

Obituary.

THE REV THOMAS PALEY B.D.

The Rev Thomas Paley B.D., formerly Fellow of St John's College, and who died at Wimbledon on the 8th of August in his 90th year, was a grandson of Archdeacon Paley, one of whose works is known to most readers of the *Eagle*. He was born at Halifax on May 11th 1810, where his father, Dr Robert Paley, practised as a physician. He went to school there, then to Bishopton, near Ripon, where his father retired after ceasing to practise, and later to Sedbergh: and he remained a devoted son of Yorkshire to the end of his days. When young he was something of an athlete; when more than eighty he could outwalk many men of half his years.

He entered at St John's College, Cambridge, in 1829, and was a scholar there; was 27th Wrangler in 1833, and elected Fellow 6th April 1835. His tutor at Cambridge was the late Dr John Hymers, of St John's College. Tutor and pupil were much attached, and frequently spent their vacations together in the English lake district. It was during one of these excursions that they made the acquaintance of the poet Wordsworth at his home at Rydal; a curious link with the past which Mr Paley often recalled with pleasure.

Though brought up to be a doctor, he took Holy Orders, and for several years held the perpetual curacy of Dishforth, near Ripon, where he had pupils. The present Incumbent of Dishforth supplies one or two incidents of Mr Paley's life there. On a certain market day his pupils took French leave and started off to Ripon. They soon discovered that Mr Paley was after them, so they ran all the way to Ripon pursued by their irate master, who chased them round the Market Cross and back to Dishforth, cracking his whip at them as he ran. For those times he seems to have had rather an advanced service at Dishforth church; for he introduced stringed instruments, and every now and again there were grand choral services to which

people came for miles round. Every Easter Sunday afternoon the children were catechized in church. Mr Paley would be in the pulpit—a three decker—while his sister, with a large clothes basket full of prizes, sat in a square pew below and handed out a prize to each child who answered correctly.

On 1st March 1847 he was presented by the College to the Rectory of Ufford *cum* Bainton in Northamptonshire; and in the same year he married Ann Judith, eldest daughter of Mr Smith Wormald, of Barton Hall, Barton-on-Humber. Ufford church was five miles from Stamford, nine from Peterborough, and otherwise had little connexion with the world. Old ways prevailed there. The clerk with the concertina, which had recently taken the place of the village band, read the hymn out line by line, sometimes with an introduction. That with which he welcomed Mrs Paley was about Abraham seeking a wife for Isaac, which he told the congregation was "suitable to the occasion." And he kept the parson in order. He put two candles on the pulpit ledge with a warning "They be kicklish, sir." He was also most polite. A poor widow having died during the week he came up to the reading desk and whispered aloud: "Mrs Newman's compliments, sir, and she wishes to be buried on Tuesday."

The thirty-three years passed at Ufford were uneventful, but filled with quiet, hard work; one of the first things done being the restoration of Ufford church, which was sadly needed. Not only the church but the chancel had been filled with high red pews of all shapes and sizes; the pulpit and reading desk were in one block, and a curious heavy screen and rood-loft separated the chancel from the body of the church. He reformed all this not indeed in modern high church fashion, but so as to be simple, comfortable, and in good taste. The Rectory itself had recently been much enlarged and improved; but it had a large garden which Mr and Mrs Paley found a field, and left a beautiful lawn with fine trees. The parish was carefully attended to, cottage lectures and Bible classes were started, and Mr Paley went regularly on Sundays and also on week days to teach and catechise the children. At that time the schools were taught by a succession of elderly dames; and one, a Mrs Sopps, combined the function of monthly nurse with that of school mistress. She had a birch rod tied with blue ribbon, and used it vigorously in school and in church. The boys as

well as the girls were made to knit, and the art of bowing and curtsying to their betters was an important part of her system.

Mr Paley was a staunch supporter of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and with deputations would visit the towns and villages to hold meetings, driving long distances and having many adventures. On one occasion when entering the chapel which, as they thought, had been prepared for their reception, Mr Paley and the deputation were delighted to find a large and very devout audience assembled. It was not until the lecturer proceeded to nail up a huge picture of a tattooed savage, with which he was about to illustrate his remarks on missionary work, that the head of the officiating minister appeared above the pulpit to ascertain the cause of this unseemly interruption to his "interval for silent prayer;" and the two gentlemen discovering that they had been taken to the wrong building had to beat a hasty and somewhat ignominious retreat. On another occasion the old groom, having used his resting time too well was found harnessing the horse wrong end on in the shafts, and, being expostulated with, said "some folks likes it one way and some folks likes it the other."

Mr Paley took great interest in the new art of photography, and his fondness for electrical and chemical experiments, and his use of microscopes and other scientific instruments, brought life and freshness to the village as well as to the Rectory. Later on he became much interested in the Higher Education of Women, and he prepared one of his daughters, now Mrs Alfred Marshall, for the Higher Local Examination as soon as it began. He was the first father to bring a daughter to Newnham, in the early life of which he took a keen interest, and was throughout a warm friend of Miss Clough's.

The last event of his Ufford life was the restoration of Bainton church in 1876. Soon afterwards he found the parish work too heavy; and in his seventieth year he retired to Bournemouth, the mild climate of which gave him a new lease of life. He was always a thorough Johnian. He read the *Eagle*, and was fond of wandering in the Wilderness and about the Backs in the summer, part of which he often spent in Madingley Road. His life was uneventful, but it was strenuous, and illustrated his favourite motto—*non dicta sed facta*. He delighted to mingle with people of all degrees; his open heartedness and sympathy made him beloved, and his memory will long be cherished in

the scene of his labours. A long and happy life was at last crowned by a death so peaceful that those who watched him believed that he was asleep.

While an undergraduate he came under the influence of the Evangelical movement, and his personal relations to Simeon gave a tone to the rest of his life. He cared little for the outward forms of religion, and had a horror of all tendencies towards laying stress on these rather than on the spirit of religion. He made little boundary line between the established church and others: and he sometimes followed Simeon's example of preaching in Scotch Presbyterian churches. But he was in his way a loyal son of the church. He published a small pamphlet entitled—*Seven principal points on which all Christians are agreed*; and he collected from many sources a book of hymns "full of the spirit and sweetness of our liturgy." He arranged them in the order of the collects which, "like noble columns, have been introduced into Christ's Church at different times." One who had frequent opportunity of hearing him preach describes his sermons as "stately and ably-expressed discourses, almost invariably marked by great polish, and which irresistibly reminded the hearer of some of the prominent Divines of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In common with these they were at times marked by a quaintness in choice of text or treatment of subject such as we find equally in Laud and in his Puritan opponents. To see and hear the fine old man with his powerful face, white hair, and black gown—earnest, stately, and dignified—was like a leaf out of the history of the past, doubtless practically an anachronism, but none the less interesting and impressive."

FRANCIS HADEN COPE B.A.

Mr Francis Haden Cope (junior), who died at Rawal Pindi, India, on the 26th April last was the son of the Rev Francis Haden Cope M.A. (himself a member of the College) and Elizabeth his wife. He was born 5 November 1852 at Birch in Rusholme, near Manchester. He married in 1883 Katherine Frere, daughter of General Sir John Cox K.C.B., of Southsea. They had two children, a son and a daughter; the son (Roland) died in infancy. The widow and daughter survive.

Mr Haden Cope was engaged in tuition and literary work in India, and was Sub-Editor of *The Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore, from 1877 until his death.

About 1880 he was appointed Principal of the Central Training College, Lahore, a position involving the oversight of about 900 pupils of various ages. His work from 1880 to 1892 was very arduous and trying, as besides carrying on his duties as Head of a large College he was writing and editing books, chiefly educational. Some of these have been adopted as text books for Middle Schools, others were compiled for the use of men studying for the examinations of the Punjab University. In 1883 Mr Haden Cope was appointed one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools, first of the Lahore circle, and later of the larger circle of Rawal Pindi. He was greatly interested in his duties as Inspector of Schools, and in course of his experience had become familiar with no less than eighteen different dialects. The circle of Rawal Pindi included many schools on the frontier, and in the late frontier war Mr Cope found himself frequently in positions of difficulty and danger. In returning from some visits of Inspection early in April 1899 he contracted a chill, which developed into fever, and after a fortnight's illness he died. Great respect for him, and sympathy for his widow and daughter, were evinced, and a military funeral was given to him, an unusual compliment to a civilian. His books will live after him; they show much scholarship and earnest endeavour to help the native students of India to master our language, and doubtless the good work which he has done for education in the Punjab will have its effect on this and the next generation.

SAMUEL OLIVER ROBERTS M.A.

It is with great regret that we record the early death, at St Bartholomew's Hospital on the 31st of May last, of Mr S. O. Roberts.

Mr S. O. Roberts was the son of Mr Samuel Roberts F.R.S., the distinguished mathematician. He was born at Witham Bank, Boston, Lincolnshire, 19 September 1859. He was educated partly at home and partly at the Islington Proprietary School, and entered the College with a Minor Scholarship for

Mathematics 30 April 1879. He was admitted to a Foundation Scholarship 14 June 1881 and took his degree in the Mathematical Tripos of 1882 as Seventh Wrangler. After his degree he studied for a time in the Cavendish Laboratory, and in 1884 was appointed Head Mathematical Master in the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Thence he passed in 1888 to Merchant Taylors' School, London, as Second Mathematical Master and Lower Sixth Form Master on the Modern Side, which posts he held till his death. He was an active member of the Physical Society and of the London Mathematical Society, and an examiner for the Science and Art Department. But it was as a teacher that he was pre-eminent. He possessed in a high degree the two cardinal virtues of patience and clearness, and he threw himself heart and soul into his work. Scholarships are but a crude and imperfect test of success, yet it may be recorded that the mathematical and science scholarships gained by Merchant Taylors' School during his decade were threefold those of the preceding decade. He was in the spring of this year one of the seven select candidates for the Headmastership of the Cowper Street Schools, London, and it was only on the eve of the election that he was compelled by illness to withdraw his candidature. But it was not only as a teacher that he impressed himself on his pupils; he was their friend and companion, superintending their cricket though himself no athlete; playing chess with them, though he could give the champion player a castle. And so in daily life and converse they saw, one and all, both masters and pupils, an exemplar of absolute devotion to duty, perfect simplicity and sincerity, of plain living and high thinking.

One of his pupils writes: "The success of Mr Roberts as a Master must be the excuse for one who was privileged to be his pupil attempting to recall his method of teaching. One of the most striking features of his method as a teacher of mathematics was the extent to which he adopted individual teaching. In his largest classes every boy was instructed personally and received the advice which was needed in his own circumstances. In this way Mr Roberts was often able, in a few words, to suggest the right course of action. A necessary accompaniment of this system was a sense of fellowship between master and pupil, which was enhanced by the straightforward way in which Mr Roberts admitted his own difficulties. A curious result of

a course under Mr Roberts was that the pupil was led to regard methods of problem-solving as of more importance than the general principles of mathematics, although that was by no means the view of the master himself. Mr Roberts' mind presented no confirmation of the narrowing tendency with which the study of mathematics is credited. His knowledge of modern history was of no mean order, and was rendered most valuable by the light which his observations of men and manners abroad enabled him to throw on historical events (*The Tylorian*, xxi, 176—8)."

It may be added that Dr J. Theo. Mertz in the Preface to his great *History of European Thought in the Nineteenth Century*, Vol. 1, says: "Mr S. Oliver Roberts M.A., of the Merchant Taylors' School, has kindly read over the fourth chapter of this volume." The subject of the chapter is "The Astronomical View of Nature."

JOHN WINDSOR B.A., LL.B.

It is with deep regret that we record the death at Burdwan, Bengal, on the 26th of June last of Mr John Windsor, of the Indian Civil Service, at the early age of 32.

Mr John Windsor was born at Old Trafford, Manchester, 21st July 1866. He was educated at Old Trafford school and the Owens College, Manchester. He was appointed a member of the Indian Civil Service after the examination of 1884, and entered St John's 8th September 1884. He took the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. in 1887, being one of four men bracketed Senior in Law in that year. For this he was elected a Scholar of the College. He went out to India in October 1887, and was gazetted Assistant Magistrate at Chittagong. In 1891 he had sole charge of the Bettiah sub-division of Champaran, about 3,000 square miles in extent, and with a population of one and three-quarter millions of inhabitants. He was in charge of Purnia as acting Deputy Commissioner in 1894, and later he edited the Bengal Yearly Report of 1894. He was the Magistrate in charge of the Arrah division during the famine of 1897, and was specially mentioned in the Government Report for his able management. In 1898 he was gazetted Judge of Bettiah. The *Calcutta Englishman* for 29th June 1899 says: "We regret

exceedingly to announce the death of Mr J. Windsor, formerly Sessions Judge of Burdwan, which took place at Burdwan on Monday. Mr Windsor had only just returned from three months privilege leave. He was a civilian of eleven years' standing, and had been a second-grade District and Sessions Judge since July of last year. He was one of the most painstaking and promising of the junior Judges, and was a universal favourite with the local Bar. A man of great ability and breadth of view there can be no doubt he had a brilliant judicial career before him."

Mr John Windsor married 10th December 1896 at Lewisham Congregational Chapel, Maud Reynolds, daughter of Ralph Shorrocks Esq, B.A., J.P. of 10 Landsdowne Road, Lee, S.E. Mrs Windsor died at Calcutta 13th March 1899. Generations in College soon pass away, but Mr Windsor is still remembered as a man of courtesy and talent, and all who knew him feel his loss, at so early an age, very keenly.

FREDERICK HENRY LEWIS M.B., B.C.

We regret to announce the death on Wednesday October 18th, from heart failure during scarlet fever, of Mr Frederick Henry Lewis, of Weymouth Street, London, at the early age of 32. He was the son of the late Dr Frederick Lewis, of Gloucester Place, W. He received his early education at Queen's College, Taunton. He entered St Bartholomew's Hospital in 1885, from whence, having passed the Anatomy and Physiology Examination of the Conjoint Board, he came to St John's and took the degree of B.A. in 1891 with honours in Natural Science. He then returned to St Bartholomew's and passed the final Conjoint Board Examination in 1892, and took the degrees of M.B., B.C. Cantab, in 1893.

Mr Lewis held several posts, including a House-Physiciancy, External Midwifery Assistant, and Assistant Chloroformist (for two years) at St Bartholomew's, and House-Surgeon to the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children at Brighton. When he retired from his post of Assistant Chloroformist at St Bartholomew's, he studied diseases of the ear and throat in Vienna, and, returning to England at the beginning of the last year, he was appointed Non-resident House-Surgeon to the Throat Hospital

in Great Portland Street, a post which he had filled with entire satisfaction to all with whom he worked, and who will lose in him one whose genial nature and great capabilities cannot be easily replaced.

Dr Herbert Tilley who had been an intimate friend of Mr Lewis writes:

"His loss is one which many friends must now be mourning. As an anæsthetist, he was one of the most skilled I have known, and possessed that rare gift of making his patients feel quite at home before they took the anæsthetic; more especially was this the case with children. In private life he was 'hail fellow well met' with all, whilst his philosophic views upon things in general and his fund of quiet humour made him excellent company. To those of us who knew him well is brought home the personal loss of a kind-hearted, modest, and faithful friend, of whom it may be truly said that he was one of the best."

(The British Medical

PHILIP THOMAS MAIN.

It was intended that the following account of Mr Main's Scientific work should have followed the obituary notice in our last number. By an oversight it was not then printed.

The scientific attainments of Philip Thomas Main were naturally much more intimately known to his friends and fellow workers in Cambridge than to the outside world. Notwithstanding fragile health he carried on with great success, almost unaided, the work of the Chemical Laboratory of St John's College for considerably over twenty years. His kindness and consideration for his pupils placed him rather in the position of a personal friend than of a professional instructor. These intimate relations, in the case of his more promising students, were not impaired by their leaving the University for active life. He followed up with keen interest the careers of the men who had worked under him. It was thus a pleasure to observe casual meetings in Hall with former pupils who had returned for medical examinations or other purposes, and to note his acquaintance with what they had been doing away from Cambridge and his interested questions in relation to their work. It is within the knowledge of the present writer, who can only speak of recent years, that more than one man whose investi-

gations in Chemistry have reflected honour on the University, has been indebted for the means to continue his studies to substantial help most generously supplied from Main's limited resources.

When, some years ago, he consented to the College appointing a Lecturer to assist him in the work of the Laboratory his health markedly improved under the release from the more exacting part of his duties; and there is no doubt his life was thereby materially prolonged.

He acted on many occasions as Examiner for the Natural Sciences Tripos, and gave much time to the work of the Natural Science Board at the important period when that subject of study was gradually developing into mature form.

It might be thought that a man who thus devoted himself to his pupils for many hours most days of the week, in the exhausting work of laboratory demonstration, would have but little time or energy left for the improvement of his own knowledge. But Main found time, chiefly in vacations, to be a widely read man. His mathematical power was very inadequately represented by the position of sixth Wrangler, to which he attained in the Tripos: good judges have expressed the opinion, that with more robust health and less devotion when an undergraduate to chemistry and physics and other subjects, one of the very highest places in mathematical honours would have been easily within his reach. His training in chemical manipulation was gained under Professor Liveing, who was his predecessor as director of the chemical laboratory at St John's College, at a time when that laboratory was the only institution of the kind in the University. But his chief personal interest in late years lay in the parts of chemistry that admitted of mathematical treatment. Though he did not actually publish anything, he was a pioneer in the subjects of chemical equilibrium and the velocity of chemical change, which recent investigations have proved to be of such decisive importance for the future progress of chemical dynamics. The fundamental writings of Professor Willard Gibbs, of Yale, on that subject were first introduced to the European scientific world by Clerk Maxwell in a communication to the Cambridge Philosophical Society: in the published abstract of that address (*Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc.* II., 1876) it is stated that Gibbs' law of coexistent phases, now fundamental in chemistry, was illustrated by the

speaker by an account of Mr Main's experiments on coexistent phases of mixtures of chloroform, alcohol, and water. It was quite six years after this time that the fundamental but solitary work of Willard Gibbs first began to attract the attention of Continental chemists through the powerful recommendation of Helmholtz, who had found himself anticipated by Gibbs in regard to the thermodynamic theory of the voltaic battery. That work is now universally recognised as the classical foundation of the new department of physical chemistry, which has been widely and zealously cultivated chiefly in Germany, and is the subject of a voluminous literature. With the progress of this subject Main kept in close touch, his mathematical power placing him in a position of vantage; and he was always willing to share his information with physicists or chemists interested in it. And the entire absence of any pretension to deep scientific attainments, arising from no mere affectation of humility, served but to strengthen the respect in which his wide knowledge and keen critical power were held by competent judges.

At an earlier period, about twelve years ago, he spent several successive Long Vacations in drawing up two elaborate and detailed reports "on our experimental knowledge of the properties of matter," which were published in the reports of the British Association for 1886 and 1888. These writings were at once accepted as authoritative surveys of the recent history of the progress of chemical physics; and the present writer has vivid recollection of high eulogiums passed on them, and on the sureness of Main's critical faculty in general, by Professor W. Ramsey and other special authorities on that branch of knowledge.

His acquaintance with classical literature was unusually extensive for a man whose chief pursuits were scientific. His interest was always attracted by metaphysical and indeed theological subjects. At an early period of his career he was in intimate relation with the band of critics which in part centred round W. K. Clifford, and then formed a striking feature of the life of the University. In recent years he was fond of recalling episodes of the incisive and unconventional discussions of those times. (Reprinted from the *Cambridge Review* for May 11, 1899.)

J. L.

RAYMOND JOHN HORTON-SMITH M.A., M.B.

It is with deep regret that we record the early death of Raymond John Horton-Smith, late Scholar of the College, who died in Switzerland on Sunday, 8 October 1899, in the 27th year of his age. He belonged to a family conspicuous for its loyalty to the College. He was the third (and youngest surviving) son of Mr Richard Horton Smith Q.C., of 53, Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, London, and Marilla, the eldest daughter of Mr John Baily Q.C. (nephew of Mr Francis Baily, Vice-President of the Royal Society and President of the Royal Astronomical Society). His father, his grandfather on his mother's side, his uncle (Mr Walter Baily), and his eldest brother, Percival, were all Fellows of the College; while his brother, Lionel, who has kindly supplied part of the materials for the following notice, and both his cousins, Francis Gibson Baily and Gerard Gibson Baily, were, like himself, Foundation Scholars of the same.

He was born on the 16th March 1873 in Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London. Prizes for good conduct at his first school, and for holiday collections of pressed wild-flowers at his second, were the precursors of many others when in September 1886, at the age of 13, he passed from Mr A. C. Bartholomew's School at Reading to Marlborough College. His brother Percival had left school for St John's College in the summer term, but his second brother, Lionel, who had already been at Marlborough for two years, was with him for the four following years, from 1886 to 1890. During the five years at Marlborough, where the delicate health of his earlier days was much improved by the bracing air of the place, he won no less than thirty volumes in the way of school prizes, the chief of them being the Junior and Senior Farrar Prizes for English Literature, the Congreve Prize for History, and the Senior Science and Laboratory Prizes, besides 'honourable mention' for the German Prize. The subjects included in his Oxford and Cambridge Certificate, gained at the age of 17, were Latin, Greek, French, Elementary and Additional Mathematics, Scripture Knowledge, and History. He kept up his Classics to the end of his time at school; and afterwards, during his College days, when his Tutor told him he had visited the harbours of Carthage in the Easter Vacation, he said at once, "Let me see, one of them was called the *Cothon*; was it not?" It may be doubted whether many, even among professedly classical

students, would have remembered the name so promptly. But the subjects which interested him most were Natural Science, French, and History—above all, the history of his own country.

Like both of his elder brothers, he was entered at St John's, under Dr Sandys. His future Tutor saw him for the first time during a visit to the Master of Marlborough in 1890, when his eager and wistful face and his light hair made him conspicuous in a crowd of far bigger boys making for the door of the School Chapel at the close of the service. He left school a year afterwards, in the summer of 1891; and it must have been shortly before leaving that he wrote a playful parody of a passage in *Marmion*, closing with a couplet which now has a pathetic interest:—

"Work, Percy, work! On, Lionel, on!

Were the last words of Raymond John."

His Head-master's letter to his future College Tutor may here be quoted:—"I have great pleasure in commending to you Raymond John Horton-Smith. It is sufficient to say that you will find in him the good qualities that you have already recognised in his brothers. I am very sorry that he will be the last representative of his family here." At the last prize-giving at School his Head-master said that "he had kept up the tradition of his family in matter of work, and that he would be a credit to Marlborough College at Cambridge." His House-master, the Rev W. H. Chappel, retains "the very happiest recollections" of him, "his industry, his gentleness, and his loyalty." Writing in *The Marlburian* he says of his former pupil: "He set a conspicuous example of untiring energy and dogged perseverance, which took him rapidly up the School. . . Straight-forward thoroughness marked all his school life, and, though of a retiring disposition and not careful for pre-eminence in games, his cheerful temper and bright face made him many friends. . . . His industry was impressive; his loyalty to his house and friends, his intense devotion to his home, his sober earnestness at confirmation, his alert and enquiring mind, his bright and open manner are a refreshing and a helpful memory."

In October 1891 he came into residence at St John's, where his rooms for all the five years of his residence were at the top of staircase D, New Court (D'), on the side nearest his elder brother's rooms at the top of E. Early in November his eldest brother, Percival, was elected a Fellow of the College, and on

the same day Raymond received from his Tutor a copy of a recent reprint of Sir Thomas Browne's *Religio Medici* inscribed with the words:—

*Raymondo J. Horton-Smith
benevolentiae pignus quantulumcunque
dono dedit
gentis Hortonine trium deinceps fratrum
amicus et tutor
J. E. Sandys
A.S. MDCCCXCI, a.d. iv Non Novembres,
quo die fratrum natu maximus
auspiciis optimis Collegii Divi Johannis
socius electus est.
Vinculum triplex non cito dirumpitur.*

As a student of Natural Science and Medicine he passed all his examinations in rapid succession. By the end of his first year he had passed both Parts of the First M.B., and the First Part of the Second M.B.; at the end of his second he took a First Class in the First Part of the Natural Sciences Tripos and was elected to a Foundation Scholarship; by the end of the following Term he had passed the Second Part of the Second M.B.; towards the end of his third year the First Part of the Examination for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons. In the course of his fourth year he wrote his first scientific paper, "A description of Bengal crania," published in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, VIII, 296—302. At the end of that year, in June 1895, when he took his B.A. degree, his name appeared in the First Class in the Second Part of the Natural Sciences Tripos (the subjects specially mentioned being "Physiology, and Human Anatomy with Physiology").

He rowed in one of the three Junior Crews in the Trial Eights in his first Term; but his constant attendance at the Laboratories in the afternoon made it difficult for him to keep up this form of exercise in later years. He stood about 5 feet 9 inches in height, had a lithe and slender figure, small and delicate and refined features, a pale complexion, very fair hair, and soft grey eyes, with a modest and quiet manner, and an earnest and attentive expression which was often lit up with a bright and sunny smile. In his first Long Vacation (August 1892) he was intensely pleased at winning a cup (his only cup) for "Scratch Fours," the winning crew consisting of: *Row* R. J. Horton-Smith, 2 W. K. Wills, 3 A. G. Butler, *Stroke* W. McDougall, *Cox* A. N. Wilkins. In the latter part of his

time in Cambridge he took to riding on horse-back. He was also a member of an informal Club called "The Seven," all of them Scholars of the College, who met in one another's rooms for a short while every evening. Besides his elder brother and his cousin, G. G. Bailly, the "Seven" included C. A. H. Townsend, A. B. MacLachlan, F. E. Edwardes, and R. W. Tate; and they were sometimes joined by J. A. Glover. Among the foremost of his College friends were, further, A. L. Giles, Peter Green, and J. H. B. Masterman; also A. H. Thompson, W. West, and A. J. Campbell, and his elder brother's friend, H. P. Jones.

Though he was much bound up with the College, he was fully capable of being thoroughly happy elsewhere. Once when he had been invited to join a party at Merton House and to accompany them to the Trinity ball, being prevented from calling the next day, he wrote a note of thanks "for the extremely delightful evening I had last night; I do not ever remember having enjoyed myself so much before."

Towards the end of June 1895, he went abroad for three or four weeks, visiting the Rhine and taking Heidelberg and Schaffhausen on the way to Switzerland; all this was vividly described in a letter to Dr Sandys, who had also received a graphic account of his stay at Avranches in September 1893.

He continued in residence for a fifth year. When the work for his degree was over, he began in his fifth October Term to take an active part in the College Debating Society. On October 26 he moved "That this House would view with satisfaction a scheme for Imperial Federation." He was induced to speak on this occasion by A. J. Campbell, who describes him as making a speech of forty minutes which riveted the attention of "the House." Without indulging in any flights of rhetoric, he rested his case on solid argument, throwing himself eagerly into his subject and carrying his audience with him by the force of his reasoning, and still more by the magnetism of his manner. He sat down amid tumultuous applause, and in the end the motion was carried by 22 votes to 12. On November 19 he spoke in support of a motion approving the foreign policy of the Conservative Government with regard to Armenia and Egypt, which was carried by a majority of 15 votes, 63 members being present. At the end of December he joined the Navy League, and on 9 March 1896 took a prominent part in forming the Cambridge Branch, of

which he was the first Honorary Secretary. At a meeting held on that day in Philip à Morley Parker's rooms, D³ Third Court, the introductory speech was made by Parker himself. This was followed by an awkward pause, and one at least of those present (A. J. Campbell) began to fear the meeting would end in a fiasco, when up rose Raymond, standing at the end of the table facing down the room. He passed at once into an energetic, almost a passionate, speech. It included an outline of the growth of the naval supremacy of Great Britain, and insisted on the necessity for its maintenance; pointed out the present defects of the Navy, and the peril of its being seriously weakened; described the general character and aims of the Navy League, what it had done already and what it hoped to do in the way of awakening the public conscience; and concluded by urging the formation of a Branch of the League at Cambridge. The manner of the speech was admirable; it was clear and unhesitating; and it "caught the attention of a company partly sympathetic, partly antagonistic, and largely sceptical." One who was present, whose name has been already mentioned, still remembers the lithe figure of the speaker, standing at the end of the table in his gown, with eyes shining with enthusiasm for his theme, and with a manner marked by unusual energy and passionate feeling. He carried the meeting with him, and, before it separated, the Cambridge Branch was formed, members were enrolled, and abstracts of information distributed. In the following Term he did a large part of the subsequent work; and, when he went down in June 1896, he left the Branch in a sound and stable condition. Half a year later he wrote to Dr Sandys, thanking him for a cutting from a Cambridge newspaper with a full account of a Navy League dinner at Cambridge, and adding: "The Branch seems to be going on extremely well, thanks to my energetic successor." He also wrote to A. J. Campbell, warmly congratulating the Branch on the success of the dinner and of the debate at the Union, and closing with the words: "I am jolly glad I had a hand in planting the seed which you fellows are so judiciously watering." Among his favourite books (besides Macaulay's *History of England*) were Captain Mahan's *Influence of Sea-Power upon the French Revolution and Empire*, and the same writer's *Influence of Sea-Power upon History*; also Spenser Wilkinson's *Command of the Sea* and Rudyard Kipling's *Fleet*

in Being. Among his favourite lines were those of Tennyson:

"We've sailed wherever ship could sail,
We've founded many a mighty state;
Pray God our greatness may not fail
Through craven fear of being great."

Meanwhile, before he left Cambridge, his short paper on the "Ethnology of the British Upper Classes" had been published in *Nature* (16 January 1896, pp. 256-7) and had been followed by a "Description of the Crania found at Gorton" in 1881, which was printed in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, vol. ix, pp. 111-3, under date of 9 March 1896. On leaving Cambridge in the summer of 1896, when he was succeeded in his rooms by A. J. Campbell, he returned to his home in Queen's Gardens, and began his work at St Thomas's Hospital, where he won the Entrance Scholarship for University Students, together with a Certificate of Honour, in August 1896. In November his paper on the "Cranial Characteristics of the South Saxons compared with those of some of the other races of South Britain" appeared in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* (November 1896, pp. 82-102), and was the subject of a paragraph in the "Scientific Summary for 1897" published in Whitaker's Almanack for 1898 (p. 660). In 1897 he won the first "College Prize" at St Thomas's, with a Certificate of Honour; and in March of the same year his paper on "The Efferent Fibres in the Posterior Roots of the Frog" was published in the *Journal of Physiology* (xxi pp. 101-111). In April of the same year he had a slight attack of pleurisy, and was advised to stay at the Hospital during its continuance. The attack lasted for about a month. Just before this he had been attending a child-patient at the Hospital, who, on coming for the second time, was much distressed at failing to find him, as she had "brought a flower for the fair-haired doctor;" the little token of gratitude was taken up to the room where he was lying ill and was placed in a vase by his bedside. It is to be feared that from this illness dated the weakness of health from which he afterwards began to suffer. On his apparent recovery the physicians at the Hospital insisted on his having a month's holiday; he accordingly went in June to the Isle of Wight and the New Forest, and afterwards to Grasmere; and, at the end of August, to Sussex and Yorkshire. At the Fellowship Examination held at St John's in October, his interest in the Navy led

to his choosing for the subject of his English Essay "The vulnerable points of Great Britain in the event of war." At the corresponding examination in 1898, though naturally tempted to write on the "Imperial Idea," he preferred to break fresh ground by writing on one of the other alternative subjects, "The Character of Bismarck." The amount which he managed to write on this subject in three hours was enormous; and the Essay, though not without inaccuracies, was regarded by some of those who saw it as a remarkable *tour de force*.

His strength, already somewhat impaired by his illness in 1897, was severely taxed by a series of six examinations in the four months between December 1898 and April 1899:—(1) the First Part of the Third M.B. in December 1898; (2) the M.R.C.S. and (3) the L.R.C.P. examinations in January 1899; (4) the examination, in April, for the Wainwright Prize for "Practical Medicine," which he was the first to win and for which he selected four volumes of Ruskin, *The Stones of Venice* and *The Seven Lamps of Architecture*; and, in the same month, the Second Part of (5) the Third M.B. and of (6) the L.R.C.P. examinations. With characteristic energy he was determined to get through all these examinations, and thus earn seven or eight months of rest for a proposed voyage round the world. In May he had to go for his health to Seaford before visiting Cambridge to read his thesis for the M.B. degree. This degree, with that of B.C., was conferred upon him on May 25th. He had already taken his M.A. degree on 13 January 1898, when, in his loyalty to his College and University, he became a life member of both. After a short visit to High Wycombe he became an M.R.C.S. of England early in June. On July 7th, as he was not yet strong enough to attempt a long voyage, he went abroad to Switzerland. During a visit from some friends in August he confessed that he "had over-worked for ten years," and added that he was "so enjoying his absolute rest now." It was an echo of what he had said when calling at the house of some friends in Cambridge towards the close of his medical examinations. He was looking very pale and tired, and was kindly told he had been working too hard; but with his cheery, sunny smile he looked up, saying: "Yes, I suppose I have been keeping a little close to the work, but I shall have a long rest now." While in Switzerland he was interested in taking photographs of the scenery around him. For a time his health

improved rapidly, and his cheery letters were full of restful joy and happiness, when unexpectedly a slight attack of typhoid fever supervened. On October 3rd the prizes at St Thomas's were distributed by Professor Clifford Allbutt, but the first winner of the Wainwright Prize could not be present to receive it; the donor of the prize, who is Treasurer of the Hospital, could only make a feeling reference to the absent prizeman. On the following Friday, October 6th, news of suddenly alarming gravity arrived from Switzerland, but before his father and mother could reach him all was over. He had suffered a relapse, and at midday on Sunday, October 8th, had peacefully and painlessly passed away. During his last illness he had expressed a wish to see all the home faces again, and, while his mind was wandering for a time, the words which he spoke showed that to his imagination his wish was actually fulfilled. According to Baron von Hügel, of Cambridge, who was often with him towards the end, and for whose kindness he was most grateful, he used to talk quite calmly about his illness, simply and quietly stating the chances for and against recovery—fully conscious of the danger but not flinching from it. The doctor who had attended him said of him afterwards: "He was such a good man; so full of fun, and yet not ashamed to be seen reading his Bible every evening." The Alpine gentians and the many other flowers which friends had sent to his rooms during his illness were placed within the coffin, which was of beautiful Swiss workmanship, and on his breast were laid some lovely leaves of Virginia creeper. The body was brought to his home, and on Tuesday, October 17th, was buried in the family vault at Highgate Cemetery. The first part of the funeral service was held at 11 a.m. in Trinity Church, Westbourne Terrace, where he had been baptised. Among the many who were present, besides immediate relatives, were His Honour Judge Bacon, the Rev Dr Wace, formerly Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, and Mr T. C. Wright, also of Lincoln's Inn, while the College was represented by Dr Sandys and by W. West, and (at the cemetery) by W. West and Hugh Percy Jones, both formerly Scholars. The coffin was covered with many wreaths of white flowers, a fitting emblem of one who, in the brief course of six-and-twenty years, had passed from his home to his school, from his school to his College, and from the work of his Hospital in London to his few weeks of rest in Switzerland,

"Wearing the white flower of a blameless life."

There was no lack of spoken or written words of heart-felt sympathy and kindest consolation. The news of his early death "caused great sorrow in the Hospital," where he had been a devoted and enthusiastic student. A brief notice in the *St Thomas's Hospital Gazette* closed with the words:—"he was open and bright in manner, possessed an alert and enquiring mind, while his devotion to his work was at times pathetic; without doubt he would have achieved great success had he lived." Many of his friends looked on his death as the greatest grief they had ever experienced; of his older friends one said, "at Cambridge every one who knew him regards his loss as a personal loss"; another wrote: "I do not not remember any young man to whom I felt more attracted or to whom my heart went out more"; and a third: "I think I never met so sweet-natured a young man, nor one to whom my heart paid a more instinctive homage; and the union of this gentle nature with his great ability assured him of a beneficent career." Some of those who knew him best recalled "his bright, happy, cheery, sunny face"; "his pure, upright, and honourable life"; "his originality and therewith also his receptivity"; "his extraordinary detachment from everything that was unworthy"; and "his deep and beautiful faith in God." To one "he was as dear as any brother"; another "was attracted by his constant charm, and by that courtesy and grace which are instinctively felt as witnesses of a noble character"; another wrote of "his enthusiasm, his dislike of anything savouring of narrowness or selfishness," and of "his wide, sympathetic, unselfish, and patriotic nature." "No one lived a better life"; it was a life "true, honourable, and complete"; a life in which there was "no shadow of dark days, but only the bright light of the morning of a life full of fairest promise." He has left his sorrowing friends a happy memory and a bright example which they will never forget. Over the grave of this unwearied worker, this loyal and single-hearted son of the College, no better benediction can be pronounced than the words once written by the Apostle whose name it bears:—"I heard a voice from heaven, saying unto me, Write, from henceforth blessed are the dead which die in the Lord: even so saith the Spirit; for they rest from their labours."

J. E. S.

Obituary.

JOHN HERBERT WEBBER

John Herbert Webber was born in Paris, 10 February 1880. His father was a missionary to French Roman Catholics, working in connexion with a mission founded by the Rev R. W. McAll in 1871, after the Commune, and thus his early childhood was spent entirely abroad, for the most part either in Paris itself, or at Meaux in the Department of Seine et Marne. In 1885 the family moved to Switzerland, and here he went to his first school at Lausanne, where he remained for three years. In 1888 Mr Webber was appointed to take charge of the work of the McAll Mission at Cannes, where his sons went to a small private school, but in 1891 they were sent to England and entered Redland House School, Clifton, under Mr W. Dyer Ware. Here Herbert Webber remained until the summer of 1887, taking the London Matriculation in June 1896 at the age of sixteen. In September 1897 he entered the Leys School, and joined the College in 1898, being elected to a Sizarship for Classics and Mathematics at the October Examination.

When he entered the College Webber thought of Law as his future profession, although he decided to read for the History Tripos. But his work was very soon interrupted by ill-health, and in the Lent Term he was ordered to Davos, his medical advisers giving him a good prospect of returning to England after a single winter abroad. At Davos he made excellent progress and was pronounced practically cured, though he was advised not to begin work too soon. But in travelling to Cannes he caught a chill, and the disease developed again with alarming rapidity. It was not possible to move him from Cannes, and he passed away there on January 12 of this year, not very long before the time when he had hoped to be coming home again.

Although his connexion with the College was so brief, Herbert Webber will not be readily forgotten by those who saw

much of him here. The impression he produced upon them was of singular simplicity and innocence of life. Like so many who are destined to escape early out of the tumult of the world, he was endowed with a quiet serenity of disposition, which was not greatly disturbed when he came to know what was before him. His letters from Davos showed a cheerful courage which was unaffected either by the nature of his surroundings or by a sense of disappointed hopes; and when at one time it seemed almost certain that his life was to be spared he was concerned only to make it more useful. He had made a study of the career of Livingstone, and, writing as one delivered out of "the dust of death," he expressed a wish to follow as far as might be in his footsteps and to devote himself to the same work. He quotes from Livingstone's epitaph: "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold. Them also must I bring."

But the plans thus made in thankfulness for life spared were not destined to be carried out, and the maker of them sleeps in foreign ground. Perhaps we may apply to the Johnian, whose career was still to make, the words of another Johnian whose four and thirty years of life had already brought him splendid fame, and say of him that he had "so much dispatched the business of life...that the youngest enter not into the world with more innocence: whosever leads such a life needs not care upon how short warning it be taken from him."*

ARCHIBALD SAMUELS CAMPBELL M.A.

Archibald Samuels Campbell was the eldest son of James Campbell, and was born at his father's London residence, 75, Baker Street, on 20 October 1820. His mother was the daughter of John Armstrong, of Belgrove Cottage, Belgravia.

James Campbell was the direct descendant of Gillespiek Campbell, Lord of Lochow, A.D. 1000; also of Mac-Alan-More (Great) and of Sir Niel Campbell, who married Lady Mary Murray Bruce (sister of Robert Bruce); and of Sir Colin Campbell, who married Margaret, sister of Annabel Queen Consort of Robert III. The late Archibald Samuels Campbell was chief of the Kilmory-Auchinbreck Campbells. His early

* Clarendon, of Lord Falkland.

life was spent in London, and he went as a day boy to the London High School in Tavistock Square. His mother died when he was 15, and he grieved so much for her that he got into bad health, and in 1837 his father called in Sir James Clark, who found that an abscess had formed on his left lung, and strongly advised his being sent off at once to the Bahamas as the only chance of saving his life. He went out there in a small sailing ship and resided for two years with a Mr Bridgeman, who was living there, and had formerly been a Master in the London High School, where he got strong and well.

In 1839 he was sent for to return home at once on account of the illness of his father, but to his great grief he found he had died a few days before his ship reached England. He was therefore, at the age of 19, left with five young brothers and sisters to look after, the youngest being only 9 years old.

He determined that he would carry out his father's wishes that he should go to Cambridge, and came up to St John's College in 1840, where he was awarded a sizarship. His rooms stood where the Chapel now stands. He has often related how the first person he got into conversation with at the Scholarship Examination was the late Professor J. C. Adams. They were waiting to go in for the *viva voce* part of it and were the two last, so they got into conversation, and Mr Campbell came to the conclusion that his master had considerably over estimated his abilities if all the undergraduates were like Mr Adams, and he almost decided then and there to return to London at once. However, after the examination was over Mr Adams asked Campbell to come and have tea in his rooms, which he did, and he was so charmed with Adams that he decided to stay on at the College. In 1843 he went in for his Tripos and came out 4th Wrangler, and he was afterwards (on 23 March 1847) admitted a Fellow of St John's. After he had taken his degree he became very devoted to boating, and was Stroke in the 2nd St John's boat in the Lent races and made twelve bumps, leaving it head of the river. He took pupils and remained up at College till he was 27 years old, when the severe illness of his youngest brother, Joscelin, made it necessary for him to give up his College career, of which he was very fond, to take his brother out to Jamaica. His uncle, John Graham Campbell, had several estates there, and the brothers remained in that country a great many years.

He finally returned to England, and in 1871 married Alice, daughter of the late Henry Plumpton-Gipps, of Elmley, Kent, and left three sons and two daughters. After living a great many years in Sherborne, Dorsetshire, he removed to 3, Salisbury Villas, Cambridge, in 1898, as it was a place he had a strong affection for, and he has often stated that the first Spring he had ever seen was after he came up to Cambridge in 1840, and of the great delight it gave him to watch the leaves and flowers coming out in the Backs. He was taken ill about six months ago and advised by his doctors to go to Torquay, but the autumn air there was too relaxing for him, and he gradually sank and entered into his rest on 14 December 1899. His was a noble, unselfish, beautiful character, and he was a most true-hearted follower of Christ. He always had his little Greek Testament in his pocket, and when travelling or sitting quiet would delight in reading it.

By his special wish he was brought back to Cambridge and interred in the Trumpington Cemetery.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1899; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

Rev Rodolph Agassiz (1862), son of the late Lewis Agassiz, of Stour Lodge, Bradfield, Essex. Curate of Radwell, Herts., 1862-63; Vicar of Great Clacton with Little Holland, 1863-70; Curate of Snareston, Leicestershire, 1870-74; of East Keswick-in-Harewood, Yorks, 1874-78; of St Giles', Camberwell, 1878-80; of St Mary, Woolnoth, 1881-3; of Upton-with-Calvey, Bucks, 1883-86; Rector of Radnage, near Tetsworth, Oxfordshire, 1886-99. Died at the Rectory, 3 November.

Rev William Ager (1845), Curate of Barningham, Suffolk, 1858-62; of Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire, 1863-65; Head Master of Kimbolton Grammar School, Hunts, 1865-77; Curate of Eastleach, Gloucestershire, 1877-80; of Longworth, Berks, 1880-82; Rector of Newton Bromswold, near Rushden, 1882-99. Died at the Rectory, 29 April, aged 78. Mr Ager married in 1868 Kezia, eldest surviving daughter of the late Rev R. A. Hannaford, Rector of Irthlingborough.

Sir Edmund Antrobus (1841), Baronet, of Antrobus, co. Chester, and of Rutherford, co. Roxburgh. Son of Sir Edmund Antrobus, born 3 Sept. 1818; came to St John's from Eton. He married, 11 February 1847, Marianne Georgina, daughter of Sir George Dashwood, Baronet. He served for a time in the Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry, and was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Wilts, for which county he served the office of High Sheriff in 1880, and a Magistrate for Surrey. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1870. Sir Edmund sat as M.P. for East Surrey from 1841 to 1847, and was first returned for Wilton in March 1885 as a Liberal

Conservative, continuing to sit for that Constituency till February 1877, when he retired from Parliamentary life. He voted for the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1868, and was in favour of a "comprehensive measure of national education, if possible on a scriptural basis." He died at his London residence, 16, Grosvenor Crescent, London, 1 April, aged 80.

Francis Beeby (did not graduate), only son of the Rev William Beeby (of St John's B.A. 1857). Entered the College 2 February 1881, his name remaining on the Boards till 31 January 1888. He was admitted a student of the Middle Temple 21 January 1881, and was called to the Bar 26 January 1888. He married in 1892 Jane Elizabeth, eldest surviving daughter of the late M. B. Benham Esq. He was of Birkby Hall, Cumberland, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. Died 20 March at the residence of his brother-in-law, West Kensington, aged 39; buried at Cross Canonby.

Rev Gilbert Beresford (1835), died at Hoby Rectory, 4 January, aged 86 (see *Eagle* xx, 725).

Rev Samuel Blackall (1838), admitted a Fellow of the College 19 March 1839, holding his Fellowship until 1848. He was an Etonian; Perpetual Curate of Ixworth, Suffolk, 1847-67; Chaplain to Bishop Harold Browne, 1866-73; Vicar of Earls Colne, Essex, 1867-89; Rural Dean of Halstead, 1877-89; Honorary Canon of Ely, 1866-99; Chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester, 1873-99; Chaplain to the General Hospital at Bury St Edmunds, 1890-99. Died at his residence in the Abbey Precincts, Bury St Edmunds, 11 November, aged 82. Canon Blackall married in 1865 Penelope, daughter of the Rev E. Gould, Rector of Sproughton, Suffolk. Amongst his ancestors he was proud to reckon Dr Offspring Blackall, Bishop of Exeter, 1701-18. He was distinguished for his courtesy, his kindly consideration of others, and his accurate and varied learning.

Rev Elihu Edmund Body (1845), Mathematical Master and Chaplain of Clapham Grammar School, 1845-52; Vicar of Womersley, Surrey, 1852-92. Latterly resided at 18, Chapel Park Road, St Leonards-on-Sea; died there 7 December, aged 82; buried at Womersley.

Rev Francis Henry Brett (1845), Head Master of Wirksworth Grammar School, 1851-59; Curate of Carsington, near Wirksworth, 1855-59; Rector of Carsington, 1859-99. Died at the Rectory, 2 December, aged 85.

Very Rev Thomas Edward Bridgett (did not graduate). Died 17 February at St Mary's Monastery, Clapham, aged 70 (see *Eagle* xx, 577).

Rev William Brown (1843), admitted Fellow of the College 4 April 1843, holding it until 1852, in which year he was presented by the College to the Rector of Little Hormead, Herts, this he resigned in 1886. He resided latterly at Westwood, St Mildred's Road, Lee, London, S.E.; died there 27 January, aged 79. Mr Brown married, 2 December 1852, at St Mark's, Surbiton, Frances, youngest daughter of the late John Wheeler Esq., of Prestwich, Manchester. He published in 1871 *Notes on the Lexicon of Hesychius*.

Archibald Samuels Campbell (1843), admitted a Fellow of the College 17 March 1847. Died at Iddesleigh, Torquay, 14 December, aged 79 (see *Eagle* xxi, 229).

Rev Thomas Lilford Neill Causton (1859), Curate of Christ Church, Croydon, 1860-66; Rector of St Matthew's, Croydon, 1866-99. Died 16 March

at Saxonhurst, Boscombe, aged 62, and was buried at Shirley. He married in 1865 Josephina, daughter of the late J. Barton Esq, of East Leigh, Hants.

Francis Haden Cope (1874), died 26 April at Rawal Pindi, India (see *Eagle* xxi, 80). *The Indian Civil and Military Gazette*, in announcing Mr Cope's death, adds: "The news will be received with genuine regret throughout the Punjab, where for many years Mr Cope was widely known and universally popular. Mr Cope was equally at home in amending an educational code, compiling a school manual, writing articles for the public press, telling a good story, or—as hundreds will testify who remember the suppers of some years ago in the Punjab Club—turning out an unsurpassable Welsh rabbit from the Club bawarchikhana."

Rev William Curtis (1844), Assistant Master at Marlborough College, 1841-51; Mathematical Master Charterhouse School, 1857-60; Chaplain of The Priory, Rochester, 1872-99. Latterly resided at 3, Cumberland Road, Acton, London, W. Died there 25 July, aged 78.

Robert Archibald Douglas (1849), second son of the Rev Henry Douglas (of St John's, B.A. 1815), Canon of Durham and sometime Rector of Salwarpe, born 15 October 1825. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 28 April 1848, called to the Bar 26 January 1854. Practised as Equity Draftsman and Conveyancer. Died 27 November at his residence, 14, Cromwell Crescent, Earl's Court, London, W.

Rev Robert Stafford Edwards (1852), eldest son of Joseph Holbeche Edwards R.N., born at Chatham 19 September 1828, where his father, who was of an ancient Warwickshire family, was then stationed. Educated at Christ's Hospital and Huntingdon Grammar School. He played cricket in the University Eleven three successive years. Chaplain to the Chester Diocesan College, 1857-8; Curate of Packington, Warwickshire, 1858-60; of Dudley, 1860-62; of Kingswinford, 1862-65; of Kenner, 1865-69; of Enville, 1869-73. He was afterwards engaged in private tuition, in which he was most successful, his old pupils being scattered over the whole world. Died 29 March at Monmouth House, Watford, Herts, aged 70.

John Thompson Exley (1838), died 7 September at his residence, 1, Cotham Road, Bristol, aged 83.

Rev Henry Brumell Finch (1873), Second Master of Whitchurch Grammar School, 1874-82; Curate of Whitchurch, Salop, 1877-99; Vicar of Ash, near Whitchurch, 1882-99. Died at the Vicarage 8 November 1899, aged 50. Mr Finch's papers on scriptural and other subjects were much valued at clerical meetings. On account of his practical ability he was chosen Chairman of the Parish Council of Whitchurch. His attainments as an antiquarian are shown in a pamphlet entitled *Whitchurch in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*, in which he edited in a scholarly fashion some ancient documents relating to the Manor.

William Shrubsole Foster (1860); appointed a member of the Madras Civil Service after the examination of 1859. Served in Madras from November 1861 as Assistant Magistrate and Collector and Sub-Collector. Appointed Fellow of the University of Madras, 1873. Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent, Godaverri, from 1875 until his retirement in 1885. Died 31 August at his residence at Hoddesdon, aged 61.

Rev William Gibson (1849), Curate of Exton, co. Rutland, 1850-59; Rector of Tilty, near Dunmow, Essex, 1859-99. Died 10 September at The White House, Ongar.

- Rev Talbot Aden Ley Greaves (1850), died 20 February at Stoke House, near Bristol, aged 72 (see *Eagle* xx, 534).
- Rev John Green (1842), sometime Curate of Shipton Moyne, near Tetbury, co. Gloucester; Rector of Eyam, Derbyshire, 1860-84. Latterly resided at 3, Pembroke Villas, The Green, Richmond, Surrey; died there 16 March, aged 82. Mr Green was the author of *A Funeral Sermon*, published in 1852.
- Rev William Greenwell (1843), Curate of Market Weighton, 1844; of St Michael, Spurrier Gate, York, 1866-75. Latterly resided at Carr Mount, Ruswarp, Whitby; died there 30 March, aged 79.
- Rev Arthur Washington Cornelius Hallen (1858), died 27 March at The Parsonage, Alloa, aged 65 (see *Eagle* xx, 722).
- John Bailey Haslam (1866), admitted a Fellow of the College 5 November 1867, holding his Fellowship until 1873. Natural Science Master at Clifton College, 1867-69; Warden of St Leonard's Hall, St Andrew's, 1869-73; Assistant Master Classical Department, Cheltenham College, 1873-4; one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, 1874-99. Resided at Rugby. Died 19 March, aged 55. His wife, Helen Maria, died 11 June 1898 at Rugby.
- Raymond John Horton Smith (1895), died 8 October at Davos, Switzerland, aged 26 (see *Eagle* XXI, 94).
- Christopher Howarth (1892), only son of Mr J. Howarth, of Wallsuches, near Horwich, Lancashire. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 19 November 1894. In 1895 he left London and joined his father in the bleaching trade. Died at Wallsuches 27 February, aged 27.
- Edward Russell James Howe (1846), third son of Edward Russell James Howe, of Chart Sutton, Kent. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 6 November 1846; called to the Bar 22 November 1849. Mr Howe practised chiefly as a Conveyancer. His great knowledge of real property law and his skill as a draftsman resulted in his obtaining an extensive practice in this branch of the profession. His pupil room was always full, and among his pupils have been many who became distinguished members of their profession. Died at Bexley, Kent, 17 June, aged 76.
- Walter Kimpton Hurlock (1890), only surviving son of Lieut. R. C. Hurlock, late Indian Navy. Died 2 November at Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 31.
- Rev Thomas Neville Hutchinson (1854), Principal Chester Diocesan Training College, 1854-60; Second Master King Edward's School, Birmingham, 1860-65; Natural Science Master at Rugby School, 1865-83; Vicar of Broad Chalke, Wilts, 1882-98; Rural Dean of Chalke, 1896-98; Canon of Salisbury and Prebendary of Grantham Borealis, 1898-99. Latterly resided at Glenside, Melford Hill, Salisbury; died there 6 May, aged 72.
- Rev John Russell Jackson (1857), second son of the late Edward Jackson, Esq., of Walsoken House, Norfolk, by Caroline Jane, only daughter of the late John Goddard Marshall, Esq., of Elm. Born 1837, came to St John's from Shrewsbury School. Rector of All Saints'-with St Julian, Norwich, 1860-64; Vicar of Moulton, near Spalding, co. Lincoln, 1868-99; Rural Dean of West Elloe, 1889-99. Died at Moulton Vicarage 17 November, aged 67. Mr Jackson had been Chairman of the South Holland Quarter Sessions for twenty-two years and a Magistrate for thirty years. He held many public offices and took a prominent interest in educational affairs, being Chairman of the Moulton Grammar School and the Moulton School Board. He was one of the best known clergymen in South Lincolnshire. In 1890 Mr Jackson published a *History of the Moulton*

Endowed Schools (Spalding, R. Appleby). He was the author of the article *The First Athletic Sports at Cambridge*, which appeared in *The Eagle* xvi, 358.

- Rev John Fothergill Jenkin (1860), younger son of the late Canon Jenkin, Rector of Llangyniew, Montgomery, and of Dowlais, co. Glamorgan; Curate of Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire, 1862-63; of Mossley, Lancashire, 1863-65; of Rochdale, 1865-75; Vicar of Lydgate, near Lees, Oldham, 1875-99. Died at the Vicarage 29 May, aged 65.
- Rev William Vistirin Kitching (1846), Curate of Gretworth, 1847-48; of Brockley, 1848-52; of Carleton Road, 1852-60; Vicar of Great Finborough, Suffolk, 1860-90; Rural Dean of Stow, 1870-93; Vicar of Little Finborough, Suffolk, 1885-96. Latterly resided at Great Finborough, near Stowmarket; died there 3 November, aged 78. Mr Kitching married in 1866 Isabella, daughter of the late J. Shepherd, Esq., Deputy Master of the Trinity House.
- Reginald Peter Northall Laurie (1875), only son of Peter Northall Laurie, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 27 December 1871, called to the Bar 17 November 1875. Mr Northall Laurie was of the Commission of Lieutenancy for the City of London and a J.P. for Middlesex. Died at 57 Sloane Gardens, 11 June, aged 47. Mr Peter Northall Laurie, the elder, was of Peterhouse (LL.B. 1832). He was the third son of Alexander Laurie, of Laurence House, East Lothian, Esq; he was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 14 February 1829, was called to the Bar 22 November 1833 and died 21 April 1877.
- Frederick Henry Lewis (1891), died 26 October at the London Fever Hospital, aged 32 (see *Eagle* XXI, 90).
- Rev John Robert Lunn (1853), admitted a Fellow of the College 27 March 1855, holding his Fellowship until 1864; Sadlerian Lecturer, 1857-64; Vicar of Marton-cum-Grafton, Yorks, 1863-99. Died at Marton Vicarage 23 February (see *Eagle* xx, 727). He was the author of a *Life of Caleb Parnham*, and editor *Factions*.
- Rev John Mason Mason (1844), Perpetual Curate of Jarrow 1849-60; Rector of Whitfield, co. Northumberland, 1860-99; Honorary Canon of Durham, 1877-83; Proctor for the Archdeaconry of Northumberland, 1886-92; Honorary Canon of John the Chanter in Newcastle-upon-Tyne Cathedral, 1883-99. Died 5 June at Whitfield Rectory, aged 79.
- Duke of Northumberland (LL.D. 1842 as Lord Lovaine), died 2 January at Alnwick Castle (see *Eagle* xx, 599).
- Rev Thomas Paley (1833), died 18 August at Wimbledon, aged 89 (see *Eagle* XXI, 83).
- Rev Henry Parminter (1849), Curate of Hailsham, Sussex, 1849-51; Chaplain R.N. 1852, served in H.M.S. *Vestal*, *Majestic*, *Ganges*, *Britannia*, *Aboukir*, *Duke of Wellington*, and *Serapis*, 1852-68, in North America, West Indies, Mediterranean, Pacific, etc.; placed on the retired list, 1870; Vicar of Humshaugh-on-Tyne, 1868-99. Died at his residence, 6, Elington Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4 April, aged 73.
- Rev John Victor Pegge (1885), son of the late William Pegge, of Horningblow, Burton-on-Trent. Curate of Rickmansworth, 1894-98; Curate of Long Ditton, 1898-99. Died 5 June at his residence, 12, Cholmley Villas, Portsmouth Road, Long Ditton, Surrey, aged 35. Mr Pegge married, 8 October 1895, at St Paul's Church, Burton-on-Trent, Florence Annie Gould, only daughter of the late W. S. King, Esq., of Burton-on-Trent.

Rev Alexander Poole (1855), Curate of Walton, co. Derby, 1855-57; of Christ Church, Salford, 1857-58; of St Mark's, Brighton, 1858-61; Perpetual Curate of Bussage, co. Gloucester, 1861; Minor Canon and Precentor and Sacrist of Bristol Cathedral, 1861-68; Curate of St Peter's, Clifton, 1862-68; Vicar of Ryde, Isle of Wight, 1868-91; Surrogate for the Diocese of Winchester, 1868-99; Honorary Canon of Winchester, 1890-99; Rector of West Meon, near Petersfield, 1891-99; died at the Rectory, 3 April, aged 67.

Rev Frederick Reade (1830), Rector of Sutton-on-Derwent, 1835-37; Perpetual Curate of St Margaret's, Brighton, 1838-48; of St Mark's, Kemp Town, Brighton, 1849-53; of St John the Baptist, Hove, Sussex, 1854-94. Chaplain to the Duke of Devonshire. Latterly resided at 41 Brunswick Terrace, Hove, Brighton; died there 15 March, aged 90.

Samuel Oliver Roberts (1883), Assistant Master at Merchant Taylors School. Died 31 May at St Bartholomew's Hospital, aged 39 (see *Eagle* XXI, 87).

John Baldwin Roby, youngest son of Henry John Roby (B.A. 1853), Honorary Fellow of the College. Admitted 14 October 1884, but did not graduate. Died 2 February at Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 33.

Rev William Rotherham (1852), Assistant Master at Bury St Edmund's School, 1856-72; Rector of Somerton, near Bury St Edmunds, 1879-99. Died 3 October, aged 70.

Rev Charles Walker Simons, son of William Simons of Ullesthorpe, Lutterworth, born at Claybrook, co. Leicester in 1825. Admitted to St John's 10 May 1844, migrated to Queens' College (B.A. 1848). Curate of Darlaston, 1848-50; Perpetual Curate of Cradley, 1850-59; Rector of Halford, 1859-73; Rector of Saintbury, co. Gloucester, 1873-97. Died 9 November at 12, Claremont Road, Leamington.

Ernest Algernon Sparks (1861), second son of Thomas Hougham Sparks, of London. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 8 June 1860, called to the Bar 30 April 1863. He married 16 August 1864 Mary, eldest daughter of the late Robert Allen, Esq., of Sudbury, Suffolk. Clerk of Arraigns on the Midland Circuit, 1876-80; Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions, 1880. Died at his residence, Suffok House, Putney Hill, 27 March, aged 61.

