sept. 9. British Association, Liverpool. I have been appointed one of the secretaries of the natural history section in conjunction with L. Jenyns* and Mr Swainson.

F.L.S. Vic. of Ulting, Ess. (*Camb. Chron.* 3 June 1848). Married 4 Dec. 1848, at Berechurch, Mary, only daughter of Mr Sheffield of Gilson (*ibid.* 16 Dec.); died there 5 March 1863 (*Gent. Mag.* 1 526; *Camb. Chron.* 21 March). His books were sold by Sotheby 2-4 March 1864. His wife Mary died 25 March 1853 (*Gent. Mag.* 1 564). He placed in the hands of the Ray Society a MS. notice of Ray's life and works (*Memorials of John Ray*, 1846, p. viii)].

Rev J. J. Smith [John James S., fellow and tutor of Caius, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831. Candidate for the Librarianship 1845. Senior Proctor 1839-40. He published "Cambridge Portfolio, Lond. 1840-1," 2 vols. 4to; a catalogue of Coins in Caius College 1840, of the Caius MSS. 1849. Pictorial Illustrations of the Catalogue of MSS. in Gonville and Caius College Library at Cambridge 1853, 4to and 8vo. Several papers for the C.A.S. and pamphlets on University politics. See Wilford's "County Families," 1st ed. 592b. Of Pennally Abbey, and of Spring Grove, Hampton, Middlesex. Vic. of Loddon 1849. Min. of Laura Chapel, Bath, 1875-9. Married 15 Febr. 1849, at Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, Agnes-Maria, 2nd daughter of Jos. Geo. Mitford Esq. (*Gent. Mag.* 1849, 1 420). He died at Hampton 4 Dec. 1883, aet. 76 (*Camb. Chron.* 8 Dec. p. 4e; *Standard*, 12 Dec.)].

Mr Borrer [Wm. B. of Peterhouse, B.A. 1839, M.A. 1842; F.L.S. Went out of residence 30 Jan. 1839. His younger sister is widow of Babington's friend, F. F. Tracy of Christ's, the devoted incumbent of St Barnabas'. The father, also William, F.L.S. 1805, F.R.S. 1835, formed a herbarium, which is at Kew (F. Boase, *M.E.B.*)].

Mr Howson [John Saul H. of Trin., B.A. 1837, M.A. 1840, D.D. 1862. Dean of Chester, the well-known author. Died 15 Dec. 1885. See F. Boase, *M.E.B.* and the *D.N.B.*]

Mr Paget [Sir Geo. Edward P., fellow of Caius, B.A. 1831, M.B. 1833, M.L. 1836, M.D. 1838. Regius Prof. 1872. Died 19 Jan. 1892. See *D.N.B.*]

* [Leonard J. of St John's, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1825. Of Belmont, Bath, youngest son of George Leon. J. of Bottisham Hall, Cambs, assumes the name of Blomefield, in compliance with a clause in the will of Fra. Blomefield, late of Swaffham, Noif. (*Lond. Gaz.* 6 Oct. 1871); ed. White's *Selborne* 1843, 8vo; *Observations in Nat. Hist.* 1846, 8vo; *Observations in Meteorology* 1858, 8vo; F.L.S. See *Eton Lists* 89a. Licensed to the perpetual curacy of West Dereham (*Camb. Chr.* 18 July 1824); vic. of Swaffham Bulbeck (*ibid.* 18 Jan. 1828); mar. Tuesday, 23 Apr. 1844, at Ampney Crucis, Glouc., Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev Andr. Daubeney of Eastington (*ibid.* 27 Apr.); of Darlington-place, Bath, mar. 24 June 1862, at Stapleford, Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev Rob. Hawthorn, vic. of Stapleford (*Gent. Mag.* 1862, 11 222). Presented his library (about 1200 volumes) and his herbarium of British plants to the Bath Lit. and Sci. Institute (*Cambr. Chr.* 14 Aug. 1869). Died 1 Sept. 1893].

Sept. 17. Went with Bullock* (Sunday) to hear Mr MacNeile at St Jude's Church.

Dec. 9. Elected a member of "Hendeka,"† a debating society at Christ's.

1838. Apr. 28. Anniversary Meeting of the Ray Club at J. J. Smith's rooms at Caius. *I was appointed Secretary to the Club.*

Apr. 30. Supper with the Rev W. Whewell after the Philosophical Soc. Meeting.

June 1. Jersey (Second visit to Channel Islands, June 1 to Aug. 9).

1839. Febr. 25. Entered Churchill Babington at St John's Coll. under the Rev John Hymers.

Apr. 3. Put my *Primitiae Florae Sarnicae* into the hands of Messrs Metcalfe and Palmer to print. It extends to 93 foolscap pages of manuscript.

June 8. Corrected the last proof of my *Primitiae Florae Sarnicae*.

June 12. My *Primitiae Florae Sarnicae* came out.

Nov. 6. Anniversary Meeting of the Philosophical Society, at which I was again elected a Member of the Council of the Society.

1840. Mar. 7. At the Hendeka Meeting that evening, Ball in the chair, the Society presented me with a copy of "Hallam's Constitutional History" as a "mark of their satisfaction for the services that I had rendered to the Society at the time when it was in a state of depression, and also for my conduct as President for 3 terms."‡

May 7. First Meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY at the Master of St John's [Ra. Tatham].

1841. Nov. 6. Purchased the Herbarium of Dr Leo of Metz for £94 10s.

1842. Apr. 1. This day my name appeared for the first time on the cover of the "Annals of Natural History" as one of the Editors of that journal.

May 17. Commenced my duties as *Local Treasurer* of the British Association for the advancement of Science at Cambridge.

1843. Febr. Fully occupied with my *Manual*.

Mar. 8. Arranged with R. Taylor to commence the printing of my *Manual of British Botany*.

May 1. Finished the manuscript of my *Manual*, which has kept me most fully employed all the winter.

[* George B. of St John's, B.A. 1834, M.A. 1837, B.D. 1844. Fellow. Presented to the vicarage of Aldworth, Berks., on the resignation of J. T. Austen (*Camb. Chr.* 29 May 1848). Married 10 Sept. 1850 at Southport, Beatrice, 3rd daughter of the late Wm. Bromelow Esq. of Merton Bank, St Helen's (*ibid.* 28 Sept.). Died at Aldworth 16 Oct. 1858, aet. 46 (*Gent. Mag.* 1858, II 645). His wife Beatrice had died 7 Jan. 1856 (*ibid.* 1856, II 213)].

† [The minutes of this Club have passed into Dr Peile's hands from Edm. Thompson, Fellow of Christ's (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843)].

‡ [This book, with its coat of red russia, still speaks the thanks of the Club, signed 'J. Francis, President,' i.e. James F. of Christ's, B.A. 1838, M.A. 1841.]

May 15. Corrected the last proof of my *Manual*.

May 24. Elected *Treasurer* of the *Cambridge Antiquarian Society* in the room of Rev J. J. Smith.

1844. Febr. 7. Placed on a Syndicate to consult concerning the removal of the Botanic Garden.

Febr. 10. First Meeting of Botanic Garden Syndicate.

Febr. 26. Second do.

Nov. 6. Appointed *Secretary* of the *Cambridge Philosophical Society*.

1846. June 15—July 19. ICELAND TOUR.

APPENDIX B.

FIELD-PREACHING.

The meanest floweret of the vale,
The simplest note that swells the gale,
The common sun, the air, the skies,
To him are opening Paradise.

T. GRAY.

[Professor Cowell kindly sends reminiscences of "walks with Babington," a frequent entry in Hort's journals, from an early date. I never had the luck to watch the naturalist in his element. Often as we were together, it was always under cover, till towards the end, when I surprised him now and again gazing peacefully on his lair, the Botanic Garden, from a Bath-chair. Otherwise the passion for hunting plants, strong in my boyhood, must have cast its spell upon me once more, after many days. (If you dislike the heading of this paper, blame me).—J.E.B.M.]

Professor Babington knew every corner of Cambridgeshire from long personal examination,—it was his botanical parish; and he could tell always beforehand what plants to look for in any locality at any given season. He was thus the very person to inspire a botanical enthusiasm, for his eye at once detected the objects of interest, and he knew all that they had to tell. Expeditions with him to Thetford, Chippenham, the old Roman Road, Wicken Fen, and many a similar locality, remain golden retrospects in one's life,—they opened his companion's eyes to hitherto unnoticed interests in field and lane. He had learned by experience that everybody, unless he has already an absorbing pursuit of his own, is a potential botanist,—it only requires an enthusiastic teacher, and the ready audience will be found everywhere.

He knew North Wales nearly as well as Cambridgeshire, and I shall never forget our many rambles in the neighbourhood of Snowdon,—one especially in Cwm glas in 1878, when we hunted out all the rare plants which hide themselves in that rocky solitude. One could have almost fancied that they were glad to attract his eye as he passed. His great interest was in the plants themselves as living organisms, and in tracing their relations to each other and their surroundings; and his enthusiasm could hardly fail to kindle

an answering glow in the listener. I have often seen him interest a casual audience in a railway carriage, as he pointed out an unknown part or function in some apparently well known flower,—a furze blossom or an umbellate flower would thus gain a new significance; and these accidental hints might easily wake up a new and life-long interest in a young hearer. I have often since adapted his lessons to small audiences of my own,—proud to be thus the medium to hand on the benefits of his teaching.

E. B. COWELL.

Aug. 15, 1895.

APPENDIX C.

THE REV W. W. NEWBOULD.

Yet nature's charms, the hills and woods,
The sweeping vales and foaming floods,
Are free alike to all.

In days when daisies deck the ground,
And blackbirds whistle clear,
With honest joy our hearts will bound
To see the coming year.

BURNS.

Since this paper was in type I have received from James Britten Esq. of the British Museum, his notice of Babington (*Journ. Bot.* Sept. 1895), which should be read by all who would understand Babington's place in the army of science. I cull glimpses of his (and Hort's) tried friend, William Williamson Newbould of Trinity (B.A. 1842, M.A. 1845).

Babington's interleaved copies of each issue [of the *Manual*] are preserved in the Cambridge Herbarium, and afford ample evidence of the conscientious work which rendered the often-abused phrase "new edition" no empty formula. Mr Newbould had a similar copy; his suggestions were always at Babington's service, and frequently proved useful.

... In the first edition he names J. H. Balfour, D. Moore, W. Borrer, E. Foster, J. S. Henslow, and W. A. Leighton, and most of these are mentioned in the second edition. Thereafter none are named; had any been mentioned it would assuredly have been Mr Newbould, whose devotion to the *Manual* and its author amounted almost to a cultus, and whose excitement during the preparation and on the publication of a new edition was almost ludicrous in its intensity.

... He was glad to share his pleasure with others; when away on a holiday in some place where interesting plants abounded, he would say, "We must get Newbould down here," conscious that his old friend and admirer would

take keen delight in the things which gave him so much happiness as well as in the genial company which would recall early rambles together. For, as the sketch which I published of Mr Newbould (*Journ. Bot.* 1886, 161—174) shews, a warm attachment existed between the two botanists, dating from their college days. Newbould had met Babington in Scotland in 1845, had accompanied him to Pembrokeshire in 1848, to Ireland in 1852, and again in 1858, and to North Wales (with Jacques Gay) in 1862: they had previously worked in Cambridgeshire and Essex, and in later life a visit to Babington was one of the keenest joys of Newbould's existence. They spent a pleasant time together at Grange-over-Sands in 1884, after the meeting of the British Association at York. Babington's affectionate tribute to the memory of his friend will be found in this Journal for 1886, p. 159.

See also the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

JOSIAH BROWN PEARSON D.D.

[Fellow 1864-80; Lecturer 1864-71. Died 10 March 1895, aged 54].

In the last number of the *Eagle* Bishop Barry spoke of his late colleague in Australia, but dealt only with his career as a Colonial Bishop. This, however, was just the dark part of Bishop Pearson's life. Misfortunes, not incurred through any conduct of his own, beset him soon after he settled in Australia; and a cloud fell upon him, never to lift till but a little while before the end.

The J. B. Pearson of whom I am speaking here is the resident Fellow and Moral Sciences' Lecturer, the Vicar of Horningsea, the Vicar of Newark; in short, the man to whom a difficult charge in a far-off land was reasonably entrusted with general approval, though to his friends' regret.

When I became a Fellow, some 24 years ago, I passed into a society very different from the present one. The resident Fellows nearly all lived in College: College was for the time at least their home. Most of them were in Holy Orders; but a few, chiefly juniors, were laymen. There were doubtless among the Fellows many men of high merit. But of intimate friendship between them there was, I venture to say, very little. There was much agreement in what we call 'views,' but hardly any sympathy. I do not imagine that the elder men had a notion how dreadful this seemed to a new Fellow, fresh from Undergraduate life. Of Academic successes one had had enough: the wished-for freedom and responsibility

proved, when attained, to be a heavy burden : one was conscious of a tendency to make an ass of oneself in thought, word, and deed, yet more and more loth to do this for lack of guidance and at one's own cost.

I lay stress on this condition of things, because I was not alone in the feeling I have tried to describe, and because to a young man so situated the friendship of J. B. Pearson was a perfect godsend. You wanted (say) to test and clear up your views on this or that—and a junior Fellow will have views—or to decide on some course of action. Pearson's sympathy and clear cautious judgment were invaluable. He saw your position, put himself in your place, and gave you a lead bit by bit in a way that was always safe and generally masterly. And you could unfold your difficulties to a man who was not content with the slovenly plan of marking you down as 'Radical,' 'Heretic,' 'Hot-headed,' or the like, and so retiring within his shell. Many a man, Fellow or not, owes to him on this account an undying gratitude. For he could hear as well as advise, and the hearing came first.

The bent of his mind was strongly conservative: he ever regarded with suspicion a proposal for organic change. For he thought that people in general are too inclined to seek the causes of failure in the defects of institutions, rather than in their own defective use of the institutions. Thus, when Vicar of Newark, he said to me, speaking of the College, 'I wish you fellows would leave off reforming and do a little work.' And this saying, though intentionally overdrawn, bore in it much true wisdom the need of which has not wholly past away.

Hence, as an active teacher in the Moral Sciences as then understood, he regarded changes in the direction of specialization, whether in his own or in other Triposes, with mistrust. Nor do I think that his aim—to educate men into competency as students, and then let them specialize for themselves—was a mean or narrow one. We nowadays turn out more young Professors, but the product is not one that the world is always eager to absorb.

As a preacher he was admirable. I heard him at St Andrew the Great, where he was once Curate; in the (old) College Chapel; at Horningsea, where I sometimes spent the Sunday with him; and at Newark, where I stayed with him two or

three times. His voice was harsh, and his delivery not perfect, but he held his hearers of whatever grade of education or intelligence in a way that was marvellous. Men as well as women flocked to hear him. It is I believe true that the Crown living of Newark was offered him on the suggestion of Benjamin Disraeli. That acute judge of men had sat under him when preacher at Whitehall.

How he was beloved as a parish priest, and what influence he had in that capacity, is perhaps not for me to say. Yet I had plenty of evidence to shew that the love and the influence both were great and well earned. His work at Newark is not forgotten. He did not escape controversy: few active men do. I have by me a delicious pamphlet—a reprint of two articles from the local Radical paper, containing a coarse and unfair attack on the Church of England, and Pearson's two letters in reply, addressed to the Editor of the Conservative organ. Always friendly to Dissenters and not prone to sacerdotalism, the Vicar felt that there were some things that could not be stood tamely. He accepted the challenge, gave his opponents a sound beating, and added a short but significant passage, shewing what would be the result of applying their methods to the criticism of Dissent. His own people of course rallied to him with delight, and I believe the aggressor found it wiser to leave the Vicar alone. The letters are highly characteristic of the man. I seem to see him with the humourous twinkle in his gentle eyes, exposing with his pen the follies of his opponent, kindly but thoroughly, as he did those of a young friend at College by word of mouth. Yet I doubt whether the pressman's chastisement was productive of instruction or received with joy.

It was a pity to take him from Newark, but so it had to be. In those few Newark years [1874-80] was gathered perhaps the best fruit of a noble life. When I saw him here for a short time in 1894 he had regained his former lightheartedness, but not all his former powers. I was never able to pay a promised visit to him at his quiet Vicarage of Leck, so I never saw him again. I wish I were more fit to write of him. But I count it well-spent time to recall to mind one of the best influences I ever felt, and awaken wholesome memories of the days gone by.

W. E. HEITLAND.

21 November 1895.

By the kind permission of the Rev J. Llewelyn Davies, Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, we are able to print the following passages from a sermon preached by him in Leck Church on the 17 March 1895, the Sunday after the death of Bishop Pearson, late Vicar of Leck:—

....“This is but the second Sunday since you were hearing for the last time from this pulpit the voice of a pastor to whom you have listened with a growing reverence. You all felt that God had been good to you and to the parish in placing him here. It was by one of those chances through which Divine Providence orders the course of things in this world, that Bishop Pearson became Vicar of Leck. For a long time he had been disabled by illness, but had gradually recovered his health; and some two years ago he was beginning to try how much clerical duty he might trust himself to undertake. He had promised to pay me a visit at Kirkby Lonsdale, and I had asked him to help in our Church services.....The thought occurred, Might not the care of a small country parish be just what would suit Bishop Pearson at this stage? The promised visit was paid, and the result of it was, that the Vicarage of Leck was offered to the Bishop and that he accepted it. You will understand then that I felt a special interest, not unmingled with anxiety, in his settlement and residence here. By quick degrees the anxiety departed, and I could be simply glad and thankful that my old friend had become your Vicar and my neighbour. He was able, not only to respond fully to all the claims of the parish, but to give a good deal of Episcopal assistance to the Bishop of this diocese, who was also an old and intimate friend of his. Received here, as he was sure to be, with respect and kindness, he soon won to himself a warmer feeling from those around him. There was nothing forward or obtrusive in his friendliness; his manner had the quietness and self-restraint of genuine modesty. He did not remind you by anything he said, or by any way of saying it, that he was a distinguished University man and had presided over an interesting Colonial diocese,—except indeed, that his fulness of knowledge and experience and thought could not fail to give impressiveness and distinction to his preaching and conversation. But what all became aware of, as they saw more of him, was the sympathy, the gentleness, the brotherliness his disposition. He was

no respecter of the person; you could not associate any suspicion of worldliness with him. Though he was a wonderful reader of books, and enjoyed talking of what he read, he yet liked to be with children and simple people quite as much as with persons of his own intellectual rank. You his parishioners had opportunities of seeing what he was, and I know that he was appreciated here. And he himself was not only contented but happy in this retired spot. All his older friends could see that. He delighted in the scenery, combining so much sweetness and boldness, which is to you too familiar to be much noticed. He became very fond of this Church, and loved his ministrations in it. And you may be sure he was grateful for all the kindness which was shown him by you and other neighbours.

And this pastoral work, so full of goodness in the present, and of promise for the future, has been only allowed to go on for one short year, and has now been brought to an abrupt termination!.....Your late Vicar came to you a stranger, and it looks now as if he had paid you but a passing visit. But these twelve months may be of more value to you than as many years of a pastor whom you would have had less reason to regret. Your memory of Bishop Pearson will be a perpetual heavenward tendency in your minds, as long as you live. Perhaps some particular words of his may cling to you. And to receive and appreciate the spiritual worth of what God gives us, is the duty which best befits our lowliness.”

THE MARQUIS OF EXETER M.A.

The connexion between the House of Cecil and St John's is an old and continuous one. Indeed, it seems probable that since May 1535 when William Cecil, first Lord Burghley, joined the College down to the present day there has always been one of the name on the College Boards. The late Marquis of Exeter was the fifth Earl or Marquis of Exeter in succession who has been a member of the College.

The first Lord Burghley granted a rent charge of £30 a year to the College for the augmentation of the commons of the Scholars. The heir of Burghley House and the heir of Thibbals (Theobalds) Manor, each to have the right of

nominating a Scholar. The College provides preachers at Stamford and Hatfield.

These privileges and duties have continued down to the present day.

The late peer, William Alleyne Cecil, third Marquis of Exeter, was born 30 April 1825. He took the degree of M.A. *jure natalium* in 1847. He sat in the House of Commons as Conservative member for Lincolnshire from 1847 to 1857, and from 1857 to 1867 as member for the northern division of Northamptonshire. On 17 October 1848 he married Lady Georgiana Sophia Pakenham, daughter of the first Earl of Longford. He succeeded his father as third Marquis of Exeter in January 1867. He was made a Privy Councillor on 10 July 1866. He was hereditary Grand Almoner. He held the offices of Treasurer of the Queen's household from July 1866 to January 1867, Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms March 1867 to December 1868, and from March 1874 to February 1875. He was keenly interested in agricultural matters on which he was a great authority, and he was no mean judge of horses. He was intensely proud of his historic seat, an excellent landlord and kindly to the poor. No notice of Lord Exeter would be complete without mentioning his love for the sea and yachting. He died at Burghley House, near Stamford on the 15 July last.

REV ROBERT ELI HOOPPELL LL.D.

Dr Hooppell who was Mathematical Master at Beaumaris Grammar School 1855-61, Principal of the Winterbottom Nautical College, South Shields, 1861-75, and Rector of Byers Green, near Spennymoor, 1875-95, was a distinguished and well-known antiquarian. He was the author of:—*Reason and Religion or the leading Doctrines of Christianity*, 1867; *On the Discovery and Exploration of Roman remains at South Shields in 1875 and 1876, with maps, plates, &c.*, 1878; *Vinovia the buried Roman city in the County of Durham, as revealed by the recent explorations*, 1879; *Discovery of a perfect Saxon Church at Escombe, in the County of Durham*, 1879; *Roman Ebchester*, 1883; *Vinovia*, 1891. He was a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and had published *Tabular Forms for Facilitating the Calculation of Certain Nautical Problems, A Practical Introduction*

to *Navigation and Nautical Astronomy*, and numerous meteorological tables and reports in the Transactions of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club and other scientific associations. He died at Bournemouth on August 23, after a protracted illness, at the age of 62.

REV MICHAEL FERREBEE SADLER M.A.

The Rev. Prebendary Sadler was a son of the late Mr Michael Thomas Sadler, of Leeds (M.P. for Newark-on-Trent 1829—1831, and for Aldborough 1831—1835). He was Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar of the University in 1848. He was Vicar of Bridgewater from 1857 to 1864 Vicar of St Paul's, Bedford, 1864 to 1869; Vicar of Honiton, Devon, 1869 to 1895. He was the author of the following works:—*Sacrament of Responsibility*, 1851, 7th ed.; *The Second Adam and the New Birth*, 1857, 7th ed.; *Doctrinal Revision of the Liturgy considered*, 1862; *Parochial Sermons*, 1st series, 1861, 2nd series, 1862; *Plain Speaking on deep Truths*, 4th ed., 1869; *Church Doctrine Bible Truth*, 45th thousand, 1867; *Emmanuel*, 2nd ed., 1868; *Abundant Life and other Sermons*, 1870; *Church Teachers' Manual*, 46th thousand, 1871; *Communicants' Manual*, 114th thousand, 1873; *The One Offering*, 4th ed., 1875; *The Lost Gospel*, 1876; *Justification of Life*, 1878; *Notes Critical and Practical on the New Testament*, 1882-93. He was elected a Prebendary of Wells Cathedral in 1863. He died at Honiton 15 August 1895.

THE REV CORRIE JACKSON M.A.

We regret to chronicle the somewhat sudden death in August last of the Rev C. Jackson, Chaplain of the Foundling Hospital, at the comparatively early age of 41.

Corrie Jackson was born on October 19, 1853, and came up to St John's from Bedford School in the October Term of 1872. His college tutor was Mr Sandys, and his rooms L¹⁰ in the New Court. He soon took a prominent position in the College. There was a rare brightness and simplicity about him which attracted men of the most different character, and made him no less popular in the boating and athletic sets than with the more distinctively thoughtful and religious amongst his contemporaries. Himself a man of strong religious convictions,

he set himself throughout his college life to steady preparation for the ministry of the Church of England, the profession he had chosen from boyhood, and in which he was destined to find his life's happiness. But no man had a truer enjoyment of innocent pleasure, or threw himself with keener zest into the interests of undergraduate life. His powers as a long distance runner soon brought him distinction. He won his "Blue" in his Freshman's year, and in his second and third years was victorious in both the University mile and three mile races. In the latter year he was President of the University Athletic Club. He had a good tenor voice and was a prominent member of the College Musical Society. He was also a member of the Shakespearian Society, and of a social club which at that time held a leading position in the College. After a few months at the newly-founded Theological College at Ely, he took Holy Orders and was married almost immediately to the sister of a Johnian friend. He held curacies at Toddington in Bedfordshire, at North Malvern, and at Hilgay in Norfolk, and from the last of these was appointed in 1886 to the Chaplaincy of the Foundling Hospital in London. Never was a man called upon to undertake more thoroughly congenial work. Jackson's love of children and his knowledge of and sympathy with the trials and interests of childhood were very remarkable, and the children of the Hospital soon recognised in him the truest of friends, and looked upon him with an affection which was almost romantic. He joined in their games, and his religious teaching alike in chapel and in class-room was singularly felicitous. His opinion carried great weight with the Governors of the Hospital, and in the members of the staff and the general congregation of the chapel he inspired a warm affection. To quote the words of a colleague who had unusual opportunities of watching his work, 'he made everybody happier and better.' His brightness and serenity were all the more remarkable in view of the heavy personal troubles he had to bear. His wife, to whom he was tenderly attached, lay for some years dying of a painful malady, and after her death he was himself found to be suffering from an incurable disease, entailing upon its victims extreme lassitude and depression. All these troubles were borne with an equanimity which was truly heroic. He has left four children to mourn his loss.

H. W. S.

JOHN WILLIAM DALE B.A.

It is with sincere regret that we chronicle the death of John William Dale, one of the most brilliant athletes and true types of a manly straightforward Englishman that has ever been entered on our College Boards. Apart from his exceptional powers as a cricketer and oarsman, and indeed in almost every branch of sport, there was a thoroughness and determination about 'Jack' Dale, that not only in College, but in after life, compelled the admiration of all who knew him. At the University match this year frequent and sincere were the regrets expressed by many beyond his own College and University at the sad news of his recent death from complications following influenza.

During the last forty years we believe only four men have been real Double Blues, *i.e.* have represented their University at Putney and Lords; Chitty and Carter of Oxford, McCormick and Dale of Cambridge. Of these four it is curious that two, F. S. Carter of Worcester College, Oxford, and J. W. Dale of St John's College, Cambridge, should have been contemporaries; but still more curious is it, and a fact of which we are justly proud, that our College, in the persons of 'Joe' McCormick and 'Jack' Dale, has produced the only two men who have so far won the Double Light Blue.

It was in October 1866 that Dale came into residence at St John's from Tonbridge School. Of the many good cricketers that Tonbridge was then turning out, he was said to be, and proved to be, the best; but before the commencement of the cricket season Dale had shewn such promise with the oar that he was induced to row in the May Races (3 in the First Boat which finished 3rd). The day after the Races were over he played a very fine innings of 70 not out for us against Trinity, and scored well in the few remaining matches, and especially in the famous week when the St John's Eleven played at the end of Term in Oxford, winning three and drawing their fourth and last match. But it was too late, and there was no doubt that loyalty to the L.M.B.C. cost Dale his blue as a freshman, and robbed him of what would have been the unique distinction of playing for Cambridge in four winning matches. At the same time, no doubt, it paved the way to his double honours. The next year, though there were

very few vacancies, there was no questions about the matter, and in 1868, 1869 and 1870, J. W. Dale was one of the very best members of three good Cambridge Elevens. His finest performance for the University Eleven, and probably the best innings he ever played, was in his last year when Cambridge won by two runs. Cobden's three wickets with the last three balls, and Yardley's century in the second innings are facts well known to many who never saw the match. But those who saw that memorable contest give Dale at least equal praise and credit for the final result. In this innings he scored 67 going in first. Cambridge were some 30 runs behind in the first innings, and so good was the Oxford bowling at first, that when Yardley came in 5 wickets were down, and Cambridge was less than 20 runs on. But Dale had been playing magnificently, and his partnership with Yardley produced some of the finest batting ever witnessed in a University Match. In that year Dale played in both Matches for the *Gentlemen v. Players*, and again in 1872 when he scored 55 at the Oval. Unfortunately the claims of business, where his calm judgment and thoroughness proved him at once a useful man, and the fact that he was then not qualified to represent Middlesex, prevented his playing much first class cricket after his Cambridge days, but even out of practice he often shewed himself good enough for most Elevens.

In spite of the claims of cricket he was invaluable to the L.M.B.C., rowing in the First Boat again in 1869, and in the Four in 1867, 1868, 1869. He rowed twice in the Trial Eights and gained his rowing Blue in 1869, when Goldie's first crew were beaten after a fine race, which defeat would possibly have been a victory had not illness deprived them of their seven two days before the race. Dale rowed again in 1870, when after nine successive defeats the Cambridge crew with Goldie stroke and Dale No. 3, "left the dark past with Dark Blue in the rear."

As we have said before, Dale was good in many other branches of sport. He was a fair Racquet player, extremely good at Lawn Tennis, and was also a successful amateur photographer. From a boy he had been known as a good rider; even in his native Lincolnshire he was spoken of to the last as a good man across country and a fine judge of a horse. Perhaps his favourite pursuit in later years was fishing,

in which, as in all that he attempted, he was far above the average. Only a short time before his death a great friend of the writer of this notice, an Ex-Captain of the O.U.C.C., went to Ireland with him on a fishing excursion. Dale was as keen as ever, in the best of spirits, and apparently in excellent health. Unfortunately an attack of Influenza affecting both lungs and heart was too much even for his pluck and strength, and after a few days' illness 'Jack' Dale passed away, painlessly at the last, in the arms of one of his old companions in arms. Dale did not go in for honours; that, he used to say, he left for others. But he also used to boast that the only opponents to whom he never lost a match were Examiners. It was perhaps somewhat strange that, though far from a reading man himself, Dale reckoned amongst his intimate friends many of the most hard reading men in the College, and was as interested in their successes as they were in his. He belonged to that school which believes that every man should stick to his line, and do his best in that line. At the time of which we are speaking the College was well to the front in every branch of undergraduate life: in the Class lists, on the Cricket Ground, on the River, in Athletic Sports, we more than held our own, and among our many men of mark none was more famous, few more deservedly popular than John William Dale.

W. A.

John William Dale, the second son of Thurston George Dale, Solicitor, of Lincoln, was born 21 June 1848. He entered Tonbridge School in the Summer Term of 1860 and his name was entered on the boards of St John's 12 July 1866.

After leaving Cambridge he became an Under-writer at Lloyd's, and for a short time went there with the view of learning the business. But the under-writing room is always very crowded, and the gentlemen who had undertaken to teach Mr Dale the business had no seat for him at the desks to which the Brokers bring the lists of ships to be underwritten. Dale's active nature chafed at the idea of loafing about the place and he soon gave it up.

In 1872 he entered the office of the late Mr. Edmund James Smith, Land and Mineral Agent to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in the North. Mr E. J. Smith was a man of unusual ability and acumen, and then quite at the top of his

profession. He warned Mr Dale at his entry into the office that he must not expect ever to be more than a clerk, as there were others who would succeed to the business. Dale, however, soon showed such industry and ability that, in June 1879, Mr Smith made him a salaried partner, and, on Mr Smith's death a few years later, Mr Dale became a full partner in the firm which was then styled 'Smith, Gore, & Dale,' and later 'Smiths, Gore, Dale, & Ingram.'

At the time of his death Mr Dale had become one of the chief trusted advisers of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and his services and industry were in continual request by them. At the time of the outbreak of the opposition to the payment of Tithe Rent Charge in Wales, Mr Dale took upon his shoulders the task of collecting for the Clergy, and threw himself with characteristic energy into the defence of the Tithe owner's rights. At that period he was for many weeks encamped with a troop of a Lancer Regiment who protected the distraining agents. And he was actively engaged in most of the sharp brushes, prior to the arrival of the military, between the police and distraining agents on the one hand and the mob on the other. And it is said that his strong arm did considerable execution when forced, as he more than once was, almost to fight for his life. Moreover, he used to mount his hunter before dawn and gallop across country, with a map in his hand and a cudgel in his pocket, serving 'ten days' notices, effecting seizures and distresses among the mountains before even the early-rising Taffy was awake. The work was not congenial, but, in the way of duty, it was done with indomitable pluck and perseverance.

Like most active and industrious men, Dale generally managed to extract a modicum of pleasure out of life. "Oh! hang it," he once said to a friend, "what with business and pleasure I haven't got a moment to myself." He would, after a laborious day, take papers home with him and work far on into the night in order to get a day's hunting, or fishing, or rowing, or cricket. He dearly loved a good horse, and if he saw a 'clinker' he never could refrain from buying him if he had the cash to spare. He was a straight goer in the hunting field and always in the first flight. His weight was considerable, but his immense strength enabled him to assist his horse. At different times he hunted with most of the crack packs, in early days

with the Blankney and Lord Yarborough's, and later with the Pychley, the Cottesmore, the Grafton, the Heythrop, Baron Rothschild's, Mr Selby Lownds', and the Bedale.

When he left Cambridge he was a fair pike fisherman, but he took up salmon fishing with his usual energy and soon became proficient. He was very successful, among other places, on the Dee in Scotland and the Blackwater in Ireland, where he was a frequent guest of his friends Mr I. D. Walker and Mr A. J. Webbe.

One of the most remarkable things about 'Jack' Dale was the number of his friends and acquaintances. If you walked down Piccadilly with him every third or fourth man would nod to him. He knew them all by sight and where he had seen them, but he could not tell the names of half of them. Though he had many acquaintances he had a number of close, personal friends, and there was nothing 'Jack' Dale would not do for a friend. He was so successful and active, so tactful, and yet so persistent, on behalf of a friend that he generally got what he wanted, and he never rested until he saw he could do no more.

He married, 7 May 1878, Miss Harriet Hannah Stirling, second daughter of The Honourable Edward Stirling, of Adelaide, and sister of Stirling who won the Hurdles in the Inter-University Sports.

The illness of which he died was pneumonia following Influenza. Though he believed that his rowing and violent exercise had done him good the Doctors pronounced that his heart was 'athletically strained,' and the ultimate cause of death was failure of the heart's action. He died at his London house, 1, Upper George Street, on 26 June 1895, at the early age of 47, and was buried on the 28th at Kensal Green.

Notes on his career will be found in *M. C. C. Cricket Scores and Biographies*, x, 397; *Transactions of the Surveyors' Institution*, xxviii, 462. Notes on his performance at Cricket matches in *Wisden* for 1870, 1871, 1873. A letter from him will be found in Morgan's *University Oars*.

THE REV GEORGE WILLIAM ATLAY.

It was in April 1890 that George Atlay came to the Theological College at Wells, and well do I remember my first impressions of him, and how extremely boyish he seemed. I soon found out, however, that there was plenty of character about him. He told me quite frankly about his college days, and never attempted to conceal the fact that they had been 'full of foolish noise.' But the high spirits and boyish love of fun which had led to this were soon to be turned into nobler channels, and to prove invaluable afterwards in the Mission field. He must have been here about a fortnight when, to my great surprise, he came into my room one day and told me that he wanted to go out to Central Africa as a Missionary. I confess that I thought it was only a passing fancy, born of regret for wasted days, and I fully expected that he would soon come and tell me that he had changed his mind. In this I was altogether wrong. I do not believe that he ever once wavered. Whether he had spoken of it before to others I do not know. This was the first that I heard of it, and from that day forward it is certain that he kept it steadily before him. It so happened that Bishop Smythies paid a visit to Wells in the course of the summer, and Atlay seized the opportunity, and then and there offered himself for the mission; and all through his time here he was keenly anxious to do everything in his power to prepare himself for the work which was before him. A local cabinet-maker has the warmest recollections of the earnest way in which Atlay set himself to learn carpentering from him. Though never specially devoted to books he eagerly read all that he could on the subject of foreign missions, and speedily mastered the history of the one to work in which he was himself looking forward. His zeal was contagious, and he certainly succeeded in impressing some of his contemporaries with something of it. One of his fellow students here has followed him out to the Central African Mission, and is now working on Lake Nyasa. Another is at work in the North West territory, and others who are labouring at home in England owe their first interest in foreign missions to his influence.

After spending rather more than a year here he was ordained at Bishop Smythies' request by his father, and went straight



THE REV GEORGE WILLIAM ATLAY B.A.

out to Central Africa. Others can speak of his work there. I only saw him once again ; but his letters to me were constant and regular. Bright and cheery letters they were ; full of his enthusiasms and indignations, and always making light of the difficulties and dangers for which he was fully prepared. His was a singularly loveable nature, warm-hearted and affectionate ; and holding strong opinions, he was always ready to do battle for them, and the more unpopular they were the better pleased he seemed to be. There was certainly a touch of wilfulness about him, and he was not a man to be driven. But when once his leader had gained his confidence Atlay would do almost anything for him. When he was forced by ill-health to return to England some two years ago, it seemed to some of us very doubtful whether he was physically fit to go back to take up his work at Nyasa. But he had left his heart there, and I do not believe that he would have been happy in England. He said to me once, 'Remember, I am wholly African,' and these words exactly expressed the truth. Few things aroused his indignation more keenly than the difficulty of finding men who would volunteer for the harder and more dangerous posts abroad, while applicants were numerous for easier posts at home. And should his death lead others to face the great question of the call to mission work, and offer themselves for Central Africa, he would himself be the first to tell us that his life had not been laid down in vain.

EDGAR C. S. GIBSON.

Wells,

' 22 November 1895.

The Rev Canon Slater, Vicar of St Giles, Cambridge, under whom Atlay worked for a time as assistant Curate, also writes :

'By the death of George Atlay the Missionary cause is richer by another example of devotion, and so we may not speak of it as a loss or calamity. This is exactly what Atlay would have said about it himself if it had happened to be one of his friends who had died. It is difficult to write about him. It seems disloyal to his memory. He has so often anticipated the obituary notice, and hoped that '*nothing but dates*' would be recorded in any notice of his work. So my remarks shall be as brief as possible. He was distinctly of an independent turn of mind, and by nature critical in his judgment of persons

and things, with an absolute freedom for any conventional prejudices. This of course led some to misunderstand him.

At the same time he had great warmth of heart, and was deeply interested in social questions. He had in return the love of the poor, and there is many a one in my parish, where he worked for a time, who will never forget his numberless acts of kindness.

It was in the last year of his undergraduate life that he decided to offer himself for work in the Universities mission, hoping that he would be sent to Nyasaland. After taking his B.A. degree at St John's in 1889, he went for a year to the Wells Theological College where he became loyally attached to the Principal, the Rev Prebendary Gibson, Vicar of Leeds. The late Bishop Maples (then Archdeacon) in 1891 paid a visit to Wells, and Atlay's destination became hereafter definitely fixed. He was ordained by his father in Hereford Cathedral, and the Archdeacon preached the sermon.

The preacher and the newly-ordained deacon left for Africa shortly after. He returned to England once again in 1894 when he was ordained Priest by the Bishop of Ely, and worked for a brief period at St Giles. His one wish was, however, to return to Africa as soon as possible and this he did. He was killed by the Swangwara natives on September 10. Like others who are independent and critical, and slow to adopt the general estimate of their superiors, Atlay was loyal and affectionate when he found the man who won his confidence and love, and he became the strong and devoted follower of the Archdeacon. It seems to me that the shock to him of hearing of the death of his chief (which took place two days only after his own), would have been so great that there is a special mercy in his dying when he did. "*In their deaths they were not divided.*"

Obituary.

The following Members of the College have died during the year 1895; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree.

Edward Hamilton Acton (1885), Fellow and Lecturer: died February 15, in College, aged 32 (see *Eagle* XVIII, 503).

Rev Richard Allen (1845), successively Curate of St Stephen's, Birmingham, Perpetual Curate of St Jude, Gray's Inn Lane, Vicar of Kensworth, Perpetual Curate of St James', Halifax, Vicar of Christ Church, Gypsy Hill, London, S.E., 1862-95, a member of the Committee of the Church Missionary Society: died February 19, aged 73.

Rev George William Atlay (1889), fourth son of the late Bishop of Hereford, Missionary of the Universities Mission to Central Africa. Killed by the Mangwangwara natives at Chutesi's village on the east shore of Lake Nyassa, September 10, aged 27 (see *Eagle* XIX, 102).

Charles Cardale Babington (1830), Fellow and Professor of Botany: died July 22 at Brookside, Cambridge, aged 86 (see *Eagle* XIX, 62).

Rev Henry Barnacle (1858), Perpetual Curate of Ringway, Cheshire, 1862-64, Vicar of Knutsford, 1864-95, Surrogate for the Diocese of Chester, 1864-95, Pluralities Act Commissioner for the Archdeaconry of Macclesfield, 1891-95: died September 22, aged 75.

Rev Henry Alfred Bassett (1844), also of Worcester College, Oxford, where he matriculated June 13, 1831, Curate of Hastings, 1844-53, Rector of Chedgrave, Norfolk, 1853-95, Rural Dean of Brooke, Eastern Division, 1876: died February 27, aged 81.

Rev William Lawson Barnes (1834), Curate of Davenham, Cheshire, 1835-36, of Bingley, Yorks, 1836, Perpetual Curate of Smallbridge, Lancashire, 1836-37, Curate of Pulham, Dorset, 1870-74, of Charminster, Dorset, 1874-88, Rector of Knapton, Norfolk, 1837-95: died at Cornwall Villa, Dorchester, January 24, aged 84.

Rev Thomas Berney (1838), won the first race for the Colquhoun Sculls, Rector of Hockering, Norfolk, 1839-56, Rector of Bracon Ash, 1855-95, Author of *Some tracts on social and political subjects*: died suddenly at Bracon Ash, September 22, aged 79.

Charles Bathurst (1833): died January 1 at 23, Elsham Road, London, W., aged 83.

Edward Boys (1837): died at The Grove, Scotby, Carlisle, February 6, aged 80.

Rev John Matthew Brackenbury (1838), Curate of St Mary Magdalene, Downham, Norfolk, 1841-43, Assistant Master at Marlborough College, 1843-49, Head Master of Wimbledon School, 1849-82: died at Keith Lodge, Upper Norwood, August 24, aged 79.

Newman Cash (1883): died June 25 at Hampstead, aged 36.

Rev James Albert Cheese (1851), Curate of Crick, 1852-61, Rector of Gosforth, Cumberland, 1861-78, Vicar of Moultsford, Berks, 1878-79, Vicar of New Bilton, near Rugby, 1879-95: died at Bournemouth, April 23, aged 65.

Thomas Sinclair Clarke (1853) of Knedlington Manor, Howden, Yorks, called to the Bar at the Inner Temple June 6, 1857, J.P. for the East Riding and for Northumberland: died at Knedlington Manor, August 26, aged 64.

William Edward Cleaver (1883), called to the Bar at the Middle Temple November 17, 1883, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Turks and Caicos Islands: died at Grand Turk, January 15, aged 36.

Rev John Colson (1889), Curate of St. Michael-at-Bowes, London, 1892-95: died at Chailey Rectory, Sussex, September 4, aged 28.

Charles Edward Stephen Cooke (1853), was at one time a clerk in the Admiralty, afterwards a partner in the firm of Beckett & Co., Bankers, J.P. and D.L. for the West Riding, Major of the Yorkshire Dragoon Yeomanry, 1887-91, and Honorary Lieutenant Colonel from 1891: died at his Yorkshire seat, St Catharine's, Doncaster, October 28, aged 66.

Rev Edwards Cust (graduated 1827 as Edwards Peacock), formerly Fellow, Rector of Danby Wiske *rw.* Yafforth, Yorks, 1840-83, Perpetual Curate of Hutton-Bonville, Yorks, 1852-70, Archdeacon of Richmond, 1868-94, Canon of Ripon, 1861-95: died at Danby Hill, Northampton, June 5, aged 90.

John William Dale (1870): died at 1, Upper George Street, London, June 26, aged 47 (see *Eagle* XIX, 97).

David George Day (1857): died September 11 at his residence, Barnsbury, Islington.

Rev Frederick Day (1849), Curate of All Saints, Northampton, 1850-52, Head Master of Heighington Grammar School, Lincolnshire, 1855-82, Curate of Walsingham, 1866-92: died at his residence, 35, Bracondale, Norwich, June 22, aged 68.

Rev William Baldock Delmar (1836), Rector of Elmstone, near Wingham, Kent, 1839-95, Rector of Knowlton, Kent, 1840-50, Curate of Knowlton, 1856-60, Vicar of West Marsh, Kent, 1861-72: died at Elmstone Rectory, June 16, aged 80.

Frank Stanley Dobson (1861), called to the Bar at the Middle Temple April 30, 1860, a member of the Legislative Council, Victoria, Australia, being at the time of his death, with one exception, the oldest member of that body, having sat continually since 1869. He was Solicitor General in the O'Loughlin Administration of 1881, he was elected Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council of Victoria in 1851, and held that office till his death: died at his residence, Ultima, Darling Street, South Yarra, Melbourne, June 1, aged 59.

John Dunn (1848): died suddenly at Little Shelford, April 4, aged 71.

Rev Joseph Ellis (1858), Chaplain at Bradford, 1851-65, Vicar of Wilsden *rw.* Allerton, Yorks, 1865-88: died at Cleadon near Sunderland, August 27, aged 69.

Rev Samuel Adcock Ellis (1838), Curate of Teigngrace, Devon, 1841-42, Perpetual Curate of St Ives, 1843-50, Assistant Master at Cheltenham College, 1850-64, Vicar of Long Itchington, near Rugby, 1864-95: died September 9, aged 79.

Rev Edward Everett (1841), Curate of Badby, Northamptonshire, 1841-47, of Wilsford, Wilts, 1847-57, Rector of Manningford Abbots, Wilts, 1857-95: died at the Rectory, May 25, aged 79.

Marquis of Exeter (M.A. 1847): died at Burghley House, Stamford, July 15, aged 70 (see *Eagle* XIX, 93).

Rev William Fellowes (1845), Curate of Mautby, 1844-48, Fellow of Dulwich College, 1848-58, Curate of Dunston and Swinthorpe, Norfolk, 1861-85: died at his residence, Mangreen Hall, Norwich, May 1, aged 75.

Rev Henry Foster (1838), Curate of St Margaret's Chapel, London, 1838-39, of Christ Church, St. Pancras, 1839. Sequestrator of Appledram, Sussex, and Principal of the Chichester Diocesan Training College, 1840-42, Curate of Lurgashall, Sussex, 1842-47, Vicar of Selmeaton, Sussex, 1847-63, Chaplain and Secretary of the Diocesan Training College, Brighton, 1847-63, Rural Dean of Boxgrove, Sussex, 1866-70, Prebendary of Selsey in Chichester Cathedral, 1860-95, Rector and Vicar of Selsey, 1863-95: died at the Rectory, November 9.

Rev John Garland (1851), Curate of the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, 1851-55, Rector of Mardiford, Herefordshire, 1855-75, Vicar of Ambersley, near Droitwich, 1875-95: died at the Vicarage, April 16, aged 69.

William Henry Garne (1884), Assistant Master at Wellingborough Grammar School: died there May 25, aged 34.

John Foster Gresham (1850), called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, June 7, 1852, Chief Justice of Grenada, 1863-94: died at St George's, Grenada, West Indies, February 1, aged 68.

Rev Francis Whaley Harper (1837), late Fellow, Classical Lecturer of Sidney Sussex College, 1847-48, Select Preacher at Cambridge, 1848, Vicar of Selby, 1850-88, Canon of York and Prebendary of Barnby in York Minster, 1869-95: died at St Lawrence Vicarage, York, August 19, aged 80.

Rev George Heathcote (1833), Rector of Conington, Hunts, 1835-84, Rural Dean of Leightonstone, Division ii, 1845-73, Honorary Canon of Ely, 1868-95: died at his residence, 5 Arlington Street, London, March 9, aged 84.

Rev Edward James Hill (1847), Curate of Margaretting, Essex, 1848-50, Perpetual Curate of West Butterwick, Lincolnshire, 1850-52, Rector of Panfield, near Braintree, 1852-95: died March 18, aged 70.