Rev George Augustus Starkey (1871), Curate of Meopham, Kent, 1871-73; of All Saints', South Hampstead, 1873-75; of Hanover Church, Regent Street, 1877-79; Chaplain at Amsterdam, 1879-82; Curate of Holy Trinity, Ryde, Isle of Wight, 1882-84; of St Peter, Chalvey, Bucks, 1884-87; Preacher and Assistant at St James', Westminster, 1887; Vicar of Whiteparish, Wilts, 1887-93; Rector of Hawkwell, Chelmsford, Essex, 1893-99. Died at Hawkwell Rectory, 15 January, aged 51. Mr Starkey published *Notes and Explanations with Analysis of Hooker's 5th Book of Ecclesiastical History*.

Rev William Gregory Terry (1872), Curate of St Philip's, Sheffield, 1872-74; Curate of St Philip's, Salford, 1874-77; Vicar of St Anne-by-the-Sea, near Preston (a parish carved out of Lytham), 1877-99. Died 24 Sept., aged 49.

Springall Thompson (1845), eldest son of Frederick Elijah Thompson, of Gray's Inn, Solicitor, by his wife, Mary Ann, daughter of the late John Springall, Esq. Born 30 October 1820. Admitted a student of Gray's Inn 4 June 1842; migrated to the Inner Temple, where he was admitted 15 November 1843, and was called to the Bar there 11 June 1847. He married, 29 September 1847, Margaret White, younger daughter of the late Lawrence Hall, Esq., J.P., of Bramcote Grove, Notts (she died,

20 August 1897, at Bramcote, Slough, aged 72). Mr S. Thompson was at one time Captain in the Bucks Militia and afterwards a Major in the 1st Bucks Rifle Volunteers. He was for some time a member of the County Council for Bucks, at one time Chairman of the Slough Local Board, and was a J.P. for Bucks. Died 13 February at his residence, Bramcote, Slough, aged 78.

Arthur Thomas Toller (1880), fifth son of Richard Toller, of Stoneygate House, Knighton, co. Leicester, Solicitor, born at Knighton 28 Dec. 1857. His mother was Mary Bolton, eldest daughter of the late William Seddon, a member of the Midland Circuit. Admitted a student of the Middle Temple 15 June 1878, called to the Bar 11 May 1881. Recorder of Leicester, 1895-99. Died 13 July at Tregunter Park, Talgarth.

Rev William Robert Tomlinson (1833), last surviving son of the late Admiral Nicholas Tomlinson. Curate of Hove, Sussex, 1835-37; Vicar of Whiteparish, Wilts, 1837-78; Rector of Sheffield-English, Hants, 1837-92. Latterly resided at Briarswood, Rodwell, Weymouth; died there 6 Feb., aged 88.

Charles John Cliff Tonzel (1878), Curate of St Michael's, Coventry, 1878-80; Rector of Heswell, near Chester, 1880-85. Availed himself of the provision of "The Clerical Disabilities Relief Act 1870," and disclaimed his Orders in 1885. He was of Rhysnant Hall, Oswestry. He was gazetted a Captain in the 3rd Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers 17 March 1888. Died 24 August at the Cotswold Sanatorium, aged 44.

Rev Charles White Underwood (1844), Vice-Principal of Liverpool College, 1853-65; Vicar of Histon, near Cambridge, 1865-99; Rural Dean of Chesterton, 1876-92; Honorary Canon of Ely, 1875-99. Died at Histon Vicarage, 11 November.

Rev Richard Wall (1844), first Incumbent (P.C.) of St Anne's, Birkenhead, 1847-60; Head Master of Brewood Grammar School and Curate of Brewood, 1860-72; Vicar of St James', West Bromwich, 1872-89; Rector of Drayton Bassett, co. Stafford, 1889-97. Latterly resided at 21, Dunraven Road, West Kirby, Birkenhead; died there 24 May, aged 79.

Rev Frank Bridgeman Walters, admitted to the College 9 June 1873, kept the Michaelmas Term 1873, when he migrated to Queens' College, where he took the B.A. degree in 1877 and was afterwards Fellow of that College. Assistant Master in Dover College, 1885-86; Principal of King William's College, Isle of Man, 1886-99. Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1895-99. Died 7 August, aged 48.

Rev Douglas Powell Ware (1879), Curate of St Mary's, Glasgow, 1878-82; Rector of St Cuthbert's, Hawick, Scotland, 1882-92; Vicar of St Paul's, Swindon, Wilts, 1892-99. Died 24 October at Boreatun Park, the residence of his brother-in-law, aged 45. *The Bristol Times and Mirror* says with regard to him: "Coming to Swindon in 1892 from Scotland, Mr Ware, as an advanced High Churchman, introduced a very elaborate service at St Paul's. The use of incense and altar lights was the rule, and the church was probably one of the most forward for ceremonial observances in the diocese. Mr Ware was a man of independent opinions, and bold in his expression of them, and his pulpit utterances often caused considerable stir locally."

Rev Frederick Leighton Warleigh (1871), Curate of Brough, 1870-73; appointed Chaplain R.N. 1873, served in H.M.S. *Asia* and *Resistance* in Channel Squadron, 1873-76; *Wolverene*, Australian Station, 1876-81; *Northumberland*, Channel Squadron, 1881, Egypt, 1882; Egyptian Medal and Khedive's Star, 1882; *Royal Adelaide*, Devonport, 1883-86;

Rover, Training Squadron, 1886-88; *Champion*, Pacific, 1889-91; *Zion*, Devonport, 1892-95; Chaplain to the Royal Marines at Walmer, 1895-99. Knocked off his bicycle and killed by a traction engine near Walmer 7 September.

Rev Shepley Watson Watson, entered the College from Uppingham School 21 April 1845, his name being then Shepley Watson Hemingway. He was a son of Edward Hemingway, solicitor, of Oulton Green, near Leeds. His name was changed to Watson while at College. He passed in the Civil Law Classes 1848-9, but did not graduate. His name was removed from the Boards 27 February 1852. He was of Durham University L.Th. 1856. Curate of Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1856-59; of Plumbland, Cumberland, 1859-75; Vicar of Barton, Westmoreland, 1875-78; Rector of Bootle, 1878-99. Died at Bootle Rectory 27 April, aged 72. He married in 1863 Francis, daughter of the Rev John Bell, Vicar of Rothwell, Yorks, and Rural Dean.

Rev Charles White (1849), Perpetual Curate of Haslington, Cheshire, 1857-68; Vicar of St Chad, Tushingham, Malpas, Cheshire, 1868-91; Curate of Torrington, near Ledbury, 1896-99. Died 9 March at Llanbedr, Merionethshire, aged 73.

Rev Francis Overend White (1854), Curate of St Matthew's, Wolverhampton, 1854; of Emsworth, Hants; of Tooting, Suney; of St Stephen the Martyr, Marylebone, 1868-73; Tutor to the Church Missionary Children's Home, 1874-79; Curate of St Matthew's, Islington, 1881-91; Vicar of St Matthew's, 1890-99. Died 7 July at Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells, while on a visit to a friend.

Rev William Farren White (1856), Curate of Holy Trinity, Dover, 1857-59; Chaplain to Messrs S.W. and H. A. Silver, Bishopsgate, and Silvertown, N. Woolwich, 1859-60; Curate of St Dunstan in the West, 1860-61; Vicar of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1861-98. Died 17 July at Bournemouth, aged 66.

Rev Robert Esbury Whittington (1871), Curate of Hartshorne, co Derby, 1870-72; of Swainswick, Somerset, 1873-82; Sunday Morning Lecturer at Chailcombe, Bath, 1873-90; Master and Chaplain of St John's Hospital, Bath, 1892-99. Died 20 February in London, aged 57.

Lewis Williams (1861), eldest son of William Williams Esq, of Everton, co Lancaster. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 2 May 1861, called to the Bar 26 January 1866. Died 15 January at his Chambers, 14 South Square, Gray's Inn, aged 58.

Rev John James Tall Wilmot (did not graduate), son of John Wilmot, of Cambridge, Printer; born in Cambridge 18 March 1829. Entered St John's as a ten year man 6 February 1856, but did not proceed to the B.D. degree. M.A. by the Archbishop of Canterbury 1863. Assistant Master in the Classical Department Cheltenham College 1854-57. Curate of St Mary's, Chester, 1857-8; of St Luke's, Cheltenham, 1859-61; of St John's, Brixton, 1863-65; Perpetual Curate of St Philip, Old Kent Road, 1868-69; Curate of Kensington, 1869-75; Rector of Ampthill and Chaplain of the Ampthill Union, 1875-90; rector of North Litchfield, Hants, 1890-93; Vicar of Winterbourne Earls with Winterbourne Dauntsey, Wilts, 1893-97. Latterly resided at Harrington Mount, Cockington, Torquay; died there 29 December.

John Windsor (1887), died 26 June at Burdwan, Bengal, aged 32 (see *Eagle*, XXI, 89).

The following deaths were not noted in the years in which they occurred:

Rev James Hadfield (1850), Curate of Witchampton, Dorset; Rector of Clossworth, Somerset, 1875-76. Latterly resided at 52 St Thomas Street, Weymouth. Died 26 December 1898 at 7 Royal Crescent, Melcombe Regis, aged 75.

Thomas Knowles (1865), a Solicitor, died 13 May 1896 at his residence, 16 Ashby Road, Winhill, Burton-on-Trent, aged 51.

John Wright (1856), of Westminster School, born 28 March, 1834. Rowed in the University Boat against Oxford in 1854. Stroked the Lady Margaret Boats on several occasions. Winner of the Colquhoun Sculls in October 1854; stroked the Lady Margaret Four which won the Visitors Plate at Henley in 1855; stroked the First Boat which went Head of the River in the May Term 1854, stroking it again in 1855 and 1856. Admitted a Solicitor, Michaelmas 1859. For many years Registrar of the Bloomsbury County Court. Died at his residence, Sellon's Farm, Harlesdon Road, London, N.W., 10 November 1897, aged 63.

Henry Hoare (1861), eldest son of Henry Hoare (of St John's B.A. 1828), born 6 August 1838. Sometime of Staplehurst. Married 31 January 1865 Beatrice Ann, daughter of the Rev George Barker Paley, of Longcliffe, Yorks. Died 5 August 1898 at Hackwood House, Basingstoke, aged 60. He was for some time a partner in the Bank in Fleet Street.

Obituary.

RICHARD SAUL FERGUSON M.A.

Richard Saul Ferguson, who died on the 3rd of March last, was one of that earlier generation of Shrewsbury men who only knew Kingsland as a place out of bounds. I had but a slight acquaintance with him at school, where he was one of our rare mathematicians. I just remember him rowing in one of the boats, and, I think, gaining credit as a steady "hound," though I do not see that he figures in Mr Auden's lists. He was a man of great endurance, both physical and mental, in after life.

Ferguson came up to St John's, as the majority of Shrewsbury men then did, at Cambridge, and pursued his mathematical studies to the result of a Scholarship at that College, and a fair place in the Wranglers. It was now that I came to know him intimately, and he continued my close friend to the last. He was one of the most vigorous of that queer society of "Tachypods" (= Velocipedes), whose doings would not, I fear, interest the present generation so much as they did ours. I have the records still—written *à la* Bell's Life, in choice Eganese—droll enough for the sentiment, and occasionally for the spelling, but rather melancholy reading to me. We had our political parties, cliques, constitutional crises—our audacious insurance system against Proctors' fines—our Saturday suppers, and above all our delightful excursions, on foot or wheels, in the country round. It seems sadly strange to revisit those scenes *en bicyclette*—a vehicle which stands to its predecessor, the Boneshaker, in much the same relation as that stood to our poor old fourwheelers of forty years ago. In almost every expedition I can recall Ferguson's pluck and sense and unflinching good humour. Doubtless he shewed the same qualities in his college sports and relationships, though of them I cannot speak personally.

I do not, for certain, recall Ferguson as belonging to one of those *primaeval* squads, out of which grew the University Rifle Volunteers. He might have been in mine, which was instructed by a Johnian—Hugh Godfray, the kindest of amateur

Sergeants, gentle with the word of command, and frankness itself in his not infrequent references to the Red Book. In London, where we were both in Company A of the Devil's Own, my old friend was a most valuable volunteer for steadiness and smartness—not tall enough for an Officer, but, as a pivot man, unequalled. Our field days, and the Sunday walks which continued the old tachypod Saturdays, were to me the relief of rather a dreary time. But Ferguson took more kindly to our common profession. He was a hard worker and a sound lawyer, as his main teacher, Sir A. Marten, would, I know, testify.

Apart from my own unfitness for life in a city, it was enjoyable enough—our *Societas omnium bonorum*, of which Ferguson's brother Charles, the architect, came to take a share, in two contiguous sets of chambers at Gray's Inn. This *Societas* was broken up by marriages: I went down again to Cambridge, and, Ferguson's health in turn failing, he retired to his native Carlisle, after some touring, under doctor's orders, round the world. He put some results of his travel into an interesting little book, called "Moss gathered by a rolling stone"—a title which he said he owed to me, and which I know others owed to him.

At Carlisle, his businesslike character and sound common sense, backed by his legal training, made him a most useful citizen. He was an able magistrate—Chairman latterly of Quarter Sessions—and a very liberal and hospitable Mayor. Archaeology, which now became a special pursuit of his active mind, was, I suppose, the determining influence which brought him into special contact with the Ecclesiastical branch of law, and led to his ultimately becoming Chancellor of the Diocese. He was valued as he deserved to be by no bad judge of men, the late Bishop of Carlisle; and his latest judgments—on the thorny subject of Church ornaments—certainly seemed to me to place him high as an authority on Ecclesiastical law.

In the Archaeological world Chancellor Ferguson leaves friends to mourn his loss, not only all over England, but amongst all continental students to whom the marvellous wall of Hadrian is a household word. We had the privilege of his company on that first Pilgrimage of the Wall, escorted by the Venerable Dr Bruce: in the later one, too, I believe he took conspicuous part. His house was always open to the genuine

explorer, English or Foreign, Oxford or Cambridge: his own works, topographical and archaeological, and his contributions to the various journals, on these subjects, are too numerous and well-known for me to need to recount them. He will be sadly missed at the Antiquaries' meetings in Burlington House; but more so, I think, in the yearly gatherings of the Archaeological Institute, which he used so regularly to attend, and where he always could be relied on to say just the right thing, in the way of intelligent appreciation or courteous thanks.

He was a strong Conservative—a stalwart one might style him, if that term were allowed to be applied to Conservatives—but by no means an illiberal man in his politics. The key note of them seemed to be that Imperialist or Rule Britannia feeling, as he himself used to call it, which is bringing so many of us into one fold at the present day. He was a devoted admirer of the Army, thoroughly acquainted with its history and traditions. Nothing could have been more to his heart than his son Captain Ferguson's rapid promotion and brilliant service in Egypt: nothing was more fondly hoped by his friends than that he would live to welcome that son back, with fresh laurels, from South Africa. *Dis aliter visum*. We can only be glad to think that the affectionate care of his daughter and his brother were close round him, and appreciated by him to the end.

E. C. CLARK.

The following account of Chancellor Ferguson is taken from *The Carlisle Journal* of 6 March:

'We regret to announce the death of the Worshipful Richard S. Ferguson, Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle and Chairman of Cumberland Quarter Sessions, in whom Carlisle has lost one of its most distinguished and useful public men. For several years his health has been indifferent. He suffered very much from asthma, and during the severe weather at the beginning of this year his illness was aggravated. He was able to attend the last meeting of the Tullie House Committee in the beginning of February, but the last Consistory Court, on 14 February, was held in his own house instead of the Cathedral. It was then evident that he was suffering much, but was very cheerful and looked forward hopefully to the return of warm weather, when he expected he would be convalescent. These hopes were not, however, to be realised. The attacks of asthma

had no doubt led to the further weakening of his heart, and the strain caused by his natural anxiety during the last months of last year about his son, Captain Ferguson, who is on active service with his regiment in South Africa, probably contributed to its enfeeblement. His condition last week caused so much anxiety that Mr and Mrs Charles J. Ferguson were telegraphed for, and his daughter, Mrs Millard, also hastened to her father's bedside. His medical adviser, Dr Lediard, was assiduous in his attendance upon his patient, and the Rev Canon Bower also visited him. It soon became evident that the end was approaching, and the crisis came about half-past two o'clock on Saturday. There were then present at the bedside Mrs Millard, Mr and Mrs Charles Ferguson, and Dr Lediard. His daughter asked the dying Chancellor if he had any message to send his son. His reply was in the simple phrase—"God bless him!" and these were his last words. Having uttered them he passed peacefully away.

The death of the Chancellor came as a painful surprise to the citizens, who at once recognised what a great loss the local community had sustained by the death of one who had devoted the best part of a quarter of a century to useful local public work; and the news of his death will be received with equal regret throughout the county. As an antiquarian he had made himself a name in the north of England, and in the words of the Bishop of London in the preface to his small history of this city, "Carlisle was lucky in numbering amongst her citizens one who brought to the study of her institutions a trained mind and large historical knowledge."

Mr Ferguson was a member of a family which has been associated with the industrial prosperity of Carlisle for a very long period. The history of that connection was described by himself a few years ago when returning thanks for the presentation of his portrait. "The Fergusons," he said, "were what were called 'old residents' here. They had been in Carlisle for nearly 200 years, and very nearly all that time they had attended St Cuthbert's Church, in whose churchyard very many of them were buried. No one of them was a freeman, or in a position to attain that position by birth or servitude, because the first Ferguson to settle in Carlisle came from Bush-on-Lyne, on the north side of Blackford, and was therefore reckoned a Scotchman, and the rules of Carlisle would not allow him to

serve an apprenticeship in any honest trade. He had to invent one of his own, and so he started a small factory, from which grew the cotton trade in Carlisle. It was a curious coincidence that they were in the upper room of the very same building (the Town Hall) in which his great grandfather, Richard Ferguson, carried on his business, for here in the early part of the 18th century he had his office, and now he thought he might boast that the family had come up the Town Hall steps." His great grandfather, the Richard Ferguson referred to in the foregoing extract, had a son John, whose third son, Joseph, was the father of the Chancellor whose death we are recording to-day.

Richard S. Ferguson was the elder son of Mr Joseph Ferguson, of Lowther Street (M.P. for Carlisle 1852-7, and Mayor of the City in 1837), and was born on the 28th of July 1837. Consequently he was in the 63rd year of his age. When a boy he went for a short time to Carlisle Grammar School, in which he always afterwards took an interest; subsequently he proceeded to Shrewsbury School and thence to St John's College, Cambridge, where he was admitted 14 March 1856; he was a Scholar, and graduated as 27th Wrangler in the Tripos of 1860. He was admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn 13 October 1858 (then aged 21), and was called to the Bar 13 June 1862, when he commenced practice as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer and joined the Northern Circuit. He was examiner in Civil Law for Cambridge University 1868-9. A young barrister waiting for briefs often has a good deal of spare time on his hands, and during this period Mr Ferguson employed his leisure in literary pursuits. He wrote a series of articles upon "Early Cumberland and Westmorland Friends" which he contributed to the *Carlisle Journal*, and in which he told the history of the Quakers in the two sister counties and gave biographical sketches of some of the leading members of the Society. These articles were afterwards published in book form and constituted his first contribution to literature. This was followed by "Cumberland and Westmorland M.P.'s from the Restoration to the Reform Bill," a book containing a full political history of these counties during the period named, with biographies of the Members of Parliament. When in chambers in London he was also patriotic enough to join the Volunteer force which was established at that time, and he always referred

with pride to having been a member of the famous "Devil's Own." About 1872—after he had been about ten years at the Bar—his health broke down, and a change to warmer climes was prescribed. He therefore devoted most of the next two years to travelling in Egypt, Australia, and America. Returning home reinvigorated, he wrote his next book, "Moss Gathered by a Rolling Stone," in which he gave the public an account of his experiences on his travels. In 1874 he settled down at his home in Lowther Street, and began to interest himself in local affairs. He had already been instrumental in founding, in 1866, the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological and Antiquarian Society, and had been appointed editor of the "Transactions." This provided him with much congenial work. The two counties furnished a rich field for archæological and antiquarian research, and it was almost virgin soil. Mr Ferguson began to cultivate it with great industry and skill, and he was happy in securing the co-operation of several enthusiasts like himself—including Canon Simpson, Dr Michael Taylor, the Rev H. Whitehead, The Rev John Maughan, the Rev T. Lees, Professor Harkness, Mr William Jackson, Sir George Duckett, Mr C. J. Ferguson (the editor's brother), the Rev W. S. Calverley, Mr William Nanson, Mr Bellasis, the Rev James Wilson, Mr. F. Haverfield, Mr Swainson Cowper, and others, who worked cordially with him and helped to gather the rich harvest of local antiquarian lore which is to be found in the fifteen or sixteen volumes of the "Transactions." These volumes will remain a monument of Mr Ferguson's learning and industry. Under his guidance nearly the whole of Cumberland and Westmorland has been explored and information obtained and placed on record respecting castles, churches, houses, manuscripts, families, and old customs which must have been lost but for the intervention of himself and his associates. When Canon Simpson died Mr Ferguson succeeded him in the presidency of the Society, and he filled the office with distinction. Perhaps the most valuable section of his work was that which related to the Roman occupation of Cumberland. Upon that subject Mr Ferguson brought much to light which was unknown before, and he helped to rectify the errors of some of the previous historians. In conjunction with his friend, the late Dr Collingwood Bruce, at least two pilgrimages to the Roman Wall were organised which proved most fruitful, and within the last two

or three years a series of fresh explorations were instituted, with the help of Mr F. Haverfield, the well-known antiquary, which elucidated and corrected several points which had before been in doubt or dispute with regard to the great Roman barrier. He had also a good deal to do with the recent explorations at Furness Abbey, which have already thrown fresh light upon the history of that ancient monastery. Mr Ferguson's accomplishments as an antiquarian brought him in contact with the leaders of the most learned societies, among whom he soon took high rank, and he was made not only a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, but also a Fellow of the kindred society in Scotland. In December 1895, Carlisle Town Council passed a resolution congratulating Mr Ferguson upon his having been elected a Fellow of the Glasgow Archæological Society in the place of the late Sir Henry Rawlinson. The Chancellor in thanking the Council for the resolution said he had been taken by surprise both at this resolution and at the resolution arrived at by the Glasgow Society. His election was partly due to the fact that the Glasgow Society paid a visit to Carlisle, and he showed them round the Castle. The honour was one he felt very much, and if anything could add to it it was the kind congratulations of his fellow members of the Carlisle Town Council.

But although the study of the past occupied so much of his attention, he yet found time to take active part in local public affairs. He was made a magistrate of the county of Cumberland in 1872 and a member of the city bench in 1881, and he devoted himself with assiduity to his magisterial duties. His legal training made him a useful addition to the bench, and this was recognised by the county magistrates in 1886, when, on the retirement of Mr Percy Wyndham, he was unanimously elected Chairman of Quarter Sessions. It was characteristic of the man that he talked very little on the bench. His charges to the grand juries were short and to the point, and in sentencing prisoners he refrained from moralising upon their offences. He was elected a member of the Carlisle Town Council in 1878, and since then has continued to give the city the benefit of his valuable services. From the commencement he was a working and leading member. He was not long in demonstrating that pride in his native city was one of the leading articles in his creed, and that its independence and prosperity were very dear.

to him. He afterwards avowed that one of the objects with which he had sought a seat in the Council was in order to gain access to the ancient muniments of the city, and he soon turned his new privilege to great public advantage. The old oak city muniment chest, 500 years old (now in Tullie House), was brought out of its lumber room, the Dormont Book was rescued from oblivion, translated, and made useful, other ancient city records were dealt with in a similar way, and the public were furnished in an accessible and readable form with a vast amount of most valuable information about the trades guilds and the customs, rules and regulations which prevailed in the city centuries ago. The ancient halberds which nowadays form such picturesque items in our civic processions were brought out and refurbished up through Mr Ferguson's agency, and it was also through him that the smaller silver maces which had long lain idle in the Corporation plate chest were turned to their proper use in the Mayor's parades. Upon the question of the independence of the city of outside control he was very strong, and when Parliament sought to interfere with that independence by giving the new County Council powers in city affairs he used all his influence to try to avert the innovation, furnishing Mr Gully, who voiced local feeling in Parliament, with much historical information bearing upon the subject. Unfortunately these efforts were in vain, and our independence was encroached upon; but after the County Council was established and Mr Ferguson was elected one of the representatives of the city upon that body, he lost no opportunity of urging the rights and claims of Carlisle. In municipal affairs he belonged to the "forward party," and was a leading member on all the Committees relating to important town improvements. He was one of the small special committee who carried out the building of the new public market; he occupied a similar position with regard to the building of Tullie House; he was an active member of the General Purposes Committee, upon whom devolves the execution of most of the general town improvement work; and he was also a member of the Special Water Committee, upon whom much responsibility has been thrown with regard to the new Geltsdale water scheme. His independence and clearness of judgment, his knowledge of the world and firmness of purpose, rendered him a most valuable acquisition to all these Committees, and his death will deprive

the Council of power at a time when it stands much in need of it. Of Tullie House he was one of the earliest promoters, and as the germ furnished by the purchase of the old Abbey Street mansion took root and gradually developed into a great scheme, comprising public library, museum, school of science and art, and art galleries, he naturally found himself at the head of the movement, and it was through his fostering care that the project finally emerged a complete, valuable, and popular institution. The museum he took under his especial care, and great was the labour he bestowed upon arranging and cataloguing its contents. The Roman antiquities section is most extensive and valuable. Indeed, in some respects it is quite unique. It was owing to his influence that many of the Roman remains came to Tullie House, and in the same way it was due to him that we became possessed of the valuable collection of local literature known as the Jackson Library, the gift of his friend, the late Mr William Jackson, of Fleatham. The cataloguing of that library is just being completed. The acquisition a year or two ago of a bibliography of Cumberland suggested to Mr Ferguson the idea of endeavouring to make it complete and bring it up to date with the aid of the Jackson Library, but whether he ever found time to commence this undertaking we do not know. He was a busy man. He had quite recently undertaken to edit the four Cumberland volumes of the projected "Victoria History of the Counties of England," for which his local knowledge eminently qualified him, and only a week or two ago he was making arrangements with some of the contributors; but he can scarcely have advanced with the work beyond the preparatory stages. He had already accumulated a vast amount of materials for the history, which he had long contemplated; indeed, he had before dealt with some portions of the subject, and it is to be hoped that this rich store of information will not be lost to the world. His interest in Tullie House was not restricted to any one or two departments. He did much in promoting the success of the science and art departments and making that popular institution useful to the citizens by placing as few restrictions as possible upon the free use of it. His own gifts to it were numerous, and it was a source of great satisfaction to him when the proprietors of Carlisle Library, to which he had long subscribed, presented their valuable collection of books to the Corporation, and started the Subscription Depart-

ment which has proved such a valuable source of supply to the Public Library at Tullie House.

The members of the Town Council were fully sensible of the great services which Mr Ferguson had rendered the city and of the great advantage which his shrewd advice had been to them. When the Archæological Institute of Great Britain were about to pay their second visit to Carlisle the Corporation elected him Mayor (1881-2), and we need hardly say how congenial a task it was to him to do the honours of the city to the learned society with whose leading members he had long been associated, and how successful he made the meeting. As a mark of their appreciation of the manner in which he had discharged the duties of the office the Corporation conferred upon him a second time the honour of the Mayoralty in the following year. In further recognition of his distinguished services to the city the Corporation in the year 1896 conferred upon him the honorary freedom of the city and presented him with his portrait, a replica of which was retained for Tullie House, where it now hangs in the vestibule. It was painted by Mr Sephton, of Liverpool. The certificate of freedom or "burgess ticket" was enclosed in an ornamental casket fashioned in the form of the old muniment chest already referred to.

In local charitable institutions he took an active interest, and at one time—before frequent periods of ill-health made him restrict his public work—he was a leading member of the Committee of the Cumberland Infirmary. When the great enlargement was projected in 1877 by which that institution was converted into a hundred-bed hospital he was honorary secretary to the special committee and took a prominent part in organising and conducting the great fashionable bazaar held in the Victoria Hall which was opened by H.R.H. the Princess Louise, and by which the large sum of £3,000 was realised. He had the honour of conducting the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne over the Cathedral and Castle. When the Cumberland War Relief Fund was started a few months ago he was appointed Chairman of the Committee, and on many similar occasions he placed his valuable services at the disposal of the public. He was a Governor of Carlisle Grammar School, he was one of the early members of Carlisle School Board, and he filled many other public posts with great public advantage.

His appointment to the important office of Chancellor of the

Diocese of Carlisle dates from the death of Chancellor Burton in 1887. Until that date the appointment had been held by a clergyman; but Bishop Goodwin showed his sagacity in choosing a layman learned in the law, and the choice proved eminently satisfactory. There has not been during Chancellor Ferguson's tenure of office any *cause célèbre* before the Court that we can call to mind; but he undoubtedly maintained the authority of his Court. His judgments were always marked by moderation and common sense, and by a desire to remove any friction that may have been brought under notice. Not one of them has been appealed against. When he was appointed advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded by a change in the office of putting upon a more usual footing the relations between the Chancellor and the Archdeacon of Carlisle which had long been of an anomalous character.

In politics Mr Ferguson was a Conservative of the Conservatives, and was at one time Ruling Councillor of the Primrose League. At election times he would often appear upon the public platform, and strike out very fiercely at his friend the enemy. But though his language at these times was often strong and uncompromising, his political opponents took it all in good part and did not cherish any animosity after the election was over. He was not an eloquent public speaker, but he had a crisp, effective style, by which he brought out his points forcibly without overloading them with words.

Mr Ferguson married 9 August 1867, Georgiana Fanny, eldest daughter of Mr Spencer Shelley, by whom he had one son and one daughter, namely, Spencer Charles Ferguson, born 13 August 1868, and now Captain in the Northumberland Fusiliers, with the army in South Africa; and Margaret Josephine, married to the Rev F. L. H. Millard, vicar of Aspatria.

Upon the announcement of Chancellor Ferguson's death the flags at the Town Hall, Post Office, and many other buildings in the city were hoisted half mast.

Among the works published by Chancellor Ferguson were the following: Early Cumberland and Westmorland, Friends, 1871; Cumberland and Westmorland M.P.'s from the Restoration to the Reform Bill of 1867-71; Moss Gathered by a Rolling Stone, 1873; The Cumberland Foxhounds, 1877; Handbook to Places near Carlisle visited by the Royal Archæological Institute of

Great Britain and Ireland, 1882; Carlisle (Diocesan Histories Series), 1889; A History of Cumberland (in Elliot Stock Series), 1890; A History of Westmorland (same series), 1894; A Guide to Carlisle and the Places of Interest in the neighbourhood, 1896. He also edited the following among others:—Bishop Nicolson's Visitation and Survey of the Diocese of Carlisle in 1703-4, 1877; Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle, 1882; Some Municipal Records of the City of Carlisle, 1887; Denton's Account of Cumberland, 1887; Fleming's Description of Cumberland, 1889; The Boke of Record of Kirkby Kendal, 1892; Testamenta Karleolensia, 1893; The Royal Charters of Carlisle, 1894; A Short Historical and Architectural Account of Lanercost (in conjunction with his brother, Mr C. J. Ferguson). Among articles contributed to periodicals were one on the "Municipal Offices of Carlisle," published in the *Antiquary*; and another, "The Retreat of the Highlanders in 1745," published in the *Reliquary*.

On Saturday the following flags were hoisted to half mast as a mark of respect for the deceased Chancellor: The City flag at the Town Hall, and flags at the Post Office, and Conservative and Liberal Clubs. The death bell was rung at St Cuthbert's Church."

SERMON BY CANON BOWER.

Chancellor Ferguson took an almost life-long interest in his parish church of St Cuthbert's. It was fitting therefore that some reference should be made from its pulpit to the death of its distinguished parishioner. Canon Bower accordingly referred to the event in the following terms in his sermon, which was based on the 23rd Psalm, on Sunday evening:—

By his death this city, county, diocese, and parish have lost a very great treasure. At some time or other he has held every public office in the city. For two years he was Chief Magistrate and might have been many times more. He has been the chief adviser in every new movement for the benefit of the city, and his advice has always been valued by his fellow citizens. Those younger members who perhaps did not see eye to eye with him—when they did not know him—always with better acquaintance came to respect him and believe in him thoroughly. The city has suffered almost as much by his death as if Lord Roberts had been lost to our army. The county has

lost a valuable servant. Much of his time has been given to county business, and so much was his opinion valued that a few years ago he was elected chairman of Quarter Sessions. And very painstakingly was he in the performance of his duty. Inclined ever to mercy if there was the faintest hope of the prisoner's innocence, but firm when he was convinced the prisoner was guilty; and yet I never heard of anyone scoffing at his judgment or threatening to do him harm. He once told me an interesting story of himself. He had gone out alone into the country to visit an old church in course of restoration. It stood (as several do) away from all the houses, amongst the fields. On entering he saw just one man, hard at work—a joiner. There was something the Chancellor wished to know, so he called to the man, who then looked at him. He found himself alone with a notorious fish poacher and most desperate character, who had been convicted for an act of violence and whom he himself had sentenced to servitude some years before. However, the man bore him no malice; he addressed him rather in a familiar tone as Mr Ferguson, and offered to show him all the curiosities of the place. The Chancellor said he did not feel quite happy until he was well out of that church. But it showed the man knew he had been dealt with justly. The diocese has lost a friend. He knew every church and every peculiarity of every church. His advice was sought for by clergy and churchwardens, and given gratuitously. His knowledge of Church law was excellent, and he was always most anxious that clergy and Church laymen should profit by his knowledge. What an interest he took in the Carlisle Church Congress and the presentation of the Pastoral Staff to the late Bishop! This parish has suffered a terrible loss. Personally if it was not that I believe that the "Lord is my Shepherd," I should have felt inclined almost to despair, for he was ever my sound adviser. He initiated many of the schemes which have been carried out in the parish, particularly the rearrangement and laying out the churchyard, and also encouraged others. He felt this was his spiritual home, and he had the greatest love and reverence for his old parish church. The last time I saw him out of his house was at the Vestry meeting a month ago, when we met to consider the Mission Room scheme. Though he was rarely able latterly to attend church, owing to bad breathing, he wished to be in touch with

everything that was done in the parish, and never refused me anything that was asked. If it was not an annual subscription, he asked, "Well, what do you want?" and a cheque was written for it. We do not know our loss; we shall not know for some time. But we feel convinced he is at rest and peace after a very, very hard life. He did not make a great parade of his religion, but he was none the less a firm believer, and died without a murmur, trusting in the merits of Christ. May you and I follow in his footsteps and learn to give the best of our time and talents for the welfare of others, patiently to suffer as he did everyday of his later life,—and hopefully to die, as he did. "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for Thou art with me; Thy rod and staff they comfort me."

THE VERY REV BENJAMIN MORGAN COWIE, D.D.,
DEAN OF EXETER.

We regret to announce the death of the Very Rev Dean Cowie, which occurred in London on March 3. He had been in failing health for some time.

Dean Cowie was the youngest son of Mr Robert Cowie, a well-known merchant and insurance agent, belonging to an old Cornish family of Nonconformist origin long settled in London. Mr Robert Cowie's place of business was what was known as the Rectory House, St Michael's Alley, Cornhill, and according to the *Manchester Guardian* the future Dean was born there 8 June 1816. Mr Boase, in his *Collectanea Cornubiensia*, which is usually very accurate, states that he was born in Bermondsey, Surrey. The College Register is not very helpful in deciding, for Mr Cowie was first admitted a Sizar in July 1833, when his county of birth is given as Surrey, and then as a Pensioner on 12 October following, when his county of birth is given as Middlesex. When he was admitted a Fellow he stated in his own handwriting that he was born in Surrey, so that Mr Boase is probably correct. When about eight years old he was placed at a pensionnat at Passy under a M Savary, and for four years had instruction in mathematics from two Savoyards named Peix and Sardou. The Dean, writing to a friend in 1898, said:

"They were excellent teachers, and laid the foundation of mathematical knowledge with strictness and skill and developed a taste for mathematical studies, which helped me afterwards at Cambridge and secured for me success in life. I left Paris before the downfall of Charles X, and till I reached Cambridge and became the pupil of Mr Hopkins I had chiefly to depend on my own unassisted studies." On his entry into the College he is said to have been privately educated by the Rev George Wightman, M.A. of St John's.

Mr Cowie took his degree as Senior Wrangler in 1839, a great year for St John's, the first four Wranglers, Cowie, Frost, Colson, Reyner, being all members of the College. Mr Cowie was second Smith's Prizeman. As an illustration of the young student's firm belief in his own powers, it is related that on the day of publication of the Tripos list at the Senate House he drove up to the scene of excitement in a dog-cart, and not being able to see the names, coolly inquired of one of the crowd, "Who's at the top?" "Cowie," was the reply. "I thought he would be," remarked the interrogator, and placidly drove off.

He was admitted a Fellow of the College 19 March 1839. He seems at one time to have thought of a legal career, for he was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 8 November 1837, but he was not called to the Bar, and after obtaining his Fellowship was ordained Deacon in 1841 and Priest in 1842 by the Bishop of Ely. He resided for a few years in College, but held no office. During his residence however he prepared his first printed work, "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts and Scarce Books in the Library of St John's College, Cambridge," issued by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1842. He vacated his Fellowship on his marriage 10 August 1843 at Poughill, Cornwall, to his cousin, Gertrude Mary, second daughter of Thomas Carnsew, of Flexbury Hall, Poughill.

Upon leaving Cambridge in 1843 Dr Cowie became the first curate of the then very "advanced" church of St Paul's, Knightsbridge, under the recently appointed incumbent, the Rev W. J. E. Bennett, subsequently well known as vicar of Frome-Selwood. To this church and its ritual may be attributed most of the very pronounced High Church views which marked the whole of Dean Cowie's subsequent career. He soon made his mark at Knightsbridge, and paved his way to higher

distinctions. During 1844 he was appointed Principal and Senior Mathematical Lecturer of the recently founded College for Civil Engineers at Putney. During the seven years he resided at Putney he took marked interest in the welfare of another recently founded institution on the other side of the Thames—St Mark's College for the training of Parochial schoolmasters at Chelsea, then under the Principalship of the Rev Derwent Coleridge. As the honorary secretary to the Committee of Management of St Mark's he worked with his wonted vigour and success. Upon the dissolution of the College for Civil Engineers in 1851 Dr Cowie took up his residence for some four or five years at the Manor House, Stoke d'Abernon, Cobham, Surrey. During the interval between leaving Putney and his appointment, in 1856, as Minor Canon and Succentor of St Paul's Cathedral he occupied in 1852, and again in 1856, the position of Select Preacher at Cambridge. In 1853-4 he was Hulsean Lecturer, and in 1859 was appointed Ramsden Preacher. His Hulsean Lectures, entitled "Scripture Difficulties," were published in two volumes—the first series in 1853 and the second in 1854. His sermons preached at Great St Mary's, Cambridge, in 1856, were published under the title of "Five Sermons on Sacrifice and Atonement." In 1854 he was appointed Professor of Geometry at Gresham College. Soon after Dr Cowie's appointment to a minor canonry at St Paul's the benefice of St Lawrence's, Jewry, with St Mary Magdalene, Milk Street, became vacant, and the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's nominated their junior colleague to the living. Dr Cowie's incumbency of St Lawrence's forms one of the most interesting features in his long and active career.

In those days the Anglican movement had begun to make itself felt in the direction of more elaborate ritual, and Mr Cowie was one of those who attracted public attention by having a surpliced choir, processions, and choral celebrations of the Holy Communion. He was commonly spoken of as a Ritualist, and according to the standard of those times might fairly be so regarded, but he never manifested any of those Romeward tendencies which marked some of Newman's followers at Oxford. He belonged rather to the Cambridge School of High Churchmen of whom the late Bishop Harvey Goodwin may be taken as a type. Ornate services and stately ritual were regarded by them as valuable aids to worship, but they remained consistently

loyal to the teaching of the Church of England. In the year 1867 Mr Cowie organized a week of missionary services at St Lawrence Jewry, his object being to interest City men and others in the work of foreign missions, as well as to emphasize the unity of the Anglican Church throughout the Empire. These weekday services, which at that time were a novelty, were largely attended, and several Colonial Bishops then present in London spoke of the work of the Church in their distant dioceses. While holding the vicarage of St Lawrence, Mr Cowie also acted as H.M. Inspector of Schools, a work for which he was well fitted by his clear and lucid intellect and by his sympathy with popular education. In 1871 he was made Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, and in the following year was appointed by Mr Gladstone to the Deanery of Manchester, a position which he held for 11 years. At one of the Manchester Diocesan Conferences the Dean read a paper in which he suggested that laymen should be allowed by consent of the Bishop to preach and perform such functions in the Church as were not definitely restricted to the priesthood. In 1881 Dr Cowie joined in the well-known memorial of the ten Church dignitaries to the Archbishop of Canterbury, urging the desirability of treating Ritualists with "toleration and forbearance." Dean Church of St Paul's and Dean Lake of Durham were, with Dr Cowie, the prime movers in this memorial. In some quarters he was regarded as too strongly infused with the "priestly" character of his office, but no regular frequenter of "th' Owd Church" could fail to observe the scrupulous care which was taken during his time in carrying on in their entirety the Sunday and week-day services, and the solicitude with which he rendered all the accessories of those services bright and attractive. In those services Dr Cowie was held by his congregation not to have exceeded reasonable bounds. He tolerated vestments, but by no means regarded them as essentials.

The Dean found much congenial work as custodian of the ancient Collegiate Church of Manchester. The reclamation of the Lady or Chetham Chapel (once little better than a dust-hole), the last resting-place of Humphrey Chetham, with its "restored" screen by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, was entirely due to the efforts of Dr Cowie. Some of the interesting older tablets in the church were even refurbished and their inscriptions

retouched with his own hand. As rector of the Cathedral parish, he originated the successful St Saviour's Mission Church in Park Street, Cheetham, and, with the aid of his parochial clergy, organised numerous lodging-house services in the poorest parts of the parish.

In the performance of his duties as a citizen of Manchester Dr Cowie was never backward. In fact, perhaps the most popular side of his character was shown in his social and public life. Without seeking prominence on public platforms (on which he was undoubtedly a far more effective speaker than in the pulpit), he was always found at his post on those occasions when he felt that his presence and advocacy might be useful, and he was an energetic worker as well. In connection with the Diocesan Board of Finance, the Church Building Society, and other diocesan institutions Dr Cowie proved himself an able administrator. He did valuable service in Manchester in the cause of education, especially in connection with the establishment and development of the High School for Girls. His work as a governor of the Grammar School and as a member of the Council of Owens College is too well known to require more than a passing record. In one old Manchester foundation, Chetham's College, under the shadow of his own Cathedral Church, he always took the warmest interest. Upon the death of Canon Raines, in 1879, he was unanimously elected a feoffee of that institution. Upon the death of the president of the Chetham Society, Mr Turner Crossley, Dr Cowie undertook the completion of the Supplementary Catalogue of Chetham's Library—a work in which he showed an extensive knowledge of ancient classical literature. His intimate association with the Hulme Trust will also be remembered. From active political work, though well known as a Liberal and a firm supporter generally of Mr Gladstone (of whose Disestablishment policy in Ireland he is said to have been one of the few clerical supporters), Dr Cowie always held aloof. At Church Congresses and at Diocesan Conferences his papers and speeches invariably commanded the attention and admiration if not always the concurrence of his clerical and lay brethren. With all his extreme views, Dean Cowie always maintained friendly relations with the leaders of the Evangelical and Broad parties. One incident in Dean Cowie's life proved in a marked manner the higher esteem in which he was held

by his brother clergymen in the Northern Province. On the death of Dean Duncombe of York, he was nominated for the office of Prolocutor in Convocation, the Evangelical party proposing as a rival candidate Dean Howson of Chester. The result proved as most of Dr Cowie's friends anticipated. Upon a show of hands being taken there were 21 votes for and 34 against Dr Howson, while 34 voted for and 20 against Dr Cowie, most of the influential members of Convocation voting in the majority. In 1883 he was nominated to the Deanery of Exeter. To those who knew him best his removal from the scene of some of the most active years of his life was a source of deep regret. A few days before he left Manchester for the western city he received several public and private tokens of the esteem in which he was held both by clergy and laity.

It is possible that, in being anxious to move to the "Ever Faithful City," Dr Cowie hoped he was going to less onerous if more lucrative work. The Cathedral of Exeter was not then the power in the diocese that it has since become. It used to be said of the four Canons of those days that one had lost the use of his eyes, another of his ears, another of his feet, and the fourth of his head. But these soon passed away, the Dean found himself surrounded by an entirely new Chapter, and it is to his credit that, if he was long past active work himself, he was eager that the younger men should do what he was not equal to. He showed that zeal for devout and artistic services which had characterized him elsewhere. He was anxious, in case of any fresh appointment to the Chapter, that the newcomer should outwardly fall into line with the rest; and the result has been that in no provincial city is the Cathedral more in evidence in the best sense than it is at Exeter. Personally, he was, perhaps, never quite appreciated in the diocese at large, for his health prevented any of that publicity which is nowadays the essential of popularity. And, besides that, people in the West did not fail to mark that his interpretation of his right to be absent was strictly literal. The four months which the Statutes allowed as a *maximum*, became for years past his regular *minimum*, and he spent them on the Riviera. Apart from this, no one could say that his duties were neglected. He was regular to the last in his attendance at the Cathedral services, standing up in his stall to read the Second Lesson in a voice that never lost its resonance, and then quietly leaving the choir;

and he occupied the pulpit long after he might well have excused himself from preaching. If he failed to make that mark in the Church which his great abilities seemed to warrant, the probable reason is that valuable preferment came to him too easily. If he had started his pastoral career with a hard and ill-paid curacy and had been compelled to fight his way up step by step, then enthusiasms might well have been added to undoubted ability. As it is, he leaves behind him the memory of a devout and kindly personality.

CANON JOHN CHRISTOPHER ATKINSON B.A.

By his death on March 31, at his Vicarage of Danby in Cleveland, within a few weeks of completing his 86th year, a man of quite exceptional gifts, a zealous and successful worker in many fields of activity, and one of the most notable figures in the Diocese of York, is removed.

Canon Atkinson was not only a hard working parish priest, labouring in the early days of his incumbency under almost incredible difficulties, but during his long life produced a quantity of literary work of the very highest order. Whether we regard him as a naturalist, as a highly trained antiquarian, or philologist, we find something to admire. His life was crowded with interest, and his labours have left results enough to excite envy.

Canon Atkinson was born in 1816 at Goldhanger in Essex, of which Parish his father, the Rev John Atkinson (of Jesus College, Cambridge, B.A. 1809), was the curate, as afterwards of Great and Little Wigborough and other Essex parishes. When he entered the College the Register of Admissions was kept with the utmost carelessness, and the only fact recorded is that he was born in Essex. From a private memorandum book of his Tutor, Dr Hymers, we learn that the Rev John Atkinson then resided at Tolleshunt D'Arcy near Maldon. The Canon's grandfather, the Rev Christopher Atkinson, took his degree from Trinity College in 1778 and was afterwards a Fellow of Trinity Hall. He was appointed incumbent of St Edward's Parish, Cambridge, in 1784, in which year he was also appointed Whitehall Preacher. He married 13 July 1785 a daughter of Sir Peter Leycester of Tabley in Cheshire. In that year he was

also presented by Trinity Hall to the Vicarage of Wethersfield, Essex, which he held until his death there 18 March 1795.

John Christopher Atkinson received his early education at Kelvedon School. Reminiscences of his schooldays and early life are no doubt largely drawn on in his early works "Walks, Talks, Travels and Exploits of Two Schoolboys," first published in 1839, and again in 1892, and also in his "Play-hours and Half-holidays; or further Experiences of Two Schoolboys." Presumably he came from Kelvedon to St John's, where he was admitted a Sizar 2 May 1834; he took his degree in the Mathematical Tripos of 1838 as last of the Wranglers. After taking his degree he was for some time engaged in private tuition, and even contemplated the profession of a Schoolmaster. He was ordained Deacon in 1841 and Priest in 1842, and was Curate of Beckhampton co. Hereford 1841-2; he was afterwards appointed to a Curacy in Scarborough. In 1847 he received an offer from the late Lord Downe of the Vicarage of Danby in Cleveland, which he in due course accepted, and there the rest of his life was spent. What Danby was when he first saw it may be learned in the chapter 'My introduction to Danby,' in his classic work "Forty Years in a Moorland Parish." The living was a poor one, the incumbent's total income was but £95. It was far from the haunts of men. The parishioners were primitive and far from being in touch with modern ideas. Some of their ways suggested mediæval times. There was even said to be a lingering belief in witchcraft among some of them, and not a few were in the habit of resorting to "the wise man of Stokesley" when anything mysterious occurred, or when there was any suspicion of witchcraft. The young vicar thus found himself among a people many of whom were ignorant of the rudiments of learning, and lived in hovels which would disgrace Whitechapel. The thoroughness which characterised Canon Atkinson's whole life is illustrated by the manner in which he set to work on his arrival in his new sphere of labour. To begin with, he visited every house in the straggling parish, by no means a light task, seeing that it is seven miles long, and has an average breadth of about six miles. A single visit to a parishioner would sometimes mean a walk of five miles, for his church stood isolated among the fields, and not more than forty people lived within a mile of it. Every Sunday he took two services and had to walk at least seven miles, while sometimes

he did ten. In the well-known volume published in 1891, under the expressive title "Forty Years in a Moorland Parish," Canon Atkinson recorded some of his most striking experiences and observations during his long pastorate; and those who wish to know what a clergyman can do in a remote country district if he sets himself to make the fullest use of his opportunities may be referred to that book, which on its appearance was at once recognized as a work of permanent value, worthy of a place beside the immortal "Natural History of Selborne." Indeed, Canon Atkinson had many points in common with Gilbert White. Many generations of school boys have derived their first interest in country matters from his still popular book on "British Birds and their Nests" and the contemporary volumes "Walks and Talks" and "Play-hours and Half-holidays," all of which are still in circulation. Of his work as an antiquary it is sufficient to mention his "History of Cleveland," his learned editions of the Chartularies of Whitby and of Rievaulx, and of the Coucher Books of Furness Abbey (published by the Surtees Society), and more recently the important chapters on antiquities in his "Forty Years" and his "History of Whitby." His "Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect," the compilation of which occupied him nearly 20 years, is still regarded as a model of careful scholarship. It was in recognition of such labours as these that just two years ago the First Lord of the Treasury made Canon Atkinson a grant of £100 a year from the Civil List. The University of Durham had previously granted him the degree of D.C.L., and the present Archbishop of York made him canon and prebendary of York.

It must not, however, be supposed that this marvellous output of literary work of a high order at all interfered with his duties as a parish priest. Readers of "Forty Years" may remember the author's estimate, in the preface, that he had during his incumbency walked at least 70,000 miles in the course of his clerical work only. Literally he was, until strength failed him, in and out among his people, and threw himself into all their interests like a true pastor. His religious teaching was marked by the same thoroughness as his literary work, and the oral discourses to which he mainly confined himself in later years evidently came from a full mind as the fruit of long study and reflection. Such a career was only possible to a man of exceptional vigour of mind and body, inspired throughout by high ideals.

A writer in *The Athenæum* for April 7th, after enumerating Canon Atkinson's chief works, concludes as follows:—

In all these labours, which to many might seem dull and unprofitable, he was stimulated by a passion for truth, and so eager and insatiable an interest in his fellow creatures that nothing seemed trivial to him which could help to make the dry bones of the past live again for men of to-day. It was in this spirit that he opened so many of the howes or barrows on the moors around him, or investigated the traces of ancient fortifications, or proved that the so-called "British villages" were in most cases the remains of ancient smelting.

The same powers of observation and reflection were devoted also to natural objects. From a boy he had handled the gun and the fishing-rod, and he could use them both to good purpose until he was well over seventy. For his skill as a sportsman was largely due to his powers as a naturalist. Of the ways and haunts of birds in particular his knowledge was extraordinary, as is shown in the admirable book on "British Birds and their Nests," which has been in the hands of school-boys for upwards of forty years, and was thoroughly revised by its venerable author only three years ago. But he was hardly less familiar with all the other living creatures about him, or with flowers. He loved to watch them, and short-sighted as he was, nothing seemed to escape his attention. As he walked over moor or dale his eyes and his mind were ever on the alert, and to accompany him on such walks was to see nature, as it were, with new eyes.

At the time of his death Canon Atkinson had almost completed his eighty-sixth year, and it was only within the last few years that his extraordinary vigour of mind and body had shown any signs of failure. Although in these columns it has seemed natural to dwell rather upon his contributions to literature and his reputation as a scholar, all readers of his "Forty Years" know that he never allowed his other interests to interfere with the prior claims of his clerical office, and that few country clergymen have ever devoted themselves so earnestly and effectually alike to the spiritual and temporal welfare of their people. Of his personal characteristics this is hardly the place to speak, but his friends will always cherish the memory of his intensely sympathetic nature, his downright honesty and tenacity of purpose, his fearless adherence to "truth and justice, religion

and piety," his tenderness to the young, and to all who were in any way "afflicted or distressed."

While the following notice, which appeared in *The Guardian* for April 11th, gives a brief estimate of his clerical work:—

As a parish priest in the same place for more than half a century, he never failed or grew faint, though he had to face an almost incredible state of things, which would have stopped many a man from undertaking what he accomplished. The living is some £150, with now a house, a population of about 1,300, mostly far from the parish church (not the only one to be served), and without any rich man living among them. It was so secluded that, as one said at the time, if the Government had only known of Danby they would have sent Napoleon there instead of St Helena.

When Mr Atkinson went to see the place his predecessor showed him about a filthily neglected church, wearing his hat the while. But when the new vicar had been in his moorland parish forty years, he tells us that he had walked some 70,000 miles in the discharge of its clerical duties alone. They were manifold and trying. Dead worship and overcrowded dwellings were naturally accompanied by shameful immorality, and the Canon generously said afterwards, when a great change had come through his righteous ministrations, that if it had not been for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists there would have been no religious life in the district.

But though he tramped many thousand moorland miles alone in Danby, he was never lonely. All living things were his companions and friends. Bird and butterfly, shifting cloud and crumbling rock taught him as he walked. He has been called a sportsman, but unfairly, for though he was a skilled fisherman and excellent shot (he taught the present writer to throw a fly and hold a gun straight), he did not hunt, or trouble himself about "game." And it was specially through his going in and out among his people, who loved him and whom he loved, that he gathered that rich store of old Northern English, now spoilt by the school inspector and certificated master, which gives lasting value to his "Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect." His other works are well known and valued, especially by genuine antiquarian scholars, and, though he seldom came to London, he greatly relished its literary air and the preaching of Vaughan at the Temple, whose last sermon there he wrote and told me he

had heard. But many went to see him and scrape his brains at Danby, sometimes with more appetite than an old man cared to satisfy, as when (I quote from a letter written a very few years ago) he said:—"I have been in the hands of an interviewer a great part of the morning, and am now only getting the privilege of being allowed to attend to my own business." That he discharged to nearly the end of his life with an amazing residue of strength. In his eightieth year he wrote to me:—"Last Sunday week I did my two duties and walked my ten miles and came in fresh. After my second duty I walked straight away over the moor, out of Fryup, down into Danby, across the dale to see my churchwarden, stricken with paralysis, and home, after the visit, across country, taking walls, hedges, and the beck as they came, which is pretty fair for seventy-nine and a half." No wonder the good old man lived to have his Jubilee kept as it was by his loving flock, on which occasion (though the Bishop of Beverley preached) he was much touched by his insisting on the Benediction being pronounced by the Canon himself.

HARRY JONES.

Canon Atkinson was married three times:—(1) On 11 December 1849, at Scarborough, to Jane Hill, eldest daughter of John Hill Coulson Esq, of Scarborough (she died at Danby Parsonage 2 April 1860, aged 31); (2) on 1 February 1862, at Frome Selwood, to Georgina Mary, eldest daughter of Barlow Slade Esq, of North House, Frome; (3) on 28 April 1884, at Arncliffe Church, to Helen Georgina, eldest daughter of Douglas Brown Q.C., of Arncliffe Hall, Northallerton.

REV CANON SAMUEL ANDREW.

With the death of Canon Samuel Andrew, the last of the 'Ten Year Men' disappears from the College Boards. Canon Andrew was admitted to the College 15 October 1856, when it is stated that he was the son of Mr John Andrew, Cotton Spinner, and that he was born at Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, where he was baptised 27 August 1820. He never proceeded to the B.D. degree, so that his direct connexion with the College is but slight, but his name has appeared on the College Boards for nearly forty-five years. He was ordained

Deacon in 1853 and Priest in 1854 by the Bishop of Lichfield. He died at Tideswell Vicarage on the 14 of April last, aged 79. We take the following account of him from *The Guardian* of April 25:

A widely known and much-loved parish priest has disappeared from the Church life of Derbyshire by the death, on Easter Eve, of Canon Andrew, for thirty-six years vicar of Tideswell, in the Peak of the county. Mr Andrew came of an old yeoman stock, and was born at the Manor House, Lees, Lancashire, in 1820. He had his early preparation for the ministry at the now extinct college of St Bees', in Cumberland, though he afterwards joined St John's College, Cambridge. His first and only curacy was at St Michael's, Lichfield, to which he was ordained by Bishop Lonsdale in 1853. One of the Vicars-Choral of the cathedral was incumbent of St Michael's, and he gave Mr Andrew a large responsibility which proved an excellent training. At the outset of his ministry Mr Andrew had that love of architecture which cheered him to the end, and the parochial schools of St Michael's, Lichfield, remain a memorial of his six years' tenure of the curacy. In 1859 he was appointed vicar of Wall, a small parish near Lichfield, and there he built a vicarage, and in 1864 he married Mrs Chawner, widow of Captain Chawner, R.N. (she died in November 1881, aged 65). When he had been about ten years in holy orders he was called by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield to the vicarage of Tideswell. It was almost a forlorn hope. The grand old church was in woful decay, and the parishioners were estranged by the deplorable conduct of his predecessor. By his quiet, steadfast devotion to duty Mr Andrew gradually gained the confidence of the people, and retained it to the end of his long ministry, as was fully testified by the remarkable scene at his funeral, when the tears on the faces of rugged, grey-headed men were even more noticeable than on those of the women. Devoted as he was to architecture, and with almost professional skill in all that appertained to building construction, he set himself to the gradual reparation of the grand minster-like church. He began by putting on new oak roofs, and, as he could raise the funds, he did what was most urgently needed to the fabric. He had only small private means, and the benefice was poorly endowed, yet during his vicariate he spent no less than £16,000 on the parish church.

But the special feature of his pastoral work was his system of school churches for the hamlets of his wide and scattered parish. At Miller's Dale, Cressbrook, Litton, and Wardlow he designed himself suitable buildings, and he had them carried out by local workmen under his own supervision. He paid for these largely from his own slender resources and from the funds which he was able to collect by his personal efforts. It is reckoned that about £6,000 was expended on these hamlet churches and schools. In a long course of years the vicar maintained services at these distant outposts. Even in wintry weather he would tramp along his bleak hillsides to meet the faithful few who gathered from afar. And in working these school chapels he found an excellent training for the curates and laymen who were associated with him, and not a few of whom now use that experience thus gained in important parishes. His persistent zeal in visiting the remote cottages of the poor, his reliable counsel, his genial humour, made him the friend and adviser of young and old.

He was sincerely valued by the successive Bishops under whom he served. He was made Prebendary of Bishopshull in Lichfield Cathedral by Dr Maclagan when Bishop of Lichfield. On the formation of the see of Southwell he became an Honorary Canon of that cathedral in 1885, and he has always had the most cordial recognition and help from Bishop Ridding.

Never really robust, he suffered much at times from the dreary winters and springs of his cold, bleak district, but he could not be persuaded to leave the folk he loved so well. In 1888 Dr Maclagan pressed on him one of the best endowed benefices in Staffordshire, but Canon Andrew felt that its acceptance would involve a necessary change from his simple manner of life, and he resolved to abide at Tideswell. He rarely left his parish for more than a few days at a time, and though there were occasions when he yearned for a milder climate, for more congenial society, for more access to the books which he loved, yet he held steadily to his post. As a preacher Canon Andrew's quaint and homely eloquence was much valued, but perhaps it was at the congregational tea-parties, which are a feature of midland parochial life, that he was specially in his element. As his church was locally known as "the cathedral of the Peak," so Canon Andrew was often familiarly called "the Bishop of the Peak," and no Church

function in that district was held to be complete without his genial presence.

He was a thorough English Churchman, he would, perhaps, be called "old-fashioned" nowadays, while he treated all with kindness, and tried to appreciate what was good in all; yet he had a strong dislike for Romish doctrine and practice. He was wonderfully shrewd and wise, and an excellent man of business. He has lived so as to be missed, and has left a place which it will be hard to fill.

J. E. C.

REV GEORGE WINLAW B.D.