Rev Edmund John Hitchings (1852), Curate of Bickerstaffe, Lancashire, 1854-56, of Lockington, Yorks, 1856-58, Chaplain R.N. and N.I., 1859-89, served in H.M.S. *Brisk*, *Conqueror*, *Constance*, *Gladiator*, *Barossa*, *Audacious*, *Newcastle*, *Endymion*, *Resistance*, and *Royal Adelaide*; on the East and West Coasts of Africa, in China, and in the Channel Squadron, Special Service at Simonoseki, Japan, 1864, Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, 1883-88. On the Retired List since 1889: died at Woodcliffe, Wargrave, August 25, aged 65.

Rev John Fisk Holden (1839), Curate of Little Maplestead, Essex, 1859-66, Vicar of Mettingham near Bungay, 1871: died September 26, aged 87.

Rev Robert Eli Hooppell (1855): died at Burlington, Oxford Road, Bournemouth, August 23, aged 62 (see *Eagle* XIX, 94).

Rev William Evans Hurndall (1876), Congregationalist Minister of Harley Street Church, Bow, London, 1876-94, Minister of the Westminster Chapel, 1894-95: died December 31, aged 49.

Rev Corrie Jackson (1876), Curate of Toddington, Beds, 1876-78, of Holy Trinity, North Malvern, 1878-80, of Hilgay, Norfolk, 1880-86, Chaplain to the Foundling Hospital, 1886-95, Evening Preacher at St George the Martyr, Holborn, 1894: died at Bournemouth, August 4, aged 41 (see *Eagle* XIX, 95).

Rev Walter William Jones (1860), Curate of St James, Liverpool, 1868-69, of Great Glemham, Suffolk, 1869-71, of Leyburn, Yorks, 1878-80, of Harrogate, 1880-93, Rector of Woodbridge, 1893-95: died in London, November 7.

Rev Archibald Æneas Julius (1842): died at Southey Rectory, March 4, aged 76 (see *Eagle* XVIII, 608).

Rev Charles Clement Layard (did not graduate), Chaplain of Holy Trinity Almshouses, Mile End, 1849-58, Vicar of Mayfield, Staffordshire, 1858, of St John, Wembley, Middlesex, 1858-71, Curate of Christ Church, Ramsgate, 1872-73, Rector of Combe-Hay, Somerset, 1873-84, Curate of Winsley, Wilts, 1884-90: died at 1 Bloomfield Place, Bath, November 4, aged 78.

Rev Alfred Leeman (1839), Head Master of Aldenham Grammar School, 1843-76: died at Buckhurst Hill, July 26, aged 78.

Rev Henry Malcolm (1833), Curate of Christ Church, Glasgow, 1837-38, of Eckington, Derbyshire, 1838-43, Rector of St Mary's, Dumblane, 1844-93, Prebendary of St Ninian's Cathedral, Perth, 1874-95: died at The Parsonage, Dumblane, January 15, aged 85.

Rev Alexander Davis Mathews (1861), Curate of St Matthew, Denmark Hill, 1861-62, of St Stephen's, Islington, and Master of the Special Department, Islington Proprietary School, 1862-63, Chaplain to the Bishop of Mauritius, 1863, Acting Chaplain to the Forces, 1864-65, Incumbent of St Barnabas, Mauritius, 1865-67, Incumbent of St John Moka with St Peter Pailles, and Diocesan Inspector of Schools in the Mauritius, 1867-68, Curate of Gosfield, Essex, 1868-69, of St George's, Hanover Square, 1869, Assistant Tutor and Lecturer, St Aidans, 1869-73, Curate of St John and St Mark, Birkenhead, 1871-73, Civil Chaplain and Acting Chaplain to the Forces, Port Louis, Mauritius, 1873, at Vacoas and Blade River, 1874-81, Curate of Poulshot, Wilts, 1882-83, of Kingston, Portsea, 1883, Commissary to Bishop Royston of Mauritius, 1874-90, Archdeacon of Mauritius, 1879-95, Civil Chaplain of St James' Cathedral, Port Louis, Mauritius, 1885-95, Honorary Canon and Sub-dean of St James' Cathedral, 1894-95; Author of *Tract on Cyclones*, Meteorological Society, Mauritius, 1882: died at Peveril Lodge, Moka, Mauritius, March 23, aged 59.

Rev Richard Graham Maul (1843), Vicar of St John's, Drury Lane, 1855-82, Rector of Hopesay, Salop, 1882-95: died at Knighton, December 20, 1895, aged 75.

John Henry Merrifield (1884): died on board S.S. *Cheshire*, in the Suez Canal, February 27, aged 34 (see *Eagle* XVIII, 609).

Rev Henry Shaw Millard (1856), formerly Curate of Carlton and Ashby, Head Master of the Grammar School, Newcastle, New South Wales, 1865-95: died at the Grammar School, December 11, aged 63.

Rev Charles Morice (B.D. 1864), Vicar of River with Guston, Kent, and Acting Chaplain to the Forces, 1867-81, Rector of Elworthy near Taunton, 1891-95: died August 24.

Edward Henry Nightingale (1879), called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1888, an Examiner in the Patent Office: died at Wealdston, Harrow, January 26, aged 38.

William Henry Luard Pattisson, entered the College March 14, 1856, and kept eight terms, but did not graduate. Entered the Essex Constabulary July 1, 1859, and in December of that year was promoted to the rank of Superintendent, in which capacity he was stationed at Epping for several years. In December, 1867, he was appointed deputy Chief Constable of the County, which office he held till April 30, 1874. He then became associated with the Writtle Brewery, and at the time of his death was managing director: died at Writtle, July 16, aged 57.

Right Rev Josiah Brown Pearson (1864), formerly Fellow and Lecturer, Curate of St Michael's, Cambridge, 1865-67, of St Andrew the Great, Cambridge, 1867-69, Vicar of Horningsea, Cambs, 1871-74, Whitehall Preacher, 1872-74, Vicar of Newark, 1874-80, Commissary to the Bishop of Melbourne, 1876-80, Lord Bishop of Newcastle, N.S.W., 1880-89, Vicar of Leck near Kirkby Lonsdale, 1883-95: died at Leck Vicarage, March 10, aged 54 (see *Eagle* XVIII, 600, XIX, 89).

Rev John Philpott (1833), Chaplain to the East Ashford Union, 1840-93, Rector of Hinxhill near Ashford, Kent, 1837-95: died at the Rectory, February 28, aged 86.

Rev Arthur Dalzell Piper (1879), Curate of Timberland, Lincolnshire, 1879-81, of St Luke's, Camberwell, 1881-83, Vicar of North Woolwich, 1883-89, Vicar of Albury near Ware, 1889-95: died at the Vicarage, November 16, aged 42.

Rev John Henry Pooley (1825): died April 29, aged 92 (see *Eagle* XVIII, 602).

Rev Charles Alfred Raines (1840), Curate of Jarrow, 1841-43, Vicar of St Peter's, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1844-92, Honorary Canon of Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1882-91: died at 11 Cromwell Terrace, Scarborough, June 3, aged 77.

Rev John Chorley Reade (1852), Curate of Christ Church, Tintwistle, Cheshire, 1852-53, of St Mary's, West Derby, Liverpool, 1853-61, Incumbent of St John the Baptist, Tue Brook, Liverpool, 1871-80: died at Clifton, September 30, aged 69.

Rev George Rogers (1835), Rector of Braceborough, Lincolnshire, 1844-57, Vicar of Gedney, Lincolnshire, 1857-95: died June 14, aged 82.

Rev James Rushton (1843), Rector of Long Stowe, Cambridgeshire, 1859-95: died at the Rectory, April 4, aged 76.

Rev Michael Ferreebe Sadler (1847): died August 15, aged 76 (see *Eagle* XIX, 95).

John Barnaby Sargeant (1846), called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, November 22, 1850: died at Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire, December 16, aged 72.

Rev Charles Thomas Scott (1834), Rector of Shadingfield, Suffolk, 1839-95: died October 22, his 86th birthday.

George John Scurfield (1833), of Ford, Hurworth House, and Crimdon House, all County Durham, was Lord of the Manor of Crimdon, a J.P. for the North Riding and County Durham, D.L. for Durham, was High Sheriff in 1880, Honorary Colonel of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Durham Light Infantry: died at Hurworth, December 26, aged 85.

Rev David Smith (1850), Curate of St David's, Exeter, 1850-52, of Westbury Leigh, Wilts, 1852-53, of East Brent, Somerset, 1853-54, Rector of St Matthew's, Demerara, 1854, Rural Dean of Demerara, 1875-83, Canon of St George's Cathedral, George Town, Demerara, 1885-95: died at George Town, June 30, aged 67.

Rev Edward Langdale Smith (1834), Vicar of Barton Hartshorn w. Chetwode, near Buckingham, 1839-95: died at Chetwode Vicarage, March 10, aged 83.

Rev Richard Tonge (1854), Curate of St Luke's, Cheetham Hill, 1855-61, Secretary to the Manchester Diocesan Church Building Society, 1861-66, Rector of St John, Heaton-Mersey, 1867-72, Rector of St Anne, Manchester, 1886-88, Rector of St Anne w. St Mary, Manchester, 1888-95, Honorary Canon of Manchester, 1875-95, Secretary of the Manchester Diocesan Board of Finance, 1879-95: died March 1, aged 63.

Rev John William Ward (1840), Curate of Winford, Somerset, 1845-50, of Revelstoke, 1851-52, of Twickenham, 1852-56, Vicar of Ruishton, Somerset, 1856-88: died at Mentone, January 28, aged 77.

Rev Charles Thomas Whitley (1830): died at Bedlington Vicarage, Northumberland, April 22, aged 85 (see *Eagle* XVIII, 605).

Rev Thomas Wren (1844), Vicar of Heybridge, near Maldon, Essex, 1857-94: died at Heybridge, October 30, aged 74.

The following death was not noted last year:

Andrew Rae Banks (LL.B. 1874), called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, January 26, 1880. He resided some years in Germany and France after taking his degree, and gained a great mastery of these languages. In 1882 he returned to Liverpool, and became a Leader Writer on the *Liverpool Post*. He died November 8, 1894, at Beachhouse, Fairfield, Liverpool, aged 42.

Obituary.

JOHN HAVILAND DASHWOOD GOLDIE B.A.

The early death in April last of Mr J. H. D. Goldie has called forth many expressions of affection and regret, and nowhere have these been more sincere than in the College and University where he was so famous in his day. Mr J. H. D. Goldie was the eldest son of the Reverend Charles Dashwood Goldie, also a member of the College, and sometime Vicar of St Ives, Hunts. He was born at Horncastle in Lincolnshire, where his father was then Curate, 18 March 1849. In 1852 the Rev C. D. Goldie became Perpetual Curate of Colnbrook, near Slough in Buckinghamshire, and there he prepared his son for Eton, where he was entered as a King's Scholar in 1859. Forty years ago there was a great prejudice existent at Eton among the 'Oppidans,' as all but the seventy King's Scholars on the foundation are called, against the boys on the foundation—the 'Collegers.' As a consequence the Collegers or 'Tugs,' as they were nicknamed, suffered numerous social disabilities. One in particular of these disabilities, was, that they were excluded from 'the boats.' Not that this prevented them from going on the river, for they had their own small boat club, but no matter how good oarsmen they might be, they were debarred by custom from rowing in any of the School boat races, or from taking part in the procession of eight-oared boats which then, as now, rowed up to Surley on the fourth of June. The first Colleger to break through this tradition was Mr R. G. Marsden, who afterwards came to St John's in October 1864, but after keeping two terms migrated to Oxford, being tempted by the offer of a Postmastership at Merton, and perhaps also by the run of success then attending the Oxford Boat. Mr Marsden stroked the Oxford Eight against Cambridge in 1867.

Goldie very nearly got into the Eton Eight in 1867. In 1868 he was a member of the Eton crew which went to Henley: a crew which was one of the fastest, if not the fastest Eton ever turned out. They were beaten by a short length for the

Grand Challenge Cup in the morning by the Thames R. C., time 7' 20", but won the Ladies' Plate in the afternoon in 7' 18". The presence of Goldie in this Eight was chiefly instrumental in breaking down the old tradition of the separation of 'Collegers' and 'Oppidans,' and in the succeeding year the present Sir John Edwards Moss, who was Captain of the Boats, arranged for the admission of Collegers to the Boats, and the last barrier between the two classes was broken down.

Goldie entered at St John's 5 October 1868, his College Tutor being Dr J. S. Wood, and commenced residence at once. His fame as an oarsman had preceded him to Cambridge, and his advent was hailed by all members of the L.M.B.C. with enthusiasm. At that time the fortunes of the Light Blue were at a very low ebb. For eight consecutive seasons the Oxford crews had proved invincible. At this juncture Mr George Morrison, who had rowed for Oxford for three years and had done his University much good service by coaching subsequent victorious crews, offered in the spirit of a true sportsman to give his services to the Cambridge University Boat Club, for the purpose of instructing them in the style he had been instrumental in instilling into the Oxonians. "In Goldie"—to quote from a criticism of the time—"a recent arrival at the University from Eton, that best of all rowing nurseries, Mr Morrison found ready-made one of the best strokes ever seen in any boat. He is a really honest, hard worker, for strength and finish the *beau idéal* of an oarsman." But material as the change for the better in the prospects of Cambridge was, the advent of Goldie was prevented from becoming altogether a case of *veni, vidi, vici* by two causes.

The first and foremost was the supreme excellence of the Oxford crew of 1869, one of the best, if not absolutely the best, of Oxford crews. The other cause which really extinguished the last chance Cambridge had of winning that year, was the sudden illness of one of the crew and the hasty substitution at the last moment of J. Still of Caius, at the important post of No. 7. Mr Still was a fine oarsman, but in 1869 he rowed practically untrained at three days' notice. The Dark Blues won by three lengths, making their ninth consecutive victory. Mr George Morrison continued his services for the 1870 crew. The same bait which tempted Marsden had been held out to

Goldie, a Postmastership at Merton. This, to the every Cambridge man, he had declined.

While the Cambridge crew were at Putney in 1870, the present Master of Selwyn, one day in the Pitt Club, composed the following epigram to the 'Chief of Pigs,' which seems to have been Goldie's nickname at that time, derived from the traditional name of 'Johnian Hogs'—

A Pig there was in days of yore,
His like was never seen before
At skill in sorting letters.
But we among our Porcine host,
A mightier prodigy can boast;
A man who has refused the post,
Postmastership of Merton.

Long may our Pigs like him decline
Their blood like sugar to refine,
By changing into *Oxon*.
And soon may we our Piggy view,
First past the *post* a *master* true;
Loud grunting wave his conquering blue,
Before his shouting *coxun*.

When the eventful day, 6 April 1870, drew near, the hopes of Cambridge ruled high. The betting, generally a guide to the

The crews started well; Cambridge, rowing 37 to Oxford's 39, steadily gained. At Chiswick Eyot, however, Darbishire the Oxford stroke made a determined spurt and worked his crew up level. To those following in the steamers it seemed as if Oxford were going to repeat the performance of previous years, and that Cambridge, after leading in the early part of the race, were to be beaten in the end. The betting at once altered to 6 to 4 on Oxford. But Goldie continued the even tenor of his way, the Oxford effort died out and Cambridge won. Speaking to a friend afterwards, Goldie said that when Darbishire came up with his spurt he felt he must quicken, but he had promised his crew he would not set a faster stroke than 37 and he stuck to his promise. He confessed it was a trying time when 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the Oxford boat successively passed him, but first six came back, then five, then four, and he said to himself 'it is all right.' Such a reminiscence may seem trivial, but it illustrates what was Goldie's supreme excellence, his coolness and judgment. He knew from the

result of the practices that if he quickened, the crew would run the risk of going to pieces, and when a weaker man might have yielded to temptation and answered spurt with spurt, and so lost all, he did what his cooler judgment knew to be best and so won the day. Two other instances of this coolness may be mentioned. In the May Races at Cambridge in 1871, First Trinity were head of the river, L.M.B.C. second, and Third Trinity third. L.M.B.C. were rather the fastest boat, and had got within some two or three yards in the earlier days of the racing. On

were to do their very utmost at a fast stroke to Ditton, and trust to Providence to get over the rest of the course if they had not by then caught first Trinity. In the words of a member of that crew—"Just as we were starting I heard a very forcible exclamation from the stern. Instead of a very fast stroke we had a comparatively slow one, and it was evident Goldie had changed his tactics. We kept fairly away from Third Trinity, but scarcely got within our distance of First Trinity. At the end of the course we had hardly eased when Goldie cried out 'Ready all—Forward all—Row,' and at the third stroke broke his oar clean in two. 'There,' he said, 'I did that at the second stroke of the race.' He must have rowed with wonderful judgment when you remember how very much depended on his enormous strength in such a boat as ours. Again, it is well known that he won his last Boat Race in 1872, with one of the bolts of his rowlock broken. It gave way at Hammer-smith, and from thence he had to row gingerly to the finish, merely contenting himself with setting the stroke. He used to wear the broken bolt on his watch chain afterwards.

To return to his boating career. He was President of the C.U.B.C. 1870-72, and stroked Cambridge to victory on the Thames in 1871 and 1872. He won the Colquhoun Sculls in November 1870, and had the satisfaction of taking his College Boat Head of the River on the fifth day of the Races (24 May) 1872, so that he rowed over as Head of the River on his last racing night on the Cam. With decorous reticence the *Eagle* of the time merely states "The rejoicings in St John's baffled description." Other successes fell to his share both in sculling, (though he never won the Diamond Sculls) and in rowing. He stroked the Leander crew to victory for the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley in 1875.

He was the first man who regularly adopted sliding on fixed seats while sculling; the seat of his breeches being of stout leather and the seat well greased. His time for the Colquhouns was in consequence very fast compared with the usual time at that period. After that date, he, in conjunction with P. Y. Hibbert of the L.M.B.C., conducted many experiments with sliding seats; in consequence of these the University Boat Race was ultimately rowed on sliding seats for the first time in 1873.

While at College his fame and popularity were great. He was a born ruler of men and governed his crews with a rod of iron. Yet, in the words of one who rowed with him, "He had a kind word or something encouraging for everyone, except, perhaps, a cox—but then no one ever troubled much about a cox's feelings."

He read classics with Mr Graves as his private tutor, who reports that it is possible that Goldie did not do much reading at Eton, at Cambridge he did next to nothing. As far as book learning was concerned he knew less when he went in for his Tripos than when he came up. But he had first-rate abilities, and a quick and keen appreciation of whatever he came across, and there seems to be no doubt that with an adequate amount of reading he might have taken a first class in the Tripos. He was a delightful companion—bright, genial, and humorous; nothing seemed to escape his eye either in men or in things. This was no doubt the source of his power as Captain of the L.M.B.C. and President of the C.U.B.C. He was not only a good oar himself, but an excellent judge of the character and capabilities of others, and he was a first-rate coach. When he came to Cambridge the rowing world was disorganised and discontented. Continual defeat had disheartened men, and this again affected the rowing. To all this Goldie put a speedy end, and round him as a real leader men rallied with confidence. He was, however, thought to be a little hard on men of his own College in choosing members of the Trial Eights. This was in great measure due to his scrupulous fairness and fear of being thought to favour his own College.

Goldie passed in the third class of the Classical Tripos of 1872 and took his B.A. degree a year afterwards on 20 March 1873, amidst a scene of great enthusiasm in the Senate House. The writer of this notice well remembers forming one of an

excited group of Johnians who escorted Goldie, with his father and mother, back to St John's and cheered loudly in the First Court, while the happy trio bowed their acknowledgements from a window of the rooms in the "Stag Staircase" where Goldie kept.

After leaving Cambridge, Goldie entered as a Student of the Inner Temple, 6 May 1872. He was an Assistant Master at Lancaster Grammar School under Mr Pryke for one year, from August 1872. His manliness and good sense, combined with his power of commanding the respect of others, made him an excellent Schoolmaster, while his Eton training made the work of teaching easy to him. After leaving Lancaster, he read in Chambers in London, at first with the late Mr J. H. Dart, the conveyancer, and afterwards with Mr M. Ingle Joyce. He was called to the Bar 7 June 1875. For some time after that he led the life of the comparatively briefless. He dabbled a little in journalism, his skill and fame as an oarsman causing his rowing criticisms to be much sought after by Editors. About this time he wrote an instructive paper on the Sliding Seat, which appeared in the *Rowing Almanack* for 1881; and he still kept up his connection with rowing, being Captain of the Leander R.C. in 1873 and 1876. In 1881 he became Treasurer of the Club, an office he held until a few months before his death. He was one of the first supporters of the Amateur Rowing Association; and he was Umpire at Henley in conjunction with Colonel Willan for the last thirteen years, except in 1888, after the death of his second wife, and in 1890, when he was abroad.

In 1881 he became Confidential Assistant to the late Mr James Watney M.P., in the management of Messrs Watney's business, the Stag Brewery, Pimlico. A rowing friend of the Watneys, who was consulted as to Goldie's capacity for such work, is reported to have given the following sententious testimonial, "I don't suppose he knows anything about brewing, but he knows everything about men. No one ever loafed under Goldie." When the brewing business was turned into a Limited Company, Goldie became Secretary to the Company, which post he held until his death. In the words of the Chairman of the Company, "During the time he was at the business, his integrity, his singleness of purpose, and his innate modesty found a natural response in the respect and affection of those with whom, and

for whom, he worked." His death, which occurred at 74, Marina, St. Leonard's, on the 12th of April last, was due to blood-poisoning, which led to a long and tedious illness. He was buried at Richmond on the 18th. Many old rowing friends were there, as well as many of the staff of the Brewery. The funeral, by his own desire, was of the simplest character, and, though it had been requested that no flowers should be sent, a broken oar, decorated with flowers, from Wheeler's Boat House, near Richmond Bridge, found a place beside the grave.

Goldie was twice married. First on 20 January 1874, at St Ives, Hunts, to Grace Miriam, daughter of the late William Christian Watson of the Bengal Civil Service. She died 7 April 1883. By this marriage he had three children, Barré, Claude John, and Grace Estelle; the eldest of whom was killed by a fall from the top of an omnibus. He married secondly on 6 January 1887 at Holy Trinity, West Hill, Wandsworth, Ethel Maude, eldest daughter of Robert Shuttleworth Gregson, of Hendon Lodge, Southfields, Wandsworth. She died 8 October 1887, leaving one daughter. Both his wives and his mother are buried at Richmond.

In the years 1881-83, in conjunction with Mr G. T. C. Treherne, of the O.U.B.C., Goldie compiled the *Record of the University Boat Race 1829-1880, and of the Commemorative Dinner 1881*. This interesting volume is a complete record of the Races, and of the "Old Blues" who took part in them. In the year 1872, at a meeting of the C.U.B.C. held on March 18, it was proposed by Mr C. S. Read, *President*, and carried unanimously that the services rendered to rowing in Cambridge by Mr J. H. D. Goldie should be publicly recognised. At a subsequent Meeting, held 6 March 1873, it was unanimously agreed that this object would be best effected by the erection of a bridge near *Charon's Ferry* which should be called THE GOLDIE BRIDGE. Charon, alas, ferries no longer, at least in the upper world, and it may be explained to a later generation that the *Ferry* in question is the crossing by the *Pike and Eel* public house at Chesterton. To carry this resolution into effect an influential Committee was formed with the Marquis of Huntly as Chairman, and the Rev J. Porter, now Master of Peterhouse, and the Rev Joseph Prior, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity, as Treasurers. The Committee includes the names of many of the most prominent residents in Cambridge.

at that time. The Bridge was to have been capable of carrying horse and foot passengers, and by so getting rid of Ferry Boats and Grinds would have been a great convenience to rowing men and coaches. The Town Council of Cambridge, as owners of the Common, and the Parish of Chesterton were favourable to the proposal. Unfortunately there were legal difficulties. Sir Hardinge Giffard (now Lord Chancellor Halsbury) and Mr (now Lord Justice) Rigby were consulted, and considered it doubtful whether the Town Council as owners of the soil of the Common could legally allow the Bridge to be erected. The Town Council therefore stipulated that the promoters of the scheme should undertake to keep the Bridge in repair and indemnify the Council against all legal difficulties which might arise. This proved fatal to the scheme. In consequence, at a meeting held 19 November 1879, Mr E. P. Prest, of Jesus College, President C.U.B.C. proposed (Mr E. H. Morgan, of Jesus College, seconding) "That, as difficulties in obtaining the consent of the owners of the soil to the Goldie Bridge have arisen, which the Committee have found to be insuperable, the proposal to erect a Bridge in recognition of the services rendered to Rowing in Cambridge by Mr J. H. D. Goldie be finally abandoned, and that the Fund, subject to the consent of the Subscribers, be devoted to the erection of a University Boat House with which the name of Mr Goldie shall be associated." In accordance with this resolution a sum of between £600 and £700 was handed over to the University Boat Club, and with this and other moneys the present *Goldie Boat House* was built.

The writer of this notice has to acknowledge the valuable help of many of Goldie's old friends in helping him to draw up this notice of his career.

R. F. S.

REV A. W. SNAPE M.A.

The Rev A. W. Snape, Vicar of St Mary's, Bury St Edmund's, died on May 9. He was educated at Uppingham, and, on entering the College, read for the Mathematical Tripos with Dr Parkinson, but ultimately decided not to take the examination. He became B.A. in 1848 and M.A. in 1851. He worked with much success in South London from 1851 to 1874, after which he was appointed to the vicarage at Bury St Edmunds, where he passed the remainder of his life.

REV JOHN BRETTE CANE M.A.

Mr Cane, who died at Tattingstone Rectory near Ipswich on the 4th of May, aged 67, was, in his day, one of the pluckiest and neatest oarsmen of the Lady Margaret, being stroke of the First Boat in 1849 and 1850. He rowed No. 3 in our boat which won "the Fours" in the October term of 1850, and won the Pairs the same term with Hudson, who was virtually winner of the Sculls a few days afterwards. After leaving College he did good work as an energetic country clergyman, and was for twenty-four years Rector of Weston, near Newark. In 1886 he became Rector of Tattingstone, where he supported all the good old Evangelical Societies, and from his bright and cheery manner became a special favourite with the younger members of his congregation. An old friend and contemporary of St John's, who, only last Easter week, had a delightful walk with him round his well-ordered parish, and a chat about their beloved old College, ventures to send this tribute of esteem and affection for insertion in the *Eagle*.

J. F. B.

REV WILLIAM GRIEVE WILSON M.A.

We regret to have to announce the death on the 21st of March at Fornsett St Peter Rectory, Norfolk, of the Rev William Grieve Wilson at the age of 76.

The Rev W. G. Wilson was the son of the late Rev Edward Wilson of Congleton, Cheshire, where he was born in 1819. His early education was received partly from his father at the Grammar School at Congleton, and partly under his cousin, the late Canon Wilson, of Nocton, Lincolnshire (father of the present Archdeacon of Manchester) at King William's College, in the Isle of Man, from which he came to the College. He took a double first in 1842, when the Hon. G. Denman and Prof. Cayley headed the Triposes. He was elected Fellow of the College in March 1844. He held for a short time a second mastership at Kensington School. In the year 1847 he was presented by the Earl of Effingham to the Rectory of Fornsett St Peter, where he remained for the rest of his life. He was a J.P. for the county of Norfolk; a member of various local societies, and for several years Rural Dean of Deepwade in the diocese of Norwich, resigning this in 1895 owing to failing health.

REV JOHN HENRY HOWLETT B.D.

The Rev John Henry Howlett, Rector of Meppershall, died after a brief illness on Wednesday, April 29th, at the age of 86 years. The late Rector of Meppershall was the eldest son of the Rev John Henry Howlett M.A. of Kensington, who was for 56 years Chaplain of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal, Whitehall. He was educated at Charterhouse and Felsted Schools. At the University he was Bell's Scholar and took his degree as 2nd Wrangler and second class in the Classical Tripos. He was elected a Fellow of the College 17 March 1834. He was Junior Dean of the College from 1841 to 1845. He was Junior Proctor for the year 1842 to 1843. In the year 1845 he was presented by the College to the Rectory of Meppershall in Bedfordshire, then vacant by the appointment of the Rev Henry Howarth to St

He was appointed Rural Dean of Shefford in 1869, and held this office until 1892, when his age compelled him to resign it. He was for 37 years a constant attendant at the Biggleswade Board of Guardians, for which he acted as Vice-Chairman.

His great work, in a material sense, was the restoration of the parish church. Parts of it were very old and actually unsafe when in 1875 he commenced the work by partially rebuilding the chancel. As soon as this was completed the restoration of the nave was taken in hand. This was found to be so ruinous that it was necessary to rebuild from the foundations.

Mr Howlett completed the 50th year of his incumbency as Rector in June 1895, in celebration of which event a stained glass window was placed in the west end of the church with a suitable inscription.

Obituary.

REV CANON THOMAS FIELD B.D.

We announce with regret the death of the Rev Thomas Field, formerly Fellow of the College, which took place at Bigby Rectory, near Brigg, Lincolnshire on the 15th August last.

Mr Field was son of the Rev John Field (B.A. St John's 1811), by his marriage with Louisa Bousquet. He was born 3 March 1822 at Wootten Hill Hall, in the parish of Hardington, Northamptonshire, where his father was then curate. Mr Field senior was afterwards Rector of Braybrooke, Northamptonshire and died in 1867. Mrs Field died when her children were very young, and Canon Field with his brothers and sisters were brought up by their grandmother, Mrs Bousquet. His eldest brother, John, entered the Navy; the youngest, George Field, entered the Army and died in 1889 a retired Major General R.A. The second brother succeeded his father as Rector of Braybrooke.

Mr Thomas Field went for a short time to a small school at Northampton, where he was a contemporary of the late E. A. Freeman, the historian. From thence he went to Oakham School, where he remained from 1833 to 1840 under Doctor Doncaster. Among his contemporaries at Oakham were the late Bishop Atlay, General Atlay, Dr Ellicott the present Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Dr Percival Frost and the late Archdeacon Cheetham of Rochester. As a significant feature of the time, Canon Field used to relate that in his first week at Oakham School the whole of the boys were taken to see an execution on the top of Oakham Gaol. He entered St John's in 1840, was elected Bell Scholar of the University in 1841 and was admitted a Foundation Scholar of the College 9 November 1841. Having previously passed the Mathematical Tripos, as the rule then was, he was fifth in the Classical Tripos of 1844. He was admitted Fellow of the College in March 1847. He held the following offices, which at that time were given to the Junior Fellows in turn for one year: *Lector Matutinus* 1848, *Sublector* 1849, *Examinator* 1851; and he was *Lector* from 1854

to 1838. He also acted as Assistant Tutor. Having been ordained by the Bishop of Ely he became Vicar of Madingley in 1838, holding the living until 1862. He was Vicar of Pampisford from 1863 till 1868. In the latter year he was presented by Mr Cary Elwes to the Rectory of Bigby, near Brigg in Lincolnshire, and held that benefice until his death. He was appointed by the Bishop of Lincoln to be Rural Dean of Yarborough (No. 2) in 1886, and the same prelate collated him to be Canon and Prebendary of Welton-Painshall in Lincoln Cathedral in 1893. In 1881 he was made a Justice of the Peace for the parts of Lindsey; for some years he was Chairman of the Bench, and was always most regular in his attendance. From the *History of the Lady Margaret Boat Club*, we learn that he rowed '6' in the Second Boat in the May Term of 1842, and coxed the Second Boat in the Lent Term of 1844. He was one of the best skaters in Cambridge, and his performances on the River still linger in the memories of some of the older College Servants.

In early life he did a good deal of foreign travel. He went for a cruise with his brother, John Field R.N. in the year 1832, visiting South America, the Azores, and so on. He was also one of the crew of the *Pet*, whose Log under the title *Two Summer Cruises with the Baltic Fleet* was published in 1855, a second edition appearing in 1856. The skipper of the *Pet* was the Rev Robert Edgar Hughes, Fellow of Magdalene College. The *Pet*, to quote her owner's description, was "a very small cutter yacht, about as long as a moderate sized drawing room, and scarcely so wide as a four-post bed."

Mr Field joined her on her second voyage, starting in June 1855, when with Mr Hughes he witnessed the operations of the Baltic Fleet against the Russians in that year. The crew consisted of four: Hughes, Field, and two masters of smacks, one a Southampton man, the other 'Jim' an Eastern counties man. The account of the cruise is not uninteresting, even now when the events it chronicles are almost forgotten, and was read with much interest at the time it appeared. Mr Hughes thus refers to his companion: "My excellent friend and comrade F., though unaccustomed to small craft, had made several long voyages and was extremely fond of the sea." Jim, the East Anglian, whose verdict on all foreigners was that "if they were not l—sy, they had a l—sy look"

is stated to have been unsatisfactory, though one would have liked to have known more of so sturdy a Briton. In this little craft Hughes and Field made their way to the Baltic, and witnessed the bombardment of Sveaborg by the English Fleet. They were several times under fire. On one occasion the *Pet* went close in to see what damage had been done to the Russian batteries by the guns of the Fleet. Three batteries of a first-class Russian fortress and a line of battle ships poured their missiles at the defenceless yacht and its occupants. However, the gunners were singularly unskilful, and the *Pet* escaped unharmed to bring out useful information to her friends. Mr Field's brother, Captain John Field, was in command of the *Cossack*, which took part in the operations.

This and his other cruises gave Mr Field a considerable knowledge of seamanship. He always looked back on his Baltic experiences with keener enjoyment than on any other part of his life.

During his residence in Cambridge he acted as Deputy for Mr Crick the Public Orator in 1847-8. He examined several times for the Classical Tripos. When he took his Lincolnshire living, he was said by the late Prebendary Irons to be one of the few people in the country to whom one could speak in Latin. The Bishop looked on him as the best classical scholar in the diocese, and he was frequently appealed to for aid in writing Latin inscriptions. The Latin Epitaph for the Anderson Memorial in Lincoln Cathedral was written recently by him at the request of the Bishop. His interest in the College and all that concerned it was unfailing, and successive Editors of the *Eagle* have had the advantage of his kindly criticism, tempered with a most unreadable handwriting.

A clerical friend writing to a local paper at the time of his death, says of him: "he endeared himself to his parishioners by his constant kindness, uniform courtesy and consideration for others, with the faithful discharge of his ministerial duties in public as well as in private. His able and ever-ready pen was active in the cause of religion and truth, and the church of which he was so distinguished yet unassuming an ornament always found him willing to use his intellectual gifts in defence of her doctrine, rights and discipline. His well matured judgment, critical acumen, earnest advocacy, will long be remembered by those who hung upon his words of wisdom,

uttered with an enviable humility, the handmaid of a great and noble character, and simply offered in graceful language at clerical and other meetings. It is unnecessary to say that as a Justice of the Peace he was ever actuated by innate principles of the highest order, in discharging the onerous duties of the magisterial office, equitably, and with a just discernment of a mercy which rejoiceth over judgment."

When driving round the country he was fond of giving country folks a 'lift' in his trap down to Brigg, or of bringing back a load of market baskets with such of their owners as he had room for. This good nature was once the cause of an odd experience. On his way to the Bench he picked up a young man who seemed in trouble, and after a six miles walk was glad of a lift. When nearly at Brigg Mr Field discovered that he was driving down a man who was shortly to appear before him charged with stealing corn. Under the circumstances he thought it best to ask his friend to get out about a quarter-of-a-mile from the Police Station, feeling that the spectacle of a Magistrate and Criminal driving up together might have excited remarks. As it was, the incident served for long as a joke to be brought up against him.

Canon Field published a few years ago *A Chronicle of Glamford Brigg and its Church, with Notes on the neighbourhood*. But with this exception he published no separate work, though he was a constant contributor to the *Antiquary* and *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* on matters of local or general interest.

Canon Field was twice married, first at Grasby, Lincolnshire, on September 8, 1858 to Eleanor Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Dudley C. C. Elwes of Brigg, widow of the Rev Charles Atkinson West (St John's B.A. 1848, Curate-in-charge of Wickenby, Lincolnshire, who died there in March 1855). Mrs Field died 5 May 1873. Mr Field married secondly in October 1881, Amelia Maria daughter of the late Rev Canon Richard Payne, Vicar of Downton, and widow of Charles Owen Esq (Senior Magistrate of the Straits Settlements, who died at Singapore in August 1871).

By his first wife Canon Field left ten children, nine of whom survive him. His three eldest sons, D. T. B. Field (B.A. 1887), A. P. C. Field (B.A. 1889), and F. G. E. Field (B.A. 1891) were members of St John's. His youngest son was of Emmanuel College.

REV SIR JOHN HENRY FLUDYER M.A.

On Tuesday, August 4th, there passed away in the house in which he was born, Ayston Hall, Uppingham, the oldest beneficed clergyman in the diocese of Peterborough, the Rev Sir J. Henry Fludyer M.A., who had been Rector of Ayston since 1834, having been for eight years previously curate, so that he had been connected with the parish for the almost unprecedented period of seventy years. Of this benefice he was also patron.

On the following Saturday, amid deep and heartfelt sorrow, his remains were laid to rest by the side of her who had been the partner of his life for nearly sixty years. A large and sympathetic assembly, gathered together from the immediate neighbourhood and country, were present to testify to the universal esteem and affectionate regard for one who had throughout his life dwelt among his own people, who had always made their interests his own, who had ever been their friend and counsellor.

Sir Henry Fludyer was a conspicuous example of patient continuance in well-doing, of untiring zeal, and constant devotion to duty. Though a man of decided opinions—and even of likes and dislikes—he never allowed them in the slightest degree to influence his judgment or action. He was singularly gentle and considerate towards the failings of others, and always ready to find some good points in their character, and never made an enemy. He was a Churchman of the old type, holding his own views strongly, loyal to the spirit of the Prayer-book, but ready to recognise hearty honest work wherever it was manifested; a man of deep, though unobtrusive piety, never absent from the church service as long as his strength permitted the effort, even when advancing years or indisposition warned him of the danger of facing the inclement weather. This regular attendance ceased with the First Sunday in Lent of this year. So deeply did he feel the privation that he requested those around him never to allude to church or ask him if he were going. He was just able on Easter Sunday, and for the last time on Trinity Sunday, to be present at Holy Communion. It may be truly said of him that "he loved the House of God." No applicant for Church, educational, or charitable objects failed to receive aid at his hands. He was himself for many

years a manager and generous supporter of the Uppingham National Schools, which in any emergency could rely upon his help.

In earlier life Sir Henry took a prominent part in the public life of the county of Rutland. He was a Justice of the Peace, and for more than thirty years chairman of Quarter Sessions. This last position, it may be interesting to note, is now, and has been for some time past, held by his son and successor in the baronetcy, Sir Arthur J. Fludyer. Writing on this subject, the *Grantham Journal* observes that his position of rector for many years at Thisleton, a village on the opposite side of the county, gave him an almost universal knowledge of everyone in it. He was for very many years closely connected with the charities of Archdeacon Johnson, the founder in 1584 of the "Free Schools and Hospitals of Christ in Oakham and Uppingham," as an active member and vice-chairman of the governing body.

When the scheme of the Endowed Schools Commission, passed in 1875, separated the schools and hospitals, he continued to be one of the governors of the hospitals with their Bede houses; and was co-opted a trustee of Uppingham School, in whose welfare he took the deepest, nay, even a fatherly, interest. He was present at the election of the last four headmasters. He also continued to be vice-chairman of the governors, and of the trustees of Uppingham School.

Sir Henry was rector of Thisleton from 1834 to 1870, in which year he resigned the living. Here he lost his three eldest children from scarlet fever. The church some years afterwards he restored in their memory.

In early life, while a boy at Westminster, he had an almost passionate desire to go into the army; but upon his father telling him that his two elder brothers having already chosen the army as their profession, he must follow the course designed for him, he readily acquiesced. Accordingly he went up to St. John's, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1826. In the same year he was ordained by the Bishop of Peterborough (Herbert Marsh) to the curacy of Ayston.

The family of Fludyer is an ancient one. The founder was a Lord Mayor of London, from whom Fludyer-street, Westminster, was named. This street was taken down some years ago to make way for improvements and alterations. Sir Henry

was the third son of Mr George Fludyer M.P. for Chippenham, and Mary, a daughter of the ninth Earl of Westmorland. He succeeded his cousin, Sir Samuel Fludyer, as fourth baronet in 1876.

Sir Henry married in 1832 a daughter of Sir Richard Borough, and granddaughter of Lord Lake, of Indian renown. Lady Fludyer died in 1889. By her he had a family of seven children.

This notice would be incomplete without recording two things which show a character of exceptional beauty. The influence of the mother, who died in 1855, must have been most remarkable. To the very last he was wont, in anything that required judgment, to say, "I wonder what my mother would have thought." The other is that throughout nearly sixty years of married life Lady Fludyer never left the room without his rising to open the door for her; the first rose of the season in Ayston gardens was cut with his own hands, and placed upon her boudoir table.

The Guardian, 19th August, 1896.

ARTHUR HENRY WILLIAMS M.A. M.B. B.C.

We regret to have to record the premature death of Dr Arthur Williams, of St. Leonard's-on-Sea. He was the third son of the Rev J. M. Williams, and was born on 13 July 1862, at Burnby, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, of which parish his father was at that time Rector. He was educated at Pocklington Grammar School, and in 1881 he took up from that school a Dowman Exhibition at St. John's College. He passed the First M.B. Examination in December 1882, and in the College Examination (Chemistry, Botany, Anatomy, and Physiology) in December 1883, he was placed in the first class with the late Mr E. H. Acton, afterwards Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's, Professor Phillips of Bangor, Dr James Kerr of Bradford, and others; he was awarded a College Prize and an Exhibition on Sir Ralph Hare's foundation. In the Natural Science Tripos (June 1884) he took second class honours in Botany, Chemistry, Physiology, and Anatomy, and graduated B.A. He passed the second M.B. in December 1884, and entered at Guy's Hospital,

where, after serving the usual junior offices, he was appointed House Surgeon in 1887. He held at Guy's also the office of Resident Obstetric Assistant, and obtained the Gold Medal in Surgery, and the Mackenzie-Bacon Prize in Nervous Disease and Insanity. He graduated M.A., M.B., B.C. in 1888, and at the time of his death was engaged on the preparation of his thesis for the degree of M.D. Shortly after leaving Guy's Hospital, he entered into partnership with Dr E. Duke, of St. Leonard's. Endowed with winning manners and possessed of a sound and extensive knowledge of his profession, he had already achieved considerable success in practice, and greater success in the future seemed assured. He suffered a severe attack of influenza about two years ago, and since then had not been in robust health. Early in August he took a short holiday and went to Harrogate, where on a previous occasion he had derived benefit from the waters. But on this occasion his health rapidly deteriorated. He returned to London and consulted Dr Goodhart, who took a very serious view of his condition, and advised his removal to Guy's Hospital, where he died in Bright's Ward on August 23rd. The cause of death was acute anæmia. He was buried at Woking Cemetery on August 26th. He leaves a widow and one son.

Obituary.



THE REVEREND JAMES IND WELLDON M.A. D.C.L.
HONORARY CANON OF CANTERBURY.

[The Portrait is reproduced by Permission of the Proprietors of *Black and White*.]

By the death of Canon Welldon on Christmas Day 1896 the College loses a loyal and worthy son, and Tonbridge boys all over the world mourn a friend who, during his three-and-thirty years' rule of their old school, won for himself a warm place in their respect and affection. To many it must have seemed that one of their strongest links with the past was snapped when they heard that the "old Doctor" would be seen on earth no more.

The following autobiographical notes written by Dr Welldon some two years ago will be read by those who knew him with special interest:

"I was born at Cambridge*, June 15, 1811, and at an early

* From some further notes, derived from Dr Welldon's recollections and kindly communicated to us by his family, we extract the following:
"Needingworth and Chatteris is the cradle of the family on his father's side,

age was sent to Dedham School, Essex, from which I was removed at my father's death (1823) and after a while sent to Hingham School. There, with another lad, I became a kind of pupil of the Rev Henry Browne, afterwards Canon of Chichester*. He never made his mark at College in consequence of his dislike of Mathematics and inability to obtain a Junior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos. But he was a most accomplished scholar and inspired his pupils with the love of Classics which he felt himself.† I look upon it as an era in my life that I was for two or three years his pupil.

About the age of 17, I returned home and read by myself with private tutors—Mr Pooley, Fellow of St John's and Mr Price.

I became a member of St John's in 1830. I can well remember at St Mary's Church the grand figure of Hugh James Rose and the sermons preached by Mr Simeon. When I looked round the church, my heart often sank within me to see the numbers there, and think what chance there was of my coming to the front among them with few to direct or encourage me. Just before I went to College I had an attack of small-pox, and not long after that a second attack of typhoid fever, and in the autumn of the same year I had ague. These left me extremely weak and unfit for much mental exertion, but I worked on and gained one or two prizes and was high in the First Class in the May Examination. After this I was elected a Foundation Sizar: I had been a plain Sizar before. We were called Lady Margaret Sizars. This was a great help to struggling scholars. My chief friends were Charles Clayton‡ and J. Smith, both of

and Baldock on his mother's side. His mother was Miss Ind. His uncle, Edward Ind, was the head of the great Romford firm. While Dr Welldon was at Dedham Queen Caroline died and the boys went to meet the cortège on the way to Harwich. The soldiers had drawn swords, and there was much excitement at the time, as the mob had attacked them at Colchester."

* Henry Browne, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Bell Scholar 1823, B.A. 1826, M.A. 1829, Vicar of Pevensey, Sussex, 1854, Prebendary of Waltham in Chichester Cathedral, 1842, Principal of Chichester Diocesan Training College, 1850-55, and a voluminous author.

† We learn that he and Welldon read all the best Classics, even to Pindar, together. During the years Welldon was at Hingham the corn did not ripen and all the bread was like dough.

‡ Afterwards Canon Clayton, Rector of Stanhope. He often visited his old friend Welldon at Tonbridge.

whom took high degrees, and we encouraged one another in our work. My chief companion for walking and games was C. Clayton.

In 1834 I took my degree as 30th Wrangler and 5th in the First Class Classical Tripos, and about a year afterwards* became a Fellow of the College.

I always remember with gratitude the help I received from Mr Isaacson, College Tutor, who directed my studies and encouraged me in every way.

After a short apprenticeship at Oakham School, I was presented by my College to the Second Mastership of Shrewsbury, where I remained seven years, being also Curate of St Giles', Shrewsbury, for four or five years. Dr Butler was then Headmaster, but he retired half a year afterwards and became Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and Dr Kennedy succeeded him."

[Mr Welldon in 1836 married his first wife, Miss Oliver, who died two years later. He was ordained Deacon at Ely in 1836 and Priest at Lichfield in 1838. On leaving Shrewsbury he was presented by the boys with a magnificent silver salver, and the parishioners of St Giles' gave him a handsome bible. Among his pupils was William Thomson, afterwards Archbishop of York.]

"I look upon this as the second era in my life, because when the Headmastership at Tonbridge became vacant my connection with Shrewsbury School had a great deal to do with my appointment (1843).† During my long stay at Tonbridge, of more than thirty years, I witnessed the rise of the school from 40 boys to 250‡; the Tercentenary, which was attended by Archbishop Sumner (1853); the erection of the Chapel and its dedication by Archbishop Longley§; and the completion of the

* Elected Fellow April 1835, vacated his Fellowship 1837.

† On his appointment to Tonbridge, Mr Welldon took the Oxford degree of D.C.L. as an incorporated M.A. of St John's College in that University.

‡ On Skinners' Day, 1853, there were 111 boys in the school; in 1865, 175; in 1875 (Dr Welldon's last year), 239.

§ For Longley, we should read Sumner. The Governors gave a site for the Chapel in the School grounds, on condition that the School estate should be at no further expense in the matter. The funds were found through the exertions of Dr Welldon and other friends of the School. The Chapel was opened by Archbishop Sumner, October 25, 1859.

first instalment of the new buildings—a big schoolroom, class rooms and dormitories.*

When I reached the age of 65 I felt I could no longer cope with the difficulties and requirements of school life, and my mind recurred to my happy experience of parochial work at Shrewsbury, and having a fair amount of energy left I accepted the Vicarage of Kennington,† which was offered to me by Archbishop Tait, mainly through the instrumentality of Bishop Parry, Bishop of Dover at the time, who was my constant friend and patron. I believe it was through him I was made Honorary Canon of Canterbury."

[Dr Welldon remained Headmaster of Tonbridge till the end of 1875, when he was succeeded by another Double-First and late Fellow of St John's College, the Rev Theophilus Barton Rowe.