The Rev George Winlaw, who died at Morden, in Surrey, on 10 March, was son of Mr George Winlaw, and was born at Berwick-upon-Tweed 12 December 1815. He was for some time at the University of Edinburgh, where he was Hamilton Prizeman in Logic and Metaphysics. He continued his studies at King's College, London, of which institution he became Theological Associate in 1854. He was admitted to the College as a Ten Year Man 13 October 1854, and took the B.D. degree in 1882. He was ordained Deacon in 1855, and Priest in 1856 by the Bishop of Manchester. He was Curate of St Peter's, Ashton-under-Lyne, from 1855 to 1857, and Curate of St Paul's, Preston, 1857-59. In the latter year he was appointed Perpetual Curate of the newly formed parish of St Luke's, Preston. He started with just a Mission Room, but during his 21 years' incumbency, by dint of hard work he got a large and beautiful church built, capable of holding 800 people. In addition large Day and Sunday Schools were started and maintained, and suitable buildings erected. In 1878 he became Rector of Morden, Surrey, which he resigned in August last. He was a well-known figure in College, and much liked by all who knew him.

Obituary.

SIR WILLIAM CUNLIFFE BROOKS M.A.

Sir William Cunliffe Brooks died at his seat at Glen Tana, Aboyne, on Saturday, June 9th, aged 80. The following account of his career is taken from *The Manchester Guardian* of June 11th, and from other sources.

Long before the first King George came to England there dwelt in the pleasant Lancashire valley of the Ribble a succession of yeoman farmers of the name of Brooks. Whalley, the cradle of the family, has a considerable history. It is accurately described in Domesday Book, with its church, freemen, customs, woods, and forests; its cultivated lands measured in hides, carucates, and bovates; even its eyrie of hawks. Its abbey was valued in 1291 by Pope Nicholas IV (in his "Valor Beneficorum") at £66 13s. 4d., whilst the living of Blackburn was precisely half, *i.e.*, £33 6s. 8d. At its suppression by Henry VIII the abbey was worth, according to Dugdale, £321 9s. 1d., according to Speed £551 4s. 6d., per annum, a very large sum in those days. The prelates and monks of Whalley and Sawley appear to have had their warlike characteristics of their race, since under the Earl of Surrey they took a principal part in the celebrated rebellion called "The Pilgrimage of Grace;" in consequence of which John Paslew, abbot, and William Heydocke and John Eastgate, monks, were executed in 1537. At the close of the last century William Brooks, a native of this parish and grandson of the William Brooks who was parish clerk of Langho (and of whom it may probably be said that God's providence was his only inheritance), had the sagacity to see that in the cotton manufacture, though then in its merest infancy, lay the best prospect of making money. Accordingly he entered upon the business of supplying the raw material of cotton and twist to the dwellers in the various hamlets round Whalley and Blackburn. By them it was carded and spun with distaff and spindle; the warp was sized by them, and the whole woven in the hand-loom. This William Brooks made partnership with his more wealthy friend Roger Cunliffe, of Blackburn,

and established a bank, which yet exists as Cunliffes, Brooks, and Co. Samuel, the eldest son of William Brooks, on leaving school found occupation in his father's warehouse, where he was early initiated into the duty of labour and the wisdom of carefully storing its rewards. Coming to Manchester, he took up his residence in Granby Row, then a pleasant neighbourhood bordering on rural quietness and verdure. For the convenience of being nearer to business he afterwards removed to Lever Street. About the same time two of his brothers settled here—Mr John Brooks, so well known for his racy speeches during the campaign of the Anti-Corn Law League, who was a partner in the firm of Butterworth, Brooks, and Thomas, of Grimshaw and Brooks. Samuel joined Mr Reddish, the style being Reddish, Brooks, and Co.—all being calico printers and having warehouses in High Street. Mr Samuel Brooks opened on the ground floor of his premises a branch of the parent bank in Blackburn, subsequently removing to a new building in Market Street, and then to the present establishment in King Street. This branch became the head office, and affiliated to itself other branches in London, Altrincham, Sale, and Darwen. The business grew from year to year, and the family possessions extended from Manchester into many a township in Lancashire and Cheshire. Mr Samuel Brooks was a man of untiring industry, endowed also with a remarkable power of discernment. He succeeded in making judicious selections amongst the Lancashire pioneers of that wealth-producing period of transition from the old hand-loom to the use of steam power. To these he boldly gave ample funds; creating their fortunes and adding to his own. Upon his tomb are these words: "In his great successes he benefited very many."

William Cunliffe Brooks, the eldest son of Mr Samuel Brooks, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Mr Thomas Hall, of Blackburn, was born at Blackburn 30 September, 1819, and was baptised at Chapel Street Independent Chapel 7 November 1819. He entered Rugby School, then under the care of Dr Arnold, in 1832. On leaving school for Cambridge he first entered at Magdalene, but migrated to St John's, where he was admitted a pensioner under Bushby and Hymers as tutors 30 January 1839. He took his degree as Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1842. At first he intended to pursue the law as a career, and was admitted a Student in the Inner

Temple 18 April 1840 and was called to the Bar 28 June 1848, and joined the Northern Circuit. At the earnest request of his father he relinquished his practice, became a partner, and for a quarter of a century personally worked hard in the consolidation and extension of the bank which had been founded and fostered by his predecessors. At that time ten days were considered sufficient for an annual holiday, whilst the hours of labour were very much longer than now. Both father and son were at their posts by twenty minutes past eight in the morning, had almost all the business letters opened before the clerks arrived, and were usually the last to leave at night. It was Mr William's custom to walk or ride the five miles between the bank and Barlow Hall, a residence which, indeed during the winter, he would seldom see in daylight, save on Sundays only. Barlow Hall is indeed a charming place, which by unstinted expenditure of time, money, and taste he had made worthy of its ancient renown. And yearly on its smooth lawns, under its immemorial elms, and by its hospitable board might be seen a large gathering of those who (some of them half a century ago) enlisted under his flag and have been proud to follow his fortunes. The ranks of the chief bank in Manchester are swelled by contingents from the other establishments, and the conclusion of (what may be called) the annual campaign is celebrated with great enthusiasm and enjoyment. For a considerable time he occupied Banff House, Rusholme.

Mr William Brooks on the death of his father in 1864 became sole proprietor of the bank, and in his hands its command of public confidence and its prosperity alike were well maintained.

Proposals were made to him at various times hoping to induce him to turn the bank into a Joint-Stock Company, but in vain, it still remains "Brooks' Old Bank."

The building of new and the restoration of old premises, necessitated by the continual growth of business, developed some interesting specimens of bank architecture, as in the solid safe-like building of the Old Bank at Blackburn—the country-looking dwelling of its young neighbour, Darwen—the admirable façade of street work in the City of Manchester—the old Cheshire construction of "wood and wattle" at Altrincham.

In 1869 he contested East Cheshire with Sir Edward Watkin, the seat having become vacant by the death of Mr E. E. Egerton. The nominations took place at Macclesfield on the 6th and the

polling on the 9th of October, showing a majority over the Liberal candidate of about 1,000 out of 6,200 votes. At the next general Election in 1874, Mr Brooks was returned without opposition, and he was again successful in 1880. But in November 1885, following the bill which accorded the county franchise and a redistribution of seats, Mr Brooks was beaten by Mr W. C. Brocklehurst in the contest for the Macclesfield division of the county of Chester. Very shortly, however, he again entered the House of Commons. His nephew, Mr John Brooks, an accomplished and amiable man, who represented the Altrincham division of North Cheshire, died after a brief illness. An election ensuing, Sir William Brooks was returned by a considerable majority on the 26th March 1886. Only a few months before this event he received from Lord Salisbury an intimation that a baronetcy had been conferred upon him, and he had for some years been a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Lancashire, a magistrate also for the county of Cheshire and for the city of Manchester. He was lord of the manor of Ashton-on-Mersey and patron of several livings.

In May 1890 Sir William, having finally determined not to seek re-election for the Altrincham division of Cheshire, issued his valedictory address to his constituents. After observing that as he did not propose to seek re-election it was only decorous that he should inform his constituents of the fact, he went on to say that ever since the year 1869, of a few months, he had been one of the members for the county, and at the last election he had the additional honour of being returned unopposed. "Always grateful," he added, "always mindful, I have often had occasion to express hearty thanks for much kindness continually received. The long period of my service is full of pleasant remembrances. I have made many friendships; I have been wisely and carefully advised: I have been zealously supported; and there remains to me the abiding consciousness of having always endeavoured to discharge to the best of my ability the important duties committed to my trust. If I am spared to be yet a little longer amongst you, I shall endeavour to be always ready to join with you in the continuous efforts which we make for the good government of our Empire and for the amelioration of the condition of our fellow countrymen." In this connection it may be mentioned that he was an ardent monometallist, holding

that the fortuitous variations in the annual production of gold and silver prevent any fixed rate being established between these two metals. Liberated from his parliamentary duties and the immediate pressure of other duties, Sir William, accompanied by Lady Brooks, paid a visit in the spring of 1893 to the United States and Canada, including Salt Lake City, the Yellowstone Valley, and the World's Fair at Chicago.

Sir William resided occasionally at Barlow Hall, and in the shooting season at Glen Tana. The former mansion to which allusion has already been made, which he entered on in June 1848, stands between Didsbury and Chorlton-cum-Hardy, on the crest of a series of long green slopes which stretch from the Mersey upwards. It is a quaint and very interesting residence, part of it being of the date of Henry VIII. The original hall was occupied by the family of De Barlow. In 1854 it was one of the residences of Lancashire gentlemen which were searched for priests in concealment. The new as well as the older portion is covered with ivy, as are many of the numerous aged trees which stand around. In or about 1785 the Barlow estate became the property of the Egertons of Tatton, who are still the owners. It is from the conservatories of this picturesque abode that flowers are daily supplied for the adornment of the counters of the bank. The other and perhaps favourite retreat was the forest of Glen Tana, one of the loveliest spots in the Highlands, and abounding in deer. It is situate in Braemar, eighteen miles from Balmoral, and receives its name from the beautiful little river which, after threading the whole length, becomes a tributary of the Dee. This latter fine and historical stream runs for about two miles through the estate. The hall was originally only a farmhouse. Sir William, inheriting his father's constructive abilities, had converted it into one of the finest mansions north of the Tweed, including within the domain every provision for gamekeepers, deerstalkers, and so forth. The gardens and private grounds are extensive and charming. Sir William rebuilt, in excellent taste, an ancient church. The stones of the old pile were scattered over the surrounding country and embedded in the walls of a score of bothies. These were, however, discovered, and all are replaced in the restored church, which, though small, is an interesting example of what may be accomplished in the work of restoration when guided by sound knowledge and cultivated taste.

In commemoration of the sixtieth year of the Queen's reign Sir William Brooks erected schools on his Glen Tana estate and presented them to the local School Board. He presented also a fountain for the adornment and use of the place.

Another favourite retreat of Sir William when Parliament was out of session was a beautiful villa built by his kinsmen, the Close family, near the quaint Phœnician city of Antibes, commanding on one hand the whole range of the Alpes Maritimes, and on the other the Gulf of Lyons and the Esterel range.

On Monday, the 12 November 1888, a presentation was made to Sir W. C. Brooks by his neighbours at Chorlton-cum-Hardy. He had recently presented to the parish church a lych-gate, turret, and peal of bells, and the illuminated address recognised his liberality on this and previous occasions, and expressed the high respect entertained for him by the residents of the village. To Lady Brooks was given a handsome metal book-rest. In acknowledging these presents Sir William made an interesting speech, reciprocating the kindly feeling of his friends and neighbours, and warmly thanking them for this renewed expression of their regard. During the restorations of the Manchester Cathedral Sir William undertook to defray the expense of renovating one of the arches on the northern side, with its great clerestory window. The stained-glass window, which is an admirable work of art, is in sequence with the subjects of the windows which had already been restored, and represents the ascent of Elijah. In making the presentation Sir William said "he was grateful that the power had been given to him, and he was yet more grateful that the desire had been implanted in him to make that additional offering, which he handed over for the use of his fellow countrymen and for the greater glory of God."

On the 24 July 1894, at a meeting held in the Lord Mayor's Parlour, Sir William presented to the Lady Mayoress (Lady Marshall) an official collar and badge for the adornment of herself and all her successors. It is made of the finest gold, and is an admirable example of art workmanship in the Tudor style. The Lancaster roses are included in the design. Alternating with them are miniature cotton bales enamelled white. These emblems are united by links of the kind known as "the lucky links of Glen Tana." The badge shows the armorial bearings of the city. Sir William delivered a genial speech, in

the course of which he remarked on the important position which women occupy in modern days, and said that the gift he ventured to offer was meant to recognise the part played in the affairs of this community by the Lady Mayoress of Manchester. It had seemed desirable that at state functions the Mayoress should wear some distinctive badge indicative of her honourable position. He then placed the collar on the Lady Mayoress, who in a few graceful words acknowledged the gift on behalf of herself and her successors. The Lord Mayor moved and Sir Bosdin T. Leech seconded a warm vote of thanks to Sir William for the valuable badge and chain he had so generously presented to the city. In December 1895 a Bankers' Institute was founded in Manchester, of which Sir William was unanimously appointed the president. It was stated that he was the head of the only private bank remaining in Manchester.

Sir William was twice married. In 1842 he married Jane Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Mr Ralph Orrell, an extensive manufacturer in Stockport. Her death in 1865 left him with two daughters. Of these the elder, Amy, married in 1869 Charles, the tenth Marquis of Huntly, Earl of Aboyne, Viscount Inverness, and Premier Marquis of Scotland. The younger daughter, Edith, in 1874 became the wife of Lord Francis Horace Pierpoint Cecil, lieutenant in the Royal Navy, second son of the third Marquis of Exeter. Lord Francis is a lineal descendant of the famous Lord Burghley, who in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was her Lord High Treasurer. Sir William married again on the 6th of November 1879, his bride being Jane, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Sir David Davidson K.C.B., an Indian officer of much distinction.

Sir William was honourably remarkable for all the qualities of an experienced man of business, a country gentleman, and a scholar. A courtly manner and an unfeigned kindness of disposition characterised his intercourse with all ranks and conditions. He dispensed a liberal hospitality to his large circle, and the spoil of moor and mountain, river and loch was distributed with a graceful courtesy among distant connections and friends, not forgetting the humblest of his dependents.

Sir William held the unique record of being the only angler on the Dee who hooked, ran, and landed two salmon at one and the same time. It occurred at the Waterside Pool. He had had the

first one on for about ten minutes and was about to bring it to the bank when the second fish took hold and he had another ten minutes of as exciting sport as could well be imagined before getting the net under them. Unfortunately they were both kelts, and had to be returned, else they would have had a place among the rich and varied trophies of the chase which adorn the bowling alley

years ago Sir William, then Mr Brooks, evinced a penchant for artificial rearing of salmon and trout. Not only did he acquire an exact knowledge of the art himself by visiting Howieton and other hatcheries, but he sent his keepers through there to acquire a practical course of instruction. He had an excellent hatchery erected, and reared thousands upon thousands of salmon and trout from ova, which were brought from the Don, Deveron, Spey, and Tay, and as far as the Forth.

Up till then the spring fish in the Dee were very small, nothing beyond an 8-pounder ever being seen, and the average 6lb. or a little over. Such a thing as a 14lb. spring salmon was a curio to travel twenty miles to see. Now spring fish up to 18lb. and 20lb. are not uncommon, even on the opening days. Sir William and others were in the belief that these heavier fish, and the heavier average of spring fish generally on the Dee, was the direct outcome of the Glen Tana experiments. The hatchery has not been in use for many years, although it is still to the fore on the banks of the Tana. At one time Sir William took a fancy to amateur fly tying, and produced several very good combinations, his most successful invention being the "Loggie," which he named after one of his famous pools, and a better grilse or summer salmon fly cannot be put on the water. As a shot he held the unique record also of having brought down two stags with one and the same bullet, and their heads are not among the least of the trophies of the chase which adorn the ball room at Glen Tana.

One of the stained-glass windows in the College Chapel was given by Sir William Brooks.

REV PREBENDARY HARRY JONES M.A.

We record with regret the death of the Rev Harry Jones, Prebendary of St Paul's and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, which took place at his country seat, Bartonmere, Bury St Edmunds, on the 30th September last in his 77th year.

Prebendary Jones preached the Commemoration Sermon on the last 6th of May. He was the eldest son of the Rev Charles Jones of Bartonmere, Suffolk, and was born on the 8th of December 1823. He took his degree as a Junior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1846. He married 4 January 1848 at Osmington Church, Dorset, Emily Foublanque, eldest daughter of the Rev James Evans Philipps (afterwards Sir James E. Philipps, eleventh baronet), Vicar of Osmington.

Prebendary Harry Jones was a great *causeur*, who had travelled in many lands and had added to his many experiences by acting as a war correspondent at the battle of Sedan, a voluminous writer of random thoughts on many subjects in the magazines, an author of several books of essays and sermons, and a constant writer of letters to *The Times*. As a Churchman his views and sympathies were "broad." If he followed any school it was probably that of Kingsley and Maurice, and he shared their interest in all social and agricultural questions. But it is not only because of the work he had done and the things he had seen that "Harry Jones" will be missed. For he had social qualities which made him a great favourite, not only among his brother clergy, but among laymen of all sorts. The clergy might say that his "views" were vague; at least they could appreciate his largeness of heart. The laymen probably never discovered that he had any "views" at all. They took him and appreciated him for what he was in himself, a man with a keen interest in life in the country and life in the city, prepared to discuss the delights and the difficulties of both.

The following Memoir of Prebendary Jones appeared in *The Daily News* of October 2:

He was ordained Deacon and Priest by the Bishop of Rochester (Dr Murray). He was fond of relating how he saw nothing of the Bishop who ordained him save when the actual ordination took place, at eight o'clock in the morning, in Archbishop Tenison's Chapel in Regent Street, where the congregation consisted of three or four pew-openers, and as he had passed the newly-established Voluntary Theological at Cambridge, he had only to undergo a farce of an examination at the office of the Bishop's legal secretary. Mr Jones's first curacy was at Galleywood Common, a hamlet of Badow, in Essex, where he was tackled and, he used to say, turned inside

out by a field labourer and Chartist shoemaker, to his great subsequent advantage. His second curacy was at Drinkstone, in Suffolk, where he was in sole charge, acting as a warming-pan to Bishop Bree, of Barbados. While there he went abroad with his wife and her brother, the Rev Sir E. Philipps, and their travelling companions were Cardinal Vaughan and the late Roman Catholic Bishop Clifford. Mr Jones next went as curate to St Mary the Less, Lambeth, where the Dean of St Paul's was so long vicar, where he preached out of doors in front of the old Vauxhall Gardens, and he would relate with glee how, taking some roughs from the parish to Hampton Court Palace, he fell under the censure of the beadle, "when half-a-dozen of my troop suddenly stripped and began to bathe in the ornamental fountain." His next curacy was at the fashionable church of St Mark, North Audley-street, under Mr Ayre, where he prepared a number of the tribe of "Jeames" for Confirmation, and was much amused because one would always brush the powder out of his hair before coming to his class. He then gravitated to St Mary's, Bryanston Square, under Mr Hampden Gurney, and there found among the lay workers his lifelong friend "Tom Brown." While there he was told of the Quebec Chapel, where Dr Goulburn was the incumbent. Mr Jones was an early member of a society of curates who objected to being regarded as ecclesiastical butlers. Among others were John Oakley, afterwards Dean of Manchester, and Brooke Lambert; while F. D. Maurice, Philips Brooks, A.K.H.B., and others joined them as outsiders.

After these varied experiences as a curate, Prebendary Kempe appointed Mr Jones to the Vicarage of St Luke, Berwick-street, a very poor parish, containing a population of 10,000 in a space only 300 yards square. It was a church where Thackeray worshipped, and in Mr Jones's time many distinguished men of science and physicians attended, as also two Parliamentary Whips, and occasionally Lord Salisbury. Here he first came prominently before the public by his noble conduct during an outbreak of cholera, of which he first heard on the top of a Swiss mountain. Hurrying back, he soon traced the source of the mischief to the famous Broad-street pump. He worked indefatigably, insisted, amidst much abuse, in having poisoned clothes burnt, and formed a large committee

who poked into every drain, ashpit, and water tank in the place, and Mr Jones insisted on the premises being cleaned, taps mended, tanks emptied, and a proper supply of water seen to. In his "Dead Leaves and Living Seeds" Mr Jones writes: "During the first panic I fear that some people must have been buried alive. In one case a neighbour obtained leave to rub the supposed dead corpse of Sarah B—— with mustard. She was about to be carried off to the mortuary cart for burial, but sat up under this external stimulant, and in subsequent years I baptised four of her children. Another victim (a potman) was seemingly in articulo mortis, when his sister called in my friend, Joseph Rogers (brother of Thorold), who said he feared he could do nothing for the man, but would lay a towel, dipped in spirits of wine, down his spine. For this purpose he was laid on his face. It was night, and his sister held a candle. But the doctor had no sooner placed the sopped napkin on his back ready to be stretched along it than she (nervously) set it alight. Upon this the patient sat up, and eventually recovered. I was talking with Rogers some years afterwards, and he spoke of this unpremeditated treatment, saying he had met the potman in Dean Street only a week before, adding, "He looked at me with doubtful eyes." How Mr Jones established an advanced Charity Organization Society, taught people self-help, got Lord John Manners to allow his cricket club to play in Regent's Park to the horror of the keepers, and often sat by Mr Knox on the bench when he once detected a celebrated personage who had been run in when that keen magistrate did not, we have no street record. With Lord Lyttelton, Auberon Herbert, and Henry Solly he established a working men's club, started with money, rather to Mr Jones's horror, lent by Henry Hoare, but faithfully repaid; and an artisans' Volunteer brigade was successfully launched. Once when a brute of a man was conducting himself abominably on the staircase of the girls' school he broke his stick over his back, and, meeting Mr Knox in Great Marlborough Street, he said he should probably be brought up for assault. "Not a bit," he replied, "I only wish you would do it again." While at St Luke's he published two volumes of sermons which he at first intended to call "Ecce Homo," but did not. These were pirated in America, and had a large circulation. Children's dinners were set on foot at St Luke's, the idea being suggested by Victor Hugo. He was never an

enthusiast about Sunday Schools, wherein he resembled Bishop Wiberforce, and he always let the children out of church before the sermon, now a common practice, but at the time considered a most reprehensible proceeding. Though Mr Jones built Voluntary Schools at St Luke's, he was a warm advocate of the Board system, believing that "the efforts of the clergy to keep education in their own hands was like pumping against a sinking ship." No one enjoyed his well-earned holidays more than Mr Jones, though some were spent as a correspondent of the "Guardian" in America or elsewhere, and once he acted as a war correspondent at Sedan. Amid his unceasing work, Mr Jones found time for delivering lectures, here, there, and everywhere on social subjects for constant contribution to the best magazine.

Mr Jones next became Rector of St George-in-the-East, where Bishop Fraser, Dean Stanley, and other clergy of eminence constantly preached for him. Here he did a great work, and got on admirably with Father Lowder, though by no means agreeing with his views, for he was the very best specimen of a Broad Churchman. He established, with Mr Ritchie's help, the Shadwell Fish Market, and had much to do with Lady Burdett-Coutts setting on foot the larger market at Bethnal Green. Later on Mr Harry Jones, through his connection with Suffolk, was instrumental in inducing the Great Eastern Railway to confer the inestimable boon, alike to growers and the East End poor, of vegetables and fruit being brought direct from the country to London without the interposition of the middleman. Mr Jones was one of the founders of the East London Church Fund, and one of the first to assist Canon Barnett at Toynbee Hall. He bought a Dissenting chapel when at St George's to prevent it being converted into a music hall; with Lady Zetland's help established a crèche: with that of the Wigram family began a system of nursing, which has developed into the "East London Society," and was the real originator of the People's Palace, and he proposed Sir Walter Besant as a trustee. The Queen sent him, through Canon Rowell, some money for his many agencies for good, and he enlisted the personal services of Lord Dunsany, Mr A. G. Crowder, the Misses Hoare, the Misses Nepean, and many others from the West End. After ten years' work at St George's-in-the-East he accepted the living of Barton, in Suffolk, and there his over-

flowing energies did much to stir up a sleepy neighbourhood; but he could not keep away from London, and he came back as Vicar of St Peter's, Great Windmill Street, a church built by the great Earl of Derby for the poor of St James's, Piccadilly, and for a time he combined with it the ministry of the proprietary chapel of St Philip, Regent Street. He soon, however, relinquished the first, and having had malarial fever, caught in some of his Eastern journeys, he was on several occasions very seriously ill. On the death of Dr Sparrow Simpson, in 1897, the Bishop of London gave him the rectory of St Vedast, Foster Lane, where he set to work with something of his old energy. A man of somewhat rough exterior, but endued with no ordinary sense of humour, the incarnation of common sense, and having an immense power of will, Mr Harry Jones has left his mark on his day and generation. His was a familiar figure at Church Congresses and at all kinds of social meetings, and whether at the Mansion House or in the dining-room gatherings his cheery and breezy utterances were always to the point. Bishop Fraser always lamented that no greater marks of favour than a prebendal stall in St Paul's and a Chaplaincy-in-Ordinary to the Queen fell in the way of so original a worker, and he added, "But then, you know, it is his very independence which has been his bar to promotion."

The following notice appeared in *The Times* of October 4:

The work of the late Prebendary Harry Jones in London was in some respects of so remarkable and influential a character that some supplementary observations may be permitted to the kindly notice of him which appeared in *The Times* of October 2. He was the centre and the source of a good deal of the most valuable religious and social life both in West and East London during the past 40 years. From the time when he was appointed to the incumbency of St Luke's, Berwick Street, his ministry and his personal character drew around him a considerable circle of earnest laymen, who welcomed his striking combination of strong Christian faith with hearty appreciation of all the best secular life of the day. His belief as a Christian was of a deep personal character, but he had learned from his chief religious master, Maurice, to appreciate the deeper nature of the problems involved in the various controversies of the day. He thus met men of all schools in a sympathetic spirit, and was only anxious to recognize and to call into play all the good

feelings and the good work of which they were capable. But he was eminently a man of action, and he brought all his religion and theology to bear on the practical problems which confronted him in his various spheres of duty. The title of his first volume of sermons, "Life in the World," is eminently characteristic of him. He wished to live a Christian life, and to help others to live one, in the very midst and turmoil of the world around him. Men felt that he was always bringing his religion into active relation with daily human interests. He was a thorough Englishman, and could not separate his religion from his politics or his social life or the intellectual movements of the time.

Accordingly it was not long before distinguished doctors and eminent men of science and men of political eminence were wont to find their way on Sunday mornings, and even on Sunday evenings, through the gloomy streets of Soho to the simple and rather dingy church at the top of Berwick Street, surrounded by crowded slums. In those slums he laboured night and day with never-failing hope and energy, as he did afterwards at the East End. His mind was perpetually inventing schemes for improving the neighbourhood, and he was as watchful over its sanitary state as if he had been the medical officer of health, although his spiritual work was never subordinated to these more secular claims. But it was the spirit of this work which made itself felt in his straightforward and unconventional preaching, and which attracted the eminent men just referred to. They felt that here was a real man full of manly energy and sympathy, who, without attempting to deal with the more perplexing problems of theology, was lifting all the life around him by the force of Christian faith and moral energy. On the Sunday evenings at supper his house was open to a "convocation" of choice friends of all professions, who discussed with unreserved frankness, each from his own point of view, all the daily interests of life; and in those discussions theology and politics and science and social work were all blended in the light of an unselfish Christian enthusiasm, of which Harry Jones himself was the best practical representative. He was not indeed the man to solve theological controversies, though he was eminently a man to sympathise with all the combatants, and to help them to understand one another better; but in his best days he exerted a unique force, alike

in east and west, in making religion a reality, in keeping earnest men of action and earnest students in sympathy with it, and in promoting all manner of good works by means of it.

He was, moreover, a thorough countryman in sympathy, and his society and his influence always seemed like fresh country breezes amidst the stifling air of London. The variety of his contributions to current literature is similarly characteristic of him. One of his most delightful books is his "Holiday Papers," in which he describes the sights and scenes of country life with wonderful freshness of observation and sympathy; but whether it was his beloved Suffolk or Switzerland or America or Egypt and Palestine or a West-end slum or an East-end parish he had an open eye for its best features and a ready sympathy with its life, its struggles, and its needs. Nothing human came amiss to him—nor, for that matter, anything else; and he loved his dogs and the birds of his Suffolk mere and all the animal life about him with the same simple and natural affection. He was a fine example of the English clergyman of the old type—not a man belonging to a sort of caste apart from his fellow men, nor one who looked on the nature around him from a superior spiritual height, but one with his fellows in all their interests and in harmony with nature in all its moods, only bringing into his relations with both men and nature a higher influence and a true Christian spirit. There are many men, especially in London, who feel that, simply as a Christian man, he has strengthened and sweetened their lives, and has left memories behind him which will be a support to all the best impulses in themselves and their families. He may have had some peculiarities; they were, perhaps, part of a strong individuality. But they were trifles on the surface of a deep, manly, Christian nature, and his memory will live for at least a generation or two as one of the best influences of the London life of our time.

REV PREBENDARY GEORGE EDWARD TATE M.A.

The Rev Prebendary Tate died at his residence Widcombe House, Bath, on the 10th of August last in his 83rd year. The following account of his life's work is taken partly from *The Times* of August 11, partly from *The Record* of August 17:

The late Rev George Edward Tate was a scholar and exhibitioner of St John's College, Cambridge. He took his

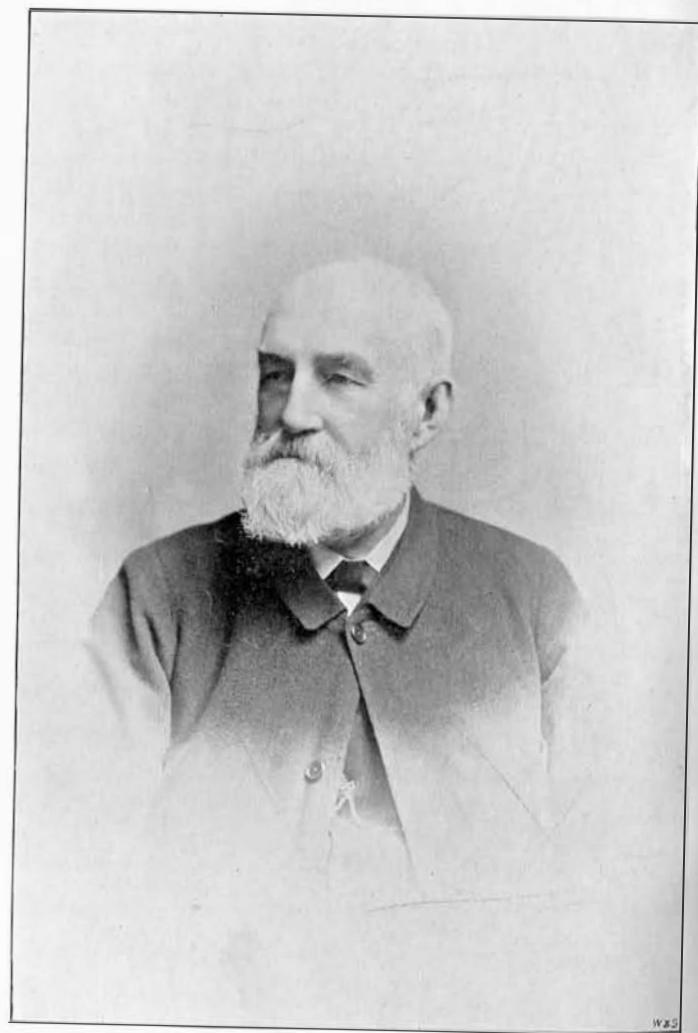
degree in 1841, and secured a place in the Tripos List among the Wranglers. It was the year when Sir George Stokes was Senior Wrangler. He was ordained by Bishop Charles Sumner in the same year to the curacy of Godstone. In 1847 he became curate of Warley, Essex, and in 1849, on the nomination of trustees, he accepted the incumbency of St Jude's, Southwark, which was constituted a vicarage in the following year. The Rev Charles Bullock, who writes from an intimate knowledge of Mr Tate, gives a most interesting account of his work at St Jude's. "There was no endowment, and little or nothing had been done amongst the people. They could not understand why, so suddenly, such efforts should be put forth for their welfare, and a good deal of opposition was raised against the Mission work. For three years the masses were hardly moved. Then the tide turned, and souls were 'added to the Church' by the life-giving Spirit. Large boys', girls', and infants' schools were erected in a day when Board schools had no existence. A prosperous ragged school was also established. The church was put into decent repair at an expense of above £1,700, and a parsonage added adjoining the church. The neighbourhood at that time was very unhealthy, and during the seven years of Mr Tate's ministry there were two attacks of cholera, which decimated the people, but which were over-ruled for permanent good, in leading to effective sanitary improvements, whereby the parish has since become fairly healthy. Besides the ministrations in the church itself, open-air services were held in the courts and narrow streets with much success, at a time when such services were almost unknown in the Church of England." He worked at St Jude's till 1856, when the Simeon Trustees made him Vicar of Widcombe, Bath. He held the living of Widcombe for seventeen years, and the Bishop of Bath and Wells recognised the splendid work he accomplished in the parish by conferring upon him a Prebendal Stall in Wells Cathedral. He resigned Widcombe in 1873, but he retained his interest in the parish until the last.

On leaving Bath he went to Lowestoft, where he ministered as Rector of the Parish Church with much acceptance for a period of seven years. He afterwards moved to Kippington, Sevenoaks, of which he remained Vicar until his retirement from active work in 1895.

But his chief claim to notice is the work that he did as

senior member and the virtual secretary of the body called the Simeon's Trustees. Among his associates in the trust are Professor Moule, Archdeacon Richardson, Prebendary Hardley Wilmot, and Canon Girdlestone. They have rather more than 120 benefices in their gift, and in towns such as Cheltenham, Ipswich, and Clifton, it is they who decide largely what the *personnel* of the clergy shall be. Prebendary Tate made it his business to keep his eye on the fit and proper men, according to the notions that guide the trust, to be appointed to these various livings. During his Kippington days he would invite them down that he might decide as to their pulpit powers, and his gentle personality saved the ordeal from its apparent unpleasantness. Notwithstanding the care exercised by himself and his colleagues, it need hardly be said that they were sometimes deceived, and that their nominees developed views and adopted practices which Charles Simeon would have regarded with suspicion, if not with horror. But this happened seldom. If these partisan trusts are inevitable in the Church of England, it is well that they should be administered by men as conscientious as Prebendary Tate.

Mrs Tate, who was a daughter of the late General Clapham, of Widcombe House, survives her husband.



GEORGE BAKER FORSTER, M.A.

Obituary.

GEORGE BAKER FORSTER M.A.

Mr George Baker Forster, who died on the 18th of January at his residence near Corbridge-on-Tyne, was born at Haswell in the county of Durham on October 13th 1832, his father, the late Mr Thomas Emerson Forster, a well-known mining engineer, being at that time the resident viewer of Haswell Colliery. His godfather was the late Mr George Baker of Elemore in the same county, a member of the same family as Thomas Baker, the historian of St John's College.

Mr Forster was educated at Shincliffe under the Rev Isaac Todd, at Repton School, and at St Peter's School, York. In October 1850 he came into residence at St John's, and in January 1854 he went out in the Mathematical Tripos as 48th Senior Optime. It was on the river, however, that his chief distinctions were gained, and perhaps not the least valuable part of his education—his first experience in the management of men. As a freshman he rowed No 4 in the Lady Margaret second boat in the Lent and May races of 1851, and in the two terms his crew made ten bumps out of a possible eleven, finishing fifth on the river. During the two following years he rowed either 4 or 6 in the first boat in every race; only once during that time did the crew finish lower than second—they lost a place in 1852 through the breaking of an oar—and on several occasions they all but succeeded in displacing First Trinity from the head of the river.

Mr Forster twice represented the L.M.B.C. in the University Fours, rowing 3 on each occasion. In 1852 the crew was unsuccessful, but in the following year they beat Third Trinity in the final heat, in spite of the fact that during the night preceding the race their boat was tampered with and a large number of minute holes bored through the skin; fortunately the mischief, which was supposed to be the work of some miscreant who had betted on the race, was discovered in time for sufficient repairs to be carried out. This boat, it is interesting

to remember, was one of the very earliest keelless ships of the pattern now in use, and Mr Forster was fond of relating that when first they tried her the crew upset three times.

There was no University race at Putney in 1853, but the Oxford and Cambridge crews met at Henley Regatta as the only competitors for the Grand Challenge Cup, Mr Forster rowing bow in the Cambridge boat. The race was one of the most exciting ever seen on the Henley reach; but in those days the course extended round Poplar Point to within a few yards of Henley Bridge, and Cambridge had the outside station. Oxford won by eighteen inches, though Cambridge shot six feet ahead immediately after passing the post.

Mr Forster became first Captain of the L.M.B.C. in the May term of 1852, and continued to hold that office till the end of the October term of the following year; during the last few months of his residence he was also Treasurer of the C.U.B.C. With Mr J. Wright (stroke of the Cambridge crew in 1854) he won the Bateman Pairs, and also rowed for the Magdalene Pairs and the Silver Goblets, but in each case without success. In spite of the many distractions of an energetic and laborious life he continued to the last to take a keen interest in the welfare of his old College and his old Boat Club, and the Lady Margaret Boathouse owes much to his generous support. He would listen to no suggestion that the College was less prosperous than it was in his own day; even if that were true, he felt that it had all the greater claim upon his loyalty, and on that principle he acted.

After leaving Cambridge Mr Forster served an apprenticeship as a mining engineer, and began his lifelong connection with the coal trade of the North of England. In 1858 he was appointed viewer of Cowpen Colliery in Northumberland, which was in that year acquired by its present owners; and this position he continued to hold until his death—a period of over forty-two years. Shortly after his appointment to Cowpen, North Seaton Colliery was amalgamated with the concern, as well as the coal field underlying the Cambois estate in the same neighbourhood. New pits were sunk by Mr Forster both on this royalty and on the Newsham royalty at Cowpen; and under his management the output of the combined collieries was raised from the small figure at which it stood in 1858, to that which it has recently attained of over one million tons yearly.

Mr Forster was also associated with the development of Blyth Harbour, for which he had been a Commissioner since the passing of the Act creating the Blyth Harbour Commission. The labours of that Commission, in which Mr Forster took an active part, have conferred great benefits on the coal trade of the neighbouring district, and have created a prosperous and commodious port, which is now entitled to rank with the Tyne and the Wear as one of the great coal-exporting harbours of the north east coast.

Mr Forster also sank and laid out Bearpark Colliery near Durham and Longhirst Colliery near Morpeth, and he carried out extensive improvements at the Nunnery Colliery beside Sheffield. In later years he was consulting engineer to the Wallsend and Hebburn Coal Company, and superintended the important work of reopening the famous Wallsend Colliery after a stoppage of forty years. This last was a work of much responsibility, since the colliery had been flooded and very extensive pumping operations were necessary to clear the pit of water.

In the West Cumberland coalfield Mr Forster in conjunction with his father for some years superintended Lord Lonsdale's collieries at Whitehaven: he also had business connections of long standing with the hematite iron ore mines of the same county, and with the ironstone mines of the Cleveland district.

In addition to his active colliery work, Mr Forster had a very extensive practice as a consulting mining engineer, for a considerable time in partnership with his father, Mr T. E. Forster, and the late Mr T. G. Hurst, and latterly with Mr T. E. Forster, his son. He was mineral agent to numerous royalty owners in the north of England, and in 1890 he was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Mining Royalties, the chairman of which was Lord Macnaghten, his old stroke of the 1853 Cambridge crew. This Commission had the rare distinction of presenting a unanimous report.

Coal-mining is not without its dangers, though happily the progress of scientific engineering has made those dangers far smaller than once they were. A serious colliery accident is an event which entails great suffering and terrible responsibility, but it never fails to bring the nobler qualities of human nature into prominence. Even in lighter cases of accident Mr Forster was always ready to afford valuable advice and active assistance,

not only at the collieries with which he was personally connected, but in all places where his long experience and profound knowledge of mining could be of use. It is not many years since an underground fire broke out at one of his own collieries, and he spent the whole of Christmas Day down the pit, watching and directing his men, as they turned the hose on the smouldering coal and then hewed it away till the heat called for the hose again.

But there were far graver occasions when all his powers were fully and freely exerted. He took a leading part in the work of rescue and restoration after the explosions at Seaham, West Stanley, Elemore, and Usworth Collieries,—a work of such responsibility as few men are ever called upon to undertake; for on the skill and judgment of the adviser depend the lives of many and the livelihood of hundreds. But at an earlier period of his career there occurred an accident, which thrilled the country as few accidents have thrilled it since; and of the two who took the most prominent part in the attempt to rescue the entombed men at Hartley Colliery, Mr Forster was one.

It was on the 16th of January 1862 that the disaster occurred. The colliery was worked by means of a single shaft, which for purposes of ventilation was divided by a brattice or partition of timber. About the middle of the forenoon the huge iron beam of the pumping engine suddenly snapped at the centre, and the outer half of it plunged into the pit, killing five men who were at that moment coming up in the cage, and utterly destroying the brattice, as well as injuring the sides of the shaft. The shaft was filled with fathoms and fathoms of tightly compressed wreckage, and there were a hundred and ninety-nine men and boys in the workings below.

It was only a few hours later that Mr Forster reached the scene of the accident, and he at once took the leading part in directing the work of rescue, which Edward Conlson, the master-sinker, was called in with his men to attempt. There were strong hopes that the imprisoned men would live for many days, and the work of clearing the shaft was pressed on with extraordinary energy, day and night without cessation. But the dangers and difficulties were appalling: the sides of the shaft had been seriously damaged and threatened to fall in upon the workers, so that much precious time had to be spent in securing them, and much of the wrecked timber had been

pounded into such small fragments that it had to be dug out with shovels. The anxious crowds that waited at the pit mouth began to murmur at the slow progress of the work, and there were not wanting wiseacres who aggravated the horrors of suspense by declaring that the management was hopelessly at fault, and propounding various useless and chimerical schemes of their own invention.

But still the work went on, and still there was hope: the imprisoned men had a certain amount of food, and there was good water in the pit. Presently, however, a thing happened, which told those who knew that there was little chance of saving the men alive. Gas began to leak up through the wreckage in such quantities that many of the sinkers had to be carried out of the pit unconscious, and its effect on the candles of the workers showed that it was carbonic oxide, a deadly poison. If the men below had breathed it, they must have been dead days ago; and eventually the fear proved only too well-founded.

From this time the work was carried on with increased difficulty; for it became necessary to construct a cloth brattice down the upper part of the shaft, to restore the ventilation and draw the gas away: but at last, seven days after the accident, the first explorer penetrated to the place where the men had gathered, and waited, and died; and it was not until three more days had passed that it was possible to bring their bodies surface. All that men could do had been done: for a week the rescuers had been risking their lives; and after all they failed.

To show Mr Forster's share in the work, we need only quote from the report of the evidence which he gave at the inquest; for in speaking of the dangers and exertions of the men he has unconsciously borne testimony of himself.

"Coroner: What day did you go to the colliery after the accident happened? On the Thursday after the accident,—on the same day as it happened.

What time did you arrive there, Sir? Between three and four o'clock, sir.

I think you continued there night and day, with very little intermission, until the bodies were recovered. I did, sir. Except on the Friday. I was obliged to go away on the Friday.

The day after the accident? The day after the accident. I was absolutely compelled to go.

Did you go down the shaft, Mr Forster? I did, sir.

You perhaps went several times down? I did, sir. I was down on Thursday night first.

Until Mr Coulson and his men came to take charge of it? Oh, I went down with Mr Coulson afterwards until the bodies were found.

The work was very dangerous for the men, was it not? Yes, very dangerous for the men.

Timbers were constantly falling? Yes.

Was every effort made that possibly could be made to get to the men? Everything was done, sir; nothing was shrunk from.

And without heeding danger? No, the men never flinched.

Do you believe that anything further could have been done effectually? I do not."

If more words be needed, let them come from the jury, whose verdict contained the following clause:

"They also take occasion to notice with admiration the heroic courage of the viewers and others, who, at the risk of their own lives, for so many nights and days, devoted their best skill and energies to rescue the unfortunate men who were lost."

The widows and orphans received a touching message of sympathy from her late Majesty Queen Victoria, herself a newly made widow,—the first message of the kind that broke the silence after the Prince Consort's death, and to this day the printed copies of it which were distributed form the most treasured possessions of the few widows that still survive. It is a pathetic coincidence that the same January day saw the brave engineer, who left home and business to direct the work of rescue, laid to rest almost within sight of the scene of the accident, and saw also the passing away of the gracious Lady, who in the first weeks of her widowhood remembered the sorrows of humbler women, and sent them comfort in their affliction.

In the Coal Trade of the North of England Mr Forster held an unequalled position and exercised a wide and beneficent influence: to quote the resolution, which the Miners' Association of Northumberland passed on hearing of his death, he was a pioneer in the promotion of harmonious relations between capital and labour. He was Vice-Chairman of the Northumberland Coal-owners Association, and also of the North of England United Coal Trade Association. He was from its commence-

ment a member of the Northumberland Joint Committee,—a representative body of masters and men which has been the means of settling countless disputes on questions of colliery working; and he was also a member of the Conciliation Board for the regulation of wages in the same county. In 1857 he was elected a member of the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers; he became President of that Institute in 1881, and held the office for a term of three years. He was also a Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers and a Fellow of the Geological Society. He was a Justice of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, and for a long period Chairman of the Magistrates for the Blyth Petty Sessional Division. He was for many years a member of the Board of Examination under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, and an examiner of applicants for certificates of competency under the same Act.

Mr Forster was the first Chairman of the School Board established at Cowpen after the passing of the Education Act of 1870, and he held that position without interruption for a period of twenty-one years, retiring in 1892. But throughout a career which began long before the days of Public Elementary Education, he took a deep and broad-minded interest in educational matters, and especially in such as tended to place means of practical scientific education within the reach of working men. He established schools at all the collieries under his charge, as well as Mechanics' Institutes, of which he was a hearty supporter: but while he took an active interest in everything that promoted the well being of his men, he wisely encouraged self-help and self-reliance, as is shown by the following instance, which is still remembered by those who reaped the benefit of his wisdom. In 1872 there was an epidemic of scarlet fever at one of the colliery villages, which was found to be caused by bad milk, and a deputation of the men came to Mr Forster, to ask whether the Colliery Company could not undertake the duty of providing a better supply. Mr Forster told them that this was not within the Company's powers, but he suggested that the men should join together and start a cooperative dairy-farm of their own: there were two fields included in the lease of the colliery, and he promised that the Company should make them tenants of these fields at the same rent as was paid to the lessors and should also erect the necessary buildings, charging

only a low rate of interest on the outlay. The suggestion was adopted and carried into effect: the farm was started and managed by a committee of the men, and to this day it continues a useful and profitable institution.

With the men employed at the collieries Mr Forster's relations were always of the happiest nature, so pleased and interested as when his duties brought him into direct contact with the colliery officials and workmen. While he did all that lay in his power to promote the interests of the owners, he never failed to consider the welfare and the feelings of the men; and in his management there was much of the same kind of spirit with which he had in earlier days learnt to regard the College: he was conscious of a bond between himself and those who served under him, which was better and more enduring than the bare legal relation of employer and employed. He had also the rare capacity of arousing enthusiasm in his subordinates: some of his colliery officials had been with him for forty years, and their feelings towards him were of the most devoted attachment. He possessed in a high degree the tact and sympathy which workmen, and especially those of the north, readily understand and appreciate; and above all his dealings with them were marked by a spirit of absolute fairness and a most scrupulous regard for truth and justice. These characteristics won him, in a degree which few employers have ever enjoyed, the esteem and confidence not only of his own men but also of all the workmen of the surrounding districts.

Mr Forster was married in 1854 to Hannah Elizabeth, elder daughter of the Rev. Isaac Todd of Shinccliffe, and leaves a family of four sons and three daughters.

REV ALFRED WILLIAMS MOMERIE M.A.

By the death on 6 December 1900 of the Rev Alfred Williams Momerie at 14 Chilworth Street, London, what promised at one time to be a very brilliant ecclesiastical career came to a premature close.

Mr Momerie (originally Mummery) was the only child of Isaac Vale Mummery a Congregational Minister. He was born at Ratcliffe in Middlesex, 22 March 1848. He was educated at the City of London School and went from there to the University of Edinburgh. There he had a distinguished career as

a student, winning the Horseliehill and Müller Scholarship with the medal and Bruce prize for metaphysics. He took the degree of D.Sc. in Edinburgh in 1875 and was made an honorary LL.D. in 1887. From Edinburgh he came to St John's, where he was admitted a Pensioner 17 March 1875; he was admitted Scholar 14 June 1877, and was Senior in the Moral Science Tripos of 1877. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 5 November 1879. He was ordained Deacon in 1878 and Priest in 1879 by the Bishop of Manchester. He was curate of Leigh near Manchester 1878-9. In 1879 he was a University Extension Lecturer. He was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics at King's College, London, and Morning Preacher at the Foundling Hospital in 1884. With these posts his memory will be chiefly connected. A notice of Dr Momerie in *The Times* concludes as follows:—"He at once began to publish at a rapid rate books and collections of sermons on the philosophy of Christianity, whose names speak for themselves—'The Origin of Evil,' 'Personality,' 'Defects of Modern Christianity,' 'The Basis of Religion,' 'Belief in God,' 'Inspiration,' 'Church and Creed'—these and others were issued between 1880 and 1889. Their style was at all times brilliant, the views they expressed tended more and more in a latitudinarian direction, and it was obvious that the professor was gradually approaching a theological position incompatible with strict adherence to the tenets of the English Church. Unfortunately for Dr Momerie, he happened to be connected with two institutions one of which was conservative by its constitution and the other by predilection. King's College, as a training ground for a considerable number of men intending to take holy orders, was bound to have regard to the orthodoxy of its staff. It had had a similar trouble years before in the case of Maurice, and Momerie perhaps counted on the sympathy that Maurice's exclusion had aroused to carry him through. But the two cases were hardly parallel. Men felt for Maurice because they had fallen under the invincible charm of his personal character, whereas Momerie was looked upon merely as a brilliant and erratic genius, who perhaps could be dispensed with without serious loss. The other institution, the chapel of the Foundling Hospital, is administered by a committee of philanthropic gentlemen, whose Churchmanship still stands on the old ways and who maintain to this day the use of

the black gown in the pulpit. Momerie had charmed them with his style, he had attracted large audiences, and swelled the usual collections. But they had as much right as King's College to look for comparative orthodoxy in their preacher. So Dr Momerie's connexion with them and with King's College came to a close in 1891. Since then he had written a little, had preached occasionally in a London church, and latterly, with the Bishop of London's leave, had set up for himself on Sundays at the Portman Rooms."

Dr Momerie married 5 December 1896, at Christ Church, Victoria Street, S.W., Ada Louisa, widow of Charles E. Herne esq., and daughter of M. F. A. Canning esq., late M.L.A. of the Cloisters, Perth, Western Australia.

REV CHARLES HALFORD HAWKINS M.A.

We take the following notice of Mr Hawkins from *The Times* :—

We regret to record the death of the Rev Charles Halford Hawkins, for many years a master at Winchester College, which occurred on the 28th December 1900, at Winchester after a long illness. Mr Hawkins, who was born in 1838, was the second son of Dr Francis Hawkins, physician in ordinary to the Queen's Household (his elder brother being Mr Vaughan Hawkins, the well-known Chancery barrister), and was a nephew of Dr Hawkins, the famous Provost of Oriel, and of Mr Cæsar Hawkins, formerly Serjeant-Surgeon to the Queen. Mr Hawkins's connexion with Winchester lasted nearly 40 years. He was appointed an assistant master in 1861, immediately on leaving St John's College, Cambridge, and became a house-master in 1869, in which year he opened Southgate-house, over which he presided until failing health compelled him in August of this year to resign his mastership. His early years at Winchester fell partly in that period of innovation and development which marked the beginning of the headmastership of Dr Ridding, and many of the present school societies owe their origin to the energy and liberality of Mr Hawkins. Though he originally came to Winchester as a mathematical master, his most valuable work lay in his successful efforts to arouse an interest among the boys in intellectual matters lying outside the usual school course. He founded the annual English

Literature prize; it was under his presidency that the school Debating Society was started, and to his musical enthusiasm was largely due the foundation of the Glee Club. In 1862 Mr Hawkins became one of the college chaplains, and his interest in the music in the school chapel was unceasing. But Wykehamists will connect his name chiefly with the Shakespeare Reading Society, which he founded, in conjunction with the late Mr J. D. Walford, in 1862. This developed for a few years into the "Winchester Play," and Mr A. F. Leach, in his "History of Winchester College," speaks as an eye-witness with enthusiasm of Mr Hawkins's acting as Shylock and Lear. It was not thought advisable to continue the "Winchester Play," but the meetings of the Shakespeare Society went on, and were held always under Mr Hawkins's direction; and the good work of the society was shown by an admirable collection of essays by past and present members called *Noctes Shakesperianæ*, which Mr Hawkins edited in 1887, his own contribution being an elaborate study of "Shakespeare's Stagecraft." As a housemaster Mr Hawkins won the warm affection of his own pupils, and by the active share he took in originating and supporting these many sides of the modern development of Winchester he earned the gratitude of all Wykehamists.

The following additional notice of Mr Hawkins appeared in *The Guardian* of 9th January 1901 :

Four days before the close of the last "century—on Holy Innocents' Day—Charles Halford Hawkins was taken to his rest, and on the first day of the new century his mortal remains were laid in the cemetery on St Giles' Hill, Winchester, which overlooks the scene of his former labours. Very numerous were the mourners who were gathered together around the open grave—mourners indeed they were, for he who had been taken from their midst was beloved by all who knew him. About six months ago his health, which for some little time had been a cause of anxiety, compelled him to resign his mastership in Winchester College. Not without a bitter pang did he dissolve the connection which, for nearly forty years, had bound him to the school, not of his earliest years (for he was educated at Harrow), but of his adoption when his University career was finished. With his mastership he held a chaplaincy of the college. Nor could one whose sympathetic nature was so strongly developed resign the position of house-master without

a struggle. It was by the scholars residing in his house by whom he was most beloved. Nor could it be otherwise, for he was a many-sided man. Himself no mean musician, he interested himself greatly in cultivating the musical talents of those who were naturally thus gifted. And his recitations from the dramatic authors of the past and present were oratorical lessons unconsciously perhaps to influence future speakers and preachers. In spiritual things it was just the same. He threw himself energetically into them with the same energy as he did into temporal matters.

In the preparation of his candidates for Confirmation he was most painstaking and earnest. Nor were his efforts without their reward for the present writer has heard from those who came under his influence at such seasons of the way in which he won their confidence and affection, and thus helped them in their spiritual life. Full of ardour, full of fun, with high spirits as one of Nature's grandest gifts, he was eminently calculated to attract his younger pupils to himself, and draw them onwards and upwards by cords of love. His preaching was powerful and persuasive, his delivery full of animation, and commanding the attention of his hearers. He felt in his inmost heart that the training of those more especially committed to his charge by being boarders in his house involved something more than a mere classical education. He felt that moral training and Christian teaching must go hand in hand with the secular work, or the blame of a life thrown away, as far as the highest aims of a human being are concerned, might lie at his door. Those who had thus been brought into close connection with him, on their occasional visits in after life to their old school, never missed the opportunity of revisiting their former master. It was hoped that when he was released from the strain and anxiety of the daily work of a college tutor his health would be restored. But it was not so to be. He had only just passed threescore years when God took him to his rest after several months of severe and painful illness, borne with exemplary patience, during which he was most carefully and lovingly nursed by his wife and children. God grant that they, like St John, may hear a voice from heaven saying unto them, "Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth, for they rest from their labours."

REV THOMAS WILLIAMS M.A.

The Rev Thomas Williams who died of cholera at Srinagar in Kashmir on Sunday 23rd September was in many ways a remarkable man. Of humble parentage, he was born at Worthen in Shropshire on 18 July 1839. He became a pupil teacher in Worthen Schools, and as Queen's Scholar obtained a first class while at the Worcester Training College. In 1864 he entered St Augustine's College, Canterbury, with a view to becoming a missionary. There he obtained honours in theology, classics, mathematics, Hebrew, medical knowledge, and—what was afterwards so important to him—Sanskrit. He there also began the study of Arabic. In 1867 he was accepted by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and sailed for India in the following year. He was ordained Deacon in 1869 and Priest in 1871 by the Bishop of Bombay. He was S.P.G. Missionary at Gujerat from 1869 to 1872; at Ahmednagar from 1872 to 1873. He was for a time stationed in Bombay, and it was characteristic of him that, although the Mission work in that city embraced Hindustani, Marathi, Tamil and English departments, under him a Guzeratti branch was added with the view to approaching the Parsees in their own language. In 1870 he was one of those who opened the S.P.G. Mission for the densely-populated native State of Kolapore. When the Ahmednagar Mission was founded he was, because of his linguistic gifts, transferred to it. He came to England in 1874 and entered at Cambridge as a Non-Collegiate Student, migrating after four Terms to St John's where he was admitted a Pensioner 13 December 1875. He took his degree in the first class of the Theological Tripos of 1878 (in which Bishop Lefroy also passed) and was bracketted for the Evans Prize. After being for a short time curate of Barwick in Elmet he returned to India. In 1883 he was transferred to the Diocese of Lahore and appointed the first resident Missionary at Riwari, in the Punjab; this duty he performed until his death. He was travelling in Kashmir for a holiday and was suddenly seized with cholera. He was brought into Srinagar and died in Dr Neve's Hospital there.

Bishop Lefroy thus refers to him in his recent charge: "Within the last few weeks, the Rev Thomas Williams, Missionary of the S.P.G. at Riwari, has been taken to his

rest. . . It was in 1868 that he first came to this country, but not till 1884 that he joined this Diocese, since which date he had never been home. His linguistic powers (to say nothing of his other gifts) were very remarkable indeed. After having obtained a good knowledge of Sanskrit while working in the Deccan, he found, on coming north, that he would be brought much in contact with Mahommedans, and therefore at once set to work on Arabic. When I was last with him at Riwari, he told me that he had just completed his seventh careful perusal of the Koran in the original, each time having undertaken it from some different scholarly point of view. I do not think that we have any scholar left in the Punjab who could at all equal this for methodical and purposeful work. A great store of learning has indeed passed away with our brother—speaking as man must speak—and we grieve for him and it alike.”

The Rev S. S. Allnutt of Delhi writes of him: “I shall not attempt now to estimate the extent of our loss. It is in many ways irreparable. We may get another man as devoted, but it is certain that we shall never get in his place a man of such vast learning, capable of meeting both Hindus and Mahommedans on their own ground, and so to say pushing the attack into the enemy's central positions. . . . If he never spared his fellow workers, he never spared himself, and gave them an example of untiring labour which must last through their time of Service, I should hope.”

LIONEL EDWARD KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH M.A.

Mr Kay-Shuttleworth, who died at San Remo, 11 December 1900, was the third son of Sir James Phillips Kay-Shuttleworth, M.D., D.C.L. of Oxford, Secretary to the Council of Education, and first baronet. His mother, Lady Kay-Shuttleworth, was one of the founders of the English colony at San Remo, where the greater part of her son's active life was passed. He was born in London 14 February 1849 and was admitted to Wellington College (Lynedoch) in 1861, while Dr Edward White Benson, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was Headmaster. He was admitted a pensioner of St John's 19 December 1867, and took his B.A. degree as a Junior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos

of 1872. He pursued his medical studies at St George's hospital. At this School he held the posts of house surgeon and anaesthetist. Becoming interested in aural surgery he was appointed assistant in the aural department, at the same time being associated with Mr (now Sir William) Dalby, aural surgeon to the hospital, in his private practice. He became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1876. On 21 December 1877 he married Charlotte Mary, fifth surviving daughter of Captain Charles Walcott, R.N. of Portlooe House, Cornwall.

In the year 1882, partly from early associations, he decided to start practice in San Remo. He early became one of the Surgeons to the International Hospital for Eye and Ear diseases, where his former experiences proved of the greatest value, his opinion being highly esteemed by his colleagues. The San Remo Ladies' Home he served for many years, both as Medical Officer and Treasurer. In 1897 he became British Vice-Consul, and employed in this duty his business abilities and singular kindness of heart. He was a good surgeon, excellent in the fashioning of all mechanical appliances, and a dexterous operator. Latterly he had taken up the study of the Roentgen rays, and had achieved considerable success. The bent of Mr Shuttleworth's mind was essentially mechanical; in many handicrafts he was much more than an amateur. But beyond the purely practical character of his pursuits, he was a man of singular kindness of heart, devoted to his patients, and in turn beloved by them. Imbued with deep, though unostentatious religious feeling, he was for many years the churchwarden and mainstay of St John's Church in San Remo. To many of his former patients and friends scattered over many lands his death will come as a severe personal loss. To those among whom he lived and worked, the town authorities, the English residents, and his colleagues, his memory will remain as that of a singularly upright and kindly man. The funeral took place on December 16th, and was attended by the civic authorities, the consular body, the officers of the garrison, the various philanthropic societies, and the medical men of all nationalities practising in the town, as well as by the English colony, and Italians from all walks of life who wished to pay the last tribute of respect.

ALBERT ERNEST ELLIOTT M.A.

We announce with regret the death of Mr A. E. Elliott at Middelburg, South Africa, on 1 December 1900, of enteric fever. Mr Elliott was, at the time of his death, serving with the 4th Brigade Division Royal Field Artillery as Civil Surgeon, and was in medical charge of the 21st, 42nd and 53rd Batteries. Shortly before his death he had been mentioned in despatches as being always in the firing line.

Mr A. E. Elliott, who was educated at Cheltenham College (Boyne House), was the youngest son of the late Mr Thomas Christopher Elliott of Bassett Mount, Southampton, who was a Hampshire cricketer in the days when that county was at the zenith of its fame. Elliott entered St John's 30 August 1888, and was noted as a proficient in Rugby football. He was tried in the freshmen's match of 1888, but it was not until 1891 that he became a "Rugby blue." In that year also he proceeded to the B.A. degree. He played for the combined Universities against London in 1891 and for London against the Universities in 1892. He got his International Cap for England in 1894. After leaving Cambridge he pursued his medical studies at St Thomas's Hospital and took the diplomas of M.R.C.S and L.R.C.P. in 1898. He was for some time Resident Medical Officer at Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital.

He was one of the first to offer his services to the Government at the end of 1899 and was sent to Natal, where he was attached to No 4 Field Hospital. His energy and devotion to duty were at once appreciated and he was sent to the front and was with the hospital at Spearman's farm during the Battle of Spion Kop. Mr Frederick Treves writing to the *British Medical Journal* (15 December 1900) says of him: "Mr Elliott joined No 4 Field Hospital at Frere some little time after the battle of Colenso. He accompanied the hospital to Spearman's farm, and helped to attend the wounded from Spion Kop and Val Krantz. He followed the hospital back to Chieveley and thence on to Ladysmith. He was an admirable surgeon, most eager and most painstaking in his work and most thorough in all that he did. He was particularly unselfish and very kind-hearted. He had no idea of sparing himself, and if I saw a figure going round the tents at unusual hours of the night I knew it was Elliott. The soldiers were much attached to him

and he to them. Nothing was too much trouble for Elliott, and his thoughtfulness for others was always making itself apparent. He was the very best of companions, always genial, always ready, keen for everything that was going, whether it was an extra spell of work or a suddenly-devised expedition. It was a great pleasure to work with him, and I know well that everyone in No 4 Field Hospital will deeply and sincerely mourn his death. As the soldiers would say, he was 'a really good sort.'" While Major Hector Corbyn, commandant of the 21st Battery R.F.A., wrote from Middelburg a few days after Elliott's death as follows: "He was in medical charge of my battery, and was with us all through General Buller's march since August, and he endeared himself very much to us all, officers as well as men. He was always such a kind, sympathetic, manly fellow, such as the men love to have with them on service. He went out with us for a five days' march on the 13th November only a few days after coming out of hospital, where he had been seedy for about a fortnight. I fear he ought not to have come, but he would have it that he was perfectly fit. He was not at all himself during those few days but would stick to his duty and ride with the battery all day; even the day before we got in he walked out and shot us a dozen pigeons for dinner. He went to hospital again on the 20th November and on the 28th I went out with my battery for a week's fighting, and on bringing them home through the town I called in at the hospital to enquire how he was and you can imagine our horror on hearing that he had died two days before."

Elliott was buried in the Cemetery of Middelburg on December 2. He was accorded a full military funeral, the 60th Rifles, to whom he had been for some time attached, sending their band. The funeral was attended by nearly every one in the garrison, including General Lytton. Colonel Harrison, R.F.A., caused a wooden cross to be placed over his grave with the inscription: "Sacred to the Memory of Civil Surgeon A. E. Elliott, died 1st December 1900, aged 31 years. R.I.P."

REV MARTIN JOHN HALL B.A.

The Rev M. J. Hall who was drowned in the lake Victoria Nyanza on the 15th of August 1900, was the son of Mr John Fielder Hall and was born at Congleton in Cheshire in 1864.

After taking his B.A. degree in 1886 he was for some time at Ridley Hall. He was ordained Deacon in 1889 and Priest in 1890 by the Bishop of Worcester. He was curate of St Thomas' Birmingham from 1898 to 1892. He became one of the Church Missionary Society's Missionaries in Uganda in 1895 and served there until his death. Mr Hall published through the Church Missionary Society *Through my spectacles in Uganda; Or The story of a fruitful field*. This was a short history of the Uganda Mission, a description of the country and the journey thither, and an account of the manners and customs of the Waganda. Mr Hall was in the habit of making long journeys on the lake Victoria Nyanza in a collapsible canvas boat. He had just finished a five weeks' expedition on the lake between Mengo and Nassa. On August 9th he left Nassa to cross the lake to Uganda accompanied by his two Baganda boys and two Basese boatmen. According to the account of the latter, who were saved, all went well to the 15th. At daybreak they left camp at Majita (three or four days canoe journey from Nassa), a terrific storm came on with great waves, and the first three sections of the boat filled with water. The men bailed out as hard as possible with buckets and saucepans, but to no purpose. Finally Mr Hall took up his tent and table to throw overboard to lighten the boat, and apparently in doing this capsized it. The five occupants climbed up and sat on the keel of the upturned boat for some time, but the wind and the force of the waves probably broke the air-tight compartments, for the boat sank. The two Basese managed to cling to the floating table. One boy sank almost at once, and very soon Mr Hall, who was trying to undress, sank too, although he was a strong swimmer. He was carried some hundred yards from the men by the force of the wind. His hat and coat came to the surface as he sank. Next his other boy sank. At noon the storm abated, and a canoe put off and rescued the two Basese.

He was buried on the shore where the accident occurred, three days journey by land from the furthest out station of the Mission. Two brother missionaries visited the spot and marked the grave with a wooden cross inscribed: "Martin J. Hall, C.M.S., Uganda, 15/8/1900."

Mr Hall would have received the Uganda medal had he lived.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1900; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

- Rev Samuel Andrew (did not graduate). Died at Tideswell Vicarage, co Derby, 14 April, aged 79. See *Eagle* xxi, p. 353.
- Rev George Armitage (1851), son of George Armitage of Oldham. Vicar of Silverdale, Staffordshire, 1853-91. Laterly resided at 5 Tanza Road, Hampstead. Died there 1 March, aged 80. Mr Armitage married in 1862 Martha, daughter of W. Hopkins esq, of Dunstall Old Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
- Rev Henry Askwith (1881), son of Thomas Askwith of Ripon, Yorks; born 4 September 1852. Curate of Christ Church, Surbiton, 1880-83; Vicar of All Saints', Halifax, 1883-87; Vicar of St James', Hereford, and Chaplain of St Giles' and Williams' Hospitals, Hereford, 1887-90; Chaplain to the Hereford Infirmary 1892-99; Prebendary of Hunderton in Hereford Cathedral 1897-1900; Vicar of St John the Evangelist, Upper Holloway, 1899-1900. Died 5 September at St John's Vicarage, Pemberton Road, Upper Holloway.
- Rev John Christopher Atkinson (1838). Died 31 March at Danby Parsonage, Yorks, aged 85. See *Eagle* xxi, p. 348.
- Rev Hammond Roberson Bailey (1854), son of the Rev H. J. Bailey, born at Drighlington, Yorks, 1830. Admitted a Fellow of the College 4 April 1854. Curate of Shipston-on-Stour 1856; of Silsoe, Beds, 1857. Mr Bailey was Tutor of the College from 1863 to 1866. He was presented by the College to the Rectory of Great Warley, Essex, in 1866, and held the living until his death at Fairstead, Great Warley, 7 October, aged 69. He married 16 May 1867, at Barking, P. Antine Harriot, only daughter of Henry Beck esq, of Needham Market, Suffolk. By his will he left to the Vicar of North Leverton, Notts, for the comely maintenance of the Churchyard and Church and Schools £200. And to trustees the Church of St Mary the Less, Great Warley (built by him on his own property at Fairstead), in trust for the use of the Rector and parishioners for divine worship in accordance with the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England until 4 October 1912. On that date the church is to be offered to the incumbent of any church in the borough of Bradford, Yorks, or in the parish of Baildon, Yorks, or to the Church Extension Association, Leeds. He bequeathed the remainder of his books after his widow and his nephew, the Rev H. A. Bailey, had made selections to the Warden of St Augustine's College, Canterbury, for St Augustine's library, or for any students proceeding from St Augustine's. After payment of certain legacies, he left the residue of his personal estate in trust for the acquisition of land as a site for a Church or towards the building of a Church and Parsonage and Schools in the Borough of Bradford, Yorks, preferably in Manningham and Horton or in the parish of Baildon. His estate was of the gross value of £29,808.
- Rev John Casson Battersby (1843), Vicar of Tollesbury, near Kelvedon, Essex, 1857-1900. Died at the Vicarage 1 November, aged 79. He is stated to have been a great recluse, somewhat eccentric, but warm-hearted and good to the poor. He had a capital library and was a great reader.
- Sir William Cunliffe Brooks (1842). Died at Glen Tana, Aboyné, 9 January, aged 80. See *Eagle* xxi, p. 81.
- Rev Charles Burd (1856), son of Henry Edward Burd of Shrewsbury, surgeon; born 1834. Curate of Leebrockhurst, Salop, 1857-60; of Lapworth, Warwickshire, 1860-63; of Denton, Norfolk, 1863-65; of Worthen, Salop, 1865-68; Vicar of Shirley, near Birmingham, 1867-1900;

Rural Dean of Solihull 1894-1900. Died at Shirley Vicarage 30 July, aged 66. He married 26 December 1865, at St Stephen's, Westbourne Park, Catherine Anna, only daughter of the Rev Charles Holloway, Rector of Stanford Bingley, Herts.

Rev Frederick Calder (1840), son of Mr Frederick Calder of Manchester, educated at Leeds Grammar School. Assistant Master at Wakefield Proprietary School 1840-41; Master at King Edward's School, Birmingham, 1842-46; Head Master of Chesterfield Grammar School 1864-78; Rector of Wingerworth, near Chesterfield, 1878-1900. Organising Secretary of the S.P.G. 1881-87. Died at Wingerworth Rectory 22 August, aged 80. He published *Scripture Stories* 1862. He married in 1861 Selina, daughter of G. England esq, of Edgbaston, Birmingham.

William Charnley (1867), M.D. 1875. Son of Rowland Charnley of Lancaster, born 1845. Studied medicine at University College London, Paris and Vienna. M.R.C.S. 1878. L.S.A. 1873. Sometime Surgeon to the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, and other institutions in London. Honorary Oculist to the Bridgnorth and Salop Infirmary, Honorary Oculist and Aurist to the Wrexham Infirmary; Surgeon to the Shropshire Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital; Consulting Surgeon to the Montgomeryshire Infirmary. Died 30 July at his residence Hardwick House, Shrewsbury, aged 55. Mr Charnley rowed 'four' in the third boat in the Lent Races of 1865 and 'five' in the second boat in the May Races of the same year.

Rev John Clarke (1870), son of the Rev William Clarke, born at Selside, Kendal, in 1847. Third Master in the Clergy Orphan School, Canterbury, 1870-71; Curate of Sutton-on-the-Sea, Lincolnshire, 1872-74; of Burton Fleming, Yorks, 1875-77; Vicar of Burton Fleming, 1877-93; Vicar of Lissington, near Lincoln, 1893-1900. Died at Lissington Vicarage, 28 March, aged 53.

Rev Richard Collins (1851), son of the Rev Richard Collins, for forty years Vicar of Kirkburton, Yorks; born at Bicker, Lincolnshire, in 1828. Curate of Kirkburton 1851-54; Principal of Cottayam College, Travancore, 1854-67; Curate of All Saints, Brighton, 1867-70; of St Paul's, Camden Square, 1870-71; Principal of Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon, 1872-78; Perpetual Curate of St Silas, Hunslet, Leeds, 1879-82; Vicar of Kirkburton 1882-1900. Died at the Vicarage 30 October, aged 72. Besides being devoted to the church and schools, and general parochial work he had many gifts which he exercised with industry and zeal. As a skilful amateur sculptor he beautified his parish church and placed there an excellent bust of his father. He also devoted some time to painting, and he was the author of an exhaustive chronological register of Kirkburton. He had often lectured on the history of the parish from Saxon times. He was Past Provincial Grand Chaplain of the West Yorkshire Freemasons, and Chaplain of the Beaumont Lodge, Kirkburton, from its foundation to his death. Mr Collins published *A Sanscrit and Malayim Dictionary*, Cottayam 1867; *A Grammar of the Malayim Language*, Collayam 1868; *Missionary Enterprise in the East*, King and Co. 1873; *The Philosophy of Jesus Christ as unfolded in the Physical Aspect of his Miracles* 1879. Three of Mr Collins' brothers are clergymen: the Rev John Collins, Vicar of Holmfirth (Cath. B.A. 1855); Rev Henry Collins, Vicar of Scammonden (St John's B.A. 1859); and the Rev William Collins, Vicar of Nunnington (Cath. B.A. 1858).

The Very Rev Benjamin Morgan Cowie (1839) Dean of Exeter. Died 3 May in London, aged 83. See *Eagle* xxi, p. 342.

Rev Henry George Day (1854), formerly Fellow of the College. Assistant Master at Brighton College 1859-61; Headmaster of Sedbergh School

1861-74; Curate of Riverhead, Kent, 1877-78. Latterly resided at 55 Denmark Villas, West Brighton. Died there 10 February. He published *Geometrical Conic Sections, Part i, The Ellipse* 1868.

John Gardner Dudley (1852), M.D. 1861. Studied medicine at St Bartholomew's Hospital and Paris. M.R.C.P. London 1859. He was for 24 years Physician to the Metropolitan Hospital, and afterwards until his death consulting Physician. He was for some time also Physician to the Surrey Dispensary, the Royal General Dispensary, London and to the Chelsea, Brompton and Belgravia Dispensary, and also for sometime House Physician to the Consumption Hospital, Brompton. Died at his residence 63 Hova Villas, Hove, Sussex, 2 January, aged 71.

Albert Ernest Elliott (1891), died at Middelburg, South Africa, 1 December, aged 32. See p. 252.

William Wallis English (1878), formerly Fellow of the College. For some time an assistant Master at Rugby School. Died 16 July at Bradford Manor, North Devon, aged 44.

Richard Saul Ferguson (1860), died 3 March at his residence in Carlisle. See *Eagle* xxi, p. 329.

Rev Charles Armstrong Fox (1858), Curate of West Exe, Devon, 1871-75; Perpetual Curate of Eaton Chapel, Eaton Square, London, 1875-1900. Died 5 December at Dorking aged 64.

Henry Ralph Francis (1834), third son of Philip Francis, of London, barrister-at-law, and grandson of Sir Philip Francis K.C.B. Born 11 July 1811. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 3 June 1844, called to the Bar 28 January 1848. He was a District Court Judge in New South Wales: Northern District 1861-69, Southern District 1869-93. He married, first 11 April 1839 Beata Lloyd Jones, of Plas Madoc co. Denbigh, and secondly 11 February 1862 Anne, daughter of the Rev Joseph Cooke D.D., late of Newark-upon-Trent. Died 10 June at his residence 13 Pulteney Street Bath, aged 88. His widow, Anne, died at the same place 22 July. Mr Francis, who was for some time a Fellow of the College, wrote a work to prove that his grandfather was the real author of Junius' letters.

Rev Osbert Fynes-Clinton (1862), Curate of Ramsgate 1862-67; Vicar of St James', Leyland, Lancashire, 1864-72; of Carlton-on-Trent, 1874-78; Rector of Barlow Moor, near Didsbury, Manchester, 1878-1900. Died at the Rectory 7 November, aged 61. Mr Fynes-Clinton married in 1867, Louisa, daughter of E. Lloyd esq, of Ramsgate, Kent.

Rev Josephus Glover (1843), D.D. 1867. Headmaster of the Lansdowne and Bath Proprietary College till 1875. Vicar of Alderton, near Chippenham, 1875-99. Died 3 March at Brankholm, Pinewood Road, Bournemouth, aged 76.

Rev Martin John Hall (1886), second son of the late John Fielder Hall, of Homefield, Congleton, Cheshire. Curate of St Thomas's, Birmingham, 1889-92; Church Missionary Society's Missionary in Uganda 1895-1900. Drowned in the Victoria Nyanza 15 August, aged 36. See p. 253.

Edward Arthur Hardy (did not graduate), son of William Montague Hardy, of New North Road; born 9 May 1824. Died 6 June at Hackney, aged 76.

Rev Charles Halford Hawkins (1861). Died 28 December at 91 Cheeshill Street, Winchester, aged 62. See p. 246.

- Rev Robert Morrison Herdman (1880), of the London College of Divinity 1870. Curate of Fenton, Staffordshire, 1872-75; Association Secretary of the Mission to Seamen 1875-84; Vicar of Holy Trinity, North Shields 1884-1900. Surrogate for the Diocese of Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1889-1900. Died 14 April at Holy Trinity Vicarage, North Shields, aged 55.
- Rev William Willes Hobson (1837), Perpetual Curate of Halesworth with Heckingham, Norfolk, 1844-48; Rector of Siseland, Norfolk, 1868-98. Died 16 January at 5 The Steyne, Worthing, aged 86.
- Thomas Humber (1848), eldest son of William Humber, of Preston, Lancashire. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 29 May 1849, called to the Bar 17 November 1853. Practised in the Lancashire Chancery Court. Died 21 June at Stockport, aged 75.
- Rev Harry Jones (1845), Rector of St Vedast, Foster Lane, Prebendary of St Paul's. Died 30 September at Bartonmere, Suffolk, aged 76. See p. 88.
- Lionel Edward Kay Shuttleworth (1872). Died at San Remo, Italy, 11 December. See p. 250.
- Rev Pascal Lamb (1858), son of Captain Ynyr Lamb, of the Bengal Infantry; born at Benares. Educated at Manchester Grammar School. Curate of St Stephen's, Tumbridge, 1860-62; of Whitstable and Sea Salter, Kent, 1862-64; Incumbent of Collector and Tarago, New South Wales, 1864, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Goulburn 1865-68; Curate of St Thomas', East Wilts, 1868-75; Vicar of St Andrew, Northampton, 1875-85; Vicar of Ellington, Hunts, 1885-97. Resident latterly at 3 Walsingham Road, Hove, Brighton; died there 14 February, aged 63.
- Rev William Molland Lee (1836), Curate of King's Kerswill 1835-38; of St Colomb Major 1838; Rector of Adverdiscott (or Alscott) 1838-62; Rural Dean of Hartland 1850-53; Vicar of Christ Church, Sandown, Isle of Wight, 1862-67; Rector of Yaverland, Isle of Wight, 1869-88. Latterly resided at Newland's Villa, Sandown, Isle of Wight; died there 6 January, aged 90.
- Rev Thomas Cooper Lewty (1858), Curate of Coddington, Notts, 1859, Perpetual Curate of the same 1861-82; Vicar of Rowston (or Rowlston); near Sleaford, co. Lincoln, 1862-1900. Died at Rowston 25 September, aged 66.
- Rev William Henry Metcalfe (1860), Curate of Kentisbere, Devon, 1870-73; of Honiton 1873-74; Vicar of Ottery St Mary 1874-90; Vicar of Tipton, Devon, 1890-93. Latterly resided at Cyprus House, Exmouth; died there 3 February, aged 61.
- William Anthony Mitchison (did not graduate), eldest son of William Anthony Mitchison, of The Manor House, Sunbury-on-Thames; born 28 February 1849. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 7 June 1870, but was not called to the Bar. Died 18 March at his residence Hamswell House, Vale Square, Margate, aged 51.
- Rev Alfred Williams Monerie (1878 as Mummery). Died 6 December at 14 Chilworth Street, London W., aged 52. See p. 244.
- Rev Randolph Henry Piggott (1860), eldest son of the Rev John Robert Piggott, J.P. for Bucks and Rector of Ashwellthorpe, by Emma, daughter of the late Abbott Upcher esq. Educated at Winchester. Curate of Chipping Norton 1861-62; Rector of Grendon Underwood 1862-1900. He married in 1865 Adeline, only daughter of Thomas Cross esq. Died 22 July, aged 63. Mr Piggott took a great interest in County matters generally, and for some time was Secretary of the Bucks Architectural and Archaeological Society.

- Rev Henry Meux Roxby (1855), second son of the Rev Henry Roxby Roxby (originally Henry Roxby Maude, of Trinity Hall, LL.B. 1829), Vicar of St Olave's, Old Jewry. Educated at Brighton College. Curate of Wellingborough 1856-68; Vicar of Woodnewton with Apethorpe, Northamptonshire, 1868-75; Vicar of Buckden, Hunts, 1875-1900. Died at Buckden Vicarage 12 November, aged 67.
- Pierce Adolphus Simpson (1859), youngest son of Robert Simpson, of Cloncorick Castle, co. Leitrim; born in Ireland 1 March 1837. Educated at Rugby School, Edinburgh University, M.D. of St Andrew's 1861; L.R.C.P. Edinburgh 1860; L.R.C.S. Edinburgh 1860. Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, 1866. Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Anderson College, Glasgow, 1866-72; Regius Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Glasgow, 1872-98; Emeritus Professor 1898-1900. Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow. Editor of *The Glasgow Medical Journal*. Certifying Surgeon under the Factories Acts, Glasgow District, 1866-1900. He married Frances Adelaide, daughter of John Leister, of Manchester. In his earlier years Professor Simpson was an enthusiastic devotee of music and the fine arts, and took a keen interest in the drama. Died 11 August at Auchengrange, Lochwinnoch, Scotland, aged 63.
- Rev John Smallpeice (1853), Vice-Principal of Bishop Otters College, Chichester, 1853-56; Curate of Monk Sherborne, Hants, 1856-58; of St Bees 1858-99; Lecturer at St Bees College 1858-71; Tutor of St Bees College 1871-95; Rector of Meppershall, Beds, 1896-1900. Died at the Rectory 23 May, aged 69.
- Rev Charles James Eliseo Smith (1860), formerly Fellow of the College. Mathematical Master at the King's School, Sherborne, 1863-66; Assistant Master at Rugby School 1866-74; at Eton College 1874-80. Vicar of Bronham with Oakley, near Bedford, 1880-1900. Died at the Vicarage 23 December, aged 65.
- Rev Arthur Squibb (1861), Curate of Stapleford, co. Cambridge, 1862-66; of St Saviour's Hoxton, 1866-67; of St Bartholomew the Great, London, 1871-74; of Mistley, Essex, 1874-75; of Bocking, Essex, 1876-82; of Everdon, Northamptonshire, 1886-87; of Tivetshall, Norfolk, 1887-91. Latterly resided at 4 South Crescent, Bedford Square, London W.C.; died there 3 March, aged 62.
- Rev George Edward Tate (1841), Prebendary of Wells. Died at Widcombe House, Bath, 11 August. See p. 95.
- Rev Augustus Copeland Tracy (1874), Curate of Tasburgh, Norfolk, 1874-75; of Beccles 1875-76; of Lowestoft 1876-79; of St Nicholas, Colchester, 1879-80; Rector of Stapleford, Herts, 1880-93. Latterly resided at The Manor House, Oulton, Lowestoft; died there 27 January, aged 69.
- John Herbert Webber (undergraduate). Died 12 January at Cannes. See *Eagle* XXI, p. 228.
- Rev James Reynold Williams (1853), Curate of Langley Marish, Bucks, 1853-54; of Kempston, Beds, 1854-55; of Upton with Chalvey, Bucks, 1855-59; Rector of Hedsor 1860-70; Rector of Pulford, near Wrexham, 1870-1900. Died at Pulford Rectory 29 January, aged 71.
- Rev Thomas Williams (1878), S.P.G. Missionary at Rewari, Delhi. Died 23 September, at Srinagar in Kashmir. See p. 249.
- Rev William Winlaw (B.D. 1882), sometime Rector of Morden, Surrey. Died 10 March, aged 84. See *Eagle* XXI, p. 356.

The following deaths were not noted in the years in which they occurred:

Arthur Edward Coates (did not graduate), of Shrewsbury School, entered St John's 24 August 1868. We believe Mr Coates died in California in 1897 or 1898. The following notes are taken from cuttings from an American paper. Unfortunately the year was not preserved.

A. E. Coates, a Vice-President of the California Cricket Association, who died on the 19th instant (August) at Los Angeles of cardiac asthma, was one of the most widely-known and popular cricketers in the State. He was born 2 August 1848 at Wigan in Lancashire, England, and was the eldest son of the Rev Arthur Coates, of Newton House, co. Meath, Ireland, and of Clifton, England. He came to California six years ago, and was for five years Secretary of the Citrus Colony Club, at Loomis, Placer County, and until his health failed in 1896 Captain of the Placer County Cricket Eleven. The California Cricket Association held a meeting at the Occidental Hotel on August 28th and passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr Coates, a copy of which were sent to the Placer Cricket Club. Mr A. E. Coates married 28 November 1894 Belle Wallace, only daughter of the late Judge William C. Wallace. He had a large circle of warm friends to whom his death came as a personal loss. He was a man of the strictest integrity, scrupulous in the smallest details of business and with a sunny jovial nature that made it pleasant to come in contact with him. His eyes always looked upon the bright side of life, and the words that came from his lips were words of kindness and charity.

Rev Octavius Pyke Halsted (1847), Rector of Scott-Willoughby, co. Lincoln, 1860-1899. Died at the Rectory 31 December 1899, aged 81.

George Fowler Hastings (1878), fifth child of Edward Plantagenet Robin Hood Hastings (and grandson of the eleventh Earl of Huntingdon), of the E.I.C. medical service. Died 24 October 1899 at 11 Wandsworth Bridge Road, London, aged 46.

Rev Francis Randolph (1840), Curate of Dolton, Devon; of Little Hadham, Herts., 1856-75; in charge of Winwick, near Rugby, 1875-76; Vicar of Brent Pelham with Furneaux Pelham, near Buntingford, 1876-98. Died at the Vicarage, Furneaux Pelham, 30 August 1898, aged 84.

Francis Christopher Birkbeck Terry (1864), educated at Sedbergh School. For some time an Assistant Master at Lancaster Grammar School; then Head Master of Cardiff Grammar School. Latterly resided at Palgrave, near Diss. Died there 25 October 1897, aged 56; buried at Aysgarth, Yorks, 30 October. Mr Terry was a frequent contributor to *Notes and Queries*.

Obituary.

REV EDWARD CHADWICK M.A.

By the death of the Rev Edward Chadwick at Thornhill Lees Vicarage, on Saturday March 16 (the day on which he reached the age of 73), the last of the old incumbents of the Rural Deanery of Dewsbury has been removed.

Mr Chadwick was the son of Mr James Chadwick and of Sarah, daughter of George Murray. He was born in Edinburgh on 16 March 1828. His mother was a Scotchwoman, and he was proud of being half a Scot. He was educated at Wakefield Proprietary School, and Bury Grammar School, and afterwards received private tuition from the Rev R. W. B. Marsh, Vicar of Plaistow. He entered St John's in 1846, and took the B.A. degree in 1850. From 1850 to 1851 he was private tutor to Sir W. Bowyer Smijth. In 1851 he was ordained by the Bishop of Manchester to the curacy of St. George's, Hulme, Manchester, a parish at that time of 30,000 souls: this he held until 1856, when he left to become curate in charge of Castleton, Lancashire. In 1858 he became the first vicar of Thornhill Lees. The parish was even then of considerable population, which has since very greatly increased; and one of the last public appearances of the late vicar was at the consecration last year of a new Church in Savile-town—a rapidly increasing part of the parish. Mr. Chadwick's tenure of the vicarage for forty-three years has been marked by no striking events. It is the record, not so common now as formerly, of an incumbent instituted in comparatively early life to a cure of souls and remaining in the same charge all his life, quietly and faithfully, without seeking or desiring any change. So he worked cheerfully on, till failing health compelled him to relinquish active duty.

He was a loyal and consistent Churchman, holding firmly to the principles of the Prayerbook. He revered the names of Hook and Keble. From the first the services at Thornhill Lees Church were marked by great care and reverence. His love of order and method was conspicuous in everything he did,

no less in his public ministrations than in his ordinary life. In 1890 the Bishop of Wakefield appointed him Rural Dean of Dewsbury, and he held that office till three years ago. No one else commanded in the same way the affection and respect of all the clergy of the deanery. His unvarying kindness and courtesy, his sympathy and hospitality in the exercise of his office were shown to all alike. The transparent goodness and simple piety of his character won the hearts of young and old. The graces of a true Christian spirit told on all with whom he came in contact and made him beloved by all his parishoners and friends. His assistant curates, of whom there have been many, always held him in veneration. He was of too retiring a disposition to have a strong liking for committees and diocesan business, though he scrupulously performed all that was incumbent on him, and on many occasions his experience of affairs and knowledge of the neighbourhood made him a most valuable adviser. It was characteristic of him that the only society in which he took a prominent place was the West Riding Charitable Society for the widows and orphans of the clergy; he was one of the oldest stewards in the diocese. In his own family he was regarded with the deepest affection, and he leaves behind him the memory of a holy and consistent life and of single-hearted devotion to duty.

Mr Chadwick was also a Surrogate for the Ripon and Wakefield Dioceses.

Mr Chadwick married in Manchester Cathedral on 20 April 1857, Sarah, daughter of William Bates, who survives him. He also leaves three sons, all members of the University of Cambridge—(i) Rev William Edward Chadwick (of Jesus College, B.A. 1881), Vicar of St Paul's, Sale, Manchester; (ii) Rev James Murray Chadwick (of Trinity College, B.A. 1886; (iii) H. Munro Chadwick (of Clare College, B.A. 1892), and one daughter.

HENRY RALPH FRANCIS M.A.

Some effort has been made to trace the career of Mr Henry Ralph Francis, formerly a Fellow of the College, who died at Pulteney Street, Bath, on 10 June 1900 aged 88. Mr H. R. Francis, who was born 11 July 1811, was the third son of Philip

Francis Esq, a member of the College, and grandson of Sir Philip Francis K.C.B. Mr H. R. Francis was admitted a pensioner of the College 5 November 1829, when he is described as the son of Philip Francis Esq of Fulham, Middlesex, and is stated to have been educated at Brentford School by Dr Morris. Philip Francis his father was admitted a pensioner of the College 4 June 1785, he is stated to have been born in Middlesex, and to have been educated at Harrow School, but his parentage is not given in the College Register. On the other hand from the Register of Lincoln's Inn, we know that Philip Francis of St John's College, Cambridge, only son of Philip Francis of Harley Street, *Armiger*, was admitted a student of that society 20 June 1786. He migrated to the Inner Temple where he was admitted 27 January 1790, and was called to the Bar 23 November 1790. He resided at 16 St James Square, London, and at Ranelagh House, Fulham. Philip Francis of Harley Street was the famous Sir Philip.

Mr Henry Ralph Francis took his degree as a Junior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1833, and was also third Classic in that year. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 7 April 1835; his fellowship was filled up again in March 1839. He seems to have been Principal of Kingston (proprietary) College, Hull, from about 1839 to about 1843. He was admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 3 June 1844 and was called to the Bar 28 January 1848. He was a District Judge in New South Wales for the Northern District from 1861 to 1869; for the South Western District from 1869 to 1883. He was twice married, first on 11 April 1839 to Beata Lloyd Jones of Plas Madoc, Co Denbigh, and secondly on 11 February 1862 to Anne, daughter of the Rev Joseph Cooke D.D., late of Newark-upon-Trent. Throughout his life Mr H. R. Francis was a writer for the papers and an active journalist. His first contribution to the literature of angling, to which he was destined to be a large contributor, appeared in the 'Cambridge Essays' for 1856, under the title of *The Fly-fisher and his Library*, and is one of the most valued essays on the literary fly-fisher's shelves. After his return to England from Australia, he contributed many articles to the *Field*, *Fishing Gazette*, and other papers on his favourite pursuit of angling. In 1894 he published *Junius Revealed by his surviving grandson*. Without entering on that knotty subject, it may be stated that in the opinion of many,

Mr H. R. Francis was considered father Sir Philip was the author of the celebrated letters of Junius.

A long account of Mr H. R. Francis, by Mr R. Marston, the publisher, appeared in the *Fishing Gazette* for 20 November 1886; this or the major part of it was republished in the same Journal on 16 June 1900. From this we take the following extracts:

"The veteran fly-fisher whose portrait we present to our readers was born on the 11th of July, 1811, and, by a curious coincidence, all the important events of his life have occurred on the 11th of some month. He was, we are told, a precocious child, learning so quickly and easily as almost to illustrate Dogberry's view that "reading and writing come by nature." During his earlier schooldays his holidays were passed either in London or at his father's shooting-box, near Bury St. Edmunds, and his first angling experience was gained in Suffolk ponds. When he was about ten years old the family removed from Upper Berkeley street to Ranelagh House, Fulham, then a quiet country residence, with finely timbered, ornamental grounds, of which the larger portion has been lately added to those of the Hurlingham Club. They included a pretty piece of water, fed from the river by a sluice way, and well stored with tench, roach, and eels, on which he doubtless practised largely. But his favourite fishing haunts were along the river bank and about Putney Bridge, where the roach fishing was then good and barbel were not uncommon. Here, too, he got his first lessons in rowing, and formed an attachment to old Father Thames which appears to have clung to him through life.

"He entered at St John's College, Cambridge, in November 1829, and became a Foundation Scholar in due course. In 1832 he joined a reading party in North Wales, when he read moderately and fished immoderately. In those days it was easy to make good baskets with the spinning minnow, and his success in that line was great; but he also learned to recognise the superior attractions of the fly, and obtained varied practice by lake and river. In 1833 he was startled by finding himself high in the first class of the Classical Tripos, and we have often heard him say that a success gained without due labour made him set to work in earnest. He worked very hard as a private tutor at St John's and had many pupils distinguished in different ways.

"In the long vacations of 1833 and 1834 he revisited his favourite haunts in North Wales with a few pupils, and though his opportunities for fly-fishing were now comparatively few, he seems to have extended his acquaintance with the streams and 'llyns' of the principality. For twenty years afterwards he continued engaged in the work of education—first in a large proprietary school at Hull, which did not long survive his resignation of the headmastership, and afterwards as a private tutor at the beautiful village of Hurley-on-the-Thames, near Marlow. At the former place he became well known on the waters of the Driffeld Club, which we believe he still occasionally visits. At the latter he extended his early experience of Thames angling, and was exceptionally successful in the capture of Thames trout. He was also mainly instrumental in establishing the Marlow Angling Association, under whose auspices the trout fishing between Temple and Spade Oak was restored after being for a time almost extinct, and has continued to flourish ever since. Its success was due, in the first place, to the liberal support of the late George Vansittart Esq, afterwards Conservative member for the Eastern Division of Berkshire, and of Col. Williams, long M.P. for Marlow, father of the present Gen. Williams, of Temple House. Both these gentlemen placed their private rights of fishery at the disposal of the association, which was thus enabled to apply an efficient check to the poaching then rampant.

"In his summer vacations Mr Francis found time for a good deal of fly-fishing in various trouting districts of England—on the Teme and its tributaries, and in the neighbouring Herefordshire streams, and elsewhere. Indeed, he maintains that a day at Leintwardine or Downton Castle about the close of August, when the trout are still in condition and the grayling just coming on, is the very ideal of pleasant fly-fishing.

"After the year 1850 he used to combine grouse-shooting with angling, and was led to explore scores of streams, lochs, and tarns in Perthshire and Inverness-shire. In Loch Treig (not in special repute as a trouting loch) he was particularly successful. We have heard him say that on one occasion he basketed close upon two stone in a rough walk from end to end of the lake. Much of his success as a fly-fisher in wild country was doubtless due to his being an indefatigable pedestrian. Lightly built, long-limbed, and sinewy, though not muscular,

he was fresh for an evening cast for trout after a stiff day's grouching. He always refused to ride home, even from the most distant beat, objecting both to the slow pace of a pony along a mountain track and to the cramping of the limbs in the saddle after a wet walk over moor and brae.

"About the end of 1855 he resolved on a new career, and after a pleasant residence with his pupils in the old manor house of Treganwy, near Conway, finally gave up tuition and came to the neighbourhood of London, bent on studying for the Bar, to which he had been formally called some ten years before. He opened his first law book early in 1856, choosing the Chancery Bar as best suited to so late a beginner. He had for many years—indeed, from 1834, when he first broke ground in the *Times*—been a frequent, though irregular, contributor to the periodical press, both on political and general topics. But his first contribution to the literature of angling appeared in the 'Cambridge Essays for 1856,' under the title of 'The Fly Fisher and his Library.' The essay reads like the work of a man whose head was busy with his new studies, while his heart was playing truant among hills and streams. However, he seems to have stuck to his work earnestly, though somewhat *malgré*, writing for the newspapers in the intervals of reading equity and drafting conveyances.

"In little more than two years he formed the bold scheme of shortening his legal probation by making a dash for practice at Sydney, where he landed on the 11th of August 1858. On his voyage out he made his first contribution to a question in which he subsequently took an active part—that of the acclimatisation of British fish in Anstraliasia.

"From 1861 to 1870 Mr Francis was actively engaged as judge, first of the Northern, and then of the South-Western District. Railways were then in their infancy, and his long circuits in the north, performed on horseback, by any roads or no roads, tried his constitution severely. He probably presumed too far on his working energies, for we are told that, in addition to his judicial duties and various contributions to the Sydney Press, he used to conduct the Sunday services at his different circuit towns (in order to give the clergymen an opportunity for visiting the outlying portions of their extensive cures), and would also give frequent lectures and dramatic readings after

long days in court.* These things were not to be done with impunity in a hot climate, and a severe travelling accident, in which a buggy-wheel passed over his bare throat, can hardly have improved the state of his nerves. On returning to Sydney about the end of 1870 his life was found in imminent danger from cerebral exhaustion, and change of climate, with absolute rest from all mental exertion, was strictly enjoined on him. He visited sundry tributaries of the Derwent, in three of which he had the good fortune to take the first trout with the fly.

"After a year in Tasmania he returned to England, and in the intervals of graver occupation he has written, we believe, a good deal for the press. We home he contributed to the *Field* a series of articles on Australian field sports, including various experiences in sea and river fishing. More recently he has written two essays for the volumes of the 'Badminton Library' dedicated to fishing, and the readers of the *Fishing Gazette* have seen several articles from his pen.

"The circle of his old Cambridge friends has narrowed sadly during the last few years, but he says the fly-fishers *wear* best, citing, as examples, the Rev J. Chaloner, well known to frequenters of Loch Awe, and the late Rev Joseph Jekyll, long rector of Hawkridge and Withypool, on the Baile, who, though more than ten years his senior when they were fellow-students at St John's, continued up to recent date to be 'bad to beat' on a Devonshire stream.

"Mr Francis is happier than several of his immediate ancestors in having two sons†—both, by the way, successful fly-fishers—and five grandsons to bear his name after him. His father was the only son of Sir Philip Francis, of Junian and political celebrity, who was likewise the only son of Dr Francis, the translator of 'Horace,' who was himself an only son. This series approaches—it could hardly be expected to emulate—the record of another Irish family in which 'it was hereditary to have no children.'

"It may interest American readers of our *Gazette* (some of

* During his travels in the South-West he laid the foundation-stones of two much-needed churches at the remote towns of Denilquin and Wentworth.

† One of Mr Francis's sons, Mr A. L. Francis M.A., is headmaster of Blundell's School, Tiverton.

whom have received Mr Francis's contributions with special favour) to know that the elder branch of his house have been citizens—and not undistinguished ones—of the Great Republic. Col. Francis, long a senator (for Rhode Island if our memory does not mislead us), was always recognised by his far-off English cousins as the head of the family.

REV EDMUND DAVYS, M.A.

The Rev Edmund Davys, B.A. (of St John's College, Cambridge), 16th Wrangler in 1845, died on the 9th of March at Lee-on-the-Solent at the age of 77. The eldest son of the Rt. Rev. George Davys, Bishop of Peterborough, he was ordained Deacon in 1845 and Priest in 1846 by his father, and licensed to the Curacy of Uppingham. From thence he was promoted to the important post of Vicar of St John the Baptist, Peterborough, where during a ministry of fifteen years he was instrumental in the building of two churches and bore the main burden of building a school necessitated by the growing population of the place. But the immediately spiritual part of the clergyman's duty was most to his taste. His earnest loving way of presenting the great truths of the gospel filled the huge church with a devout congregation, and made his ministry a power for good. In 1865 he became Vicar of Holy Trinity, Leicester, and in 1876 he offered himself to the Church Missionary Society, and worked for five years at his own expense in Hong Kong. There for six years he did much useful work among English residents and others, and then returned to work at West Hampstead, where he became Curate, and eventually Vicar of Emmanuel Church until 1893, when, the needs of the rapidly growing population having become more than his strength could cope with, he retired to Lee-on-the-Solent. There to the last he helped the Vicar at a little Mission Church, and "there it was," writes A.G. in the *Record* (to whose obituary notice the present writer is much indebted) "he entered into rest, leaving behind him in many hearts thankful memories of much help gained from the teaching and influence of his faithful ministry and simple guileless life." It may be added that one of the first duties of his successor, the Rev E. N. Sharpe, was to raise funds for the

building of a new church for Emmanuel parish, as the accommodation in the little original Church was quite inadequate for the rapidly increasing population. The new Emmanuel Church (or at least as much of it as Funds would allow) was consecrated by the Bishop (Creighton) of London on the 8th October 1898, and as it is often inconveniently crowded an effort is being made to raise sufficient funds to complete the architect's original design.

J. F. BATEMAN.

REV CANON CHARLES COLSON, M.A.

With the death on 25 April 1901, at Cuxton Rectory near Rochester, of the Rev Canon Colson, one of the most beloved and respected clergymen in the diocese of Rochester, passed to his rest.

Mr Colson, who was born at Dulwich 11 March 1818, was the son of Edward Colson and Elizabeth Hewitt his wife. Edward Colson was a London merchant, as had been his father, grandfather and greatgrandfather, all of good standing and cultivated men. Elizabeth Hewitt came of a Norfolk family. Mr Colson's grandmother (on the Colson side), Elizabeth Brereton, was of an old Cheshire family of that name. Her grandfather, Mr Brereton, married a niece of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, so that Mr Colson was remotely connected with the Marshams (Earl Romney) one of whom married Sir Cloudesley Shovel's daughter, and Mr Colson was greatly interested to know that he was thus distantly connected with Dr Pusey.

Charles Colson was educated at Dedham School in Essex under Dr George Taylor, whose daughter he afterwards married. He preached the sermon at the tercentenary festival of his old school 19 July 1871. The school at that time was very successful and in 1839 not only counted Mr Colson (the third wrangler) as one of its successes, but also Philip Freeman of Trinity, the Senior Classic of his year, afterwards Archdeacon of Exeter, and Mr Barnard Smith of Peterhouse the twenty-eighth wrangler, afterwards a Fellow of his College. The Rev Henry Russell, formerly Fellow of the College, now Rector of Layham, was also at Dedham with Mr Colson. He entered the College as a Pensioner 12 May 1835 and was elected a scholar next year.

He read partly with Mr Charles Pritchard, afterwards Savilian Professor at Oxford, but chiefly with the Rev. W. N. Griffin, the Senior Wrangler of 1837. To the teaching of the latter he attributed his place in the Tripos. It was a great year for St John's; B. M. Cowie afterwards Dean of Exeter was Senior Wrangler. Percival Frost, many years a successful 'coach' at Cambridge, being second, Mr Colson was third and G. F. Reyner afterwards Senior Bursar and Rector of Staplehurst was fourth. Mr Colson is the last survivor of the quartette. Among his College friends and contemporaries were the late Dr Atlay, Bishop of Hereford, who was a pupil of Colson's, the Rev Sidney Smith, Rector of Brampton Ash and Prebendary of Hereford, and the Rev Edward Brumell, Rector of Holt in Norfolk.

During his residence in Cambridge the aesthetic and antiquarian side of the Church movement was beginning to be felt. In 1839 Mr Colson formed a friendship with Benjamin Webb and John Mason Neale of Trinity. With these and others he helped to found the Cambridge Camden Society, he was a member of the original committee in 1839, and one of the secretaries for the year 1839-40. The first published Part of the Transactions of the Society contains a paper *On an expedition to Little Gidding* by Charles Colson. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 7 April 1840 and was ordained at Ely, Deacon in 1841, Priest in the following year. He was for some time curate of St Giles' in Cambridge under the Rev. H. H. Swinney, afterwards Principal of Cuddesdon College. His stay in Cambridge was however short. He became Perpetual Curate of Hoddesdon, Herts, in 1842; and on 15 June of that year married Emma Mary Taylor, eldest daughter of his former headmaster at Dedham. On 8 September 1842 he was presented by the College to the Vicarage of Great Hornead, Herts, where he remained until 1874; his wife died there in 1859. He was for some time Rural Dean of Buntingford. In 1874 Bishop Claughton gave him the Rectory of Cuxton on the bank of the Medway above Rochester, with an honorary canonry in Rochester Cathedral. He was also Rural Dean of Rochester from 1874 to 1889 and examining Chaplain to Bishop Thorold from 1887 to 1891. While at Hornead Mr Colson took in hand the restoration of his church. The Nave and Aisles were re-seated by private gift from a parishioner. A new Chancel, Organ Chamber and South Porch were built, the work being

carried out in the year 1872-3, the architect being Mr A. W. Blomfield. The total cost of the restoration was £2300, raised partly by subscriptions from landowners and others in the parish, partly from members of St John's College (who subscribed £286) and partly from private friends. The work must have involved an immense amount of correspondence and unwearied patience, the result is a fitting memorial to him who was laid there to rest.

Mr Colson's College tutor was the Rev H. H. Hughes afterwards Rector of Layham in Suffolk, and he remained on intimate terms with him all his life, visiting him at Layham once a year. By his will Mr Hughes appointed Canon Colson his executor and residuary legatee. Mr Colson shewed great self-denial and generosity in this position. Mr Hughes' will had been made some years before his death, and Mr Colson believed that if the will were strictly interpreted he would benefit to a greater extent than the testator had perhaps meant him to do. The extent of his self-denial was probably known only to himself. But it is believed that he treated several rough memoranda, which he found among the papers of his deceased friend, practically as codicils to the will bequeathing further legacies. And even after thus diminishing the residuary estate, to which he was in every sense entitled, he spent further sums on such objects as he thought might have commended themselves to Mr Hughes. He founded 'The Hughes Exhibition' at St John's for Ecclesiastical History; he placed a handsome window in the College Library to the memory of his friend; further he placed oak benches in the Chancel of Layham Church, gave to it a handsome oak pulpit by Kett of Cambridge and built a house for the parish schoolmistress. His was an example of generosity and self-denial, which if not unprecedented, must be exceedingly rare. Two of Mr Colson's sons are members of the University: Charles George Colson, of Clare College, 15th wrangler in 1871, and Francis Henry Colson, 4th classic in 1880 and sometime Fellow of St John's. This brief and inadequate notice of a singularly good and unselfish man may fitly close with an extract from a notice of him which appeared in *The Guardian* of May 8, written, we believe, by Archdeacon Cheetham of Rochester.

"At Cuxton he died, and was laid to rest on April 30 in the churchyard of Great Hornead, where his wife had been

interred in 1859. One who witnessed the demeanour of the villagers at the funeral of their old pastor said it was indeed a home-bringing.

"It will be seen that he passed his life in the quiet labours of a village clergyman. Both at Hornead and at Cuxton the church was daily opened for matins, and he continued this duty without help until a month before his death. It is worth recording that he never preached an old sermon, and that he began on Monday his preparation for the following Sunday. He never failed to visit the school twice a day until the last year of his life, when he contented himself with one visit. No one of his little flock was ever neglected or treated roughly. No wonder that wherever he was he was loved and trusted.

"He was so perfectly simple and humble in all his ways that probably his rustic parishioners were hardly aware that their clergyman was a man of great intellectual distinction. But so it was; not only was he distinguished in early days but his mental activity and love of knowledge never ceased. He was eager to read all new books of importance, and in the clerical gatherings of his neighbourhood no one did more to promote animated discussion or contributed more original thought; and, it may be added, no one was so tolerant of the opinions of others, however different from his own. His temper was always unruffled. It is impossible to characterise him by any of the usual partisan epithets. At the bottom he was always an Evangelical in the true sense of the word; but the teachers whom he most valued in his later days was Canon Liddon and Canon Gore, especially the latter. His chief recreation was chess, in which he was a formidable opponent. Socially he had great charm from his quiet humour and perfect simplicity, and many will deeply regret the cessation of the Monday gatherings at Cuxton rectory, in the garden or the drawing-room, according to the season. Charles Colson was in truth an admirable specimen of a type peculiarly English; a man whose ability might have adorned a higher sphere, devoting himself with single-hearted devotion to unobtrusive labours and the pleasant cares of a family, and finding the fullest satisfaction in those labours. While inferior men thought themselves injured in that they were not promoted to great honour he was content to labour unremittingly in the field where God had placed him, caring only to please his Master."

Obituary.

REV EDWARD BRUMELL B.D.

By the death on 2 September 1901, at the Rectory, Holt, Norfolk, of the Rev Edward Brumell, the senior ex-Fellow of the College on the Boards has passed away. Edward Brumell, the sixth son of Henry Brumell, solicitor, of Morpeth, was born in that town 2 March 1815. He was at first sent to a preparatory school and then to Morpeth Grammar School. The headmaster of that school was the Rev Luke Ripley (of St John's, B.A. 1817). On Mr Ripley being appointed to a mastership at Durham Grammar School he took young Brumell with him, and to Ripley's teaching Brumell always stated that he was much indebted. He came up to St John's in 1833 and took his degree as third wrangler in 1837. The first three were all Johnians—Griffin, Sylvester, Brumell. The fourth wrangler was Green of Caius, well known to the mathematical world as the author of "Green's Theorem." Brumell was second Smith's prizeman. It is only fair to point out that Sylvester, afterwards so famous for his mathematical researches, being a Jew, could not take the B.A. degree, and so was not allowed to compete for the Smith's Prizes. While on the other hand Brumell was then and throughout life a painfully slow writer. His papers, so far as they went, are said to have been perfectly correct, and College opinion at the time asserted that if he could have written faster he might have got a better place.

He was admitted a Fellow of the College 3 April 1838, and resided in College until he was presented to Holt 4 November 1853. He became an Assistant Tutor (or Lecturer) of the College early in 1843, being associated with the side of Mr Crick, afterwards Public Orator of the University and Rector of Freshwater, the other Assistant Tutor being the late Professor Miller. In 1844 the side became Crick, Brumell, and Currey. In 1846 Mr Brumell became full Tutor, being associated with Mr Currey. For a short time in the autumn of 1847 he was sole Tutor, but early in 1848 he had as assistants Atlay, afterwards Bishop of Hereford, and the late Professor John Couch

Adams. Mr Brumell was also for a short time President of the College, being elected to that office 16 March 1853, succeeding the late Dr John Hymers, he resigned on leaving the College for Holt.

While Assistant Tutor and Tutor Mr Brumell also lectured in College. His lecture-attendance registers, kept with great care and precision, have been handed over to the College by his niece. From these note-books a little side-light falls on a practice now long passed away. There are occasional records of "impositions." Thus in the case of a course of lectures in the October Term of 1847 on Paley's *Moral and Political Philosophy* we read: "Dec. 4: W. H. S. to write out Paley's chapter on 'Virtue.'" For a similar course in 1850, on November 23, we read: "B. and T. to write out the chapter on 'Human Happiness' and bring it on the 26th." One feels as if in some way the punishment was meant to fit the crime. Impositions in the form of writing out propositions of Euclid or Lemmas of Newton were fairly common.

Alter the lapse of nearly fifty years recollections or traditions of Mr Brumell's College life are naturally few. Precise in himself, he insisted on precision in others. He is said to have been very strict in matters of discipline, more especially with regard to wearing academical costume. And setting the example himself, it used to be said that when he left Cambridge at the end of term he drove to the station in cap and gown, his gyp accompanying him to the station to bring these articles back, and meeting the Tutor on his return in like manner.

While in residence Mr Brumell's closest friends were Griffin, the senior wrangler of his year, and the late Canons Harper and Colson. He was one of the few men who saw much of Edward Bushby, who, somewhat of a recluse, would always admit Brumell. While a resident Don he was the subject of a highway robbery, being attacked by a footpad near Cherry Hinton; he lost a valuable gold watch, of which nothing more was ever heard. He was Senior Proctor of the University in the year 1846-7; his colleague as Junior Proctor was William Towler Kingsley of Sidney, who was born the same year and had been his schoolfellow at Morpeth. Mr Kingsley, now Rector of South Kilvington, read the burial service at the graveside of his old friend.

As previously stated, Brumell was presented by the College

to the Rectory of Holt in 1853. He became Rural Dean of Holt in 1857. He threw himself into parish work with vigour. He was a zealous high churchman; his church was one of the first to be restored and re-seated, entirely at his own expense. Daily services and weekly Communions were begun, and in those now distant days Holt was a bright spot in that part of Norfolk. Knowing nothing himself of music he yet made his choir an object of great care, and by his unfailing attendance at practices he inspired the members with some of his own enthusiasm. A visit to the National Schools was part of his daily round almost to the last, every child being known to him; "a good shepherd calleth his sheep by name." Children were always dear to him, and he was never happier than when instructing them in the simplest words. He kept up his interest in mathematics of an old-fashioned kind, being greatly interested in Astronomy. He used to print and issue little leaflets among friends on eclipses, on the rules for finding the Sunday letter, Easter Day, and the like. Endowed with great strength of body and mind, he husbanded his strength by regular habits, and made the best use of his talents. He died at his post and, as far as his own will was concerned, literally in harness, only availing himself of the services of a curate for a short time before his death.

Mr Brumell married, at Kellington church in Norfolk 19 October 1858, Sarah, daughter of the Rev Theophilus Girdlestone, sometime Rector of Baconsthorpe. Mrs Brumell died 12 March 1882; they had no children.

REV GEORGE EVERARD M.A.

The death of the Rev George Everard on the 7th of June last at his residence, Boscombe, North Finchley, removes a clergyman who, in his own field, did very wide and valuable service. He was widely known as a mission preacher, as a hard-working and zealous pastor, and still more widely known as an author.

Mr Everard was the son of Mr Richard Wilson Everard, a Manchester manufacturer. His early education was received at the Manchester Grammar School. After leaving school he was for two years engaged in commercial pursuits, but abandoning these he entered St John's in 1847 with a Somerset Exhibition.

He took his degree as a Senior Optime in 1851. After having been ordained Deacon and Priest in 1852 and holding one or two Curacies, he was Vicar of Framsdon in Suffolk from 1858 to 1868; of St Mark's, Wolverhampton, 1868 to 1884; of Christ Church, Dover, 1884 to 1893; of St Andrew's, Southport, 1893-4; and Rector of Teston, near Maidstone, 1896 to 1899. In the latter year he retired, owing to ill-health, and resided at North Finchley. In all his incumbencies he was earnest and self-denying, working hard at the same time as a mission preacher, but his chief claim to notice is as a writer of tracts and minor homiletical works. He contributed very frequently to religious periodicals. With the exception of the late Bishop Ryle he is said to have written more books from an evangelical standpoint than probably any other author. Messrs Nisbet, the publishers, have nearly forty of his books in their catalogue, and others were published by the Religious Tract Society. Besides his books he, for many years, issued two annual addresses. All the products of his pen sold very largely, literally by tens of thousands. It has been estimated that Messrs Nisbet alone have sold considerably over half-a-million copies of his books. The persons who can write a pointed and sensible tract are few in number; Mr Everard was one of these. Distinctly evangelical in doctrine, his books are characterised by simplicity, earnestness, and illustrative incident. His first book, "Day by Day," was published in 1865; "Not your own," "Safe and happy," "My Spectacles and what I saw with them," "Before the Footstool," "Talks with Lads about the Battle of Life" are the titles of some of his better known works. The last tract that he wrote was entitled "Queen Victoria's Legacies." Some of his books have been translated into Tamil and other Eastern languages. Probably few men of his generation have exerted so wide-spread an influence over their contemporaries.

REV JOHN WILLIAM PIETERS B.D.

The Rev John William Pieters, who died at Bromley Lodge, Surrey Road, Bournemouth, on the 17th of June last, was the son of Abraham Prettyman Pieters, a Clerk in Chelsea Hospital. He was born 27th July 1824, at Aston Clinton, Bucks. He was educated at St Peter's School, Eaton Square, London, the Head

Master of which was Dr Wilson, of Gough House, Chelsea. He entered the College in 1843, and took his degree as Eighth Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1847. He was admitted a Platt Fellow of the College 11 April 1848. He was ordained Deacon in 1849 and Priest in 1851 by the Bishop of Ely, and was for one year curate of Wotton, Surrey, but probably soon returned to College and resided continuously till 1883. He was a successful Poll Coach, and thirty years ago was known to the undergraduate world as "Plucky Pieters." Opinion was divided as to the origin of the sobriquet, some holding that it testified to Mr Pieters' courage in undertaking the direction of men regarded as hopeless by other coaches; others that it described the fate of many of his pupils when confronted with the Examiners. Some members of the College may remember the programme of an unauthorised concert (which never took place) which appeared on the Buttery screens for a few hours. In this variety entertainment it was announced that various members of the college, senior and junior, would take part; and to Mr Pieters was assigned the song "I fear no foe." Mr Pieters acted as Auditor of the College accounts from 1857 until 1876; on 8 August in the latter year he was elected Senior Bursar in succession to the late Dr Reyner. Mr Pieters took office at a very critical time. Dr Reyner had been Bursar for nineteen years of great prosperity in the agricultural world. As leases fell in the rents were unfailingly raised. No difficulty was experienced in letting farms, the only difficulty being the choice of the best out of a crowd of applicants. Farmers hardly cared to ask what the rent of a farm was; if they could secure it they were willing to pay almost anything for the privilege. But when Mr Pieters entered on his new duties a succession of wet seasons had caused severe losses to the agricultural world. The shadows of the agricultural depression began to fall, and lengthened with portentous rapidity. The duties of the office were greatly increased and became infinitely more harassing. Fortunately for the College it had secured in its new Bursar a man of considerable tact, and of much kindly sympathy and feeling. The tenants felt that their circumstances were all carefully and individually considered, and knew that they might look for consideration from their landlords. Mr Pieters was personally much liked and trusted by the tenants, and after the lapse of nearly twenty years is still spoken of with something like

affection. But the disappointments of what seemed like constant failure; rents subject to constant revision and reduction with frequent changes of tenancy, weighed heavily on Mr. Pieters' spirits, and he resigned office in the year 1883. He retired to Bournemouth, and there lived quietly until his death. He married, 28 August 1883, at St Michael's Church, Bournemouth, Martha Elizabeth, daughter of Mr James Thwaites. Mrs Pieters died at Bournemouth 27 October 1884. They had one son, born 24 October 1884, who survives his parents.

WILLIAM MATHEWS M.A.