On Skinners' Day 1875 a testimonial was presented to Dr Welldon by past and present Tonbridgians in the form of a cheque for £800, and another by residents of Tonbridge consisting of a handsome clock and a cheque for £275. We extract the following from the *Tonbridgian* of that date.

"The Rev Dr Welldon then rose and began his response by mentioning how painful the present occasion was to him. He then stated the principal motives which decided him to send in his resignation at this time. His health had so far been good, but he felt that it was tempting Providence to count on its continuance, and if he were to be laid by the school could not go on in its usual way. Then there was the new scheme, bringing in innovations which he could not keep pace with. 'While therefore the school is such as it is, while my health is such as it is, while the boys are in the very prime of their success—for never has any year been so successful as this—I desire not to tempt Providence any further, but to retire.' He then added one other reason, that he wished to prepare for the great future. A school, with all its energy and activity, was not the best preparation for it. When he finished the silence in which his speech had been listened to was broken by the loudest cheers, testifying the universal feeling of the assembled company."

* The funds were obtained by the sale to the Midland Railway Company of the site of St Pancras Station. The foundation stone was laid May 9 1863, and the buildings were first used in the Summer term of 1864.

† Near Ashford, Kent.

At a later date the Old Tonbridgian Society presented to the School a portrait of Dr Welldon by Mr T. Blake Wirgman.]

"I have been at Kennington nearly 19 years, and have witnessed the restoration of the church, which was very barn-like when I came, and also the introduction of an organ, given by Mr J. S. Burra, who was a large contributor to the repairs of the church.

For many years I was single-handed in the parish, but for the last six or more years I have been assisted by curates, and have been enabled to introduce Sunday afternoon service and catechizing, as well as a more effectual visiting of the school and parish. I am now 83—and thank God I am still able, although suffering from the usual infirmities of age, to preach on Sunday mornings and to take a share in the other parts of the service, and in the summer to assist in the afternoon and evening services.

I have seen all my children* settled happily in life, and looking back I wonder at God's dealings with me and can say—'Surely goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life,' and I hope I may say—'I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.'

I sincerely hope to die at my post if God will, and to finish my work and my life together.

D. O. M. Gratias per Jesum Christum."

Dr Welldon lived two years after writing the notes given above, and died, as he wished, at his post on Christmas Day 1896.

It remains for us to record, from letters contributed by various friends, some impressions of his character as a scholar, a teacher, a Headmaster, a country-clergyman, and, we may add, as a Christian man.

The Rev George Maberly Smith, Rector of Penshurst, who was at Tonbridge in the first years of Dr Welldon's Headmastership, and to whom has fallen the Honorary Canonry vacated by Dr Welldon's death, writes as follows:

* Dr Welldon was married secondly while at Tonbridge to Miss Eleanor Turner, who survives him. By this marriage he leaves three sons and four daughters.

"I went to Tonbridge School at 13 years of age in 1844, the term after Canon (then Mr) Welldon was appointed Headmaster, and remained there as a 'day boy' till July 1849. My early recollections of him are of a strict and stern master, of whom I was much afraid—being a slow boy and ill-prepared, with not strong health. Gradually I learned to know him as a just and considerate man, with a most kind heart, and eventually he proved himself about the best friend I ever had, especially through the early troubles I underwent on my father's death, leaving me wholly dependent on an Exhibition gained at the School. He softened very much as life went on; he was surrounded by a family, the issue of his second marriage. Without being a man of wide culture, or much knowledge of the world—always somewhat stiff and ungracious in manner—his sympathies widened and his affection deepened, so that I doubt whether any Headmaster has been more loved by his 'old boys.' The affection of Tonbridgians for their old school became quite a characteristic, and it was chiefly maintained by the cordial welcome they always received from Dr Welldon, who invariably tapped his old pupils on the shoulder with the greeting, 'Well, my good Lad,' no matter what age and standing they had reached.

When he settled at Kennington, near Ashford, after his retirement, it was a special happiness to find himself in a little colony of 'old boys,' who were landowners, bankers, &c. in the neighbourhood, and many were the visits he received from others living at a distance.

As a Scholar, Dr Welldon was rather solid and accurate than brilliant, and failed, I think, to inspire many of us with enthusiasm for the Classics. There were hardly any first Classes in my time, though a fair quantity of seconds. He was soaked in Greek and Latin quotations, and had a large store of sayings, grammatical and didactic, which were repeated till they became jokes, and were often quoted as a kind of pass word at the University and afterwards."

Another old pupil who was at Tonbridge during the last five years of Dr Welldon's Headmastership (1871-5), sends us the following reminiscences:

"It was Dr Welldon's custom to take every Form in the School once a month. These visitations were looked forward to with a certain amount of dread, especially by the Lower

School Forms. In the first place the cane* was always within reach on these occasions. But this was not all. Dr Welldon was not a big man, but he had that great schoolmasterly virtue of inspiring awe by his mere glance and bearing. Not that there was the least sign of harshness about him, or anything to create the least feeling of dislike,—on the contrary his goodness and kindness were marked on his face, and one remembered how he never addressed a boy without a sort of paternal, 'My lad,'—but yet one knew that the least attempt to take liberties with him would be crushed at once, and such attempts were not made.

Every morning one saw him in Chapel (the hour was 7 in summer and 7.30 in winter), and one knew that before this he had always had a brisk walk. In the afternoons after school hours he would be seen going for a ride (he was not a very good rider) with one of his masters, the Rev John Stroud.

He went to bed—so we understood—at 10 all the year round, no difference being made if he had company. He was a devotee of cold water—fond of quoting in support of his faith Pindar's *ἄριστον μὲν ἔδωκεν*, a motto which still recalls him over a drinking-fountain in the School playground. It was this Spartan-like simplicity of life—and the good health and alertness of mind and body, which were its consequences—that helped him to hold the reins so firmly to the end of his thirty-three years of office.

In the School Chapel on Sunday afternoons the Doctor was more than ever imposing in his silk gown, white bands, and scarlet doctor's hood. His sermons were plain, pointed, manly, and held the attention of his audience. They were always addressed to 'My lads and my friends.'

On week-days as he came along the corridors he would give warning of his approach by the rattle of the keys he carried in his hand. This lofty refusal to take boys at a disadvantage was very characteristic of him.

Such was all one saw of the Doctor till one rose in the School (unless it was one's fortune to be 'sent up' to him 'to be

* Dr Welldon so far believed in this instrument of discipline that he is reported to have said to Archbishop Tait at a time when a clergyman, an old Tonbridgian, was giving trouble by his Ritualistic proceedings, "I have flogged the lad before now, and if your Grace wishes I am ready to do so again."

sizzled,' as the phrase went). In the Upper Fifth one became in one's turn 'Monitor' of the week, that is, one had to carry round the book of punishments to the various classrooms. The Doctor's punishment for school offences, such as absence from morning chapel, was ninety lines, or its equivalent, an hour's detention. Other notices issued by the Doctor were also inserted in the book, and often had to be read by the Monitor to the different forms, as the Doctor's writing was not legible. Such a spluttering of strokes and blots—made sometimes with the butt end of the pen—was surely never produced by any man unless by Dean Stanley, of whom I was once told that he wrote worse than Dr Welldon. (Was it in consequence of this defect, which obliged him for most purposes to use an amanuensis, that he was specially anxious not to spoil the handwriting of his boys? All *lines* for the Doctor must be written on double-lined paper). Another of the Monitor's duties was to be present at all the Doctor's canings, and 'count the strokes'—generally six. The Doctor was most scrupulous in having this done.

For a year-and-a-half I was under him in the Sixth. I cannot say I remember him to have inspired me with new ideas, or new ways of looking at things. But he was a sound scholar, and helped to make sound scholars. He had a great memory for quotations, especially from Horace and Shakespeare. He never caught a boy's eyes wandering away from his work without a tag from *Macbeth*: "Ey, my lad, 'Thou hast no speculation in those eyes Which thou dost glare with.'" He looked on Tennyson as obscure, if not unintelligible; and I remember how, after we had started on a few pages of Plato's *Phaedo*, he lost patience with the subtleties of Platonic argumentation and would go no further.

I think he was not altogether at home in Lightfoot's edition of the *Epistle to the Colossians*, though he read it with us as a safeguard against the dangers of the book *Supernatural Religion*, which was making a stir at the time. When a Sixth Form boy of rather modern ideas dropped the expression 'The Fourth Gospel,' he was quickly suppressed. 'No 'Fourth Gospel' here, my lad, St John's Gospel, please.' Still in his Sixth, though the Doctor's rigidity and simplicity of mind might sometimes be smiled at, he held sway by his kindly sternness, his alert vigilance, his high sense of duty. He always stood to teach. It was

characteristic of him to insist on his Sixth Form boys cultivating some of that dignity or stiffness of bearing which he had made his own. I remember him calling a boy back who had made an ungraceful rush at the door, and telling him always to leave a room with dignity.

Some traits of the Doctor—as he was in my day—are recalled by the following verses from a doggerel poem on the Tonbridge of that date.

'So here's Doctor, if you please, hear the jingle of his keys,
Just returned from a jog with 'Jacky,'
Looking fresh as any apple (he takes a walk ere chapel,
Goes to bed at ten, and can't bear baccy).
He will often quote 'King *Jurn*,' knows his Horace to a turn,
But in construing you musn't be rebellious,
Or he'll gravely shake his head, remonstrating '*Me led*,
We never contradict Orellius.'

But, *me leds and me friends*, my song now ends,
Or my fancy so inclines,
For, to put the matter truly, should I praise the Doctor duly,
I must *give him ninety lines*.
And this, I needn't mention, would signify *detention*,
And be quite beyond all rule,
So, if you please, instead, we will bless his good grey head,
With 'Three cheers for the old, old School!'

I only saw Dr Welldon three or four times after he left Tonbridge. Once I remember hearing him make a speech at a dinner of old Tonbridgians in London—one of those simple kindly speeches, full of practical wisdom and old-fashioned Christianity which, coming from one's old master, could not but touch the heart. (One maxim I have not forgotten—'The secret of happiness in life is always to have something to do, somebody to love, something to hope for—and the higher you set your hope the better.' Another time, on the day of an Old Boys' match at Tonbridge, I remember the thrill of pleasure with which during the service one saw him enter the chapel with Mrs Welldon and take his seat in his old pew by the door—and then the cordiality of his greeting afterwards—though at school he had known no more of me than of hundreds of other boys—and the pride one felt when he put his arm in one's own to stroll up to the cricket ground and greet old acquaintances. And then

though he was going for eighty, and his face had grown more spare than in the old days, his eye was as bright, his smooth white hair as thick, his memory as good as ever! And as he stood with Mr Rowe and myself in the School House Library, he showed us that he had the straightest back of the three!

The strenuous Spartan life, the pursuit of a simple ideal of goodness, had been crowned, as Wordsworth tells us it should ever be, by a beautiful old age:

Thy thoughts and feelings shall not die,
Nor leave thee, when gray hairs are nigh

A melancholy slave:

But an old age serene and bright
And lovely as a Lapland night

Shall lead thee to thy grave."

We add some further notes on Dr Welldon's Tonbridge career, for which we are indebted to the Rev J. R. Little, Rector of Stansfield, Suffolk, and the Rev J. Langhorne, Vicar of Lamberhurst, Kent, late Headmaster of the King's School, Rochester, who were both for many years his Assistant Masters. Mr Little writes:—

"He may not have been *popular* in his early years. He had been brought up in a hard school under a strong sense of duty, and was to a great extent a self-made man. This probably gave him a stern, severe aspect: but he was a loyal, warm-hearted man and it was remarkable how his character expanded in later years.

In earlier years I used often to join him in his morning walks before chapel, and one would never be long with him without learning something. As he saw the brewers' drays going out he would remark: 'The devil always gets up early in the morning, Sir.' Such pithy proverbial sayings of his you no doubt remember. He made a great point of proverbs—'An idle brain is the devil's workshop,' was a frequent one. When some sentimental parent talked of 'the law of love,' he would say 'We make the law of love go as far as we can, but there is many a good fellow who has been the better in after-life for the law of the rod,' or something like that. He did not at all approve of pampering boys. How vigorously he fought for the chapel and how nobly he used it!"

Mr Langhorne says: "Dr Welldon was a strict master of the old school, naturally inclined to sternness. I cannot say that

the old Doctor's reading as I knew him showed much acquaintance with the subsidiary matters of classical knowledge in history or archæology. His sermons were pithy and pointed, diversified with a few favourite aphorisms, and occasional allusions to some story he had been reading. His habits of exercise and hydropathic treatment (he was a worshipper of cold water in every form) allowed little time for reading, and he was said to have owned himself content if he were left with no more books than three—of which the Bible was one, Shakespeare, I think, another, and the third, Blunt's *Undesigned Coincidences*.... He was rigid in his ways, and when I first knew him (1860) would not tolerate tobacco or an eye-glass—he lived to see much of both. Amongst the earlier masters of my day, I remember but one smoker. Nor were beards in favour. Ludicrous stories abounded of him how, for instance, in a famous sermon he denounced the use of condiments (pronounced *cundiments*), and how he used to tell the house-servant to throw the mustard-pot smuggled in by some luxurious boy upon the dunghill. In earlier days he had lawsuits with parents who were wrong-headed and foolish; in his latter days he paid little or no attention to such worries, and his sterling honesty made him friends. 'Androgynous' women he never would tolerate in the study, where they got the better of him; he got them out into the garden. There is little doubt that the character of the school for discipline stood very high in different and remote parts of England. In spite of his peculiar method and limited reading, there was a class of minds which learned much from him, and what all might learn and see was this: 'Here was a man who had a duty to do and knew it, and set that as his one object before his eyes.... He was a very just man and a very charitably-minded man who put the best construction upon men: he spoke ill of no one. He was always good and kind in all his family relations to mother, brother, and his own children. He was a truly pious man, simple in his religious views.... He tolerated us (his masters) long and kindly.' I shall carry with me to the grave with affection the memory of one to whom professionally I owe everything, and to whose principles and example perhaps more than I can well say. He was a friend whom I loved and revered."

The Rev J. E. C. Welldon, Head Master of Harrow, kindly sends us the following:

"My uncle as a Schoolmaster was, above all else, a Classical Scholar.* He was, indeed, a scholar of the old School; he believed in the pure classical scholarship which was the distinction of Shrewsbury School under Dr Kennedy. His classical interests did not go much beyond translation and composition. He was a better Greek than Latin scholar. Among Classical authors his favourite was, I think, Thucydides, and I have spent many hours as a boy reading the books of Thucydides with him. His style of translating his favourite author was strong and vivid, but what struck me most was his power of piercing to the full grammatical meaning of every sentence, and of expressing it somehow or other in clear, if not always elegant, English. He had caught, I suppose, from Dr Kennedy the horror of a false quantity or a wrong concord, or an illegitimate *acc.*, or even a false accent.

No one could know my uncle in his later years without realizing his passionate devotion to Tonbridge School. He had spent so many years there that it filled the best part of his life, and no place in the world was to him so full of memories and associations as Tonbridge. His had been the happiness of raising the School to an honourable place among the Public Schools of England, and in my last conversation with him two or three months before his death, he showed all his old interest in the development of the School. He was, I believe, very popular with the old Tonbridgians, and I know what a pleasure it was to him to greet them at Kennington, or elsewhere; indeed, I doubt if he thought that any School was equal to Tonbridge, or that any old boys were so true and worthy as his.

I should like to add that I was much struck by the facility with which he passed from the administration of a Public School to the care of a small country parish. Unlike many schoolmasters who take to parochial life in old age, he was,

* At the same time, if Mr Welldon will allow us to add this note, Dr Welldon must have the credit of giving Mathematics a firm position in the Tonbridge curriculum. In his time an arrangement was adopted in regard to the Mathematical teaching which lasted throughout the reign of his successor, and was instrumental owing to the abilities of the Mathematical master, Mr Hilary (St John's College B.A. 1870), in producing a number of mathematicians of a very high order. Natural Science and German were not taught at Tonbridge until Mr Rowe's time.

in my opinion, a very successful parochial clergyman. He knew his people well, and visited them regularly; he had a hearty familiar way of addressing them in the village, and so long as his health allowed him to take his usual daily walks, it would have been difficult for any one to surpass him in his care for the good of his people. Perhaps his early experience of a parish at Shrewsbury helped him here. It is not, I hope, the partiality of near relationship which makes me feel that I shall always cherish as a sacred memory the thought of his happy old age, beloved and honoured, and surrounded by friends, with hardly a wish or a thought that was not gratified."

A few more notes on Dr Welldon's life as a country clergyman will conclude this notice.

Mr G. Maberly Smith writes:

"He delighted to trot about his parish and talk—not to say gossip—with every man, woman and child, who were all much attached to him, and he became a master of plain, pungent sermon writing, nearly every year publishing the sermon he had preached to the members of the Friendly Society. Towards the end of his life being, to his annoyance, forbidden to preach himself, he used to write a sermon every week and make his curate deliver it. One Sunday the curate is said to have begun the discourse with the words 'To-morrow I shall be eighty-three.' Canon Welldon, you have doubtless heard from others, was a man of simple and deep religious principles and feeling—tolerant in his views, which were of the moderate evangelical school. He read a great deal but had not at all a speculative mind—was quite sure about his main beliefs, and troubled himself little about uncertainties. Certainly the result of his religion was delightful in daily life, especially after he went to a country vicarage, making him a most kindly, genial, and patient companion to every one. To the last he used to lay down the law, allowing no appeal from his opinion and verdict, as if he were still in the Head Master's chair, but all in the most charmingly simple and genial way."

Mr Little gives a picture of the last days of all:

"When he went to Kennington, it was remarkable how vigorously he threw himself into all the interests of parochial work. 'The Doctor's new hobby,' some people would say: but they soon found it was no *hobby*, to be taken up for a

time and then dropped. At the age of 65 he set about his new work with the enthusiasm of a young man, and the effects soon began to tell upon the parish. He at once added a morning sermon; and very shortly enlarged the house and restored the church. One remarkable feature of his Kennington life was the hospitality; the house was almost always full: old Skinners, old pupils, old masters, always found a hearty welcome from the venerable host and hostess. His sermons were always pointed and practical, and nothing happened in the parish without comment. He used to visit his school on Monday morning and reward some of the children who could repeat his Sunday texts. One new sermon every Sunday was his rule.

I was staying with him for a few days early in December last, and, though he was manifestly failing and the effort seemed great, he kept up his parochial work to the last. He had not preached in church since a sudden attack of illness in the pulpit some months before; but after that his practice was to dictate his sermon to the Curate, who wrote it in shorthand, then wrote it out and read it to him again, and then preached it, giving out: 'The Vicar's text this morning is, &c.' As he wrote to me some time ago, 'It is droll for me to sit and hear it.' This continued to December 6, when I was there. On that day he took a part in the Morning Service and Holy Communion—and in the afternoon showed his indomitable courage and strong sense of duty in visiting some sick people, but, as I caught sight of his shrunken muffled-up figure creeping along the road, I felt it would be the last time I should see him. In the evening the old fire broke out as he sang in a strong clear voice one of his favourite hymns. I had been reminding him in the evening of Dr Holden's Elegiac Verses welcoming to the See of Peterborough Dr Creighton, one of his old Durham pupils, and of Creighton's graceful reply to his former master—their positions being reversed—and almost his last words were 'Remind me in the morning to write to Holden for a copy of those verses.'*

* Dr Holden himself died on December 1, 1896. The verses referred to are these:

Dr Holden to Dr Creighton—

"Gratulor hanc cathedram titulis accedere vestris:

Doctorem docto succubuisse juvat."

Dr Creighton to Dr Holden—

"Res nova: discipulus docto dat jura magistro:

Quid tamen hoc refert? Dat sibi jura pius."

He kept up his love of the Classics and of scholarship to the last. I do not think he was a deep reader of Divinity: but he was always interested in new books."

We conclude with the closing words of the notice written by Archdeacon B. F. Smith for the *Guardian*:

"Happy in his family, a conscientious teacher, a faithful minister, a warm and constant friend, a genial and cultivated companion, 'having served his generation by the will of God he fell on sleep,' leaving the record of a blameless life crowned in old age with the halo of evergrowing saintliness. Could his pupils and parishioners unite to pay their tribute to his dual work, in the school and the parish, they would combine their testimony in the Psalmist's eulogy of Israel's greatest King, 'He fed them with a faithful and a true heart, and ruled them prudently with all his power.'"

REV CHARLES RICHARD HYDE LL.D.

The Rev Charles Richard Hyde (LL.B. 1853) died on the 8th February at the Parsonage of St Matthew's, 31, York Terrace, Liverpool. We take the following account of him from *The Liverpool Courier* of the 9th February.

Liverpool clergymen have been distinguished for their devotion, zeal, and self-sacrifice in promoting the spiritual and social welfare of the people. To the discharge of these duties Dr Hyde dedicated his long and active career as a Churchman; and, as a labourer in the cause of Christianity, and for the educational and moral advancement of the poor, among whom he lived and ministered, he has left a record of usefulness which will long be remembered. For more than thirty years, as Vicar of St Matthew's, Scotland Road, in this city, he has been regarded as among the most popular, hard-working, earnest Evangelical clergymen in the diocese. In a very poor district, where there reside a large number of Roman Catholics, and where many of the population have been, unfortunately, subject to almost periodic suffering from extreme poverty and disease, Dr Hyde laboured with unflinching fidelity. Although a resolute Churchman, and a zealous upholder of Protestant principles, he never displayed an intolerant carping spirit. He was on the best of terms with clerics and laymen of all denominations, and gladly co-operated in all well-considered

movements for the welfare of the community. One of his last appearances in public was at a recent Lord Mayor's reception at the Town Hall, where he had pleasant conversation with some friends about religious work in the Everton and Scotland Road districts; comparing the condition of those places now with what they were some years ago, and speaking hopefully of the work there and elsewhere before the Church for the future.

Dr Hyde was a native of Liverpool. He studied at St John's College, Cambridge, where in 1853 he took LL.B., and LL.D. in 1870. He was ordained in 1853 by the Bishop of Worcester, and was Curate of Cradley, Worcestershire; Calne, Wilts; North Meols, Lancashire, and from 1860 to 1867 he laboured most acceptably as one of the Curates of the parish churches of St Peter's and St Nicholas, in this city. Prominent Churchmen had marked his ability and earnestness, and in 1867 he was chosen by the patrons to the important Vicarage of St Matthew's, Scotland Road. Here he found a field of work for which his organising skill, earnestness, and sound Protestantism eminently qualified him.

The deceased clergyman soon showed that he was a hard worker and clever administrator, and maintained for many years, with unflagging energy and unvarying success, one of the largest adult Bible Classes in the whole diocese. These classes have been attended continuously from youth to manhood by large numbers of members, including many who, though removed from the district of St Matthew's still continued to attend the Church for the Sunday instruction. As indicating the esteem in which that keen appreciator of earnest and effective religious work, the late Mr Clarke Aspinall, held Dr Hyde and his Bible Class, it may be mentioned that for over twenty-one years Mr Aspinall presided at the annual reunions of the class, and delighted the members with his genial and encouraging addresses. And Dr Hyde's work in this direction has received marks of appreciation from the Venerable Archdeacon Diggle and others in a position to understand the importance of the work so diligently conducted. The history of St Matthew's Church, Scotland Road, is a most interesting one. It was originally built for the Scottish Presbyterians, who opened it in 1843 as St Peter's Church, and it was long popularly known in the district as the "Scotch Kirk." In some way the building fell out of the hands of the Presbyterians, who for a few years held

the religious services and schools in a large room in Bond Street, at the corner of Titchfield Street. The minister at the time was the Rev Mr Smith, and the schoolmasters were in turn Mr Johnstone (afterwards ordained, we believe) and Mr Lythgoe. However, in a few years the congregation were able to build a new church (also St Peter's) in Sylvester Street, near St Martin's Church. This new church the Presbyterians opened on the 9th May 1849, while their old church in Scotland Road was consecrated on the 25th of the following month as St Matthew's, in connection with the Church of England. It was not, however, until 1867 that the Rev Dr Hyde became Incumbent, and in thirty years which have elapsed this district has become very much more Roman Catholic in its character. Under discouraging circumstances, it might be supposed that church life in the neighbourhood of St Matthew's would not be very vigorous. But Dr Hyde did not allow surroundings to militate against the work he had undertaken. Without provoking angry feeling among Roman Catholic neighbours, he carried on active work in the district, and had large congregations both morning and evening, besides the adult Bible Classes already mentioned. His mission, temperance, and other religious organisations were conducted with tact and zeal, and secured the most encouraging results. And, in noticing the work of the deceased indefatigable parochial clergyman, it would not be right to omit mention of his wife, to whom in no small degree is due the success which attended Dr Hyde's incumbency of St Matthew's.

Dr Hyde's time was not altogether absorbed in religious work. He was a keen observer of political events, and always regarded with satisfaction the strong hold that Unionist principles had obtained among the working classes, of whose patriotism and practical common sense he held a high opinion. He was a member of the Everton Burial Board, and at a recent meeting of that body, presided over by Alderman John Houlding, he was elected to the position of Vice-Chairman. In demeanour he was most dignified, and his conduct was the extreme of courtesy. In every society where he went he was most acceptable, owing to the charm of his manner and interest of his conversation, and his death will cause a deep pang of sorrow among all who knew him or were acquainted with the good work to which his life had been devoted.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1896; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree.

Robert Valentine Campbell Bayard (1884), younger son of the late John Campbell Bayard Esq., J.P. of Gwernydd, Montgomery, and Hillmorton Lodge, Rugby: died at Parkville, Crescent Gardens, Bath, July 23, aged 37.

Rev John Day Beales (1861), Curate of L. Newton, Suffolk, 1862-67, Rector of West Woodhay near Newbury, 1867-96: died at the Rectory, June 24, aged 59.

Rev Edwin Robert Birch (1850), youngest son of the late Rev Samuel Birch D.D., formerly Rector of St Mary Woolnoth, London, and Fellow of the College. Curate of Prior's Marston, Warwickshire, 1850-53, Rector of Idlicote near Shipton-on-Stour, 1857-96: died at the Rectory, April 25, aged 69.

Right Rev William John Burn (1874), Curate of Chesterton, Cambs, 1874-1876, of St Paul's, Jarrow, 1876-81, Vicar of St Peter's, Jarrow, 1881-1887, Vicar of Coniscliffe, Durham, 1890-93, consecrated Bishop of Qu'Appelle, North West Territories, Canada, in Westminster Abbey, March 25, 1893: died at Bishop's Court, Indian Head, North West Territories, Canada, June 18, aged 45.

Rev William Henry Burville (1873), Curate of Mitcham, 1876-77, of Frampton on Severn, 1878, Mathematical Master and Assistant Chaplain, Guild Chap. Stratford on Avon, 1879-81, Curate of Yelling, Hunts, 1882-87, Rector of Yelling, 1887-96: died at the Rectory, March 17, aged 45.

Rev William Edgar Butcher (1884), Curate of Stower Provost, Dorset, 1887-1889, Chaplain, R.N. 1889 (Retired List, 1894), served on H.M.S. *Cordelia* 1889, *Conquest*, East India Station, 1889-90, Curate of Steeple Langford, Wilts, 1892-93: died at Davos Dorf, Switzerland, April 14, aged 35.

Rev John Brettell Cane (1851), Curate of Asfordby, Leicestershire, 1852-54, of Bury, Lancashire, 1854-55, Perpetual Curate of Perlethorpe, Notts, 1855-62, Rector of Weston, Notts, 1862-86, Rector of Tattingstone near Ipswich, 1886-1896: died at the Rectory, May 4, aged 67.

Sir Smith Child, Bart. (1831), son of John George Child of Newfield, Staffordshire, by Elizabeth, daughter of T. Parsons Esq., of the United States. Born March 5, 1808; married January 25, 1835, Sarah, daughter and heiress of Richard Clark Hill Esq., of Stallington Hall, Staffordshire (she died 1890). High Sheriff co. Stafford, 1865, M.P. North Staffordshire, 1851-59, for West Staffordshire, 1868-74. Created a Baronet December 7, 1868. He was a great benefactor to North Staffordshire: died at Stallington Hall, March 27, aged 88.

Rev Alfred Codd (1849), Curate of Witham, Essex, 1850-53, Rector of Hawridge, Bucks, 1853-57, Vicar of Beaminster with Holy Trinity, 1857-1890, Rural Dean of Bridport, 4th portion, 1871-90; Rector of Stockton, Wilts, 1890-93, Prebendary of Grimston and Yetminster in Sarum Cathedral, and Canon of Sarum, 1875-96, Author of *Eight lectures on Isaiah liv*, 1864: died at his residence, Montserrat, Salisbury, Jan. 9, aged 70.

Rev William Drake (1835), Platt Fellow of the College, 1837-40, Crosse University Scholar, Head Master of the Collegiate School at Leicester, 1838-41, Second Master of the Grammar School and Lecturer of St John's, Coventry, 1841-57, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Coventry, 1857-64, Rural Dean of Coventry, 1859-64, Honorary Canon of Worcester, 1866-1885, Examiner in Hebrew in the University of London, 1840-60, Select

Preacher at Cambridge, 1862, Author of *Notes Critical and Explanatory on Jonah and Hosea*, 1853; *Sermons on Jonah, Amos and Hosea*, 1853, Rector of Sedgbrook with East Allington, 1864-96: died at his residence at Mundesley near North Walsham, November 8, aged 83.

Rev Septimus Fairles (1837), four years curate in charge, and then 44 years (1851-96) Rector of Lurgashall near Petworth, Sussex: died at the Rectory, March 8, aged 82.

Rev Charles Fellowes (1836), Rector and Vicar of Shotesham All Saints with St Mary, 1838-96, Rector of Mauthby, 1838-96: died at Shotesham Rectory, Norfolk, December 17, aged 83.

Rev Thomas Field (1844), formerly Fellow and Tutor: died at Bigby Rectory near Brigg, Lincolnshire, August 15, aged 74 (see *Eagle* XIX, 379).

Rev William George Fitzgerald, entered St John's as a *ten year man*, November 1, 1856, his name remained on the Boards till December 12, 1868, but he did not take the B.D. degree; Vicar of Bidgewater with Chilton, 1864-96, Rural Dean of Bridgewater, 1890-96: died August 4, aged 63.

Rev Sir John Henry Fludyer, Bart. (1826), younger son of George Fludyer, Esq., M.P., of Ayston, by Lady Mary Fane, youngest daughter of John, ninth Earl of Westmorland. Born 1803, married May 7 1832 Augusta, daughter of Sir Richard Borough, first Baronet (she died in 1889), succeeded his cousin Sir Samuel Fludyer in 1876. Rector of Thistleton, 1834-70, Rector of Ayston near Uppingham, 1834-96: died at Ayston Hall, August 4, aged 92 (see *Eagle* XIX, 373).

Edward Arundel Geare (1865), eldest son of the Rev Edward Geare M.A., born October 3, 1844. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple, January 29, 1867, called to the Bar November 17, 1869: died at 17, Durham Terrace, Hyde Park, London, November 18, aged 52.

John Haviland Dashwood Goldie (1873), died at St Leonards, April 12, aged 47 (see *Eagle* XIX, 282).

Rev James Henry Stuart Graham (1884), youngest son of the late Rev Charles Graham of the Avenue Road Church, Shepherd's Bush, London. Curate of St Matthew's, Fulham, 1894, Curate of St David's, Islington, 1895-96: died at 15, Framfield Road, Highbury, March 17, aged 43.

Rev Charles Gutch (1844), son of the Rev Robert Gutch, Rector of Seagrave, Leicestershire, born January 12, 1822. Educated at Christ's Hospital for eight years and then at King's College, London, for two years. Entered St John's October 10, 1840, and kept four terms by residence. His name was removed from the Boards of St John's and entered on those of Sidney Sussex January 29, 1842. Elected Fellow of Sidney in 1845, remaining Fellow until his death. Curate of South Kilworth, 1845, remaining Fellow until his death. Curate of St Margaret's, Leicester, 1848-51, of St Saviour's, Leeds, 1851-54, of Norton St Philip, Bath, 1854-57, of St Paul's, Knightsbridge, 1859, of All Saints, Margaret Street, 1859-1864, Perpetual Curate of St Cyprian's, Marylebone, 1866-96: died at his residence, 39 Upper Park Place, Dorset Square, London, N.W., Oct. 1, aged 74.

Rev John Bradley Harbord (B.A. 1852), Curate of Lower Halstow, 1853-55, Chaplain R.N. and Naval Instructor, 1855, served in H.M.S. *Diamond* and Hospital of Naval Brigade, Crimea, 1855-57, Hospital Ship *Belleisle*, India and China, 1857-59, *Donegal*, 1859-62, Mexico; H.M.S. *Liverpool*, 1863-65, Training Ships *Implacable* and *Boscawen*, 1865-68, *Bristol* and *Penelope*, 1868, *Fisgard* or *President*, 1868, for duties at the Admiralty;

- Inspector of Naval Schools, 1871-82, Chaplain of the Fleet and of Greenwich Hospital, 1882-88; Retired List as Chaplain of the Fleet and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, 1888. Crimean medal with Sebastopol clasp, China Medal. Author of *Glossary of Navigation*, 2nd edition, 1883; *Short Sermons for Hospitals and Sick Seamen*, 2nd edition, 1886; *Manual of Common Prayer at Sea on weekdays*, 1886: died at his residence, Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E., February 13, aged 67.
- Rev John Hodgkinson (B.A. 1830), Curate of Gayton and Stowe, 1831-33, of Knottingley, 1833-36, of Bolton Percy, 1836-43, Vicar of Strensall, Yorks, 1843-84. Latterly resided at 2 Feversham Terrace, York. He was born December 3, 1807, and died January 6, 1896.
- Rev John Henry Howlett (B.A. 1833), died at Meppershall Rectory, Beds, April 29, aged 85 (see *Eagle* xix, 291).
- Rev Charles Alfred Jenkins (B.A. 1850), Curate of Armley, Leeds, 1851-53, of Sutton Cheney, Leicestershire, 1856-57, of Peasenhall, Suffolk, 1857-1858, Curate of Holy Trinity, Hulme, Manchester, and Chaplain of Chorlton Union, 1859-60, Curate in charge of Paget's and Warwick, Bermuda, 1865-69, Rector from 1869-70, Curate of Sible Hedingham, Essex, 1870-71, of Weston Favell, Northamptonshire, 1872-73, of Bishops Tachbroke, Warwickshire, 1873-75, Chaplain to Alnutt's Hospital, Goring Heath, 1875-80, Curate of New Cove, Suffolk, 1881-82, of St Paul's, Derby, 1885-86: died March 18, aged 69.
- Edward Robert Kelly (1839), formerly editor of *Kelly's London Directory*: died July 8 at 25, Upper Phillimore Gardens, London, W., aged 79.
- Rev William Edward Light (1842), Curate of Holy Trinity, Margate, 1842-1843, of Southborough, Kent, 1843-47, of Christ Church, Tunbridge Wells, 1847-52, Association Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, 1852-55, Rector of St James', Dover; latterly resident at The Gables, Fleet, Hants: died June 6 at Guthrie, Southborough, aged 77. He was the author of *Twenty-four Sermons, chiefly on personal religion*, 1865; *The days of old, or lessons from the book of Genesis*, 1874.
- Ven Thomas Bucknall Lloyd (1846), Curate of Lilleshall, 1848-51, Vicar of Meole Brace Salop, 1851-54, Vicar of St Mary and town preacher at Shrewsbury, 1854-58, Secretary of the Salop Archidiaconal Conference, 1869-86, Rural Dean of Shrewsbury, 1873-87, Proctor for the Diocese of Lichfield, 1885-86, Prebendary of Freeford in Lichfield Cathedral, 1870-96, Archdeacon of Salop, 1886-96, Rector of Edmond near Newport, Salop, 1888-96: died at the Rectory, February 25, aged 77 (see *Eagle*, xix, 381).
- Rev George Henry Marsh (1836), second son of Dr Herbert Marsh, formerly Bishop of Peterborough. Elected Fellow of the College March 13, 1837. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple, November 10, 1836, and called to the Bar June 10, 1840. Ordained Deacon in 1845, and Priest in 1846 by the Bishop of Ely. He was presented by the College to the united Rectory of Great Snoring with Thursford, Norfolk, October 3, 1851, and held the Benefice till his death. He resided but little in his parish, and is probably one of the last of the old non-resident Incumbents. He died at Spencer Grange, Great Yeldham, Essex, May 17, aged 81.
- Rev John Miller (1841), Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Brockham, Surrey, 1847-49, Curate of St Thomas, Winchester, 1850-54, Perpetual Curate of St Paul's, Preston, 1854-66, Rector of All Saints, Dorchester, 1868-70: died at his residence, 10, Chiswick Place, Eastbourne, Feb. 22.
- Rev William John Monk (1842), Curate of St Alphege, Canterbury, 1857-63, of Chatham, Kent, 1863-71, Vicar of Dodington near Sittingbourne, 1872-96: died at the Vicarage, July 10, aged 76.
- William Nicholson (1853), third son of Robert Nicholson, late of Rotterdam. Admitted a Student of Gray's Inn, January 26, 1859, called to the Bar November 18, 1861: died October 23.
- Rev Joseph Oldham (B.D. 1855), Curate of Walthamstow, 1845-48, of Downie, Kent, 1848-51, Vicar of Clay Cross, Derbyshire, 1851-88, Rector of North Wingfield near Chesterfield, 1888-96: died August 2, aged 75. He married in 1850 Emma, daughter of the late William Morris of Woodford, Essex.
- Rev Thomas Wade Powell (1853), second son of the Rev Benjamin Powell of Bellingham Lodge, Wigan. Curate of Keighley, 1853-60, of St Bartholomew, Salford, 1861-62, of Altrincham, 1862-67, Minister of St Mark's, Dunham Massey, 1868-70, Vicar of Christ Church, Latchford, Cheshire, 1870-78, Rector of Lydiard Tregoz, Wilts, 1878-79, Vicar of Chesham, 1879-85, Rural Dean of Maryport, 1880-85, Rector of St John, York Mills, Ontario, Canada, 1893: died at Stanwix, Carlisle, June 17, aged 66.
- Rev Henry George Roche (LL.B. 1843), Vicar of Rainham near Romford, 1847-96: died December 28, aged 81.
- Rev Alfred William Snape (1848), Curate of Brent-Elcigh, Suffolk, 1848-51, of St John, Waterloo Road, 1853-55, Vicar of St Mary Magdalene, Southwark, 1855-74, Early Sunday Morning Lecturer at St Swithine, London Stone, 1872-74, Vicar of St Mary's, Bury St Edmunds, 1874-96. Author of several works, including *Essential Truths*, *The Great Adventure*, *The Wanderer* and *The Fountain of Love*: died May 8 at 41, Welbeck Street, London, W. (the residence of his son), aged 70.
- James Steains Sprague, eldest son of Thomas Bond Sprague, formerly Fellow of the College. Admitted to St John's May 6, 1881, but did not graduate: died April 2, aged 33.
- Charles Pole Stuart (1848), second son of the late William Stuart Esq. of Aldenham Abbey, Herts. (grandson of the Most Rev and Hon William Stuart, Lord Archbishop of Armagh, and great-grandson of John, third Earl of Bute), born May 7, 1826; admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn May 3, 1846, and called to the Bar November 21, 1851. Married March 20, 1860. Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Smythe, of Gaybrook, Westmeath. Was a J.P. for Bucks, and Beds.: died at his residence, Sandymount House, Woburn Sands, August 25, aged 70.
- Rev George John Taylor (1847), Curate of White Colne, 1848-67, Vicar of White Colne near Halstead, 1867-96: died at the Vicarage April 7, aged 71.
- Rev Richard Tyacke (1827), Curate of St Stephen with St Dennis, 1831-33, of St Buryan, 1833-37, Vicar of Padstow, Cornwall, 1837-96, Surrogate for the Diocese of Exeter, 1878-96: died June 6, aged 92.
- Rev William Robert Pallett Waudby, admitted to St John's as a Pensioner April 30, 1836, and kept ten terms but did not graduate. Afterwards of St Bees College. Curate of Croston, Lancashire, of St Ippolyts, 1863-1866, of Cheshunt, 1867-69, Rector of Stoke Albany, and Vicar of Wilburston, Northamptonshire, 1870-90: died at his residence, St Ibbes, near Hitchin, November 21, aged 79.
- Rev William Hey Waun (1841), of Uppingham School, he rowed three in the first L.M. boat in the May term of 1838 and 1839, and was tried for the University eight, but did not row. Curate of Scolcoates, Hull, 1841-1843, of Halifax, 1843-47, Vicar of Coley near Halifax, 1847-92: died at Coley, April 26.

- Rev James Ind Welldon (1834), Fellow of the College, 1835-37, Second Master of Shrewsbury School, 1838-45, Head Master of Tonbridge School, 1845-75, Vicar of Kennington, near Ashford, Kent, 1875-96, Honorary Canon of Canterbury, 1873-96: died at Kennington Vicarage, December 25, aged 85 (see *Eagle*, XIX, p. 479).
- Rev Thomas White (1852), Burney prizeman, 1853, Second Master of Loughborough Grammar School, 1852-58, Head Master of King's Lynn Grammar School, 1858-74, Curate of Denver, 1864-74, Vicar of Hambleton near Cosham, Hants, 1874-96: died November 23.
- Rev Benjamin Whitelock (1842), Curate of Barnes, 1842-47, Curate of Egham, 1847-48, of Groombridge near Tunbridge Wells, Kent, 1848-90: died at Groombridge, May 23, aged 78.
- Arthur Henry Williams (1884), died in London August 23, aged 34 (see *Eagle* XIX, p. 375).
- Rev William Grieve Wilson (1842), died at the Rectory, Forncett St Peter, Norfolk, March 21, aged 76 (see *Eagle* XIX, 290).
- Rev Richard Farquhar Wise (1838), son of Richard Wise, a well-known physician at Camborne. He first studied medicine at Trinity College, Dublin, but afterwards came to St John's and took Holy Orders. Curate of Budock and Afternoon Lecturer at St Gluvias, Cornwall, 1838-46, Rector of Ladock, Cornwall, 1846-84, Rural Dean of Powder, 1879-84, Honorary Canon of St Columba in Truro Cathedral, 1879-96: died at Ladock Rectory, April 20, aged 81. He practically re-built Ladock Church in 1863-64 at a cost of £2000; he and his sister also built a school and school-house at Grampound Road. He contributed largely to the funds of Truro Cathedral. He was the author of several volumes of sermons.
- Rev Edward Barker Wroth (1843), Vicar of Knighton on Teme near Tenbury, 1867-96: died February 18, aged 76.
- Rev Gerard Duke Wyatt (1875), son of Mr Edward Wyatt of Chichester. Educated at King's College, London. Curate of Brayton, Yorks., 1874-77, of Greyfriars, Reading, 1877-80, London Diocesan Home Missionary at St John's, Highbury, 1880-81, Vicar of St John's, Highbury, 1811-89, Rector of Bermondsey, 1889-96. While at Highbury he erected a large Church for that district, enlarged the schools, and obtained a vicarage site. In Bermondsey he was the means of erecting the new Bacon schools. Died at Belvoir House, North Malvern, 18 September, aged 53.

The following deaths were not noted last year:

- Rev Thomas Whitwell Rogers (1852), Perpetual Curate of Helsington near Kendal, 1861-95: died August 1, 1895.
- John Bracebridge Wilson (1852), son of the Rev Edward Wilson, Rector of Topcroft, Norfolk. Originally intended to follow a diplomatic career, but abandoning this left England for Australia, where he took up Press work for a short time. He opened a school at Geelong, and subsequently joined the Grammar School there as Vice-Principal, the Rev George Oakley Vance (now Dean of Melbourne) being then Head Master. Later Mr Wilson became Head Master of the school. He was an F.L.S. and received the Botanical Fellowship of Regensburg. He died at Geelong about October, 1895.

ERRATUM.—In the Obituary for 1895 (*Eagle* XIX, 196) for Rev Henry Alfred Bassett read Barrett.

Obituary.

GEORGE MURSELL GARRETT M.A. MUS.DOC.

It is with deep regret that we chronicle the death of Dr Garrett, our Organist, which took place at his residence, 5 Park Side, Cambridge, on the 8th of April last.

Dr Garrett was born at Winchester on 8 June 1834, William Garrett, his father, being one of the Cathedral lay clerks and Master of the Choir School there. With regard to his home Dr Garrett said: "There were nine of us, and we all sang or played; my father was an enthusiast." In 1844, as a boy of ten, Garrett was admitted a chorister of New College, Oxford, under Stephen Elvey. At that time the boys of the Choir lived in Dr Elvey's house, the parents of the boy and the College dividing the cost of his maintenance equally between them. Speaking of this period of his life Dr Garrett said: "We had no grounding in music. It was practically singing by ear. I never had a lesson on harmony or pianoforte. The younger boys learnt from the older. There were, however, some very good solo boys in the choir, and I think Elvey's habit was to watch a boy, and if he saw signs of vocal ability or talent, to take him in hand and train him carefully. Of this I had no personal experience, for an attack of glandular swelling compelled me to leave the choir after three years' work."

Leaving New College Choir in 1847, Dr Garrett returned to Winchester, when, after regaining health, he was articled to B. Long Mus. Bac. Oxon, who was deputy for Dr Chard, organist of the Cathedral, at that time incapacitated by age. In 1849, on the death of Chard, Samuel Sebastian Wesley came to Winchester from Leeds, and Dr Garrett worked under him for nearly five years, his articles being transferred. This was the really formative time of his life.

With regard to the early part of his career, the following reminiscences are sent by Dr George B. Arnold, Organist of Winchester Cathedral:—

"My first acquaintance with him in early life was at Winchester, where I was a pupil and assistant organist at the Cathedral. At this time Garrett was a Chorister at New College, Oxford, and came here to Winchester for



his holidays. He used to enlarge in enthusiastic terms on the Choral Services at Oxford, and especially of the organ playing of Dr Stephen Elvey, at the same time imitating his method of walking with a wooden leg, which was characteristic of that worthy Organist. His voice having broken early, he became my fellow pupil, but being some eighteen months younger than myself was at that time less advanced in his musical studies. I have a distinct recollection of his first public performance! Being left in charge, he persuaded me to let him try his hand at playing the service, and although he gallantly fought against difficulties, he was not altogether successful; this event caused me to receive a stormy lecture on the iniquity of allowing him to play without due preparation.

"In those days the playing in cathedrals was almost entirely from the old Scores, and our master, Dr S. S. Wesley, would never listen to any complaint of difficulty; his one view on the subject was contained in the words 'work until you can do it.'

"I did not hear Garrett's second attempt when he had been promoted to the proud office of Deputy's Deputy, as I was absent on the occasion. It is well known that Dr Wesley was a disciple of Isaac Walton, and it was his custom to drive to Twyford for the purpose of giving lessons at the School, but if the fish were rising, he would occasionally request me to drive on and say that he was unable to attend, Garrett being left at home to perform the service. I well remember his strenuous efforts to arrive at some degree of proficiency in score playing, and he soon made rapid progress, having frequent opportunities of displaying his powers through my being occupied in giving lessons for Dr Wesley, who at that time was in full possession of his great talents, and was in great request as an organ player. Dr Garnier, a former Dean of Winchester, usually gave a series of Concerts during the year, and Dr Wesley suggested that they might be safely left in our charge, as he was then frequently away from Winchester. I remember an occasion, when having somewhat exhausted our repertoire of classical Duets for the Pianoforte, we procured a Duett of a much lighter character, hoping to astonish the audience by our executive powers; but although we practised diligently we were not entirely satisfied with the result, both parts being exceedingly difficult. Just before the second part of the Concert, to our horror we discovered Dr Wesley had come in as a listener (this did not encourage us), and although we were complimented by the Ladies, we were requested by the learned Doctor to bring down the Duett so that he might examine it. The result was that we both got a severe wiggling, and I remember his last words were, 'such music, such a length, and such a disgraceful performance.'

"I fear that our minds about this time was somewhat divided between the new fashion of Round-hand bowling at Cricket and our Musical studies; unfortunately Dr Wesley was no cricketer, and thus failed to understand our want of attention to those dreadful scales and the technique so necessary to the Pianoforte player of the period. Upon my leaving to go to St Columba's College in Ireland, Garrett was installed in my post, and as he had become a very good organ player before I left, he gave great satisfaction when he entered upon his duties as Deputy Organist. I used to correspond with him

when in Ireland, and I well remember his glowing accounts of the new Organ erected by Willis and his delight at having received the appointment of Organist at Madras Cathedral."

Dr Walmisley, the Professor of Music at Cambridge, was a friend of Wesley's, and in occasional visits to Winchester had heard Garrett play. The offer of the Organistship of the Cathedral at Madras came to Garrett through Walmisley, and he at once accepted it, going out in 1854. There was plenty of work, but the climate proved too much for him, and he had to return home. He was not long idle. His successor as senior pupil of Dr Wesley was Alfred Bennett, who, in 1856, was made Organist of St John's. Bennett, however, just about the time of Garrett's return to England, was preparing to start for an appointment at Calcutta, and he invited his fellow pupil to come up to Cambridge and try for the appointment he was leaving. There was no competition; Dr. Garrett played a few services and was elected forthwith. He then settled down to his life's work. He took the degree of *Mus. Bac.* in 1857 and the degree of *Mus. Doc.* in 1867. Dr Garrett was wont to say that since he came to Cambridge in 1857 there had been a great improvement in public music, but until the establishment of the University Musical Club there had been a decline in private and Chamber music. In Garrett's early days at Cambridge Dr Ellicott, now Bishop of Gloucester, was Professor of Divinity, and in Mrs Ellicott's drawing room the musical amateurs of the University would gather week by week to perform music of the highest class, purely for the love of performing it, and without any thought of a concert or of introducing listeners. Soon after he came to St John's Dr Garrett assisted in forming the College Musical Society.

The following notes by Mr L. C. R. Norris-Elye, with regard to these earlier days, are of interest:—

"My first recollections of Dr Garrett date from the October Term of 1866 or 1867, when as an undergraduate I joined the College Musical Society. He was then working hard at the Society, and the success he met with in dealing with in most cases perfectly raw material seemed to me wonderful. I had had previous experiences when the success was far from being so great. That Dr Garrett was exceptionally gifted as a trainer of Choral Classes I think none of those who have sung under his Conductorship can doubt. Later on it was decided to make arrangements for the first concert on a large scale ever given, I believe, by the College. This was to be on the occasion of the opening of the new College Chapel, and the Musical Society, of which I was then Secretary, and my old friend Mr J. R. Sterndale Bennett (known

to all his intimates more especially as Jemmy) was President, took the matter in hand. With the help of the College Authorities, who subscribed very handsomely, a sum of over £100 was collected towards the expenses of the concert, and a crowded room with many auditors of European fame, including Sir Sterndale Bennett, saw a beautifully decorated platform, and Dr Garrett conducting a most successful concert from the midst of lovely plants and flowers. Perhaps a story very characteristic of the man may be told here. The harmonium, which was to fill in such wood parts as were not fully represented, was placed exactly in front of Dr. Garrett's position, and was to be played by a most distinguished musician, a late Fellow of the College, equally distinguished for his mathematical powers. This gentleman got excited during the performance, and in spite of the limited part allotted to him persisted in treating his part as one for full organ throughout. When Dr Garrett came off the platform he proceeded to disguise his pleasure (a way he had) at the success of the concert by an indignant outcry against the harmonium and its proceedings: 'and the confounded thing had a hole in the back just against my legs. The wind was pouring out on my legs the whole time, and I shall have rheumatism there as long as I live.' The concert I may mention included an oboe concerto of Handel, played by Mr. J. R. Sterndale Bennett, probably as no amateur ever played the oboe in any concert room, eliciting from his father the quiet comment, 'Why, Jemmy, I didn't know you could play like that.'

"Dr Garrett had a perception of the ridiculous and a power of repartee which often caused much laughter, though like others possessed of the like gift he at times used it hastily and hurt feelings which he had no intention of injuring. Among many others of his dry sayings I remember the manner in which replying to an amateur, who having no right to take the line he had, was laying down the law as to how a certain P.F. passage should be played, in strenuous opposition to the Doctor's view, winding up a fervid oration by an emphatic 'I was always taught to play it so.' Garrett very quietly and sadly murmured, 'It is astonishing how badly some people are taught!' A view of the position which had probably never occurred to his opponent.

"Few men were able to tell a good anecdote more successfully than Dr Garrett, and his memory was so good that he was a perfect mine of good things. I have many a time sat with the utmost enjoyment while one good story succeeded another: his mobile expressive face, often hopelessly grave while telling the funniest story, adding considerably to the effect of the anecdote, the point of which he was so skilled in bringing out so naturally and often so unexpectedly."

In 1873 Dr Garrett was appointed University Organist, and on 21 November 1878 the degree of M.A. *propter merita* was conferred upon him, a distinction never previously conferred on a musician below the rank of a Professor. The following is the speech delivered by the Public Orator, Dr Sandys, on that occasion:—

"Dignissime domine, domine Procancellarie et tota Academia: Artem musicam cum divino praesertim cultu consociatam, tanta veneratione colebant Athenienses, ut antiquitus certe (uti dicit disciplinae Academicæ

auctor ille et princeps Plato) festorum dierum sollemnia nullis clamoribus ineptis, nulla pastoricia fistula, violarent.* In nostra igitur Academia consentaneum est maiore solito silentio et reverentia ab omnibus qui adsunt virum hunc hodie excipi, cuius ingenio musicis modis donati cultus divini ritus solennes in multis Britanniae partibus celebrantur. Quotiens hunc virum in Academiae templo carmina sacra arte eximia organo quod dicitur modulantem audivimus; quotiens in Collegio quoque illi Apostolo consecrato, qui olim in Ægeæ mari inter aquarum longe sonantium multitudinem, inter ingentia tonitrua, ipsos angelorum choros et caelestium lyrarum concentum exaudivit. Quali tactu admirabiles illos fistularum vocalium sonos elicit, ita tamen ut inter canentium voces non iam ipse regnare et dominari sed sensim ducere illas et comitari potius videatur. Ergo, qui aliorum voces totiens cum voluptate audiiri passus est, hunc ipsum in Senatus nostri consiliis tam diu tacuisse minime congruit. Itaque ex hoc die, nostra civitate ornatus, non iam oppido tantum Cantabrigiensi† sed ipse quoque Academiae consilium dare poterit, idque non iam tacitis litterarum monumentis mandatum sed viva illa voce expressum quæ non modo in musica sed in aliis quoque rebus mirum quantum valet.‡ Quo quidem die tali honori aptiorem nullum esse arbitror; scilicet hoc ipso anni die immortalibus ascriptus est Orpheus ille Britannicus, Henricus Purcell; huius diei lux crastina musicae sacrae ipse patronæ Sanctæ Caeciliæ dedicata est, quæ eo nomine a poetis Orpheum ipsum superasse fertur, quod

'Ille vix umbram revocavit Orco;

Illa sublata super astra mentes

Inserit caelo.' §

Talis ut magister artis artium fiat magister, duco ad vos artis musicae doctorem atque adeo praeceptorem egregium, sacrae musicae artificem optimum, GEORGIUM MURSELL GARRETT."

* Οὐ πῦρι γὰρ ἦν οὐδὲ τινες βοὰν ἄμουσοι πλῆθους.—Plato's *Laws*, p. 325 c.

† Dr Garrett was then a member of the Town Council.

‡ Dr Garrett, though a member of the Board of Musical Studies, was unable to be present at a discussion in the Arts School of a recent report of that Board, as he was not a Member of the Senate. To express his own opinion on the subject, he was therefore obliged to address a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, which was printed in the *University Reporter* of October 15, p. 44.

§ "Of Orpheus now no more let P
To bright Caecilia greater power is giv'n;
His numbers rais'd a shade from hell,
Her's lift the soul to heav'n."

Pope's *Ode on St Cecilia's Day*, (November 22). The Ode, as set to music by Maurice Greene, was performed at the Public Commencement in the Senate House of Cambridge at the occasion of its opening in 1730. The version of the last two lines given in the text is quoted from a rendering of the whole Ode by Christopher Smart, Fellow of Pembroke College (Smart's *Poems*, II, p. 109, ed. 1791). Purcell died on November 21, 1695. The two folio volumes of his works collected after his death were published under the name of *Orpheus Britannicus*.

Dr Garrett was appointed University Lecturer in Harmony and Counterpoint in 1883, and also lectured in the Lent Term of each year to candidates for Holy Orders on Music and Church Music.

With regard to his published work Dr Garrett said: "At Madras I edited a collection of chants and tunes for the Cathedral, which was lithographed. This was my first publication. While there I also wrote a short Mass for the Roman Catholic Convent for two trebles and bass. While there I also wrote two or three songs. The first thing I did after coming to Cambridge was an anthem for the funeral of the Master of the College (Dr Tatham), 'I heard the Introit in the service in D. From 1856 to 1860 I produced the Morning and Evening Service in F, *Te Deum* in D, Morning Service in E, and Evening Service in D. In 1862, largely owing to Mrs Ellicott's persuasion, I published these services by subscription. Some of them had been for three or four years in use at the College from MS. copies." Among Dr Garrett's more important works are *The Skunamite*, oratorio, produced at the Hereford Festival in 1882, *The Harvest Cantata* and *The Two Advents*, many church services and part songs. He composed the music for Mr Glover's *College Song*, which appeared in our May Term number last year. With regard to his musical work generally, Mr G. F. Cobb writes:

"Like his eminent master, S. S. Wesley, and the equally-gifted Cambridge Professor to whom he owed his earliest appointment, and whom he eventually succeeded as Organist of the College, Dr Garrett mainly confined his work as a composer to the music of the Church; and though he has left besides a few publications of a secular kind, they are vocal works of a form closely allied to that of his principal writings and implying, for the most part, the same order of creative gift. Into the realm of absolute music, unallied with words, he hardly ventured—at any rate not in its higher orchestral forms—though the MS. of a Quartet for Pianoforte, Violin, Viola, and Violoncello, dated 1852, is evidence that in the old Winchester days he was not without the ambitions of youth.

"Within the particular limits, however, which he preferred to assign to himself, his work has been of exceptional excellence, and its influence has not only been widely felt (more widely, perhaps, than that of any Church composer of recent times), but it has been distinctly sound and beneficial in character. Of its salient characteristics the most important, perhaps, is that it is always pleasant to sing; Dr Garrett was not above studying the special capacities of the human voice, as the medium through which his musical ideas were to be realised, and conforming to its requirements; hence the vocal *effectiveness* of his writing. Next to this is the smoothness and continuity of

his musical style; his periods are well rounded off, his phrases well balanced, and his progressions natural and coherent; there is nothing angular, or jerky, or sensational about them. Again, he had an undoubted gift of melody of just that restrained and dignified expressiveness best suited to the use and occasion for which he wrote. As regards the general character of his work, whilst he skilfully avoided those features in the phraseology of previous generations of Church writers, which by their much repetition have assumed the character of 'conventionalism,' he nevertheless adhered in the main to the broad traditions which, allowing for the varying subsidiary influence of each age, have been so continuously passed on by the long chain of Composers of English Cathedral Music. At the same time his claims to the credit of appropriate innovation and development are not to be ignored. He was, perhaps, the first of his generation thoroughly to perceive the good effect to be obtained by the occasional introduction of unison passages by way of contrast and relief to too prolonged a continuity of vocal harmony; whilst in the beautiful *Nunc Dimittis* in E flat, the most exquisite of all his writings, the frequent repetition of the initial phrase and its final 'recapitulation' in the Gloria gives us an instance of a singularly felicitous attempt to introduce into Church Music something of the 'Form' or design common to the higher branches of absolute music."

In 1894, the jubilee of Dr Garrett's musical career, his many friends united in presenting him with a token of their regard. This took the form of a set of robes for a Doctor of Music; of a silver tea and coffee service, and a salver with this inscription:—"To George Mursell Garrett M.A., Mus. D., Organist of the University of Cambridge, and of St. John's College, on the completion of fifty years of his musical career. From admirers of his music, colleagues in the University, and personal friends." This was presented to Dr Garrett by the Provost of King's College, then Vice-Chancellor, in our Combination Room on the 28 January 1895 (see *Eagle*, xviii, 513).

For the last twelve months and more Dr Garrett's health was the cause of much anxiety to his friends. He was confined to his room for many weeks in the Spring of 1896, and his familiar figure was missed from the Conductor's chair at our College Concert last May Term. In the late Autumn of 1896 all were grieved to hear that a serious surgical operation was necessary. This was performed in London; it seemed at first to have been successful, and every hope was entertained that some years of useful life were before him. It was thought that he might be able to return to duty about Easter, and in anticipation of this a special service, in which the united Choirs of Trinity, St John's, and King's were to take part, was being talked of, when fresh complication arose, and Dr Garrett

passed peacefully away on April the 8. The Choirs which hoped to have met in welcome now united in the duty of doing honour to his memory. The first part of the Funeral Service was held in the College Chapel on Wednesday, April 14. Although it was the Easter Vacation there was a large and representative gathering of members of the University and Town, of old Choir boys and of leading men in the musical world. Dr Mann, Organist of King's College, presided at the organ, and the Church Burial Service seemed to receive an additional sublimity from the beautiful singing of the combined Choirs of St John's, King's, and Trinity Colleges. While the Anthem, "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ," by Dr Garrett's master, S. S. Wesley, was sung, the scene was most impressive. The dull lowering clouds outside darkened the Chapel and cast a shadow over the sombre raiment of those present, as if Nature herself were mourning for the great musician. The sky cleared before the grave, in the Mill Road Cemetery, was reached. There in the presence of an immense multitude the familiar hymn, "There is a land of pure delight," to a tune of Dr Garrett's own composing, was sung by the St John's Choir alone. The whole ceremony was one, which to those who witnessed it, must be an ineffable memory.

Those of us who were admitted to Dr Garrett's friendship, who admired his talents and knew his genial nature and fiery ways, cannot but feel that, though successors may be appointed to the various offices which he held, the man himself cannot be replaced.

[Our portrait is from a photograph by Mr R. H. Lord of Cambridge].

JAMES JOSEPH SYLVESTER SC.D.

In the death of Professor James Joseph Sylvester, St John's has lost one of its most distinguished *alumni*; and the whole mathematical world one of the most leading thinkers and workers that have adorned this century. The loss is rendered the greater by the fact that notwithstanding his age Professor Sylvester was actively occupied in new and original investigations up to the time that a stroke of paralysis seized him as he was working at his desk on last February 26th, from which he never recovered; and he died on the 15th of March.



James Joseph Sylvester.

Engraved by G. J. Rodarte from a Photograph by Messrs. J. S. Lillie & Co., Oxford.

A short sketch of his life will no doubt be very acceptable to the readers of the *Eagle*, but anything even like a complete summary of his work would be outside the limits and requirements of an article such as this.

Prof. Sylvester was born in London the 3rd of Sept. 1814, and was the youngest son of Abraham Joseph Sylvester, who was engaged in commercial life, and died while the future Professor was still a boy. He was educated at the Royal Institution, Liverpool, and afterwards proceeded to St John's College, Cambridge, where he was Second Wrangler in 1837. The Senior Wrangler of that year, the late Canon W. N. Griffin, also a Johnian, became a very excellent parish clergyman. Mr Sylvester, being a Jew, was not allowed to take a degree at Cambridge, or to compete for the Smith's Prize. He therefore removed to Trinity College, Dublin, which had long anticipated the other older Universities in abolishing religious disabilities; and there, his time at Cambridge being allowed, he proceeded to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Shortly after this he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of London. He was also elected a Fellow of the Royal Society at the early age of twenty-five years.

In 1844 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia U.S.A. There the state of things in the days of slavery was very uncongenial to a man of his generous spirit and love of freedom; and he was not one likely to restrain the expression of his opinions and feelings. This made him unpopular with the rowdy portion of the students, and on one occasion he had to defend his life from a night attack. Returning to London he entered as a student at the Inner Temple 29 July 1846, and was called to the Bar 22 November 1850, but did not practice. He worked for some time as an actuary, and also in giving private instruction. He had, what was unusual in those days, one lady among his pupils, who became very distinguished in another department of life—Miss Florence Nightingale. In 1855 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, a position which gave him more leisure and security than he had hitherto enjoyed. This was utilized in producing several most valuable and important mathematical discoveries. The most remarkable is that known as Sylvester's Theorem, which includes as a particular case Newton's rule respecting the

number of the positive, negative and imaginary roots in an equation. Todhunter, in his *Theory of Equations*—a work where enthusiasm would hardly be expected—thus sums up his chapter on the subject:—"If we consider the intrinsic beauty of the theorem, the interest which belongs to the rule associated with the great name of Newton, and the long lapse of years during which the reason and extent of that rule remained undiscovered by mathematicians—among whom Maclaurin, Waring and Euler are explicitly included—we must regard Professor Sylvester's investigations as among the most important contributions made to the Theory of Equations in modern times, justly to be ranked with those of Fourier, Sturm and Cauchy."

Among the more popular subjects that at this period formed a portion of his investigations may be mentioned a Theory of Cycloides or successive involutes of circles; and of link motions suggested by Peaucellier's cell which converts circular into rectilinear motion. This latter formed the subject of a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution by Professor Sylvester in January 1874, and has since been followed up by Professor Hart, who now holds the mathematical chair at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. In 1870 Professor Sylvester retired from his appointment on a pension; and in 1875 he was selected as the first Professor of Mathematics in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. This is an institution to which there is nothing exactly corresponding in this country. As a teaching University it is for post-graduates who have taken degrees elsewhere. The closest analogy that can be here found is the division of the Tripos into first and second parts. It also largely serves as an endowment of research, and was designed to be such by its generous founder whose name it bears. Here Professor Sylvester was occupied in organising the mathematical studies, and his labour was fruitful of many results both direct and indirect.

On the unexpected death of Professor H. J. S. Smith, Savilian Professor of Pure Geometry in the University of Oxford in 1883, Professor Sylvester resigned his position in America and became a candidate for the vacant post at Oxford, where not long before he had received the honorary degree of D.C.L. To this post he was at once unanimously elected, and thus became associated with another distinguished Johnian, the late Rev Charles Pritchard, Savilian Professor of Astronomy in

the University of Oxford, and a very warm friendship existed between them. Professor Pritchard, whose life has been recently published, was also an example of mental vigour retained to the close of a long life, receiving the Gold Medal of the Royal Society at the age of eighty-four. Both these colleagues remarkably exemplified a half playful remark of Professor Sylvester in his address as President of the A Section of the British Association at Norwich in 1869:—"The mathematician lives long and lives young; the wings of the soul do not early drop off, nor do its pores become clogged with the earthy particles blown from the dusty highways of common life."

In 1893 Professor Sylvester's eyesight began to trouble him, and he obtained leave to appoint a substitute: and he never subsequently resumed for any length of time his work at Oxford. However, the endowment of research is the highest function of a University Professoriate, and in that department of his duties Professor Sylvester was indefatigable, and laboured till he finally dropped from his chair and desk with pen in hand under the fatal paralytic stroke. The subject then occupying his mind was a very profound investigation in the Theory of Numbers, by which he believed he was on the track of Euler and Goldbach's well-known theorem about prime numbers—another famous historical and unproved question.

Professor Sylvester's writings are scattered through the proceedings of various learned societies and scientific periodicals; and many remain in manuscript. It is greatly to be hoped that some one who has the ability and time may collect them, and give them to the world in a more complete, permanent and accessible form. Any attempt to give here a list of the mathematical subjects he treated would be out of place in this short notice. Writing in *Nature* January 3rd, 1889, his friend, the late Professor Cayley, thus sketches the range of his researches:—"They relate chiefly to finite analysis, and cover by their subjects a great part of it: algebra, determinants, elimination, the theory of equations, partitions, tactic, the theory of forms, matrices, the Hamiltonian numbers, &c.; analytical and pure geometry occupy a less prominent place, and mechanics, optics and astronomy are not absent." Mathematical nomenclature has been considerably enriched by Prof. Sylvester. The new terms he employs are either expressive of the methods he invented, or recall the name of some former

mathematician whose suggestions he had followed up and extended.

The Universities and learned bodies of his own and of many countries seemed to vie in doing him honour; and the list of the distinctions conferred upon him is probably unequalled. The following is tolerably complete:—Hon. Sc.D. Cambridge; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon.; Hon. LL.D. Dublin and Edinburgh; Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and of Edinburgh; Officer of the Legion of Honour; Hon. Member of the Royal Irish Academy; and of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester; and of the University of Kasan; Foreign Associate of the United States National Academy of Sciences; Foreign Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna; of the Royal Academies of Göttingen and Naples; of the Academies of Sciences of Boston and Philadelphia; Corresponding Member of the Institute of France; of the Imperial Academy of Science of St Petersburg, and of the Royal Academy of Science at Berlin; of the Accademia Reale dei Lyncei of Rome; of the Instituto Lombardo; of the National Society of Cherbourg, and of the Société Philomathique of Paris. A Fellowship at New College, Oxford, is attached to the Savilian Professorship of Geometry; and he was an Honorary Fellow of St John's, Cambridge. In 1861 he received the Royal Medal, and in 1880 the Copley Medal of the Royal Society; and in 1887 the Mathematical Society, of which he was one of the early Presidents, conferred upon him the De Morgan Medal. When he retired from his Professorship at the Johns Hopkins University, a gold medal was struck in his honour at the United States Mint, Washington, bearing on the obverse his likeness—a bust—with the word “Sylvester,” and on the reverse a wreath of oak leaves and the following inscription: “IN UNIVERSITATE AB JOHNS HOPKINS FUNDATA PROFESSOR SEPTEM ANNOS INDE AB MDCCCLXXVI AD MDCCCLXXXIII.”

Professor Sylvester's eminence in Mathematics alone has given his name a world-wide and lasting renown; but that by itself would give no idea of the many other high intellectual gifts, and of those qualities of heart which won for him the esteem, veneration and affection of those who had the privilege of knowing him intimately. With almost every other branch of science and nearly every department of literature he had warm sympathy, and with many of these considerable acquaintance.

His classical knowledge was both extensive and deep. A favourite relaxation from the severer strain of Mathematical work was to read a Greek play. Of his translations from Latin poetry there will be occasion to speak later on. As a modern linguist his attainments were very extensive, and his power of quickly acquiring a language remarkably great. He spoke with ease and fluency French, German, and Italian; and he had considerable acquaintance with the literature of their respective countries. In a winter holiday spent in Spain after being a fortnight in that country he could enter into and enjoy the conversation around him.

Among the friends of his earlier life there should be mentioned the late H. T. Buckle, author of the *History of Civilisation in England*, with whose extensive reading and application of scientific methods to historical studies Professor Sylvester had warm sympathy. Chess playing also formed a link in their friendship, in which game both were distinguished amateurs.

At one time Professor Sylvester took up with great eagerness the study of music; and, although it was too late in his life to gain success as an executant, he soon acquired considerable knowledge of the subject, which won for him the acquaintance and regard of several distinguished musicians, including the late M. Gounod.

In 1870 Professor Sylvester published a small volume entitled *Laws of Verse*. This contains the address he delivered as President of the Mathematical and Physical Section of the British Association before referred to (in which he attacks with effect, but without bitterness, some remarks of the late Professor Huxley disparaging mathematical studies), as well as some very interesting observations on the position and recurrence of vocal and consonantal sounds, on which depend the harmony and musical rhythm of poetry. This he termed *Syzygy*, and illustrated by several poetical translations from Latin, German, and Italian, and some original compositions. In particular, there are two translations of an Ode of Horace (iii. 29), one hastily thrown off without correction, a sort of first draft, the other carefully elaborated to bring it as much as possible with harmony with the inner spirit of the original. At various times Professor Sylvester printed sonnets and short poems for private circulation; addressed to friends or called forth by

some interesting circumstance; and some were published in *The Eagle*, *The Academy*, and other periodicals. His esteem for his colleague and friend, Professor Pritchard, and enthusiasm for the astronomical discoveries made by him several times provoked his muse. It is not necessary to criticise these effusions. Professor Sylvester's fame rests on other foundations, but he had abilities which, had he directed elsewhere the energy he gave to mathematics, would have won him distinction in other fields of thought. Of this he was conscious: and as men of superior ability often value more highly, or at least take more pleasure in the praise of efforts in some subject in which they are amateurs, than in that which has been to them the main business of life, so it was with the subject of this notice. The enthusiasm he threw into and the appreciation he desired for his poetic efforts sometimes provoked a smile; and yet this was no unattractive feature of his character. Genius, it has been said, is akin to madness: it has a more pleasing aspect when, as in this case, it is allied to a childlike simplicity.

Although Professor Sylvester's income was never large, he was a liberal contributor to many charities; and he was full of generous and ready sympathy towards other men of science, especially those who were young and struggling. Several who now hold high positions are indebted for their prosperity to the encouragement and help he gave them in the earlier part of their career. The success of a friend seemed to give him more pleasure than his own, and he was only too ready to see in one who engaged his interest greater ability than really existed. His habits of life were abstemious almost to self denial; and his character was beyond reproach or suspicion. Although he never married he took the greatest pleasure in the society of refined and cultivated women; and numbered many such among his friends and acquaintances. A spirit of irritability and of restlessness bordering on discontent seemed almost the only defect in a character so rich in every good quality: this was perhaps inseparable from the possession of a mind of such power and of such varied and incessant activity: and was in his case intensified by the disappointments and sense of injustice that attended the beginning of his career. It may be truly said that of almost all the gifts of intellect and of heart that can elevate and adorn human nature

Professor Sylvester possessed a large share. His abilities commanded the admiration of the civilised world; his character gained the affection and devotion of his friends.

J. W.

Professor Sylvester, whose portrait we are able to present to our Subscribers by the courtesy of Messrs Macmillan, was admitted to St John's 7 July 1831 as a sizar, his tutor being Mr Gwatkin. His certificate of character was signed by the Rev Richard Wilson (B.A. 1824), sometime Fellow of the College and afterwards Head Master of St Peter's Collegiate School, Eaton Square, London. Sylvester commenced residence on 6 October 1831, matriculating as a sizar on November 14. He kept residence continuously until the end of the October Term of 1833, when he ceased to reside, probably through illness, and his name was removed from the College Boards. He was re-admitted as a Pensioner in January 1836, keeping the Lent and Michaelmas Terms of that year. So that he must have obtained the somewhat unusual privilege of degrading for two years in order to enter for the Mathematical Tripos in January 1837. Until the Passing of the Tests Act he could not graduate at Cambridge, but as soon as this obstacle was removed Cambridge did itself the honour to enroll him among its graduates. He received the B.A. degree 29 February 1872, and was admitted to the degree of M.A. *Honoris causa* 25 May 1872. He was elected an Honorary Fellow of the College 11 June 1880, and received the honorary degree of Sc.D. from the University in 1890.

In 1889 a few College friends united in a request to Sylvester that he should sit for his portrait. The compliment was an exceedingly gratifying one to Sylvester. The portrait, which now hangs in our Hall, received a prominent place in the Royal Academy of the year. The following letter with regard to that is of interest:—

ATHENAEUM CLUB,

PALL MALL,

14 July 1889.

DEAR MR S.

I have just parted with Robert Browning on the steps of the Athenaeum. He stopped me to say that he had been looking at my portrait in the Academy, and thought it one of the best portraits he had ever seen,

and congratulated the artist and myself on the success. Many other persons of note in the world and of my Oxford associates have expressed themselves in similar terms; and I think it right that you and my other too partial friends in Cambridge should be made acquainted with this opinion. Of course when I look at it (which is seldom) I think of photographs taken a quarter of a century ago and murmur to myself *Quantum mutatus ab illo*.

It is fair also for me to state that members of my own family and intimate acquaintances say that whilst it is a good likeness and a good painting, they think Emslie "has not taken me in my happiest mood," which is not wonderful, as I was in much trouble at the time I sat to him, and could scarcely keep awake on my chair from the effect of the light on my wearied eyes. Hoping you are well, I remain

Yours ever truly,

J. J. SYLVESTER.

Allusion has been made above to Sylvester's Verse Compositions, some of which have appeared in our own pages. But it must be confessed that to Editors and Printers he was at such times a sore trial. When one of his poems was about to appear, letters, post cards, telegrams poured in with alterations and improvements, until it appeared as if the final form would never be reached. He was fond of reciting these compositions in friendly circles. On such occasions the fire and enthusiasm of the man were a perfect revelation, an experience never to be forgotten. The following extracts from a notice of him in the *Oxford Magazine* shew his influence there:—

"He was a veritable seer of Mathematics. A matter under immediate consideration he dealt with, not, as others would, as an object of interest in itself or in connexion with what had preceded, but as something with endless ramifications stretching into the unknown in all directions. His prophetic eye and his impatient pen passed on with a rapidity which at once stimulated and dazed. None like he could see a subject in all its bearings, none could so point others towards fields in which to exercise their own more moderate powers."

"He has done much for us here, but his Oxford work was after all but a fitting supplement to a long life's achievements. His fame is world-wide and enduring. Not only was he one of the few who half-a-century ago led the revival of Mathematics in England, but he almost alone was later the inspiring guide of the youthful ardour of a now brilliant school of Mathematics in the United States of America."

"Sensitive to a painful degree, the good opinion of others and appreciation from them were at all times necessary for his happiness. Placed suddenly, when far on in life, among strangers, men widely different from and mostly generations younger than himself, he was not above suffering keenly at times from loneliness. But all the same there was sympathy in him, and more, for younger men's hopes and aims. We have been helped by his friendship, as well as by his genius; and we knew too that he valued us as friends, even though new ones when the old would have been better."

REV WILLIAM FREDERIC CREENY M.A.

A remarkable and interesting personality has passed away in the person of the Rev William Frederic Creeny, vicar of St Michael-at-Thorn, Norwich, who died on Easter Sunday at the age of 72. Mr Creeny graduated at St John's in 1853, and was soon afterwards ordained to the curacy of St Mark, Lakenham, where he remained until 1855. He was subsequently four years curate at Wellingborough; then chaplain to the Bishop of St Helena; chaplain of St Leonard and Isle of Ryde, Sydney, where he remained for ten years until 1872; curate of St John, Upper Norwood, 1873-74; and curate of Soham, Cambridgeshire, in 1876. In the latter year he was presented by Lady Lothian to the living of St Michael-at-Thorn, of which the net value is about £80. Yet on the slenderest resources he achieved remarkable results in the field of Christian archæology. In 1884 he published a beautiful book on monumental brasses on the Continent of Europe, a field of labour which had hitherto been almost untilled. The book contains 80 photo-lithographed reproductions by Messrs. W. Griggs and Sons of the finest specimens, to obtain which Mr Creeny traversed Europe from Seville in the west to Posen, Lübeck, Breslau, and even Sweden in the east. His labours were indefatigable and he had many an amusing story to tell of his adventures in the pursuit of an object which was not always intelligible to the custodians of foreign churches. In the introduction he narrates one of these—how from matins

until long after evensong he was at work in Paderborn Cathedral and found that he had been locked in. Means of escape apparently there were none, until he espied a bell-rope, which he at once pulled, to the amazement of the people, who were not accustomed to prayers at that hour. He attained his end, however, and was released by the sacristan's daughter. Besides the introduction, each illustration contains descriptive letterpress of considerable historical interest. Another scarcely less laborious task was achieved by the publication in November 1891, of illustrations of incised slabs, by the same firm, and with notes, as in the former work, printed by Messrs. A. H. Goose and Co., Norwich. In this department there had been few previous workers, though due acknowledgement is made of the labours of Mr E. L. Cutts, Mr Boutell, and Mr Alexander Nesbitt. There was, however, Mr Creeny observes, no book of *facsimiles* of these slabs, or, as they are called in France, "*pierres tombales gravées au trait*." Seventy-one specimens of this branch of medieval art, extending over four centuries, are given in the book, and many of them are of scarcely less elaborate beauty than the brasses of the previous volume. *Mutatis mutandis*, the words quoted by Mr Creeny from the "*Annales*" of M Didron are applicable to the brasses and slabs alike:—

"The beautiful stone engravings which are being effaced every day under the feet of the faithful are in some sort open books in which one can study at leisure the architecture, the customs, and the iconography of the Middle Age. They are among the true chefs d'œuvre of an art too long neglected, and of which the authors are unknown. Their names when they shall be found will certainly figure with distinction amongst those of the most eminent engravers."

Mr Creeny was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1885, and in the bypaths to which with such rare and unworldly assiduity he devoted himself no one has done such good work.

He was a consistent advocate of the principles of the Church of England Temperance Society, and a supporter of all movements calculated to advance the best interests of the Church he served. He had many friends at the Church of England Young Men's Society rooms, and a special feature in his parish was the St Michael's-at-Thorn Debating Class, where weekly through the

winter young fellows who had only their evenings for study and recreation might be found fitting themselves for the forum by discussing every variety of subject. Mr Creeny was generally present, but only rarely intervened in the proceedings, and the members will miss his kindly presence exceedingly. A musician of no mean ability, Mr Creeny framed a method of teaching of an expeditious character, which created considerable interest upon its introduction. He was also an ardent member of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.

ERRATUM.—We desire to express our regret for a mistake in our last number, p. 492, where the first line of the footnote should be struck out. The Dr Holden mentioned in the text is Dr Henry Holden, late Headmaster of Uppingham and Durham Schools, and now Rector of South Luffenham.

Obituary.

HENRY THOMPSON M.D.

It is with great regret that we have to announce the death of Dr Henry Thompson, Senior Fellow of the College. This took place on the 22nd of July last at his residence, 18, Welbeck Street, London. Dr Thompson had been Fellow of the College for fifty-six years, having been elected on the 29th of March 1841. He was the last to have the conditions of his tenure and his emoluments as Fellow governed by the Statutes of Queen Elizabeth, dating from 1580. He was also one of the two Fellows who, under these statutes, had a special dispensation allowing them to remain Fellows without the obligation of taking orders, on condition that they devoted themselves to the study of medicine. Down to the date of his death, in addition to the dividend of a Senior Fellow, he drew certain old allowances laid down by Statute. In each year was paid to him three sums of 13s. 4d. in respect of Corn, Livery, and Stipend—or food, clothes, and pocket money. In addition he drew an annual allowance of £1 8s. for Brawn and £2 13s. 4d. as Foundress's Senior.

Henry Thompson was the eldest son of Mr. Joseph Thompson, Solicitor, of Workington. His mother was Sarah Fisher, one of the Fishers of Jenkin Hill near Keswick, and he was born in Christian Street, Workington, on 27 July 1815. He was sent to Shrewsbury School at the age of twelve, and studied under Dr Samuel Butler, then Head Master. He left as Head boy in 1834, when he was first in the whole school, obtaining the Head Master's prize, the Assistant Master's prize for Latin translation, and a prize for Greek iambics. In the printed Prize Exercises for the year 1834 appears a Latin translation by him of the *Spectator*, No. 287. He took his degree as Junior Optime in 1838, and was also eighth Classic in that year, when the late Lord Lytton and Dean Vaughan were bracketed Senior Classic.

As above stated he was elected a Fellow in 1841, and resided in Cambridge for a short time. He was elected Lynacre

Lecturer in Physic in the College 9 July 1847. He was succeeded in that office by the late Sir George Paget, whose election is dated 4 July 1851. There were two Henry Thompsons Fellows of the College at that time. Officially he was Henry Thompson, junior; popularly, Jupiter Thompson, from his fine presence. For the last forty years and more he resided in London, only occasionally visiting Cambridge, and his visits grew further apart as time went on. His life was given up to his medical work and studies. When he took a holiday he spent it in his native district fishing in the waters of the Derwent from Seaton Mill to the Cloffocks. He was buried at Workington on the 27th of July, his 82nd birthday.

With regard to his life work as a physician, we feel that we cannot do better than reprint the following account of him which appeared in *The Middlesex*

A scholar and a physician—such was Dr Henry Thompson, whose long life closed on July 22nd, after a few days' illness. He had attained his 82nd year, and had been Consulting Physician to the Middlesex Hospital since 1879, when he resigned the office of Physician before reaching the age limit imposed by the bye-laws. It is said that he thus resigned in order that his equal in years but junior on the Staff, the late Dr Greenhow, might enjoy the position of Senior Physician before his retirement.* Whether this be the case or not, it is just what might have been expected of one whose whole career had been characterized by modesty and self-effacement, and who was chivalrous to an almost quixotic degree. It is imperative that some record of one whose character and personality, no less than his learning and talents, profoundly impressed those who were privileged to work with him, should be made in our *Journal*, and therefore I venture to attempt to record some of my impressions, in the hope that their deficiencies may be subsequently supplemented by the recollections of those who knew him better.

A scholar indeed he was from his boyhood, and so he remained to the end. The medical career, not often adopted by those who take high classical honours and obtain a Fellowship of St John's, was but an incident, or one might say a fortuitous

* Dr Thompson's resignation is dated May 27, 1879; Dr Greenhow resigned on December 9th of the same year.

circumstance, in his life, so that in here dwelling upon it solely the picture is bound to be but partial; and yet had he chosen he might have been as widely known in Medicine as he was in Scholarship. For he was a great Physician, as great as any of his compeers whose names are as household words with the public. His merits were known only to us of the Middlesex Hospital, and I think that even here we did not fully appreciate his greatness, unless it were by the few who were privileged to act as his House Physicians. Some of them, like myself, had come to the Middlesex from other Schools, and to such the tenure of office under him was a revelation. Absolutely free from artificiality, transparently truthful, conscientious and painstaking in every detail of diagnosis and treatment, most scrupulous and considerate in his dealings with his Hospital patients, it was impossible to go round with him day by day without being insensibly influenced by his example, and imbued with a high conception of the primary duty of a Hospital Physician. No doubt he was exceptionally circumstanced in being enabled to devote himself entirely to Hospital service, and the Middlesex was fortunate to have such single-hearted allegiance. Private consulting practice was not for him. Happily he did not need it as a means of livelihood, and although he once told me that the reason why such practice did not come to him arose out of an early misapprehension on the part of his medical friends, yet he certainly did not encourage it. But if the rich lacked his counsel he bestowed it freely on the poor, for no member of a Hospital Staff could be more punctual, as well as punctilious, in his attendances. Some of us used to think that he led an ideal existence. Freed from the cares and worries of private practice and money getting, he was able to pursue the study and practice of Medicine as a pleasurable duty, with sufficient leisure to cultivate other pursuits and to enjoy the regular recreation of whist at the Club. There must be many a fashionable Physician who would rejoice at such freedom, for no life can well be more exacting than that of a busy consultant. It must not be supposed, however, that Dr Thompson limited his Medical work to the hours he spent in the Hospital Wards. It was far otherwise, for he read widely and deeply, and although he did not undertake any systematic bedside teaching, he devoted much time and pains to the preparation of his Clinical Lectures. When I first joined the Hospital twenty-five years ago the supply of Clinical

Clerks was limited, and the system of Case-papers now in vogue had not been initiated. The Clerks kept Case-books, but it was customary for many notes to be entered by the Physician himself upon the bed cards, upon which the prescriptions were also entered. Dr Thompson used invariably to write out his notes himself in that clear, fine, flowing hand which we all remember; and whenever he required these notes for the purpose of a Clinical Lecture they would be copied out by the Clerk or House Physician into the Case-book. Thus it came about that some cases required quite a large sheaf of cards filled with the record of salient facts fluently stated in clear and precise terms by the Physician. These records were sufficient indeed for the purpose for which they were intended, but sadly inefficient as a means of clinical training for the student.

Dr Henry Thompson was born at Workington, Cumberland, and his stalwart frame was doubtless inherited from the Cumbrian "statesmen" to which his family belonged. He received his early education at Shrewsbury School, then under the rule of Dr Samuel Butler, and famous for its classical training. Young Thompson proved his aptitude for this study, and some of his Greek and Latin verses find a place in the pages of the volume "*Sabrinæ Corolla*," that contains the finest specimens of this literary culture. From Shrewsbury he went to Cambridge, entering at St John's College, and in 1838 he was placed seventh in the Classical Tripos. He was elected to a Fellowship of his College, and at the time of his death was the Senior Fellow. Selecting Medicine as his profession he studied at St George's Hospital, and took the M.D. degree at Cambridge in 1853. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1858, having been elected Assistant Physician to the Middlesex Hospital in 1855 to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr Mervyn Crawford. The other Assistant Physician was Dr Goodfellow, the Physicians being Dr Hawkins, Dr Seth Thompson, and Dr A. P. Stewart. Promotion was rapid, for in four years' time we find that Dr Stewart had become Senior Physician and Drs Goodfellow and H. Thompson, Physicians. In 1866, on Dr Stewart's resignation, Dr Murchison was made full Physician, and in 1871 the vacancy caused by Dr Murchison's removal to St Thomas's Hospital was filled by the appointment of Dr Greenhow to the full staff. In the following year Dr Good-

fellow's retirement made Dr H. Thompson Senior Physician, whilst Dr Robert Liveing was promoted to be third Physician. In the School Dr Thompson lectured on *Materia Medica* from 1855 to 1869. His lectures were, as we may well imagine, most carefully prepared, but they were read from the manuscript in so low a tone as, so I am informed, not to reach the ears of a large part of the class. No doubt it was this low-pitched delivery in marked contrast to the fine physical proportions of the speaker that earned for him the sobriquet of "Jupiter tonans." *Materia Medica* can hardly be said to be an exhilarating subject, or one that lends itself to oratorical display, and it must have been more from a sense of duty than of choice that Dr Thompson taught it; still it gave him a command over this side of therapeutics which we used to envy. His prescriptions were flawless, but his dread of unnecessary or excessive drugging was keen. Many a tale might be told of his extreme scrupulousness in this respect, but it was at any rate good discipline for his assistants, who learnt from it that one great secret of the art of Medicine lay in accurate dosage, and that the line between the beneficial and harmful action of a drug varied with the individual case. Not once but often has he been known to call at the Hospital on his way home from the Club, somewhere about midnight, to revise or reconsider the dose of some narcotic or other powerful drug which he had prescribed at his afternoon visit. He was, too, remarkably cautious in the prescription of purgatives, lest their action should prove too exhausting for a feeble frame. Thus he had an almost grotesque horror of the common sheet-anchor of the House Physician—*Hausius Sennæ Compositus*—as I can myself testify. I can never forget the solemn and reproachful terms with which he admonished me for what to him seemed to be the incautious use of this familiar mixture in a case which he thought might have been prejudicially affected by it. It is even said, but I cannot personally vouch for the fact, that on one occasion where local blood-letting was desired he, after much communing, ordered "half a leech" to be applied, for fear that were the creature fully gorged the loss of blood would be more than it would be well for the patient to bear.

Although he did not cultivate systematic bedside instruction, and consequently was attended at his ward visits by few besides his House Physician and Clerks, those who understood his

methods were always repaid for "going round" with him. His skill in diagnosis, perfected by long years of Hospital experience, became proverbial, and there could be no question as to his auscultatory powers, which were all the more surprising considering his deafness. He would detect the slightest variation in the character of the cardiac sounds and would often draw attention to the faint indications of mitral obstruction in what he termed a "prefix" to the first sound, or the fore-warning of pericarditis in the altered rhythm of the action of the heart. He had great facility in his expression of the signs observed, the terseness and fidelity of his descriptions being most noticeable, whilst his interpretation of signs and symptoms was singularly exact. He insisted on the great value of post-mortem examinations as a means of verifying or confuting the interpretation of signs observed during life. At the close of his examination of a new case he would write his diagnosis on the card, but did not hesitate to make alterations in it subsequently should renewed examination prove that the first impression was incorrect. No Physician could be more free from dogmatism, or more open to conviction, and often when baffled by some unusual feature of a case he would return again and again to its scrutiny before venturing upon a definite conclusion. It was seldom that this conclusion was wrong, whilst this precision in the art of diagnosis made him to excel in prognosis.

Dr Thompson's clinical lectures were, it is needless to say, admirable in composition. He was no pedant, but he insisted on the paramount importance of preserving the purity of the English language, and his delicate and refined scholarship was shocked at the solecisms and inaccuracies of current medical literature. He abhorred the barbarities that were creeping into terminology, marking the decadence of learning in a miscalled "learned" profession. His own words and phrases were well chosen, sometimes even painfully precise, but always most expressive and suitable. I doubt if any modern medical writer has equalled him in this quality of terse and accurate phraseology. Thus every lecture, always carefully prepared and read, was a finished production. Then, as now, it was the custom for each Physician to deliver a set clinical lecture once in three weeks. Sometimes this was utilized by the lecturer to give a systematized course upon some branch of

medicine, and it was thus that Dr Murchison's admirable "Clinical Monograph on Diseases of the Liver" and Dr Greenhow's "Studies of Bronchitis" came to be published. But Dr Thompson preferred to restrict his subjects to the material close at hand, and invariably his lectures consisted of commentaries of cases then or recently in the wards. He mostly selected such as had been completed, so that the full lesson they taught could be imparted to his hearers. In the preparation of these studies he delighted, and the pains he took to make them exact was remarkable. The lecture was given in the week following that upon which fresh cases were admitted to the wards of the "Physician of the week," whilst in the third week there was comparative leisure from assiduous ward work. It was then that he commenced to think of the subject of his next lecture, and armed with the clinical and post-mortem notes he would devote himself to its study. I believe that most of his writing was done at his Club, and that he would often in the course of the composition revise and rewrite passages which did not satisfy his critical conscience. Frequently he would refer to the Registrar or Pathologist for the purpose of clearing up ambiguities in the notes of a case. Thus when the lecture came to be delivered, we who knew the thought he had bestowed upon it and valued it accordingly, sought front row benches in order not to miss the pungent commentary, full of wit and wisdom, that was read in the low monotone that did scant justice to the matter of the lecture. It was only towards the latter third of the period of his tenure of office that any medical contributions of his were published, a tardiness that stands in striking contrast to the haste with which most of us run into print. But Thompson had the modesty of true genius, and placed too low a value on his own productions. From that time onward, however, an occasional lecture in the Medical Journals, or a paper read before the Clinical Society, of which he was an original member (but I doubt if he ever attended its meetings), made known to the world the talents of our Senior Physician which had been too long concealed. On his resignation he was persuaded to collect and republish some of these writings, with the result that a volume entitled *Clinical Lectures and Cases with Commentaries* was published in 1880 (Churchill). Many of us could have wished that the selection could have been wider than it

was, but he was as particular in this as in all his work. Some of the contents of this volume deal with cases interesting mainly for their rarity, but some convey most useful and practical lessons. Perhaps the most noteworthy are his comments upon Rheumatic Hyperpyrexia, to the study of which he had paid particular attention, and the description he gives of the prodromal indications of that alarming complication is one that has no counterpart in any other treatise on the subject. The value of this account lies in the fact that it gives the warning signal to the practitioner to prepare for the resort to the only treatment known to avert a fatal result, that of the cold bath. Every Middlesex man should read this volume, for apart from its intrinsic merits, its author states in his preface that in publishing it his "main purpose is to leave it as a legacy to the Middlesex Hospital—in memoriam."

His was a striking personality, so unlike the common conception of the professional man, but denoting vigour of mind and body in spite of the premature appearance of signs of age. The tall and broad figure, massive head, and genial face marked him out from his fellows, and made one feel that the cognomen of "handsome Harry" applied to him in his youth must have been very appropriate. He was the type of an English gentleman, and one could not help perceiving how much reserve force lay behind this calm and massive exterior. Indeed the word "gentle" in its generally accepted sense best denotes his nature, for he was unruffled by the conflicts that raged around him, and never allowed passion to overbear judgment. It was an enviable temperament which permitted him to take a far more philosophical view of things than that of the enthusiast or man of unrelenting energy. He had a keen sense of humour, and was in all things most upright; in many respects his character resembled that of the finest type amongst our venerated worthies—Campbell de Morgan. His mode of life harmonized with his temperament, and he enjoyed it. It accorded, too, with his lifelong celibacy, being most methodical and regular both in work and play. Indeed to him all work was play, and duties were done without a break and without a murmur. When the time approached for his annual summer flitting to the North he would set apart one day in his "off week" at the Hospital to visit the City and select his fishing tackle with as much deliberation as he would have kept

an important professional engagement. All he did was done deliberately and with studied care. I once asked him whether he would not miss his daily round of Hospital duty when the time came for him to abandon it. His reply was characteristic of the man and his bent of mind. It was in the negative, for he said it would enable him to devote himself to other pursuits, and he intimated that he thought of replacing the study of medicine by that of philosophy. I do not know whether he really carried out this intention, but he continued to spend the chief part of the year in London, and only on the rarest possible occasions did he revisit the Hospital. Until advancing years with their hampering physical infirmities came upon him his life must have been a pleasant one, passed without effort, without care; he was contented rather than indolent, capable doubtless of more than he actually accomplished, but still effecting not a little, and above all earning the gratitude of many for having first given them a true insight into the principles and practice of medicine. By his death one more link with the past is severed. No member of our Staff remains who was on it when he joined forty-two years ago, and even in the seventeen years that have passed since he left us the changes in our ranks have been many and frequent. It is inevitable that this should be so, but neither change nor years should make us forgetful of those whose names are inseparably linked with the fortunes of our Hospital, and whose work, like that of Henry Thompson, is best known to those who shared it with him, glad to serve one whom they held in such affectionate regard.