Mr William Mathews, who died on September 5, was born September 10, 1828, at Hagley, in Worcestershire, at the house of his father, who was agent to Lord Lyttelton. In 1842 after about six years in a preparatory school at Hall Green, near Birmingham, where he is said to have made more progress in drawing than in arithmetic, he went to King's College School, London. He early became interested in Natural Science, and at the age of eleven was eagerly studying chemistry, but an explosion—a not unfrequent experience for beginners—in which he narrowly escaped serious injury, probably induced his elders to divert him into the safe paths of botany and geology. While at King's College he used to make short excursions in the Thames Valley to collect plants, and in his holidays investigated the botany of Worcestershire from his home, which was now situated between Kidderminster and Hagley. At the comparatively early age of sixteen he entered his father's office to begin his training as a landagent and surveyor. This, however, was interrupted when he reached his twenty-first year, for his father, following the advice of the late Lord Lyttelton, decided to send his son to Cambridge, so Mathews began residence at St John's College late in the autumn of 1848. Four years in an office is not so good a preparation for university work as a training at school, but his industry and natural abilities enabled him to recover much lost ground, while his wide interests both in literature and in science

Roby, and the late Professors Hort and Cardale Babington. His place in the Mathematical Tripos of 1852 hardly did him justice, for he came out twentieth Wrangler. Probably he was never a rapid worker, and he suffered from insomnia, as is not

uncommon with anxious candidates, all through the examination. After taking his B.A. degree (from which he proceeded to M.A. in 1856) he returned once more to the office, where out-door duties often gave him opportunities of studying the botany and geology of the midlands, while as an evening occupation he began work on French and German, both of which languages he ultimately read with ease and spoke well, besides having a fair knowledge of Italian. In 1853 he saw the Alps for the first time, and at once yielded to their fascination. Returning in 1854 he made a rather remarkable ascent of the Velan, then very seldom climbed, for the party was not able to leave St Pierre till 9 a.m. They gained the summit at 3 p.m., and were so fortunate as to obtain a splendid view. In 1856 he explored with his brother, C. E. Mathews, the mountains at the head of the Val de Bagnes. They ascended in bad weather the Combin de Corbassière under the idea (due to a confusion in nomenclature) that it was the Grand Combin (locally known as the Graffeneire), besides making some other glacier excursions. In 1857 he was one of the first party of Englishmen on the summit of the Finster Aarhorn, and afterwards reached, after much toil owing to soft snow, the northern peak of the Grand Combin. Two summers later he and his brother G. S. Mathews* had some noted successes. They made the first passage of the Eiger Joch, in company with the Rev Leslie Stephen, of the Col Durand, and of the Lys Joch; afterwards paying a short visit to the Tarentaise, in the course of which they reduced an Alpine impostor, the Mont Iséran, to its true level. Returning in 1860 to the Tarentaise, Mathews climbed the Sassiére (which had not been ascended by any traveller) and the Grand Casse, after which, in company with the present writer and Mr J. C. Hawkshaw, he for the first time visited Dauphiné and the Cottian Alps. The exceptionally bad weather of that summer made this part of the journey a disappointment. An attack on the Pelvoux,† after waiting for two nights and a day under a huge boulder, failed owing to the incompetency of the local guides: the only result of that on the Viso was ascertaining on which side it should not be attempted.

But in 1861, in company with Mr Jacomb, he set foot on its

* Seventh Wrangler 1859, late Fellow of Caius College,

† *Eagle* vol. iii. p. 1,

summit after passing the night about 1,400 feet lower down. They also ascended a peak of the Rutor and made the first passage of the Felik Joch, climbing Castor *en route*. In 1862 he returned with the present writer to the Graians and Dauphiné. The Rutor, Mont Pourri and the Grivola* were ascended, and the first passage made of the Col de Monei; the chief incident in Dauphiné being the first attack on the Ecrins, which was defeated by the state of the snow about 800 feet below the summit. In 1863, with the same friend and his brother G. S. Mathews, more than one new expedition in the Graians and Dauphiné was foiled by bad weather, but they made the first ascent of the north peak of the Grandes Rousses.

His marriage in the autumn of that year to Miss Agnes Lawrence did not terminate his interest in the mountains, though henceforth he avoided arduous ascents, as he had already begun to suffer from breathlessness in going up hill. In 1864 he travelled in the Pyrenees, chiefly for botanical purposes, though he ascended the Maladetta with the late Charles Packe, and in 1886 returned with a family party to the Alps, crossing, however, a couple of glacier passes in the Pennines. In 1868 he made, with the present writer, an interesting journey, including some glacier excursions, through Eastern Switzerland and the Western Tyrol, and in 1872 with the same companion went over other parts of the latter country, ascending the Marmolata and the Gross Glockner. Happening to meet on his penultimate visit to the Alps in 1874, we crossed the Ried Pass† from St Nicholas to Saas, and returned to Zermatt by the Alphubel. This, I believe, was his last glacier excursion. Those named above are, however, only a few of Mathews' expeditions over snow and ice, for with him the making of new ascents was subsidiary to obtaining a thorough knowledge of the geography, physiography, and botany of the Alps. In these, and in the doings of our Club, he did not cease to take interest even in the hours of pain and weakness. In topographical questions his accuracy as an observer and his retentive memory made him most helpful to the late John Ball in preparing the first edition of the "Alpine Guide"; and he formed a very good collection of Alpine plants, now in the Kew Herbarium. At one time also he paid much attention to

* *Eagle* vol. iv. p. 65.

† *Eagle* vol. ix. p. 145.

hypsometry, publishing papers on that subject in the "Alpine Journal."

For some years before his marriage Mathews had resided in Birmingham, where he had taken an increasing share in the educational work of the town. He assisted in the foundation of the Midland Institute, of which he was for some time Honorary Secretary, besides teaching the first mathematical class. In 1868 he was a Vice-President, and delivered the annual address in the absence of the President. After being for some years a Governor of King Edward's School he became bailiff in 1870, a position which, as changes were impending in the constitution of the school, entailed much labour. The education question was then a burning one in the midland metropolis, and Mathews as a Churchman and a Conservative, though anything but an extreme party man, took an active part in the struggle over the reconstitution of the Grammar School and the forming of the School Board. He also served for some years on the Governing Body of the recently founded Mason's College, the germ of the new Midland University. At the meeting of the British Association in Birmingham in 1865 he was one of the honorary secretaries, and assisted in the preparation of the Hand-book of Birmingham, and was always a ready helper in any educational work.

These duties, his scientific studies, and the burden of professional work, often heavy, had been for some time telling upon his strength, till in 1873 he became seriously ill; his health remained in an unsatisfactory condition up to the autumn of 1876, when he was ordered to winter abroad. Seven months were spent in Algeria, and his enforced leisure bore fruit in a paper on its flora, with notes on the hypothesis of the submergence of the Sahara. The change, unfortunately, did not do so much good as was expected, and in 1878 he was again so seriously unwell that retirement from business seemed inevitable. But he was saved from this by wise medical advice and devoted home care, and though he had to spare himself as much as possible he was able to continue professional work, and even his scientific studies till 1893, when he felt himself justified in laying down the burden of the former. Though this brought some improvement in health, it was not enough to enable him to become engrossed in the latter, and the enforced inaction, especially when all the surroundings reminded him

of the past, often caused great depression of spirits. In 1899 he quitted Edgbaston for Tunbridge Wells, but the change brought little relief, and an internal malady, which now developed itself, caused much and increasing pain during the remainder of his life. This ended on September 5, and he was laid, on the anniversary of his birth, in the family burial place at Hagley.

Mathews was an original member—indeed, one of the actual founders—of the Alpine Club, of which he was President from 1868 to 1870. The idea of founding such a club originated with him, as shown by a letter to Prof Hort published in the life and letters of F. J. A. Hort. Also he was the first to discern Elijah Walton's power in depicting the Alps, and had a large collection of his water-colour drawings. He received in 1867 the Cross of the Order of St Maurice and St Lazare from the King of Italy, and when the British Association met in Birmingham in 1886 he was a Vice-President of the Section of Geology and that of Geography. He was a Fellow of the Geological Society of London, of the Royal Geographical Society, a member of the Surveyors' Institute, and of the Land Surveyors' Club, of which, on his retirement in 1893, he was elected an honorary member.

A conscientious discharge of every duty was the characteristic of William Mathews' life. 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might,' seemed to be his motto. He was as exact in small things as in great. Thus even such trifles as writing a letter to a friend, or jotting down notes of an excursion, were done as carefully as if they had been legal documents. His actions in collecting a specimen were characteristic of the man. Many of us would, as we walked, take out paper, wrap up the plant or rock, and put it away, only pausing for an instant to scribble a memorandum. Not so Mathews; he halted, did these things systematically, and then went on. In all his movements, even in eating and drinking, there was a certain deliberateness. Everything was executed with precision; he had a horror of inexactness. It was the same in business, he never slurred over details. His anxiety was to understand each question thoroughly, so that he might, as the mediator between landlord and tenant, bring each to do justice to the other. He had his reward in the respect and trust of both alike. Thus his services, as might be expected, were often sought as

an arbitrator and umpire. But this method of work, combined with a constitutional difficulty in throwing off cares even for a moment, of being content with a passing pleasure, and of letting his mind lie fallow, finally told severely on him, and impaired his energies during the last twenty years of his life; for after he had quitted business his health was not restored enough to enable him to stand much continuous mental work. He was obliged to live more or less an invalid—long walks and strain of any kind were prohibited. It is not impossible that his earlier Alpine journeys had been productive of mischief, for mountaineering in those days entailed more hardships than it generally does now. In the unfrequented valleys food and sleeping quarters were alike bad, the shelter of a boulder being often preferable to that of a roof; thus the climbs were not seldom more exhausting than restful, and in Mathews' case the heart probably received a strain from which it never recovered. Tall and strongly built, he promised in middle life to reach a healthy old age, but as it sometimes happens with such men, one spot was weak, and this was, unfortunately, found out by his favourite recreation.

Professional and other duties did not allow him much time for writing, and when the leisure came, then his health forbade prolonged mental labour. But besides the articles already mentioned, he contributed one section to the first series of "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," and three to the second; two papers to the *Alpine Journal* on "Climbs in the French Alps," four on hypsometric subjects, one on the movement of glaciers, with some other notes; also two papers communicated to the Birmingham Philosophical Society, and two in regard to the influence of taxation on real property to the "Transactions" of the Surveyors' Institute.

But I must conclude this brief memorial of my friend. William Mathews was a representative of the older, rather than the newer, school, both in Alpine climbing and in science. To him the beauties and the wonders of mountain regions were their chief attractions, and though he could feel the enjoyment of overcoming difficulties, he had little love for acrobatic performances. So, too, in science, though his knowledge was always precise and accurate, especially in botany; he was a naturalist, rather than a specialist. He was also unusually well read in general literature, where his very retentive memory stood

him in good stead. These wide sympathies, and this extensive range of knowledge, made him a most interesting companion in travel. But he possessed yet greater attractions. With a remarkably even temper, and without a trace of selfishness or self-seeking, naturally one of the most courteous and considerate of men, yet inflexible in acting up to his own high standards of righteousness and honour, he was emphatically worthy to bear 'the grand old name of gentleman.'

T. G. BONNEY.

[Abridged from an obituary notice published in the November number of *The Alpine Journal*.]

WILLIAM WEST B.A.

We regret to record the early death of William West B.A. 1896, late Scholar of the College. He was born on 11 February 1875, being the elder son of Mr William West of Bradford, Yorkshire, Lecturer in Botany at the Bradford Technical College, and well known for his work on *Algae*. He received almost all his preliminary training at home; and at the age of ten (several years before the usual time of admission) was sent at his own desire to the Bradford Technical College, where he easily held his own among those who were several years his seniors. By that time he had taught himself the atomic weights of all the chemical elements. At the age of fourteen he was awarded one of the twelve National Scholarships then offered yearly to candidates for admission to the Royal College of Science. He remained there for the usual term of three years, obtaining at the age of seventeen a First Class Associateship at the College, as well as a First Class Honour Certificate and Medal at the South Kensington Examination. In the previous December, at the age of sixteen, he had won a Minor Scholarship for Natural Science at this College. He was entered under Dr Sandys, and came into residence at the age of seventeen. He was afterwards joined by his brother, George Stephen West, Scholar of the College and Hutchinson Student, now Professor of Botany and Zoology at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. A Wright's Prize at the end of his first year was followed by a First Class in the First Part of the

Natural Sciences Tripos of 1894. Weakness of health prevented his taking the Second Part at the end of his third year, and also led to his falling into the Second Class in the Easter Term of 1896.

After taking his degree he acted for some years as an extra Assistant in the Herbarium of the Natural History Department of the British Museum, after its removal to South Kensington. As a student of Botany he published several papers dealing with cryptogamic as well as phanerogamic plants, describing new species of the former in the *Journal of Botany* and in the *Naturalist*. The English flowering plants which he had not seen growing *in situ* were comparatively few in number. His knowledge of their characteristics and distribution was remarkably thorough. He would think nothing of walking a whole day to see *in situ* a single species of a plant that he had not seen before. At the age of fourteen he detected an error in the naming of a species of *Elatine*, in the public galleries of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. The error, to which he then drew attention, was promptly rectified.

The absence of any promise of a permanent position at South Kensington led to his looking for a post elsewhere. He obtained the appointment of Biologist to the Behar Indigo Planters' Association and Indigo Improvement Syndicate, being engaged to assist Mr Handcock in his scientific investigations in Behar. He left London on August 8, reached Bombay on August 23, and on his arrival saw the friendly faces of several members of the College who had gone to meet him. From Bombay he went on to Calcutta, where he was welcomed by one of his Cambridge contemporaries, Mr S. H. Burkill, of Caius College, now of the Calcutta Museum, and official Reporter on Economic Products. On August 27 he returned up the line to Mozafferpur in Behar, in the western part of Central India. After he had taken up his new duties for little more than a fortnight, he had a sudden attack of cholera, to which he succumbed on Saturday, September 14, at the early age of twenty-six.

Outside the limits of ordinary science, he had a considerable range of general knowledge; and, as soon as his uncertainty as to his future career had been set at rest by his appointment in Behar, he had every prospect of making his mark, when his life unhappily came to an end. Those who knew him best in

this College will long remember his patient perseverance in mastering those of the studies of the place which were less congenial to him than Natural Science, and were specially difficult to one who had at so early an age become a specialist in the latter. The keen and wistful expression of his eager and youthful face will not be soon forgotten. His rooms were on staircase D, in the New Court, on the same staircase as those of Raymond Horton-Smith, for whose high character and bright example he had a great admiration, and at whose funeral he was present early in October 1899, little dreaming that he was so soon to follow him. As we trace the brief career of this young botanist, familiar with all the flowers of his native land, who, in the fulness of hope, has no sooner reached the scene of his new labours, than he suddenly falls ill and dies, far from all home-faces, far from all College friends, we feel all the pathos of such an early end of a life of promise; but we prefer to turn from the thought of his death to the memory of the stainless life that he led within the walls of his College, only a few years ago, as a keen and eager student, 'wearing the white flower of a blameless life.'

LAWRENCE MIALI.

We record with regret the early death of Lawrence Miall, second son of Professor Miall, of Leeds. He was born on 25 February 1878. He received his school education at the Leeds Grammar School and the Cantonal School, Zürich, entered the Yorkshire College, and in 1897 took the B.Sc. degree of the Victoria University. In the same year he was elected to a Minor Scholarship for Natural Science at this College. He was entered under Dr Sandys, came into residence in October 1897 (his rooms being in E, New Court), and kept Michaelmas Term of 1897 and the Lent and Easter Terms of 1898. The pleasant impression which he left on all who knew him here made it a matter of regret that his College course was limited to those three terms alone. Before the end of his first year an obscure disease of the eyes showed itself, which rendered it impossible for him to read long at a time, or even to

face a strong light, and he was advised to give up, at least for the moment, all close application to study. A summer excursion to Norway, followed by some months of rest, seemed to restore his health, and he now began to prepare for a regular calling. Choosing journalism for his career, he joined the staff of the *Leeds Mercury*, and worked for that newspaper for eighteen months with energy and growing interest. He then resolved to fit himself in a special way for journalism by travelling round the world, and studying all that came under his notice. In May 1900 he visited Canada, crossing the continent from east to west, and making himself to some extent acquainted with its more remarkable cities and physical features. An early enthusiasm for natural objects of every kind now showed itself in increasing force, and he diligently noted facts and impressions for future use. From Vancouver he crossed the Pacific to China, where the Boxer rebellion was then raging, and where he hoped for employment as a war correspondent. Failing this, he remained in Shanghai for the winter, writing for the *North China Daily Mail*. He had, while crossing the Pacific, made the acquaintance of Mr Charles Hose, of Jesus College, who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science in 1900, and is well known to Cambridge anthropologists and naturalists as a zealous and disinterested student of the native races and natural productions of Borneo. Dr Hose invited his young acquaintance to visit him at Baram, North Borneo, and to help in the arrangement of stores of knowledge which the labour of years had accumulated. In May 1901 Lawrence Miall made his way to Baram, and began to study and write under Dr Hose's direction. He soon found that independent investigation was a necessary part of his work, and he wrote home enthusiastically describing the prospect opened out to him of collecting and arranging masses of new facts. He hoped to see this work well advanced before leaving Borneo, then to pay a visit to India, and to return to England before the end of 1902 well furnished with living impressions of distant countries. This hope was never to be realised. In August 1901 he took fever. During his illness signs of weakness, never suspected before, showed themselves, and his generous host advised him to return home with the least possible delay. He reached Singapore, and had begun his passage to the Red Sea when he died of some form of heart disease on 5 September 1901.

In a life which closed at twenty-three we look for nothing of achievement. Lawrence Miall showed to the very few who knew him well something of the adventurous spirit and the thirst for knowledge which have led some to eminence in science. There are those who, with even greater satisfaction, found in this brief career the marks of a high-minded and affectionate nature. If there is any one motto more than another which seems to sum up the varied activity of the last few years of his short life, it may perhaps be found in the words:—"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

Obituary.

HAROLD HEATHER EMSLIE B.A.

Harold Emslie was born on January 10th, 1873, at Cleethorpes, a small watering-place near Grimsby. His father, James Thomas Emslie, was an engineer of some ability who, owing to spinal trouble, had early to relinquish his profession and retire with his wife and two boys—Harold being the younger—to Soberton, a small Hampshire village where the grandparents of the boys had their home. The father, although a confirmed invalid, undertook the early education of the two boys, and to his early training Harold Emslie always attributed his own love of knowledge for its own sake. The elder boy was afterwards sent to Newcastle Grammar School, and has now for some years been engaged in sheep-farming in New Zealand. Harold remained at home until he was 14, when he went to Felstead, having won an entrance exhibition to that school. By this means, and greatly aided also by Sir John Rotten K.C., his father's cousin, whose goodness Emslie was never weary of praising, he was educated henceforth without calling upon his parents' slender means.

It was at this Felstead entrance examination 1887 that I first met Harold Emslie, and from that time began our friendship which has now been interrupted by his death. Felstead, when we first went there, had as its well-loved headmaster the Rev D. S. Ingram, an Old Johnian. Many of the assistant-masters, too, were Johnians, so that the name of St John's College early became familiar to Emslie. He was then a tall, overgrown boy, with a very delicate appearance, and wistful eyes that seemed already to have seen much sorrow, inordinately shy, reticent and retiring, he seemed to a casual observer little suited to the hurly-burly of school life. After one term in the Lower Fifth Emslie was promoted to the Upper Fifth together with half a dozen boys of about his own age. In the Upper Fifth there were at that time six boys of about 18, excellent at football and cricket, but, from a scholastic point of view, derelicts who had failed to sail into the harbour of the Sixth.

A kind of war raged between the Seven and the Six. The former, being physically the weaker, often literally went to the wall, impelled thereto by the arms or boots of the strenuous Six. I fear that poor Emslie, although not so often as others the sufferer from this horseplay, must have found it very trying. However, his mathematical abilities speedily brought him relief, for he got his remove into the quiet waters of the Sixth Form, and afterwards was made a prefect. He did not make very many intimate friends at school, his own retiring nature and, perhaps partly, the fact that he did not care greatly for outdoor games were a hindrance. By those, however, who knew him well, he was greatly liked, and his conversation was always a delight to his intimates. He was singularly well informed about many subjects, and his favourite topics, strange ones truly for a schoolboy, were politics and religion. The latter had always a great fascination for him, and he was constantly discussing it with those whom it interested. Having a remarkably reverent mind for all that pertained to religious faith, he was yet, even as a young boy, a sceptic, and, in later years, though always with deep regret, he became a convinced disciple of the more tolerant school of agnosticism. Emslie came up to St John's in 1891, having won an exhibition and sizarship for mathematics, afterwards becoming a Proper Sizar and Exhibitioner. His Cambridge days were probably the happiest of his life. To him, law-abiding as he was, the petty restrictions of school had been a little galling, and the day that he entered St John's seemed like the opening of a life of freedom; under the influence of his College surroundings he lost nearly all the shyness which hid from many his sterling qualities. For the first two years he read mathematics with Mr Webb, but to him mathematics had always been unattractive, and he never gave his whole mind to the subject. "I shall be somewhere among the Senior Ops," he used to say, and his words came true. Had he really striven, his undoubted ability would have certainly given him a much higher place in the Tripos, but he owned that juggling with numbers was wearisome to him. He was, however, far from being an idler, reading omnivorously books dealing with theology, natural science, history and political economy. For recreation he played whist, and on Saturday evenings one was almost sure to find Emslie playing whist in his quaint third court attic with three scholars of the

College. For the theatre, too, living as he had done in the country far from amusement of the kind, he took a great liking, and he would often come to the room of a fellow undergrad declaring that he had bought two tickets for the theatre—this was his manœuvre to give pleasure to another—and his friend must really accept one as he could not endure to go alone. His love of political and religious controversy still continued, and he was delighted when he met with a foeman worthy of his steel. But his tolerance and tenderness for the opinions and feeling of others sometimes led him into rather an amusing position, for one of his adversaries, when worsted in a religious argument, would demand that his opponent should read some ponderous tome on the subject by the Reverend so and so; and this Emslie's fair-mindedness always led him to do. Although he made no secret of his own opinions, he did not attempt to get permission to absent himself from the College Chapel, and he was wont to say that the Sunday evening services gave him the greatest pleasure, while he vowed that the Old Hundredth devoutly and tunefully sung by a large congregation was the greatest musical treat he knew.

After taking his degree he hesitated what course to follow. The Church was naturally closed to him, and scholastic work he looked upon with abhorrence. At a venture he determined to try for a post in one of the branches of the English Civil Service, but, much to his amusement, he was rejected because he did not know enough of the art of book-keeping. His father had died before he left school and the death of his mother now made him doubly bereaved. Now that he had no ties that bound him to England he resolved to try the Indian Civil Service. For a year he lived in London, attending lectures at the late Mr Wren's establishment in Notting Hill. At the end of the year he went up for the examination and came out among some sixty successful candidates about half way down the list, obtaining second place in the Modern History Papers. He then returned to St John's for another year, and there he worked so well that his place in the final examination of the I.C.S., combining the marks of both examinations, was some twenty places higher. During this year at Cambridge he formed a friendship with William West, who afterwards in India was to predecease him by a few months. Emslie rode a great deal at this time, and easily qualified for the I.C.S.

riding test. His life in India Emslie loved. Like many men of a calm nature he rejoiced in responsibility, and the work, hard as it was to a conscientious man, he regarded as a pleasure. As he once said, "An Englishman in India feels that he is of some use in the world." He was stationed at Purnea for some time, and for a few months was attached to the Survey Department. Afterwards he was about two years at Raniganj, 150 miles or so from Calcutta. In November 1900 he came home for a few weeks' leave, and I had two delightful days with him in London. He was the same unaffected man he had always been. Early in 1901 he went to take up work as deputy to the collector of Burdwan. This was an onerous post, and I suspect he overworked himself. He wrote to me in the second week of October, saying that he had returned to Raniganj, and had had a sharp attack of dysentery, but was now recovering and was about to take a fortnight's holiday. His holiday was to be completed in another world, for, abscess on the liver supervening, he died after an operation. In his last letter to me he spoke of his grief for the untimely death of young West. So he is gone—*nulli flebilior quam mihi*. Of him a relative says: "His life in many ways was a hard one and a fight against adversity; generosity and thoughtfulness for others were the great features of his character." He was of those noble beings who think of themselves last.

H. P. JONES.

LORD ROOKWOOD M.A.

Lord Rookwood, who died at his London residence 62 Prince's Gate on 15 January 1901 was a man whose services to the State were undoubted, though they were rendered unobtrusively and were not in their nature such as to make him well known to the general public. He was born in London 20 September 1826 and was the only son of Sir John Thomas Selwin sixth baronet. The family is a Yorkshire one, and the original name was Ibbetson, long settled at Denton. Originally the Ibbetsons were Leeds clothiers, who became wealthy, and purchased Denton Park of the Fairfaxes the famous Puritan leaders. It was one Henry Ibbetson of Denton (great-grandson of James Ibbetson, of Leeds, clothworker) who in the rebellion

of 1745 raised at his own expense a corps of 100 men on the side of the House of Hanover. For this he was created a Baronet 17 May 1748. The family have changed their name from Ibbetson to Selwyn, or Selwin, and back again two or three times in the course of their history; this is to be ascribed to the fact that the younger son of the house inherited the Selwyn estates, which came into the family by the marriage of the second baronet to Jane Selwyn, of Down Hall, Essex, in 1768, while the elder took the baronetcy. The title passing once or twice from the elder to the younger branch.

Henry John Selwin, as he then was, was educated first at home, and afterwards at St. John's; he took the B.A. degree in 1849 and the M.A. in 1852. Soon afterwards he essayed to enter political life. He contested Ipswich in the Conservative interest in 1857 and again in 1859, but on both occasions without success. He was returned as M.P. for South Essex 22 July 1866. After the Reform Bill of 1867 when the electoral areas were recast he was returned 19 November 1868 for the Epping, or Western, Division of the County of Essex which he continued to represent until he was made a peer in 1892. Sometime between 1866 and 1868 he resumed the *patronymic* of Ibbetson; he succeeded his father as seventh baronet in 1869. In 1874 he was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, a position he continued to fill until 1878, when he became Financial Secretary to the Treasury; this office he held till 1880. He was Second Church Estates Commissioner from 1885 to 1892, and he was one of the Boundary Commissioners. As a legislator his name will be best remembered in connection with the Act which gave Epping Forest to the public, the Beer Licensing Bills, and the Bills which led to the adoption of the block system on most of our railways, his persistent advocacy of this latter measure much accelerating the adoption of the system. It is said that before appointing him to be Under Secretary in 1874 Mr Disraeli suggested to Sir Henry the Chairmanship of Ways and Means, observing in his genial way, that it might lead to the Speakership of the House of Commons. He became Privy Councillor in 1885. When he retired from the House of Commons his supporters commemorated his twenty-seven years of loyal work by the presentation of a fine portrait by Orchardson, together with a pair of handsome candleabra bought at the Duke of Hamilton's sale.

Lord Rookwood possessed a considerable amount of landed property, it is said some 4000 acres, coal mines in Durham and Yorkshire, and a considerable quantity of house property in Halifax. His Essex property however, though in a good wheat growing district and nearest of all to the best market in the world, was unproductive of income, and Lord Rookwood is credited with the remark that a landed estate should mean either an income or a kingdom. Even with rents reaching to the vanishing point his farms were still his kingdom. To their improvement and the welfare of tenant and labourer he devoted assiduous care. He was a typical country gentleman, combining the pursuits, the business and the pleasure of a good landlord, a zealous agriculturalist, a popular Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and a keen sportsman. He was Master of the Essex Foxhounds from 1879 to 1886.

Lord Rookwood was thrice married; (1) on 18 January 1850 to the Hon. Sarah Elizabeth Copley, daughter of Lord Lyndhurst (she died 25 June 1865); (2) on 9 July 1867 to Eden, widow of his Cousin Sir Charles Henry Ibbetson, fifth baronet (she died in 1899); (3) on 5 September 1900 to Sophia Harriet, daughter of the late Major Digby Lawrell of Jersey. Lord Rookwood no heir.

BYRAMJI NAVROJI CAMA B.A.

We record with regret the death through an accident of Mr B. N. Cama a Parsee member of the College. Mr B. N. Cama, who was born in Bombay 13 November 1878, was the son of Mr N. P. H. Cama, barrister-at-law and J.P. for Bombay. He received his early education at the Bombay Proprietary High School and Matriculated in 1897 in the University of Bombay. He was elected a Scholar of Elphinstone College of which Prof J. T. Hathornthwaite, late Scholar of St John's, was then Principal. He took the Degree of B.A. in that University in January 1897 with first class honours in Mathematics. He was elected to a Dakshina Fellowship for two years and graduated M.A. in 1898.

He entered St John's in October 1898 and was placed with his twin-brother Mr C. N. Cama in the first class in all the College Mathematical examinations and was elected a foundation Scholar in 1899. While pursuing his mathematical studies

he also read literary and scientific subjects for the Indian Civil Service Open Competition. He took his B.A. degree at Cambridge as sixth wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1901. Soon afterwards he obtained the 30th place in the Open Competition for the Indian Civil Service with 2590 marks, his brother who was eighth wrangler obtaining the 24th place with 2611 marks. He continued to study in Cambridge for Part II. of the Mathematical Tripos and for the Final Examination for the Indian Civil Service. The latter included a riding-test for which he was preparing when he was thrown from his horse near Cottenham. He sustained a fracture of the skull and died in Addenbrooke's Hospital on 10 January 1902. He was buried in the Parsee cemetery at Woking.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1901; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

Charles Addison (1856), son of John William Addison of Relly Mill; born in the Chapelry of St Margaret, Durham, 1825. He was educated at Durham Grammar School. After taking his degree he opened a private school at Windermere, and shortly afterwards moved to South Shields. There he had a private school in Charlotte Terrace, and was very successful in preparing students for the Universities and for professional careers. He was for many years a member of the South Shields Public Library Committee. Died at his residence, Charlotte Terrace, South Shields, 5 March, aged 75.

John Barrow Allen (incorporated M.A. 1879), eldest son of Benjamin Tuthill Allen of The Hall, Burnham, Somerset, Solicitor. Matriculated at Oxford from New College 16 October 1863, aged 18; B.A. 1868, M.A. 1871. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 7 November 1870, but was not called to the Bar. Admitted to St John's 28 May 1879. Was for some years Headmaster of the Perse Grammar School, Cambridge. Died 27 September at 11 Winchendon Road, Fulham.

Rev Francis John Ambridge (1874), son of John Ambridge, born at Colwich, co. Stafford, 1851. Ordained Deacon 1875 and Priest 1876 by the Bishop of Barbados; Curate of St Michael's Cathedral, Barbados, 1875-80; of St George's, Barbados, 1877-78; Curate of St Ambois, Barbados, and Precentor of the Cathedral 1878-80; Curate of St Catherine's, Higher Tranmere, Cheshire, 1884; First Assistant Master, Harrison College, Barbados, 1880-92; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Barbados, 1880-83; Lecturer at Codrington College, Barbados, 1881-82; Precentor of St Michael's Cathedral, Barbados, 1881-91; Curate of Holy Trinity, Chesterfield, 1899-1900; Curate in Charge of North Eling, Southampton, 1900-1. Died at North Eling Vicarage 27 April.

Rev Charles James Andrews (1879), son of the Rev Charles Henry Andrews, born in the parish of St Pancras, Middlesex, 1857; his father was Vicar of St Luke's, Kentish Town. Curate of Sudbury, Suffolk, 1879-80; of Wrawby, Lincolnshire, 1881; of Buckland in Dover 1882; of St John Baptist, Great Marlborough Street, 1890-91. Latterly resident at 8 Samos Road, Anerley, S.E. Died at St Barnabas House, Lingfield, 26 May.

- Rev William Hale Andrews (1844), son of W. Andrews, Esq., of Romford, Essex, born 19 August 1821. Educated at Brentwood Grammar School. Curate of Revelstoke, Devon, 1844-46; of Bigbury, Devon, 1846-48; Rector of Carlton Colville, Suffolk, 1844-94; Sinecure Rector of Errington, diocese of Exeter, 1866-1901. Resided at Hedley House, Carlton Colville, Lowestoft. Died there 15 May, aged 79.
- Rev John Bailey (1854), son of Barnabas Bailey; born in the Chapelry of Willenhall, co. Stafford. Curate of Wallsall 1854; Perpetual Curate of St John, The Plack, Walsall, 1858-63; Vicar of Grosmont, Yorks, 1863-79; Vicar of Ebberston with Allerston, Yorks, 1879-84; Vicar of Holy Trinity, West Cowes, with All Saints Gurnard 1884-1901; Rural Dean of West Wight 1890-1900. Died at Cowes 7 July, aged 71.
- Rev Edward Brumell (1837), died at Holt Rectory, Norfolk, 2 September, aged 86 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 78).
- Rev Edward Chadwick (1850), died at Thornton Lees Vicarage 16 March, aged 23 (*Eagle*, xxii, 391).
- Rev Charles Chapman (1880), son of Charles Chapman, merchant, born at Sydney, Australia, 25 November 1855. Missionary for the Universities Missions to Central Africa at Magila, East Africa, 1880-81; Curate of Millom, Cumberland, 1882-83; of Leckhampton, Gloucestershire, 1883-84; of Maindee, Newport, Monmouth, 1885-86; Chaplain to St Mildred's Home, Bexhill on Sea, 1894-99. Latterly resident at Orchard House, Bexhill on Sea. Died 11 May at Landsdown Grove House, Bath, 11 May.
- Henry Frederick Codd (1860), son of George Codd, solicitor, born at Cottingham, Yorks, 1 February 1837. Some time one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools. Died 17 January at 4 Belvedere Road, Durdham Down, Bristol, aged 63.
- Rev Canon Charles Colson (1839), died at Cuxton Rectory 25 April, aged 83 (*Eagle*, xxii, 399).
- Rev Edmund Davys (1845), died at Lee-on Solent 9 March, aged 77 (*Eagle*, xxii, 398).
- Rev John Wilberforce Doran (1858), son of the Rev John William Doran, born in Clerkenwell, Middlesex, 1834. Educated at Christ's Hospital, a Grecian in 1853. Curate of Stisted, Essex, 1857-59; of St Thomas, Bethnal Green, 1859-61; of St Matthias, Stoke Newington, 1861-62; of St Alban's, Holborn, 1862-64; of North Kelsey, Lincolnshire, 1865-66; of Grashy, Lincolnshire, 1868-70; of St John, St Leonards on Sea, 1871-72; of St Matthias, West Brompton, 1872-75; Vicar of Fenstanton, Hunts, 1883-89; Rector of Soulderne 1889-1901. Joint editor with Spencer Nottingham, Esq. *The Choir Directory of Plain-song* 1868; *A noted Directory of Plain-song* 1869. Jointly with Rev E. D. Galloway, *Harmonies Intermodal and Diantonic for Gregorian Psalm Tones and Sarum Responses*, 1886. Died at Soulderne Rectory 1 June, aged 66.
- David John Vavasor Durell (1857), eldest son of David Vavasor Durell, born in St Michael's Parish, Oxford, 1834. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 7 March 1857, called to the bar 27 January 1862. Died 12 September.
- Harold Heather Emslie (1894), son of James Thomas Emslie, civil engineer, born at Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire, 10 January 1873. Educated at Felsted School. Appointed a member of the Indian Civil Service after the examination of 1895. Arrived in India 17 December 1896. Served in Bengal as Assistant Magistrate and Collector. Died at Calcutta 27 October, aged 28.

- Rev George Everard (1851), died at Boscombe, North Finchley, 7 June, aged 73 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 80).
- Rev Richard Cotton Farmer (1864), son of James Farmer, born at Dryton, Salop, 1841. Curate of Pensnett, Staffs, 1864-66; of Barlaston 1866-71; Chaplain to the Stone Union 1867-69; Vicar of Barlaston, near Stoke on Trent, 1871-1901. Died at the Vicarage 29 May, aged 60.
- George Baker Forster (1854), died 18 January at Farnley Hall, Corbridge, aged 68 (*Eagle*, xxii, 237).
- Rev William Graham Green (1850), son of William Atkinson Green of Milbank, gentleman, born in St Margaret's, Westminster, 29 September 1826. Educated at Westminster School. Chaplain R.N. 1852-1865; Chaplain of St Peter ad Vincula, Tower of London, 1860-76; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Minorities, 1865-77; Rector of Mavesyn Ridware, Staffs, 1876-83; Vicar of Leaton, Salop, 1886-87; Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen Victoria at Kensington Palace 1888-1901. Died at Kensington Palace 19 January, aged 73.
- Rev George William Guest (1853), son of the Rev Wilbraham Bootle Guest, incumbent of High Leigh, Cheshire, born at Ashton upon Mersey 1830. Educated at Manchester School. Curate of St. Stephen's, Salford, 1854; of Sutton on the Hill 1856; Perpetual Curate of Derwent 1859; Minor Canon of York 1862-81; Succentor Vicariorum 1875-81; Rector of All Saints, York, 1864-81; Rector of Lymm, Cheshire, 1881-97. Latterly resided at Byron Road, Worthing, died there 5 May.
- Rev William Gunter (1861), son of John Gunter, gentleman, born at Fulham, Middlesex, in 1838. Chaplain R.N. 1864, placed on the Retired List in 1881; served in H.M.S. *Egmont*, *Achilles*, *Northumberland*, *Indus*, *Euphrates* 1878-80; Rector in Southampton Water 1880-81; Curate of Little Sampford, Essex, 1881-88; Rector of Abberton, near Colchester, 1888-1901. Died at the Rectory 3 April, aged 62.
- Rev Philip Preston Gwyn (1858), sixth child (but eldest by the second marriage) of Richard Gwyn of Stratton St Michael Hall, Norfolk, by Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Preston of Yarmouth. Born 10 May 1825. Curate of West Keal, Lincolnshire, 1859-62; Rector of Little Brandon, Norfolk, 1862-98. Latterly resided in Norwich. Died 26 December at Eversleigh, Lowestoft. Mr Gwyn married Alice, third daughter of Joseph Scott of Colney Hall, Norfolk.
- Rev Isaac Hill (1847), son of Peter Hill, schoolmaster at Chelmondeston, Suffolk, born 23 April 1823. Chaplain to the Woodbridge Union 1850-55; to Landguard Fort, Suffolk, 1852-55; Rector of Newbourne, Suffolk, 1855-63; Vicar of Helpertorpe with Luttons Ambo 1863-75; Vicar of Luttons Ambo, York, 1863-80; Rector of Oving near Aylesbury 1880-1901. Died at Oving Rectory 13 April, aged 77.
- Rev William Henry Johnstone (1842), born in London in 1820. Professor of Mathematics in the Military College, Addiscombe, 1844-61; Vicar of Berden, Essex, 1875-81. Latterly resided at Addiscombe, Worthing, died there 3 April, aged 81. He published the following: *Israel after the Flesh*, or *the Judaism of the Bible separated from its spiritual Religion*, 1850; *Israel in the World, or the Mission of the Hebrews to the great military monarchies*, 1854.
- William Lethbridge (1850), son of William Lethbridge, yeoman, of Kelworthy, Devon, born at Tavistock 5 May 1825. He was educated at Tavistock School, where he numbered among his friends the late Right Hon. W. H. Smith. He took his degree as seventh wrangler, and was for a time a master at Rossall School. He then moved to London to study for the Bar; he was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 28

January 1859, and was called to the Bar 18 November 1861. For a time in London he continued to teach, being associated in this work with St Paul's and Highgate Schools. During this period he renewed his acquaintance with Mr W. H. Smith, eventually becoming his partner in the well known business in the Strand. The combination was a strong one, and under the partners' firm and kindly rule the business prospered greatly.

Having acquired the old family estates, Mr Lethbridge retired to Devonshire about the year 1886. There his characteristic energy and discrimination early became evident. He studied the problems of stock-rearing, and was successful both with sheep and cattle. He served the office of High Sheriff of the county, and proved himself most valuable in all county matters. He was never married. His strength of character, coupled with great geniality and kindness, endeared him to all who really came to know him. He died at his residence Maryfield, Exeter, 31 March, aged 76.

Rev William Lucas (1858), son of William Lucas, wire-worker, born in Cambridge. Educated at the Perse School. Became Mathematical Master in Elizabeth College, Guernsey, 1859; after his ordination he was also Curate of Vale in Guernsey, holding this with his mastership from 1861-64. He was Headmaster of Carmarthen Grammar School 1864-66; Principal of the Kingston upon Hull and East Riding Proprietary College 1866-81; Vicar of Ottringham, Yorks, 1881-93; Vicar of Burstwick, Yorks, 1893-1901. He died at Burstwick Vicarage 7 March, aged 66.

William Mathews (1853), died at Tunbridge Wells 5 September, aged 70 (*Eagle* xxiii, 83).

Lawrence Miall (did not graduate), died at sea 5 September, aged 23 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 91).

Rev Herbert Henry Moseley (1854), son of Francis Xavier Moseley, surgeon, born at Stevenage, Herts, 1830. Sometime Curate of St Augustine's, Bristol. Vicar of Holt, near Trowbridge, 1865-1901. Died at Holt Vicarage 23 April, aged 71.

Francis Oscar Mundahl (1893), died 2 April at St Mary's Hospital, Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada, aged 29.

Rev John William Pieters (1847), died at Bromley Lodge, Surrey Road, Bournemouth, 17 June, aged 77 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 81).

Rev John Tuckfield Raymond (1870), fifth son of George Raymond, Lieutenant R.N., born at Lewisham, Kent, 1846. Matriculated at Oxford from St Alban's Hall 16 October 1866. Migrated to St Peter's College, Cambridge, and thence to St John's. Curate of Pokesdown, Hants, 1870-71; of Minster Lovell, Oxon, 1872-73; Incumbent of St Mungo, West Linton, Scotland, 1873-75; Rector of Eglys-Cummin, Carmarthenshire, 1875-79; Vicar of Upton Snodsbury, near Worcester, 1879-1901. Died 6 October.

Rev John Forbes St Maur Russell (1866), son of the Rev John Lecky Forbes Russell, born at Great Eversden, co. Cambridge, in 1844. Assistant Master Hereford Cathedral School 1867-69; Curate of St Martin's, Hereford, 1868-71; of Christ Church and St Mary, Todmorden, 1873-75; Rector of Shelton, Notts, 1875-86; Vicar of Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, 1886-1901; Surrogate, Diocese of Ripon 1886-1901; Diocese of Wakefield 1889-1901. Died 14 May, aged 56.

Rev Sydenham Francis Russell (1849), born at Mortlake, Surrey. Curate of Balsham, Cambs, 1849-57; Vicar of Willesborough, Kent, 1858-71; Rector of Ishfield, near Uckfield, Sussex, 1871-1901. Died at Ishfield Rectory 10 March, aged 81. Mr Russell married 25 June 1857 at Bassingbourne, Cambs, Mary, daughter of the Rev Herbert Chapman M.A., Vicar of Bassingbourne.

Hugh Wallis Smith (1834), sometime of Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey. Died at 48 Aldridge Road Villas, Westbourne Park, 21 April, aged 90.

Rev William John Lyte Skynner Stradling (I.L.B. 1859), son of William Stradling, born at Chilton-super-Roden, Somerset, 1836. Curate of Axminster 1870; Vicar of Marloes, Pembrokeshire, 1873-80; Rector of Herbrandstone, near Milford Haven, 1889-1901. Died 10 February, aged 64.

Charles Hurrell Theed (1885), fourth son of William Vipan Theed, born at Hilton, Hunts, 17 January 1858. Died 15 March.

Rev James Thomson (1840), born 18 September 1817 in France. Educated at the Collège Royal de Bourbon, Paris. Second Master of the Upper School, Christ's Hospital, 1840-71; Curate of St Mary, Aldermay, and St Thomas, London, 1854-59; of East Hyde, Luton, 1878-79; Chaplain at Compiègne 1879-98. Died at Partiwood House, Friern Barnet, 25 December, aged 85.

Emeric George Bayard Wace (1899), son of the late Frederick Charles Wace, Fellow and Lecturer of the College, born in Cambridge 15 November 1876. Educated at Shrewsbury School. Died at High Barnet 3 June, aged 24.

Rev Ernest Henry Richmond Watts (1884), son of David Watts, born at Coventry in 1860. He took the degree of M.B. in 1891. After studying medicine at St George's Hospital he became M.R.C.S. England 1885. He was for some time Assistant Demonstrator in Anatomy in the University of Cambridge. Resident medical officer to the Panucillo Copper Company, Chili. He was ordained Deacon in 1893 and Priest in 1894 by the Bishop of London. He was assistant science master at St Paul's School, London, 1892-1901. Curate of St George's in the East 1893-98. Died at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, 5 May, aged 41.

Charles Ernest Wedmore (1878), third son of Thomas Wedmore of Druid Stoke, near Bristol. Born in Bristol 2 December 1850. Studied medicine at Cambridge, St Bartholomew's Hospital, and Vienna. M.R.C.S. England 1882. Practised at Chapmanslade, Westbury, Wilts. Died there 13 March, aged 50. Mr Wedmore was married 6 December 1899 at the Minster, Warminster, Wilts, to Caroline daughter of the late Frederick Kelsey of Romsey, Hants.

William West (1896). Died at Mozafferpur, Behar, 14 September, aged 26 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 89).

Obituary.

RICHARD PENDLEBURY M.A.

We regret to record the death, on the 13th March last, at 1 Leonard Street, Keswick, of Mr Richard Pendlebury, one of the Senior Fellows and for thirty years a mathematical lecturer of the College.

Mr Pendlebury was a son of Mr James Pendlebury of Brownlow Hill, Liverpool, and was born 28 March 1847, so that at the date of his death he had nearly completed his fifty-fifth year.

He entered the Middle School of Liverpool College in January 1856, passed into the Upper School at Midsummer 1861, and entered St John's in 1866. His career at School was one of great brilliancy and success, each successive year adding to the list of prizes, medals and scholarships which he won. He also distinguished himself at both the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, and his friends' confidence to an equally successful career at Cambridge. Nor were they disappointed. His name appeared at the top of the lists for the College examinations in each of his undergraduate years and he finished his career as Senior Wrangler in 1870. The year was a notable one for St. John's, for not only was Mr Pendlebury Senior Wrangler, but Mr A. G. Greenhill (now professor at Woolwich) was second and Mr E. L. Levett (now King's Counsel) was third. Mr Pendlebury and Mr Greenhill were bracketted as Smith's Prizemen.

One who knew Mr Pendlebury during his school days states that his mathematical powers were always remarkable, and even when he was only 15 it was prophesied that he would be Senior Wrangler. He was always a quiet somewhat reserved lad, but witty and sarcastic at times. He was well versed in Classics, he could construe well, even without preparation, but his composition was somewhat inferior. His school nickname was 'Moses,' and in those days he was chaffed about his odd habit, which he retained through life, of walking close to the wall in a

short-sighted abstracted manner. He was then as always interested in music, and while other boys would idle in the Library he would take a full musical score, get into a corner, and bury himself in its perusal.

After taking his degree he was admitted a Fellow of the College 8 November 1870; he had been elected a Mathematical Lecturer in succession to Mr B. W. Horne in the previous October. As a lecturer he cannot be said to have been very successful. An attack of scarlet fever during his boyhood had affected both his sight and hearing. He was very short-sighted and his deafness was of a somewhat perplexing nature. With a single companion he seemed at ease and it was hardly necessary to raise the voice. When two or three were talking together, each joining in turn, he seemed to become bewildered; and all this interfered greatly with the effectiveness of his expository style. But in one respect the Johnian mathematicians of those days owe a debt of gratitude to his memory, for with characteristic pluck he attempted work which needed to be done, yet which no one else would touch. The present writer well remembers Mr Pendlebury's classes thirty years ago. The schedule of subjects for the Mathematical Tripos had been greatly extended. Many new subjects were introduced into the Cambridge course for the first time, some with the menacing prefix 'Higher.' The first examination under the new system was to take place in 1873, and neither Lecturers nor Coaches seemed to have very clear ideas of what might be expected. University history is always a little obscure, but presumably the Johnian Lecturers did not approve of the alterations. At any rate most of them took practically no notice of the impending change. While the better men were reading quite advanced subjects with their Coaches, they found they had, under penalty of being gated, to attend College lectures on the most elementary Algebra and Trigonometry and to be "viva vocé'd" in the fifth book of Euclid. The 'lecture' consisted in the dictation of twelve questions, partly book work, partly riders, and the lecture hour was spent in writing the answers out under the eye of the Lecturer. It was felt to be improbable that problems of the traditional Johnian 'hepta-diabolic' variety would be considered 'Higher Algebra' and something like panic arose.

Mr Pendlebury came to the rescue and announced lectures on some of the newly introduced subjects, Elliptic Functions,

the Algebra of Binary Forms, the Geometry of Cubic Curves, and the like—no doubt the first of such courses in Cambridge. These were not given in the morning, but in his rooms in the evening. The classes were small, consisting at most of some two or three enthusiasts. The lecture consisted chiefly of a statement as to the best German or French book on the subject, followed by a short and it must be confessed rather bewildering summary of the opening chapters. After a few such evenings it was announced that now the learners were started the class would be dropped, but if any special difficulty were met with in subsequent reading the Lecturer might be consulted. It was all very different from the precise, well-ordered tuition of others: the wistful air of the Lecturer anxious to communicate his learning, yet lacking the power to do so; the puzzledness of his victims struggling with an unfamiliar subject and the added difficulty of a foreign tongue. The knowledge we felt was there if we could only get at it; the instructor was anxious to impart it—it was as if the stoppers of the decanters were inexorably jammed, and host and guests alike disappointed.

It was not only in these higher and voluntary courses that Mr Pendlebury found difficulty. In the routine work also his very virtues were against him. He somehow lacked the teaching power, perhaps from want of patience, or sympathy, or insight. He was no doubt a little impatient of the rigid drill for a more restricted examination through which he had himself recently passed. He was widely read and deeply interested in many branches of mathematics, and he was wont to stray without notice or preparation from the beaten track. The Johnian system up to that time had been to work the classes systematically through a collection of 'problems,' perhaps to dictate a summary or circulate a 'manuscript' which might do instead of cultivating a closer acquaintance with the writings of the masters of the science. The field of mathematics was, if the simile may be allowed, to be 'folded' over like a crop of clover by a flock of sheep. When one field was cropped bare the next was to be entered on, and straying from the prescribed course was discouraged. With such a system Pendlebury had no sympathy. He had no consecutive story to tell, he probably never prepared for his lectures; but he tried to bring home to the learner that there was something living and progressive, something of fascinating interest to be followed up by a few.

The capacity for lucid oral exposition is certainly not given to all possessed of high mathematical powers. Mr Pendlebury's short-comings as a teacher were shared in those days by two men of quite different stamp and greater genius. The late Professor Cayley used to pour out algebra to a select and sorely tried audience. He wrote it out as he went along, not on a blackboard, but on sheets of paper at the same table with his class, and therefore upside down as far as the class was concerned. He had apparently no idea whether his listeners were following him. One lost link and the rest of the lecture was an arid waste. Professor Clerk Maxwell, with his curious hesitation of manner, and haunted by a perpetual indecision, was in his way even more vexatious. First, suggesting that the temperature of a heated bar at a given point should be denoted by x ; rejecting this on second thoughts "because it is too good a letter to waste"; discarding m "because you will be sure to mix it up with n "; finally, with a happy smile, adopting t as a useful alternative and then—using all the letters indiscriminately and apologising for each in turn.

To the present writer two mathematicians stand out both as great teachers and as men of original powers. One was the late Professor T. Archer Hirst, a great expert in the field of modern descriptive geometry. After drawing a diagram or writing on the black board, his eye never ceased to roam over his hearers. By some kind of intuition he seemed to know when he had not made himself clearly understood, he would retrace his steps, recapitulate and amplify until he saw that he again carried his audience with him. To the gift of clear exposition he added inexhaustible patience with the learner. The other was the late Professor W. K. Clifford, whose powers of oral exposition bordered on the marvellous. The writer remembers, many years ago, hearing Clifford at a meeting of the London Mathematical Society read a paper on some application of Elliptic Functions to Geometry. Now using space conceptions to illustrate the processes of algebra, now using algebra to show that certain geometrical conclusions must follow, all without a moment's hesitation, and with a glow of enthusiasm which for the time made everything seem simple and obvious. But the magic of the spoken word was gone when the paper came to be read in printed form.

To such powers Pendlebury had no claim, yet he had a

stimulating power of his own. About the year 1890 he was persuaded by his friends to allow his name to go forward for a University Lectureship in Mathematics, then recently instituted and he was of course elected. For about ten years he announced lectures mainly on the Theory of Numbers or on the Theory of Equations, subjects which in their modern developments occupy some of the highest ranges of pure mathematics. His lectures were private conferences with the few men attracted to such abstruse studies, either reading for the higher part of the Tripos or subsequent to graduation. Most of these were then or afterwards Fellows of their Colleges and have themselves made contributions to these subjects. The method adopted seems to have been the writing out of a manuscript conspectus of the subject for circulation beforehand, and then conversation relating to the topics treated of in it. There is no question as to the remarkable outburst of research in the Theory of Numbers in Cambridge which characterised that period, and by common consent Pendlebury's unobtrusive zeal has been thus markedly fruitful for the progress of mathematics. In his earlier days Pendlebury had some thought of writing a history of mathematics. It has often been said that he and the late Professor H. J. S. Smith, of Oxford, planned a history of Mathematical Science. Pendlebury was to be responsible for the classical and earlier modern periods. For this his extensive library of earlier mathematical works and his familiarity with the decipherment of classical documents were high qualifications. The story runs that when the two men came together again some considerable time after, it leaked out that the older and more famous man had utterly forgotten the scheme.

Other interests also claimed Pendlebury's time and energies. Little as his appearance at any time suggested it, he was a famous and daring Alpine climber. He was also deeply interested in music. In both pursuits he attained distinction. The following sketch of his Alpine work is from the pen of Mr Frederick Gardiner.

"The Alpine record of the late Mr Richard Pendlebury is of such a remarkable nature (although it only extended from 1870 to 1877) that something more than a mere passing reference is due to his memory. Any careful student of the annals of

mountain exploration must be struck by the frequency with which his name is connected with important expeditions made between 1870 and 1877 in almost all parts of the Alps. The Tirol, the Dolomites, the mountains of Dauphiné, the Monte Rosa district, the Bernese Oberland, the Grisons and the Mont Blanc group were all laid under contribution, and he made splendid expeditions in each, as Volumes vi, vii, and viii of *The Alpine Journal* bear record. He contributed three papers to *The Alpine Journal*, viz. "The Schreckhorn from the Lauteraar Sattel" vol vii, 34; "The Thurnerkamp, Zillerthaler Ferner," vol vii 232, and "Gleanings from Coyne, The Grivola and Tour de St Pierre." His name however will always be best remembered in connection with the famous first ascent of Monte Rosa from Macunaga in 1872, an expedition recorded in detail by one of his companions (Rev. C. Taylor, now Master of St John's, "Monte Rosa from Macunaga," vol vi, 232). But in my opinion the finest expedition he ever made was that of the Schreckhorn from the Lauteraar Sattel. In the Alpine Club re-edition of Ball's *Western Alps*, Mr Coolidge specially mentions Mr Richard Pendlebury as one of a "small band of mountaineers" who from "1876 onwards proceeded to complete the minute exploration of the Dauphiné Alps," where his most important expeditions were the passage of the terrific Col du Roche Fauris, and the first ascent of the central peak of the Pic d'Olan (now known as the "Cime Pendlebury,") and the Pic sans nom. In July 1873 Mr Pendlebury made an attempt on the Aiguille du Dru, which Mr Dent in his paper entitled "Two attempts on the Aiguille du Dru" vol vii p. 66-68, considers was the first real assault upon that peak, and in 1876 he climbed one of the pinnacles of the Aiguille de Blatière, vol. viii, p. 106, which he speaks of as "perhaps a foot or two lower than the central or highest peak," and he modestly adds: "the climb was of some difficulty." Another famous ascent was that of the Grivola by the same arête on the North, starting from the foot of the Glacier on the North of the peak. Of this expedition he remarks: "The ascent of this glacier was a little difficult; considerably more than 1000 steps were cut on it and on the long ice ridge." On most of his more difficult expeditions he was accompanied by his brother Mr W. M. Pendlebury, and by his well known guide Gabriel Spechtenhauses of Unsere Liebe Frau in Schnatserthal, and sometimes

by Joseph Spechtenhauses also; but on the celebrated Schreckhorn ascent the guides were Peter Baumann and Peter Kauffman.

I first met Richard Pendlebury on the Swiss side of the Matterhorn in 1872, where he, his brother and Mr C. Taylor were on their way to the old Matterhorn hut, and then received the news of the successful first ascent of Monte Rosa from Macunaga, an expedition about as dangerous as the storming of a fortress. As Mr Pendlebury once remarked about it "if nothing came down on you it was all right, but if it did you would probably be wiped out." As a matter of fact, although he never allowed the reputation for danger ever to deter him from attempting a new expedition, he never met with an accident of serious importance, and although a stone hit him during his way up the Schreckhorn and caused a rather severe wound, it did not incapacitate him or prevent his completing the ascent. I had the pleasure of climbing in his company in Dauphiné in 1873 and several times in short expeditions to the Cumberland hills, where on one occasion (I think in 1873) we made what was then considered an unusual ascent of the Pillar Rock, which I believe is now known by the name of the 'Pendlebury traverse' Unfortunately Mr Pendlebury after 1877 found that owing to a weakness of his eyesight he was unable to stand the glare of the average Alpine expedition, but he never lost his love for the mountains and finally made his home among them at Keswick."

After giving up mountain climbing Pendlebury spent the vacations of several years in taking sea voyages. Several expeditions were made to the Mediterranean, including visits to Cyprus, Constantinople and even Odessa. In one Long Vacation he started from Liverpool to Rosario; changing steamers in South America, he visited Rio Janeiro, Para, Bahia, Pernambuco, Buenos Ayres and Monte Video. On another occasion he visited the chief West India islands, together with Carthagen, Colon, Panama, Vera Cruz and New Orleans, from which place, after a journey to St Louis, he returned by sea to Liverpool. He also visited South Africa, landing at Port Elizabeth, and travelling up country for a short distance. Not much is known of these expeditions, for Pendlebury hardly ever referred to them in conversation. To the present writer,

apropos of some distant port, Pendlebury mentioned that on going on board the steamer in the dark he missed his footing and was nearly drowned in the dock there.

As has been indicated above Pendlebury took a great interest in music and was himself no mean performer. In his earlier days at Cambridge he was always ready to help in concerts or other musical gatherings, charitable or social. He formed a very extensive and valuable library of musical works. This he presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum, and the extent of his gifts may be gathered from the following statement sent to the Vice-Chancellor in May last by the Director Dr M. R. James, and printed in the *University Reporter* of May 6th.

"In 1880 Mr Pendlebury presented one hundred volumes of printed Music to the Museum, and, in each of the nine years following, continued to present the same number. After that period he made yearly gifts of varying numbers of volumes. His latest contributions came into the Library within a very few days of his death.

The collection which the Museum owes to the unwearied generosity of this single benefactor consists of about two thousand bound volumes. It comprises not only the best collective editions of the works of all the great musicians, together with a large mass of miscellaneous vocal and instrumental music, but also the best Musical Dictionaries, Histories, and other works of reference. Considered merely with reference to its pecuniary value, this gift ranks high among the possessions of the Museum, while it may fairly be said that no benefaction received by the institution since its foundation rivals in the extent of its general utility that for which we have to thank the unselfish

He was also a very generous donor to the College Library.

For some years past he had led a very retired, almost a hermit, life and saw but little society. His eyesight was always a trouble to him, and some years ago his medical advisers had warned him that he must take the very greatest care of it and husband its powers to the utmost. His deafness made him withdraw from Hall. A solitary life in College rooms cannot be very cheerful and Pendlebury spent much of his time away from Cambridge at Royston, Bishops Stortford and other places.

Finally, a little more than a year ago, he withdrew from Cambridge, resigning all his appointments, and settling down at Keswick, where he died. With all his promise and great powers, but little direct achievement can be pointed to, but the memory of his kindly nature will long be cherished by his friends.

JOHN CLAVELL MANSEL-PLEYDELL B.A.

Mr Mansel-Pleydell, who died at Whatcombe House, Blandford, Dorset, on May 3rd, was the eldest son of John Mansel of Smedmore, Dorset, Lieutenant Colonel of the 53rd Regiment. He was born 4 December 1817. He was privately educated and took the B.A. degree from St John's in 1839, as John Clavell Mansel. He did not proceed to the M.A. degree. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 2 May 1840, but was not called to the Bar. He assumed the additional name of Pleydell in 1872. He was a man of mark in every way. The owner of a large estate in Dorset, to the duties direct and indirect of which he devoted himself, he was almost equally distinguished as a philanthropist, as a naturalist, and as a devoted and doughty champion of the Protestant and Evangelical character of the Church of England. His family motto, *Quod vult valde vult*, was characteristic not only of his family, which had distinguished itself in the field from the Norman Conquest and from Crusading times downwards, but of the whole-heartedness, of the public spirit, of the strength of will which marked him throughout his long life. He was High Sheriff of Dorset in 1876, and had been a member of the County Council ever since its establishment. In 1856 he built at his own expense at a distance of three miles from his home a boys' reformatory, changed in 1892 into an industrial school. Of this institution, which has removed hundreds of boys from unfavourable or criminal surroundings and has weaned them by its strict and loving discipline to a higher and, in some cases, even to a distinguished life, he was throughout the informing, the inspiring, the dominating influence He was a serious and enthusiastic student of science and of natural history in many of its branches, especially those of geology, of botany, and of ornithology. Devoted to his native county, with whose dialect and humour he was intimately at home, he published works on

the 'Geology of Dorsetshire,' on the 'Flora of Dorset,' and of the 'Birds' and the 'Mollusks of Dorset,' and in recognition of their value was elected a Fellow of the Geological and the Linnean Societies. In 1875 he founded 'The Field Club of Dorset,' and with his almost encyclopædic knowledge and his universal popularity had been its presiding genius ever since. He enriched the county museum with geological 'finds,' chiefly made by himself on his own estate, of extraordinary value, as, for instance, the perfect fore-paddle of the *Pleiosaurus macromerus*, discovered and disinterred with his own hands after many weeks of work in the Kimmeridge clay, and the huge tusk and molars of the rare *Elephas meridionalis*, discovered in a fissure in the chalk at Dewlish, Dorset. Abounding in benevolence, intensely human, loyal, loving, genial, humorous, he preserved to the end of his life the freshness, the vigour, the intensity, the simplicity of a child with the mature judgment, the ripe experience, the wide knowledge, the rapt insight into the life beyond the grave of a departing saint.—*The Times*, 20 May 1902.