SIDNEY COUPLAND.

SAMUEL LAING M.A.

Mr Samuel Laing, whose death occurred on the 6th of August last at his residence, Rockhills, Sydenham Hill, was for many years a prominent figure in the Railway world. He was the eldest son of Mr Samuel Laing of Papdale, Orkney, and was born in Edinburgh on the 12th of December 1812. He was a nephew of Mr Malcolm Laing, author of the *History of Scotland*. Mr Laing was educated at Houghton le Spring Grammar School, and was for a short time under the private tuition of Mr Richard Wilson (B.A. 1824), Fellow of the College. He entered St

John's as a Pensioner 5 July 1827. Mr Laing took his degree as Second Wrangler in 1831, and was also Second Smith's Prizeman. He was elected a Fellow of the College 17 March 1834, and apparently resided for a short time in Cambridge as a mathematical coach. He had been admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 10 November 1832, and was called to the Bar 9 June 1837. Shortly after his call he was appointed private secretary to the late Mr Labouchere, afterwards Lord Taunton, then President of the Board of Trade. Upon the formation of the Railway Department of that Office, he was appointed Secretary, and thenceforth distinguished himself under successive Presidents of the Board of Trade.

In 1844 he published the results of his experience in *A Report on British and Foreign Railways*, and gave much valuable evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons on Railways. To his suggestion the public are mainly indebted for the convenience of parliamentary trains at the rate of one penny per mile. In 1845 Mr Laing was appointed a member of the Railway Commission, presided over by Lord Dalhousie, and drew up the chief reports on the railway schemes of that period. Had his recommendations been followed, much of the commercial crisis of 1845 would, as he has since proved, have been averted. The Report of the Commission having been rejected by Parliament, the Commission was dissolved, and Mr Laing, resigning his post at the Board of Trade, returned to his practice at the Bar. In 1848 he accepted the post of Chairman and Managing Director of the Brighton Railway Company, and under his administration the passenger traffic of the line was in five years nearly doubled. In 1852 he became Chairman of the Crystal Palace Company, from which he retired in 1855, as well as from the Chairmanship of the Brighton line. In July 1852 Mr Laing was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest for the Wick district, which he represented until 1857. He was again re-elected in April 1859. He was Financial Secretary to the Treasury from June 1859 until October 1860, but resigned this as well as his seat in Parliament on proceeding to India as Finance Minister. On his return from India he was again elected M.P. for Wick in July 1865, but failed to be re-elected in 1868. He was, however, returned as M.P. for Orkney and Shetland in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874 and 1880, retiring from Parliament in 1885.

VOL. XX.

M

He had been again appointed Chairman of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway in 1867, and he continued to hold this post until a year or two ago. His great position in the Railway world made him well known in the city of London. The success of the line under his control was greatly due to his foresight and business ability. And like many successful men he had great capacity for choosing able subordinates, whose enthusiastic support he secured by loyally backing them up and standing by them in difficulties. He was also connected with other Companies, but even these were Companies in regard to which his knowledge of Railways and their management was of importance. These were the Railway Share Trust and Railway Debenture Trust, and Mr Laing was for many years Chairman of both.

Late in life, when his official career had closed, and his parliamentary and other duties no longer demanded his energies, Mr Laing turned his attention to literature. In 1886, the year after his retirement from the House of Commons, there appeared *Modern Science and Modern Thought*, a volume which was at the time very widely read. Written in an easy and interesting style, it expressed what was in the minds of many people who had given some attention to the modern developments of scientific investigation without going into them very deeply, or pursuing any line of original research for themselves. The book aimed at being popular rather than technical, and had a decided success. His later works are *A modern Zoroastrian* 1887; *Problems of the Future and other Essays* 1889; *The Antiquity of Man* 1891; and *Human Origins* 1892. Without possessing in themselves any very great scientific value, these works showed their author's reading to have been very wide, and furnished many people with general ideas on important subjects which, if discussed in a less attractive form, would probably have passed unheeded by them.

Mr Laing was a man who attached no importance to titular distinction of any kind. When he had done a piece of work, it was for him done with, and he preserved no note or notice of it. He never talked of himself or what he had achieved, so that it is difficult to find any record of much which at the time was of high value and importance to individuals or the state. The above therefore is but the merest outline of what was really a most varied and remarkable life's work. In 1841 he married

Mary, daughter of Captain Cowan R.N., and leaves issue. He was buried at Brighton on August 10th in the presence of a large number of personal and business friends.

RICHARD BENYON M.A.

Mr Richard Benyon, who died at his residence Englefield House near Reading on the 25th of July last, was the third, but second surviving son of William Henry Fellowes Esq., of Ramsey Abbey, Hunts, by his wife Emma, daughter of Mr Richard Benyon, of Englefield House and Gildea Hall, Essex. He was born 11 November 1811 and came to St John's from the Charterhouse. Mr. Fellowes, as he then was, took his degree as a Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1833. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 11 November 1833 and was called to the Bar 23 November 1837. In 1854 he succeeded to the estates of his maternal uncle Mr Richard Benyon de Beauvoir of Englefield House, and thereupon by royal licence assumed the surname and arms of Benyon in lieu of his patronymic. He married 25 March 1858 Elizabeth Mary, second daughter of Robert Clutterbuck of Watford House, Herts. He was a Magistrate and large property owner in Berks, Hants, Essex and North London, and the patron of eight livings. For nearly half a century he took a leading part in public affairs in Berkshire. He was High Sheriff in 1857. He was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the County, and was for some time Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and Alderman of the County Council and High Steward of Reading. He was returned M.P. for Berkshire at the elections of May 1860, 1865, 1868, 1874 and February 1876. Shortly after the latter election, owing to failing health, he was obliged to accept the Chiltern Hundreds. His colleagues in the representation of Berkshire throughout the greater portion of this time were the late Mr John Walter and the present Lord Wantage.

He was a liberal supporter of all philanthropic, charitable, and church work. He is believed to have built more churches than any other man of modern times. He was a warm friend of Bradfield school, and he gave his support to elementary education also, subscribing not only to the National Society but also directly to individual Church Schools, often giving unasked if he knew of a special need. He was a munificent supporter

of the Royal Berkshire Hospital, was President and one of the Founders of the Royal Berkshire Friendly Societies, and was prominently associated with many other public institutions both metropolitan and provincial. His name appears as the donor of £25 to the Building Fund of Bishop Fisher's Hostel at the College Mission. He gave first at home, his was a model parish, but he never let his charity stop there, and of no man could it be so literally affirmed that his left hand did not know what his right hand did. He was not only respected, but beloved, and his memory will long be kept green for the noble example of an unselfish life and unstinted benevolence.

REV PREBENDARY EDGAR HUXTABLE M.A.

The Rev Prebendary Huxtable died on 10 July at his residence 19 Montpelier Terrace, Ilfracombe, aged 87. We take the following account of him from *The Guardian* of August 18.

One has left us whose life was not in vain, although his quiet old age has not kept him in sight of our younger men. Nor did the character which Prebendary Huxtable cultivated so reverently allow him to play a very ostensible part in the world.

He was a devout student, who read that he might pray, and learnt that he might help young men. His study was an introit to the altar, and he trod his daily road by those altar lights.

Yet he was a soldier as well as a scholar, for he faced every difficulty full in front, and wrestled with each honest doubt that stood in his path, till the heart that came out of the battlefield was rich in the spoils of the enemy, strong in a faith that had been tried to the uttermost, and tender in a sympathy with all who feel the difficulties of belief, a great sympathy that carried men on his shoulders, and found oil and wine to heal and refresh those who lay wounded by the wayside.

Edgar Huxtable was the son of a physician, born at Williton in Somerset, May 3rd 1810, and baptised and confirmed in the Church of England. Talent and its service were the properties of his family, for one of his brothers became Archdeacon of Sarum, a man who had read every book worth reading that had come out in the last thirty or forty years of his life, and was himself an author on scientific, agricultural, and theological subjects, a man who succeeded in living the main part of each

day in the conscious Presence. Another brother became Bishop of Mauritius. And the eldest, who died soon after taking his M.D. degree, was reputed the cleverest of the four brothers.

At Cambridge (St. John's) Edgar Huxtable's rank was high—Senior Optime, First Class Classical Tripos, Crosse Scholar, and Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholar. But intellectual difficulties followed his intellectual success; he was visited by scruples concerning infant baptism, and he became principal of the Baptist College in Bristol. A few years after, as he told me, while reading one day with a fellow-Nonconformist, a silence fell between them, in which one looking up in surprise felt the eyes of his companion answering to his own, and the silence was broken by words like these: "If this be true, there is no home for us but the Church of England." So in 1846-7 he was ordained, twelve years after the examination for his degree, and in the following year he came to work by the side of saintly Canon Pinder, as vice-principal of Wells Theological College. The grace which we received from our principal was a spiritual influence that rooted itself in one's being; most lovingly he ruled us with a beauty of character that shone through his beauty of face. Very different were the lines that the vice-principal engraved on us—intellectual, masculine, keen in research, true to the truth one had found, with the courage of one's opinions.

In the lecture-room over the cloisters he wrote the Psalter and the Pauline Epistles into our minds for ever, and to some at least of his students these are still the main channels of inspiration. He had studied the making of sermons as a holy art, and into this he led us as far as we were able to follow him. At least he gave us to know that a sermon must cost its preacher a true price, and we must speak as men who had made things for the King.

But it was in our walks alone with him along the slopes of the Mendip that he contributed most to our life. There he led us up the ways he had trodden in the twelve years of his religious doubt, we felt we were with one who had gone through our difficulties, fought and conquered and spoiled our own spiritual enemies, and come out of the dead level of the plain, up through the mists of the lower hills out into the clear light and bracing air of the Mendip heights.

It was in those days that they made him Sub-Dean of Wells

Cathedral, and he published *The Baptism and Temptation of our Lord*, and a volume of sermons. After fifteen years of life in a theological college he retired to the vicarage of Weston Zoyland, and fifteen years later, in 1876, he retired into private life at Ilfracombe. There his life was hidden with Christ in God, but she who was both his daughter-in-law and sister-in-law describes it in a few significant words:—

“He was a true lover of the beautiful, both in nature and art, his memory for poetry was wonderful almost to the very end, and playfully there ran through the intense earnestness of his mind a keen sense of humour. Till the last few weeks he spent some hours a day in study, and he has left a considerable amount of manuscript behind him.”

And so the spirit of this man has returned to God Who gave it; he has reached the Presence House of the Lord towards Whom he daily walked, and he waits in peace for the sons whom he took by the hand long ago.

A correspondent of the *Guardian* writes as follows in the issue of that paper for August 11:—

“Huxtable’s profound Biblical scholarship, based on critical study of the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, his subtle, minute, and vivid exposition of St Paul’s Epistles, illustrated by the best Patristic and German commentators, made his lectures of extreme value to the more thoughtful students. His deep and broad evangelicalism blended with Mr Pinder’s Anglo-Catholic teaching to lay a very solid basis of theological study. There are some few of the students of those days still remaining who will recall, not without amusement, his manner of lecturing—the quaint, dry gravity, and often humour, with which he interpreted “the Pauline mind;” “as if,” we said, “he had a private acquaintance with St Paul.”

Those who had patience to appreciate him enriched their notebooks with very valuable stores of exegesis, which in after-years have been copiously watered, to irrigate divers congregations. Others, to whom lectures were distasteful, learned to appreciate his kindly sympathy and calm judgment, the humour of his dry sayings, and his admirable reading of the comic characters in the college Shakespeare reading.

Prebendary Huxtable was also the author of *Hosea and Jonah* in the *Speaker’s Commentary* and *Galatians* in the *Pulpit Commentary*.

REV PREBENDARY JOSEPH MATTHEWS M.A.

The Rev Prebendary Matthews, Rector of Llandysilio, died at the Rectory on the 14th June last, aged 75. He was born at Basingstoke 21 January 1822. He was a student at King’s College, London, coming from thence to St John’s. He took his degree as twentieth Wrangler in 1846. His tutor was the late Bishop Colenso, and the late Prebendary Sadler was a fellow student, the friendship of the three being only terminated by death. For a short term Mr Matthews was mathematical master at Jedburgh School. He was ordained deacon in 1850, and priest in 1851, by the Bishop of Exeter. From 1850 to 1852 he was curate of St Mary’s Tavy, Devon. In 1853 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Physical Science at St David’s College, Lampeter. He was an intimate friend of Bishop Thirlwall, who in 1856 appointed him to the Prebend of Llangan in St David’s Cathedral. In 1871 the Bishop of St David’s presented him to the Rectory of Llandysilio. He was an excellent coach, and at different times received a number of pupils at Llandysilio, a number of whom have distinguished themselves in after life. He took a keen interest in the village school which he visited daily, and more than one of the scholars has attained a good position through the assistance in continuing their studies given them by their late rector. Mr Matthews was very fond of giving the children simple lessons on plant life, the study of botany being a favourite recreation with him.—*The Shrewsbury Advertiser*, 23 June 1897.

REV C. PARNELL M.A.

The death of the Rev Charles Parnell, which happened somewhat suddenly at Brighton early on Wednesday morning, July 28th, has brought sadness to many hearts all over the country, for in him rich and poor alike have lost a true, kind, and sincere friend. He graduated at St John’s College, Cambridge, in 1851, and then proceeded to Wells Theological College until his ordination by Bishop Philpotts at Exeter in 1852. From 1852 to 1859 he was curate of St Stephen’s, Devonport, and during that time a terrible outbreak of cholera occurred, and the black flag was seen hanging across the entrance to some of the streets as a warning; but he was unremitting

and unsparing of himself in his care for and ministrations of the sick and dying. In 1862 he went to Liverpool to take charge of the mission district of St James-the-Less, in the north-end of the city, at the corner of the Stanley and Scotland Roads. This had just been formed out of the large and unwieldy parish of St Martin-in-the-Fields, the vicar of which was at that time the Rev Cecil Wray.

He began his work there at the Feast of the Epiphany in that year, and from the onset met with much opposition from all sources—clerical as well as lay. Here again he had to minister to cholera patients as earnestly as he had done at Devonport, ably assisted by his then colleague, the Rev H. S. Bramah, and the Sisters of St Thomas the Martyr, Oseney, Oxford.

In 1869, St Margaret's, Prince's Road, at the south end of the city, was consecrated, and to this he moved, having been appointed the first incumbent by the late Robert Horsfall, who had built the church and parsonage adjoining. Before leaving St James-the-less, however, for St Margaret's, Mr Parnell placed a considerable sum of money, from his own private sources, in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and thus secured the temporary district being formed into a permanent parish with an endowment of £300 per annum.

At St Margaret's he had at the onset as colleagues the Rev J. W. Chadwick, shortly afterwards vicar of St Michael's, Wakefield, the Rev J. Bell Cox, the present Incumbent of St Margaret's, and the Rev G. H. Palmer. Here, again, he had to encounter much opposition and considerable misrepresentation. But all along he maintained the courage of his convictions, and when once he had made up his mind that a certain course was the one which ought to be adopted under the circumstances, nothing could move him from it. It was, in fact, this assurance in the righteousness of his cause, which gave him that calm and unruffled demeanour for which he was so noted.

In or about the year 1874 Dr Jacobson, then Bishop of Chester, felt, much to his regret, that he could not do otherwise than permit a prosecution for ritual, which had been promoted by an outsider under the Church Discipline Act, to proceed.

In the spring of 1876, after nearly seven years of anxious work and unsparing labour, Mr Parnell felt that the time had come for him to resign, and accordingly did so, having, however,

first ascertained that the prosecution which was proceeding was against him personally, and would not devolve on his successor at St Margaret's.

He had always maintained that his gift was the being in a position to start a work, and get it into a working order, and that this ought to be accomplished in seven years, and it is interesting to note that this is the time he served at St Stephen's, Devonport, St James-the-Less, Stanley Road, St Margaret's, Prince's Road, Liverpool.

From 1876 until 1889 he only took occasional duty, feeling, even in those days, at times some slight intimation of that affection of the heart which was eventually the cause of his sudden decease on July 28th last. It was, no doubt, brought on by the arduous, self-denying, and almost ceaseless strain of work in the early portion of his ministerial life.

In 1879 he purchased a small house in the London Road, Brighton, and became attached to the church of St Bartholomew, in that town, as one of the staff of clergy. Here again he was unremitting in his efforts to promote the spiritual and temporal good of others, and most liberal in his pecuniary assistance.

Though ever most interested in the present, he was, nevertheless, never forgetful of the past; and to the very last kept in close touch with those who had been his colleagues in his various spheres of work.

He was, indeed, as one of his old curates says, "the truest and dearest of friends, and the best of chiefs."—*The Church Times*, 6 August 1897.

GEORGE SWINDELLS M.A.

Mr George Swindells, who died on the 23rd of September aged 77, at his residence Pott Hall, Shrigley near Macclesfield, was the second son of the late Mr Martin Swindells, of Pott Hall, Shrigley. Mr George Swindells was born in Manchester and originally intended to adopt the bar as a profession, having been admitted a student of the Inner Temple 25 April 1843. He took his B.A. degree in 1844. The somewhat sudden death of his father altered his plans, as Mr Swindells senior on his deathbed expressed a wish that his son should carry on his business of cotton spinning. This he did so successfully that

at the time of his death his firm carried on two large mills and employed above five hundred operatives. Mr. Swindells took a leading part in the public life of his district, where his name was a household word among old and young for sympathy, kindly courtesy, and true goodness. He was elected a member of the first Local Board of Health for Bollington on 11 October 1862. He was subsequently elected chairman and continued in that post until March 1896 when he resigned owing to failing health. He was also for 20 years Chairman of the Bollington Conservative Association. He was a staunch Churchman and was for many years Churchwarden of Pott Shrigley Church, where he was also at one time teacher in the Sunday Schools and later Superintendent. He was buried at Pott Shrigley on September 28th, amidst every token of sympathy and regret.

REV FRANCIS JACOX B.A.

The Rev Francis Jacox died on the fifth of February last at his residence 27 Blenheim Road, St John's Wood, aged 70. He was the son of Mr Francis Littlewood Jacox, at one time engaged as a ribbon manufacturer at Coventry, who died in the year 1862. Mr Jacox took his degree at St John's in 1847 and was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Peterborough in the same year and Priest in 1848. He was for a short time curate of Wellingborough but gave up his clerical duties for purely literary work. After the death of his father he lived a very retired life with his mother Mrs Mary Jacox and his sister Miss Mary Janet Jacox at 27 Blenheim Road. The former died in 1871, the latter in 1893. During part of the year Mr Jacox lived in a small cottage at Charlwood in Surrey. He was of somewhat eccentric habits, living almost altogether by himself and avoiding those who lived with him. Latterly his household consisted of but one old housekeeper who often did not see him for days, leaving his meals outside his study or bedroom door. Oddly enough although otherwise fond of country life he detested the song and sounds of birds. He kept a long pole in his bedroom with which he used to frighten away the starlings, which gathered about the eaves and gutters of his cottage, by protruding it through the open window as he lay in bed in the morning. The song of nightingales drove him to London while it lasted.

His whole life was given up to the compilation and writing of his books, of which the best known are *Shakespeare Diversions a Medley of Molley wear; From Dogberry to Hamlet. Shakespeare Diversions*, 2nd series. Among his other published works were *Secular Annotations on Scripture Texts*, two series; *Cues from all Quarters*; *Bible Music*; *Aspects of Authorship or Book Marks and Book Markers*; *Trails of Character and Notes of Incident in Bible Story*; *At Nightfall and Midnight*; *Scripture Proverbs, illustrated, annotated and applied*; *Side Lights on Scripture Texts*. Many of these have had a great sale, and their profits may have gone to swell Mr Jacox's private fortune, doubtless also increased by accumulations. He was always charitably inclined. During the years 1889 to 1892 he founded no less than eight perpetual pensions varying in value from twenty to thirty guineas a year, in connexion with "The Printers Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation." By his will he left practically his whole estate in charities. His personalty was of the value of £104,466. After a few small legacies, he left £1,000 to Charing Cross Hospital, £1,050 to the Middlesex Hospital, and £3,000 to St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, to endow beds in these institutions to be called "Francis Jacox beds," and the residue he bequeathed to the Railway Benevolent Institution of 133 Seymour Street, Euston Square, for the purpose of founding as many perpetual pensions of £30 per annum as the residue would permit, in extension of those already founded by him in that Institution, to be called "Francis Jacox Annuities."

ALEXANDER WADE GILL.

Alexander Wade Gill was born at Castletown in the Isle of Man on March 17, 1879. He was the third son of His Honour Deemster Gill, and was educated at Pocklington under Rev C. F. Hutton, himself once a Johnian and the son of a former Manx vicar. Gill was entered at the College early in August, and in October he was elected to one of the vacant Dowman Exhibitions limited to Pocklington School. He passed the whole of the Previous Examination in October, and began reading for the Historical Tripos, attending Mr Heitland's lectures in College and others outside. His time of residence only lasted a few weeks and he was a man of delicate reserve, at all times slow to make advances, while a recent illness

prevented him from taking part in the athletics of the College. Thus at the time of his death he was not well-known to many men, though he possessed in his old schoolfellows a few fast friends.

Those of us who were brought into contact with him in connexion with his work, took the impression of a gentle nature, most helpful to friends and capable of infinite unselfishness. That he possessed good abilities was evident from the beginning, and notwithstanding a want of constitutional vigour the results of which were always manifest, if he had lived, he would not only have had much quiet influence, but would have done good work. The University as well as the College is the poorer for his death. Those who only saw him once would not discover that he was sensitive to the humour of things, and was a happy caricaturist of what struck his fancy, drawing in pen and ink with considerable spirit and much delicacy of detail. And this hiding of his talents must have been generally characteristic of him. The best of him was not for chance acquaintances, but to his friends his friendship was a thing of price.

Some two or three weeks before coming into residence he had an attack of pleurisy from which he appeared to have recovered, though he was still to be careful of himself. On the morning of Sunday, October 31, he fainted at the Early Celebration, and was advised to nurse himself for a day or two, but he appeared to have taken no harm, and no one thought that an illness was impending. On the following Sunday another attack of pleurisy declared itself and, although there was no cause for alarm, it was thought well to communicate with his friends. On the Monday he was so much worse that his father was telegraphed for, although after a consultation the doctors were disposed to think that there were good grounds for hope. On the Monday night he seemed much better, but about one o'clock on Tuesday morning there was a sudden change, and he passed away peacefully in sleep.

Those who were present at the memorial service on Wednesday afternoon will not easily—or indeed willingly—forget the scene. Almost the whole College came to pay the last honour to one whom they scarcely knew, but who was one of their own body and of their own generation, and who was therefore united to them by ties that were real and vital.

The presence of many who are not in Communion with the Church of England bore eloquent testimony to the power of a common loss, to heal our unhappy divisions. The College owes a great debt of gratitude to those who thus witnessed in the presence of death to the principle of Collegiate unity.

After the Service the body was borne in silence to the great gate, followed by the Choir and the whole congregation, and taken away to be buried in the Isle of Man. Among the flowers which covered the coffin were wreaths from the Manxmen in Cambridge, the old Pocklingtonians in Cambridge, and one bearing the inscription:—"From the fellow-undergraduates of Mr Gill's staircase."

J. R. T.

JAMES JOSEPH SYLVESTER.

We take the following from the *Revue Générale des Sciences pures et appliquées*, 15 September 1897, pp. 599-600.

Les travaux de Sylvester témoignent au plus haut degré d'un esprit original et inventif; ils ont particulièrement porté sur l'Algèbre et la Théorie des nombres. L'illustre mathématicien était peu au courant des travaux modernes sur l'Analyse et la Théorie des fonctions, et il n'eut jamais de goût pour l'érudition. Son imagination, extraordinairement puissante, était toujours en travail, et il lui était bien difficile de lire un ouvrage de mathématiques dans le seul but de savoir ce qu'il contenait. La bonne volonté ne lui manquait pas, cependant; je me rapelle que, dans un de ses voyages à Paris, il y a environ dix ans, il vint me demander si, en six semaines, il pourrait apprendre la Théorie des fonctions elliptiques. Sur ma réponse affirmative, il me pria de lui désigner un jeune géomètre qui voulût bien, plusieurs fois par semaine, lui donner des leçons. Celles-ci commencèrent, mais, dès la seconde, les réciproquants et les matrices vinrent faire concurrence aux fonctions elliptiques; quelques leçons continuèrent, où le jeune professeur fut initié aux dernières recherches de Sylvester, et on en resta là.

Sylvester était un artiste et un enthousiaste. Quand il avait été frappé par la beauté d'une question, il en poursuivait sans relâche la solution, risquant quelquefois de perdre ainsi beaucoup de temps. Il manquait de cette sérénité dans les choix des sujets, qui empêche souvent les efforts prématurés et stériles.

Quel contraste entre le génie si pondéré et si sage de Cayley et l'imagination créatrice toujours inquiète de Sylvester!

Sylvester ne fut pas seulement un poète en mathématiques. Il tournait fort agréablement le vers en anglais comme en latin : il fit d'excellentes traductions d'Horace et de quelques poètes allemands, et on lui doit un petit livre sur les lois de la versification. C'est dans le sonnet qu'il aimait surtout à déployer son talent poétique. Dans son dernier voyage à Paris, à l'automne de 1895, il était particulièrement préoccupé de ses récentes poésies. Je me souviens d'un déjeuner chez un de nos confrères, où il récita un élégie en vers latin, qu'il venait de composer. Un d'entre nous ayant fait remarquer qu'on croyait entendre du Tibulle, Sylvester en fut ému jusqu'aux larmes.

* * * * *

Le souvenir du géomètre illustre, de l'homme aimable et bon, au cœur chaud et enthousiaste, restera toujours cher à ceux qui ont eu l'honneur de l'approcher.

EMILE PICARD,
de l'Académie des Sciences.

GERALD FOTHERGILL COOKE B.A.

The death of one who but the other day was among us, young and highspirited, and universally popular comes as a shock to the whole of the little world in which he moved, and above all to those friends who saw in him finer qualities than met the common eye. Of none is this more true than of G. F. Cooke, a man whose sweetness and refinement of nature, loyalty of soul and blithe courage endeared him to others almost at a glance, yet who had in him stuff which even his friends hardly suspected, till they learnt after his death over how many sufferings and disappointments he had triumphed.

Gerald Fothergill Cooke was born in February 1874, the son of Colonel J. W. Cooke, now Assistant-Adjutant General at Devonport. At the age of nine he had a severe attack of rheumatic fever followed by pericarditis, which left the heart seriously affected. During the next four years and a half he was a constant sufferer, and the rheumatic and heart troubles were of frequent recurrence, so that his father had to carry him up and down stairs. It is needless to say that during this time he could not go to school. His father, then holding an

appointment at the War Office, was only able to give him three-quarters of an hour instruction a day, but such was his intense desire and ambition to learn, that with these disadvantages he acquired a good grounding in French, German, Latin and other subjects. With great care his health improved, and in 1887 he was able to go to a small school at St Leonard's, under medical orders not to indulge in cricket or football, or other games loved of boys. Having quickly risen to the top of his school he was transferred in May 1889 to King William's College, Isle of Man. Here, although he had hardly touched Greek before, he made rapid progress in Classics. At first, to his sorrow he was under the same restrictions in regard to games as before, but as his health continued to improve he eventually took part in them and became an adept in all. In June 1892 over-exertion and a chill brought about chest mischief, and he returned from school seriously ill. Being forbidden to return to school in the following term he worked by himself at home; his dauntless spirit taking him, however, up to Cambridge in October to try for a Scholarship at St John's. In January 1893 he was allowed by his doctors to return to King William's School, and in the following July he gained the Classical Exhibition there. In the following October he gained a Sizarship at St John's, delighted at being thus able to enter the University without being a burden to his father. He seemed now marvellously improved in health.

In his first term he won the Foster Sculls, and rowed in the College Trials. He was a pretty oar and loved the river. But again his hopes were dashed. His father, on hearing of the racing, had to tell him that any such strain might prove fatal, and to his infinite disappointment he gave it up. He had gone to College with the object of becoming a Schoolmaster, but thinking that unless he was an athlete he would never get anything beyond a place in a third-rate school, he proposed to his father that he should try for some post in the Civil Service. His father had to tell him that the medical examination would be a fatal obstacle, and again his physical disability paralysed his ambition. It was eventually arranged with many misgivings that he should be articled to a relative in the Solicitors' office of the L. N. W. Railway at Euston. Meantime, during his last year at Cambridge it had been clear to his family that his health was again failing, although he

would not himself admit it. Probably, but for this he would have taken a higher place than he did in the Classical Tripos of 1896. Certainly he was much disappointed over it. At the end of the following September he went up to London to begin his office duties, and at once gained the confidence and commendation of his superiors. He fell ill during the early winter, but struggled on with his work till a severe attack of influenza prostrated him in January. This brought back all the old mischief and other complications, and he returned home to Devonport in February, only to run gradually down till the end came on July 1st. As he lay on his sick bed, the windows of his room looking out over Plymouth Sound, his words were always in praise of the sweetness and comfort of his surroundings. His one aim now, as throughout his life, was to save his parents anxiety and distress. No word of complaint ever passed his lips.

These details will only confirm the feeling of all those who knew Gerald Cooke that he was a man of singularly sweet and beautiful nature. A soldier's son, with brothers who had been in the expedition to Chitral, he had in him all the spirit of his race.

The blood and courage that renowned them
Ran in his veins!

The only time I ever heard him refer to his physical weakness was when I once in utter ignorance of his life's history asked him why he had not also become a soldier. Then for the first time I had a glimpse of his life's disappointment. Only now, and now only inadequately, does one learn how nobly and how patiently they were borne. Few have combined so much power of endurance, so much gallant courage, and such sweetness of disposition. He dearly loved nature, and found delight in every beautiful scene; and he dearly loved animals. He had wonderful hands on a horse and a perfect seat, and he was devoted to his dog. All who knew him felt the attraction of a fine nature: if they now know more of his early life than his uncomplaining reticence ever revealed, they will only find in it deeper grounds for love and admiration.

G. C. M. S.

Obituary.

THE RIGHT HON CHARLES PELHAM VILLIERS M.A.

An interesting career came to a close with the death of the Rt Hon Charles Pelham Villiers (B.A. 1826) on the 16th of January last, at his residence in Cadogan Place, London. Mr Villiers, who was born on the 19th of January 1802, was the son of the Hon George Villiers (M.A. St John's 1779), and was thus grandson of the first, and brother of the fourth, Earl of Clarendon. He was admitted Fellow Commoner of the College on the 6th July 1820, his Tutor being Mr Hornbuckle. He was admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn 13 May 1823 and was called to the Bar 25 May 1827. He was an Examiner in Chancery 1833-52, Judge Advocate General 1852-8, President of the Poor Law Board 1859-66. Mr Villiers for some years enjoyed the distinction of being Father of the House of Commons. He was returned as M.P. for Wolverhampton on the 10th January 1835 and sat for that Constituency until his death. But besides being the oldest Member of Parliament, he was also the oldest surviving parliamentary candidate. In 1826 he travelled to Yorkshire with his brother Mr T. Hyde Villiers (St John's, B.A. 1822) and contested, unsuccessfully, the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, his brother being successful at Hedon.

We take the following from the *Daily News* of January 17 :

Charles Pelham Villiers was born in London in 1802, and had represented the same constituency in Parliament since 1835. Even when Mr Gladstone was in Parliament Mr Villiers's claim by age and by the unbroken continuity of his Parliamentary career to be regarded as Father of the House of Commons was superior to that of the late member for Midlothian. Mr Gladstone first entered the House of Commons in 1832.

The House of Commons could say of Mr Villiers as was said of Palmerston in its name: "We are all proud of him," and not for his age and experience alone. The younger generation do not fully know what we may call the Villiers tradition, so worthily kept up by Wolverhampton; but to-day every politician will be recalling the brilliant services of the

veteran member of Parliament who has just died, and it will be made plain why the tie of personal attachment between Mr Villiers and his constituents survived the severe strains of the bitterest political controversy of modern times. His constituents knew him as Cobden knew him; and surely since the days of David and Jonathan, never has one man spoken of another as Cobden wrote to Lord John Russell of Mr Villiers.

"I know him well, have watched and probed him for eight years, and am ready to swear by him as a true man. I love and venerate him more than he is aware of. I have felt for him what I could not express, because my esteem has grown out of his noble self-denials under trials to which I could not allude without touching a too secret chord. I have trod upon his heels, nay, almost trampled him down, in a race where he was once the sole man on the course. When I came into the House, I got the public ear and the Press (which he never had as he deserved). I took the position of the Free Trader. I watched him then; there was no rivalry, no jealousy, no repining; his sole object was to see his principles triumph. He was willing to stand aside and cheer me on to the winning goal; his conduct was not merely noble, it was godlike."

This was Cobden's tribute to Mr Villiers in 1846, when honours were being showered on him and Mr Bright for securing the great reform of which, as Cobden here admitted, Villiers was the true pioneer. It was Villiers, as we shall presently see, who gave to Cobden the great impulse of his Free Trade career.

Mr Villiers himself seemed at first a most unlikely man to be associated with the popular causes of his time. His connections were all aristocratic. His grandfather was the first bearer of the revived title Earl of Clarendon; his mother was also a peer's (the first Lord Borington's) daughter, and he could not find many relatives outside the ranks of the peerage. His parents destined him for an Indian career, and, with this in view, he began his education at Haileybury. The man who has lived so far into his nineties was thought too delicate for India in his youth; and he went on to Cambridge and prepared for the law. The influences of his youth are worth tracing to-day. At Haileybury Malthus and Sir James Mackintosh were

finished under M'Culloch. Huskisson and Canning were

among the public men whose voices were most heard in the political controversies in those days. They were voices lifted against commercial monopolies. Young Villiers was attracted to their side, and he tried to enter Parliament for Hull as their supporter. His failure did not mean any serious loss of political training; on the contrary, it was a gain, for it meant that a few years later he was free to assist the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws, and enabled him, as someone has said, "actually to touch the political facts that surrounded him." In the interval he had been called to the Bar, and this opened up for him other appointments. He was once Secretary to the Master of the Rolls, and an Examiner of the Court of Chancery. But imagine what it meant in 1832 for a man interested in political economy, well versed in its teachings, and educated for the law, to be "in touch with the political facts of the time!" The country was in a turmoil over the Reform Bill, the people were maddened by their distress, the Poor Laws were execrated, riots, rick burnings, and other forms of outrage told all thoughtful people that something was rotten in the state of society. Mr Villiers saw the evils of the time, and made up his mind as to the pressing remedy.

He came to Wolverhampton in 1835 an avowed opponent of the Corn Laws. That sounds very natural and proper to our ears. It hardly strikes one as a proof of courage; but in 1835 it was courageous. A voice lifted up for Mr Gladstone from 1886 to 1893 in a West End "Unionist" club would probably have excited less astonishment than a man of Mr Villiers's position did in 1835 when he made his political confession of faith at Wolverhampton. These were the days even before those when Lord Melbourne said that the Minister who should try to carry the total abolition of the Corn Laws would be considered fit for a lunatic asylum. Mr McCullagh Torrens quotes that saying as uttered in 1838, and adds that it expressed the opinion of a great majority in both Houses of Parliament. But Wolverhampton, to its honour, did not so think. Or if it did, it resolved that the House of Commons was the lunatic asylum. For that was the place they found Mr Villiers fit for in 1835, when he opposed the Corn Laws. They found him fit for it still in 1837, when he declared for their abolition, also in 1838, and in subsequent years when he made his motions in Parliament on the subject. For his services in

securing their repeal, they thought him worthy of his seat for life.

It must not be supposed that Mr Villiers was a single-subject politician. Free Trade was not his hobby, but part of a general policy so advanced as to bring him inevitably into political association with the men then known as the Radical Reform Party. It was of this party that Miss Martineau wrote in her *History of the Thirty Years' Peace* that there was no other known which could boast of such men as Grote, Molesworth, and Roebuck, and Colonel Thompson and Joseph Hume, and William Ewart and Charles Buller and Ward and Villiers and Strutt. There was no such phalanx of strength then known as these men with their philosophy, their science, their reading, their experience, the acuteness of some, the doggedness of others, the seriousness of most, and the mirth of a few—might have become, if they could have become a phalanx at all. But nothing, said Miss Martineau, was more remarkable about these men than their individuality. Mr Villiers not only came before the constituency of Wolverhampton as a Free Trader. He was at that time a religious equality man, an ardent advocate of Irish reforms, eloquent on the abuses of the Irish Church, and eager for the extension to that country of the municipal self-government just given to England and Scotland. His plea was that municipal reform "made the people parties to their own government, trained them to the use of power, and trusted them with the duty, as it taught them the interest of upholding law and extending security to all."

By the testimony of both friends and opponents, Mr Villiers made for himself a great name in the House of Commons. Mr Disraeli, who called him "the stormy petrel of Protection," also said of him that in "circumstances of infinite difficulty, the cause of total and immediate Repeal was first and solely upheld by the terse eloquence and vivid perception of Charles Villiers." This was the voluntary testimony of an opponent deliberately penned in the "*Life of Lord George Bentinck*." But a more remarkable tribute was paid by the same Minister in 1852, at a time when the speeches of Mr Villiers himself were pressing him hard on the suspected desire of Lord Derby's Government to revert to Protection, and might well have provoked a less magnanimous rejoinder. Mr Disraeli said of

Mr Villiers then: "He may look back with proud self complacency to the time when I remember him sitting on almost the last bench on this side of the House, and bringing forward with the command of a master of the subject, never omitting a single point, and against all the prejudices of his audience, the question of the Corn Laws.... Anybody but the hon. and learned member for Wolverhampton would have sunk in the unequal fray. I honour, respect, and admire him." Besides his courage, perseverance, and mastery of his subject, Mr Villiers's "precision of thought and concinnity of expression" were applauded by Mr Disraeli. Others noted his gift of raillery and satire. Others were struck with his power of lighting up a subject like the Corn Laws after it had become hackneyed with novel illustrations and striking originality of view. A biographer of Sir Robert Peel, in an incidental allusion to one of Mr Villiers' speeches, says there could not be found a more extraordinary instance of the skill of the statesman suggesting the foresight of the prophet, and Mr Cobden, whose most generous tribute has been already quoted, also observed that his friend was a man of cautious foresight—"the man of prudence and forecast who would make provision for future evils."

The first resolution brought forward by Mr Villiers—on the Corn Laws, in March, 1838—only proposed that the House should resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Corn Law Act. The motion was shaped in this way, he said, in order that no person, unless he were a friend to the Corn Laws as they stood, might find a pretext to abstain from supporting it. But 300 did find such a pretext, and Mr Villiers secured only 95 votes. Mr Villiers was undaunted. This fact inspired others who came into close association with him. He was the hero of a banquet at Manchester in 1839 at which the Free Trade members and the delegates of newly-formed Anti-Corn Law Associations were brought together. This gathering was the forerunner of the Anti-Corn Law League, whose historian has recorded Mr Villiers's reception. "His appearance..... the tone of his address, the knowledge of his subject, the closeness of his argumentation, his obvious determination to persevere in the course he had undertaken, and the hopefulness of his expectation that the struggle would end in victory, confirmed his hearers in their belief that he possessed high

qualifications to be the leader in the Parliamentary contest." He persevered and he counselled perseverance. His speeches, which are now included in our permanent political literature, are full of cheery optimism and of manly appeal to the spirit of perseverance in his followers. He said once in one of the great public meetings held in Covent Garden Theatre:

There is no instance of a measure sound in itself and founded on truth and justice, that has not succeeded in this country; and I entreat you do not regard either the cowardice, or the baseness, or the desertion of other people; but for the satisfaction of your own conscience and the good of your country, do your duty. Go on in the course that you have commenced. Persevere in your determined resistance to the Corn Laws, and to all monopoly by every legitimate means, and our opponents will ultimately yield absolutely as they have already yielded partially. Precedents abound to justify your perseverance, for it is by such earnestness, energy, and independence as ours that every great measure of liberty has been carried in this country.

It is needless in these days to trace in detail Mr Villiers's proceedings in the House of Commons. The opposition he met with can, perhaps, better be realised nowadays than it would twenty years ago; for we have had scenes in the House in that time that have been over and over again declared to be unprecedented. They were not unprecedented in the memory of "The Father of the House." Mr Villiers had to make speeches amid a storm of wilful and deliberate coughing; and once saw a Speaker so aggravated by the wilful disorder of members crowding at the bar, that he angrily required them to come into the House and take their places. It was the treatment of Mr Villiers by the House of Commons Protectionists that made Cobden, then trying to listen to the debate, resolve that he would never rest till he had done all he could to help Mr Villiers and had secured the abolition of the Corn Laws. This was the cementing of a friendship begun in Manchester by Mr Villiers going after Cobden and seeking him out as the author of a pamphlet which suggested that he might be able to give useful information. Mr Bright was a delegate at one of the early meetings in Manchester, and was introduced to Mr Villiers later by Cobden, who took the member for Wolverhampton to Rochdale expressly to see whether the young Quaker's oratory would suit him.

Mr Villiers heard Mr Bright addressing a meeting on Dissenters' grievances, and decided that he would do. So Mr Villiers saw the Parliamentary infancy of Cobden and Bright, and was their leader in the great movement with which

their names are for ever associated. He was familiar with all the men of 1832, and the book of political portraits in his memory opened before the days of Wellington and Canning, and came down to the days of the youngest minister of 1898. He spoke on the same platforms with O'Connell, he heard Disraeli's famous maiden speech, he had listened to the speeches of every Prime Minister in the Queen's reign, and served in the Government of more than one.

Famine was Mr Villiers' most perfect ally, and his last annual motion for the repeal of the Corn Laws was made in 1845. He had the satisfaction next Session of seeing Sir Robert Peel himself propose the measure which ten years ago was believed to be as impracticable as the overturning of the monarchy. Villiers left all the honours of the war to Cobden and Bright, refusing pecuniary reward, and declining office offered to him by Lord John Russell. South Lancashire wished to honour him as its representative, but he was then as faithful to Wolverhampton as Wolverhampton has since been to him. The Governorship of Bombay might have tempted him away, but when that post was suggested for him the East India Company, which then had a veto on the appointment, earned the inglorious distinction of declining to confirm his nomination.

In 1852 there was some coquetting with protection on the part of the Lord Derby of the day and of Mr Disraeli, then his Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the way Mr Villiers challenged the latter to declare his opinions is vividly remembered to this day by those who witnessed the lively performance. He reminded Mr Disraeli of one of his epigrammatic sayings to the effect that the history of this country was the history of reaction. The people no sooner obtained some great right or liberty than they became indifferent to it and were anxious to surrender. He said:

I differ from the right hon. gentleman on this point, but I believe that the people are too confiding, and take it for granted too readily that when a great question is once settled it will not be disturbed. The people are often imposed upon: and those who have yielded them a right that they never ought to have withheld are ever on the alert watching for a moment to recover what they have lost. . . . I now distinctly ask the right hon. gentleman to come forward in the face of this House and of the country, and make a candid, manly, and open avowal of the intentions of the Government on the subject of their policy with respect to our foreign commerce. I ask the right hon. gentleman to tell us whether he intends, under any pretence whatever, or for any reason whatever, to reimpose a duty on foreign corn.

It was not until after a general election, however, that Mr Villiers was able to pin Lord Derby's Government to a Free Trade policy, and had nearly defeated the Government but for Lord Palmerston coming to their rescue with an amendment which they were able to accept instead of defeat on Mr Villiers' resolutions.

The Government were not saved for long, and then Mr Villiers began his Ministerial career as Judge Advocate-General in Lord Aberdeen's coalition Ministry. He was the first President of the Poor-Law Board in Lord Palmerston's Government, he was honoured with a seat in the Cabinet, and he left his mark on the Poor Law legislation, earning praises from the poor that would have sufficed to make a reputation if he had never been associated with any other reform. He quitted office in 1886, but his constituents would not suffer him to leave Parliament. They erected a statue to him in their town, and regarded him once for all as their life member. Liberals generally, sharing with Wolverhampton the debt of gratitude to this veteran statesman, approved the action of the constituency, even when he was coming up in the most critical divisions to vote against them, and even the Irish members viewed his appearance with admiration rather than hostility.

In 1896, on the fiftieth anniversary of the repeal of the Corn Laws, the Cobden Club celebrated the occasion by a dinner and the presentation of an address to Mr Villiers. The address was taken to his house and his answer read to the Club over the banquetting table at the Ship, Greenwich. It was recalled at the meeting by one of the speakers (Sir Charles Dilke) that in his boyhood locks of Mr Villiers' hair was sold at Free Trade bazaars at five guineas apiece. Thus he was idolised by his followers in his youth, and venerated alike by friends and opponents in his old age. The Father of the House enjoyed to the last paternal privileges and filial affection.

The *Daily Telegraph* of January 17th contains the following notes by a private member:

The Father of the House of Commons was entirely unknown by sight even to nine out of ten of the members of the present Parliament. It is years since he attended sittings at Westminster. It is a pity. There were few figures that carried about them more legibly the stamp of a remarkable and a

forgotten time. Some years ago, if you had chanced to be passing one of the tables in what is known as the "No" lobby you would have been struck by the appearance of a man who spoke to nobody and to whom nobody spoke. Furtively, almost, he seemed to glide into the lobby, and, as he shuffled rather than walked, you might have had the impression that you were looking at some forgotten and wandering spectre, that had by accident returned to the glimpses of the moon. And everything else in the outward man confirmed this idea. The pallor of the face was so deadly at times that you found it difficult to understand how there could be still any life left, and the form was often so stooped as to be almost bent in two. The head alone looked young—younger even by reason of the wealth of hair: about the forehead the locks were wavy and long, and, somehow or other, seemed singularly appropriate to the general suggestion of the figure. The face had an air of distinction. It was not merely that there was an intense refinement in the deadly pallor, but there was, besides, a great delicacy in the exceedingly well-cut features; and though the aspect was absorbed and remote, there was plenty in it to suggest, if not the habit of command, certainly the sense of high birth and distinguished position. There was besides, in the sharp nose, in the compressed, beautifully shaped, and proud mouth, in the high forehead, and in the steady and self-contained eye, something that spoke of a man who belonged to a time when the distinction of classes was much more marked than to-day, and who came of a race that for centuries had been accustomed to govern. Wherever he was seen, nobody could ever have mistaken Charles Villiers for anything but an aristocrat. The clothes were of old-world cut and colour, with a certain tendency to drab and blue and black, the favourite colour of the period when men in the House of Commons would have considered a tweed suit and a pot hat an infringement on the dignity of the assembly and an undoubted sign of a loss of self-respect in his own person. It is hard to say why it should be, but when you looked at Charles Villiers you immediately thought of Palmerston. It was either the cut of the whiskers, or of the clothes, or the hauteur of expression—whatever it was, you felt that you were in presence of a man who belonged to the period when the great Whig families were still the omnipotent power in the land, and when England was governed

by what Disraeli used to call the Venetian aristocracy, in the days when, poor, friendless, and despised, he vainly sought to break through the iron barriers of frowning fate.

If you watched—as you were very much inclined to do—this wonderful and weird figure that sat doubled up either at the table in the division lobby or in a quiet chair in the library, you saw that with all the signs of feebleness there must have been plenty of vitality in the man. For he had around him a pile of letters—written with apparently perfect ease, and in a hand that also was a little old-world—that were usually sealed carefully with the sealing-wax and the House of Commons crest, another old-world reminiscence. It was quite apparent that this man, in spite of the weight of years, the pallid cheek, that spoke of the exhaustion of nature, and the bent figure, was profoundly interested in human affairs and human beings, and had still a large circle of friends and acquaintances with whom he discussed freely whatever was going on.

This aristocratic figure had yet been one of the foremost in a revolution—peaceful, it is true, but at the same time confronted at one period by forces that were apparently omnipotent and eternal; and backed only by the voices of manufacturers who were still despised, and by masses that were still voiceless and voteless. It is certain that it was the persuasiveness of Cobden and the oratory of Bright that were the chief Parliamentary forces in carrying Free Trade; but it is equally certain that the Parliamentary pioneer of the movement was Charles Villiers—that he was agitating for Free Trade at Westminster when Cobden was still a commercial traveller and John Bright was asking himself whether he would ever be able to stand on his legs without making a fool of himself; and that if it had not been for the tenacity, courage, and early wisdom of Villiers, the Free Trade movement might have been another decade before it achieved its final triumph.

It is curious to note that every point in the exterior and bearing of Villiers which remained with him when he seemed but a shadow of a man were the very things which first helped to make his great position on the Free Trade question and to establish his supremacy over his colleagues. The late Mr. Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, in the United States, used to relate that on the occasion of a visit paid by him to the fourth Lord Clarendon at his seat, The Grove, near

Watford, two portraits were shown him, one of which represented an ancestor of his noble host who had fought for King Charles I., and the other an ancestor who had fought for the Parliament. "I suppose," said Lord Clarendon, "that the blood of the Cavalier flows in my veins, and that of the Roundhead in those of my brother Charles." But, after all, there is a difference, and two generations ago the difference was even more universally recognised between the man who is born a Roundhead and the one who, born a Cavalier, adopts the popular cause from sheer force of conviction and of triumph over his environment and training. Villiers had been brought up at a great public school, was a graduate of Cambridge and was a member of the Bar; and poor Cobden, beginning as a commercial traveller, had graduated as a cotton-printer; while John Bright, as innocent as Cobden of the advantages of fashionable schooling and great Universities, was a carpet-maker.

THE RIGHT REV JOHN MARTINDALE SPEECHLY D.D., LATE
BISHOP OF TRAVANCORE.

We regret to chronicle the somewhat sudden death of Bishop Speechly, which occurred at Hernhill Vicarage, near Faversham, on the 20th of January last.

Bishop Speechly was a son of Mr Thomas Kelfull Speechly, of Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, and was born there on the 13 November 1836. He took his degree at St John's as a Junior Optime in 1859. He was ordained in 1860 to a curacy at Peterborough. In 1862 he went to India as a C.M.S. missionary, and was stationed at Kunnunkulam from 1862 to 1863. In the latter year he became Principal of the C.M.S. Cambridge Nicholson Institute (diocesan College), Cottayam; holding this until 1869, and again from 1873 to 1876. He was curate of Hatford, Berks. 1871-2, and of St Mark's, Cambridge 1876-7, and of Horringer, Suffolk 1878. In 1879 he was consecrated Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, and held the See for ten years. After his resignation in 1889 he returned to England, and on various occasions rendered valuable assistance to English Bishops, notably to Bishop Wilkinson (now Bishop of St Andrew's) when Bishop of Truro, Bishop Speechly being Bishop Commissary of that Diocese 1889-91. In 1892 he was

presented by Archbishop Benson to the Vicarage of Hernhill. He married a daughter of Major H. J. Grove, of Castle Grove, County Donegal. He was buried at Whittlesea. We take the following account of him from *The Guardian* of February 2:

Perhaps no one knew Bishop Speechly more intimately than myself during his early years as a missionary in Travancore. We were both Cambridge men and both Johnnians, which was at once a bond of union. He was my guest for some time on his first arrival at Cottayam in 1862, and for several years afterwards we lived in houses facing each other from opposite hills. I do not know that he ever told me by what exact steps he was led to seek the Mission-field. At that time the number of Cambridge men volunteering for foreign Mission work might have been counted on the fingers of one hand. But I think some of his friends must have been much opposed to his joining the C.M.S., for when his boxes came up to my house with "Madras" painted on them in large, white letters, I remember he said that one member of his family had remarked that "Madras" must be a mistake, it ought to have been "Madness." He had, however, rightly counted the cost, for that he was the man Travancore wanted was soon apparent from the work that opened out for him. He was first sent from Cottayam to Kununkulam, a lonely Mission-house miles away from any other Europeans, where his first duty was to make himself familiar with the language. Here, too, he made his first acquaintance with the exigencies of Mission life. It was not long, however, before he was recalled to Cottayam, to take charge of the Cambridge Nicholson Institution, on the death of the Rev John Hawksworth. There began his real work, at which he was indefatigably industrious; and I recall the determination also with which he set to work to study Sanscrit. It was about this time that I was privileged to unite him in marriage with the estimable lady who now, with her sons and daughters, mourns his loss.

John Martindale Speechly was one of the most sincere of men. Naturally somewhat reticent and self-contained, he may sometimes perhaps have been misunderstood by those imperfectly acquainted with him. But I always thought his strong point was uncompromising conscientiousness. I have known him keep a promise to his own detriment, simply because it was a promise, where most men would have considered the

promise sufficiently cancelled by the very conditions under which it had been obtained. "to do the right" carried him through many difficulties in his career where a weaker man would have given way.

His ten years' episcopate was not without its difficulties: some due, no doubt, to the novelty in the Mission of the one-man rule, and others to the peculiar circumstances arising from the presence already, amid the heathen surroundings, of an ancient Church that has for centuries existed in Travancore and Cochin. The diocesan arrangements set on foot by Bishop Speechly have been of immense value to South-West India. Particularly praiseworthy was the way in which he endeavoured to bring out native talent and worth. His Archdeacon, Koshi Koshi, for instance, was the first Hindu ever raised to that dignity—a dignity which I, who knew him intimately for twelve years, can testify that he well deserves. Not a few of those, too, now reaching middle life in Travancore and Cochin, can bless the day when they were pupils of John Martindale Speechly in the Cambridge Nicholson Institution.

R. C.

A correspondent adds the following with regard to Bishop Speechly's subsequent work at home:—"His resignation of the see of Travancore and Cochin took effect in January, 1889, and before leaving India early in the preceding year he was the recipient of many testimonials showing the respect and affection with those whom he had left behind entertained for him. I have also before me two letters from the late Bishop of Winchester, when Bishop of Rochester, for whom Bishop Speechly took several confirmations in April and May, 1889. In one of these Bishop Thorold informs him that 'he has not had a thought of anxiety, knowing that his flock is in safe hands,' and in the other he thanks him for 'the spiritual blessing he had been the means of conferring, with God's help, on all parts of the diocese,' and he expresses joy that his 'brother' of Truro should have Bishop Speechly's aid. The Archbishop's Commission appointing him Bishop-Commissary of Truro, given under his Grace's own archiepiscopal seal, is dated May 17, 1889; and in June he went down to Truro, remaining in Cornwall in this capacity for close upon two years. On relinquishing his commission, on the return of the Bishop, he was again the

recipient of many resolutions, letters, &c., all testifying to the esteem in which the Cornish clergy held him. Canon A. J. Worledge, Chancellor of the cathedral and secretary to the Truro Chapter, has forwarded to Mrs Speechly a resolution passed at the last meeting, sympathising with her and her family in their sorrow, and expressing 'their grateful sense of the services which, by his devotion, ability, and loyalty, combined with sympathy, he rendered to the diocese.' The then Bishop, now Bishop of St Andrews, also testified, both publicly and privately, to the high opinion which he held for Bishop Speechly. In writing to his family now he says, 'No words can express what I owe to the dear Bishop for all the help which he gave me when I was ill at Truro.' After leaving Cornwall he took duty for the rectors of High Halden and Kingstone-by-Canterbury, and for the vicar of Shortlands, and in May, 1892, the late Archbishop presented him to the living of Herhill, Faversham. Here he has since laboured, rendering assistance at various times to the present Archbishop, both when Bishop of London and since his elevation to the Primacy, and also to the present Bishop of Winchester. His death was very sudden, but quite peaceful, and he has been laid to rest in the cemetery at his birthplace, Whittlesey, in Cambridgeshire. It is unnecessary to enlarge on Bishop Speechly's many and various good qualities, his loyalty and devotion to the Church he loved so well, his highmindedness, his uprightness, his unflinching truthfulness, and his goodness. But one other quotation may be mentioned, that of the present Primate of All England. His Grace says, in his letter of sympathy to the family, 'He has been a true servant of God for many years. He has won the respect and affection of all who knew him. He has shown himself worthy of all trust and confidence.'

The following Speech (here printed for the first time) was delivered by the Public Orator, Mr Sandys, on October 16, 1879, in presenting Bishop Speechly for the degree of D.D. *jure dignitatis* :—

Virum laboribus sacris patria procul toleratis iam satis spectatum et approbatum Academiae nomine hodie salvere atque adeo valere jubemus; qui abhinc annos viginti e Collegio Divi Johannis egressus, statim sese totum Indiae dedicavit; qui scholae theologiae Cottayamensi, Cantabrigiensium suorum sumptu aedificatae, discipulorum suorum magno cum fructu, diu praefuit; qui, Academi silvis denuo redditus, has inter umbras optimis

auspiciis Indorum antiquam linguam sacram addidit. Provinciae Travancoriensis episcopus tandem consecratus, mox rediit in Australem illam Indiae partem, unde codices illos antiquissimos bibliothecae nostrae rettulit Claudius Buchanan; rediit in oram illam, quam lustravit olim vir animi fervore prope Apostolico insignis, Franciscus Xavier; rediit in ipsam terram, ubi Apostolorum unus, Sanctus Thomas, ecclesias septem condidisse creditur.

Apostoli illius in memoriam qui barbarorum hasta transfusus fidem suam morte signavit, Episcopatu novum velut insigne datum est scutum in quo depicta est hasta hastaeque superaddita corona. Christi sub signo militantium sine sanguine triumphos hasta pura indicet; indicet corona illam quae nunquam marcescit gloriae coronam. Vale igitur, miles noster; forti animo et corpore esto, fidei scutum tibi sume, bonum certamen certa, fidem serva.

Præsentō vobis virum admodum reverendum, Johannem Martindale Speechly, episcopum primum Travancoriensem.

REV WILLIAM CHATTERLY BISHOP M.A.

The Rev W. died
on the 25th December 1897, at his residence 13 St Mary Crescent, Leamington, aged 84.

The late Mr Bishop was the eldest surviving son of Mr William Bishop, of Shelton-hall. He was born on April 24, 1813, and was educated at Newcastle Grammar School and St John's College, being admitted a Fellow on 19 March 1839. He took his B.A. in 1835 and his M.A. in 1838. He was ordained Deacon and Priest in 1837. He was Curate of St Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet-street, 1837-1839; Vicar of St Katharine's, Northampton, 1839-1843; Chaplain Northampton County Gaol, 1843-1850; Curate of Cold Overton, 1850-1852; Vicar of Upton, Northants, 1851-1868; Curate of Cranley, Northants, 1855-1862. During his residence in Leamington he rendered much and valuable help to the Vicars of St Mary's and St Paul's through a long series of years, and he had been a very well-known and frequent chairman and speaker at Meetings of the Bible Society, C.M.S., and the London Jews Society. Mr Bishop was married on January 11, 1840 (the day after the marriage of Queen Victoria to the Prince Consort) to Janet, sister of the late Sir W. Dunbar, Bart. Mrs Bishop died on May 18, 1894. Mr Bishop, who died at the advanced age of eighty-four years, recollected as a boy seeing the tables laid for feasts in honour of the accession of George IV. As a young man he saw a herald ride into Oxford and proclaim William IV. He was in full Orders before the accession of Queen Victoria, and was one of

those selected to represent the University of Cambridge in presenting an address of congratulation on her accession, and he always remembered the beautiful silvery voice in which the Queen made her reply to the address. At the Chartist's Riots in 1842 his father's house, Shelton-hall, was in imminent peril of being sacked, but owing to the opportune arrival of the military the rioters were dispersed. The Rev. W. C. Bishop was throughout an Evangelical Churchman, with a very strong love for the Church of England and her services; but he was one who was most tolerant to those who differed from him, and had many friends among the Nonconformists. At Cambridge one of his friends was the late Canon Hoare, of Tunbridge Wells. Another (Senior Wrangler in his year) was the Rev Alfred Cotterill, afterwards Bishop in South Africa. Mr Bishop used to attend the Rev Charles Simeon's Meetings for undergraduates on Friday evenings, and was present at his funeral. During the last few years of his life Mr Bishop did a great deal of quiet, unostentatious work. He had helped in the services at St Mary's very frequently until within the last year or two, and his beautiful and devout reading of the prayers was greatly appreciated. He was specially valued by the sick, whom he diligently visited. The reality of his Christian character and his deep Christian experience made him a great comfort to them. A friend of fifty-seven years' standing said of him recently, "I never knew him say or do an inconsistent thing." He will long be remembered in Leamington, and especially in St Mary's parish, where he had been so useful and beloved.—
(*The Record*, 7 January 1898).

REV GEORGE JAMES ATHILL M.A.

The Rev G. J. Athill, Vicar of St Bartholomew's Hyde, Winchester, died at the Vicarage on Monday the 13 December. We take the following account of him from *The Hampshire Chronicle* of December 15.

The Rev George James Athill was the eldest son of the late George Athill, Esq., of Bridge Place, near Canterbury, and was born in 1845. He was educated at St John's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1874, and proceeded M.A. in 1878. He was ordained deacon in 1874 and priest in 1875 by the Bishop of Chester.

On his ordination he assumed the curacy of Christ Church, Boodle. After remaining there three years he went as curate to St. Mary's, Truro, now Truro Cathedral. Two years later he was appointed Diocesan Inspector for the Diocese of Truro, and in 1883 the Bishop of Winchester asked him to undertake similar work in this Diocese. During the eleven years that he held this post he had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with almost every parish in the Diocese. The great educational and religious movement during those years no doubt is responsible for very much of the improvement in religious knowledge and religious teaching in our schools, at the same time the earnest work of the Diocesan Inspector, the great interest he took in all whom he met, his cheerful encouragement and kindly advice must have its meed of praise. He not only had a devout desire to make the rising generation more God-fearing, but he carried with him those who assisted in his work of inspection, as well as the managers and teachers. Perhaps one secret of his success lies in the fact that he was always the same, always even-tempered, always cheerful. In 1895 he succeeded the late Canon Humbert as Vicar of St Bartholomew Hyde, on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor. In such a well-worked parish it was not possible to do much more than keep up the Church work which he found going on. But he at once threw himself with energy into his work. His parish—the sick and dying, as well as the whole—found in him a friend, and got the sympathy they needed. His mind was always active for the good of his parish, and at the time of his death he was busy completing the arrangements for a site for a new parish room.

Mr Athill married in 1877 Miss Eleanor Johnson, elder daughter of the late Henry Johnson, Esq, of Walton-on-the-hill, near Liverpool, who survives him, and by whom he has left three daughters.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1897; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

- Rev George James Athill (1875), Curate of Christ Church, Bootle, 1874-77, of St Mary's Truro, 1877-79, Diocesan Inspector for Truro, 1879-83, and for Winchester, 1883-95, Vicar of St Bartholomew's, Hyde, Winchester, 1895-97: died at the Vicarage, December 13 (see *Eagle* xx, 223).
- Rev Edward Baynes Badcock (1852), Curate of Harpurhey, Lancashire, 1852-54, of St Mary's, Battersea, 1854-63, Principal of and Chaplain to the Ripon Female Training School, 1863-91, Chaplain to the late Bishop of Ripon, 1872-84, Honorary Canon of Ripon, 1878-97. Died at his residence, Somerleaze, Wells, Somerset, November 7, aged 73.
- Rev William Gibbs Barker (1833), Curate of Combe St Nicholas, Somerset, 1835-37, of the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, 1837-38, of St Mary's, Shrewsbury, 1838-39, Head Master of Walsall Grammar School, 1839-44, Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Matlock, 1844-53, Principal of the Church Missionary Children's Home, 1853-63, Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, New Bamel, 1864-68, latterly resided at Warefield, The Crescent, Sidcup, Kent: died there November 14, aged 86.
- Richard Benyon (1833 as Fellows), died at Englefield House, Reading, July 26, aged 85 (see *Eagle* xx, 83).
- Rev John James Beresford (1845), Curate of Tickenhall, Derbyshire, 1845-47, Fellow of St John's, 1849-65, Chaplain of Northampton Gaol, 1849-50, Minor Canon and Precentor of Peterborough, 1850-64, Rector of Castor, near Peterborough, 1864-97: died at the Rectory, August 5, aged 75.
- Rev William Chatterley Bishop (1835), died at 13, St Mary Crescent, Leamington, aged 84 (see *Eagle* xx, 222). Mr Bishop published *A Sermon on the Staffordshire Riots*, 1842, and a volume of Sermons in 1846.
- Rev Randle Barwick Brereton (1843), Curate of Pilton and North Wotton, Somerset, 1843-44, Rector of Stiffkey-with-Morston, Norfolk, 1845-83. Latterly resided at Brinton, East Dereham, Norfolk: died there November 14, aged 76.
- Rev Charles Brittain (1853), Curate of St Mark's, Liverpool, 1855-57, of Bowdon, Cheshire, 1857-58, of The Temple, Bristol, 1858-59, Chaplain of Bristol Gaol, 1859-72, Vicar of Darley Abbey, near Derby, 1876-97: died at the Vicarage, April 18, aged 65.
- John William Cole (1893), died December 28, at Banham, near Attleborough, Norfolk.
- George Fothergill Cooke (1896), died July 1, at St Michael's Terrace, Stoke, Devonport, aged 23 (see *Eagle* xx, 94).
- Rev Henry Cooper (1846), Curate of Cudworth, Somerset, 1846-47, of Huddersfield, 1847-53, Vicar of Stoke Prior with Docklow, Herefordshire, 1853-83, Perpetual Curate of Marston Stannett, Herefordshire, 1860-83, Rector of Framborough, Somerset, 1883-91, Rector of Stanningfield, Suffolk, 1891-92, Rector of Semer, near Ipswich, 1892-97. Died at Semer Rectory, June 19, aged 77.
- Rev William Frederick Creeny (1853). Died at Orford Hill, Norwich, April 18, aged 72 (see *Eagle* xix, 605).
- Henry George Dean, son of Walter Henry Dean. Admitted to the College, January 17, 1885, and kept six terms, but did not graduate. Died February 27, at 27, Christ Church Avenue, Brondesbury, London, N, aged 30.

Rev Charles Carey de Jersey, son of Peter de Jersey and Harriet Maingy his wife, born in Guernsey, October 23, 1831. Educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey. Admitted to St John's, July 4, 1850, and kept four terms. His name was removed January 16, 1852. He then went to Queen's College, Birmingham, and was ordained by the Bishop of Chester in 1868. Curate of Holy Trinity, Southport, 1867-69, of Little Torrington, Devon, 1869-70, of Lymington, 1870-85, Vicar of St Matthew's Cobo, Guernsey, 1885-97. Died September 17.

Joseph Devey (1864), second son of Thomas Devey Esq., of Manchester. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple, October 23, 1858, called to the Bar, November 17, 1865. For some time he was a private tutor. Joined the Northern Circuit and settled at Liverpool. He practised at the Assizes, the Court of Passage and City Sessions. Was for some time Deputy Coroner, and Assistant Revising Barrister in the North of England. He also engaged in literary work, editing some scholastic works and contributing numerous articles to newspapers and magazines. Died at his residence, Tuebrook, Liverpool, March 27.

Rev George Eastman (B.D. 1862), Curate of Brixton, of St George's, Hanover Square, 1862-67, of St Stephen's, Clapham Park, 1867-86, Rector of Draycot Foliat, Wilts, 1888-97. Died at his residence, 5, Acre Lane, Brixton Rise, London, S.W., December 15.

Rev Alexander Freeman (1861), son of John Freeman, Chemist, of Blackfriars, London, and Mary Anne his wife. Born January 28, 1838, entered Merchant Taylors' School in January, 1864. He was fifth wrangler in 1861, and Chancellor's Medallist for Legal Studies in 1862. He was elected a Fellow of the College, May 9, 1862. He examined for the Mathematical Tripos in 1874 and 1875. Was Deputy for the Plumian Professor of Astronomy, 1880-82. He was presented by the College to the Rectory of Murston, Kent, in 1882, and became Rural Dean of Sittingbourne in 1892. He married, October 4, 1882, at St Matthew's, Porchester Gate, Eva, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Paterson, and grand-daughter of the late General Sir William Paterson. Mr Freeman published an English translation, with notes of Fourier's *Théorie Analytique de la Chaleur* in 1878, and edited a new edition of Cheyne's *Planetary Theory*. He also contributed several papers to the *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society. He was also for some time Director of the Saturn Section of the British Astronomical Association. Died at Murston Rectory, June 12.

George Mursell Garrett (Mus. B. 1857, M.A. 1878), died April 8 (see *Eagle* XIX, 581).

Rev Edward Gilder (1850), Curate of St Martin's, Canterbury, 1851-61, Vicar of St Dunstan's, Canterbury, 1861-74, Rural Dean of Canterbury, 1863-74, Vicar of Ickham, near Wingham, Kent, 1874-97. Co-Editor of the Canterbury *Diocesan Calendar*. Died April 28 at Upper Wimpole Street, London, aged 69.

Rev Boulby Haslewood (1852), Curate of Easington, Durham, 1854-57, Chaplain to R. E. Egerton Warburton, Esq., of Arley Hall, Northwich, 1857, Rector of Oswaldtwistle, near Accrington, 1857-97, and Rural Dean of Whalley. Died October 19, aged 68.

Rev Dickens Haslewood (1846), Curate of Easington, Durham, 1850-54, of Levenshulme, 1854-59, of Settle, Yorks., 1859-60, of Richmond, Yorks., 1860-64, of West Hartlepool, 1864-66, Perpetual Curate of Coxhoe, Durham, 1866-67, Vicar of Kettlewell, near Skipton, 1867-97. Died December 30, aged 74.

Rev Harold Heward (1887), only son of the late John Mitchell Heward, of Stamford, Lincolnshire. Curate of St Alphege with All Saints, Canterbury, 1891-97, Chaplain to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, 1893-97. Died at Canterbury, October 28, aged 31.

Rev Edgar Huxtable (1846), Senior Optime and First Class in the Classical Tripos, 1834, Crosse Scholar, 1846, Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholar, 1847. Vice-Principal of Wells College, 1848-61, Sub-Dean of Wells Cathedral, 1849-61, Vicar of Weston Zoyland, 1861-76, Prebendary of Combe in Wells Cathedral, 1853-97. Died July 10 at 19, Montpellier Terrace, Ilfracombe, aged 87 (see *Eagle* XX, 84).

Rev Charles Richard Hyde (LL.B. 1853), Curate of Wetheral, Cumberland, 1858, of Colne, of North Meols, Lancashire, 1857-59, of Liverpool, 1860-67, Perpetual Curate of St Matthew's, Liverpool, 1867-97, Surrogate for the Diocese of Liverpool, 1860-67: died February 8 (see *Eagle* XIX, 453).

Rev Francis Jacox (1847), died February 5, aged 70 (see *Eagle* XX, 90).

Rev James Caddy James (1843) born at Ulverston, educated at Sedburgh School. Curate of St John the Baptist in Bedwardine, Worcestershire, 1851-70, Rector of Sedgebarrow, Worcestershire, 1870-95. Latterly resided at Shrubbery Avenue, Worcester: died there October 20, aged 78.

Rev Robert Winter Kennion (1837), second son of the Rev Thomas Kennion, Incumbent of High Harrogate, Yorks. Admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn November 4, 1837, called to the Bar November 24, 1840. He married August 13, 1845, at St Nicholas, King's Lynn, Jessy Frederica, younger daughter of Frederic Lane, Esq., of King's Lynn. He was ordained in 1854 at Winchester. Curate of Alton, Hants., 1854-58, Rector of Acle, Norfolk, 1858-94. Latterly resided at Park Road, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells: died there December 25, aged 82. He published *Unity and Order the Handmaids of Truth*, 1846.

Rev Henry Thomas Murdock Kirby (1844), son of the Rev John Kirby (B.A. of St John's, 1810, Vicar of Mayfield, Sussex, being instituted there September 26, 1810. He again was son of the Rev John Kirby B.A. of St John's, 1766, who was also Vicar of Mayfield). The Rev H. T. M. Kirby was Vicar of Mayfield from 1845 to 1897, and died at the Vicarage, May 30, aged 68.

Rev Richard Heighway Kirby (1840), M.A. *ad eundem*, Oxford, 1844. Born at Bicester, Oxfordshire, in June, 1817, educated at Bedford Grammar School. Mathematical Master at Felsted School, 1842, Mathematical Master at St Peter's School, York, 1847. Perpetual Curate of Taddington, Derbyshire, 1848-53, Vicar of Haverthwaite, near Ulverston, 1853-97, Rural Dean of Cartmel, 1887-92, Honorary Canon of Carlisle, 1887-97. Died at Haverthwaite Vicarage, January 12, aged 79.

Samuel Laing (1832), died August 6, at Rockhills, Sydenham Hill, aged 86 (see *Eagle* XX, 80).

Rev Joshua Le Sueur (1852), Mathematical Master of Victoria College, Jersey, 1852-82, Rector of St Brelade's, Jersey, 1882-92. Latterly resided at 4, Gloucester Terrace, St Helier's, Jersey: died there Feb. 16, aged 73.

Rev Wyndham Monson Madden (1845), Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Wakefield, 1853-91, Honorary Canon of St Wilfrid in Wakefield Cathedral. Latterly resided at St Aubyn's, Dorking: died there November 4, aged 74.

Maurice William Carrington Marklove (1870), son of John Marklove, Lieutenant in H.M. 56th Regiment, and of Lullingworth, Painswick. Assistant Master in Westminster School, 1872, House Master of "Rigaud's," 1884. Resigned in 1894 owing to ill-health. He was one of the Founders of the Westminster School Mission. Died August 4 at New Quay, Cornwall, aged 50.

- Rev Joseph Matthews (1846), Rector of Llandysilio. Died at the Rectory, June 14, aged 75 (see *Eagle* XX, 87).
- Granville Eustace Matthey, second surviving son of Edward Matthey, Esq., of 31a, Weymouth Street, London. Entered St. John's January 22, 1884, and kept four terms, but did not graduate. Entered the Army, became Second Lieutenant, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, May 4, 1887, Lieutenant, May 8, 1889, Captain, May 7, 1897. Died August 5 at Chakatra, North West Provinces, India, aged 30.
- Rev James Mayne (B.A. 1846, as Mayn), Curate of Melling, Lancashire, of Constantine, Cornwall, of Silvertown, Devon. Rector of Romansleigh, South Molton, Devon, 1865-83. Latterly resided at Pons-a-Verran, Constantine, Penryn: died there March 21, aged 77.
- Michael John Michael (L.L.B. 1880), youngest son of William Henry Michael, of the Middle Temple, Q.C. Admitted a student of the Middle Temple, October 24, 1887, called to the Bar June 9, 1880. A member of the South Wales and Chester Circuit. Died September 4 at Davos-am-Platz, Switzerland.
- Rev Augustus William George Moore (1864), Curate of Tarporley, Cheshire, 1864-66, of Burnsall, Yorks., 1866-70, of Wolverstone, Suffolk, 1870-75, Vicar of St John the Baptist, Spalding, 1875-97. He was manager of the St John's Schools, was for three years a Member of the Spalding School Board, and took a keen interest in horticulture. Died January 2.
- Rev James Sandby Padley (1850), Curate of Dalton in Furness, Perpetual Curate of Ireth with Askham, Lancashire, 1865-80, Curate of Blean, Kent, 1886-91. Died November 9, at West Malling, aged 70.
- Rev Charles Parnell (1851), died at his residence, 77, London Road, Brighton, aged 68 (see *Eagle* XX, 87).
- Rev George Prowde (B.A. 1859 as Proud), Curate of Aislaby, Yorks., 1859-61, of Whitby, 1861-65, Vicar of Faceby in Cleveland, near Northallerton, 1866-97: died at the Vicarage, July 8, aged 62. At Faceby he found a small and poor parish, with a mean and dilapidated Church, no Vicarage House and a miserably small Endowment. By dint of active exertion he got together a sum of close on £4000, rebuilt the Church, built a Vicarage House, and more than doubled the Endowment.
- Rev Henry Ready (1835), Curate of Drayton, Norfolk, 1836-37, of Felthorpe, Norfolk, 1837-41, Rector of Waxham with Pulling, Norfolk, 1841-97. He was specially interested in educational matters, and was Chairman of the local School Board from its foundation in 1875. Died in July, aged 88.
- Rev William Morgan Rowland (1837), Vicar of Bishop's Castle, Salop, 1849-97, Surrogate for the Diocese of Hereford, 1842-97, Prebendary of Hinton in Hereford Cathedral, 1870-97, Rural Dean of Clun, 1864-95. He was at one time (*circa* 1858) Honorary Secretary to the Diocesan Board of Education in the Archdeaconry of Salop. Died at the Vicarage, Bishop's Castle, April 26, aged 83.
- George Swindells (1844), died at his residence, Pott Hall, Shrigley, near Macclesfield, September 23, aged 77 (see *Eagle* XX, 89).
- James Joseph Sylvester (1827), Second Wrangler, 1837, Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford. Died March 15 at Hertford Street, May Fair, London, aged 82 (see *Eagle* XIX, 596).
- Rev George Mercer Tandy (1842), Curate of Whitfield, Northumberland, 1856-60, Perpetual Curate of Newlands, 1861-66, Vicar of Loweswater, Cumberland, 1866-83, of Mosser, Cumberland, 1871-83, Vicar of Westward, near Wigton, Cumberland, 1883-97. Died at Westward Vicarage, May 25, aged 77.

- Henry Thompson (1838), died at 18, Welbeck Street, London, July 22, aged 81 (see *Eagle* XX, 72).
- Rev John Stanley Tute (1846), Curate of Cleckheaton, 1846-48, of Morpeth, 1848-49, Vicar of Markington, near Leeds, 1849-97: died at the Vicarage, December 24, aged 74.
- Rev George Dent Wharam (1879), Curate of Bradford, 1878-81, of Rotherham, 1881-82, Vicar of Newhall, Derbyshire, 1882-88, Vicar of Buslingthorpe, Yorks., 1888-91, Vicar of Rolleston with Fiskerton and Morton, Notts., 1891-96, Vicar of St Saviour's, Nottingham, 1896-97. Died in May.
- Rev Stephen Frederick Williams (1849), Curate of Farnham, Surrey, 1854-60, Mathematical Master of the Charterhouse, 1862-65, Senior Mathematical Master, Upper School, Liverpool College, 1865-77, Vice-Principal of Liverpool College, 1872-77, Curate of Holy Trinity, Wavertree, Liverpool, 1868-75, Rector of Cold Norton, near Malden, Essex, 1877-97: died at the Rectory, August 13, aged 71.
- Octavius John Williamson (1841), son of William Williamson, of Greenfield, Flints. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple, January 18, 1842, called to the Bar January 31, 1845. Revising Barrister for the City of London. Sometime Deputy County Court Judge. Died September 24 at his residence, Fairview, Tunbridge Wells, aged 79. He married March 8, 1856, Annie Maria, only daughter of the late John Monckton Coombs, Lieutenant General E.I.C.S. She died November 14, 1895, at 29, Frant Road, Tunbridge Wells.
- The following deaths were not noted in the years in which they occurred:
- Thomas Spicer Galland (1848), son of the Rev Thomas Galland, of Welton, near Hull. Admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn April 28, 1849, called to the Bar November 17, 1852. Died at 13, Chesterfield Street, King's Cross, London, October 30, 1895, aged 71.
- John Alldin Moore (1840), eldest son of Thomas Moore, of London, Merchant. Born November 13, 1818. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple January 11, 1839, called to the Bar November 19, 1849. Married June 20, 1844, Harriet Masters, daughter of the late Thomas Osborne, Esq., of Croydon. A Commissioner of Lieutenantcy for the City of London, 1868, one of the Court of Assistants and twice Master of the Skinners Company. Died at his residence, 95, South Hill Park, Hampstead Heath, London, May 30, 1893.

Obituary.

JOHN BRADBURY TURNER MUS.BAC.

This well-known musician died on April 14th at the age of 64. We take the following account of him from the *Musical News* of April 23rd:—

Mr Bradbury Turner has been for many years Director of Studies, Trinity College, London, and was one of the foundation professors of that institution. He was a native of Stockport, and came of a musical family, having a brother of great promise, a favourite pupil of Sterndale Bennett. When that representative composer was once in Manchester, he went over to Stockport to see the grave of his young *protégé*, and thus became acquainted with the subject of this notice, who in turn became a favoured pupil of the great English master. Bradbury Turner entered the Royal Academy of Music in 1852. As a student he wrote an overture and a symphony in G minor, this last-named work being produced at one of the academy students' concerts, of which he was one of the founders. His compositions included the cantata, "Thy Kingdom come;" a psalm, "O Lord, how long will Thou forget me;" and a trio for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello in C minor—a very effective and musicianly work. Many smaller works and studies came from his pen, and it is to be regretted that he did not continue to pursue the work of composition for which his marked talents so well adapted him. Mr Bradbury Turner was a very successful teacher of the pianoforte. As professor of the instrument he did excellent work at Trinity College, London; and his many good qualities and amiability gained him the affectionate regard of the many students under his charge. Mr Turner was a Cambridge Mus. Bac., and held other musical distinctions. Though educated under "classical" influences, he was a broad-minded admirer of all good work, including the many fine specimens of the advanced orchestral music of the present day. His strong, good sense always prompted him to insist upon the careful development of the intellectual and emotional faculties of the

calities of performance. His loss will long be mourned by many friends and admirers.

REV HENRY GLADWYN JEBB M.A.

The Rev Henry Gladwyn Jebb (B.A. 1852) who died at Sheffield on Tuesday, April 19th, was the second son of Mr Samuel Henry Jebb, of the old Notts family of Jebb of Walton. He was born in May 1826, and married in Sept. 1853 Emma Louisa, daughter of Robert Ramsden of Carlton Hall, Notts. He was privately educated at Stamford, and proceeded to St John's, where he was an Exhibitioner. He graduated B.A. in 1852 and M.A. in 1872. He was also F.S.A. He was ordained deacon in 1851 in the diocese of Lichfield, and his first official connection with South Yorkshire was as curate of Wickersley, when the late Rev John Foster was rector, and later he held a similar position in the neighbourhood of Doncaster. The duties of Rector of Fontmell Magna, Dorset, were discharged by him from 1870 to 1873, and in the latter year he became Rector of Chetwynd, Salop, holding the position until 1878. He afterwards inherited the beautiful hall and estate at Firbeck from Mrs Myles, his aunt. It is as a country gentleman he will perhaps be best remembered. The estate itself is referred to by Rotherham's historian, the late Mr John Guest, who, in speaking of one Wm West, who about 1600 acquired the property, remarks, "And amidst the vicissitude and change of the succeeding centuries from then till now Firbeck has still to boast almost unchanged its attributes of undiminished beauty and unbroken peace." Being an ardent student Mr Jebb became acquainted with many distinguished men, and his travels abroad extended materially his sphere of knowledge. On several occasions learned societies have enjoyed his hospitality, and have been privileged to view some of the many treasures he was able to show. He was made a West Riding Justice of the Peace in August 1880, and when he exercised his magisterial functions it was usually at the Rotherham court, where he attended with fair regularity. He was a capable administrator of the law, and his judgment was very greatly valued. In Church matters he naturally took much interest. It was through his liberality that the Church of Firbeck was restored several years ago, and other churches in the district have benefited by his liberality. He was a vice-president of the Rotherham Literary and Scientific Society, and had contributed valuable papers to this body. He was a

man of high literary attainments, with a wonderfully retentive memory, and his knowledge of Shakespeare was remarkable. Politically, he favoured the Conservative cause. He was an enthusiastic upholder of the Primrose League, and from time to time very successful gatherings had been held at Firbeck. By all classes he was greatly esteemed and respected. He leaves a widow and one son and two daughters. His son is Mr H. J. Jebb J.P.

THE REV WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY DOUGLAS M.A.

The Rev William Willoughby Douglas who died on the 19th of February last, at Salwarpe Rectory, was the eldest son of the Reverend Henry Douglas (St John's B.A. 1815), sometime Rector of Salwarpe near Droitwich and Canon of Durham, by his wife Eleanor, daughter of the Rev Thomas Best, Vicar of Newland, Gloucestershire. He was born 13 July 1824, and was ordained Deacon in 1848, and Priest in 1849 by the Bishop of Worcester. He married 22 January 1850 at the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, Frances Jane, only daughter of William Wybergh How Esq of Nearwell, Shrewsbury. She was sister of the late Bishop William Walsham How of Wakefield. Bishop How married Mr Douglas' sister. After serving curacies at Kidderminster and Hagley, he was presented by his uncle, Mr R. A. D. Gresley, to the family living of Salwarpe. He was made an Honorary Canon of Worcester in 1886, and until his resignation last year he was Proctor in Convocation, having held the office for twenty years. He was also Rural Dean of Droitwich, J.P. for the County, and Vice-Chairman of the Droitwich Petty Sessions, member of the Droitwich Rural District Council and Board of Guardians, Chairman of the Salwarpe Parish Council, Manager of the Droitwich National Schools and Coventry Charity, Trustee and Chairman of the St John Brine Baths, and one of the Committee of the Saltley Training College, and he was an active member of many other Societies and Committees. He was buried at Salwarpe on February 24. The lesson was read by the Dean, and the service at the grave by the Bishop of Worcester.

Obituary.

REV ROBERT BICKERSTETH MAYOR B.D.

The Rev Robert Bickersteth Mayor (B.A. 1842), Rector of Frating with Thorington, Essex, who died at Frating Rectory on the 15th of August last was the second son and second child of the Rev Robert Mayor and Charlotte his wife. He was born at Baddegama in Ceylon 16 January 1820. Like his brothers he was named Bickersteth from his mother, younger daughter of Henry Bickersteth, of Kirkby Lonsdale, whose son Henry, Senior Wrangler in Sedgwick's year, 1808, became in 1836 Master of the Rolls and Lord Langdale.

Robert Mayor, the father, was one of the earliest English Missionaries to be sent out by the Church Missionary Society. He was a personal friend of Bishop Heber, Mayor coming from Shawbury and Heber from Hodnet. He built the church, still used, at Baddegama. Mr Mayor was afterwards Rector of Coppenhall, Cheshire. An elder brother, Joseph Mayor, was admitted a Fellow of the College in 1812 and became Rector of Collingham, near Newark. It is interesting and noteworthy that all the sons of Mr Robert Mayor who came to man's estate were Fellows of St John's.

For a short time R. B. Mayor was educated at the Grammar School of Newcastle-under-Lyme and in a private school at Cheswardine. He came to College from the Manchester Grammar School to which he was admitted in February 1834. His elder brother, Henry B. Mayor, died at school 26 November 1834.

Mathematics did not then play a conspicuous part in the training at Manchester School; yet it sent up to Cambridge G. F. Reyner 4th Wrangler in 1839, C. T. Simpson 2nd and Mayor 4th Wrangler in 1842. Simpson was a mathematical genius, and invented many proofs as a schoolboy which he afterwards learned were already known. He was ill during the Tripos examination, especially lost heavily. Otherwise he was said to have equalled or beaten Cayley, the Senior Wrangler of the year, in every other paper.

R. B. Mayor was admitted a Fellow of the College 11 March 1845, the only other Fellow admitted that year being the late Dr S. Parkinson.

In 1845 Mr R. B. Mayor became an Assistant Master at Rugby School, remaining there until 1863. While he was there Mr Goschen was one of his pupils. On June 4, 1863, he was presented by the College to the united Rectories of Frating and Thorington, and for the next 35 years gave up his great powers of work and organisation unostentatiously to the life of a country clergyman. The churches at Frating and Thorington were restored, schools built and maintained, and a new parsonage house at Thorington also erected, the cost of all these improvements being met almost solely from the Rector's private means.

On 24 April 1873 Mr R. B. Mayor married his cousin, Caroline Dorothea Bickersteth, sixth daughter of Robert Bickersteth and Katharine his wife. They had issue a daughter who died in infancy and a son Bertram Robert, born at Frating 13 February 1876, who survives. We take the following account of Mr Mayor from *The Essex County Standard* for the 20th August 1898.

By the death of Canon Mayor the Church in the Diocese of St. Albans has lost one of its most exemplary and distinguished clergymen. Born of a family of students, Robert Bickersteth Mayor was the first of three brothers who attained to high distinction in the University of Cambridge. But while his younger brothers, the Rev J. E. B. Mayor, Professor of Latin at Cambridge, and Rev Joseph B. Mayor, Emeritus Professor of King's College, London, devoted themselves to classical learning, the late Canon excelled as a Mathematician and attained the high position of 3rd Wrangler in the Tripos of 1842. He subsequently was elected a Fellow of his College, in 1845, and held that position for 19 years. For about the same period he was an Assistant Master in Rugby School, serving under three distinguished Head Masters—the late Archbishop Tait, the late Dean Goulburn, and the present Archbishop Dr Temple—and achieved a goodly record for earnest teaching and for unflagging sympathy, generosity and kindness with successive generations of pupils. In 1864 he abandoned school-work, and accepted from his College the Rectory of Frating-cum-Thorington. What he has been for the

last 34 years as a parish Priest is well-known to his neighbours, but best of all to his parishioners. A daily teacher in his schools (at least in years of health) and the friend and encourager of the School staff, a diligent visitor of his people of all degrees, a wise counsellor, and a generous helper of the distressed, his death must leave a gap in many homes. Of his large munificence the well restored Churches of Frating and of Thorington and the nice parsonage for the curate of the latter parish stand as witnesses. But very much beyond his own parish did the sphere of Canon Mayor's good influence extend. From 1876 to 1894 he was Rural Dean of St. Osyth, and (apart from graver duties) the hospitable welcome which he and Mrs Mayor gave year by year to clergy and laity on the occasion of the Ruridecanal Conference will long be remembered with grateful pleasure. In 1877 his attached friend Bishop Claughton recognised Canon Mayor's services by appointing him one of the first Canons of the new Cathedral Church of St. Alban. And truly his services covered a large field of diocesan work. He was a leader in all matters of education, and an active secretary of the Church Building Society of the Diocese. But perhaps no work was undertaken by him more thoroughly *con amore* than the administration of the Essex Clergy Charity, of which he was district treasurer. The present writer is able to speak of the singular delicacy and refined and sympathetic tact with which he corresponded with distressed clergy and with their widows and orphaned daughters; and the memory of it will long linger with those whom he was privileged to serve. He was for long one of the directors of the Tendring Hundred Benefit and Sickness Club, and when that Society, some years since, sustained heavy losses, he was one of the guarantors, and assisted to put the Club on to its feet again. About four years ago his parishioners presented him with a silver salver and an illuminated address as a token of their affection and regard, Mrs Mayor being at the same time presented with a diamond and sapphire bracelet. In politics Canon Mayor was a staunch Conservative. He was chairman of the Great Bentley Conservative Association, and always took the keenest interest in the return to Parliament of Mr James Round M.P. Into his home-life it would be an intrusion to enter, but we are sure that all who have in any degree known what the late Canon was in home, and Church,

and parish, will unite in sympathy with the widow and son who mourn their loss, and with the parishioners who have so long enjoyed his faithful ministry.

A correspondent writes:—Canon Mayor, who has just passed to his rest, had been Rector of Frating with Thorington for five and thirty years. Before his appointment to that living he had been Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, and a Master at Rugby. He came there just when the great Dr Arnold had passed away from one of a body of Masters which numbered amongst them two well known names, Archibald Campbell Tait and Edward White Benson, both afterwards occupying St. Augustine's Chair at Canterbury. Mayor's work at Rugby bore out the promise of his Cambridge career, but it was when he was appointed to the living of Frating that he showed what an able and earnest clergyman could do though coming from long service in the mastership of a great public school. In all Diocesan schemes where there was need of painstaking labour combined with business capacity he was always to be found doing the work, letting who would take the credit of it. To the Clergy of his own Rural Deanery first and to a large circle also he was always a wise counsellor and loyal friend. His largeness of heart and generous sympathy drew men of all schools to consult him in their difficulties. In his own parish he was the friend of his people and their faithful pastor. Robert Bickersteth Mayor bore names wellknown for learning, philanthropy, and piety in the Church of England, and as a Parish Priest and as a trusted counsellor in the Diocese he leaves the record of a blameless life.

AMBROSE LETHBRIDGE GODDARD.

Mr A. L. Goddard, who died at the Manor House, Bourne-mouth, on November 15 was the eldest son of Ambrose Goddard, Esq. of Swindon, Captain in the 10th Hussars and M.P. for Cricklade, by Jessy Dorothea, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge. He was born in London 9 December 1819. He entered Harrow School (Dr Longley's) in April 1833. His name was entered on the books of St John's 21 May 1838 and he kept six terms by residence but did not graduate. On 14 August 1847 he married Charlotte, eldest

daughter of the late Edward Ayshford Sandford, Esq. of Mynhead Court, Somerset. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Wilts and sometime Major of the Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry. He was M.P. for Cricklade from 1847 to 1868 and from 1874 to 1880, when he did not seek re-election. He had been defeated at the General Election in 1868.

REV PERCIVAL FROST Sc.D., F.R.S.

The death on the 5th of June last of the Rev Percival Frost, at his house in Fitzwilliam Street, has removed a familiar figure from our Cambridge life. Dr Frost was the son of Charles Frost, solicitor, of Hull, and was born in that town on 1 September 1817. He was educated first at Beverley, and afterwards at Oakham School. He was Second Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman in 1839 and was admitted a Fellow of the College on March 19 in that year. He lost his Fellowship soon afterwards by marriage. He was Mathematical Lecturer, first at Jesus College from 1847 to 1849 and afterwards at King's College from 1860 to 1890. He was elected a Fellow of King's College in 1883. We take the following (by the Master of Jesus) from *The Cambridge Review* for June 16.

My recollections of the late Dr Frost date from 1850, from which, time when I became his pupil, the warmest friendship subsisted between us. This, I hope, gives me some claim to add a few words to the notices of his death which is so deeply lamented by a host of friends including former pupils. Naturally, in a short paper, it is only possible to allude very briefly to the several accomplishments in which his brilliant intellectual powers found scope and pleasure.

His mathematical attainments were of a very high order. He was Second Wrangler and Senior Smith's Prizeman in 1839, was duly elected to a fellowship at St John's College, and settled down in Cambridge as a mathematical tutor. In those days, owing to the monastic regulations which bygone ages had bequeathed to us, Fellowships were forfeited by marriage, and thus the College Tuition lost the invaluable aid which Dr. Frost was so pre-eminently fitted to have rendered. Still, we well know how great was the gain in the happiness of his life. Subsequently he became Mathematical Lecturer of Jesus and later on of King's College, each of

which appointments he held for many years. He was also elected a Fellow of King's College. Of his mathematical works an eminent mathematician writes to me, "Dr Frost has written three books in addition to many papers in the mathematical journals. The edition of the first three sections of Newton's 'Principia' and the 'Solid Geometry' are well-known text-books, and have been used continuously in the University since their appearance. The former by its clear and interesting illustrations showed how powerful were Newton's methods and gave an impetus to the study of the 'Principia.' The treatise on Curve Tracing is less well known, but contains many beautiful examples discussing the real branches of functions and their graphs. All three books are written in a most clear and lucid style."

But it was his power of rendering the study of Mathematics interesting and attractive to his pupils which made his teaching so valued and prized. In former days we spent many a weary hour in pondering over the dry and sometimes obscure pages of books then in vogue, and copying reams of manuscript, occasionally puzzling both as regards writing and matter. In these circumstances it was delightful to find the haziness dispelled in the bright sunlight of his knowledge and brilliant abilities. One perceived in a moment how completely he had mastered and was conversant with every difficulty which could hinder his pupil's advancement. He would illustrate his explanation by some pretty little example, perhaps made on the spot, for he had a true genius in constructing elegant problems.

Whilst many of his pupils gained very high distinctions in the Tripos, as Lord Justice Rigby, Professor Wolstenholme, the Hadleys, and others, there is no doubt that many more of the ablest students would have sought the advantage of his tuition had he remained in Cambridge during the reading period of the Long Vacation, which at that time extended over twelve weeks. For many years it was his custom to take reading parties to various places of interest during the summer, a plan which did not commend itself to many on the ground that it was not so conducive to hard study as when the time was spent in Cambridge. On this point I will only say that whilst Dr Frost was unremitting in the attention he bestowed on his pupils during these summer months, they, so far as my

experience went, worked well, and probably laid up a valuable stock of health for their winter campaigns.