Mr Mansel-Pleydell was twice married: (1) on 6 June 1844 to Emily daughter of Captain Arthur Batt Bingham, R.N.; she died 4 November 1845; (2) on 21 June 1849, to Isabel, daughter of Frederick Charles Acton Claville, of Barton House, co Warwick, who had served as A.D.C. to Lord Lyndoch throughout the Peninsular War. Their golden wedding was celebrated with great rejoicings at Whatcombe by about a thousand of their friends and of the tenants on the estate on 21 June 1899. At the time of his death Mr Mansel-Pleydell was heir presumptive to the Baronetcy of Mansel of Muddlescombe, co Carmarthen.

REV. CANON FREDERICK HOCKIN M.A.

The Rev Canon Hockin, who died at Phillack Rectory, Cornwall on the 21st of April last, was the tenth child of the Rev William Hockin (of Jesus College, Cambridge, LL.B. 1802). He was born at Phillack 18 May 1818. He took his B.A. degree from St John's in 1850, passing his examinations in 1849. It is stated that in early life he studied law intending to be called to the Bar, but he was ordained Deacon in 1849 and Priest in 1850 by the Bishop of Chester. He was curate of

Bardsea, Lancashire, from 1849 to 1851, and curate of Phillack from 1851 to 1853. His father died 22 April 1853 and he succeeded him as Rector of Phillack with Gwythian. He was Rural Dean of Penwith from 1861 to 1882. He was elected proctor in Convocation by the Cornish clergy in Exeter diocese in 1874, and by the clergy of Truro in 1877, 1880, 1885 and 1886. In 1880 there was a contest and he headed the poll by a large number of votes. He retired from Convocation in 1892 principally on account of his increasing deafness, which greatly prevented him taking part in public matters during his later years. His speeches in Convocation were not frequent, but one in favour of toleration of ritualists in 1875 was much noted at the time. He published the following: (1) *Assurance*; A sermon preached at St Mary's Penzance, on the 21st June 1865, at the visitation of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Cornwall; (2) *John Wesley and Modern Methodism*, 4th edition 1877; (3) *Marriage with a deceased wife's sister forbidden by the law of God*, 3rd edition 1881; (4) *Why we refuse to obey either the Privy Council or Lord Penzance's Court*, 3rd edition 1882; (5) *The Marriage Bond indissoluble save by death*, 1881. He was made Canon of St Conan in Truro Cathedral by Bishop Wilkinson in 1883. He was acknowledged to be one of the chief living authorities on the subject of Wesley and Wesleyanism.

He presented a large collection of books on this subject to Bishop Philpott's Library at Truro. He also published several pamphlets in defence of the Church's marriage law. Once at the diocesan conference he was chosen to be the reader of a paper on the subject, with which he dealt in his usual exhaustive manner, ending by saying that if several of the priests had gone to prison for a vestment, how many did the conference suppose would go to prison rather than marry men to their wives' sisters?

He was a learned theologian and a good ecclesiastical lawyer; in early life he had studied law, intending to be called to the Bar, and always found his legal training useful. He was an authority on the subject of Ecclesiastical Courts. He was president of the West Cornwall branch of the E.C.U., and an enthusiastic member of the society.

He was a generous contributor towards the building of the church of St. Elwyn, Hayle, which parish he caused to be formed out of part of Phillack. He was also a strenuous and

open-handed supporter of Church schools in his parish and neighbourhood.

His death removes one of the foremost clergy in the diocese, one of the old school of Bishop Phillpotts, who did so much in days anterior to the Cornish bishopric's resuscitation, to build up the Church in Cornwall under great difficulties.

The life of such men gives the lie to the too common idea that Cornwall was evangelised by an Act of Parliament passed in 1876. He was ever fearless and outspoken; indeed, as has been said since his death, his motto might have been "I believe and therefore will I speak." But it is doubtful if he ever made an enemy by his outspokenness, for his kindness and sunny and genial temperament made him as much liked as he was respected. He was buried at Phillack on April 24th by the bishop.—(*The Guardian*, 7 May 1902).

Canon Hockin married 12 October 1853, at Valetta, Malta, Susan Ann, only daughter of Thomas Petty of Ulverstone, Lancashire. She died at Phillack 4 April 1856, aged 24. They had one son Thomas Edmund Hockin, born at Phillack 2 September 1854, of Jesus College, Cambridge (B.A. 1881), who rowed in the Cambridge University Boat 1876—79.

CHARLES TURNER SIMPSON M.A.

Mr C. T. Simpson died on the 10th May last at Millmead House, Guildford at the age of 82. He was the eldest son of Mr Charles Simpson, a slate merchant of Lymm, who resided at Motley Bank, Bowdon, Cheshire. C. T. Simpson entered Manchester Grammar School 8 August 1835 and entered St John's with a School Exhibition 19 May 1838. Manchester School was fortunate some sixty years ago in the mathematical tripos, G. F. Reyner being fourth wrangler in 1839, and C. T. Simpson and R. B. Mayor, second and third in 1842. Simpson is said to have displayed mathematical genius at School discovering thus early proofs and processes afresh, which he found when he came to Cambridge were already known. In the Tripos examination he had a desk with medicine, which he had to take from time to time. The tradition in College was that he wasted much time over a question which contained a misprint, and that in the examination for the Smith's Prizes he

would have obtained the first, were it not that Arthur Cayley of Trinity was favoured by the *ceteris paribus* clause. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 4 April 1843, vacating his fellowship on marriage. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 18 November 1843 and was called to the Bar 26 November 1846. When he went to the Bar he felt compelled wholly to drop mathematics lest its spell should divert his attention from his professional work. Once when a friend hinted at the career he might have made for himself in science he stamped on the floor with chagrin. The naval architect Frowde explaining to him the principles on which a new type of vessel was constructed was startled to find that Mr Simpson knew more of the abstract view of the matter than he did himself.

Mr Simpson practised at the Bar as an equity draftsman; though a man of great intellectual power he lacked the self-confidence necessary for court work. For some forty years he was conveyancing counsel to the Post Office, and played a useful if unostentatious part in the hard fought contests between the Post Office and the Telephone companies. He continued to attend his chambers until quite recently. Few members of the Equity Bar were more highly esteemed, and though a stuff gownsman, he was with the universal approval of the profession elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

Mr Simpson was twice married: (1) on 27 November 1855 at St George's Hanover Square to Gaynor Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Wynne Williams of Bedford Place, Russell Square; (2) on 1 February 1865, at St Mary Abbots, Kensington to Mary Charlotte Mair, only daughter of Nassau William Senior, master in chancery and professor of Political Economy at Oxford.

JOHN WHYLEY CHELL.

It is with deep regret that we record the death on February 25 of Corporal J. W. Chell of the 44th Squadron, 12th troop of the Imperial Yeomanry, from a wound received in action at Frankryk in the Orange River Colony.

Mr Chell was the son of the Rev George Russell Chell (of St John's, B.A. 1860), Vicar of Kneesall near Newark. He was born at Kneesall 14 August 1880. At the age of ten he went to St Michael's College, Tenbury, where he became a chorister.

He entered Derby school in January 1895. At Derby he distinguished himself as an athlete, establishing the school record of 20ft. 5in. for the long jump at the School Sports in 1897. He played in the School Cricket eleven in 1897 and was captain of the Football Team in 1898. He was also a Scholar of the School and Prizeman in Natural Science (Derby School Register, 144).

His name was entered at St John's 15 October 1898 and he commenced his studies as a medical student. Reference to the Chronicle of *The Eagle* will show that at the College he maintained his reputation as an athlete (see vol. xx, 477, 613; vol. xxi, 135-6, 259; vol. xxii, 126-7).

In March 1901 he proceeded to South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry, and after serving very nearly a year met with a soldier's death in the service of his country. He was buried on February 26th near a farm called Bathsheba, on a spruit running into the Wilge river. The spot is marked with a wooden cross, and his name enclosed in a glass bottle is placed in the grave.

We are privileged to print the following extracts from letters sent home by him while on service. The last it will be noticed is dated only a few days before his death.

Kroonstadt, April 10th, 1901.

"We stayed at Elandsfontein for a long time after landing at Durban, and coming up country passed Ladysmith, Spion Kop, Laing's Nek, General Colley's grave and a few Boers on the way. At Standerton we had to stop a day, as the line was blown up in front of us and a train with it but we weren't molested in the least when we went up. One of the most striking facts you notice is that although there are so many men out here you can't imagine where they are, and, as you see, the communications aren't altogether safe even now.

We are going with General Broadwood's flying column. You should just see our horses. I've got a tiny Cape pony—an awfully wicked little buck-jumping brute at first, and now I can do what I like with him, he is as quiet as a mouse and goes splendidly. He comes in as fresh as paint after a whole morning's walking, trotting, and galloping, which is simply marvellous considering my weight and his size, but he happens to be one of the best in the troop although he is one of the smallest.

We hear that Cambridge won the boat race, I wonder if it's true. Washing also is rather difficult to meet with. We have about a mile and a half to go to water the horses and wash, and, as you have to take three wild, untamed brutes you can't, you daren't, dismount and wash or you would not get on again.

We are up about four in the morning, feeding and cleaning; out on the veldt all morning; come in, feed and clean; foot-drill all afternoon; feed, clean and bed. And I can tell you we are ready for it, especially as we have no lights and it gets dark pretty early.

Kroonstadt, *June*, 1901.

We have just come off a two months' trek all through the Free State. On the way we visited Vrede, Lindley, Harrismith and lots of places. We haven't been with Broadwood all the time. At one time we were with Lowe and another time with De Lisle. We were with De Lisle at Graspan when he captured part of De Wet's convoy, and our squadron got mentioned in despatches home, as it was a good deal due to us that most of the convoy was captured. It was a gallop after them, I can tell you. I can't understand why the Boers let us capture it all. About two hundred of them went flying away as fast as they could go when they saw us, and I don't suppose there were thirty of us left chasing them as so many of the horses had given out. It was better than any day's hunting imaginable, I can tell you. Going down a hill one time my pony got his foot in a hole and we came an awful cropper between us. The pony made his nose bleed and I got bruised about a bit, but I soon went on again and managed to catch the rest up, so I didn't miss any of the fun. A day or two after we did a forced march to try and catch the rest of the convoy, but it was no good. We did over 60 miles between 4 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock at night, pretty hard work for the horses, wasn't it? A good many of the Australians had to shoot their horses, which were clean done up in the evening, and the men too were pretty glad to see camp that night. The last week we have seen quite a lot of fighting. When we got into camp after the trek, we were reviewed by Lord Kitchener, Generals Knox and Elliot. Veldt fires are a favourite trick of the Boers to show where our camps are at night. Sometimes they aren't very nice, especially when you are out on night picket, because the grass burns

sometimes at such a pace. It's very funny the way the horses don't mind them a bit, they gallop through them without getting at all frightened.

We had half a day in Kroonstadt yesterday. I never ate so much in half a day in my life before, so you can imagine what a treat it was. The only thing is that the soldiers are not allowed to buy any food to take away with them except at the canteens. They were closed yesterday. That's because the soldiers would buy so much that the supply would fail and the prices would run up so for the poorer people in the town.

It is rather weird going through some of the deserted towns, such as Vrede, on trek. They are so absolutely empty and pulled about.

Senekal, *June* 26, 1901.

. Last night we did a forced march (two squadrons and ours was one), to Senekal to try and surprise some Boers here, but De Lisle's column was here before us, so between us we bungled the whole thing, and neither column collared any Boers although there were plenty before we got here. We spent the night with practically no food and no blankets in an old school with desks and blackboards about, which we made fires with. You can't imagine how cold it is at night and how hot in the day time

We are now at Vredefort Road Station, expecting to go down to the Western Transvaal. I've carried this letter about for three weeks.

Lindley, *Feb.* 20th, 1902.

We are now in Elliot's division, Farrshawe's column, with a Major Milner acting colonel since Broadwood and De Rougemont left. I have absolutely no news to tell you except what you will see in the papers about the drive around Lindley. We are just warned to march at sundown, commencing another drive, I believe, Harrismith way, but we know absolutely nothing.

The work lately has been terribly hard, day and night. One time I got two hours' sleep in two days and three hours on the third. I could hardly keep awake in the saddle. We have several times done well over 50 miles in a day, and horses are always getting worn out. I must go on grazing guard now. . . .

We have not been in a town now for nearly three months.

Obituary.

SAMUEL BUTLER B.A.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is possible that we might have had something not unlike "Erewhon" sooner or later, even without the Russian lady and Sir F. N. Broome, to whose promptings, owing to a certain diffid

attribute too much importance. However this may be, by the light of subsequent events it is easy to see that he was now fairly launched on a career of literature; but this was not his own view at the time. He considered that he had written himself out and was happy to think that for the future there would be nothing to interrupt his painting. Nevertheless he found himself again drifting towards literature, and in 1873 published "The Fair Haven," which is his pamphlet on the Resurrection, enlarged and preceded by a realistic memoir of the supposed author. To have published this book as by the author of "Erewhon" would have been to give away the irony and satire; he remembered also that "Erewhon" was successful so long as its authorship was unknown, but as soon as curiosity was satisfied on this point the weekly sales fell from fifty to two or three; try as he would, however, he could not keep the secret as to the authorship of "The Fair Haven," and soon thought it better to put his name to a second edition. In the meantime

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HENRY FESTING JONES.

REV ANDREW HALLIDAY DOUGLAS M.A.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD JOHN CHALMERS MORTON M.A.

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

Mr Morton entered St John's in 1876 from Harrow School. He was admitted a Foundation Scholar 14 June 1879 and took his degree as first Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1880. While an undergraduate he was a prominent speaker and became President of the Union. He was admitted a student of the Inner Temple 28 April 1880 and was called to the Bar 29 April 1885, but never practised.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JEDEDIAH PRENDERGAST MERRITT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. W. M.

Obituary.

the Senior

REV. WILLIAM SPICER WOOD D.D.

The subject of the following sketch was born on the 14th of June, 1818, at Wakefield, Yorkshire. His father was Joshua Wood, his mother Nancy Spicer, both of Wakefield. The two families have been traced back for at least 200 years, the family of Spicer being at one time considerable land owners in the neighbourhood of Hull, and both were connected by marriage with several of the county families of Yorkshire, though themselves belonging chiefly to the mercantile profession. Their monuments are to be found in Wakefield church and churchyard. The Woods seem once to have been wealthy, but the wealth did not descend to Joshua Wood, who, although a man of rare abilities and a large collector of books (a tendency which he passed down), was comparatively poor. Brought up to be a lawyer, he eventually became a dyer. His three sons, however, were all in Holy Orders, the second, John Spicer Wood, D.D., becoming Fellow, Tutor and President of St John's College, and finally holding the College living of Marston Mortaine, and the youngest Joshua Spicer Wood, after a period of labour in large northern towns, emigrating to Australia, where he carried on for many years the work of a wide and scattered parish. Of the two daughters, one, Sarah Spicer Wood, married Joseph Singleton of Bradford and Huddersfield, one of the largest timber-merchants in England, and the other, Ann Spicer Wood, resided, unmarried, with her brother the President, first in Cambridge and latterly at Marston Rectory. All are now deceased.

William Spicer Wood was the eldest of the family, and was sent as a boy to Wakefield Grammar School, then presided over by G. A. Butterton M.A., a late Fellow of St John's College, and among other successes carried off before leaving the Morpeth Prize and the Storie Exhibition in 1836. In that year, at the age of 18, he went up to St John's College, Cambridge, where Crick, Isaacson, and Miller were his tutors.

Here he had to depend almost entirely upon his own resources and to work hard. But he soon displayed signal proficiency both in Classics and Mathematics, and after gaining the Chancellor's Medal with a poem on "Luther" in 1838, and the Browne's Medals for Greek and Latin epigrams in 1840 one of the highest double degrees ever attained, emerging from the Mathematical and Classical Triposes as seventh Wrangler and third Classic (bracketted), to which was added the high honour of being Chancellor's Classical Medallist. Made at once a Fellow of his College, he resided from 1840 to 1846, taking his M.A. in 1843. Latterly he became Junior Dean of St John's. Meanwhile he read with pupils and sometimes took a reading party to Wales or elsewhere. In 1844 he was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Ely, and in 1845 Priest by the Bishop of Hereford. In 1846 he married Marianne Codd, daughter of George Codd, Esq. of Cottingham Grange, Recorder of Hull, whose family had been associated with this important town for many generations. Her mother was Margaret Walton and was connected with Dr Dykes the wellknown composer. In consequence of his marriage he had to vacate his Fellowship and look elsewhere for occupation.

So far as the writer knows, there is no record of his being distinguished, while residing at the University, on the river or in the cricket-field, though it is possible he may have been on the running-path. For to intellectual powers capable of illuminating almost any subject touched upon, and a love of books, one product of which was an extensive library, he added a physical vigour and activity of no mean kind. He was always eminent as a walker, and while at College walked from Cambridge to London in the day. Indeed walking seems to have been his chief and favourite exercise from boyhood, and never was his enjoyment greater than when he was swinging along at a regular four miles an hour at home or abroad, an enjoyment not always equally shared by the members of his family who accompanied him.

In 1846, after first competing (so says report) with Dr Holden for Uppingham School, and being within an ace of success, he accepted the head-mastership of Oakham Grammar School, in succession to Dr Doncaster. Oakham and Uppingham, Archdeacon Johnson's twin foundations, were too near together for both to prosper numerically at one time

(a fact which has been reckoned with under the more recent Governmental system as applied to middle [class schools]); and fame had it that whenever one was up the other was down. The latter was the fate of Oakham during the presidency of William Spicer Wood, its numbers never exceeding 100; while Uppingham rose to over 300 under the able direction of Edward Thring, Dr Holden's successor. The two head masters were very different in their methods, both most capable, but one an organiser of worldwide fame, the other a profound scholar and most stimulating teacher. And if Oakham had to yield the palm in numbers, she was proud of almost always without exception standing first in the joint annual examinations for scholarships at the University. Her ruler was a strict disciplinarian, and indeed was such not only in the school but in his own home also, but nevertheless the respect and love and admiration of his pupils went out to him. And it was felt to be only a well-merited testimony to his ripe scholarship when in 1862 he was presented gratuitously by the University with his degree of D.D. For several years he was also curate of Brooke, a village two miles away, and memory dwells on many a Sunday's walk to that unsophisticated hamlet and church.

So time passed, and the usual ups and downs of school-life went on. The ancient School-buildings were replaced by modern ones, and to these again dormitories were added at considerable private expense. Successive generations of pupils went up to the Universities and many did well as students or athletes, and some won fame in after life. Old boys in increasing numbers attended the break-up and 'the past and present' in the cricket-field, where a pavilion had been erected. Sons and daughters grew up. To the grief of the school and the neighbourhood his wife died in 1863, as well as his eldest son in the first year of his residence at College, and both lie in Oakham Cemetery. But three more sons went up to Cambridge, one of whom followed closely in his father's steps, taking honours in four triposes, and attaining a fellowship and a College Living. Two entered the clerical, and one the medical profession. Of the three daughters one married, and has lately lost her husband the Rev M. R. West, of Ullenhall Vicarage and Leamington, the other two continued at home unmarried with their father, and accompanied him in all his subsequent changes of residence and nursed him during his last illness.

Towards the close of his headmastership, educational changes began to threaten the School, and warned him was time to depart. He still continued, however, for a season at the wish of the Governors, though no longer with the same ardour as before, until other arrangements could be made, and then retired with a pension. Twenty-nine years had elapsed since he first came, and it was only natural that Mr G. Finch, M.P. for Rutlandshire, should mark his retirement by an eloquent testimony to the general regret felt by the Governing body and indeed by the whole County for the loss of one so noted for his talents and learning, and who, as headmaster, had successfully steered the School through a trying and difficult period of its existence.

From Oakham School he was, in 1875, on the death of the Rev. J. Hindle B.D., presented by St. John's College to the College living of Higham, near Rochester, a spot famous for the former residence of the novelist Charles Dickens. It was a relief to quit scholastic work for parochial labours, and he much delighted in these, and won the affection both of his parishioners and of a large circle of friends. A little society of old Johnians was to be found in the vicinity, and it need hardly be said that they often met in social concourse as well as in clerical meetings. The size and population of the parish, which consists of Upper and Lower Higham, with two churches two miles apart, necessitated a curate, but the Vicar never spared himself, and with the help of his two daughters and the ladies of the parish (one of whom was Mrs Rosher, a married daughter of his predecessor), a very complete organization was effected: Daily services were held in the Upper Higham Church, a surpliced choir introduced, district visitors were appointed, the sick were diligently visited, numbers were confirmed, the schools attained the highest possible grants, and in the social and religious welfare both of the village and of the whole district round the deepest interest was always manifested. A Vicarage house was erected where there had been none before, a church-house was built and bestowed by the Vicar's liberality on the Parish, and many additions and improvements including new organ-chamber and vestry, reading desks and Litany stool, fresco work on wall and carving on pulpit, stained-glass windows, font cover, etc. were made to the two Churches. For ten years from 1877 to 1887 he was Rural Dean of Gravesend.

At length in 1897, after 22 years happily spent in his benefice, he felt the need of rest, and resigned, taking with him many and costly testimonials had inspired in rich and poor alike. His declining years were passed in Weston, a suburb of Bath, but the infirmities of age soon began to press upon him, and for many months before his death the feebleness and dependence upon others' help of one who had once been so active and vigorous were sad to see. Nurses had to be procured for him. The keen, clear intellect, with many an occasional flash, gradually grew clouded, and towards the end he had difficulty in recognising his own family. So long as he could he attended Upper Weston Church, and long had a place in its ministrations and its prayers. Then came the end on September 3rd, 1902, and quietly and peacefully he passed away. By his own wish he was buried beside his wife in Oakham Cemetery, followed by all the members of his family, and by several of his old pupils: while the Funeral Service at the Church and in the Cemetery was taken conjointly by one of his successors at the School and one of his curates at Higham. He had seen the beautiful Church at Oakham restored, the Cemetery constructed, the School renovated, and each now contributed its share towards the passing scene of one who for his sterling qualities of justice, uprightness, and generosity, no less than for his intellectual acquirements, will ever have a place in the reverence and esteem of all who knew him.

W. S. W.

REV HENRY SCADDING D.D.

Through the death at Toronto on the 6th May 1901 of the Rev Henry Scadding at the age of 88 a picturesque figure in Canadian life has passed away. It used to be said of him that he was so closely associated with Toronto that the mention of the man or the place involuntarily brought the other to mind, just as Dick Whittington seems naturally to be Lord Mayor of London. Dr Scadding practically spent the whole of his long life in Toronto and saw it grow from an unimportant colonial settlement to the great city of the West of Canada. Not only the man himself but those who were associated with his early life take us back into a remote past.

Henry Scadding was the son of John Scadding, and was born at Dunkeswell in Devonshire, 29 July 1813 [The College Register gives Honiton as his birth-place. Dunkeswell is near Honiton]. Mr John Scadding was factor, or estate agent, to Lieutenant General John Graves Simcoe of Wolford Lodge, near Honiton. General Simcoe was the first Governor General of Upper Canada, and Commander in Chief of the Western district from 1791 to 1794. He died at Exeter 26 October 1806. His only son Francis Gwillim Simcoe, an officer in the English army, fell in the breach of Badajos, 6 April 1812. The father of General Simcoe, Captain John Simcoe, R.N., died in the expedition against Quebec in 1759.

Shortly after the birth of his son, Mr John Scadding emigrated to Canada, and Henry Scadding joined his parents in 1821. He spent his boyhood among primitive, almost backwoods, surroundings. He described his home as: "Lot no. 15, first concession from the bay, broken front in the township of York, Upper Canada." His early education was received at the old district Grammar School, or Upper Canada College. He was the head boy of that institution in 1830, the first year of its existence. The headmaster of the school at that time was Dr Thomas Phillips, of Queens' College, Cambridge (B.A. 1805). Of him Dr Scadding wrote: "It was from Dr Phillips we received our first impressions of Cambridge life; of its outer form, at all events; of its traditions and customs; of the Acts and Opponencies in its Schools, and other quaint formalities, still in use in our own undergraduate day, but now abolished; from him we first heard of Trumpington, and St Mary's and the Gogmagogs; of Lady Margaret and the cloisters at Queens'; of the wooden bridge and Erasmus' walk in the gardens of that College; and of many another storied object and spot, afterwards very familiar."

In 1833 Henry Scadding was appointed a 'King's Scholar' entitling him to a course at an English University. Mrs Simcoe, the widow of General Simcoe, hearing of this and of the lad's promise, also assisted in defraying the expenses of his career at Cambridge. Mrs Simcoe, while intending to shew honour to the integrity and capacity of Mr John Scadding, hoped that thereby some benefit might accrue to the colony, and there was a tacit understanding that Henry Scadding should return to Canada and make himself useful there

(Hodgins, *Documentary History of the Education Department of Upper Canada*, Vol. 1: chap. 2). Henry Scadding accordingly entered as a sizar at St John's 4 July 1833.

He took his degree as a Senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1837. Returning to Canada he was ordained by the Bishop of Quebec, Deacon in 1837, Priest in 1838. He became a Classical master in Upper Canada College in 1838, a post he held till 1862. Hosts of his old pupils speak with pride and love of his constant efforts on their behalf. He was also incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Toronto, from 1847 to 1875. In 1876 he was appointed a Canon of Toronto and became a resident Canon in 1891. Throughout his long life he was a diligent student of local history. His chief work: *Toronto of Old: Collections and Recollections illustrative and social life of the Capital of Ontario* (Toronto, 1873) is a mine of material relating to colonial life. He wrote much for the Canadian papers and magazines. Many of his articles were reprinted in pamphlet form. In 1893 he presented to the College Library a volume containing some twenty-six of these little pamphlets. In one of these—*Canada in Sculpture*—he describes the statue of King George II which stood in the Senate House, and how he accidentally discovered that the globe on the pillar by the King was inscribed *Canada*.

In the year 1852 while on a visit to England he received the degree of D.D. from the University of Cambridge, and on the 23rd May 1867 he was admitted to the same degree at Oxford *Comitatis Causa*. In 1880 the Governor General of Canada awarded him the "Confederation Medal."

REV CANON THOMAS ADAMS M.A., D.C.L.

We announce with regret the death on last Christmas day, at Almeley Vicarage in Herefordshire, of the Rev Thomas Adams, sometime Principal of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

Canon Adams was a nephew of the late Professor John Couch Adams and son of the late Rev Thomas Adams, a Wesleyan missionary to the Friendly Islands. Mr Adams, senior, spent a year in Paramatta on his way to the Friendly Islands, and his son was born at Paramatta in New South Wales, 14 September 1847. His childhood was spent in the Friendly

Islands, of which he retained vivid memories. In the spring of 1857 young Adams returned to his mother's relations in England. He received his early education at the Wesleyan Collegiate Institution (now Queen's College), Taunton, under Mr Thomas Sibly M.A. He passed the matriculation examination

the list and was awarded the Exhibition of £30. After some years' study under Professor De Morgan and others at University College, London he took a B.A. degree at the University of London in 1867. For a short time he was engaged on the Geological Survey. He entered St John's 8 October 1869 with an Exhibition for mathematics, under Dr Bonney as his Tutor. He took his degree at Cambridge as 19th wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1873. In that year he went as a mathematical master to the Royal Grammar School at Lancaster, taking also some teaching in Geology. He was ordained Deacon by the Archbishop of York on 25 July 1874, and in that year was appointed senior mathematical master in St Peter's School, York. He had a boarding house and acted as chaplain to the School and also as curate to the Church of St Michael-le-Belfry. On 27 July 1878 he married at Church Stretton, Salop, Annie Stanley Barnes of Spring Bank, Church Stretton, sister in law of the Rev. H. M. Stephenson, Headmaster of St Peter's School.

In 1881 he acted as one of the two local secretaries for the Jubilee meeting of the British Association at York. In 1883 he became Headmaster of the High School at Gateshead. In the autumn of that year he went to Canada to the meeting of the British Association at Montreal. In September 1885 he was appointed Principal of the University of Bishop's College in Lennoxville, and also Rector of Bishop's College School.

In 1886 the University of Bishop's College conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. Incidentally it may be remarked that during his term of office the degree of D.C.L. was conferred by that University on the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Aberdeen.

At Lennoxville he did much valuable work, raising the numbers and influence of the School and University and increasing the efficiency of the various departments under his charge. His services were recognised by an honorary canonry in Quebec Cathedral conferred on him in 1897. Through a

disastrous fire a large part of the University and School buildings at Lennoxville were destroyed. The loss was only partially covered by insurance, and Canon Adams threw himself with vigour and earnestness into the work of obtaining funds for the rebuilding. In this he was successful, but at great cost to himself, for on 30 August 1898 he was struck down by paralysis. From this he only partially recovered. He returned to England in 1899 and settled down at Paignton in Devon. But his health and strength were broken and he died at the home of his youngest sister. He was buried at Almeley on December 30.

He leaves a widow and two children: a boy Thomas Lennox Theodore, born 22 October 1885, now at Bishop's College School in Canada, and a daughter Grace Stanley May, born 3 July 1890, now in England.

REV. JAMES JOHN CHRISTIE M.A.

The Rev James John Christie, who died at Kirk Fenton, Vicarage on the 24th. December last, was son of Mr James Christie and was born at St Heliers, Jersey in 1831. He was for many years Vicar of Pontefract and was collated by the Archbishop of York to Kirk Fenton in 1899. We take the following account of his life from *The Yorkshire Post* of 26 December 1902.

A striking personality in the Church life of Yorkshire is removed with the death of Mr Christie. The last three and a half years of his life were passed in the seclusion of a country parish, where he had few opportunities for the exercise of the abundant energy that characterised his work of Pontefract. It was with this historic town that he was associated for 22 of the 46 influence upon the ecclesiastical, public, and social life of that part of the West Riding is forgotten.

Two personal qualities above all others combined to create and strengthen that influence—a restless activity and an over-flowing good nature. His labours were not confined to the Church. There was hardly a public institution in Pontefract—educational, literary, social, or benevolent—with which he was not closely identified. And if he worked with zeal he also

worked with a cheeriness that lightened his labour. His infectious bonhomie showed itself in every action and every word. Endowed with a strong sense of humour he could tell a good story with the best, and, unlike some raconteurs, could appreciate one too, and he dearly loved a joke, even if it were at his own expense. Anyone who knew the man can well imagine that when, during the great agitation over the tithe question some years ago, a section of the disaffected ones burnt his effigy, no one enjoyed the joke more than the subject of it.

That agitation was very bitter while it lasted. Mr Christie's predecessor in the vicariate of Pontefract, Dr Bissett, had sufficient private means to enable him to forego the corn-rent charges. But Mr Christie felt it to be his duty, in the interests of his successors as much as in his own, to see that the rights were not allowed to lapse altogether. The claim was resisted. The Co

was carried to the Appeal Court; and there again Mr Christie gained the day. Demonstrations—and the effigy—kept the agitation flickering for a time, but it eventually died out and was forgotten.

One of the first schemes to which Mr Christie turned his attention on his appointment to Pontefract in 1878, and which he soon realised, was the erection of a vicarage. Later he was the means of extensive and much-needed repairs being made to the church. For this object he organised a bazaar. This was while the tithe agitation was at its height, and candid friends prophesied the failure of the bazaar. His idea was to obtain £500; £920 was raised. Other improvements in the church have since been carried out, including the erection of a fine organ and a Lady Chapel. For many years Mr Christie was Rural Dean of Pontefract.

The resuscitation of the Grammar School some years ago was largely due to the efforts of the Vicar, in conjunction with a few other leading townspeople. As Vice-Chairman of the Governors he worked hard for the school, whose success has fully justified its revival. Mr Christie, too, could claim the principal share of the credit for the provision of a new girls' school in Northgate, for which he collected close upon £2,000. He was also on the York Diocesan Education Committee and the committee of the York Training College.

His interest in education first turned his attention to a scholastic career. Graduating in 1855 at Cambridge his M.A. degree three years later—he was for about two years Lecturer in Mathematics at the Highbury Training College, being for a portion of the time curate at Highbury. Curacies at Waterford, in Hertfordshire, and at Lound, in Nottinghamshire, were followed by his appointment to the Headmastership of the Rotherham Grammar School in 1865, and it was while he held this position that, thirteen years later, he was preferred to Pontefract.

Mr Christie's association with the Volunteer movement dates a long way back. For over twenty years he was chaplain of the 2nd V.B. York and Lancaster Regiment, and a few years ago became Brigade chaplain. He also served in a similar capacity in connection with the 51st and 65th Regimental Districts. His great good humour and sound common sense made him extremely popular with officers as well as men. unty Court; judgment

When, three and a half years ago, Mr Christie accepted the Archbishop of York's offer of the living of Church Fenton, he took with him to his new sphere of labour not only the good wishes of his old parish but also the esteem.

HENRY JOSEPH GOUGH.

We record with regret the death, at Woodbridge, on the 7 January 1903 of Mr H. J. Gough, Foundation Scholar of the College.

Mr Gough, who was born at Woodbridge 25 February 1883, was a son of Mr George Gough of Clensmore House, bridge. After tuition at home in bridge School in May 1893. He showed great promise, and in July 1895 was awarded the Seckford Scholarship of £14 a year for four years.

In June 1900 he passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of London in the First Division, and in August of that year was awarded the School Exhibition of £50 a year for three years, and also obtained the McMaster Gold Medal. In 1901 he again was awarded this medal, and in the autumn passed the Oxford and Cambridge Higher Certificate Examination, with distinction in Mathematics.

In December 1901 he gained a Foundation Scholarship for Mathematics at St John's, and commenced residence in October 1902.

Having gained the highest honours open to him during his school life, his friends naturally looked forward to a distinguished University career. Unfortunately he caught a chill towards the end of the year, and passed away after a few days' illness. Mr Gough was of a bright and genial disposition, he was popular in his school, and though his residence among us was short, he had in that brief period led those who met him to form a high estimate of his mental powers and moral character.

CLARENCE ESMÉ STUART M.A.

A link with our own past and with the national past was snapt on January 8th. by the death of Mr Clarence Esmé Stuart at Addington House, Reading. Mr Stuart was the third son of Mr William Stuart of Tempsford Hall, Beds and Aldenham Abbey Herts, and the grandson of William Stuart, Archbishop of Armagh 1800-1822, both of whom were members of this College, the latter taking his M.A. degree in 1774, and the former in 1820. Mr Charles Pole Stuart,* an elder brother (by one year), was also a member of this College, and took his B.A. degree in 1848, Clarence Esmé Stuart taking the same degree in 1849. Both took their M.A. degree in 1852. Among their contemporaries were Dr Jessopp, Professor Mayor, Mr Mason, Professor Liveing, and Dr Joseph Mayor.

Mr Stuart's family motto is *avilo vires honore*; and few commoners, or peers, have had a more distinguished and a more interesting ancestry.

1. His grandfather, the Archbishop of Armagh, was the fifth son of John, third earl of Bute,† the unpopular eleven months' prime minister of the early days of George III (1762-3), who brought the Seven Years' War to a close. Through him Mr Stuart was fifteenth in descent from Robert II, the first Stuart king of Scotland (1371-1390). Sir James Stuart, eighth

* *Eagle*, xix 499.

† Bute's name has been mentioned a good deal of late, German Anglophobia being traced to his supposed 'desertion' of Frederick the Great. See George Peel's book 'The enemies of England' and *Spectator*, Jan. 31, 1903.

in descent, had rendered devoted service to Charles I in the Great Rebellion, and upon his grandson the title of Earl of Bute was conferred at the Restoration. Mr Stuart's father, as probably also his grandfather, obtained his M.A. degree after nine (seven full) terms as being of royal descent (*qui Reg. Maj. consang. attingit*. See *Graduati*, 1823).

2. The Earl of Bute married Mary, daughter of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, the friend and afterwards enemy of Alexander Pope. Her husband, Edward Wortley Montagu, was ambassador to the Porte in 1716-17. During her stay in the east she had observed the practice of 'ingrafting' for small-pox (see her letter of April 1, 1717). She had her only son inoculated,* and on her return to England in 1722† her daughter Mary also, the latter being the first person so treated in western Europe. Lady Mary was denounced as an unnatural mother, but her example was followed by the then Princess of Wales, who in the same year had two of her children inoculated (Baron's *Life of Jenner*, i 230); and she was furthermore congratulated by Swift on 'the godlike delight of saving many British lives,'—he might have added that of preserving the good looks of many fair British faces also. Lady Mary had herself suffered from small-pox, which 'deprived her of her very fine eyelashes and impaired her beauty.' A like mishap had befallen Charles II's *innamorata*, la belle Stuart, wife of the sixth Duke of Lennox: after which, however, we are told, 'the King's attentions were no less assiduous than before' (*Dict. Nat. Biogr.*)

3. Bute's fifth son, the future Archbishop, grandfather of C. E. Stuart, married Sophia Margaret Juliana, daughter of Thomas Penn of Stoke Pogis (1702-1755), second son of William Penn the Quaker (1644-1718), to whom in 1681, in payment of a crown debt of £16,000 due to Penn's father, William Penn the admiral, Charles II made over a tract of

* At Pera in 1718.

† In the same year "a learned divine of the Church of England (Massey), who preached a sermon against small-pox inoculation, in London, 1722, announced it as no new art, inasmuch as Job, he asserted, had been inoculated by the devil. Ehlmann (of Frankfort) took rather a bolder flight, and attempted to prove from quotations of the prophetic parts of scripture and the writings of the fathers of the Church, that the Vaccine was nothing less than Antichrist" (Baron, i, 452).

country to the west of the Delaware river, henceforth known as Pennsylvania. A grandson of Richard Penn (third son of the great William Penn), also named William Penn (1776-1845), became a member of this College but never took his degree. He was the author at seventeen years of age of *Vindiciæ Britannicæ* (1794), directed against Gilbert Wakefield's *Spirit of Christianity* (*Dict. Nat. Biogr.*).

4. William Stuart, the father of C. E. Stuart, married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles Morice Pole who in 1801 relieved Nelson in the command of the Baltic fleet. He was in that year created Baronet. He afterwards served at Cadiz and in the Trafalgar promotions of November 9th 1805 was made admiral. He had been a midshipman, or at any rate on the same ship, with the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV; and when the latter became King in 1830 he was made Master of the Robes and Admiral of the Fleet. Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, who commanded the ninth Brigade at the Modder River, is the great-grandson of the Admiral's elder brother, Reginald Pole.

5. The name of Esmé* was derived from Esmé Stuart (1540?-1583), Seigneur d'Aubigny in France, who in 1579 came over to Scotland and became the first of the many favourites of James VI of Scotland, afterwards James I of England, then fourteen years of age. He was one of the leaders of the French party in Scotland. The young King, already a keen theologian, won him over to at least a profession of Protestantism. Through him, in a great measure, Morton was brought to the block, but he was soon afterwards forced to retire to France. Dying there in 1583 he directed that his heart should be sent to his royal master (Tytler viii 166). Esmé Stuart had been created Duke of Lennox. This title, and also that of Duke of Richmond, expired with Charles sixth Duke of Lennox and third of Richmond in 1672. Both titles

* Esmé = *æstimatus*, as Honorié = *honoratus*. *Esmer* in old French = *estimer*. See Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary* under *aim*. A well-known lady-novelist has taken Esmé Stuart as a *nom de plume*. She told a relative of mine that thinking the name a pretty one, and not knowing that there was a living author to whom it belonged of right, she had made up her mind, if ever she wrote, to write under it. Her books (I am told) got mixed up in the *Museum* catalogue with those of Mr C. E. Stuart, who was thereupon supposed by some to have taken to fiction.

then reverted to Charles II as nearest heir male; and were bestowed by him on his son by the Duchess of Portsmouth, on whom Louis XIV afterwards bestowed the title of Seigneur d'Aubigny. From that son the present Duke of Richmond is descended.

Esmé Stuart was first cousin to Darnley, the murdered husband of Mary Queen of Scots, a crime to which Morton was believed to have at least consented. Darnley and Esmé Stuart are described as 'cousins' of the King, 'being probably descended from a family which branched off from the old Stewart stock before it became royal' (Burton iv, 260). Whether there was any other than a collateral connexion between this line and that from which Clarence Esmé Stuart was descended does not appear from the ordinary works of reference. Three of the six Dukes of Lennox had borne the name of *Esmé*.

To return to the Johnian Stuarts,—some account of the Archbishop of Armagh, grandfather to C. E. Stuart, will be found in Professor Mayor's *Baker* (ii, 731). To the authorities there mentioned may be added Jesse's *Memoirs of George III* (ii, 230). In a letter to William Stuart dated Dec. 29, 1799 George III expresses his cordial satisfaction at 'the five Sermons you preached during Your Residence' and assures him that 'I shall feel myself most happy when I shall judge it the proper opportunity to advance You to a more lucrative Bishoprick' (William Stuart was then Bishop of St David's). In a letter of Jan. 1st, 1800, addressed to the Bishop of Worcester, after speaking of 'the entering on a New Century' (surely a royal mistake), the King recurs to the five sermons and adds: "I have pressed him to collect the matter for them, with such farther explanations as a treatise in support of our Holy Religion might require, and then publish what may be useful to others as well as highly creditable to himself. Young Bishops ought to write that their talents may be known." Mr C. E. Stuart used to relate that his grandfather, having once preached before George III and having been informed by an official that he would be called upon to publish his sermon, at once tore it up and put it in the fire. However, notwithstanding Mr Stuart's unwillingness to publish, on July 13 the King wrote to Lady Charlotte Finch, requesting her "apprize the Bishop (of St David's) of my earnest wish to place him (in the see of

Armagh) where He can be of such use, and that in point of Emolument it is infinitely more lucrative than is in general supposed; I know that will not actuate him, but, at the same time, with an increasing family, it ought not to be disregarded" (surely we *are* still in the eighteenth century). On July 18 the King seeks to overcome the Bishop's reluctance to translation by the assurance that "though the Irish climate is damp, it is uncommonly mild and consequently not void of merit." Only (it is said) in submission to a royal command did William Stuart submit to be made Primate of Ireland. The writer of the notice of William Stuart in the *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* remarks that 'of his individuality nothing further is known than the dates of his promotions.' An interesting 'passage' in his life, however, shews that the future Archbishop possessed both resolution, energy, and benevolence. "During the long 'time that he was only Vicar of Luton in Bedfordshire," writes "Lady* Louisa Stuart in *Introductory Anecdotes to Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu* (Bohn, 1861, i 91), "a malignant small-pox broke out in that neighbourhood, 'almost equal, on a smaller scale, to some of the pestilences in 'history. The mortality increased so fast, and the minds of "the country people were so distracted with terror, that he, at "length, taking his resolution, offered to have every person who "was still uninfected inoculated at his own expense.

"A religious scruple lingered yet among the dissenters, "who were very numerous in that parish and those adjoining; "but excessive apprehension overcame it: they, like the rest, "crowded to signify their assent, and within a fortnight above "two thousand persons of all ages underwent the operation. "Mr Stuart stood alone without coadjutor or adviser: his family "who were at a distance, knew nothing of the transaction; "he had only a country practitioner and country nurses to "depend upon; add to this, that it was impossible such a "number of patients could all be duly prepared or properly

* Lady Louisa Stuart was, I believe, the most distinguished in literature of this distinguished family. She had, however, a feeling against a lady of rank publishing. The *Introductory Anecdotes* and her letters to Sir Walter Scott in Lockhart are all that appeared in her lifetime. She was a valued correspondent of the great novelist who derives suggestions and information from her, e.g. in regard to the *Luck of Muncaster*. Her letters have been published recently (1901), and very interesting they are. She was the Archbishop's youngest sister and lived from 1757 to 1851.

"attended to; neither persuasion, entreaties, nor authority, "could make the poor always observe the directions he gave "them; and some, whom he would fain have deterred on "account of their advanced age or sickly habits, would run the "risk in spite of his prohibition. Yet it pleased God to grant "him complete success. Very few difficult cases occurred, and "only three people died. . . . an infirm unhealthy woman, a man "past eighty years old, and an infant whose mother afterwards "confessed she knew it had already caught the disease, which "in her ignorance she supposed inoculation to cure. To crown "all, for several succeeding years the small-pox scarcely "reappeared in that district. But when his parishioners were "safe, Mr. Stuart himself began, to sink under all that he had "suffered in body and mind. The exertions daily and nightly "required to supply what was wanted, and overlook what was "passing (often at a considerable distance), made his fatigues "very severe; but the deep feeling of responsibility, and the "anxiety which he had to stifle and keep concealed, whatever "the effort might cost, were a thousand times more oppressive. "Many months elapsed before he recovered his former health, "and spirits."

Professor Mayor has quoted from Boswell's *Life of Johnson* the passage which tells how on Thursday, April 10 (1782), "I introduced to him at his house in Bolt Court, the Honourable "and Reverend William Stuart, son of the Earl of Bute; a "gentleman truly worthy of being known to Johnson; being "with all the advantages of high birth, learning, travel, and "elegant manners, an exemplary parish priest in every respect." The conversation turned on the tour to the Hebrides, which Johnson and Boswell had recently taken. The 'advantages' of which Boswell speaks would have made any visitor welcome to Johnson, and this visitor was moreover the son of the minister who during his brief tenure of power twenty years earlier had procured for Johnson as 'a very learned and good man without any certain provision' a royal pension, of 'three hundred pounds a year.' Johnson's scruple about accepting the pension in face of his own definition of pensioner ('a slave of state hired by a stipend to obey his master'), how he consulted Sir Joshua, how Sir Joshua counselled acceptance, how Johnson *accepted, but had to write on November 3 for the first payment

* Bute 'in the handsomest manner' twice assured Johnson that the pension, was 'not given for anything you are to do, but for what you have done.'

due at Michaelmas, all this is set forth in Boswell's delightful work.*

James Stuart, the native historian of Armagh (1819), referred to but not quoted by Professor Mayor, writes (p. 462): "We have somewhere seen a well written essay on inoculation with the signature 'William Stuart,' which we believe to be the production of the present Primate of all Ireland." On p. 463 he continues: "It cannot be expected that we shall enter into any minute biographical account of our present Metropolitan. There are, however, a few things which we cannot in common justice omit mentioning.—1st. He is a resident Primate who superintends the church committed to his care, with conscientious vigilance. His presence in Armagh, and the money which he expends in that neighbourhood, are highly beneficial to the country.—2nd. He seems anxious to provide for the acting clergy of his own diocese.—3rd. He has given parishes to several old curates, who possessed no other interest in the church, than a certain consciousness in his Grace's bosom, that they merited preferment.—4th. He has encouraged the building of comfortable Glebe-houses for his clergy, and the natural consequence is, that there is scarcely a non-resident clergyman in his diocese. Indeed his own salutary example has greatly contributed to this effect.—5th. He has adorned Armagh with some beautiful public buildings.† 6th. During the late famine, his pecuniary grants to the committee established in Armagh, for relieving the indigent poor, were munificent.—We shall conclude these brief remarks on the conduct of this excellent prelate, by observing that so long as he shall be spared to the church and the people, *Non perire mores, jus, decus, pietas, fides.*" "I certainly trust He will do credit to my personal Nomination, and prove a bright Example to the 'Irish Bench,' the King had written on October 16, 1800; and the hope seems not to have been belied.

Mr William Stuart, eldest son of the Archbishop, took his M.A. degree, in the manner above described, in 1820. He 'served his generation' as a country gentleman, being J.P., D.L., and M.P. for Bedfordshire. He compiled *Stuartiana or Bubbles*

* The Archbishop's wife was also acquainted with Dr Johnson. She was once taken to the *Bas bleus* club in her girlhood and sat on his knee. *Stuartiana*.

† The Chapel of Ease, the Sunday and Daily School, the Market House.

blown by and to some of the Family of Stuart (privately printed 1857).* He died in 1874.

Clarence Esmé Stuart, the third son of William Stuart, was born May 29, 1827. The Duke of Clarence was his god-father and gave him his first Christian name. Being a healthy child, and his mother being much at Kensington, it came to pass that the young Princess Victoria was re-vaccinated from his arm. Inoculation with small-pox virus, never (it seems) very popular, forbidden indeed at Oxford in 1774 by the Town and University authorities (J. R. Green's *Studies in Oxford History*, p. 111), had been rapidly superseded (since May 14, 1796, the date—long observed in Berlin as a festival—of Jenner's first vaccination) by inoculation† with cow-pox. The Royal Family had from the first favoured the new practice. As early as 1798 the Duke of Clarence had introduced vaccination into his own family and household (Baron i, 495); and now, in 1827 or 28, the Princess Victoria, his niece and future successor, was re-vaccinated from the arm of his old comrade's grandchild. Re-vaccination seems to have been quite recently introduced (*Encycl. Brit.* xxiv, 29) and the Princess may have been one of the earliest to undergo it. In gratitude our future Queen sent the little boy a ball. The incident was mentioned by Mr Stuart some years ago to a relative of mine from whom I learn it.

Mr Stuart was sent to school at Eton. Like his grandfather, his father, and his elder brother, he came up to St. John's, taking his B.A. degree in 1849 and his M.A. in 1852. In the former year he obtained the second Tyrwhitt Scholarship, Mr Mason winning the first in 1851. His love of Scripture, he said long afterwards, had led him to the study of Hebrew; and

* The Rev Stuart O. Ridley, nephew of Mr Stuart, has kindly lent me this book.

† "The King's Reader on Physic, (our own) Sir Isaac Pennington, was a violent opposer of vaccination and he put forward his statement (that Dr Jenner had—after the discovery of vaccination—inoculated his son with the small-pox) with a view to prove that Dr Jenner, though he recommended the practice to others was distrustful of it, and had abandoned it in his own family" (Baron's *Jenner*, ii 43, where the circumstances are explained). Dr Ramsden, rector of Grundisburgh, Suffolk, had on May 15, 1803 preached before the University of Cambridge against vaccination, printing the above statement in a note. On the other hand, the Rev James Plumtre preached in 1805 in defence of vaccination both before the University, and on March 3 at Ilkington (from Numb. xvi, 48) *ib.*

to these studies he remained constant for the rest of his life. A slight impediment in his speech* hindered his seeking Holy Orders, for which his parents had intended him. In 1853 he married Catherine, daughter of Colonel Cuninghame, of Caddell and Thornton in Ayrshire, who died March 10, 1901. Soon after his marriage he settled at Reading, where for some time he busied himself as a lay worker in the Church of England.

From an early date Mr Stuart was active with his pen. Three lengthy pamphlets appeared in rapid succession, *The New Testament and its Translations*, 1855; *The Bible and the Versions of the Bible*, 1856; *Modern Translations of the Vulgate, and the Bible Society*, 1857. These were followed by a fourth written jointly with the Rev J. D. Hale, of St John's, Richmond, Surrey, entitled *A Protest against the Circulation of the Papal and Latin Vulgate and its Versions by the British and Foreign Bible Society*. These pamphlets were all directed against the Society's practice of circulating Roman Catholic versions of the Bible, e.g. De Saci's French Testament, in some cases along with Protestant versions. This plan, it was maintained by the Society, tended to disarm prejudice and opposition in Roman Catholic countries and thus facilitated *colportage*. It was further contended that our Lord and the Apostles had freely used a confessedly imperfect version of the Old Testament, the LXX. This plea drew from Mr Stuart a fifth pamphlet, *The Greek Septuagint, its use in the New Testament examined* (1859), wherein he maintains that 'quotations were allowed (by them) from the LXX only when the general sense was the same as the Hebrew.' In the first two pamphlets Mr Stuart contrasts in parallel columns the sense of the original with that given by the peccant version and points out the Roman error countenanced. Throughout he gives proof of scholarship and of considerable acquaintance with the modern Latin languages. The third pamphlet, addressed to the Rev. Carus Wilson, promises 'an appeal to the great body of subscribers, as the committee refused to alter their practices.' About the same time Dr Tregelles addressed an appeal to the Society on the same subject.

In or about the year 1860 Mr Stuart joined the Plymouth Brethren, becoming a member of the community at Reading, among whom he lived and worked to the end of his life. His literary works from this time were chiefly expository. They

* One of the Brethren writes: "he did preach and speak at our meetings."

include *The Book of Praises* (the Psalms), *Sketches from the Gospel of Mark, From Advent to Advent* (on St Luke's Gospel), *Tracings from the Gospel of John, Tracings from the Acts, An outline of Paul's Epistle to the Romans* (2nd ed., 1900), *The Old Faith or the New—which?* (on the Epistle to the Hebrews), *Simple Papers on the Church of God*, various theological pamphlets, some of which deal with matters of controversy among the Brethren, e.g. *Christian Standing and Condition* (4th ed. 1884), and a multitude of tracts and magazine articles. The books were mostly published by Marlborough and Co., Old Bailey. He also wrote *Textual Criticism of the New Testament* (Bagster), a work resembling Professor Sanday's *Appendices*, and (in 1881) a critique of Professor Robertson Smith's *Old Testament in the Jewish Church*, which ends with the remark: "One thing is evident, the book which the Professor has studied the least is the one about which he writes, the volume of the Old Testament Revelation." Mr Stuart was in truth, from the whole cast of his mind and from the school of religious thought to which he belonged, wholly unable to enter into the Professor's view that 'worship by sacrifice and all that belongs to it is no part of the divine Torah to Israel' and that a polytheistic stage may have preceded the historic religion of that people. "With regard to current 'Higher Criticism'," writes a friend, "he was an uncompromising opponent of neologian views." Sacrificial and apocalyptic ideas pervade much of Mr Stuart's writing; but this is, of course, no place for any criticism of his views. Besides their wide acceptance among his own people, his writings were in some cases very favourably noticed by the *Record*, the *Rock*, and by various Wesleyan organs. Mr Stuart always seems to know what he wishes to say, and says it clearly, tersely, and in the manner of a scholar. When engaged in controversy he is calm and dignified, though at times severe, as when to an unlearned opponent who claims to have looked up and examined certain passages 'in a Bercean spirit' he replies "one presumes the Berceans conducted their investigations in a tongue they themselves understood" (*Christian Standing*, vii). His mind had deeply and lovingly pondered the themes on which he wrote. Thus in the Preface to his *From Advent to Advent* he says, "Just thirty years ago the writer first discerned it (the view set forth in that work) and as he read on in the Gospel day by day, it opened up to him as a flower expands under the warmth and light of the sun." (p. 7).

He was busy with his pen to the end, a work on which he was engaged being completed by him during his last illness. Mr Stuart is considered by those of his connexion as their best Hebrew scholar since Tregelles. His learning, his gifts and industry as an author, his social rank, and his fine personal qualities, gave him a position of great influence among the Brethren. Divisions have not been more lacking among them than among other and more important religious bodies. Does not Socrates, the Church historian, affirm that but for such divisions there would be no subject-matter for Church History (vii, 48)? Temperate and dignified as Mr Stuart was in controversy and, as a friend attests, 'with a special dislike of anything like self advertisement,' he nevertheless was in 1885 excommunicated on a point of doctrine by the London Darbyite meetings, while elsewhere (then or earlier), as a Montreal Brother complains, "some said, I am of J.N.D.; others, I am of W.K.: some said, I am of J.B.S.; others, I am of C.E.S." (*A History of the Plymouth Brethren*, by W. B. Neatby, 1901, pp. 311, 332).

His general position among his own people is thus described by Mr E. E. Whitfield, of Oriel College, Oxford, who had known and honoured him for thirty years: "he must be classed among the *discriminating* adherents of John Nelson Darby, with all of whose characteristic views he was however in unhesitating sympathy. He may be regarded as a chief representative of the progressive school among the Brethren... His tendency was not to shrink from the logical outcome of any line of doctrine on which he had once entered with conviction, and compromise he detested."

Nearly all the books enumerated above were not very long ago presented by Mr Stuart to the College Library. He had kept his name on the boards from the time of his residence. Readers of the *Eagle* (xxii, 410) need only to be reminded of the magnificent gift that marks his attachment to the College. Mr Mullinger on p. 32 of his *History of St John's* (1901), following *Baker-Mayor* (i, 114), had mentioned the bequest to the College by George Day (4th Master, 1537-8) of the Complutensian Polyglott of Cardinal Ximenes, adding that the work had 'disappeared.' This met Mr Stuart's eye and he wrote soon after offering to replace the missing treasure from his own collection. There were two conditions to the offer, viz. that

the work should be kept in the mahogany case he had had made for it, and that some one should be sent to receive it. Would that all other academic *desiderata* might be as promptly supplied by the simple expedient of making them known! Accordingly (on May 16, 1901) Mr Lockhart, our Library assistant, travelled to Reading and received this noble gift at the donor's hands. The fifth volume of the work contains, it will be remembered, the first printed edition of the Greek New Testament (1514), though in actual publication Ximenes was outstripped by Erasmus (1516). Mr Stuart's gift now stands in its own case in a conspicuous position in the Library. There may it remain, unlike its predecessor, a *κτῆμα ἐς αἰῶν*!

The giver is thus described by Mr Whitfield who had so long known him: "he was simple in demeanour with a special grace of manner; humble as to his attainments, with special dislike of anything savouring of self-advertisement: most generous with his means, both in regard of the poor with whom he was associated and of the need of fellow-labourers without private means." Another friend speaks of his 'aristocratic appearance,' and his 'gentleness of manner'; says how 'happy and absorbed he seemed when writing one of his books'... "I have seen him sometimes come from his study to the drawing-room with his face radiant with delight"... "His service was a good deal among the poor* and afflicted people, ministering to their temporal as well as their spiritual needs."

His gift to ourselves illustrates one pleasing trait. He told Mr Lockhart that he had given away many of his books, as he liked to have the pleasure of doing so in his lifetime.

Mr Stuart leaves no issue.

Cum talis sis ulinam noster esses. With so many gifts and graces, with his deeply religious nature and his love for the poor, one may be permitted to express the wish that Mr Stuart could have remained in the Church of his birth and had followed in the steps of his grandfather as a parish-priest, it may be as a bishop.

W. A. C.

* A Brother speaks of 'seeing just inside his front door an entire shelf devoted to baskets of all sizes, ready to hand at every opportunity to carry fruit, jellies, etc., to his much loved poor.'

The following members of the College have died during the year 1902; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

Rev Thomas Adams (1873), died 25 December at Almeley Vicarage (*Eagle*, xxiv, p. 225).

Rev Frederick Field Adeney (1887), son of Edward Adeney, born at Chelsea, 31 August 1864. Educated at St Mark's College, Chelsea. Curate of St Andrew-the-Less, Cambridge, 1887-89; of St John's, Paddington, 1889-91; Principal of the Church Missionary Society's Divinity Class at Jerusalem, 1891-93; Church Missionary Society's Missionary at Cairo, 1893-1902; Secretary of the Egyptian Mission, 1894-1902. Died at Helouan, Egypt, 27 December, aged 38.

Charles Alfred Andrews (1878), son of Henry Andrews, sometime Registrar of the Public Works Department of the Government of India. Born at Dhurumtollah, Calcutta, in 1846. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 10 May 1870, called to the Bar 25 May 1877. He practised for sometime in the High Court of Calcutta, and also undertook teaching and educational work at Agra and Meerut. He became the Principal of Meerut College. He was an instructor of great ability and much culture, and he had an old-world courtesy about him which was very beautiful. Died 24 December at Meerut. He leaves a widow, a son, and two daughters.

Rev Thomas Archbold (1864), son of George Archbold, born 24 January 1835 at the Milsteads in the parish of Ancroft, Northumberland. Vice-Principal of Culham College, Oxford, 1864-66; Curate of Stamford-in-the-Vale, Berks, 1866-69; Headmaster of the Diocesan Middle School at Burgh, 1869-75; Principal of the Norwich Training College, 1875-95; Rector of Taverham, Norfolk, 1888-92; Rector of Burgate, near Diss, 1895-1902. Died 13 March. He married in 1866 Jeanetta, younger daughter of G. Kemp Esq., of Bath.

Rev Walter Bridge Arthy (1849), son of Joseph Arthy, born at Chelmsford 4 March 1822, educated at Chelmsford Grammar School. Curate of St Martin, Liverpool, 1852-54; Chaplain R. N. 1854, and Naval Instructor 1855. Placed on the Retired List in 1882. Served on H.M.S. *Impérieuse* in the Baltic (Baltic medal); *Horatio* (Channel); *Archer* (West Indies); *Calypto* (Pacific); *Defence* (Channel Squadron); *Royal Alfred*, Flag Ship (N. America and West Indies); *Ganges*, Training Ship (Falmouth); *Royal Adelaide*, Flag Ship (Devonport); Portsmouth Division, Royal Marines, 1876-82. Latterly resident at The Holt, Alverstoke, Hants. Died there 8 August, aged 80.