But it was not only in Mathematics that Dr Frost's talents lay. On the contrary he was a many sided man. He found pleasure in music and painting, and had read widely. I remember when at Heidelberg he said he was ready to challenge any German there to a match in playing Bach's music at sight. His pretty water colour sketching was also an unceasing source of delight in his vacations spent on the Continent and elsewhere. He was also a very skilful billiard player with a thorough knowledge of the science of game, an accomplished chess player, and before he was troubled by lameness brought on by sciatica, the result probably of sitting on damp ground, he took much active exercise and was proficient as a tennis player, in cricket, in running and swimming. I recollect once when walking with him along the King's Parade, how he told me he had run a mile in five minutes, a less common feat in those days than now, and on my asking him what the pace was like, he replied, "I will show you," and immediately dashed off at a full speed though hampered by a cap and gown and weighted by the books he had been using at lectures. I mention this as an illustration of his buoyant spirits and vitality which seemed never to desert him: indeed he possessed the happiest and most joyous of natures, so that he was always a delightful companion. On one occasion he told me that he would like to live the last ten years of his life over all respects. He despised idleness in every form, whilst the spirit of work was very precious in his eyes. His want of sympathy with an inactive life is perhaps best shown by a remark he made to me when told that the prayers of the monks were offered for all, himself included: he said, "I don't want their prayers, I would far rather have the prayers of the labourer who follows the plough."

Some who read these pages will recall with great pleasure how seven years ago hundreds of Dr Frost's friends met together in the beautiful gardens of King's College to congratulate him and his devoted and how deep and sincere was the feeling of affection then displayed towards them. The memory will now ever be cherished by those who were privileged to be present.

In closing these few remarks on a loss which, in my case, leaves an almost irreparable blank, I will quote two extracts from letters, the writers of which, after very many years of friendship, may well add their tribute of affectionate esteem for one who was singularly pure, highly gifted, and loveable. They are Sir John Gorst and the Bishop of Gloucester. The former writes:—"He was as you know accomplished in almost every kind of pursuit of learning and leisure; but the superiority, which might have depressed his associates, was mixed with such a genial kindness and appreciation of excellence in others, that everybody with whom he was brought in contact, boys and girls as well as men and women, loved his society. His spirit never seemed to grow old, as the infirmities of age lessened his physical powers. Last time I met him in Cambridge, a month as
genially as in the old days when he was in the full vigour of manhood. I should think that no one can have come across him in life who was not happier and better for having known him."

The Bishop says:—"Always bright and singularly attractive, wise and of the highest intellectual power, and yet simple as a child, happy, joyous, warm-hearted—to have known such a one is a happy retrospect—of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

H. A. MORGAN.

CHARLES MARVAL.

Charles Marval, known amongst his friends as Karl, died on November 13, 1898, at 2 Crescent Grove, Clapham Common, aged 20. He entered the College as a Freshman in October 1897, but only completed one term of residence. He was ordered to Davos in the hope of being able to ward off consumption. The hope, however, proved fallacious, and he returned home only to die. He was too short a time among us to become generally known in the College, but his friends and those who knew him (and they were not few) will never forget his bright, boyish, ingenuous nature. He won the respect of all with whom he came in contact by his quiet, unobtrusive life of high principle and deep religious conviction. He leaves a gap in the hearts of many which will not easily be filled.

Obituary.

PROFESSOR ALFREDO ANTUNES KANTHACK M.A.

On December 21st there passed away the foremost and most brilliant of the younger generation of pathologists in the person of Professor Kanthack.

Professor Kanthack was the second son of Emilio Kanthack, some time British Consul at Pará, Brazil. He was born at Bahia in Brazil on March 4th 1863, and came to Europe in 1869. The years 1871-81 were spent at School in Germany; first at Hamburg, and afterwards at the Gymnasia at Wandsbeck, Lüneburg, and Gütersloh. In 1881 he came to England, and for a short time attended Liverpool College, entering University College, Liverpool, in 1882. Like many others who have become distinguished in after life, his mental powers developed rather late; he was regarded as a backward boy, and it was not till after he left school that the immense powers he had of acquiring the mastery of any subject disclosed themselves. At University College, Liverpool, his career in the Medical School was one of great brilliancy, and he gained prizes in all departments. From thence he took the degree of B.A. and B.Sc. at the University of London with honours. In 1887 he left Liverpool for St Bartholomew's Hospital and obtained his medical qualifications. In 1888 he took the F.R.C.S. and the M.B. and B.S. degrees, London, with honours in all subjects and the Gold Medal for Obstetrics. He took the M.D. of London in 1892, and was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1897.

The year 1889 he spent in Berlin, and there, working under Virchow, Koch, and Krause, he added to his reputation as an able and indefatigable student a character for accurate observation and original thought in the field of research. While there he became imbued with the fascination and impressed with the importance of modern pathological research. He made many friends, and nowhere has his loss been more deeply mourned than in Berlin, nor by anyone more than by his old master,

Virchow, who, writing on December 23rd, paid the following tribute to the memory of his distinguished pupil:—"I am deeply distressed to hear of the sudden death of my faithful friend Kanthack, whom I so recently saw when I was in England. I now bid him a last farewell. May English medicine never lack such men."

In 1890 he returned from Berlin to St Bartholomew's, where he was appointed Obstetric Resident under the late Dr Matthews Duncan. While acting in this capacity Kanthack was nominated one of the Commissioners (the others were the late Dr Beaven Rake and Dr Buckmaster) appointed jointly by the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Executive Committee of the National Leprosy Fund to inquire into, and report on, the extent to which leprosy prevailed in India, its pathology and treatment, and to suggest measures for dealing with leprosy subjects. The Report was in many respects of a negative character. Some of the conclusions embodied in it did not find favour with certain of the members of a special committee appointed to consider it, as they were directly opposed to many of the alarmist reports current in England at the time the National Leprosy Fund was started. The Commissioners' conclusions, however, were endorsed by the medical members of the Executive Committee, and were in accordance with the views held by the Indian Government.

On his return from India in 1891 Kanthack was elected John Lucas Walker Student at Cambridge, and joined St John's College. During his tenure of the studentship he devoted himself to research and published several papers. Leaving Cambridge after a year's work, he was appointed Demonstrator in Bacteriology at Liverpool, a post created for him. Here his knowledge of his subject, his unrivalled skill as a lecturer, and his great power of kindling enthusiasm in others soon made him widely known. In 1893 he received the offer of the post of Director of the pathological department in St Bartholomew's Hospital, and he held this appointment until his election to the Chair of Pathology at Cambridge. In the year 1896 he acted as deputy to the late Professor Roy, giving at the same time his lectures at St Bartholomew's and getting through an amount of work which would have taxed the strongest and most robust of men, while Kanthack was never really strong. While acting as Deputy Professor the University conferred on him the degree

of M.A. On the death of Professor Roy, Kanthack succeeded him as Professor of Pathology at Cambridge on 6th November 1897, Cambridge thus following the example of the other two institutions, where he had pursued his professional studies, in securing him as teacher. Shortly afterwards he was elected to a Professorial Fellowship at King's College. It seemed as if, both for himself and his department at Cambridge, there was a great future. He had enthusiasm and knowledge combined with unflinching industry and perseverance to help him; but it was not to be, and in the full vigour of his powers, on the threshold as it were of the career which was hoped for and expected of him, he was taken away.

As a boy Kanthack was rather weakly. At school in Germany, where out-door sports do not form a prominent feature, his only recreation was swimming; in that he was skilled and in the German phrase "carried the flag." When he came to England he threw himself with zest into out-door games. At football he was much above the average, and nowhere was he more popular than in the football field, where he always played for his side and not to the gallery. When he gave up playing himself he still, however busy, contrived to see a good game, and he missed but few University contests, whether football, cricket, or athletic sports. There is no doubt that side of him attracted many of his younger pupils in the first instance. He was well read and had a wide knowledge of the literature of his own subject. His early education gave him a great command of languages not only in the sense of reading them and understanding them, but of thinking in them. And he not only possessed the knowledge himself, but he had the rarer gift of being able to impart it. An old pupil wrote shortly after his death:—"How hard it is to realise that this young and brilliant scientist is gone for ever, and to those who have seen and heard him and who had marked his zeal and constant devotion to duty, and who have heard his lucid expositions in conversation in the class-room and in the laboratory, the loss is both keen and personal. He was a master in the art of teaching bacteriology, and his disquisitions on pathology made the dead bones live. He was a draughtsman of the highest order, his illustrations on the blackboard being of surpassing excellence. So modest and unassuming was he that some of his older and more aggressive pupils may have imagined themselves his equal in knowledge;

but they soon found out that conceit is but a poor substitute for knowledge, and self-assurance nowhere beside the wisdom of the wise."

His travels abroad brought him into contact with many of the best workers on the Continent and India, and he had many friends in America. The following letter to Dr Donald MacAlister from Professor Baumgarten, Director of the Pathological Institute of the University of Tübingen, bears testimony to the regard felt for him on the Continent:

Tübingen d. 1 Januar, 1899.

HOCHGEEHRTER HERR COLLEGE!

Soeben erfahre ich, dass Herr Professor Dr A. Kanthack nach kurzem Kranksein aus dem Leben geschieden ist. Diese schmerzliche Nachricht hat mich tief erschüttert! Wenn ich auch nicht die Freude hatte, Herrn Professor Kanthack persönlich zu kennen, so stand ich doch seit mehreren Jahren in angenehmen brieflichen Verkehr mit ihm und er war mir ein treuer literarischer Bundesgenosse bei der Bearbeitung meines *Jahresberichtes über Pathogene Mikroorganismen*. Kanthack stand auch bei seinen deutschen Fachcollegen in grossem Ansehen und seine hohe wissenschaftliche Befähigung zeigte sich von Jahr zu Jahr in immer glanzenderem Lichte. Um so schmerzlicher und ergreifender ist der Verlust dieses jungen Lebens, das so plötzlich durch die unerbittliche Hand des Todes gebrochen wurde. Seien Sie überzeugt, hochgeehrter Herr College, dass ich an der tiefen Trauer, welche Ihre Fakultät und Universität angesichts des Verlusts eines so hoch begabten und hoffnungsvollen Collegen empfindet, mit ganzen Herzen Theil nehme, und gewähren Sie mir die Bitte, Ihre hochverehrte Fakultät dieser meiner aufrichtigen Theilnahme zu versichern.

Mit dem Ausdruck grösster Hochachtung zeichne Ew. Hochwohlgeboren ganz ergebenster

Professor Dr P. Baumgarten.

Professor Kanthack married in 1895 Lucie Henstock, second daughter of the late Mr John Henstock, of Liverpool, who survives him.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND LL.D.

The late Duke of Northumberland, who died at Alnwick Castle on the 2nd of January last, never resided at Cambridge in the ordinary sense. He was admitted to the honorary degree of LL.D. at Cambridge July 4th 1842 (when Lord Lovaine) on the occasion of the Installation of Hugh, third Duke of Northumberland, as Chancellor of the University, and he then joined

the College. He was the eldest surviving son of the fifth Duke of Northumberland by his marriage with Louisa Harcourt, third daughter of the late Hon James Stuart Wortley-Mackenzie, and sister of the first Lord Wharnccliffe. He was born May 29th 1810, and was educated at Eton, where he was a contemporary of Mr Gladstone. He entered the Army and was gazetted an Ensign in the 76th Regiment of Foot Feb. 19th 1829. He then entered the Grenadier Guards, being gazetted Ensign and Lieutenant February 25th 1831, and Lieutenant and Captain November 13th 1835, leaving the Guards June 2nd, 1837. He subsequently joined the Northumberland Regiment of Militia, being gazetted Lieutenant June 22nd 1840, Captain April 19th 1842, Major September 8th 1852, Lieutenant Colonel February 28th 1862, and Hon Colonel August 1st 1874.

He was returned to Parliament in 1831 as member for Beeralston, which place was represented by his father for many years; he, however, held the seat for a year only, as in 1832 the borough of Beeralston was disfranchised under the Reform Act. For twenty years from this time he had no seat in Parliament.

In 1852 the Duke, being then Lord Lovaine, was again returned to Parliament, having been elected in the Conservative interest for the northern division of Northumberland. This division he continued to represent until the year 1865. Although never a brilliant speaker, his business qualities impressed themselves upon the House. In 1858 he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and was advanced in the succeeding year to the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade, in which capacity he achieved some useful work. He became a Privy Councillor March 3rd 1859. In 1865 he became Earl Percy on the accession of his father to the ducal title, and in 1867 he succeeded him in the dukedom. When the Earl of Beaconsfield resigned the office of Lord Privy Seal in February 1878, the Duke was appointed his successor, and he held this post until the fall of the Government in 1880. One of the Duke's most important official acts was to preside over the Royal Commission appointed in 1878 to conduct an inquiry into the parochial charities of the City of London. He was made Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the County of Northumberland Dec. 27th 1877.

There were two institutions in which the Duke took a special and lasting interest. The first of these, the Royal Institution,

developed greatly during his term of office as President, and down to the close of his protracted life his Grace attended and presided over its meetings. He took an equal interest in that truly philanthropic society, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, of which he was also President, and which likewise greatly enlarged its usefulness under his auspices. His Presidency of the Lifeboat Institution extended from 1866, and that of the Royal Institution from 1873, and he held both offices until his death. He was, further, a Vice-President of the Royal Society of Literature. The Duke was a Knight of the Garter, and in 1870 he was created an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford. He was a J.P. for Surrey and Northumberland.

Down to the last his Grace manifested a surprising vigour of constitution, and when past his eighty-fifth year could still be seen enjoying exercise on horseback.

In all local matters the Duke took a deep interest. He was one of the chief prompters of the foundation of Durham College of Science in Newcastle, and, as a steadfast supporter of the Church of England, he contributed £10,000 towards the formation of the See of Newcastle, and took a leading part in the proceedings connected with the enthronement of Dr Wilberforce, the first Bishop, on August 4th 1882. On the day following the enthronement his Grace laid the foundation-stone of the new Church of St George at Cullercoats, which was built at his own expense in a new ecclesiastical district formed through his instrumentality. He was also a liberal supporter of the fund instituted by Bishop Wilberforce for the purposes of Church extension amongst the great populations of the north side of the river Tyne, though he had previously shown his desire to increase the religious facilities in the county by supplying the site and stone for the Church of St Mary Magdalene at Prudhoe. He took a deep interest in schools, and his own school at Alnwick was ever the object of his solicitous care. He also did much to promote the social improvement and comfort of the people living on his vast estates. The erection of the aquarium at Tynemouth, in which place he was largely interested as a landowner, was greatly assisted by the liberal terms he granted, and he presented the ground for a public park, which he himself opened on August 11th 1885. As a memorial of the Jubilee year 1887, he granted a site for an infirmary at Tynemouth, and on November 3rd in the same

year he laid the foundation-stone of the New College of Medicine in Newcastle, having previously performed a similar function in connection with the Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye, an institution which, in common with many others, shared in his liberality.

After the election of the Duke's grandson, Lord Warkworth, in 1895 as member for the South Kensington Division, the extraordinary result was witnessed of father, son, and grandson sitting simultaneously in one or other of the Houses of Parliament. The Duke's eldest son, Earl Percy, was called to the House of Lords in 1887 in his father's barony of Lovaine, and he sat and voted under that name in his father's lifetime. Father and son, therefore, had seats in the House of Lords, while the grandson was a member of the Lower House. The Duke held twelve titles in the peerage. He was also the patron of twenty-seven livings.

The late Duke married in 1845 Louisa, daughter and co-heir of the late Mr Henry Drummond M.P., of Albury Park, Surrey, the wealthy and witty banker, who had a strong bias for theology. It is not generally known that the Duke's own religious views were those of the Catholic Apostolic Church, a body established shortly after the death of Edward Irving, and whose organization was based upon his doctrines. The Duke edited Mr Drummond's speeches in Parliament, which were issued in two volumes in 1860. The Duchess of Northumberland died in 1890. He was buried in the vault of the Percy family in Westminster Abbey on January 9th.

WILLIAM SUTTON M.A.

Mr William Sutton, who died at his residence Kingswood, Clapham Common on the 14th of August last, was the eldest son of Mr William Sutton of Kingswood, Hockley Heath, co. Warwick. He was born in 1842, and was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, under the Rev E. H. Gifford D.D., afterwards Archdeacon of Middlesex. At St John's he gained various exhibitions, and was elected a Foundation Scholar. He took his degree in 1865 as thirty-second wrangler. He did not take the M.A. degree until 1882. He passed the three examinations of the Institute of Actuaries in three consecutive

years, 1866, 1867, and 1868; a feat which, though since repeated, was then unique. He first became practically connected with

assistant to Mr T. B. Sprague, who was then Actuary and Secretary of the *Equity and Law Life Assurance Society*; in 1873 he became chief clerk in the *London and Provincial Law Life Assurance Society*. When the Institute of Actuaries decided in 1871 to establish a class for students, Mr Sutton was the first tutor appointed, and his series of three lectures open to all members of the Institute, was published in the *Journal of the Institute*. He continued to hold this post until the end of 1876. In 1877 he was elected a member of the Council of the Institute of Actuaries.

The Friendly Societies Act 1875 came into force in 1876, and under that Act the Treasury was authorised to appoint an Actuary to the Friendly Societies Registry, Central office, and Mr Sutton was in 1876 selected by Sir Stafford Northcote, afterwards Lord Iddesleigh, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, to fill this important post.

In 1876 Mr Sutton was commissioned by the Council of the Institute of Actuaries to write a Text-Book for Actuarial Students, and Part I, on interest and annuities certain, was issued in 1882. Unfortunately, official and other engagements prevented him from completing the book. He was admitted a student of the Middle Temple 4 May 1882, and was called to the Bar 17 June 1885.

He was chiefly instrumental in inducing the Institute of Actuaries to apply for the grant of a Royal Charter, and it was through his steady persistency and skilful diplomacy that the opposition to such application was overcome, and the Institute became on 29 July 1884, by Royal Charter, a corporate body embracing all members of the Actuarial profession in England. In recognition of his services he was in 1886 elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institute, and in 1888 he became President. Upon Mr Sutton fell the task of drafting the Institute's bye-laws under its Charter, and the greater part of the other work necessary to the completion of the Institute's new constitution. To him, it may be safely said, the members of the Institute of Actuaries were greatly indebted, and more particularly the younger members, for whose benefit he laboured zealously for many years. His services were in some measure

recognised, and his popularity with the younger members of the Institute shewn, when shortly after being elected President he was entertained at the Hotel Metropole, and presented with an address by a number of his former pupils.

In 1890 Mr Sutton was appointed Actuarial Adviser to the Board of Trade holding this with his other official appointment until he resigned in June 1898.

Besides his work in connexion with the Text-Book, Mr Sutton was the contributor of several important papers on Actuarial Subjects to the Journal of the Institute. In 1880, as Actuary to the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies, he prepared the large blue book containing an Abstract of the Quinquennial Sickness and Mortality Returns of Friendly Societies. He spent much time in the production of tables produced from these returns, and his great work on the "Sickness and Mortality experienced in Friendly Societies," issued as a Parliamentary Report in 1897, will for long form a memorial of him.

FREDERICK CHARLES MAXWELL LL.D.

Dr F. C. Maxwell, who was Headmaster of the Manor House School, Old Town, Clapham, died on the 7 November 1898 at Colwyn Bay, after a lingering illness.

Dr Maxwell was the youngest son of the Rev Robert Maxwell, a Wesleyan Minister, who for 48 years was, in the words of the official obituary in the minutes of the Wesleyan Conference, "a faithful and earnest preacher and pastor." The record further speaks of his "perseverance, prudence, forbearance in administration, punctuality, and sympathy," all of which qualities were strikingly manifested in his son.

F. C. Maxwell was educated at Kingswood School, Bath, and was Captain of the First Cricket Eleven the School ever had. He entered at St John's in 1866, and took the B.A. degree in 1869. He took the LL.D. degree in 1894. After taking his degree he was for five years a master at the Perse School, Cambridge, under the Rev F. Heppenstall (also a member of St John's), whose great reputation as a teacher and organiser was beginning to attract to the School boys from all parts of England. Heppenstall was one of the most hard-

working and unselfish of men, and he had the knack of inspiring his colleagues with something of his spirit. Certainly, Maxwell caught the infection of his enthusiasm, and quickly made himself felt as a keen and vigorous teacher, who won the regard alike of the elder boys and the small boys of the lower school, who were his special charges. But perhaps he will be remembered at the Perse School chiefly as the author and producer of a series of excellent plays for boys' acting, which he wrote when there. That these plays were admirable in tone goes without saying. But they also showed considerable power of dramatic construction, and were witty and amusing, besides being, in their modest way, instructive.

Mr Heppenstall left the Perse School to become Headmaster at Sedbergh. His successor at the Perse School, Mr Allen, dismissed young Maxwell. The act was a harsh one, the motives, as stated, singularly injudicious. There is no necessity now to stir up the ashes of past controversies, but for some two or three weeks Mr F. C. Maxwell was one of the most prominent men in England, he was talked about everywhere, his name appeared in almost every paper in the land; his case even became the subject of a question in the House of Commons. Most people felt that Maxwell had been hardly, even unjustly treated. To himself the blow was severe, but, undaunted by his trouble, he resolved to open a private school at Clapham. In this new undertaking he displayed the same qualities of persevering energy and good-humour which had stood him in such good stead at Cambridge. Maxwell was, in fact, a teacher of exceptional ability, with the faculty of interesting his scholars, not only in the various recognised subjects of school education, but also of exciting attention and arousing interest in wide fields of general and useful knowledge not commonly taught. He impressed his own high character upon those daily under his influence. His great concern was to send out into the world young men who should be fully equipped by robust physical exercises, by range of knowledge general and particular, by manners and integrity, with purity and nobility of life, to take a place in the strife and duty of after life, and in this he succeeded. The failures were few, the successes many and conspicuous, and his school gained a reputation unusual among private schools.

He was always devoted to the church of his fathers, and was

for sometime Circuit Steward of the Clapham Wesleyan Methodist Circuit. He was also a member of the Education Committee, and of the Committee charged with the administration of the Fund for the education of sons and daughters of Wesleyan Ministers. He took a great interest in education generally; he was on the governing body of Kingswood School and Trinity Hall, Southport, and was also a Member of the Council of the College of Preceptors.

At Clapham he rendered valuable services as Auditor of the Vestry, and was for some years a member of the Clapham School Board, and one of the Commissioners of the Public Library from its commencement.

In 1874 he married Lucilla Stanley, daughter of the Rev Jacob Stanley, of Wandsworth, and grand-daughter of the Rev Jacob Stanley, senior, President of the Conference in 1845.

REV GEORGE FROST LL.D.

The Rev George Frost LL.D. formerly a well-known Army tutor, who died at his residence in Warwick Road, Earl's Court, on Christmas Eve, was born in Hull in 1816. With the view of obtaining the freedom of that City in order to be enabled to go into business there, he was apprenticed for seven years in the timber trade. At the end of that period a change was made in the municipal regulations, all restriction as to carrying on business in Hull being removed. Mr Frost therefore abandoned a business career, and went up to St John's, taking his degree in 1846, being 26th wrangler. After being ordained he was appointed mathematical master at Kensington School, which at that time had a great Anglo Indian connexion, and also possessed nominations for cadetships to the Indian army under the Honourable East India Company. In 1868 Mr Frost retired in order to devote himself entirely to the preparation of candidates for the Army, in which capacity he had already obtained considerable success. In January 1868 among ten of his successful pupils who passed into Woolwich were H. C. Chermiside, now Sir H. C. Chermiside, who was first in order of merit, and H. H. Kitchener, now Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, who was 28th. Mr Frost, who had taken the degree of LL.D. at Cambridge

in 1870, retired in 1880 and became mathematical examiner to the College of Preceptors. He possessed an extraordinary knowledge of foreign languages, having studied over 30, including dialects. Among his studies of recent years in this direction may be mentioned Russian, Polish, Arabic, Bengali, Hindustani, and Icelandic. He leaves three married daughters, having lost three sons, the last being Captain George Frost R.A., who died on service at Cawnpur in 1888.—(*The Times*, 27th December 1898).

REV THOMAS EDWARD BRIDGETT.

The Rev Thomas Edward Bridgett, one of the most distinguished English members of the Redemptorist Order, died on the 17th February at the Monastery, St Mary's, Clapham, aged 70. Born on January 20, 1829, at Derby, in which town his father carried on an extensive business as a silk manufacturer, he was brought up as a Baptist; but in his 16th year, while attending the Church schools at Tunbridge, of which the Rev Dr Welldon was headmaster, he joined the Church of England. In October 1847 he entered St John's College, with the intention of becoming a clergyman of the Church of England, but in 1850 refused to subscribe to the oath of supremacy denying the spiritual and ecclesiastical authority of the Pope within the realm—which was then required to be taken before the conferring of a University degree—and thus was obliged to leave Cambridge without having graduated. In 1850 Bridgett was received into the Roman Catholic Church by Father Stanton, of the Brompton Oratory. He was attracted to the Order of the Redemptorists, whose special religious work is the conducting of Roman Catholic missions, or revivals, throughout the kingdom, and was consecrated a priest in 1856. As a missionary Father Bridgett enjoyed the greatest popularity in Roman Catholic circles, and he conducted 80 missions. He also founded in 1868 the Confraternity of the Holy Family, attached to the Redemptorists' Church at Limerick. Father Bridgett found time, despite his busy and arduous life as a missionary, to write several historical, biographical, and literary works of general interest, besides numerous books of Roman Catholic theology and devotion.

The following account of Father Bridgett appears in *The Tablet* for February 25. It is of interest from the autobiographical details it contains:—

Death has removed from the midst of us one whose loss will be widely felt not only in England but in other lands. Many of our readers will be anxious to have some details of his life, and his last days. Fortunately, we have a short sketch of his early life and conversion from Father Bridgett's own hand. As will be seen, it was never intended for publication. The motives which moved him to write it are at once so characteristic and so edifying that we feel we cannot do better than give them in his own words.

"In beginning this sketch of my life I am moved by two motives. First, in our Congregation an obituary notice must be written of deceased *confrères*. I hope to die *in sinu congregationis* (he began this sketch in 1886). Now I have often noticed the great difficulty there is when a *confrère* dies in gathering the facts of his life. The impression that he has made is easy enough to record: the facts have to be collected from many sources, and some remain unknown and uncertain. My first motive then in the following sketch is to spare the pains of the chronista charged with my obituary notice. So, my dear *confrère*, unknown to me now, and who will not read this till after my death, I salute you and thank you for the care you are taking of my memory; and if I am saving you some labour please say a *De Profundis* and a few Aves for my soul. I will certainly pray for you.

"My second motive is personal. The review I am going to make will help me to recall my sins and my folly, and my waste of time, and also the mercies of God. These reflections I hope to make as I proceed; but *I shall not write them down*. This will not be a book of confessions. I have troubled confessors enough with my sins; I will not burden the poor chronista.

"If I do not write to humble myself, neither is it to glorify myself. I shall put down in all simplicity the few little works God has allowed me to do. They are not many, nor illustrious in themselves. Yet they are far more numerous and honourable than befitted so poor a wretch; and they have been all full of imperfections and worse in the execution. *Omnia male facta* might be my epitaph."

He goes on to say that he was born on January 20, 1829, in a house attached to his father's silk mill in Derby. He notes with satisfaction that his parents' christian names were *Joseph* and *Mary*. His mother's maiden name was Gregson. His two elder brothers, Charles and Gregson, were both received into the Catholic Church. He had three younger brothers. His only sister, Mary, alone survives. His youngest brother, Ronald, who was for several years Consul at Buenos Ayres, died the day before Father Bridgett's own death. Father Bridgett continues: "I was not baptized in my infancy, nor were any of my brothers. My father had been brought up in the sect of the Baptists, and though he did not follow that sect when I knew him, he retained (I suppose) some of their negative notions. My mother was brought up a Unitarian, and though she did not frequent their places of worship during my father's lifetime, she agreed with him in the negation of baptism for children."

He goes on to say that after his grandfather's death, who had made a considerable fortune as a silk manufacturer, the family moved to his house and from thenceforth attended the parish Church of Darley. Father Bridgett was then only six years old, so that his first associations of a religious kind were with the Church of England. "But," he adds, "all that I can remember of that place is the yew tree in the Churchyard, the high pew and the 'hatchments' hanging in the Church."

He describes his first school at Mill Hill, near Hendon, where he went when eight years old, and the removal of the family from Derby to London, near Brixton Rise, and finally to Colney Hatch. This was before the great asylum was built; and he describes it as being then—1838-1845—a beautiful village consisting for the most part of private residences.

In 1839 he went to a school in Nottinghamshire kept by a Swiss, conducted on the system of Pestalozzi, which he describes as "a delusion and a snare—one of those schemes by which foreigners humbug Englishmen." "The head-master was a rationalist, and if we asked him any questions concerning religion gave us no positive teaching. I rather prided myself on not being baptized, because it made me different from others—I boasted of it and defended it. Some other boys quoted against me the words of our Lord: 'Unless you be born again,' &c. We referred the question to the master and

he replied: 'People differ on these matters; when you are older you will judge for yourselves.' I do not remember that I had any good sentiments while at that school, nor ever said any real prayer."

This most important event of his school life was in 1843, when at the age of fourteen he was sent to his third school at Tonbridge, in Kent—an old-fashioned Church of England grammar school. Of the head-master, Father Bridgett says: "The head-master, Dr Weldon, a parson, was a worthy man to whom I owe much. He tried to govern the school on the Rugby system of Dr Arnold, but like all Protestant systems it is ineffectual for real moral good." The account that Father Bridgett gives of the normal state of the schools to which he was sent is indeed sad. One cannot help being filled with admiration at the fidelity with which this young boy corresponded, in spite of such adverse surroundings, with the grace now vouchsafed to him. He continues: "Still the master had some good influence, and while at that school I felt for the first time religious impression, and came to think of God and my soul. I went one day to him and told him I was not baptized and wished to be. He gave me some instruction and some leisure time to prepare. It was a strange preparation. . . ." He read Tomline on the Thirty-nine Articles, got entangled in that on predestination, and read over and over again what Milton puts into God's mouth on the subject, 'who makes Him speak like a Divine at the Synod of Dordrecht.' However, he meant well and was baptized in the parish Church, Dr and Mrs Weldon being his God-parents, and his parents coming for the occasion. From that day he became a strict Anglican and never lost his interest in religious questions. In 1846, travelling abroad he is shocked by a remark made by his father, that "Catholics make much more of Jesus Christ than we do."

August 1846 his father died suddenly. In spite of reduced circumstances his mother found she was able to send him to Cambridge, whither he went, in October 1847, with the intention of becoming a clergyman. He found himself in the midst of the fierce discussions between High Church and Low, but was more drawn to the former. "I read books of all kinds and was fairly puzzled. Newman's written sermons struck me much, and still more Manning's, though they cleared up

nothing." The day of grace for him was when he accidentally met with some of Kenelm Digby's works. "From that day my heart was with the Church of the Saints. I hated the isolation and insularity of the Church of England and felt it was a mere sham." At the end of his third year at Cambridge he felt that he could not take his degree because he could not "conscientiously take the Oath of Supremacy repudiating the spiritual power of the Pope." In the vacation he read Newman's sermon on Faith lately published in *Discourses to Mixed Congregations*, and was greatly moved by his description of Faith as an absolute surrender of the mind to a living authority known to be Divine, not a puzzle over documents, with doubt about correct interpretation. Finally he went to hear Dr Newman who was giving his lectures on the "Difficulties of Anglicans" at the London Oratory, King William-street Strand, and then made up his mind and was received into the Church by Father Stanton, who is still living at the Brompton Oratory. He describes himself going forth after his reception with his shirt front still wet with the baptismal water and feeling inclined to laugh for very joy and to say to the people: "Now I am no longer a member of your petty Anglican religion. I belong to the Church of the Apostles, the Fathers and the Saints. St Francis and St Dominic would not disown me, and when I go across the sea I shall not be a stranger in Christendom." He added shortly before his death: "More than forty years have passed since then and the same thought and joy are as fresh as ever." He continues: "I am not attempting here to give any proper account of my inner life; so I will say no more about the history of my conversion than that the main thought that led me to the Faith has been developed in my *Ritual of the New Testament*, in the chapter on the Real Presence. It was this: If there is a living God, such as the Bible tells us of, then the Catholic Church is God's dwelling place and God's organ on earth. Or conversely: If the Catholic Church is to be rejected, *à fortiori* is the Bible. In two things I was certain they agreed, viz., in the view they held about God, the *living* God; and, secondly, in the view about the life of man—the ascetic view I may call it.

"God was a *living God*, not a theory, or an abstract first cause, or law and order, but a God who made known His will.

His will was the law of life, and man must *mortify* his own will to do God's will. I often read *The Imitation of Christ* and *The Spiritual Combat*. I was sure they held the same view of life as the New Testament. I was sure Protestantism did not, nor the English newspapers nor the English people as a body." He was baptized as a Catholic on June 12, 1850, being twenty-one years old. It is now that we see how faithfully he had corresponded to God's light, and how deeply he had meditated on the end for which God created man. "Having become a Catholic," he says, "I felt at once that I could most directly and effectually attain the end of life by entering a religious order." Father Stanton advised him to make a Retreat at the Redemptorist House, Hanley Castle. He finally resolved to join the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. He went to St Trond, in Belgium, for the novitiate, and then for five years to the House of Studies at Wittem, in Holland. He was ordained priest on August 4, 1856. He returned to Clapham the same month. Thus he spent over forty years in England as a Redemptorist. During that time he did not give as many missions as most fathers, (1) because he was generally at Clapham, which is not such a missionary house as the others, having a parish attached to it; (2) because he held the office of Rector in various houses during more than thirteen years; (3) because he was continually occupied with retreats to the clergy, clerical students, and religious of both sexes; and, lastly, because of his bad health, which before many years began to tell against him. In spite of this he gave about eighty missions in various parts of England and Ireland, and some 130 or 140 retreats of various kinds. In speaking of his apostolic labours we must not omit to mention the Men's Confraternity at Limerick, founded by him when Rector there in January 1868. One who knew it well, in after years, writes as follows: "I had often heard of the wonderful Confraternity of 5,000 men in Limerick, but I never realized what it really was until I was in the midst of them. The large Redemptorist Church could not accommodate more than half at a time. A stranger coming into the Church on Monday evening would be amazed at the splendid meeting of men, the whole Church filled, with several sections within the altar rails. When told that it was only an ordinary weekly meeting, and only half the Confraternity, and that if he came on the next day, Tuesday,

he would see a similar sight, and yet not one man would be the same, it was impossible for him not to feel that throughout the world it would be difficult to find any Confraternity to equal it."

Father Bridgett, however, is chiefly known by his writings. It is impossible to give any adequate account of them here. That wonderful sincerity and love of truth that led him through all the trials and dangers which surrounded his boyhood and youth, and finally brought him, in spite of all sacrifices, into the bosom of the true Church, shines forth in all his writings, and made him one of our most trusted leaders. Though an eminent controversialist Father Bridgett was eminently a man of peace and had an instinctive aversion for the lover of disputes. His honesty as an historian was so well known that it is to be doubted if anyone ever accused him of a *suppressio veri* except Anthony Froude. Could any historian desire a better eulogium! One well qualified to gauge the effect of Father Bridgett's writings, wrote, on receiving the news of his death: "He was one of the best of our captains. I always recognized him as a presence that could be felt in every plane of Church life and counted on. Let us hope that Father Bridgett and his great patron, Blessed Thomas More, will put their hands together and provide a generation of their kind." The words of the Holy Ghost might well be applied to him: "He sought profitable words, and wrote words most right, and full of truth" (Eccles. xii., 10).

Amidst his own brethren in the congregation he was looked upon, for the same reason, as the most reliable of counsellors.

When the terrible disease which caused his death disclosed itself, he was anointed on October 15th 1898. God, in His goodness, gave him at first special grace and spiritual joy, which lasted for about six weeks. It seemed to him as if our Divine Lord was constantly present with him, inviting him to follow him, as he invited St Peter to come to Him on the waters. His mind was filled with light which made him realize the truths of faith as he had never done before. He often said that he did not ask to be saved a single pain, but earnestly begged for prayers that he might have the grace to bear his cross and die as a worthy son of St Alphonsus.

Later, however, all was changed, and our Lord allowed him to share in His darkness and dereliction on His Cross. His

sufferings from the internal cancer were most terrible, and seemed ever on the increase. By God's merciful Providence during the last few days his physical exhaustion seemed to render him less susceptible of pain, and he breathed forth his soul in wonderful peace at about 4.15 on Friday afternoon, February 17th 1899. R.I.P.

The following list includes Father Bridgett's chief works:

Sonnets and Epigrams on Sacred Subjects.

Lyra Hieratica: Poems on the Priesthood. Collected from many sources.

Life of the Blessed John Fisher. With a reproduction of the famous Portrait of Blessed John Fisher by Holbein, and other Illustrations.

Life and Writings of Blessed Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of England and Martyr under Henry VIII. With Portrait of the Martyr taken from the Crayon Sketch made by Holbein in 1527.

The Wisdom and Wit of Sir Thomas More.

Our Lady's Dowry. How England gained that Title.

Ritual of the New Testament. An Essay on the Principles and Origin of Catholic Ritual in Reference to the New Testament.

The True Story of the Catholic Hierarchy deposed by Queen Elizabeth, with fuller Memoirs of its Last Two Survivors. By the Rev. T. E. BRIDGETT, C.S.S.R., and the Rev. T. F. KNOX, D.D.

The Discipline of Drink.

REV TALBOT ADEN LEY GREAVES M.A.

The Rev T. A. L. Greaves died on February 20th at Stoke House, near Bristol, aged 72, from the effects of an accident while riding. He was the youngest son of the late William Greaves M.D. of Mayfield, Derbyshire. We take the following account of him from *The Record* for February 24th:—

Ordained by the Bishop of Lichfield in 1850 to the Curacy of Mayfield, he afterwards became Vicar of the parish on being admitted to the priesthood. But he only remained there for four years. In 1854 he went to Cheltenham, and he frequently assisted Dean Close, whose friendship he had gained, in the work of the parish church. But in 1856 he again occupied an independent sphere, the Simeon Trustees appointing him to the living of Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire. Here he laboured with great diligence and faithfulness for twenty-five years.

During that time he built a new church, and was active in the promotion of every good work in the town. In 1881 he became Vicar of Clifton. The story of his work there was one long record of successful effort on the tried and true lines of Protestant Churchmanship. He struggled manfully with the system of privileged pews peculiar to the parish church, and succeeded in bringing about a much more healthy state of affairs. He was an eloquent and persuasive speaker, and his services were in constant demand on the platform. For many years he addressed the Clifton Conference, and when, in 1891, he announced his resignation of the living, the announcement was received with sincere regret by a very large body of church people. On the last day of the year there was a meeting of his old parishioners at the Memorial Hall, Clifton, when they presented him with an address and £400. From Clifton Mr Greaves went to Torquay to take the Perpetual Curacy of Holy Trinity Chapel in Torwood parish. Trinity Church had been an old-fashioned chapel belonging to the Nonconformists, but purchased by the Church of England in Torquay some years ago; and Mr Greaves was appointed by the Trustees. Mr Talbot Greaves soon set about erecting a new church near the site of the old building on the large area of land adjoining it. The old building was sold, and Mr Talbot Greaves very generously subscribed between £1,500 and £2000 towards the new building, and with the aid of subscriptions, bringing the total to £5,000 or £6,000, he erected a very handsome church. As soon as the new church had been consecrated, and all the arrangements appertaining thereto had been completed, in 1896 Mr Talbot Greaves resigned for the purpose of returning to Bristol, and he was succeeded by the Rev F. Bishop, formerly of St Andrew's-the-Less, Hotwells, Clifton, the benefice still being the gift of the Trustees. Mr Greaves purchased the advowson of Holy Trinity, Torquay, and two other livings in that town. He retired to Stoke House, and it was there he died. He will be much missed by a large circle of friends.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1898; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

- Rev William Frederick Attenborough (1849), Curate of Runcorn, 1854-63; Vicar of Fletching, near Uckfield, 1863-98. Died at the Vicarage, May 13, aged 71.
- Francis Alfred Bedwell (1851), eldest son of Francis Robert Bedwell, a Registrar of the Court of Chancery; Born March 1, 1828. Admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn, April 26, 1851, called to the Bar, April 30, 1855. Married September 19, 1857, Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Cuveljie, of Hampstead. Appointed County Court Judge (Circuit No 16, Hull, &c.), March 16, 1874. Died June 27, at 11, Waldegrave Gardens, Strawberry Hill, London, the residence of his son-in-law, aged 70. He was a J.P. for Yorkshire, East Riding.
- Rev John Sidney Boucher (1845), Curate of Condover, Salop, 1845-47; of Henley, Suffolk, 1847-49; Fellow and Tutor of St Peter's College, Radley, 1849-52; Headmaster of St Paul's School, Knightsbridge, 1852-55; Second Master of the King's School, Warwick, 1855-57; Headmaster of Hamilton Square School, Birkenhead, 1857-65; Principal of the North Wales Training College, Carnarvon, 1865-83; Rector of Gedding, Suffolk, 1884-95. Latterly resided in Berners Street, Ipswich. Died at 40, Berners Street, March 27, aged 75. He was the author of *Lecture notes on the Sacramental Articles and Offices of the Church of England*.
- St John Boulton (1867), son of Edward Moore Boulton, Captain R.N. Born in St Peter's Parish, Bedford, and baptised there June 22, 1843. Admitted first at Emmanuel College, where he kept five terms. Admitted to St John's, October 16, 1865. He was well-known as a cricketer; resided for some time in Tasmania. Died September 4.
- Rev Charles John Brereton (1861), Curate of Eccleshall, Staffordshire, 1862-63; Rector of Thornage-with-Brinton, Norfolk, 1869-94. Latterly resided at Thornage Cottage, Dereham: died there September 9, aged 59.
- Rev John Browne (1830), admitted to the M.A. degree at Oxford, November 16, 1848. Sometime Rector of Barning, Kent; Rector of Limber Magna, Lincolnshire, 1849-67. Latterly resided at Tangle, Bournemouth: died there February 4. He was a J.P. for the counties of Westmorland and Lincoln.
- Rev Arthur Bernard Burnett (1842), Curate of Alderbury, Wilts, 1845-47; Incumbent of St Stephen, Willunga, South Australia, 1848-56; Perpetual Curate of Freefolk, Hants, 1857-61; Curate of Morestead, 1864-68; Rector, 1868-75; Curate of All Saint's, Ryde, Isle of Wight, 1878-80. Latterly resided at Winterbourne Dauntsey, Salisbury: died at the Parsonage House there, October 15.
- Rev Edward Cornford (1855), Curate of Loxbear, 1856; Chaplain to the Bishop of Grahamstown, 1857-59; Curate of Stroud, 1860-62; Vicar of Cam, Gloucestershire, 1862-75; Diocesan Inspector, Gloucester and Bristol, 1864-67; Curate of Christ Church and St Stephen, Cheltenham, 1873-78; Vicar of Shipton Bellinger, 1897. Died at the Vicarage, January 1.
- Rev John Henry Cutting (1864), Curate of Barnsley, 1865-67; of Lea, Lincolnshire, 1869-72; of Luddesdown, Kent, 1872-76; of St Paul's, Truro, 1876-78; of St Gwithian, Cornwall, 1878-92; of Thursford, Norfolk, 1893-96; of West Dereham, Norfolk, 1896-98. Died Feb. 11.
- Rev Thomas Talbot Day, admitted as a ten year man, March 30, 1850; his name being removed from the Boards, September, 13, 1855, without taking the B.D. degree. Ph.D. of the University of Rostock, 1862. Headmaster of Nantwich Grammar School, 1852-60; Curate of Nantwich, 1854-60; Vicar of Branksea, Dorset, 1860-65; Headmaster of the Grammar School and Curate of Abbot's Bromley, Staffordshire, 1866-78; Curate of Bayston Hill, Salop, 1873-77; Vicar of Benthall, Salop, 1878-92; Rector of Thwaite St Mary, near Bungay, Norfolk, 1892-98. Died at the Rectory, March 21, aged 72.
- Rev Edward Dean (1840), Curate of Blackley, Lancashire, 1840-43; of Roade, Northamptonshire, 1843-47; of Potterspury, Northamptonshire, 1847-49. Vicar of Barlby, near Selby, 1849-94. He retired from active work in 1894, and went to reside at Southport, with which place his family was connected. He died there December 19, aged 82.
- Rev William Willoughby Douglas (1847), died at Salwarpe Rectory, February 19, aged 73 (see *Eagle* xx, 339).
- Rev Reginald Fisher (1891), Curate of Odiham, Hants, 1893-95; of Almond-bury, Yorks, 1895-97; of St Andrew's, Wells Street, London, 1897-98. Died May 26, at 23, Cavendish Road West, Regent's Park, N.W., aged 27.
- Rev Emilien Sigismund Frossard (1852), son of the Rev Emilien Frossard, of Nismes, France; born May 6, 1829, admitted at Cheltenham College in July, 1841. Curate of Kingswinford, 1852-53; of St Heliers, Jersey, 1853-54; Assistant Chaplain at Bordeaux, 1854-60; Chaplain, 1860-82; Curate of Witcombe, Gloucestershire, 1879-80. Latterly resided at Chateau de L'Escaladiere, Bourg Bigorre, Hautes Pyrenées, France. Died there August 23, aged 69.
- Rev George Frost (1846), died December 24, at his residence, 69, Warwick Road, Earls Court, aged 82 (see *Eagle* xx, 576).
- Rev Percival Frost (1839), died at his residence, 15, Fitzwilliam Street, Cambridge, June 5, aged 80. A cousin of the preceding (see *Eagle* xx, p. 445).
- Ambrose Lethbridge Goddard (did not graduate), died at the Manor House, Bournemouth, November 15 (see *Eagle* xx, 444).
- Rev Robert Gregson Gorton (1847), Perpetual Curate of St Peter Marland, Devon, 1852-57; Rector of Great Stanmore, 1857-61; Rector of Badingham, near Framlingham, 1873-98. Died at the Rectory, March 18, aged 74.
- James Grose (1861), appointed a member of the Indian Civil Service after the examination of 1859. Served in Madras as assistant Collector and Magistrate, under-Secretary to Government and receiver of the Carnatic property. Fellow of the Madras University, May, 1868; Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1870; Collector and Magistrate Nellore, March, 1877; acting Director of the Revenue Settlement, November, 1886; on special duty to Delhi, March, 1888; acting Inam Commissioner, May, 1888; member of the Legislative Council in 1888 and in 1891-92; member of the Board of Revenue and Commissioner of Land Revenue, January, 1889; member of the Executive Council, January, 1894. Appointed C.I.E., January, 1896. Died June 7, at Ootacamund.
- Joseph Hartley (LL.B. 1861), eldest son of John Hartley, of Elwick Hall, co. York, and Jane Jackson, his wife. Born May 4, 1827. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple, November 17, 1857, called to the Bar, November 17, 1860. He married August 15, 1865, Lucy Adnam, daughter of George Lyford Salter, Esq. of Exeter (she died at the Old Downs, Hartley, Kent, February 11, 1897). Dr Hartley was Lieutenant Colonel retired of the Prince of Wales Own Yorkshire Regiment, 4th Batt. Militia; a J.P. and D.L. for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and a J.P. for Kent. Died at The Old Downs, Hartley, Kent, July 12, aged 71.
- Charles Hoare (1867), third son of Henry Hoare, Esq. of Staplehurst (who was B.A. of St John's, 1828). Born August 1, 1844, married April 9, 1872, Katherine Patience Georgiana, third daughter of the Right Rev

- Lord Arthur Charles Hervey, Bishop of Bath and Wells. He was the head of the well-known banking firm in Fleet Street, and a pronounced bimetallist, but he did not take much part in public affairs. Died at his residence, Hackwood House, Basingstoke, March 30, aged 53.
- Ralph Holmes (1885), sometime Senior Mathematical Lecturer at King's College, London. Died at Formby, near Liverpool, May 15.
- Rev David Hooke, admitted as a ten year man, December 15, 1853; his name remaining on the College Boards until 1866, when it was removed, he did not take the B.D. degree. Curate of Burley, Leeds, 1863-66; Curate and Reader of St John's, Leeds, 1866-70; of St Thomas, Leeds, 1870-71; of Gisburn, 1871-73; Vicar of Beckingham, near Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, 1873-98. Died at Beckingham Vicarage, July 21, aged 72.
- Rev Thomas Houseman (1859), Curate of Aston, Yorks, 1858-59; of Harthill, Yorks, 1859-67; of Woodside, Surrey, 1867; Vicar of Whenby, Yorks, 1867-85; Vicar of North Grimston, Yorks, 1885-97. Died at the Vicarage, January 2.
- Rev Frederick Christian Jackson (1849), rowed in the University Boat Race in 1847, and was a very prominent oarsman while at Cambridge; in consideration of his service to the L.M.B.C., a silver cup was presented to him by members of the Club in 1847; Rector of Grade w. Ruan Minor, 1853-83; Rector of Great Stanmore, 1883-98. Died at Great Stanmore, September 3, aged 73.
- Benjamin Owen James, Undergraduate of the College, and of Gogina, Aberystwith. Died in the train between Stafford and Newport, Salop, March 14.
- Rev Henry Gladwyn Jebb (1852), eldest son of Samuel Henry Jebb, of Boston, by Frances, daughter of John Straw, Esq., of Skellingthorpe, Lincolnshire. He married in May 1853 Emma Louisa, daughter of Robert Ramsden, of Carlton Hall, Notts. He was Rector of Fontmell Magna, Dorset, 1870-73; Rector of Chetwynd, Salop, 1873-78. In 1878 he inherited Firbeck Hall, near Rotherham, and since then has held no preferment. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and a Magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire. Died April 19, aged 71.
- Alfred Anthunes Kanthack (M.A. 1897), died at 2, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, December 21, aged 35 (see *Eagle*, xx, 566).
- Thomas Percy King (1891) M.B., B.C. (1895), M.R.C.S., son of the late Dr Thomas King, of Rochford, Essex. Died April 7 at the English Nursing Home, Cairo.
- Rev Thomas Knight (1843), Curate of Moxley, Staffordshire, 1844-47, of St Mary's, Portsmouth, 1847-70; Vicar of Porchester, Hants., 1876-84; Curate of Woodford, Wilts., 1884-88. Latterly resided at Crosslee, Craneswater, Southsea; died there July 4, aged 77.
- Rev Edward Thomas Lewis (1884), only son of Thomas Hayter Lewis, F.S.A.; Curate of St Luke, Hammersmith, 1884-87, of Christ Church, Mayfair, 1887-90, of Boconnoc, Cornwall, 1891-93; Rector of Caythorpe, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, 1893-98. Died August 19.
- Rev Thomas Lowe (1852), Curate of E. Rudham, Norfolk; Perpetual Curate of All Saints, Bolton, 1863-77; Vicar of Heyhouses, or Sabden, near Blackburn, 1877-98. Died suddenly after a Vestry Meeting, April 20.
- Charles Marval, Undergraduate of the College; youngest son of the late F. C. Marval. Died November 13 at 2, Crescent Grove, Clapham Common, aged 20 (see *Eagle* xx, 448).
- Frederick Charles Maxwell (1870). Died November 7 at Colwyn Bay (see *Eagle* xx, 574).
- Rev Robert Rickersteth Mayor (1842), died at Frating Rectory, August 15 (see *Eagle* xx, 441).

- Rev Wallace Metcalfe (1833), Curate of Wilncote, Staffordshire, 1834-39, of Redenhall, Norfolk, 1839-47, of Skeyton, Norfolk, 1847-51, of Brockdish, Norfolk, 1851-59; Vicar of St Andrew's, Ilkeshall, Suffolk, 1859-86. Latterly resided at Harleston, Norfolk; died there November 9, aged 88.
- Rev William David Morrice (1839), Curate of Leeds, 1840-42, of Clovelly, North Devon, 1842-47, of St Andrew's Chapel, Plymouth, 1847-49, of Westbury, Wilts., 1850-51, of Oldland, Gloucestershire, 1852; Vicar of Longbridge Deverell, w. Monckton Deverell, and Crockerton, Wilts., 1852-74; Rural Dean of Wyllye Div. 2, 1860-74; Vicar of St Thomas, Sarum, 1874-85; Rural Dean of Wilton, 1880-85; Canon of Lyme and Halstock in Sarum Cathedral, 1863-98. Latterly resided at Trinity Vicarage, Weymouth; died there January 18, aged 80.
- Rev Herbert Charles Moxon (1884), son of the late Herbert Moxon, Esq., and Helen Mary, his wife. Curate of High Wycombe, 1885-88, of St Mary Boltons, West Brompton, 1889-91; Assistant Chaplain at St George's, Cannes. He had a high reputation as a preacher, and while at Cannes preached on several occasions before the Queen and the Prince of Wales. Died at Brighton, October 26, aged 41.
- Rev Joseph Newton (1847), Assistant Master at Brighton College, 1847-57, Vice-Principal, 1857-89. Died December 22 at his residence, 15, Chesham Place, Brighton, aged 74.
- Rev William Parkinson (1838), educated first at Louth Grammar School, Lincolnshire, entering in 1827; in 1830 he was removed to Shrewsbury School. He was elected a Fellow of the College April 6, 1840, vacating it in 1843. He was Curate of Caunton, Notts., 1841-43, and Rector of Langenhoe, Essex, 1843-98. He died at the Rectory, December 8, aged 83. He published a volume of Poems.
- Frederick Pontifex (1850), died April 19 at Coomreth, Bodorgan Road, Bournemouth, aged 70.
- Rev Edward Henry Price (1845), Curate of Lutterworth, 1845-53; Vicar of Kimbolton, Hunts., 1880-84; Curate of Holy Trinity, Eastbourne, 1887-88; Rector of Willey, near Lutterworth, 1888-98. Died September 22 at Barnstaple.
- Rev Viner Moorhouse Smith (B.A. 1895), eldest son of the late Rev William Joseph Smith (Perpetual Curate of St Thomas, Pendleton, Manchester); Curate of Broughton, Manchester, 1897; Curate of St Thomas, Pendleton. Died August 10, aged 24.
- Rev Robert William Snape (1859), son of the Rev Dr Snape, for many years Headmaster of Newcastle Grammar School; M.A. of Durham, ad eundem, 1884; Curate of Kensington, 1860-66, of St Mary, Warwick, 1866-68. In 1868 he was presented by the Earl of Ravensworth to the Vicarage of Lamesley, near Gateshead, which he held until his death. Died at the Vicarage, February 23, aged 63.
- Right Rev John Martindale Speechly (Bishop) (1859), died January 20 aged 62 (see *Eagle* xx, 218).
- William Sutton (1865), died August 14 at Kingswood, Clapham Common, aged 56 (see *Eagle* xx, 572). Mr Sutton was married January 8, 1867, at St. John's, Birmingham, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Alfred Hobson, of Birmingham.
- Rev Richard Francis Tompkins (1844), Curate of Bignor, Sussex, 1846-54; Vicar of Tortington, 1854-97. Died at Treherne, Arundel, March 10, aged 75.
- Rev Grainger Laurence Towers (1847), Curate of Burwash, Sussex, 1847-57; Travelling Secretary of the S.P.G., 1857-85; Vicar of St Margaret at Cliffe with Westcliffe, near Dover, 1885-98; Organising Secretary of the S.P.G., Diocese of Canterbury, 1885-97. Died at St Margaret's Vicarage, February 12, aged 76.

- John Bradbury Turner (Mus. Bac. 1865), died April 14 at 36, Abercorn Place, St John's Wood, aged 64 (see *Eagle* xx, 337).
- Rev George Wilkinson (1858), Curate of Wold Newton, Yorks., 1857-59, of Cherry Burton, Yorks., 1859-73, of St John's, Kingston-on-Hull, 1873-74; Vicar of Waghen or Warne, near Hull, 1874, till his resignation in 1898. He was well-known in the East Riding as a genial gentleman, an earnest churchman, and an ardent Conservative. Died April 20 at his residence, Fairbank House, Hornsea, near Hull, aged 62.
- Percival Spearman Wilkinson (1842), eldest son of the Rev Percival Spearman Wilkinson, of Mount Oswald, by Sophia, daughter of the late Major Philip J. Anstrother. Born 1819, married 1860 Adela Julia Kirkby, eldest daughter of the late Kirkby Fenton, Esq, of Caldecote Hall, co. Warwick (she died in 1870). Mr Wilkinson was a J.P. for County Durham and the West Riding. He was at one time a Captain in the North Durham Militia. Died at his residence, Mount Oswald, Durham, August 14, aged 78.
- Rev Alfred Wrigley (1841), M.D. of the University of Glasgow, 1842; Professor at Addiscombe College; Headmaster of Clapham Grammar School, 1862-82. Author of *Examples in Pure and Mixed Mathematics*, 1844; *An Arithmetic*, 1862; *A Companion to the Examples*, 1861. Died January 30, aged 81.

The following deaths were not noted in the years in which they occurred:

- John Hornby (1833), fourth son of John Hornby, of Blackburn and Raikes Hall, co. Lancaster, by Alice Kendall, his wife, widow of Daniel Backhouse, Esq, of Liverpool. Born August 19, 1810. He married in 1844 Margaret, daughter of the Rev Christopher Bird, Vicar of Chollerton, Northumberland. Mr J. Hornby was returned a M.P. for Blackburn, Lancashire in 1841 and 1847. He was an unsuccessful candidate at the election of 1852. He died suddenly, December 5, 1892, at 74, Cambridge Terrace, London.
- Charles Orchard Dayman (1824), second son of John Dayman, of Mambury, co. Devon, by his first wife Jane, only daughter of Nicholas Donnithorne Arthur, Esq, of St Columb, Cornwall. Born July 6, 1803, he married May 12, 1860, Sarah Emily Mc Winnie. He was admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn, February 5, 1825, and was called to the Bar, November 27, 1829. He was for some time Police Magistrate for Wandsworth and Hammersmith. He died January 22, 1892, at Millbrooke, Southampton, and was buried there.
- Richard Walmesley (1839), fifth son of John Walmesley, of Cheltenham. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple, May 3, 1839, and was called to the Bar, November 18, 1842. He was a J.P. for Wilts. Died at his residence, Lucknam, Coleheine, Wilts, May 26, 1893, aged 76.
- Rev Robert Lethbridge King (1845), eldest son of the late Admiral King. He was born at sea in 1823 while his parents were on their way to Australia. After taking his degree (as a Senior Optime), he was ordained in Australia in 1847. He was Curate of St Philip, Sydney, 1847-55; Incumbent of St John, Parramatta, 1855-68; Chaplain to the Bishop of Sydney, 1858-82; Canon of St Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney, 1867-77; Principal of Moore Theological College, 1868-78; Incumbent of Gladesville, 1878-80; of Holy Trinity, Sydney, 1880-93; Chaplain of Dawes Point, Battery, 1881-93; Archdeacon of Cumberland, 1881-95; Rural Dean of Balmain, 1881-97, all in N.S.W. He was also Secretary to the Church of England Mission to Seamen, in Sydney, 1894. He died at his residence, Stanmore, New South Wales, July 24, 1897. He leaves three sons, Robert Raymond King (B.A. 1881, of St John's), Vicar of Gordon, Rev Cecil John King, Vicar of Camden, and Rev Copland King, a Missionary in British New Guinea. We are indebted for these details to *The Sydney Churchman* of August 6, 1897.

Obituary.

PHILIP THOMAS MAIN M.A.

On Friday, May 5, at about 5 in the afternoon, after more than forty years of uninterrupted residence, there passed away in his rooms, A New Court, one of the best known and most loved of our academic body.

Philip Thomas Main, so named after his uncles Philip Kelland of Queens' and Thomas James Main of this College, Senior Wranglers in 1834 and 1838 respectively, was born April 22 1840 at Greenwich, where his father, the Rev Robert Main of Queens', sixth Wrangler in 1834, was chief assistant at the Royal Observatory under Sir George Airy. Notices of uncles and father will be found in the Dictionary of National Biography, with lists of their mathematical and other writings. All of them were in Holy Orders. Two of them, Kelland and Robert Main, became Fellows of the Royal Society. All of them held important scientific posts for many years. Kelland was Professor of Mathematics at Edinburgh from 1838 till his death on May 7, 1879. He is stated to have been "the first Englishman of entirely English education who was elected to a Chair in that University," and to have been "as a teacher unrivalled." He was, moreover, a University reformer and "took an active part in the movement which resulted in the ultimate release of the University from the control of the Town Council." The notice of him in *The Times* (May 10, 1879) states that he had himself been appointed by that body. His scientific treatises and memoirs are very numerous; and, besides discharging the duties of his own Professorship, he acted for some years as deputy Professor of Natural Philosophy.

Thomas James Main (for whom see also *Eagle* XIV, 103) became in 1839 Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Naval School, Portsmouth, where he taught, acting also as chaplain of H.M.S. *Excellent*, until October 1873. Canon Griffin, in the notice referred to, writes as follows: "It is not too much to say that he was the originator of the present course of higher studies for officers of the navy." He was joint-author of a

treatise on the *Marine Steam Engine*, which "has continued (1885) to be a leading book on the subject." Mr Griffin also speaks of his 'genial manners,' his kindness and courtesy. In 1870 he entered a son, Edmund Lee Main (since deceased), under Dr Parkinson. His death took place on Dec. 28, 1885.

Robert Main, his senior by ten years (born 1808), served under Airy at Greenwich from 1835 to 1860, when he became Radcliffe Observer at Oxford, a post which he held till his death May 9, 1878. Besides other astronomical works—including a treatise on *Practical and Spherical Astronomy* (1863), which is still one of the best on that subject—he published in 1870 a catalogue of 2386 stars, and was engaged on a fuller catalogue at the time of his death. The Dictionary of Biography tells us that he was "a fair classical scholar, and read fluently nine foreign languages." He also published various sermons. He is further described as a man of considerable conversational powers.

In 1861 no small stir had arisen at Oxford and elsewhere about the famous *Essays and Reviews*. And Mr Robert Main, with another man of science, George Phillips, Reader in Geology, was requested by Mr James Parker to join seven professed theologians in rebutting the supposed attack upon the faith. Mr Main contributed to the work (*Replies to Essays and Reviews*, 1862) a letter addressed to the publisher in which he deals with Mr C. W. Goodwin's *Essay* on the 'Mosaic cosmogony.' The volume has a preface signed 'S.O.,' who pleads 'diocesan engagements' as an excuse for not having read any of the essays which it contains. The book is further remarkable for the language its authors use with regard to men, one of whom, as younger readers may not be aware, was no less a person than the present Archbishop of Canterbury. "The only unity of purpose," says one writer, "seems to be that of a deliberate attack upon our most holy faith." Yet, on the whole, Dr Temple is let off rather lightly. Dr Goulburn speaks of "the dreadfully unsafe statements into which a very good and able man may be driven;" while Mr Robert Main seems to have "some whose chief fault is that they are in bad company."

Mr Robert Main married Mary Kelland, the sister of his friend and contemporary at Queens'. The Kellands were an old Devonshire family. Mrs Main is said to have been a person

of the utmost refinement of manner and character, and to have known Greek enough to read the New Testament in the original.

Philip Thomas Main was the second of three brothers, all of whom were sent to Merchant Taylors' School, then situated in Laurence Pountney Lane. Dr J. A. Hessey, the author of *Sunday: its origin, history and present obligation* (1861), was Head Master, and taught Classics and Hebrew. The mathematical master was the Rev J. A. L. Airey, afterwards Rector of St Helen's, Bishopsgate. Another master was John Bathurst Deane, called 'Serpent' Deane, from his book on the *Worship of the Serpent*, a work which is still met with in booksellers' lists and keeps up its price. Did he claim kindred with Henry Deane (or Dene), Archbishop of Canterbury, for whose life he collected materials (used by Hook), and with Richard Deane the regicide, 'major-general and general-at-sea' under the Commonwealth, whose life he wrote? "Airey," says an old pupil (Mr H. J. Sharpe), "was a splendid master, and gave us all an interest in our work which, I think, none of us ever lost." Among his pupils at St John's alone were A. Freeman and H. J. Sharpe, fifth and sixth Wranglers respectively in 1861, who both became Fellows; C. H. H. Cheyne, eighteenth Wrangler in the same year, author of a *Treatise on the Planetary Theory*, grandson of Hartwell Horne,* author of the *Introduction*; Philip Main in 1862; and Alfred Marshall, now Professor of Political Economy, who was second Wrangler in 1865. Main was a favourite pupil of Airey's, who said that he had 'an intellect like a needle.' He left school a fair classic and a good French scholar, as well as a promising mathematician.

Main was entered on July 7 1858 under Mr France. His private tutor was Mr Parkinson. In 1859 he became Bell Scholar, and Scholar of the College in 1860. After taking his degree as sixth Wrangler in 1862, he was elected a Fellow in 1863 at the same time with Ludlow, Hiern, Laing,† Torry,‡ Sephton and Graves.

In 1852—the Natural Sciences Tripos having been established in the previous year, and the medical school beginning, ave the

* B.D. 1829. One of the best known of our 'ten year men.'

† Second, fourth, and fifth Wranglers in Main's year. Mr Torry tells me that the four never came out twice in the same order in the College examinations.

under Mr Humphry's fostering care, to show signs of growth—Mr Liveing took a house (that now occupied by Messrs. Headly and Edwards, ironmongers) in Slaughter-house Lane (now Corn Exchange Street), and there at his own expense fitted up a chemical laboratory. In 1853, at the instance of Mr Bateson, our late Master (then Bursar), and after consultation with Mr Liveing, who got out the plans, St John's College established the first public laboratory in Cambridge. Mr Liveing now became 'Lecturer in the Natural Sciences and Superintendent of the Laboratory.' When appointed Professor of Chemistry in 1861, he lectured in a room provided by the University; but gave his practical demonstrations in the College Laboratory, and held his lectureship till 1865. He informs me that, without this double help from the College, he could not at that time have carried on his University work. However, in 1865 a University laboratory, though of a somewhat makeshift sort, was established, and the Professor then resigned his work in College. In 1866 Mr Main, who had for some time been working under him, became his successor. It is interesting to note that an earlier pupil of the Professor's in the College, and one of the most zealous, was Mr J. E. Gorst, now Sir John Gorst, one of our Representatives in Parliament.

Main had already assisted his father in the production of his *Practical and Spherical Astronomy* (1863). He also wrote an elementary *Plane Astronomy* and edited, after Evans, certain sections of the *Principia*. Both these works have passed through several editions and are still used by men reading for the Mathematical Tripos.

On his appointment to the Laboratory Main had found his life's work. To this, with unflagging energy, though, as it soon appeared, with impaired physical strength, he henceforth devoted himself. For many years his classes were large, his outside pupils numerous, and his hours of work long. In 1893 part of the lecture-work* was committed to his pupil, Mr E. H. Acton, who soon after became a Fellow of the College, and was appointed College lecturer. On the lamented death of the latter in 1895, he was succeeded by Mr R. H. Adie of Trinity. Main, however, retained to the last the office of 'Superintendent of the Laboratory,' and devoted the closest attention to its affairs.

* Main "used to give a general course of lectures, which he amplified in a special class held for the Natural Sciences Tripos."

One who was a pupil during his two last years of teaching speaks of the 'graphic and original manner' in which Main illustrated his subject: how "he set his face against burdening the memory with a number of disconnected facts, and endeavoured always to make clear the underlying theory;" "insisted on care in the *minutiæ* of manipulation;" and "was always accessible in his rooms to those who sought advice." He adds: "Mr Main was the embodiment of all that was kind to me. I owe to him not only the thanks of a student to his teacher, but also that of a young man to an elder, who would enter into his difficulties; advise and always cheer."

When the new College Statutes came into operation in 1883, he was on the point of attaining a place on the Seniority. He now came upon the new College Council, and remained an active and influential member of it till his resignation in 1894.

He acted as examiner for medical degrees and in the Natural Sciences Tripos on several occasions; and also served on the Board for Natural Science, and on that for Physics and Chemistry, as well as on the Syndicate for State Medicine. He was appointed a member of the Board of Electors to the Jacksonian Professorship on the nomination of the General Board of Studies, and to the Downing Professorship of Medicine on the nomination of the Senate.

Besides these services to his College and to the University, Main threw himself from the first into the cause of women's education at Cambridge. Professor W. H. H. Hudson, who has himself taken so active a part in that movement, informs me that Main's name was on 'the General Committee of Management of the Lectures for Women' as early as Dec. 1869. When the 'Association for promoting the Higher Education of Women' was formed, he lectured on Chemistry as soon as any lectures were required. When the Newnham Hall Company and the Association were amalgamated into Newnham College, Main was one of those who signed the Articles of Association, and was a member of the first Council. This was in 1880. He continued on the Council till 1887, and was afterwards on it for 1891-92. As Treasurer of the Association from 1873, and afterwards of the Hall, Professor Hudson tells me that Main contributed liberally to the building of the three Halls at Newnham.

The following extract is from the *Memoir of Anne J. Clough*,

the first Principal of Newnham, by her niece, Miss B. A. Clough (p. 170):

"St John's College, even as early as 1871, permitted one of its Fellows and Lecturers, Mr Main, to give instruction to women students in the chemical laboratory of the College, and this Mr Main constantly did, usually at an early hour, such as 8.30 a.m., before demonstrations for undergraduates began. This continued till the Newnham laboratory was built in 1879."

Mrs Latham who, as Miss Bernard, was Principal of Girton from 1875, has had the kindness to give me the following information as to his work there:

"When I came to Girton he was already lecturing there, and had been from the time the College was started in 1873.... He retained (after the appointment of a resident lecturer) the general direction of the work in his department, and gave the advanced teaching as long as his health allowed; indeed, I am afraid he often strained his own strength to help us. At the beginning we had only a small room for a laboratory, and he was subjected to every possible inconvenience, except ungrateful pupils. Then when we built a laboratory, he advised us about every detail of its arrangement and fitting up, and the arrangements he made have turned out adequate in all particulars.

"I remember occasions when I took pupils of his to his rooms for their coaching when he was too ill to come over to us, and the Tripos examination was at hand, and Mr Main was not willing that his pupils should miss any help he could give them, or be more anxious about their examination than could be helped. But you will not be surprised at any self-denying kindness on his part, nor that his memory is very present to me."

Such, in brief outline, was Main's work as a teacher. An appreciation of his original scientific work is reprinted from the *Cambridge Review* at the end of this notice.

Reference has been made more than once to Main's ill-health. He had long suffered from emphysema of the lungs, to which, in fact, with some secondary causes, his death was due. In spite of this ailment and of the severe illnesses through which his almost proverbial 'vitality' (aided by the skill and care of his old friend, Professor Bradbury) so often brought him, Main's energy suffered little diminution,* while his buoyancy, vivacity, and enjoyment of life were unabated to the last. An exceptionally trying illness at Brighton in the Christmas vacation had greatly weakened him. He returned from another visit to Brighton on Friday April 28 with a slight cold as it seemed.

* i.e. so far as teaching was concerned. The margin of strength available for original work was doubtless considerably reduced.

After a few days' illness death came in his gentlest form on Friday, May 5. Mrs Main, widow of his brother and school-fellow, Robert,* was with him at the last.

Spartan nactus es: hanc exorna. Main's Sparta was the Laboratory, nor did he ever seek any other. He was, in truth, the most contented of men. He was none of those who put the wage before the work, or who give much thought to the wage.† His income from the Laboratory, when the expenses of maintenance and attendance had been defrayed, could never have been large, not to speak of the help occasionally given from his modest means to promising students who had need.

Main's was not a combative nature, and strategy was never in his line. Into the politics of the place he never, I think, threw himself with ardour. Yet if a cause which he deemed important was in question‡, he would take his part in the fray: he was no Gallio. Neither were his recreations of the strenuous sort. In his younger days he once performed the feat of walking to London in a day, but for many years vigorous exercise of any kind was out of the question. He was a great reader.§ Besides keeping abreast of the literature of his own subject, he generally had some lighter work and a graver one (on another subject than his own) on hand together. Jane Austen was a favourite, and latterly Rudyard Kipling. In biography he had

* Late assistant Accountant General at the Admiralty.

† An almost classical illustration of this frame of mind is found in *Anecdotes of the Life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff* (ed. 1817), p. 10:

"I returned to College in the beginning of September with a determined purpose to make my *Alma Mater* the mother of my fortunes. That I well remember was the expression I used to myself as soon as I saw the turrets of King's College Chapel, as I was jogging on a jaded nag between Huntingdon and Cambridge."

‡ Though in 1897 opposed to the granting of degrees to women, Main was one of the twenty-one well-known members of the Senate (among them Professors Adams, Cayley and Kennedy, Dr Bateson and Mr Coutts Trotter), who sent out the 'whip' of February 16 1881, just before the vote of Feb. 24 which admitted women to the University examinations.

§ Professor W. H. H. Hudson says Main belonged to 'a little society'—of which Fawcett, R. C. Jebb, A. Marshall and he himself were members—'that used to meet on Sunday evenings to discuss some book which we were to read in the meanwhile.'

been reading Busch's *Bismarck* and Bismarck's *Bismarck*, as he distinguished them. Of Trevelyan's *American Revolution* some sixteen pages remained unread. Philosophical and even theological questions had a great attraction for him. In particular, discussions relating to the Apostolic age and the 'higher criticism' of the New Testament greatly interested him. The essential and deepening seriousness and reverence of his nature and his historic and philosophic sense rendered merely destructive criticism and all negative dogmatism increasingly distasteful. He had lately been reading a book by Professor William James of Harvard entitled *The Will to Believe and other Essays in Popular Philosophy*. Like that eminent psychologist, and unlike, I think, most students of physical science, he leaned to the doctrine of free-will—to the belief, as Professor Sidgwick puts it, "that I can now choose to do what I so conceive (*i.e.* as right and reasonable), however strong may be my inclination to act unreasonably, and however uniformly I may have yielded to such inclinations in the past"—a doctrine which, as Mill, himself a determinist, admits, "has given to its adherents a practical feeling much nearer to the truth than has generally (I believe) existed in the mind of necessarians." A book of philosophy which he highly prized was *The Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius*—that *Imitatio* of antiquity—"the high-water mark," as it has been called, 'of unassisted morality.' Main would not allow that happiness is 'our being's end and aim.' Yet happiness, like pleasure and even health, is perhaps oftenest found of them that sought her not. And Main's life was, I am persuaded, a very happy one.

Main had his limitations. Natural scenery did not, I think, move him strongly. Perhaps his inability to do much walking or to bear the fatigue of travel may have had much to do with this. He did not greatly affect poetry, though lately he had taken up Chaucer. Nor did he seem to care much for any but the simplest music. Yet many years ago, when a plaintive melody reached us through an open church-door, he proposed that we should analyse the precise quality of feeling expressed and heightened by the strain. Oratory he was apt to identify with 'sophistical rhetoric.' But once when I prevailed on him to go and hear Canon Liddon at St Mary's, he came back charmed with the great preacher's chaste and silvery eloquence.

A great source of happiness was his capacity for friendship.

Among those he loved most in days gone by were Henry Fawcett, W. K. Clifford, and Miss Clough.* To the last he had his little group of old and attached friends; and, while he clung to the old, he was eminently capable of making new. But besides this inner circle Main knew a great many people. His social gifts were considerable, and the afternoon tea gave him an opportunity for that light and easy flow of conversation in which he delighted. Main was no great *raconteur*. There was as little of self-assertion or effort after display in his talk. He had no cynicism or ill-nature in his composition. His wit and pleasantry bubbled up as from a fountain of mirth and gladness within. The eye gleamed and gone before one was aware.

Main's interest in things was fresh to the last. Less than a week before his death he was speaking of the delightful letters he had received from Ernest Foxwell in far Tokio. The return of a friend from a visit to Pompeii set him reflecting how little we really book should be read on the subject? The last bit of 'business' he did was to send in his contribution towards the presentation portrait now being painted of our esteemed President.

Like the author of *Alice*, Main was very fond of children, especially little maids. Many will remember 'Dot' and 'Flo,' the daughters of an old friend and contemporary up here whom he used to call 'the father of my children.' Another of these playmates he called a *Lyre*.

"Some five and twenty years ago," writes Professor Hudson, "H. G. Seeley gave a charming course of lectures to children in Geology. I collected a party of children, ages from 6 to 14, to go to lecture and have tea in my rooms. Main and John Mayor usually helped me to entertain the children, and it was due largely to Main that the entertainments were successful."

I have not spoken of his refinement of manner and urbanity, his dislike of all intolerance, exaggeration, detraction; his

* In this group I should have mentioned G. R. Crotch, of this College, the unconventional, 'affectionate and lavishly generous' Under-Librarian (1868-72) and naturalist (died, a martyr to science, in 1874). See Prothero's *Life of Bradshaw*, p. 90. Much honourable mention of him also in Darwin's *Descent of Man*, in connexion with 'the stridulation of beetles.'

In the early seventies Main was a member of the Cambridge 'Republican Club,' to which Fawcett and Clifford also belonged. 'Nothing could well be more harmless than this Club,' says L. Stephen, *Life of Fawcett*, p. 286.

habit of looking at the bright side, of making the most and best alike of men and things; his appreciation of any little act of kindness; his unfailing patience, cheerfulness, and gaiety, notwithstanding the 'cross' of his long malady.

No labourer is sad to end his toilsome day. So the choir sang over him in the College Chapel; sang too another hymn, that was a favourite of his—*Our blest Redeemer, ere he breathed.* Then he was laid by the north wall of the Mill Road Cemetery, near the grave of Dr Kennedy and that of his younger friend and colleague in the Laboratory, E. H. Acton. Professor Mayor and his early friend and contemporary the service at the grave,

To those of us who had long and intimately known him, his loss is irreparable. Something has gone out of our lives. There will not be another in our time in whom the elements will be mixed up to so delightful a compound as they were in him; nor shall we find another friend so sympathetic and self-forgetting.

But from every life that has been truly lived there disengages itself for friend and lover—freed from the accidental imperfections and limitations of its mortal state—the 'idea' of the life, that comes

apparell'd in more precious habit,
More moving-delicate and full of life,
Into the eye and prospect of their soul,
Than when it lived indeed.

W. A. C.

REV ARTHUR WASHINGTON CORNELIUS HALLEN M.A.

THE Rev A. W. Cornelius Hallen Incumbent of St John's Episcopal Church, Alloa, died at the Parsonage on March 27. We take the following account of him from *The Alloa Journal* of April 1.

"Though it can be no surprise to our readers to learn, the regret experienced can be the not less poignant, that a reverend and most estimable citizen of our good town has just passed away, mourned by all who had the pleasure of his friendship or acquaintance. It is now nearly a year since the Rev A. W. Cornelius Hallen, incumbent of St John's Episcopal Church,

was laid aside from active duty by illness, which ultimately developed into an insidious and incurable disease. Though he rallied at times, and received the best of medical skill and advice, the improvement that was manifested was never of long continuance, and as we have said, it was no surprise to the community to learn that he peacefully passed to his eternal rest at his residence, the Parsonage, Grange Place, early on Monday morning last. Though he was not a native of Alloa, and indeed not a Scotchman, Mr Hallen has been so long resident here and has been so much identified with some of the public institutions of the town during the last forty years almost, that his death cannot but be regarded in the sense of a distinct public loss, one, indeed, which, in some respects, will not be easily filled. He was, we believe, a native of Gloucestershire, England, being born at the Rectory, Dursley, in that county, on the 25th March, 1834, so that he had just completed his 65th year. His father (the Rev Washington Hallen) was rector of that parish, and he took pains to see that his son received an education suited to his position in life. He was accordingly sent first to Gloucester College School, and afterwards to Peter Blundell's School, Tiverton, Devonshire (a Grammar School founded in the 16th century, and till lately the most important Public School in the south-west of England), and latterly at St Andrew's College, Harrowweald, Middlesex. He entered St John's College, Cambridge, in the year 1854, gaining a sizarship. In the ordinary degree examination in 1857, he was placed in the first-class, and graduated Bachelor of Arts in the following year. He also gained a scholarship at Cuddesdon Theological College (of which Canon Liddon was Vice-Principal), where he remained till September, 1885, when he was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Worcester, and licenced to the curacy of Redmarley d'Abotot. He was ordained priest in 1859, and a year later he took the degree of Master of Arts. Towards the end of 1860 he was appointed curate of St James Episcopal Church, Leith, and in 1858 he was elected by the vestry of St John's Episcopal Church, Alloa, to the incumbency, which had been rendered vacant by the resignation of the late Rev H. H. Franklin. Mr Hallen was married on 22 July 1862 at Edersfield Parish Church, Gloucestershire to Catharine daughter of William Hatton of Marsh Court, Worcestershire. Soon after his coming to Alloa

he started a mission in Dollar in 1863 and continued it until it was made into an incumbency. At that time the Episcopal Church in Alloa was situated in Clackmannan Road, being the building now occupied by St Mungo's Catholic Church congregation; but some years after Mr Hallen began his connection with the congregation the fine new Church in Broad Street was erected, the site being given by the late Earl of Kellie (grandfather of the present Earl). For the long period of 37 years Mr Hallen has proved a faithful and devoted pastor to the congregation, by the members of which he was held in the highest esteem. While the deceased gentleman gave diligent attention to his duties as incumbent of an important congregation, he will perhaps be best remembered for what may truthfully be said the world-wide reputation he enjoyed as an antiquarian and archæologist. Next to ecclesiastical records, he was most attracted by genealogy. In 1886 he founded "Northern Notes and Queries, or the Scottish Antiquary," which he edited for ten years, when he disposed of the magazine to Mr J. H. Stevenson, its present editor. An English clergyman as the conductor of a Scottish antiquarian journal had many difficulties to contend with, but Mr Hallen pluckily persevered, and set an example of which Scottish antiquaries stood greatly in need. The Earldom of Mar was a subject which Mr Hallen studied with great care, and his lecture giving the results of his researches is still in request. One of his later publications was an index and inventory of our earliest Protocol Book, of which, however, he was not the compiler, and while of great use to local antiquaries, the print would bear revision. Before his illness he was engaged in editing full transcripts of the parochial registers of the City of London from the middle of the 16th century, a work of great importance to the historian and archæologist. Mr Hallen was also a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; one of the Council of the Scottish History Society; Fellow of the Huguenot Society; one of the original members of the Alloa Society of Natural Science and Archæology, and first Hon. President of that Society. In the last-mentioned Society he has all along taken a very keen and active interest. For some years he was President, and some of the most interesting and instructive papers which have been read at its meetings were from his versatile pen. He was invariably present at the

annual excursions of the Society, and his intimate knowledge of archæology and genealogy was of the greatest possible value to the members on these and other occasions. Mr Hallen himself traced his descent from the Von Halen, a Dutch family, and his lectures on Flemish and Huguenot subjects were not the least important of the many which he delivered to the Archæological Society. For many years deceased took a warm interest in Freemasonry, being a member and for some time chaplain in Alloa St John's Lodge. He was also for over 30 years chaplain of Lodge Edinburgh Mary Chapel, No. 1, a lodge of which all Freemasons feel justly proud. Mr Hallen did not associate much with the public life of Alloa, having never been actively identified with any of our public Boards. In private life he was genial and unaffected, and nothing delighted him more than to discuss subjects having a bearing on antiquarian or archæological interests. To the Episcopal Church of Scotland, as well as to Scottish and English antiquarians, Mr Hallen's removal is a grievous loss. He is survived by a widow and one son (Dr Arthur Hallen), who is resident in London."

THE REV CANON GILBERT BERESFORD B.D.

Gilbert Beresford, the second son of the Rev Gilbert Beresford, Rector of St Andrew's, Holborn, was born at Trowbridge in Wiltshire on the 9th of February 1812. He belonged to an ancient Derbyshire family long settled in Dovedale and Beresford Dale. In the church of Fenny Bentley, south of Tissington, on the way to Ashbourne, there is an imposing marble monument in memory of Thomas Beresford and of his sixteen sons, all of whom fought in 1415 at the battle of Agincourt. From the sixth of these sons is descended the younger or Irish branch of the Beresfords of Waterford. By a deed dated 12th of February 1519-20, the sixteenth son of a later Thomas Beresford, of Fenny Bentley, James Beresford, Vicar of Chesterfield and of Worksworth in Derbyshire, and Prebendary of Lichfield, who died on July 13, 1520, and was buried in Lichfield Cathedral, founded two Fellowships and as many Scholarships at St John's College. Under the Statutes prior to 1857 these were limited by way of preference to Founder's kin.

Gilbert Beresford, the twenty-second in lineal descent from Hugh Beresford, fourth son of the first named Thomas and Agnes de Beresford, was admitted a Pensioner of the College on July 20, 1829, his College tutor being Mr Tatham. His University course was interrupted by ill-health, which led to his travelling abroad, thus visiting the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia. He became a full B.A. on the second day of the Easter Term of 1835, and was elected a Fellow of the College on April 6, 1835, on the same day as J. I. Weldon, G. J. Kennedy, H. R. Francis, and Thomas Paley, the last two of whom are still living. Many years afterwards he told his godson, Dr Sandys, that as a Fellow he had constantly urged that the avenue of elm trees, which had been partly thinned after the completion of the New Court in 1831, should be extended across the road in what is now the cricket field; and he was interested to learn that his suggestion had actually been carried out. In 1843 he joined his friend, Lord John Scott, brother of the Duke of Buccleugh, in a yachting cruise in the Mediterranean, in the course of which he visited Egypt and the Nile. Two days before his return to England his father died. The son succeeded to the family living of Hoby-cum-Rotherby between Melton Mowbray and Leicester. As a Fellow of the College he proceeded to the degree of B.D. in 1846. In 1849 he was succeeded by his brother, John James Beresford, in the family Fellowship, which he vacated on his marriage with Miss Agnes Pares, eldest daughter of Thomas Pares, of Hopwell Hall, Derbyshire, founder of Pares' bank in Leicester. She died in 1868, leaving several sons and daughters.

Gilbert Beresford had a considerable taste for mathematics and classics, and above all for the composition of English verse. Of his poetical works the first was entitled *Sorrow* or *The Fountain of Sorrow and the River of Joy* (1875), and attained a second edition. This included a touching reference to some of his children:—

My poet daughter and my first-born son,
And children sweet as day e'er smiled upon;
My happy daughter of a Christmas morn,
And he my fairest and my youngest born.

Sorrow was followed by *Rizpah* and *Early Poems*, mainly inspired by the pathetic story of Rizpah, the daughter of Aiah in II. Samuel, xxi 1-14. This was succeeded by *The Stream of*

Talent, a vivid description of a dream in which the author sees the leading poets of the ancient and modern world passing before him. His last work called *Poems* appeared in 1891. Copies of all these four volumes have been presented to the College Library by his eldest daughter.

His life as a country clergyman was uneventful. He was for some time a Rural Dean, and for forty-five years an Honorary Canon of Peterborough Cathedral. In the latter part of his life the state of his health often made it necessary for him to reside in the south of England or abroad. He died at home on January 4, 1899, at the age of eighty-six, after having been Rector of Hoby for fifty-five years. A notice in the *Melton Times* of January 6 paid a tribute to his scholarship, his refined and poetic taste, his broad sympathies, and his courtly and charming grace of manner. The funeral was attended by many of the neighbouring clergy, including the Rev E. L. le F. Gorst, of St John's. Dr Sandys was also present. Among the members of the family was one of the late Canon Beresford's nephews, the Rev Edward Aden Beresford, who, with his brother, now the Rev John Jarvis Beresford, was a member of St John's for the Michaelmas Term of 1875, and who succeeds his uncle as Rector.

THE REV JOHN ROBERT LUNN B.D.

On the evening of February 23 1899, there passed away John Robert Lunn B.D., thirty-five years Vicar of Marton-with-Grafton, Yorkshire, and for nearly ten years a well-known figure, alike in the College and University. He had been ailing slightly for some time past, but at the last the end came quite unexpectedly.

Born in 1831 at Cleave Prior in Worcestershire, he was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, under Dr James Prince Lee, afterwards Bishop of Manchester, where he was a contemporary of the late Archbishop Benson, Bishop Lightfoot of Durham, Burne-Jones, and others more or less men of note.

Dr Prince Lee had great intuitive capacity, and his sagacious

insight enabled him to see in the boy a great aptitude for Mathematics, and by his advice a business career was abandoned, and he was sent up with a Scholarship to St John's College in 1849.

During his undergraduate's career he suffered from weakly health having apparently outgrown his strength, and a weakness of the spine was developed, which left its mark upon him for life. He did most of his reading lying upon an inclined plane. Notwithstanding these adverse and retarding circumstances he read steadily, with the result that he came out as Fourth Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1853. Elected Fellow in due course in 1855, he was ordained Deacon and Priest the following year by the Bishop of Ely. He had been offered the appointment of Head Mathematical Master of King's College, London, but on succeeding to a Naden's Divinity Studentship at St John's he declined the appointment.

During his residence at St John's he also held the appointment of Sadlerian Lecturer in Mathematics, and doubtless many of his pupils and College acquaintances will remember the pains he took in concocting *The Seven Devils* in the Mathematical Examination in June. He kept up the Corkscrew Staircase, letter E, New Court, and made this staircase the subject of one of his problems at the instance of the writer of this obituary sketch.

It is, however, to his extraordinary natural and cultivated ability as a musician that he owes his title to posthumous fame. He was a born musician. Let facts, tersely put, speak for themselves.

He learnt music from his mother, and could play from notes at the age of three years and six months. What his mother taught his father fostered, and at five years of age performed in public at a Concert, and opened a small Organ in the Church of his native parish.

In 1847, when only fifteen years of age, he was appointed Organist of Edgbaston Parish Church. His musical ear was so acute that he could detect a musical discord—tell when a wrong chord was struck long before he was in his "Teens!"

To the end of his life he possessed the singular faculty of telling, blind-folded, or in another room, what key was struck on a piano.

It happened that in 1847 Mendelssohn was at Birmingham

for the purpose of conducting a performance of his *Elijah*—the youth attended the performance and wrote down on paper *Memoriter*, The Quartet *Cast thy Burden*, and the Trio *Lift up thine Eyes*, when he got home.

Naturally his father was astonished and sent the MSS. to Mendelssohn, asking his opinion and advice for the future of his gifted son. That letter is still preserved as a Souvenir, and will be a musical trophy. It was probably the last letter written in England by Mendelssohn, and he died a month later.

To his everlasting credit, be it said, he did not allow the pursuit of music to interfere with his Mathematical studies. He denied himself a pianoforte during his undergraduateship. This led him to study "scores" and musical MSS., and made him a scientific musician in head, theoretically, as he afterwards became, by hand, practically.

Whilst at Cambridge he threw himself with great spirit and vigour into all the musical enterprises of the place. The Old University Musical Society, of which he was for some time President, and The Fitzwilliam found in him a most energetic and practical supporter.

It goes without saying that he was fully qualified for a Mus. Doc. degree, and was told by the Professor, Sir Sterndale Bennett, that he might have that degree whenever he liked. Probably his innate modesty prevented him from seeking that distinction. It would exceed the limits of an obituary notice to specify the many proofs of extraordinary musical knowledge, which this gifted man displayed.

The *Musical Herald* has in its April number a Memoir of Mr Lunn, and gives most interesting particulars of an interview with him. During the thirty-five years of his village life he wrote many Songs, Hymn Tunes, Anthems, and Carols, and also an Oratorio founded on the life of St Paulinus, Archbishop of York—it is an elaborate work, has several Double Choruses, one in Twelve Parts, and for Full Orchestra. Alas! it has never seen the light.

For thirty-five years Mr Lunn pursued the even tenor of his way amidst what must have been to him somewhat uncongenial surroundings. In a Yorkshire village, among a few farmers and sons of the soil, he did his best to originate and cultivate music in the village under the usual difficulties—lack of leisure and stolid indifference to aught but the comic.

Yorkshire, however, has a reputation for throat if not for enthusiasm. He was in favour of the revival of the village band as an adjunct to the musical services of the Church.

For many years he conducted the Ripon and York Choral Festivals with precision and an enthusiasm all his own. He rebuilt his church, and in many other ways left his mark behind him and the place better than he found it. He has gone to his Rest and Reward!

It now remains that an old friend of forty years, who will ever be grateful for the privilege of his acquaintance, should attempt, however imperfectly, to sum up some of the *admirable* points of peculiarity in his character—for such they were.

To know John Robert Lunn was to love him! Absolutely sincere, with not one clash of self-conceit, no vulgar "musician's push," little or no self-appreciation, guileless as a child, and transparent as the finest Rock Crystal, he charmed by the self-abasing modesty of his character. To spend an evening in his rooms, where gathered at intervals Professor Sir Sterndale Bennett, Mr Percival Frost, Dr Chipp, A. Ward, H. T. Armfield, T. Hill (of Organ Fame), and G. F. Tamplin with others, each contributing his share of music and conversation, was indeed a treat *O noctes cœnæque Deum!*

It is to be regretted that when he took a country living he was banished from old scenes, an exile from old haunts, and, save by correspondence, lost to old friends. It was said of him, by one in the University competent to judge that "Lunn was a first-rate Mathematician, a splendid musician, no bad Classic, and an admirable Ecclesiastical Antiquarian, as well as well read in Theology." And this witness is true. He was also an enthusiastic brass rubber. Many a time has it fallen to the lot of the writer to sit with him through the night, far into the morning hours, listening to the music from his fingers and the wit and wisdom from his tongue.

He was wont to say, as he rose to retire for the night, regretfully, "that there were but two nuisances in life: going to bed and getting up"!

And if his behaviour were tinged with some eccentricity, where, it may be asked, is the man of genius who is not somewhat eccentric?

At the close of his life he had somewhat dropped his favourite pursuit—music, and threw himself with characteristic

ardour and pertinacity into researches connected with and bearing upon the Ritual Controversy in the Church, and the Question of Anglican Orders.

In connection with this question he lately unearthed and republished a treatise of Bishop Barlow's. Frequent contributions from his pen appeared at intervals in *The Tablet* and *Church Times*. He slashed out against Roman opponents, and took their return blows with perfectly generous *Sang Froid*, returning to the contest with very good courage. It has pleased God to remove him in the thick of an Ecclesiastical Fray, in which no man living was better qualified to take a part, whether as adviser or assessor. A sound Anglican divine and devoted son of the Church, thoroughly saturated with the teaching and tenets of the now alas! forgotten Henry Newland, of St Mary-Church; he did much as a College Don to "establish, strengthen and settle" the minds of many young men, and others who were privileged to know him.

It is acknowledged that he and the late Mr Percival Frost were the first amateur Bach performers in England, and for years J.R.L. slept with Bach's forty-eight preludes and fugues copied out in an exquisitely neat manner under his pillow. This he facetiously called "his Bible." He published two sermons, one on "The sin of the age: compromise," preached at Holy Trinity, Bordesley, for his old friend, Dr Oldknow. This is a thoroughly characteristic sermon, and one sees the man in every page. Also a sermon on "The Athanasian Creed;" also a treatise on "Kinetics," and a musical service for the Holy Eucharist.

He was laid to rest in the churchyard at Marton on Tuesday, February 28th, *Mullis peramice funus prosequentibus*. Mr Lunn married in 1864 Sophia, daughter of F. Peter Fernie, Esq., surgeon, of Kimbolton, Hunts, and leaves a family of five sons and one daughter. One of his sons, Harold F. Lunn, graduated at Queens' College, Cambridge, as 20th Wrangler in 1897.

This imperfect notice cannot better conclude than with the following extract from the obituary notice which lately appeared in the pages of the *Ripon Diocesan Gazette*:—"We mourn the good old man, and shall miss him much in the Deanery, in the Chapter, and as a friend. Every genius is accompanied by eccentricities: he had very much of the former, and he had some, if not many, of the latter. I sigh as I have forced on my

mind the loss to the Church in general, of the vast fund of knowledge which in the good Providence of God has been taken from our midst. He was a most kind-hearted man, and to a remarkable extent was incapable of harbouring any feeling of resentment. In a small country parish he was in many respects out of his place; but his active, able mind made it impossible for him to be an idle man, and his sphere of work extended far and wide. One great feature of his work was accuracy, and with it all honest straightforwardness."

Faults he had, but he was the possessor of a good sound heart and many virtues, and in many points was a walking encyclopædia. R.I.P.

K. H. S.