Rev James Barton (1849), son of Samuel Barton J.P., Surgeon, of Manchester. Born in Manchester 5 May 1826. Educated at Manchester Grammar School. Curate of Burton-on-Trent 1850-52; of Bolton 1852-54; of Crumpsall, Lancashire, 1854-56. Vicar of Hadley, Salop, 1856-94. Latterly resided at Thoinlea, Bellevue, Shrewsbury; died there 21 March. Hadley was a new ecclesiastical district when Mr Barton went to it. During his incumbency he saw the population of his parish grow from a few hundreds to 2000. He resigned in 1894 owing to ill-health. In 1896 new Sunday Schools were built at Hadley as a memorial of his incumbency there; his saintly influence was widely felt. Mr Barton married Mary, daughter of Mr Benjamin Clegg, of Cheetham Hill.

Rev George Yatman Boddy (1843), born in Hampshire. Educated at St Paul's School, Portsmouth. Sometime Senior Mathematical Master at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Evening Lecturer of Eltham, Kent. Vicar of Colegate, Sussex, 1872-90. Latterly resided at Elmslie, West Tarring, Worthing; died there 17 March, aged 85.

Edward Salvin Bowlby (1854), eldest son of the Rev Edward Bowlby, of Little Ilford and West Thurrock, born at Wanstead, Essex, 23 June 1830. Educated at Rugby School. His father, who was of Jesus College, B.A. 1822, was sometime a Lieutenant in the 4th King's Own Regiment, and afterwards Rector of West Thurrock. Mr E. S. Bowlby was admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 1 November 1854, and was called to the Bar 17 November 1857. He died 4 November at Gilston Park, Herts. Mr Bowlby married first, 1 August 1861, Maria, youngest daughter of the late James Rimington Esq., of Broomhead Hall, Yorks; and, secondly, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Vans-Agnew Esq., of Sheucham and Barnbarrow, Argyleshire, and had issue. Mr Bowlby rowed "4" in the First Boat in the Lent Races of 1853, and "7" in the Second Boat in the May Races of 1854.

Rev Charles Braddy (1841), son of Charles Braddy, Schoolmaster, of Rochester. Assistant Master in the City of London School 1847-97; sometime Lecturer of St Magnus, London Bridge. Chaplain to St Margaret and St John's Union, Westminster, 1853-97. Latterly resided at Clare Villa, Cheltenham; died there 9 February, aged 83. He married, 4 October 1850, at St Martin-in-the-Fields, Sarah, widow of the late G. F. Davenport, of Oxford and of Adelaide, South Australia.

Rev Harry Brown (1891), son of Harry Brown, born at Battersea, Surrey, 31 May 1869. Educated at Tonbridge School. After some experience in the Bede Training College, Durham, he was ordained by the Bishop of St David's as Chaplain and Tutor to the South Wales Training College, Carmarthen, in 1894. He worked there until his death on May 12. His genial, loveable disposition gained for him very many friends in Carmarthen, while his high sense of duty, his unaffected goodness, and his ready willingness to help those who needed it had a marked influence upon his pupils, whose affection for him was sincere and evident.

Rev John Findlay Buckler (1868), son of the Rev William Buckler M.A., Oxford, born at Ilchester in 1846. Curate of Wallacy, Cheshire, 1869-71; of Weaverham, Cheshire, 1872-73; Assistant Diocesan Inspector for Chester 1873-75 and 1881-93. Rector of Bidston, near Birkenhead, 1881-1902; Surrogate, Diocese of Chester 1881-1902; Chief Diocesan Inspector for Chester 1894-1902. Died 4 December at Las Palmas, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was the author of *Short Commentary on the Proper Lessons for the Greater Holy Days*, 1881; *Short Commentary on the Proper Psalms* 1891.

Samuel Butler (1859), died 18 June at Clumber House, 18; St John's Wood Road, aged 66 (*Eagle*, xxiv, 83). Mr Butler was Bow of the Second Boat in the May Term 1855, and coxed the First Boat as Head of the River in the Lent and May Term of 1857. He also coxed the winning Four in the October Term 1857.

Byramji Navroji Cama (1901), died 10 January at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge (*Eagle*, xxiii, 232).

Henry Casson (1854), eldest son of William Casson, a Solicitor, of Manchester, and Salford; born in Manchester 15 March 1830. Educated at Clapham School under the Rev C. Pritchard. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 28 May 1853, called to the Bar 30 April 1856. Among his father's articulated clerks in Manchester had been Charles Hall, afterwards the well known Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Hall. Mr Casson was one of the large number of equity lawyers who received their training in the pupil room of Mr Charles Hall. He undertook a great deal of Mr Hall's conveyancing work, and when, in 1873, Mr Hall was raised to the bench, and became Vice-Chancellor Sir Charles Hall, Mr Casson became his successor as one of the six Conveyancing Counsel to the Court of Chancery.

He also became his successor as Conveyancing Counsel to the Metropolitan Board of Works and as the adviser of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in their church building and patronage cases. On the supersession of the old Metropolitan Board of Works Mr Casson became Conveyancing Counsel to the London County Council. He was the joint author with the late Sir Charles Hall of that remarkable piece of legislation the Vendor and Purchasers' Act 1874. Mr Casson died 25 October at his residence, 15, Queen's Gate Place, London. He married first, 22 March 1858, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Charles Hall (the future Vice-Chancellor); she died 12 May 1873. He married, secondly, Elizabeth Persis Anne, only daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Percy Scott, of Newport, Isle of Wight.

John Whyley Chell (undergraduate), Trooper 20598 Imperial Yeomanry. Died at Franklyn, O.R.C., 25 February, of wounds received in action.

Rev James John Christie (1855), died 24 December at Kirk Fenton Vicarage, Leeds, aged 71 (*Eagle*, xxiv, 227).

Rev Smith Wild Churchill (1861), son of William Wild Churchill, born at Sheepshed, Leicestershire, in 1836. Educated at Christ's Hospital, where he was a Grecian. Sir William Browne's medallist for Latin Epigram in 1861. Assistant Master at the King's School, Sherborne, 1861-68; Head Master of Atherstone Grammar School 1868-1902; Curate of Atherstone 1885-1901. Vicar of Mapperley, Derbyshire, 1901-2. Died 13 February 1902, aged 63.

Rev George Pettman Lucas (1849 as G. P. Clarke), son of the Rev John Thomas Clarke, born at Kirk Andreas Rectory, Isle of Man, 2 February 1827. Educated at King William's College, Isle of Man. Mathematical Master at Repton School 1852-83. Died at his residence at Repton 19 December, aged 75.

Rev Cornelius Hargreave Croke (1850), son of Samuel Croke, of Shackwell Green, Stoke Newington, born at Stoke Newington 9 September 1827. Curate of Milton, Berks, 1852-54; of Challow, Berks, 1854-56; Head Master of Wantage Grammar School, Berks, 1854-57; Chaplain of Callington School, Cornwall, 1867-70; Head Master of Plympton Grammar School 1871-76; Chaplain of Plympton St Mary Union 1871-76; Curate-in-Charge of Membury, Devon, 1876-78; of Sutton, Lincolnshire, 1878-79; Vicar of Sheepstor, near Hoiabridge, Devon, 1879-1902. Died 17 April at St Barnabas Home, East Grinstead, Surrey. At Wantage he was intimately associated with the late Dean Butler and his staff, when Wantage was a household word for the most efficient parish work in England. He married in 1860 Emma, daughter of the late Rev H. B. Hibbert, Vicar of South Cockerington, Lincolnshire.

Rev Andrew Halliday Douglas (1898), died 15 June in Edinburgh (*Eagle*, xxiv, 97).

William Dashwood Fane (1838), eldest son of William Fane of the H.E.I.C.S., born 21 October 1816. Educated at the Charterhouse. Mr Fane rowed Six in the First Boat in the Lent Races of 1856 with the late Dean Merivale and Sir Patrick Colquhoun; He rowed Six in the First Boat at the Head of the River in 1837 and in the Boat at Henley. He was admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn 19 June 1838, and was called to the Bar 22 November 1841. He was Legal Assistant to the Board of Trade from 1856 to 1867. He married, 8 October 1861, Susan Millicent, eldest daughter of General John Reeve, of Leadenham House, Lincolnshire (she died 12 December 1877). Mr Fane resided for many years at Fulbeck Hall, near Lincoln. He was a J.P. for Notts and Derbyshire, and died at Fulbeck Hall 29 November, aged 86. Mr Fane was appealed

to about 5 years ago to contribute some reminiscences to the *Eagle*, but pleaded that his octogenarian pen was too feeble to undertake the enterprise. He, however, added some short notes which we give here.

- (1) I remember being fined by Dr French, Master of Jesus and Vice-Chancellor of the University, for trespassing on a farm at Histon, where we went to ride over the double posts and rails then put up for the inclosure of the open fields. Nunn, a livery stable man, near Emmanuel, had two hacks that could jump the double flight. Charles Knight, afterwards Master of the Hounds at Rome, and G. F. Wilbraham (of Delamere, Cheshire) were my fellow culprits.
- (2) As a Scholar it came to my turn to read lessons in Chapel. Not knowing it was a surplice night, I had to run to my rooms in letter B, New Court, to get my surplice, and when I returned was so out of breath that my reading got me into trouble with the Dean.
- (3) Rowing men crossed the River from Jesus Pieces in a ferry boat moved by a chain or rope. One day, when I was not on it, it turned over, causing fatality.

I was on the side of Mr Crick and Mr Charles Merivale, but unluckily, as I had come from Charterhouse, knowing no Mathematics, whatever, I gave my whole time to that study and neglected Classics altogether. This ended in my being seventh Johnian among the wranglers, without a hope of a Fellowship; so I left Cambridge finally the day after the examination for the Classical Tripos was over. I read with Robinson (third wrangler) at Keswick in the Long Vacation of 1836, and at Peterhouse (where he had become Fellow) in that of 1837. In 1836 he worked well with his pupils. In 1837 I often found only a 'paper' left for me to do, my tutor having taken to afternoon riding on horseback.

During the days when I should have been training at Henley (I rowed as emergency man in the L.M. Boat at Henley against Queen's, Oxford) in 1837, I went to the Spitalfield Weavers' Ball at the Italian Opera House, at which King William and Queen Adelaide were present. There my pocket was picked, which caused the loss of time from Henley, to the great anger of my fellow oars, and perhaps the loss of the race.

There is another incident, not perhaps known at St John's. The Lady Margaret, being first boat on the Cam, challenged the boat that should be first on the Isis at the end of the season 1837. Christ Church was the first, but Queen's ended second. The latter being known to be the better was sent to Henley. This was told me many years after by Dr Magrath of Queen's. I took my degree in January 1838. I bathed at Byron's pool on Christmas day 1837, and should have done so on New Year's day 1838, but something, I forget what prevented it, not the weather, which was quite mild. Then came the long frost of which the beginning and the end, and the coldest day had all been predicted by Murphy's almanac. The cold in the schools was so great during the forenoon and afternoon examination, that the Examiners must have been bothered by the answers to the papers being scarcely legible. Hands and feet were so numbed that men's time was spent in beating them into circulation.

Rev William La Fontaine (1865), son of William Fontaine, born at Carmarthen in 1837. Curate of Hurst, Lancashire, 1865-68; of St James', Accrington, 1868-80; Vicar of Barnby-le-Willows, near Newark, 1880-1902. Died at the Vicarage 2 July.

Rev Edward Ford (1853), son of Henry Ford, farmer, Croydon, born at Chelsam in 1825. Curate of Harrow-on-the-Hill, 1853-57; Curate of Wootton, Isle of Wight, 1858-60; of St John's, Ryde, Isle of Wight, 1860-62; Vicar of Kings Steadale, Derbyshire, 1865-69; Curate of

South Hanningfield, 1869-70; Rector of Exhall with Wixford, Warwickshire, 1887-92; Vicar of Albrighton, Salop, 1895-99. Latterly resided at The Hermitage, Alcombe, Dunster. Died there 3 January, aged 76. In the sixties he was Head Master of the Hill Side School, West Malvern.

Charles Martin Friedlander (1868), son of Erasmus Adolphus Friedlander, teacher of languages, born at Sculcoates, Yorkshire, in 1841. Mr. C. M. Friedlander, who was Principal of Broom'swood College, Clapham Common, died 30 May.

Thomas Minchin Goodeve (1843), son of John Goodeve, solicitor, born 26 November 1821 in Hampshire. Educated at King's College, London, matriculated in London University 1838. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 6 January 1840, called to the Bar 27 January 1862. He was appointed Lecturer on Applied Mechanics in the Royal School of Mines in 1869; subsequently Professor of Mechanics and Mathematics at the Royal College of Science, London, this he resigned in 1894. He was for several years Professor of Natural Philosophy and Manufacturing Art at King's College, London; and later Professor of Applied Mathematics and Physics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. At the Bar he had a considerable practice in Patent cases. He died at 50, Ladbroke Road, London 10 February, aged 81. He married 16 June 1873, Geraldine Sophia, youngest daughter of the Rev. Edward Weigall M.A. He was the author of the following works: *The Elements of Mechanism*; *A Text-Book on the Steam Engine*; *The principles of Mechanics*; *The Gas Engine*; *An abstract of reported cases relating to Letters Patent for Inventions*.

William Griffiths (1865), son of David Griffiths of Dryshon-fawr, co. Carnarvon, farmer, born at Llandilo-faur, Carmarthen, in 1841. Educated at Llandovery School. Admitted a student of the Middle Temple 6 November 1863, called to the Bar 6 June 1866. He was appointed a member of the Bengal Education Department 1 July 1869. Served as assistant Professor, and Professor, at Presidency College, Calcutta; appointed a Fellow of Calcutta University in 1876; Principal of Hughli College, April 1880; Principal of Presidency College, December 1892. Retired in September 1896. Died 23 January at Oakfield, Battledown, Cheltenham, aged 61. He married 20 February 1871, Mary Ann, second daughter of the Rev John Frederick Secretan Gabb, Perpetual Curate of Charlton King's, near Cheltenham.

Rev Edward Kennedy Green (1856), son of the Rev Isaac Green, Vicar of Howgill, and many years second master of Sedbergh School, born at Sedbergh 12 March 1833. Educated at Sedbergh School. Fellow of the College from 1862 to 1870. He was assistant master at Rossall School 1857-64; at Brighton College 1865; Curate of Sedbergh 1865-66; of Grange, Lancashire, 1866-67; Perpetual Curate of Cautley with Dowbiggin, York, 1867-69. He was presented by the College to the Rectory of Lawford, Essex, in 1870, where he remained till his death. He died at Lawford Rectory 18 January, aged 68. Mr Green was never married. He kept up his classics to the end, and verse translations by him have appeared in the *Eagle*. He restored at his own cost the Chancel of Lawford Church, and contributed an article on the history of the Church to the Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society.

Rev Anthony Hall (1879), son of Anthony Hall, born at Blackburn, Lancashire, 26 July 1851. Curate of Christ Church, Ashton-under-Lyne, 1878-84; of Ashton-under-Lyne 1884-85. Vicar of St George's, Mossley, Manchester, 1885-1902. Surrogate, Diocese of Manchester 1885-1902. Died 2 July, aged 50. In 1900 he was offered and accepted the benefice of St Peters, Ashton-under-Lyne, but afterwards withdrew. He leaves a widow, but no children.

Rev Henry Hall (1864), son of Thomas Hall, farmer, born at Swallowfield, Berks, in 1828. Curate of Marshfield, Gloucestershire, 1864-67; of Earl's Colne, Essex, 1867-68; of Standon, Staffordshire, 1868-70; Incumbent of St Ninians, Castle Douglas, Scotland, 1870-73; Curate of Diddbrook, Gloucestershire, 1873-74; of Lower Guyting, same county, 1878-89. Latterly resided at 4, Paragon Terrace, Cheltenham. Died there 29 October.

Rev Radclyffe Russell Hall (1841), son of the Rev Samuel Hall, formerly Fellow of the College (B.A. 1804, Perpetual Curate of Billinge, Lancashire. Died 21 October 1858, at Amptill Square, London, aged 76), born at Billinge 14 November 1818. Died at his residence, Woodlands, Lynn, Hants, 18 March, aged 82.

Rev Richard Davies Harries (1872), son of Benjamin Harries, born at Tenby, Pembrokeshire, in 1838. Curate of Harby 1872-73; Vicar of Harby with Swinethorpe, Notts, 1874-85; Vicar of Beeston, near Nottingham, 1885-1902. Died at South Clifton Hall, Newark, 16 August, aged 65.

Hon Robert Charles Herbert (M.A. 1849), fourth son of Edward, second Earl of Powis, born at Welshpool, co. Montgomery, 24 June 1827. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 2 June 1849, called to the Bar 30 April 1853. Married 22 June 1854, Anna Maria, only daughter and heiress of the late Edward Cludde Esq., of Orleton, Salop. A J.P. and D.L. for Salop; High Sheriff in 1878; Chancellor of the Diocese of Lichfield 1875-1902. Sometime a Major in the Salop Rifle Volunteers. Died 31 October at Orleton, Salop, aged 75.

Rev Frederick Hockin (1850), died 21 April at Phillack Rectory, aged 83 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 357).

Rev George Gorham Holmes (1846), son of the Rev Joseph Holmes, of Croxton, co Cambridge, born 30 December 1822. Educated at Leeds Grammar School. Sometime Fellow of the College. Vicar of Holmes on Spalding Moor, Yorks, 1865-1902. Died at the Vicarage 10 March.

Rev Frederick Jeffery (1837), son of Bartholomew Jeffery and Wilhelmina Molesworth, sister of the seventh Viscount Molesworth. Domestic Chaplain to Viscount Molesworth 1841-1902. Perpetual Curate of Sway, near Lymington, Hants, 1842-72. Latterly resided at Claywood Cottage, Sway; died there 23 December, aged 89. He had been blind for nearly forty years.

Richard Denison Jones (1848), son of the Rev John Price Jones, of Kemble and Ewen, latterly of Elm Green, Cirencester, born at Ewen, Wilts, in 1821. Died 6 November at his residence, The Grange, Leonard Stanley, Gloucestershire, aged 78.

Charles Kirk (1849), son of Charles Kirk, born at Wigston, co. Leicester, in 1825. Educated at the Collegiate School, Leicester. Mr Kirk practised for many years as an Architect at Sleaford. He died 1 April at Dorrington, Lincolnshire, and was buried at Quarington, near Sleaford.

Rev George Augustus Langdale (1840), son of M. R. Langdale Esq, born in 1817. Vicar of Compton with Up Marden, Sussex, 1854-97. Died at Compton, near Petersfield, 23 June, aged 85. By his will he left considerable sums to charities.

John Clavell Mansel-Pleydell (1839 as J. C. Mansel). Died 3 May at his residence, Whatcombe, Dorset (*Eagle*, xxiii, 356).

Rev Richard William Bishop Marsh (1839), son of Richard Bishop Marsh of Stratford, Essex, Surgeon, born 6 February 1817. Educated at Merchant Taylors School. Curate of Clitheroe 1840-42; Vicar of Plaistow, Essex, 1842-83; Chaplain to the Plasket Industrial Schools 1853; Curate of Puffleet, Essex, 1884-85. Latterly resided at Woodlands, Darnley Road,

Gravesend. Died 9 September at Plaistow, aged 85. He married in 1864 Elizabeth, daughter of the late E. Shearman Esq., Solicitor, of Stratton, Cornwall. He was the author of *Fast Day Sermons; Every Parish a Family of Christ, a Sermon*.

Edward John Chalmers Morton (1880), died 3 October at his sister's house, Walton Cottage, Amberley, near Stroud (*Eagle*, xxiii, 99).

Rev Henry Murray (1845), son of Lieutenant-General Murray. Educated at Oundle. Curate of Fredon 1845-47; of Shadwell 1847-49; of St Luke's, Chelsea, 1849-51; Chaplain to Colney Hatch Asylum 1851-55; Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment 1855-81; serving at Agra 1855-88; Mean Meer 1858-65 and 1868-70 and 1877-81; at Lucknow 1867-68; at Subathoo 1870-73; Nowshera 1873-74; Moradabad 1874-77; The Gullies 1877. Died 11 October at Chiselhurst Rectory, aged 82.

Rev William Nockells (1847), son of William Nockells, of Stratford, Essex, Merchant, born at Stratford 27 November 1824. Educated at Merchant Taylors School. Curate of Stanstead Abbots, Herts, 1854-57; of Cobham, Kent, 1857-60; Rector of Ifield, Kent, 1860-72. Latterly resided at 3, Carlton Villas, Barnes, London, S.W. Died there at the end of May or beginning of June, aged 77.

Richard Pendlebury (1870), died 13 March at Keswick (*Eagle*, xxiii, 348).

Rev James Powning (B.D. 1870), son of James Powning, Excise Officer, born at Falmouth, Devon, in 1824; admitted as a Ten-Year Man 17 November 1857. Curate of Buckfastleigh, Devon, 1852; of Berry Pomeroy, Devon, 1854-60; Head Master of Totnes Grammar School 1853-86. Latterly resided at Dart View, Plymouth Road, Totnes, died there 2 March, aged 78. He was best known as the Principal of Totnes Grammar School, which he conducted with great ability and success. At the time of his death he was the oldest Freemason in Totnes, being a P.M. of Pleiades Lodge, which some years ago elected him an honorary member in recognition of his past services. He was also P.P.G. Chap. of Devon. He leaves a widow and two daughters, and also two sons—the Rev James Furneaux Powning (B.A. 1883), of St John's, now Rector of Landkey, Devon, and the Rev Frederick Edmonds Powning, of Merton College, Oxford.

Leonard George Selwyn Raynor (undergraduate), only son of the Rev George Sydney Raynor (of St John's, B.A. 1875), born at Sutton Court, Chiswick, 21 July 1879. Educated at the Godolphin School, Hammer-smith; St Paul's School, London; and Ipswich School. Died 11 Feb. in London.

Lord Rookwood (B.A. 1849 as Henry John Selwin) was Stroke of the Second Boat in the Lent Races 1848. Died in London 15 January, aged 75 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 230).

Frederick Ryland (1877), son of John Benjamin Ryland, born at Biggleswade, Beds, in 1854. Assistant Lecturer on Philosophy at University College, London, and private Tutor. Died at his residence, 53, Montserrat Road, Putney, 5 October. Mr Ryland married in 1883 Sarah, daughter of Henry Nathan, of Randolph Crescent, London, W. He was the author of the following works: *Psychology*, 1880 (7th Edition, 1897); *Locke on Words* 1882; *Chronological Outlines of English Literature* 1896; *Ethics* 1893; *Logic* 1896; *Events of the Reign* 1897; *Swift's Journal to Stella* (edited) 1897; *Johnson's Lives of Addison, Swift, Pope, Dryden, etc.* (edited) 1893-97; *Pope's Rape of the Lock* (edited) 1899; *Pope's Essay on Criticism* (edited) 1900.

Humphrey Sandford (1834), son of the Rev Humphrey Sandford, of Shrewsbury, born 27 October 1811. Educated at Shrewsbury School. Admitted a Student of the Middle Temple 22 October 1834, called to the Bar 24 November 1837. Married 16 September 1852 Anne Taylor, fifth daughter of Joseph Armitage Esq., of Milnsbridge House, Yorks. A Justice of the Peace for Salop. Died at his residence, The Isle, near Shrewsbury, 5 April, aged 90.

Rev William James Savell (1858), son of Thomas Savell, born at Barley, Herts. Divinity and Mathematical Lecturer at the Worcester Diocesan Training College, Saltley, 1858-62; Head Master Holborn Estate Grammar School, St Clement Danes, 1862-94. Latterly resided at Aldwick, Wallington, Surrey; died there 27 April, aged 68. Mr Savell married in 1863 Mary Williams, niece and adopted child of the late James Russell M.R.C.S., of Grove End Road, St John's Wood, Middlesex.

Rev Harold Milsted Schroder (1895), son of Frederick Schroder, accountant, born at West Hackney 24 April 1873. Educated at Bradford Grammar School. Curate of Kensington, London, 1896-1902. Died suddenly 8 July, aged 29. He worked chiefly at Christ Church, Victoria Road, in connexion with St Mary, Abbots, Kensington. He had considerable gifts as a preacher, his sermons being always thoughtful, interesting, well prepared, and well delivered. With an abhorrence of anything artificial, affected, or unreal, his manner occasionally seemed brusque, and his utterances a little caustic, but behind all this there was much sympathy, drawn out by sorrow of any kind. A window is to be placed to his memory in Christ Church, Victoria Road.

Charles Tunner Simpson (1842), died 10 May at Millmead House, Guildford, aged 82 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 359).

Rev Bertram Peachey Strangeways (1897), son of William Nicolas Strangeways; born at Darlington, co Durham, 5 March 1874. Educated at the Grammar Schools at Newcastle-on-Tyne and Sheffield. Curate of St Anne's, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1898-1900; Curate of Tynemouth 1900-1902. Died at Park Crescent, North Shields, 17 March. He had charge of St Faith's Church and District. He leaves a widow and one child.

Rev John Gerhard Tiarks (1853), son of the Rev John Gerhard Tiarks, minister of the German Protestant Reformed Church in Hooper Square, Goodman's Fields; born in St John's parish, Hackney, in 1831. Educated at the Mercer's School, London. Second Master of Macclesfield Grammar School 1854-73; Curate of Prestbury 1870-73; Rector of Loxton, Somerset, 1873-97; Rural Dean of Axbridge 1897. Latterly resided at Foxbury, Chiselhurst; died there 24 December, aged 71. Mr Tiarks married in 1863 Anne, daughter of Mr C. Condron, of Macclesfield.

Rev John Twisaday (1842), born at Rusland, near Ulverstone, Lancashire. Educated at Sedburgh School. Curate of Drigg, Cumberland, 1843-45; of Bolton 1845-47; of Lawford, Essex, 1847-51; of Woodmaucote, Sussex, 1851-61; of Ilford, Sussex, 1861-64; of All Saints', Lewes, 1864-67; of Bedford, Middlesex, 1867-70; of St James', Paddington, 1872-76; Chaplain to the Paddington Cemetery 1876-1902. Died at his residence, 24, Delamere Street, London, 4 February, aged 83.

Rev George Thomas Valentine (1857), son of John Valentine, Surgeon, born at Somerton, Somerset, in 1833. Curate of Hempstead, Essex, 1857-63; of Heighington, Durham, 1864-67; of St Nicholas, Nottingham, 1867-69; Vicar of Holme Eden, Carlisle, 1869-91; Assistant Chaplain of Holy Trinity, Pau, 1879-80; Chaplain at Bellagio, North Italy, 1880; at Milan, Aix-les-Bains, Bex, Pallanza, Capri, Castelmare 1883-84; Vicar of Stansted-Mountfichet, Essex, 1891-1900. Latterly resided at Bayfield, Walton Park, Clevedon, Somerset; died there 18 April, aged 69. Mr Valentine married in 1865 Susan, daughter of H. R. Brayne Esq., of Marston Villa, Bays Hill Lawn, Cheltenham.

- Rev Henry Robert Whelpton (1857), son of George Whelpton, born at Louth, Lincolnshire, 10 August 1833. Curate of All Saints', Dalston, 1857-59; of Upton-with-Chalvey, Bucks, 1852-62; of St Edmund's, Salisbury, 1862-65; Perpetual Curate of St Saviour's, Eastbourne, 1867-97. Prebendary of Hampstead in Chichester Cathedral 1882-1902. Died at St Saviour's Vicarage, Eastbourne, 23 July. St Saviour's Church, Eastbourne, was built by Mr. Whelpton's father; when he retired he appointed his son, the Rev H. U. Whelpton (of Pembroke, B.A. 1883), to succeed him. Prebendary Whelpton was a good preacher and a capital organiser; he had the reputation of being, next to the Duke of Devonshire, for many years the most important personage in Eastbourne.
- Rev Clennell Wilkinson (1847), son of the Rev Percival Spearman Wilkinson, of Mount Oswald, Durham, born 3 April 1824. Curate of St Thomas', Coventry, 1849-51; of Meole Brace, Salop, 1851-54; of Fulbeck, Lincolnshire, 1855-63; of Frampton Cotterill, Gloucestershire, 1863-72; Vicar and Rural Dean of Castle Martin, Pembrokeshire, 1872-88; Rector of Toft Newton, near Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, 1888-1902. Died at the Rectory 30 April, aged 78. Mr Wilkinson married 14 June 1859 Mary Gertrude, only child of John Reckless Esq, West India Merchant, Liverpool, and widow of John Warren Esq.
- Rev Edward Williams (1850), son of the Rev William Williams, born at Hascombe, Surrey, 5 June 1824. Curate of Shapwick, Somerset, 1870-73; Vicar of East Huntspill, near Bridgewater, 1873-1902; and Incumbent of Catcott, 1878-1902. Died at East Huntspill Vicarage 8 December.
- Rev William Spicer Wood (1840), died 3 September at Weston, Bath, aged 84 (*Eagle*, xxiv, 219).

The following deaths were not noticed in the years in which they occurred:

- Rev Edward Hudson Ednam (1845); Curate of Addlethorpe, Lincolnshire, 1846-59; Perpetual Curate of Muker, Yorks, 1864-73; Rector of Slapton, Northamptonshire, 1873-75; Rector of Thornton-Je-Moor, near Moortown, Lincolnshire, 1875-1901. Died at the Rectory 22 October 1901, aged 83.
- Rev Henry Scadding (1837), died at Toronto 6 May 1901, aged 88 (*Eagle*, xxiv, 223).
- Fetherston Stonestreet (1842), only son of the Rev George Griffin Stonestreet, Prebendary of Lincoln. Educated at Eton. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 8 April 1839; called to the Bar 24 November 1843; admitted an advocate of Doctor's Commons 2 November 1847. He married in February 1848 the Baroness Marie von Hammerstein, daughter of Baron George von Hammerstein. Died 30 September 1901, at his residence, Falkenstein, Torquay, aged 82.
- Frederick Ward (1848), son of William Ward, gentleman, born 14 September 1817, at 2, Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W. Educated privately. Mr Ward was a gentleman of independent means, owner at one time of the estate of Weavis, in the parish of Evanton in Rosshire; this he sold in the early sixties. He resided latterly on a smaller property of his own, Gill Head, Windermere, and died there 27 February 1901, aged 83.
- Rev Robert Henry Wylde (1834), son of Colonel Wylde, born at Southwell, and educated at the Collegiate School there. He was ordained Deacon in 1834, and Priest in 1835. He seems to have resided all his life at Southwell, without ecclesiastical preferment. Died at West Gate, Southwell, 22 August 1900, aged 90.

Obituary.

WILLIAM FRANCIS KEMP M.A.

Mr W. F. Kemp, who died on the 5th January 1903, at 2, Grenville Place, London, S.W., was a layman who both by the grace of his character and by the position which he occupied, and may be almost said to have created, exercised a unique influence in the Church of England during the last half of the nineteenth century.

Mr W. F. Kemp was the eldest son of the Rev Edward Curtis Kemp, sometime Rector of Whissonsett, Norfolk, and afterwards incumbent of St George's in Yarmouth, where he died 10 June 1881, aged 86. The Rev E. C. Kemp was also a Johnian, and was 12th wrangler in 1817; he was, we believe, born at Wickham Market, in Suffolk, and was an author of some note in his day.

Mr W. F. Kemp, who was born in Great Yarmouth in 1827, was admitted a pensioner of the College 1 July 1846, he took his B.A. degree in 1850. He was admitted a student of the Inner Temple 4 November 1851, and was called to the Bar 9 June 1854. In 1855 he was appointed an Assistant Secretary to the S.P.G. At that time the home work of the Society had scarcely been organised at all. He conceived and carried out a plan at once simple and effective, by which every part of the country was reached by representatives of the society. After making careful search in each archdeaconry he found a resident incumbent, possessed of influence among his brethren, and of aptitude for the work, whose duty it was to endeavour to have the claims of the society brought before every parish. The effect was speedily visible. The remittances to the society increased by 40 per cent. in ten years. It was from the first, until his resignation last year, the chief of Mr Kemp's duties to superintend the operations of these organising secretaries and of the deputations who were sent to all parts of the country to lecture and preach as the society's advocates. This work brought him into direct relations with the Bishops, and a large number of the clergy and laity all over England and Wales; and in these relations the beauty of his character was universally

felt during the forty-seven years that he held his office. As the society said in its valedictory address to him, he did his difficult work—

“Not only with signal ability, but with conciliatory tact, truly giving no offence to any man. His calm and business-like perseverance has been invaluable to the society, and has borne fruit in the steady growth of its resources available for Mission work.”

The troublesome details of the organisation had always a pleasant aspect under his treatment, and he was beloved as a personal friend by the large circle who might have been but acquaintances had it not been for the thoughtfulness for others, the pains taken by him in his plans, and the charm of his manner and his character, which were felt by those with whom he had to do.

He died just two days after the anniversary of the death of his colleague and life-long friend, Prebendary Tucker, the news of whose death on January 3rd, 1902, was a severe shock to him, and he perhaps never really rallied from it. Three months later he resigned his office, and, like Mr Tucker, enjoyed his retirement for but a very short time. He worked up to the end of his strength, and, accurately judging when it was failing, may almost be said to have died in harness.

Mr Kemp was the secretary to the Royal Commission on Ritual, of which one of the fruits was the Revised Lectionary, authorised in 1871.

Mr W. F. Kemp married, 28 August 1860, Julia Lane Grace, third daughter of the late Sir Daniel Keyte Sandford D.C.L., and leaves a family of four sons and three daughters.

REV CANON JOHN MORLEY LEE M.A.

The Rev Canon Lee, who died at Botley Rectory, Southampton, on the 20th January 1903, was one of those quiet and devoted workers who form the very pith and marrow of the Church. He was the son of Henry Lee, builder, and was born in St Luke's parish, Chelsea, Middlesex, 12 October 1825. He was educated at Oundle School, and was admitted a pensioner of St John's 23 April 1844. He took his degree as a Senior Optime in 1848. He was a distinguished cricketer in his day, and played in the

University Eleven against Oxford in 1846, 1847, and 1848; he was an effective bowler and in these matches took twenty wickets. He also played in the Surrey Eleven against All England in 1847 and 1848. We take the following account of his clerical life from *The Guardian* for January 28th:

He was ordained by the Bishop of Ely in 1850 to the curacy of Long Melford, whence he went to Abbots Langley and became curate to the late Canon Gee. His father then bought for him the living of Botley, near Southampton, to which he was instituted in 1855, when only twenty-nine years of age. A new rectory-house had been built for him by his father, and he at once applied himself to erecting new schools, which he afterwards twice enlarged. The church was a poor one, having been built in 1835 to replace an old one situated at some distance from the village, but he and his parishioners have spent large sums of money from time to time in enlarging and beautifying it. In 1874 he formed the outlying district of Hedge End into a new parish, and built church, vicarage, and schools. In all his intercourse with his parishioners he was most happy: endowed with a most genial and sympathetic manner, and a heart full of tenderness for those in any trouble or sorrow, he became endeared to all alike, both rich and poor, by the loving earnestness of his ministry and the simple but unswerving consistency of his life.

In the larger sphere of the rural deanery, to the oversight of which he was appointed by Bishop Sumner three years after he came to Botley, he was equally beloved and respected. He cordially welcomed the help of the laity at his ruridecanal conferences, and he was fond of saying that, as a Rural Dean, he was highly favoured by having such a distinguished set of church laymen in his deanery. To the clergy he was ever a ready helper and adviser, full of tact and consideration for their difficulties. He had seen, as Rural Dean, every one of the twenty-two livings in the deanery vacated and filled up, some of them several times. He did much to promote Church work and to deepen spiritual life in the deanery not merely by friendly interest in our parishes and a ready response for any request for help, but also by calling the deanery together for united worship and counsel. I need only mention the Annual Sunday-School Teachers' Festivals, the Missionary Conferences, the Quiet Days for the clergy all these were carefully planned and admirably carried

out. It has probably fallen to the lot of few Rural Deans to fill the office for such a length of time; it has certainly been the lot of none to vacate it with more universal esteem and affection. In the diocese generally Canon Lee will be missed in almost every department of Church work. Under Bishop Wilberforce he was elected a secretary of the Hants Diocesan Church Association, and when Bishop Thorold amalgamated the Hants and Surrey Associations into one, under the name of the Winchester Diocesan Society, Canon Lee became general secretary for the Hampshire portion of the diocese, a post which he retained until his last illness.

He was an active member of many diocesan committees, was a strenuous worker in the temperance cause, a total abstainer, but a faithful upholder of the sound and moderate principles of the C.E.T.S. He was most successful in the management of his parochial branch, and became lessee of an old-established public-house in the village, in order to open it as a coffee-house and working men's club.

He generally attended Church Congresses, and frequently invited some of his brother clergy to accompany him, entertaining them hospitably. His interest in the Church abroad was unmistakeable—mention has already been made of the missionary conferences which he organised at Botley, at which representatives of all the great societies were invited to speak. It was a great happiness to him to invite some hero from the Mission-field like Bishop Selwyn, or his successor, Bishop Cecil Wilson, to come and infuse a spirit of missionary zeal into the breasts of the clergy and laity whom he would gather within the walls of his Church for united prayer and intercession, or in the Market-hall for conference, or under the shady trees of the rectory lawn for some thrilling reminiscences of missionary life.

His body was laid to rest on Saturday, January 24th, in Botley Churchyard, to which it was borne from the rectory by relays of bearers. The service, which was attended by a large number of the clergy from various parts of the diocese, was read by the Bishop of Newcastle, an old and valued friend, and by two former curates, the Rev G. S. Streatfeild, rector of Fenny Compton, and the Rev J. P. Nash, rector of Bishops Waltham.

A notice of Canon Lee in *The Record* for January 30th concludes as follows:

Never prominently identifying himself with any party in the

Church, he pursued the even tenor of his way, combining all that is decent and comely with the most perfect simplicity in the worship of God, giving to Christ and His finished work the pre-eminence in all his teaching; satisfied himself with the old ways, and satisfying others with the whole counsel of God, and with the clear and simple declaration of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus. To the writer of these lines, who knew him intimately, the mind of Canon Lee always appeared to be cast in the same mould as that of the late Dean Vaughan.

To everything that he undertook he brought not only an enthusiasm that was contagious, but also a clear-headed business capacity which marked him out as the leader of his associates. Even more conspicuous than his gifts of organization was the beauty of his character, which won for him the hearts of all who were brought within his influence, and made him as truly the centre of universal affection as he was of universal respect.

JOSEPH PARRY MUS.D.

Although the tie between Dr Parry and the College is but slight, he appears both in the College and University Registers as a member of St John's. He was admitted to the College as a matter of form to enable him to take a degree in Music 28th November 1870, proceeding to his Mus.B. degree in 1871. He was again admitted 9th October 1877 and took the Mus.D. degree in 1878.

Dr Parry was of humble Welsh parentage. His father, Daniel Parry, was a 'finer,' presumably some kind of workman, in the iron works at Merthyr Tydvil. Joseph Parry was born in Chapel Row, Merthyr Tydvil, co. Glamorgan, 21st May 1841. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Richards, was a superior woman with much music in her nature. At an early age young Parry showed that he had real musical talent, but when only ten years old he was forced to go to the puddling furnaces and to stop education of any kind. In 1853 his father emigrated to the United States, and the family followed him the year after. After a few years in the United States, Parry returned home, and then received some instruction in music from John Abel Jones, of Merthyr, and John Price, of Rhymney. In 1862 he won prizes at the Llandudno Eisteddfod, and in 1865, while a second

time in America, a prize was adjudged to him at the Swansea Eisteddfod for a harmonized hymn tune. The excellence of the latter attracted the attention of Mr Brinley Richards, one of the musical adjudicators of the meeting, and at his instance a fund was raised to enable Parry to return to England and enter the Royal Academy of Music. The result of this appeal was that, in September 1868, Parry joined the Academy and studied under Sterndale Bennett, Garcia, and Steggall. He took a bronze medal in 1870, and a silver one in 1871, and an overture of his to *The Prodigal Son* was played at the Academy in 1871. He was appointed Professor of Music at the University College, Aberystwith, and soon after took his Mus.Bac. degree at Cambridge, proceeding, in May 1878, to that of Mus.Doc. An opera of his named *Blodwen*, founded on an episode in early British history, was performed at Aberdare in 1878, and shortly afterwards at the Alexandra Palace. An oratorio, *Emmanuel*, was performed at St James' Hall in 1880. He also wrote several operas, the latest of which, *The Maid of Cefn Ydfa*, was recently produced at Cardiff.

He published several cantatas, upwards of three hundred songs, glees, and anthems, some four hundred hymn tunes, and many male choruses.

He was Professor of Music at the University College, Cardiff, and Director of the South Wales School of Music. He died at his residence, Cartref, Penarth, on the 18th February 1903.

REV GEORGE SMITH M.A.

Born near Ipswich on January 20th, 1842, George Smith died on March 10th, 1903, and thus just completed sixty-one years of life, years full of good and fruitful work.

After a private education he came up in 1866 with a scholarship to St John's and soon established himself as one of the best mathematicians of his year. Urgent family business unfortunately called him away from Cambridge just before the Tripos in 1869, and his place, tenth, perhaps does not altogether represent his real merits. In the same year he obtained a first class in the Moral Science Tripos. In the ordinary course of things he might have expected a fellowship at his old College, but in those semi-monastic days his marriage which took place

in the following year, 1870, put that out of the question. The necessity of earning an immediate livelihood compelled him to forego his ambition of a call to the Bar and led him to take up scholastic work.

After a brief spell at Rossall, Mr Smith was appointed in 1870 senior mathematical master at the Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School, and two and a half years later, in 1873, he succeeded to the headmastership, which post he filled for nearly nine years. At an early period he took Holy Orders and for a time combined with his other work the duties of a curate at Smethwick. During his tenure of the headmastership the School maintained a flourishing condition, and many who received their education there at that time have since attained to high position; among them may be mentioned, Mr Austen Chamberlain, the present Postmaster-General, and Sir W. J. Smith, one of the supreme judges at Pretoria. In 1881 the School was absorbed in the King Edward's School as a branch establishment. Although Mr Smith was urged to remain on, he preferred to seek a more unfettered position elsewhere and was selected headmaster of the Doncaster School. Here again he soon made his mark, and the School attained to a level it never reached before or after. The successes obtained at the Universities and elsewhere were unusual, if not remarkable, for a school of such moderate size. In recognition of his work, Mr Smith was elected a member of the Headmasters' Conference. Towards the close of the eighties Mr Smith began to feel that the time had come to rest from the unceasing and almost endless cares and anxieties appertaining to any headmastership, especially to one which combines with it the duties of a bursarship, and he applied to St John's for a College living.

In 1889 the combined living of Great and Little Horstead, Herts, was offered to him and accepted. He came into residence at Easter the following year, 1890, and here the remaining thirteen years of his life were spent. The duties of a country clergyman are to a considerable extent elastic, but Mr Smith interpreted them in no *laissez faire* sense. Although outside the Church his work was not confined rigidly to fixed hours, yet he probably worked no less energetically than had been his custom in years past. With his keen interest in education it is scarcely necessary to say that under his

management the village school earned the highest possible grants and was considered the model for the district: indeed the inspector could find few improvements to suggest. Whenever possible he would visit the school at least once during the day, and it is not surprising that under such stimulating interest mistresses and teachers produced work of their very best. For some winters he personally carried on evening continuation classes four nights a week. When the Voluntary Schools Associations were formed he was obviously the man to represent the deanery of Buntingford. So keen was his interest in his work that it was all his medical adviser could do to dissuade him from leaving his sick-bed during his last illness to attend a meeting of representatives in London. On all matters connected with education and even with business his advice and counsel were continually besought by his colleagues in the neighbourhood. The Schools at Buntingford had floundered into the mire of debt and no efforts seemed able to extricate them. Mr Smith was asked to report on their condition and finally was appointed financial manager for a limited term. In the course of only one year he converted a heavy deficit into a small balance, and was able to improve the salaries of the staff. He was ready at all times to give private and gratuitous tuition to those of the rising generation who were desirous of improving their education beyond what they had acquired at the school. Ever since the formation of Parish Councils he acted as chairman for the Council of Great, and the Meeting of Little, Horstead.

Many are the improvements that have been effected in the Church during his incumbency. His first effort was to provide surplices for the choir. Soon afterwards the old harmonium, which was at the time the only provision for instrumental music, was replaced by a fine-toned organ, constructed by Bevington and Son. It was inaugurated at the Harvest Festival in 1891, Mr A. R. Gaul, organist of St Augustine's Birmingham, presiding at the instrument. An efficient heating apparatus was introduced and the Church well lighted by means of oil-lamps carried on brass coroneae. In 1898 a handsome clock by Pott and Son was placed in the Tower in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria. The fine peal of bells already in the tower permitted the employment of the well known Westminster chimes. New altar

frontal, pulpit hangings, and almsbags were introduced for festival occasions. New copies of the Old and New Testaments, the Prayer-Book, and the Altar Services have recently replaced the old copies previously in use. Two stained-glass windows have been put in by the parishioners through the offertory, and three others, including the large West window, by private liberality. It is no secret that another window is shortly to be placed by the parishioners to the memory of their late rector. To improve further the interior Mr Smith had started a fund for the erection of an oak screen between the Tower and the Nave. An effort was made after his death to collect the remaining sum required, since this was the only scheme unfinished, and the screen was erected at Whitsuntide. Altogether no less than £800 has been collected for the beautifying of the Church; no inconsiderable sum for a rural parish which contains only some 500 inhabitants. A nucleus of a fund has been formed for the building of a Parish Room.

Mr Smith was a tireless walker and even quite late in life would always walk when possible. He always took a keen interest in public affairs and enjoyed political discussion. A Broad churchman, he concerned himself more with the welfare of his parishioners than the minutiae of ritual. His colleagues often disagreed with his views, but they never failed to respect him. He cared very little for ordinary fiction and seldom read any but standard works. Music formed his chief and almost sole recreation. In school life he was ever interested in the concerts periodically given by the boys, and in another form of Art evinced himself no mean stage-manager. On taking up parochial work he devoted himself to training the choir and improving the music of the services. In consequence the standard reached was unusually high for a country church and the services had a considerable local reputation. His wife, and later his elder son, assisted by acting as organist, a post difficult to fill efficiently in a village. For a few winters in addition to his other labours he conducted a choral and a band class every week.

The Rev George Smith married in 1870, Annie, the elder daughter of the late Robert Davis, Esq., of Ickham, Kent. His widow and four children survive him. His sons inherit his mathematical tastes: one, educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, obtained first-class honours in Mathematics

and in Natural Science, and is now on the staff of the British Museum; the other, educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, was twenty-first wrangler and entering, like his father, the scholastic profession is now mathematical master at King Edward's School, Birmingham. His elder daughter likewise inherits her father's gift for teaching and is head of the Kindergarten at the Sherborne School for Girls.

Mr Smith enjoyed good health until his last illness, which was occasioned by nervous breakdown, largely the result of overwork. To a man of his active habits it was irksome in the extreme to be confined to bed or even to the house; it is indeed possible that a man of more phlegmatic temperament might not have succumbed. His fine constitution fought hard and at times his sufferings were great. His closing days, when the fight was really over, were peaceful and in the end he passed away quietly in his sleep. The funeral took place on Saturday, March 14th, and was singularly impressive. The procession formed of the choir and thirteen clergy in their robes, which met all that remained of him; the pathway lined on either side by the children of the school; the Church unable to contain all those desiring to pay in person respect to him for the last time; above, the bright sunshine of a perfect Spring day, all comprised a picture which will long linger in the memory of those present. He was laid to rest in the Churchyard at the foot of the East window.

A ripe scholar, a man of great energy, a born administrator, he possessed to the full the varied qualities required of a country clergyman in the discharge of his multifarious duties. Of him it may with truth be said that whatsoever his hand found to do that did he with all his might.

CLARENCE ESMÉ STUART M.A.

(Additional.)

In the March number (xxiv, p. 232) Major-General Sir Reginald Pole-Carew is described as being the great-grandson of Reginald Pole, elder brother of Admiral Sir Charles Morice Pole. He should have been described as the grandson of

Reginald Pole-Carew, his grandfather having taken the latter name. The General is thus second-cousin to the subject of our notice.

Lady Louisa Stuart, sister of Primate Stuart, mentioned on p. 234 as the friend and correspondent of Sir Walter Scott, is stated to have been "one of the few to whom he entrusted the secret of the *Waverley Novels*" (*Lady Louisa Stuart, Selections from her manuscripts edited by Hon. James A. Home, 1899*).

Apropos of the interview of the Reverend William Stuart, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, with Dr Johnson on April 10, 1782 (Boswell's account of which is quoted by Professor Mayor), it was mentioned (p. 236) that the Archbishop's wife had also, in her childhood, made the great Doctor's acquaintance and had sat on his knee. Curiously, a fuller account of the child's meeting with 'the monarch of literature' has been preserved than her future husband's. She recorded it herself, in old age, in *Stuartiana*. The anecdote (probably *indébit*) is here reprinted from *Notes and Queries* (May 2, 1903), to which journal it was communicated by the kind permission of her descendant, Major Stuart.

"During my infancy, the hours in society were so early, that children were, when very young, initiated into the society of their parents and seniors. My mother, who would not have me behind others of my age, took me to all her tea-drinkings and small parties; to great ones she never then went. I thus often passed dull evenings, and all I could learn was patience; but the recollection of the various characters with which so much society made me acquainted, has enlivened my old age, and given to the memoirs and books which have since been published, a pleasing force and verity, by conjuring up the persons and manners of the actors so visibly, as amply to repay my yawns. I used often to go with her to Mrs Montague's and Mrs Vesey's, the principal houses where the 'bas blues' met; and among other noted persons, I there frequently met Dr Johnson. The usual arrangement of the room was a circle of armchairs, in the centre of which sat the Doctor, with his arm upon his thick cane, exactly as Sir Joshua Reynolds has portrayed him. I generally sat by the side of Miss Burney, the author of 'Cecilia,' at a window behind the circle, but where we were able to hear the conversation.

"Some one—I think Soame Jenyns—wishing to give Dr

Johnson a goad, as you would a wild beast, in order to make him throw off his moody fit, began to abuse his sesquipedalian verbiage as useless encumbrances, which neither added force to, nor elucidated the subject. After some discussion on the question the Doctor grew amused and animated, and burlesquing himself—as he often did when in a good humour—said, ‘Now, Sirs, I conclude you think that story’ (some fashionable anecdote told in cant terms, and with a few elegant asseverations) ‘properly related. For my part I should say, “As I was one day making my pedestrian peregrinations, I casually obviated a huge rustic; him I interrogated concerning the obliquity of the sun, and how long it was since the duodecimal repercussion had been repeated on the superficies of the tintinabulum; he hesitating a response I elevated the obtuse end of my baculum, and gave him a blow on his pericranium, to the total extinction of all his intellectual faculties.”’ He then threw himself back in his chair and roared his tremendous laugh. Every one joined in it; but some one alluded to the difficulty of the language and the difficulty of repeating it. ‘No, not so!’ answered he, ‘that child’ (pointing to me) ‘could say it—Can’t you?’ I know not why, but it caught my attention, and I immediately repeated it verbatim; nor has it ever been put on paper until now. His ecstasy, and his noise, knew no bounds; he called me to him, put me on his knee, patted my back until it was scarlet, then called out, ‘Will nobody give the child half-a-crown? Good child!’ Upon which Lord Lyttelton, the lengthy historian of Henry II.—dressed in a complete suit of almost white velvet, and with a long sword by his side—rose gradually to a height I remember thinking enormous, and in the most graceful manner presented me with a half-crown; which I said I should keep for his sake, and which I have at this moment by me.”

Mrs Stuart, as mentioned on p. 231, was, through her father, granddaughter of William Penn, the Quaker. On her mother’s side she was great-great-granddaughter to Judge Jeffreys, of whom Burnet says that in mere private matters he was thought an able and upright judge wherever he sat! On the same side, she was, somewhat more remotely, descended from Mary Herbert, the subject of Ben Johnson’s immortal epitaph in Salisbury Cathedral, ‘Sidney’s sister, Pembroke’s mother,’ whose two sons, William and Philip, are the ‘incomparable pair of brothers’ to whom the first folio edition of Shakespeare (1623)

is dedicated. The elder of the two brothers is by many, though perhaps wrongly, identified with ‘W. H.’, ‘The onlie begetter’ of the great poet’s sonnets.

Mrs Stuart died in 1847.

These further particulars respecting one who was wife, mother, and grandmother of distinguished Johnians will, it is hoped, interest readers of the *Eagle*.

In the lower oriel window in the Hall will be seen the name and arms of William Stuart, Archbishop of Armagh, with the date 1793. This, however, is the date of his consecration as Bishop of St David’s. He was not raised to the Irish Primacy until 1800.

His grandson, Mr C. E. Stuart, looked back with affection to his College days. The tea-pot, tea-cups, and four table cloths which he had used when an undergraduate were kept by him to the end and were made use of whenever he took breakfast or tea by himself.

W. A. C.

Obituary.

REV CHARLES MANLEY ROBERTS B.D.

Born in London 10 June 1837; B.A., 26th Wrangler 1857; M.A. 1860; B.D. 1869; Ordained 1860; Second Mathematical Master, Christ's College, Brecon, 1857-59; Head Master, Monmouth Grammar School, 1859-91; Rector of Brinkley, Cambridgeshire, 1889-93; Rector of Aldridge, Staffordshire, 1893-1903; Died 5 May 1903.

C. M. Roberts was educated at Brighton at the private school of his uncle, Mr Wm Adams (who was for a time Secretary of the Sussex County Cricket Club), and afterwards at the London University. He went in 1854 to St John's, obtaining a Sizarship, and subsequently a Scholarship. His grandmother, Frances Matilda Adams, was water-colour painter extraordinary to Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, and taught painting to Queen Victoria. Mr Roberts inherited considerable artistic talent, and was an excellent judge of art; but his busy career and his strong preference for the practical side of life left no room for the technical exercise of these gifts.

Mr Roberts' chief work was done as Head Master of Monmouth School. He was a most capable organiser, thorough, a shrewd man of business, and full of healthy self-confidence, with an unerring eye for sincerity and the faculty of getting at the best of man and boy. So, though brusque in manner and an uncompromising disciplinarian, he won from the first the attachment and confidence of his staff, and was a radiating centre of efficiency.

He was appointed to Monmouth in 1859 (after a vigorous canvas) by the Haberdashers' Company, the careful and fortunate trustees of William Jones, who founded the School and Almshouses in 1614, endowing his Charities with land at Hatcham, of which the value had of course increased enormously.

A pupil whom Mr Roberts found at Monmouth in 1859 writes:—"The School was in a sleepy state, except the commercial side, and had been so for many years, though the

then maximum of Scholars (100, all free) had been kept up for some time by open competition from the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, and Gloucester, with preference to the town of Monmouth. No pupil had since 1848 gone to Oxford or Cambridge, though small Exhibitions from the School existed. C. M. Roberts at once began to change all this. He took a cool all-round survey of things, and was always cheerful, encouraging, and friendly in his relations with his pupils."

In 1861 this pupil went with a School Exhibition to St John's, where he obtained a Scholarship, was ninth Wrangler, and was made a Fellow. This was the beginning of a stream of pupils to St John's, many of whom were prominent members of the College. One, who owed much to Mr Roberts' teaching, and even more to his persistence in removing obstacles in the way of his University career, was Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman.

Mr Roberts was an excellent teacher, making his pupils work from first principles, and leaving "results" and examinations to look after themselves. His mathematical teaching was entirely individual. This system he made thoroughly successful while his energy was at its full, though later it tended to the neglect of the duller pupils.

But, though most of his personal attention was given to Mathematics, he organized the rest of the School work with great care and ingenuity, so that the ordinary boy in the highest part of his School learnt—in addition to a full course of Divinity, Mathematics, Latin and Greek Translation and Composition (excepting always Verses)—French, German, Theoretical and Practical Chemistry, Physics, and Drawing. Specializing was discouraged, even boys reading for Scholarships being kept to the full School course until their last term or two. This field of study (wider than is often found possible) was apparently secured at the cost of a certain neglect of History, Geography, and English Literature, subjects which the Head was wont to say an intelligent boy must read for himself. The criticism to which his system is open is probably that it lacked 'culture'; the acquisition of general information was sacrificed to the study of principles; and the boy of literary tastes and of the less robust cast of mind found perhaps too little encouragement.

Mr Roberts, though not a great athlete himself, actively encouraged athletics at Monmouth. By his efforts the first outrigger was procured for the beautiful reaches of the Wye above the town, and he rowed regularly in the original crew. The annual House Races, and the watermanship learnt in frequent excursions in heavier boats, gave his pupils a good start when they aspired to the honourable toils of their College boats. They supplied many First Boat men and one Cambridge Blue.

Football always flourished in the School, owing to the presence of a considerable number of boys from South Wales, especially from Newport. The Newport and the Welsh Rugby teams in the early days were well supplied with old Monmouth boys.

Mr Roberts' first nine years at Monmouth were hampered by the limit of 100 free boys; but as the number of candidates for admission rose steadily the Charity Commissioners issued in 1868 a new scheme, which threw the classical side open to all England and allowed Masters to take boarders. The School then grew rapidly, until in 1876 it mustered 275, and did not fall below 200 till the end of Mr Roberts' Headmastership. He and his staff seem to have won the confidence of the middle classes of South Wales. The School had a good name for turning out manly efficient commercial men. He sent thirty-nine boys to Oxford and Cambridge (twelve to St John's), eighteen of whom took honours.

The School endowment had for some years reached £10,000 a year; and Mr Roberts had pressed for Entrance Scholarships and for other attractions to the School; but, though new buildings were from time to time erected, he was not allowed the means to compete on equal terms with the larger schools.

In 1888 Mr Roberts resigned his Head Mastership on a pension, and was appointed by St John's to the Rectory of Brinkley. As, however, the new scheme of the Charity Commissioners delayed, he accepted the somewhat thankless task of carrying on the School pending the new arrangements. During these three years of rumours and uncertainty numbers fell considerably.

Though hardly trained to the life of a parish priest, he adapted himself conscientiously to his new parochial work, devoting special energy to his Schools and parochial charities.

At Aldridge, a mining village, to the rectory of which he was preferred by the College in 1893, he did excellent service by adding to the School buildings and by recovering a charity that had been long lost to the Parish. With the funds of this charity, not without opposition, he built six almshouses, and arranged for the erection of four more as money accumulated. It needed much hard work and wise courage to carry through this scheme, seeing that the modern spirit prefers simpler and less solid forms of charity. These almshouses will be his memorial in the parish.

He was a capable and experienced Poor Law Administrator and a sound authority on Primary Education. He had for many years at Monmouth been Vice-Chairman of the Board of Guardians and an active member of the School Board. He was a keen Conservative in politics. While at Brinkley he took a specially active part in the return of Mr McCalmont for the Newmarket Division. He never concealed his thorough contempt for all forms of local democracy, and was too strong a man to care for popularity. A favourite and characteristic phrase was, "I believe in a committee of one, and that one myself."

For the comfort of some of us, we may note that though, even to the end of a wasting illness, remarkably clear and alert in mind, he was all his life a great smoker.

His theological views were strongly evangelical; his sermons were clear and impressive, especially in the School chapel. In his last years at Aldridge he compiled and published a treatise on "The History of Confession." As he had no literary ambitions, it seems possible that this was a last effort for the coveted D.D.

A heavy blow, that revealed a tenderness unsuspected by many, fell on him in 1879, when his eldest son, then Head of the School, died of a galloping consumption. Undoubtedly this event sapped some of the energy of his school work.

While in C. M. Roberts many old pupils have lost a good friend and counsellor, the College too has suffered loss. At a time when, alas, all her sons are not 'faithful found,' she cannot spare without regret one who never forgot her, who never sent elsewhere his own sons or any pupil that he could influence, and whose loyalty took him every year to Barnes Bridge to see the Boat Race.

REV CANON JOHN DENTON M.A.

The Rev Canon Denton, who died at Ashby-de-la-Zouch on the 12th of June last, was a son of Mr William Denton, architect of Hotham, Yorks. He was baptised at Hotham 27 April 1830. He was educated at St Peter's School, York, which he entered in 1845. He was a Foundation Scholar of the College and took his degree as a Junior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1852. We take the following account of him from *The Guardian* of June 24.

He was ordained in 1853 to the curacy of All Saints', Northampton. He went to Ashby-de-la-Zouch in 1854 as curate and lecturer of the parish church, and had been identified with the town ever since. In 1856 his vicar appointed him to the sole charge of Holy Trinity, the daughter church, which was constituted a vicarage in 1860, and in 1875 Lord Donington nominated him to the vicarage of the parish church, which he retained till his death. From 1866 to 1899 he was also vicar of Willesley. Bishop Magee, during his last year at Peterborough, made Mr Denton an Honorary Canon of the cathedral, and he had been Rural Dean of Akeley West since 1896. He took an active part in the social and municipal life of the town, as well as in diocesan affairs. He was for many years chairman of the Ashby Board of Guardians, taking part also in Poor-law conferences. He was chairman of the governors of the grammar-school, and had been a volunteer chaplain for half a century.

The writer's recollections of John Denton go back to Cambridge days. There was a small set of men at St John's College then who have since made their mark, either as clergymen or Church-loving laymen. They are nearly all gone now, with their much honoured tutor, James Atlay, late Bishop of Hereford. This set added to their numbers as "Freshmen" came up, and when a new arrival proved devout in chapel and agreeable in hall he was sought out. Among these was the subject of this memoir. The "Cambridge Architectural Society" obtained many of these and others of like tastes from other colleges, who were ardent ecclesiologists, under George Williams of King's, Dr. Mill, Professor Willis, and other presidents and guides of note. They were also in many instances keen lovers of choral services, since greatly improved

at Cambridge and elsewhere, and used at times to annoy Professor Walmisley by a too hearty participation in the then very poor music in the old chapel of St John's. The writer had the great pleasure of introducing his friend John Denton, after taking an honour degree, to the late Chancellor Wales, of All Saints', Northampton. Divinity colleges were not then to be found, and young candidates for Holy Orders worked at times previously as lay-helpers with incumbents, who had the care of training them—a system largely developed by Dr Vaughan, Bishop Cloughton, and others. With Chancellor Wales, Denton worked happily as a layman for a year, being afterwards ordained as one of his curates. Bishop Davys of Peterborough, on his introduction, said, in that mode of quiet appreciation in which he excelled, that Denton was "one of those young men whose testimonials could be read in their countenances." From Northampton Denton passed to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, first as a curate to the late Canon Vavasour, then as vicar of Trinity Church, and lastly of the interesting parish church of Ashby. This he restored and enlarged most skilfully at a great cost. The writer was unexpectedly called to fill the place of the then Diocesan, the late Archbishop Magee, as the morning preacher on the opening day, and will not soon forget the enthusiasm with which the reopening of the grand church was greeted. Of Denton's long and faithful work at Ashby others have written; he was essentially a man of affairs, and always busy at home and away from it; his work for the S.P.G. must be thankfully remembered by all who value the work of foreign Missions. His sermons, too, were thoughtful and valuable, and his kindness and heartiness won him friends wherever he went. "We shall miss him here almost as much as they do at Ashby," was said to the writer by a parishioner when told of his death. Such was one of those busy but unostentatious clergymen, who, forming the central body of faithful but quiet men, are, indeed, the chief strength of the Church of England.

O. W. D.

Canon Denton married 2 June 1857, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mary Ann Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev Marmaduke Vavasor, Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

REV SALTER ST JOHN GEORGE HARTLEY M.A.

The Rev Salter St J. G. Hartley who lost his life through an accident on the Crastagüzza in the Bernina group on the 27th of August last was the son of Lieut.-Col. Joseph Hartley (of St John's LL.B. 1861). He was born at Staveley, in Yorkshire, 23 June 1867; entered Harrow School in 1881, and was admitted a Pensioner of St John's 9 June 1886. He however migrated to Oxford and matriculated there from St John's College, 16 October 1886. He was a Casberd Exhibitioner and afterwards Scholar of that College, taking his B.A. degree in Theological Schools in 1890. He was for a year at the Leeds Clergy School, being ordained Deacon in 1892 and Priest in 1893 by the Bishop of Durham. He was curate of Norton, co Durham 1892—4, of Epping 1895—7, and of Croydon 1897—99. He became Vicar of Exton cum Horn, co. Rutland in 1900.

The following account of the accident which caused his death, by Mr C. C. Branch of the Alpine Club, appeared in *The Times* of September 2nd.

On Wednesday, the 26th inst., the Rev Salter Hartley, Vicar of Exton, started from this hotel with his wife and the guides Christian Schnitzler and Sebastian Platz for the Boval Hut. At 2.30 a.m. the next day Mr Hartley and the guides left the hut to ascend the Crastagüzza—one of the most difficult peaks in this district. Mrs Hartley remained at the hut. Twelve hours later Schnitzler returned alone. It appears that at 8 a.m., after they had surmounted the big slab which is the principal difficulty to the ascent, Schnitzler, who was leading, heard the sound of a slip behind him, and was immediately dragged backwards down the steep rocks for 30 or 40 feet; there the rope between him and Mr Hartley must have hitched over a projecting rock and broken. Schnitzler was brought up short, but the other two fell over the enormous precipice which at that point overhangs the upper end of a very long and steep couloir running down to the Scherscen Glacier. He heard the sound of falling stones, but got no reply to his cries. Schnitzler was bruised and had broken the bone in one heel; unable to descend the steep slab alone, he ascended to the ridge, and came down by the comparatively easy western side to the Boval Hut. The news reached the Morteratsch Restaurant about 4 o'clock

and was telephoned on to Pontresina. As it was not possible for a relief party to cross the Crastagüzza Saddle that night, it was determined to make the detour by the Sella Pass, and a party of guides started between 6 and 7. Dr E. Kingscote and I found them assembled at the Mortel Hut at midnight, waiting for the President of their society, Martin Schocher. When his lights were seen coming up the glacier about 1 o'clock they at length consented to start. The arrival of some English and American gentlemen brought the party up to about 30. After crossing the Sella Pass we headed straight for the big couloir, at the foot of which, below the double *Bergschrund*, the two bodies were found at 6.45 a.m., lying in the snow about 25 yards apart. They were terribly mutilated by their fall of over 2,000 feet, but there is every reason to hope that death must have been instantaneous. The rope was still round Mr Hartley, broken on both sides of him at a distance of a few feet. The loop round Platz must have been torn off with his coat, which was a few hundred feet higher up. The rope was English and nearly new.

There can be no doubt that the accident was caused by one of the victims slipping before Schnitzler had reached a secure place. The eastern wall of the Crastagüzza is very steep, and nowhere on it ought more than one climber to be moving at a time. Mr Hartley, who had several years' experience of the Alps, and had made some of the most difficult ascents in the Dolomites, had been up Piz Roseg only a few days previously. It is open to question whether an arrangement on the rope of guide, guide, amateur, instead of guide, amateur, guide, would not have been better on such a wall, but it is not the usual practice here. The bodies were brought back to Pontresina on Friday evening.

Mr Hartley married, 6 August 1902, at the Parish Church, Roundhay, Mabel, younger daughter of W. S. Sykes, Esq., of Netherleigh, Roundhay.

THE RIGHT HON SIR W. T. MARRIOTT B.A.

Sir William Thackeray Marriott, who died on July 27 at Aix la Chapelle in his sixty-ninth year, was the third son of Mr Christopher Marriott, of Crumpsall near Manchester, and his wife Jane Dorothea, daughter of John Poole Esq., of Corn-

brook Hall near Manchester. He was born in 1834; according to the College Register he was baptised 20 August 1835. He was admitted to St John's in 1854, and took his B.A. degree in 1858. In that year he was ordained a Deacon and appointed Curate of St George's Church, Hulme. The population among which he worked was composed chiefly of the working classes. In 1860 he published a pamphlet which had a wide circulation, entitled *Some real wants of the working classes*. In this he advocated the formation of parks, playgrounds, gymnasiums, and clubs for the people. In 1859 he started what to have been the first working man's club, called the "Hulme Athenaeum." This was composed entirely of working men, and was managed by themselves. Connected with it was a gymnasium, with rooms for fencing and boxing, and other rooms for games.

When the time came for him to take Priest's Orders he hesitated and eventually declined, giving his reasons in the preface to his farewell sermon, entitled *What is Christianity?* published in 1862. It has been said that the solicitor of one of the great railway companies happened to pass while Marriott was preaching in one of the streets of Manchester, and was attracted by his powerful voice and full-bodied rhetoric. Drawing him aside at the finish, he told the youthful cleric that he had mistaken his vocation and that he ought to be a barrister. How far this is true and how far the change was due to conscientious scruples it is difficult to say. At any rate, Marriott left the church for the law. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 4 May 1861, and was called to the Bar 26 January 1864. He is said to have been backed by the solicitor who recommended the change of career, and for many years Mr Marriott enjoyed a lucrative practice in railway and compensation cases. He became a Queen's Counsel 13 February 1877, and a Bencher of his Inn 25 November 1879.

Perhaps if he had stuck to his profession, his subsequent career would have been less chequered and more happy. But a rising lawyer with his rhetorical gifts could scarcely escape the temptations of political ambition. Mr Marriott presented himself as a candidate for Parliamentary honours to the electors of Brighton, and was returned as a Liberal Member 5 April 1880 at the General Election. He described himself as a follower of Lord Hartington (then the official leader of the

Liberal Party), not as a follower of Mr Gladstone. Soon after Mr Gladstone took office Mr Marriott began to shew signs of dissatisfaction with the Party. The times were stormy, and the House suffered so severely from obstruction that it was absolutely necessary to find a remedy. The Government proposed what we now know as the Closure, which was ultimately carried, though not without much opposition both honest and interested. There were many gloomy forebodings as to the future of free speech in Parliament. None of the opponents were more vigorous in their denunciations than Mr Marriott, and he moved the amendment against the Government on the Closure question. In 1883 he published a pamphlet strongly denouncing what he considered the revolutionary radicalism of Mr Joseph Chamberlain and his Birmingham Caucus.

Unfortunately the Member for Brighton did not limit himself to political criticism, on the contrary he made acrimonious personal attacks on Mr Chamberlain (then President of the Board of Trade) and his supposed business methods. He was not alone in doing this at the time, there were others; but one after another they were forced to retract and apologise. Mr Marriott, in after years, made a belated tender of regret, but the withdrawal came too late to be an amende. After this Mr Marriott became less and less in sympathy with the Liberal Party, and ultimately in 1884, disagreeing with Mr Gladstone's policy in Egypt and the Soudan, he definitely changed sides. He accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, thus vacating his seat, and stood again for Brighton as a supporter of Lord Salisbury. He was returned on 3 March 1884 by a majority of 1,457 over his opponent, the largest majority ever known in the borough at that time.

In Lord Salisbury's short-lived first administration Mr Marriott was Judge Advocate General, being gazetted to the office 13 July 1885, holding it until February 1886. He was made a Privy Councillor 9 July 1885. He was again returned as Member for Brighton on taking office, as also at the General Elections of 1886 and 1892. He was again gazetted Judge Advocate General 9 August 1886 in Lord Salisbury's second Administration, holding it until 1892. Since the latter year it has been held by Sir Francis Jeune, President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court, and has ceased to be a political appointment.

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In 1887 and 1888, Mr Marriott acted as Counsel for the ex-Khedive Ismail Pasha, and other members of his family, in settling their claims against the Egyptian Government. It has been stated that he received the sum of £30,000 in fees for his services on this occasion. He was less successful in prosecuting the claims of Zobeir Pasha, the Soudanese slave-trader. In 1888 Mr Marriott received the honour of Knighthood.

In 1895 he retired from Parliament. He then tried to recover some of his practice in compensation cases and appeared at the Parliamentary Bar. But it was too late, and in an evil hour he was tempted east of Temple Bar to make money. His speculations were unfortunate, and his last appearance in an English Court is said to have been on 3 May 1899 as a claimant of £30,000 against the estate of Mr Hooley; a judgment for £5000 and costs was entered in his favour. Finally he transferred his attention to South Africa, where he acted as political adviser to the Dale Lace party in opposition to Lord Milner's policy. Latterly he resided at Johannesburg. In many ways it was a sad close to a strenuous and successful career.

Sir William Marriott had very considerable literary and critical powers. In his younger days he was a frequent contributor to the daily and weekly press, and for a long time articles by him appeared in the monthly magazines. With all his cynicism he was a kind-hearted man. He was perpetually guilty of the very common error of making himself out to be worse than he was. His changes of profession and political faith gave many opportunities to the detractor, and his scornful retorts were more effective at the moment than judicious in his own interest.

Sir William Marriott married in 1872 Charlotte Louisa, daughter of the late Captain Tennant R.N., of Needwood House, Hants.

Obituary.

SANDFORD ARTHUR STRONG M.A.

Mr S. A. Strong, who died in London on the 18th of January last, was one of the sons of Mr Thomas Banks Strong, until lately the principal clerk in the Adjutant General's office of the War Office. He was born in London in 1863 and was educated at St Paul's School and King's College, London. He entered the College in 1881 as a pupil of the late Dr Parkinson. He took his degree in the Classical Tripos of 1884 and was elected a Hutchinson Student for the Study of Sanskrit in 1888.

I first came across Sandford Arthur Strong when he was an Undergraduate reading for the Classical Tripos, and I a College Lecturer. Having been engaged in some other occupation for a few years since leaving school, he had lost touch with the matters and methods of the Classical course, and it was at once clear that he would achieve no great success in the first part of the Tripos. But that he was 'rusty' was to him no excuse for apathy or despair. He always seemed to hope that the thoroughness of his reading would carry him up in the end. At first I wondered at what appeared to be a blind self-confidence: but further acquaintance shewed clearly that he had a full right to trust his powers. But an examination in which thoughtful writing is sadly checked by insufficiency of time, and in which the imitative power plays (in the Composition Papers) no inconsiderable part, was not suited to his case. He judged his own work too severely to be able to produce it rapidly, and his reading was carried on with such intensity that it remained very deficient in quantity. The failure in Part I. was not redressed by success in Part II. He threw himself with such zeal into one portion of his work that he had no time for the rest.

These dry facts were the Academic record of a man who so far had failed, but failed nobly. By this time I had seen a good deal of him, and had learnt not to judge him by his places in class-lists. After he went down he continued study of various

kinds and worked abroad at Oriental languages. He had good introductions, and was brought into touch with some of the greatest Continental scholars. Later he returned to Cambridge and worked at Sanskrit, in which language and in Arabic he was chiefly interested, though many other subjects had their share of his time. But he was in need of some endowment, and such work as editing Oriental texts is not a paying occupation. He was therefore driven to look for promotion to some influence at his disposal, and his latter years were no doubt passed in comfort, if not in exclusive devotion to the studies of his choice.

Of all the unworldly students that I have known none was more thoroughgoing than Strong. A severe critic of others, as of himself, he was quick to detect imposture and quackery, and nothing would induce him to refrain from exposing it. Hence he made many enemies. Few men are without their moments of insincerity or pretence: fewer still take it kindly when their weakness is exposed. Many men had rather remain ill-informed than gain knowledge in the form of correction. It must be admitted that Strong often offended in this way. But further observation shewed that the readiness to correct was joined with an equal if not greater readiness to be corrected. To learn was with him the main thing: the meagre nervous body, the drawn eager hungry-looking face, well expressed his mental character. His health was always delicate, and a man in weak health, with an ardent love of truth as he sees it, is very liable to be misunderstood. I am sure that this was indeed one of the kindest of men: those who knew him best were his best friends. Punctiliousness was a marked characteristic of his manner, and it appeared again in the superb finish of his manuscript.

Here I must end my remarks upon an old pupil, in whom I saw a devoted student of the modern 'scientific' type, a good and interesting man. Disappointments and success are alike over, and his earnest sensitive nature is at rest.

W. E. HEITLAND.

We take the following account of Mr Strong's career from *The Times* of January 19th:—

Arthur Strong went as a boy to St Paul's School, but he had

weak health, and neither there nor at St John's College, Cambridge, did he achieve much distinction of the accepted kind. At Cambridge, however, he came under the influence of Professor Cowell, with whom he studied Sanscrit and other Oriental languages, and he quickly developed extraordinary powers in this direction. For a time he specialized in Pali, and soon published one or two books and papers which attracted the attention of scholars both here and abroad. Then he took to the study of Assyrian, and quickly became a high authority on the language and the archaeological remains of ancient Mesopotamia. Meantime the question of ways and means pressed heavily upon him; for in England, unless a man holds one of the few available posts in the Universities, the Museum, or the Indian Office, he cannot live of the doctrine as an Orientalist. So for some years Arthur Strong had to face grave difficulties; nor was his position much improved when he was appointed to a post, virtually unpaid, as Lecturer in Oriental languages in University College. This was about ten years ago; but then the tide of his fortunes suddenly turned. Friends introduced him to Lord Justice Bowen and Lord Acton, and both these eminent men were greatly struck with his profound and varied learning, his keen intelligence, and his power of work. Mr. Gladstone, too, was much impressed by his conversation. Presently the Duke of Devonshire wanted a librarian for Chatsworth, and Lord Acton and one or two other persons of authority recommended Arthur Strong. He was appointed, and at once set to work to study, arrange, and finally to make known the treasures of Chatsworth and Devonshire-house. For example, in the gardener's house he found a number of old bronzes stowed away; and among them he recognized a head as an undoubted and very fine antique. As by this time he had married Miss Eugénie Sellers, herself a noted authority on Greek sculpture, the value of the discovery was quickly confirmed; Professor Furtwängler went down to see the head, and published it as a true masterpiece of Greek art, of priceless value. It will be remembered as having been one of the chief centres of attraction at the exhibition of Greek art held last summer at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, chiefly organized by Mrs. Strong.

Much time and study were also given by Arthur Strong to

the celebrated collection of old drawings at Chatsworth, from which he only last year issued a beautiful volume of selections, with learned notes. He also published a book on the Duke's pictures; and meantime he was doing much the same for Welbeck, the Duke of Portland having invited him to take charge of the library. Other owners of fine collections, especially of drawings, asked for his help; and of the Wilton drawings he published a selection, with critical notes—not, we think, yet finally completed. As all this implies, he had travelled far away from his old linguistic studies, and had begun to interest himself seriously in Italian art. He had a keen eye, great accuracy of observation, a marvellous memory, and a knowledge of all that the best critics had written; so that his own critical writings had great merit, the more so since they came as a sort of epilogue to other work. Moreover, his study of æsthetics had to be carried on together with his practical duties as Librarian to the House of Lords, to which post he was appointed in 1897, chiefly through the Duke of Devonshire's influence. His work in his new capacity was fruitful, and his great stores of knowledge were of much use to those peers who use the library, and to Royal and other Commissions engaged upon work for which research is needed. There were few subjects on which he did not know a great deal; and what he did not know he knew how to learn. Last spring he fell ill; overwork at last told upon his spare and anæmic frame; he had to leave London, and, though he seemed at one time to be recovering, he has died at an age when most men are beginning their careers. He will be greatly missed; for such gifts as his are extremely rare, even taken singly, while it is not likely that in our time they will ever be found again in combination.

Mr. Strong married, 11 December 1897, before the Registrar at Kensington Miss Eugénie Sellers. The following is a list of his chief published works: *The Mahabodivamsa* (for the Pali Text Society); *The Futuh al Ilabashia, or Conquest of Abyssinia*; *Papers in the Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology* and in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*; *Editor of The Drawings in the Collection at Wilton House*; *The Duke of Devonshire's Collection of Pictures, and Drawings by old Masters in the Collection at Chatsworth*; *Catalogue of*

Letters and Historical Documents at Welbeck. Mr S. A. Strong was a brother of the Very Rev Thomas Banks Strong, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.

At a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on Tuesday, February 9th, at 22, Albemarle-street, the president, Lord Reay, referred to Mr Strong as follows: It was impossible, he said, to over-estimate the loss to Oriental learning occasioned by his death. His critical powers were of the highest and rarest order, whether exercised in the domain of philology, literature, or art, and he threw a flood of light on every subject handled by him. The strength and vigour of his mind were in strange contrast with his delicate physical appearance. But perhaps the most striking feature of his character was its sturdy independence. His individuality was so marked that he was uninfluenced by environment, and without any need of self-assertion or evidence of his native scorn for Philistinism his personality could not fail to receive its due recognition. He was perfectly simple and without affectation, his only object in life being the vindication of truth. When once he had convinced himself that a conclusion was right, nothing would hinder him from stating it, heedless of all consequences. His moral courage, too, was as great as his intellectual grasp. Compromise was alien to his nature, and his sincerity was absolute. One never met him without being impressed by his originality and without deriving profit therefrom. At the best of times—but especially now—we could ill afford to lose such a man. He would have risen to a very high place in that international Areopagus of learning which now controlled the destinies of science in its widest sense. He would have impressed the French by his literary acumen, the Germans by his thoroughness, and the Italians by his sense of art. The men capable of holding such a position were few, and his premature death inflicted an irreparable loss on English culture.

REV GEORGE RICHARDSON M.A.

The Rev George Richardson, formerly Fellow of the College, and for many years second Master of Winchester College, died on the 16th January last at 25 Talbot Square, London, W. (the residence of his son), after a short illness.

We take the following account of him from *The Times* for January 18th:—

George Richardson was the son of William Richardson, an engineer and well-known citizen of Carlisle, where he was born. He was educated first at Carlisle Grammar School, and afterwards at Chester, where his education very nearly came to an abrupt conclusion through the sudden financial ruin of his father. He was enabled, however, to remain there by the generosity of his head-master, who in consideration of his great mathematical talent undertook the cost of his education and maintenance until he went as a scholar to St John's, Cambridge, at the age of 17. At Chester, too, he formed a friendship with one of his schoolmates, the present Sir Robert Ball, which lasted all his life. At Cambridge he graduated third wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos in 1860, at the early age of 20, becoming a Fellow of his college in the ensuing year. In 1867, the year following his ordination, he took the post of senior mathematical master at Winchester College, and was appointed second master by Dr. Ridding, the Bishop of Southwell, then Headmaster, in 1873. He retired in 1899, and has since lived at Winchester. He married in 1867 Sarah, the eldest daughter of Richard Porter, of Whitehall, Highgate, and leaves a married son and daughter living. Mrs. Richardson has unfortunately been an invalid for some years.

Although Mr Richardson was a mathematician of considerable distinction, it is chiefly by his work at Winchester during the 26 years for which he held the post of second master that he will be remembered. He was, perhaps, a little less polished than his colleagues when first he went to Winchester, and he remained something of a rough diamond all his life. But, although this caused some to question his fitness for the post of second master at the time of his appointment, all doubt gave way before the frank good-heartedness which always characterized him, no less than his obvious capacity as a teacher of mathematics; and no better testimony could be needed to the affection in which he was held by almost all who spent their schooldays in "college" under him than the scene in School on the last day of "cloister-time," 1899, when he took the seat of Hostiarius beside the Warden for the last time, to receive the address and presentation which were made to him on his retirement. Mr Parker Smith, M.P., who was one of Mr

Richardson's first pupils and made the presentation on that occasion, bore witness to the difference which Mr Richardson's teaching had made in the mathematical standard at Winchester—a difference of which Mr Parker Smith himself gave early evidence by coming out fourth wrangler and bracketed second Smith's prizeman in 1877. The amount of £835 which was subscribed—the greater part of which has been devoted to the more adequate endowment of mathematical and scientific prizes at Winchester—in itself shows the ready response which his name evoked amongst past and present members of the school (see *The Eagle*, xxi, 106-7). It is not, however, as men who raise the standard of teaching, nor even as men who bring about the endowment of rewards, that school boys are wont to honour their chosen among "dons"; and the real "Dick" seemed absent from that ceremony until he himself stood up to speak. His speech, which was full of humour and feeling, and which on its conclusion was cheered to the echo, was in every way a characteristic utterance, and will be remembered, apart from its own excellence, for the belief which it expressed in "female influence" and the future of "mixed" schools. It is, however, in "college" itself that most "college" men will best remember him, for it was there, as the house-master, that he was intimately known; but to the school at large, with which he was always widely popular, he will perhaps be most vividly recalled by the mention of *Dick mons*, an imposing ceremony on the first day of term, when a considerable part of the school gathered ant-like in his classroom to learn each his mathematical fate for the ensuing weeks. So much, indeed, belongs to the common stock of memory, and forms only the background against which recollections of a more personal kind will stand out, different, no doubt, with different men, but with many of them of that intimate kind which they will keep thankfully all their lives.

It may be of interest to add that in the early sixties Mr Richardson was captain of the Cambridge Volunteers. He was a fine rifle shot, and was once second for the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon. In politics he was a Liberal, and was chairman of the Winchester Liberal Association.

The funeral was at Winchester on January 20th. There was a service in the College Chapel at Winchester which was largely attended by Wykehamists.

REV GAGE EARLE FREEMAN M.A.

The Rev Gage Earle Freeman, who died at Askham Vicarage, near Penrith, on the 15 December 1903, was a man of very considerable literary distinction.

He was the son of Captain Charles Earle Freeman, and was born in Staffordshire in June 1820. He took his B.A. degree in 1845, and was ordained in 1846 on the curacy of Geddington, Northamptonshire. There he remained for eight years, when he became Vicar of Emmanuel Church, Bolton-le-Moors. Two years later he became incumbent of Macclesfield Forest with Wild Boar Clough, Cheshire, a large moorland parish far removed from the outer world. There he remained for 33 years, finding in the wild country much that gave him intense pleasure as a naturalist and sportsman, and enabling him to have free scope with his favourite out-door occupation, the practice of falconry. On this subject he wrote much. We take the following from *The Field* for December 19th:

"Forty years ago readers of *The Field* used to be delighted and instructed by the articles which appeared in this column over the signature "Peregrine." The writer was the Rev Gage Earle Freeman, a great lover of nature, and an enthusiastic falconer, who had the happy knack of imbuing his readers with some of his enthusiasm; for he was one of the few who could write about hawking from personal experience, and could give as exciting an account of a flight with a falcon or goshawk as any foxhunter could of a good run with hounds. But he could go further, and by a clear description of his methods could inform a reader how he might obtain similar sport by learning to train hawks for himself. He lived for many years at Wildboar Clough, near Macclesfield, where, through the courtesy of the proprietor of a neighbouring grouse moor he long enjoyed the privilege of flying his falcons at grouse, with a success which excited the admiration and envy of all who witnessed a flight. Unfortunately a day came when the grouse moor changed hands, and the new owner could not be induced to continue the permission to fly hawks there. Mr Freeman had to turn his attention to other flights, and was content to take larks with merlins, or kill hares and rabbits with a goshawk. To readers of his articles on his favourite field sport he did not long remain anonymous, for not only did many of them seek his personal advice and instruction, but after a series of his articles had

appeared in our columns they were collected in book form under his real name, and were published in a volume of the *The Field* Library, entitled *Practical Falconry*, now long out of print. In conjunction with Capt. F. H. Salvin he also published, through Messrs. Longmans, a work entitled *Falconry: its Claims, History, and Practice*, copies of which now fetch double the published price. This book included directions for training the otter and cormorant, in both of which arts Capt. Salvin was a proficient, and would be so still did not old age, with its attendant ills, prevent him from taking the field with his favourites. Mr. Freeman on leaving Wildboar Clough, the scene of his early success in grouse hawking, went to reside at Askham Vicarage, Penrith, where, we regret to learn, he has just died (Dec. 15) at the ripe age of 83."

In addition to his writings on Falconry he attained some distinction for sacred poetry. He won the Scatonian Prize on four occasions, the subjects being as follows: in 1882, "The Transfiguration"; in 1888, "Jericho"; in 1893, "Damascus"; and in 1894, "The Broad and Narrow Way." In 1867 he published "Mount Carmel, a Story of modern English Life," and a volume entitled "Five Christmas Poems."

REV HENRY RUSSELL B.D.

Henry Russell was born at Calcutta on 29 November 1822, his father, Henry Patrick Russell, being in the East India Company's Civil Service, and his mother the daughter of General Sherwood in the Bengal Artillery. He was sent to school first at Dedham, then was for a short time at Bedford; after that was a private pupil with a Mr Pearson, Rector of Amphill, and from him went to St John's in 1847.

He took his degree as 26th Wrangler in 1845, the year of Parkinson and Loid Kelvin, coming out also at the top of the third class in the Classical Tripos. In those days Fellowships had to be awarded, at least many of them, under various preferences and limitations. To one of three so-called 'Bye-fellowships,' founded by a Mr Platt, he was elected in the year 1849. The reforms of 1860 abolished the limitations and placed all Fellowships on an equality. In order at once to extinguish the Platt Fellowships, and enable them to be amalgamated with the rest, it was enacted that the three existing Platt Fellows should

be on the same footing as the rest. So Bushby, Pieters, and Russell became Fellows with full privileges, but at the bottom of the list, ranking for seniority below men who might be their juniors by several years. All three retained their positions so long as to climb up among the eight senior resident Fellows, and thus become members of the Governing Body of the College; the Seniority, as it used to be called.

In December 1868 Henry Russell was appointed to the post by which he is chiefly remembered in College. He Junior Dean. An ideal Dean is *rara avis in terris*, indeed: a Dean is generally painted black, but never thought a swan. Russell can hardly be claimed as an ideal Dean. He had not much power of impressing men: perhaps he had not much insight into character: he was precise regarding rules, and viewed them as laws rather than as principles and guides. Yet his real kindness and sincerity could not but have some effect. Noisy men summoned for rebuke have come away with a new-born respect and consideration for him. More fruitful probably was his influence on the choir boys. He made it his business to go (daily, I believe) into their School and give them personal instruction. He retained an interest in them when they were out in the world. Even those whose subsequent conduct was not satisfactory, if in distress, might appeal to him with hope of assistance at the very close of his life.

He ceased to be Dean in 1877, when he was appointed Junior Bursar, which office he held until on 6 December 1884 he was presented to the College Living of Layham, near Hadleigh, and gave his life to Church and parish work. This he probably found much more congenial; certainly he was loved and respected by all around. He has been called a recluse there, but he never shut himself up even within his parish. He scarcely ever missed a meeting of any Congress, Conference, or Committee of which he was a member, and even at the age of 80 would drive his open carriage twenty miles and back to attend at Bury St Edmunds or Ely. At such meetings his criticisms and amendments were not always welcomed by ardent men eager to press forward their far-reaching plans and wide proposals. His objections to the absence of a comma or the position of an adjective were looked on as trivial. Yet it must be admitted that the minute objections were generally correct, and that the accuracy which he urged did sometimes avoid misunderstandings,

possibly serious difficulties. Minuteness, perhaps one should rather say precision, seemed the characteristic of his mind. Yet on one notable occasion he showed powers of organization on a considerable scale. The opening of the new College Chapel in 1869 was an extremely complicated ceremony. The whole was carried through without hitch or slip, and the arrangements had been made by him. As chairman of a clerical society for his neighbourhood, his comments on Greek Testament were highly valued; he applied to its study his minuteness and precision, along with his earnestness and reverence.

To undergraduates he was always old-looking, and showed scarcely a sign of ageing further till within the last two or three years when he began to stoop. In the autumn of 1903 his breathing revealed to friends that something was beginning to be amiss. He attended a Voluntary Schools' Meeting at Bury St Edmunds at the end of October, but on December 10 he passed, somewhat suddenly, away.

E. H.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1903; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

Thomas Washington Bagshaw (1877), M.D. 1885, son of John Bagshaw, Cutler; born at 95, Church Street, Liverpool, co. Lancaster, 8 February 1849. M.R.C.S. England 1881; sometime House Surgeon and Ophthalmic House Surgeon, St Bartholomew's Hospital; Medical Officer S.W. Fever Hospital, Stockwell. For some years Medical Officer on Steamships of the Orient line. Latterly resided at 81, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, London, N.W. Died 6 May at Carlisle House, Eastbourne. Dr Bagshaw married 23 September 1902 (then of Rock Ferry, Cheshire) Amelia Murtha, youngest daughter of the late Henry Martin Esq, of 81, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, and Adelaide, South Australia.

Rev William Millard Bennett (1857), son of William Bennett of Hereford. Born at Hereford in 1834, educated at the Cathedral School. Curate of Northallerton 1859-61; of Kirkby Stephen 1861-63; of Elloughton near Brough 1863-76; Vicar of Elloughton 1876-1903. Died at the Vicarage 15 August, aged 68.

Lightwood Thomas Birch (matriculated 1870, did not graduate). Only son of Thomas John Birch of Armitage, co. Stafford, and Julia Elizabeth, only daughter of John Chanter of Bideford, co. Devon. Born at Armitage 12 February 1851. Of Quarry Lodge, Lichfield, co. Stafford; sometime a Captain in the First Stafford Militia; a J.P. for Stafford. Died 6 September at Hastings. Mr Birch married 19 October 1876, Mary Cox, daughter of Thomas Berry Horsfall M.P., of Bellamour Hall, co. Stafford.

Rev Daniel Lewis Boyes (1872), son of George Mence Boyes, Accountant, born in Islington, Middlesex 4 January 1850. Curate of Tuckhill 1875-76; of Welshpool 1876-86; Rector of Holy Trinity, Melrose, Scotland, 1886-92. Latterly resided at Coton Hall, Stafford. Died at Stafford 25 May.

Rev Arthur John Brown (1849), son of George Brown, Wine Merchant, London. Born in Hamover Square 23 February 1826. Curate of Bergh Apton, Norfolk, 1849-52; of Cheshunt 1852-65; of Wetherden 1866-68; Vicar of Dillham w Honing 1868-72; Rector of Catfield 1872-1903; Rural Dean of Waxham, Happening Division 1891-94. Died at Catfield Rectory, near Great Yarmouth, 4 May. Mr Brown was a scholarly clergyman of considerable repute. He wrote a number of stories of a historical character, with the purpose of proving the blessings of the Reformation. Of his numerous books "The last of the Abbots" is best known to the general public.

Rev Robert John Cargill (1862), son of James Cargill, Schoolmaster, born at Southwell, Notts. in 1836. Curate of Cotterstock 1862-64; of Alrewas 1864-68; of Hamstall Ridware 1869-70; of Barton under Needwood 1871-77; Vicar of High Offley, near Newport, Salop, 1877-1903. Died 7 September, aged 67.

James Joel Cartwright (1863), son of Jarius Joel Cartwright, Corn Merchant, of Kirkgate, Wakefield; born 6 January 1842. Mr Cartwright entered the Public Record Office in 1867. He was appointed Secretary of that office and of the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1887. He was intimately acquainted with the State Papers and private muniments of the 17th and 18th Centuries, and few antiquaries possessed an equal knowledge of the family history of that period, especially for the North of England. He was the author or editor of several works, including 'Chapters from Yorkshire History,' 'Memoirs of Sir John Reresby,' and 'The Wentworth Papers.' He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and took an active interest in the management of the Camden Society, the Pipe Roll Society, and the Royal Historical Society. He died 8 January at 7, Wilton Road, Wimbledon.

Arthur Lloyd Clay (matriculated 1860, but did not graduate). Son of Richard Clay, Printer; born in London in 1842. Educated at Cholmeley's Grammar School, Highgate, and at Cologne. He was appointed to the Indian Civil Service after the examination of 1861; he was 9th in the open competition and 7th in the final examination, distinguishing himself in modern languages. His high place in the open competition was a surprise to old fashioned students, who knew no way to success except by classics and mathematics. He arrived in India 29 November 1862; he served in Lower Bengal as Assistant Magistrate and collector and as joint Magistrate and collector. From September 1874 to June 1877 he served in Assam as Deputy Commissioner and as district and sessions judge of Sylhet; as Magistrate and collector July 1879; Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum, August 1879; Magistrate and collector of Bakarganj, March 1886. Officiated as Commissioner of divers divisions. Retired from the Service July 1890. Resided for some years at Newton Hall, near Cambridge. Died 7 August at Brunnen, Switzerland, aged 62. In 1896 Mr A. L. Clay published "Leaves from a Diary in Lower Bengal, by C. S. (Retired)" Macmillans, a copy of this has been presented to the College Library by his brother, Mr C. J. Clay of Trinity College.

Rev Edward Wilson Cook (1842), born in Yorkshire. Curate of Hampsthwaite 1844-48; of Christ Church, Tunbridge Wells, 1849-52; of St Paul, Covent Garden, London, 1852-54; of Otton Longueville 1854-56; of Woburn, Beds, 1856-62; Vicar of Stevington, Beds, 1862-82; Vicar

of Goldington, Beds, 1882-96. Latterly resided at Glendower, 5, Rothsay Road, Bedford. Died there 10 July, aged 83. Mr Cook published "Death and its issues; a sermon on the death of Francis 7th Duke of Bedford, 1861," and other sermons.

Daniel De Castro (1859), son of Daniel De Castro, of London and Mortlake, Surrey, Merchant; born in London 3 December 1836. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 7 May 1873, called to the Bar 26 January 1876. Resided some years at Mortlake; died at Salisbury 28 November. Mr De Castro rowed 2 in the 3rd Boat in the Lent Term of 1857, and 6 in the 2nd Boat in the May Term 1858.

Rev Canon John Denton (1852). Died 12 June at Ashby-de-la-Zouche (see p. 70).

Arthur Du Santoy (1848), son of Peter John James Du Santoy, Lieutenant R.N.; born at Portsea in 1826. Fellow of the College 1851-58. Sometime Professor of Mathematics at the E.I.C. College, Addiscombe. Died 4 August at Tillington, Petworth, Sussex, aged 76.

Trevor Halket Evans (1888), son of Mr Franklen George Evans, Surgeon; born at Tynant House, Cardiff, 8 March 1866; educated at University College, Bristol. Studied at Guy's Hospital, M.B., B.C. 1892. Practiced at Whitchurch, near Cardiff; died there 14 July, aged 34.

Rev Alfred Farbrother (1866), son of John Farbrother Esq; born at Oxford in 1833. Curate of Spotland, Rochdale, 1866-67; of St Mark's, Kennington, Surrey, 1869-79; of St Mary the Less, Lambeth, 1879-82; Vicar of Leydsdown with Harty, Kent, 1881-98; Vicar of Brabourne with Monks Horton, Kent, 1898-1903; Rector of Bircholt, Kent, 1901-1903. Died at Brabourne 3 June 1899, 1903 (or 1904?).

Hugh Winkworth Fraser (1893), son of John Fraser, Solicitor; born at Roehampton, Surrey, 16 December 1871; educated at King Edward's School, Berkhamstead. Admitted a Solicitor in December 1896. Practiced as a partner with his father (Messrs Fraser & Son, 19, Southampton Street, London). Died 11 December at Mexico City.

Rev Gage Earle Freeman (1846). Died 15 December at Askham Vicarage (see p. 197).

Henry Joseph Gough (Undergraduate). Died 7 January (*Eagle*, xxiv, 229).

Joseph Hall (1876), son of Joseph Hall, Solicitor, Keswick. Born at Keswick in 1854; educated at the Grammar School, Richmond, Yorks. Admitted a Solicitor September 1879; practiced at Keswick. Died 22 January at Greta Grove, Keswick, aged 49.

James Lenox Hannay (1848), only son of John Hannay, Writer to the Signet; born at Dalton, Dumfriesshire, 20 September 1826. Mr Hannay was Cox of the First Lady Margaret Boat in the Lent and May Terms of 1847. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 22 April 1847, called to the Bar 7 June 1852. Mr Hannay was sometime Counsel to the magistrates of Yorkshire, West Riding, and Recorder of Pontefract. Police Magistrate at the Worship Street Police Court, London, 1871-98. He married in June 1853 Ann Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Ponsford Esq, of London (she died in 1895). Mr Hannay, who was of Lincluden, in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, died 7 June at 113, St George's Square, London, aged 76.

John Hugh Hardwick (1893), son of Thomas Hardwick, Schoolmaster; born at Heaton, Yorks, 21 February 1871; educated at Lancaster School. After taking his degree Mr Hardwick held assistant masterhips in various

places in England, coaching for naval and university examinations. In July 1896 he was appointed assistant master in the Government High School at Durban, Natal. In the Christmas holidays of that year he was travelling in the Transvaal, and was offered the Headmastership of the new Grammar School at Jeppestown, Johannesburg. On the outbreak of the Boer war he returned to Europe in 1899, and travelled on the Continent. In August 1902 he returned to South Africa, intending to wind up affairs there and return to England. He died at Johannesburg, Transvaal, of enteric fever on January 17.

Rev Salter St George John Hartley. Died 27 August (see p. 72).

Robert Baldwin Hayward (1850), son of Robert Hayward, of Wharton Street, London, Agent; born in St Pancras Parish 7 March 1829 (according to the College Register, according to other accounts at Bocking in Essex). Educated at University College, London. Fellow of the College from 1852 to 1860. For some time he was an Assistant Tutor or Lecturer. From 1855 to 1859 he was Reader in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Durham University. In 1859 he was appointed by Dr Vaughan mathematical master at Harrow, which he held until his retirement in 1893. He died 2 February at his residence, Ashcombe, Shanklin, Isle of Wight. A notice of Mr Hayward will be found in *The Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society*, xxxv, 466-70.

Rev George Henry Hewison (1859). Born at Middlethorpe, near York; educated at Ripon Grammar School, where he was a contemporary of the late Dr Stubbs, Bishop of Oxford, and of Dr Gordon, Roman Catholic Bishop of Leeds. He entered first at Queens' College, but migrated to St John's. After taking his degree Mr Hewison became mathematical master at Archbishop Holgate's School, York, subsequently becoming second master. He was for a short time Curate of Osbalwick, Rector of St Denis in York, 1878-1901, and Rector of Moor Monkton, near York, 1901-1903. He was much interested in education, a voluntary teacher at the old York Institute and one of its Vice-Presidents. He was elected to the York School Board as an "independent churchman" on its formation in 1888. He was returned at the head of the poll in 1898 and 1901, and was chairman in 1892 and 1898, being again elected in 1901, and was chairman at the time of his death. His work on the Board was characterised by great energy and a broad sympathetic spirit. He died 29 January at Moor Monkton Rectory.

Rev James Samuel Hoare (1846), son of the Ven. Charles James Hoare, Rector of Godstone, Surrey, and Archdeacon of Surrey; born 19 August 1823. Mr Hoare rowed as Stroke in the second Lady Margaret Boat in 1844; as Bow of the first boat in the May Term 1845 and 1846, was in the first boat at Henley in 1845; won the Magdalene Pairs in the October Term 1846. He was president of the Boat Club from October 1847 to May 1850. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 27 March 1849. Curate of Godstone 1851-66; Rector of Murston, Kent 1866-82; Rural Dean of Sittingbourne 1872-82; Rector of Godstone 1882-1902; Rural Dean of Godstone 1887-1901; one of the Six Preachers of Canterbury Cathedral 1874-1903. Died 7 April, aged 79. Mr Hoare married 22 January 1867, Catherine Harriet Turner, daughter of Charles Hampden Turner esq., of Leigh Place, Godstone.

Rev Herbert Cecil Hodges (1869), son of Abraham Hodges, sometime Vicar of St Stephen's, Carlisle; born at Old Dalby co. Leicester in 1847. Curate of All Saints, Hertford 1870-79; of St George's Edgbaston 1879-83; London Diocesan Home Missionary at Holy Trinity, Southall 1884-86; Chaplain of Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai 1886-1903. Died at the Deanery, Shanghai, 26 October, aged 56.

Rev. Robert Holt (1846), son of James Holt of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire; born in 1823. Curate of Soulbury, Bucks, 1846-48; of Wardington, Oxon, 1848-51; of Mursley, Bucks, 1852-60; of Adstock, Bucks, 1861-68; Vicar of Hillesden, near Buckingham, 1868-1903. Died at the Vicarage 29 June, aged 79. Mr Holt was author of the following: "The Ormulum, with the notes and glossary of Dr White"; "How has it come about that there is a Church in every parish in England, and how are the Parsons paid?" S.P.C.K.

Charles Thomas Hudson (1852), son of Joshua Hudson, born at Brompton 11 March 1828; educated at the Grange, Sunderland. From 1855 to 1860 he was Headmaster of Bristol Grammar School, and from 1861 to 1881 of Manella Hall, Clifton. In 1886 he published in collaboration with Mr P. H. Gosse "Rotifera or Wheel Animalcules." He was regarded as the chief authority on the Rotifera. He was the discoverer of *Pedalion mirum* and many new genera and species of Rotifera, which he described in scientific periodicals. He was President of the Royal Microscopical Society from 1888 to 1890, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1889. Mr Hudson was Stroke of the Head of the River in the Lent Term of 1851, and Four in the First Boat in the Lent and May Terms of 1850. He was twice married; 1. in 1855 to Mary Ann, daughter of W. B. Tibbits, of Braunston, Northants; 2. He married secondly 24 June 1858 at Clifton, Louisa Maria Foot, daughter of Freelove Hammond, esq., barrister at law of Clifton. He died 24 October at his residence, Hillside, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

Rev Thomas Hutchinson (1838), son of Thomas Hutchinson, esq., of Brinsop Court, near Hereford; born at Hendwell in Radnorshire. Curate of Hentland, Herefordshire, 1839-41; Vicar of Kimbolton with Middleton-on-the-Hill, co. Hereford 1841-1903. Died at his residence Grantsfield, Leominster 18 July, aged 88. Mr Hutchinson was we believe a nephew of the poet Wordsworth. At Hentland he was instrumental in having a new church built in the district of Hoarworthy. At Kimbolton he restored the church in 1874 at a cost of £2000. Middleton church, an interesting old structure, was partially restored, and in 1899 he completed the restoration as a thankoffering on commencing the fiftieth year of his ministry; at the reopening service Bishop Atlay stated that it was one of the gems of his diocese. He was always deeply interested in education, and new schools were built at Kimbolton under his supervision. On 1 July 1897, his golden wedding anniversary, the first sod was cut for the erection of a Mission Church at Hammish, Clifford, an outlying hamlet. The Bishop of Hereford attended Mr Hutchinson's funeral at Kimbolton on July 22.

Rev Alfred Jones (1849), son of the Rev Edward Jones of Milton Keynes, Bucks; born at Milton Keynes in 1824; educated at Uppingham School. Sometime Curate of Milton Keynes, and of Hove, Sussex; sometime Curate of All Saints, Langham Place, and Chaplain to the Westminster Hospital; Curate of St Mark's, Tollington Place, 1871-72; Vicar of St John's, Kenilworth, 1872-96. Latterly resided at The Croft, Bournemouth; died 16 December at St Columb, Cornwall, aged 78.

William Francis Kemp (1850), died 5 January at 2, Grenville Place, London, S.W. (*Eagle*, xxiv, 363).

Rev Herbert Peter Kendal (1860), son of Jonathan Kendal, of Chesterfield, Derbyshire; born in 1834. Headmaster of Batley Grammar School 1860-64; Lecturer of Hampton Lucy 1864-69; Headmaster of Hampton Lucy Grammar School 1864-73; Vicar of Loxley, Warwickshire 1873-94. Latterly resided at 72, Mount Ararat Road, Richmond, Surrey, died their 30 July.

Rev John Morley Lee (1848), died at Botley Rectory 20 January, aged 77. (*Eagle*, xxiv, 364).

Rev John Horn Lorimer (1863), son of Thomas Lorimer, born in Glasgow 15 December 1838; educated at Shrewsbury School. Curate of Uttoxeter 1862-64; of Bury, Lancashire 1864-66; of Kinver 1865-67; Vice-Principal, Huddersfield Collegiate School 1867-71; Assistant Master Aldeburgh Collegiate School 1871-73; Assistant Chaplain at Brussels 1874-76; Curate of Sudbourne, Suffolk, 1876-77; Second Master Crypt Grammar School, Gloucester, 1877-83; Curate of Standish, Gloucestershire 1883-87; Rector of Buckland, Gloucestershire, 1889-1903. Died 12 December.

Sir Henry Ludlow (1857), son of George Ludlow, of Christ's Hospital, Hertford; born at Hertford 21 February 1834; educated at Christ's Hospital. Proxime for the Chancellor's medal for legal Studies 1859; proxime for a Fellowship at Magdalen College, Oxford, thrown open to competition by graduates of both Universities. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 8 January 1858, called to the Bar 27 January 1861. Admitted a Fellow of St John's College 2 November 1863. Attorney General of Trinidad 1874-86; Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands 1886-91. Knighted in 1890. Died 17 November at his residence, 1, Hillside Terrace, Hythe. Sir H. Ludlow married in 1876, Alice, daughter of Mr Thomas Sworder, of Hertford. He was joint author of "Trademarks and Trade Names."

William Alexander Mackinnon (1836), son of William Alexander Mackinnon (of St John's, B.A. 1804; F.R.S.; M.P. for Rye); born in London 4 October 1813. He married 27 April 1846, Margaret Sophia, daughter of Francis Willes. He was M.P. for Rye 1852-53, and for Lymington 1857-68. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Kent; High Sheriff in 1885; J.P. for Middlesex and Herts and F.R.S. Mr Mackinnon, who was the 34th chief of the Clan Mackinnon, died at his residence, Acryse Park, Folkestone, 14 September. He rowed 3 in the first boat in the May Term 1835. He leaves two sons, one of these Mr F. A. Mackinnon was of St John's (B.A. 1871); the younger, Major General W. H. Mackinnon, was of the C.I.V. in South Africa.

Rt Hon Sir William Thackeray Marriott (1858). Died 27 July at Aix-la-Chapelle (see p. 73).

Thomas Mathews (1875), son of Isaac Mathews, Yeoman, born at Bucklebury, Berks, 28 July 1828. Admitted a pensioner 6 October 1860; re-admitted 7 May 1869. Died 25 November at Grove Field Villa, Cheltenham, the residence of his sister-in-law, aged 75.

Rev William Leighton Newham (1847), son of Daniel Newham; born at Glasgow 14 March 1822; educated at King William's College, Isle of Man. Fellow of the College 1847-54; sometime Headmaster of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Worcester; Vicar of Barrow-upon-Soar 1854-89; Vicar of Aldworth, Reading, 1889-1900. Resided for sometime at Nicosia, Cyprus. Died 16 October at The Haven, Barrow-upon-Soar.

Rev Thomas Henry Newman (1853), son of Thomas Newman of Dartmouth; born at Dittisham, Devon, 2 January 1829. Curate of Honiton 1853-55; of Shutford 1855-56; of Cheriton Bishop 1856-76; of Hittisleigh 1857-65; of Lanlivery, Cornwall, 1875-77; of East Budleigh 1878; of Budleigh Salterton 1880; of Merton 1881 and 1889; of Sampford Courtenay 1884-86; of Okehampton 1890-91; of Drewsteignton 1895-96; of Sydenham Damerel 1897-98; of Bratton Clevely 1898-99. Latterly resided at 5, Belmont Road, Exeter; died there 24 May, aged 74.

N/N/

Rev Reginald George Morton (1899), son of the Rev Josiah Morton, Vicar of High Beech (of St John's B.A. 1851); born at High Beech 3 August 1866. Curate of Holy Trinity, Barking Road, 1891-92; of St Andrew's, Plaistow, 1892-94 and 1896-97; of St John's, St Leonard's-on-Sea, 1894-95; of St Martin, Brighton, 1897-99; Curate of St Paul's, Ramsgate, 1899-1903. Died 7 September at 52, Belle Vue Road, Ramsgate, aged 37.

Joseph Parry (Mus. Bac. 1871). Died 17 February 1903, at Penarth, aged 61 (*Eagle*, xxiv, 367).

John Albert Potbury (1881), eldest son of John Potbury of Sidmouth, Devon; born at Sidmouth in 1859. Headmaster of Queens' College, Demerara. Died at Georgetown, Demerara, 1 May.

Rev William Henry Price (1880), son of Mr William Farmer Price of Gloucester; born at Gloucester 20 April 1859; educated at Hereford Cathedral School. Incorporated M.A. at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1888. Curate of Steventon, Berks, 1883-85; Chaplain of Trinity College, Oxford, 1884-96; Curate of St Mary, Magdalene, Oxford, 1885-97. Vicar of Badsey with Aldington 1897-1903; Vicar of Wickhamford 1897-1903. Died at Badsey Vicarage, near Evesham, 15 March.

Frederick William Joseph Rees (1863), son of the Rev Samuel Rees; born at North Walsham in 1839; educated at Shrewsbury School. Rowed Bow in the 3rd Boat, Lent 1861, and in the 2nd Boat, May Term 1861. Appointed to the Indian Civil Service in 1861; eighteenth in the open competition and 24th in the final examination. Arrived in India 26 December 1862. Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector Sylhet 1863; obtained prize of Rs 1000 for proficiency in Bengali 1867; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24 Perganas 1866-68; Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery 1869; Magistrate and Collector Pubna 1875; Judge of the second grade, November 1886; Judge of the first grade, March 1884. Retired from the service 31 December 1887. Died 5 September at his residence, Longwood House, Nayland, Colchester, aged 64.

Charles Henry Wyndham A'Court Repington (B.A. 1841 as A'Court), only son of the late General Charles Ashe A'Court Repington; born at Heytesbury House, Wilts; educated at Eton. In 1841 he was private secretary to Lord Eliot in Ireland, continuing in the same position under Sir William A'Court, first Lord Heytesbury, until the year 1846. Subsequently he became interested in emigration to Canada, visiting the colony and taking an active share in the work. In 1852 he was elected M.P. for Wilton; in 1854 he married Emily, daughter of the late Mr Henry Currie, of West Horsley Place, who represented Guildford in the House of Commons. He left Parliament on being appointed by Lord Palmerston, Commissioner of Income Tax. In 1860 he was nominated by Mr Gladstone, Assistant Comptroller of the National Debt Office, from which he retired in 1882. Died 29 October at Bridges End, Ockham, Surrey, aged 84.

Rev John Benjamin Riky (1851), son of Benjamin Riky, of N. Frederick Street, Dublin, Solicitor; born in St Mary's Parish, Dublin, in 1828. Curate of Abbott's Moreton, Worcestershire, 1852-56; Rector of Bugborough, near Taunton, 1857-1903. Died at the Rectory 1 September, aged 74.

Rev Charles Manley Roberts (1857). Died 5 May at Aldridge Rectory, aged 67 (see p. 66).

Rev Henry Russell (1845). Died 10 December at Layham Rectory, Suffolk (see p. 198).

Rev George Smith (1869). Died 10 March at Hormead Rectory (*Eagle*, xxiv, 368).

Rev Sidney Lidderdale Smith (1840), born in Warwickshire. Rector of Brampton Ash, near Market Harborough, 1844-1903; Chaplain to the Bishop of Hereford 1873-94; Prebendary of Moreton Parva in Hereford Cathedral 1874-1903. Threw himself out of a window at Brighton while suffering from religious melancholia 9 October, died from the fall, aged 86.

James Frederick Snaith (1862), son of Frederick Snaith, Physician and Surgeon, Holbeach, Lincolnshire; born at Holbeach 20 December 1839. Admitted to St John's 20 April 1858, name removed 2 May 1859 when he migrated to Emmanuel, from which College he graduated. He was admitted a student of the Middle Temple 4 November 1857, but was not called to the Bar until 17 November 1885. He was for many years a member of the Indian Civil Service. Died 27 November at Bickenhall Mansions, London, W, aged 63.

Robert Swan Stephen (1866), eldest son of the Hon John Clower Stephen, of Ramsay, Isle of Man, second deemster. Born at Ramsay 30 November 1843. Educated at King William's College, Isle of Man. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 7 May 1864, called to the Bar 30 April 1867. Admitted to the Manx Bar 1868. Member of the Court of Tynwald, junior member for Douglas in the House of Keys 1881; Officer in the Isle of Man Rifle Volunteers; secretary and librarian to the Isle of Man Law Society. He married 16 July 1872 Caroline, only daughter of Captain Mark Wilks Goldie, of Douglas (she died 7 January 1875). Died 18 March at Capri, Italy.

Clarence Esme Stuart (1849). Died 8 January at his residence, Addington House, Reading, aged 75 (*Eagle*, xxiv, 230, 372).

Frank Tarleton (1876), son of William Tarleton, of Paradise Street, Surgeon. Born at Bishop Ryder, Birmingham, 20 July 1853. Rowed Six in the second Boat, Lent Term 1874; Four in the first Boat, May Term 1874, and Two in the Lady Margaret Four, October 1874. Admitted a solicitor in April 1880; practiced as a solicitor in Birmingham. Died 4 October at his residence, 13, Pakenham Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, aged 50.

Rev Frederick William Vinter (1847), son of John Vinter Esq, of 33, Chandos Street, St Martin in the Fields, London; born in 1821, educated at King's College, London. Fellow of the College 27 March 1849 to marriage; Mathematical Master, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, 1851-58; Professor of Mathematics, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, 1858-72; Curate of Yatley, Hants, 1866-72; Chaplain to the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, Walton-on-Thames, 1874-1903. Died at his residence, Glenville, Walton-on-Thames, 4 May, aged 78. Mr Vinter married 1 July 1851, at Fryern Barnet Church, Charlotte, second daughter of Mr G. Shirley.

Rev John Mills Walker (1867), son of Mr John Walker, born at Howrah, near Calcutta, India, 15 December 1843. Curate of Holy Trinity, Marylebone, 1866-71; Chaplain, Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment 1872-93; Vicar of Harrold, Beds, 1895-1900. Latterly resided at 6, College Terrace, Brighton. Died there 9 September, aged 59.

Rev Thomas Walker (1854), second son of George James Alexander Walker; born at Norton, Worcestershire. Matriculated at Lincoln College, Oxford, 13 March 1847; migrated to St John's, where he was admitted 13 October 1849. Seatonian Prizeman, 1858. Curate of St Mary Low, Harrogate, 1860-61; Rector of Abbots Morton, near Worcester, 1861-1903; Rural Dean of Feckenham 1891-1902. Died 8 October at Brighton.

Rev Anthony Spurr Webb (1861), son of Josiah Webb, yeoman; born at Portsea, Hants, 1846. Curate of St James, Milton, Portsea 1861-63; of St Matthew's, Widcombe, Somerset, 1863-64; of St Mary's Chapel, Ripley, Surrey, 1864-69; of St George's, Edgbaston, 1869-71; Vicar of Stockingford, Warwickshire, 1871-84; Vicar of Ormondville, New Zealand, 1884-92; Vicar of Gisborne, New Zealand, 1892-1902; Vicar of Ormondville 1902-1903; Canon and Precentor of St John's Cathedral, Napier, New Zealand, 1890-1903. Died 19 October at Ormondville, aged 65.

Rev Thomas Widdowson (1859), son of Thomas Widdowson; born at Walton, co. Lancaster, 24 February, 1836; educated at the Liverpool Collegiate Institute. Curate of Wrexham 1860-61; of Houghton on the Hill, Leicestershire, 1861-64; second master, Leicester Collegiate School; Headmaster of Kettering School, 1864-96; Vicar of Foxton, near Market Harborough, 1896-1903. Died at Foxton Vicarage 3 October. Mr Widdowson's chief work was done at Kettering; as a master he was a sound scholar and an excellent disciplinarian. He also took a prominent part in the Church work at Kettering, preaching regularly at the parish Church and at St Andrew's. His sermons were based more often than not on the Old Testament, and were scholarly in tone. He took a leading part in forming and conducting the choir of St Andrew's Church, and was a vigorous supporter of the Church Institute, of which he was Vice-President. He was also one of the founders of the Kettering Choral Society. On leaving Kettering his friends united in presenting him with a service of plate "as a token of their esteem and good wishes." Mr Widdowson married a daughter of Mr Thomas Dowdall, of Liverpool. He leaves a widow and three sons: Mr James Widdowson, of Sydney; Mr T. Widdowson (of St John's, B.A. 1885), assistant master of the City of London School; and Mr F. J. Widdowson (of Trinity, B.A. 1891), assistant master at Christ's Hospital, Horsham.

Rev Herbert Williams (B.A. 1850), son of Samuel Williams, of Walcot, Somerset, Schoolmaster; born 11 March, 1825. Headmaster of the Brewer's School, Trinity Square, London, 1858-89; Curate of St Catharine's, Coleman Street, 1864-1900. Sometime Chaplain of the City of London Consumption Hospital. Died 9 September at Sheering Rectory, near Harlow, Essex, the residence of his son, the Rev H. A. Williams (of St John's, B.A. 1878).

Rev Charles Wolston (I.L.B. 1857), son of the Rev Thomas Wolston (of Caius College, B.A. 1819); born at Charlton, Devon, 25 July, 1830. Curate of Cradley, Worcestershire 1858-60; of Ashbury, Berks, 1860; of Chittoe, Wilts, 1860-61; of Tedburn St Mary, Devon, 1861-62; of Hatherleigh, Devon, 1862-63; Rector of Torbryan, near Newton Abbot, 1867-1903. Died 11 September. Mr Wolston married in 1865, Ellen, daughter of J. N. Stephenson, of Pevnace.

Rev John Cooper Wood (1860), son of the Rev Samuel Ravenshaw Wood (of Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. 1832); born at Coalport, Salop, 1837; educated at Shrewsbury School. Second master of Wakefield Grammar School, 1860-63; Curate of St John's, Wakefield, 1861-62; Headmaster of Prescott Grammar School 1863; of Hales Owen Grammar School 1863-66; Rector of St Kenelm, in Romsley, Worcestershire, 1867-72; Vicar of Grinshill, Salop, 1872-73; Vicar of The Clive, near Shrewsbury, 1873-1903. Died 25 April, aged 65. As a district councillor and guardian he did much local work, and he was for many years correspondent and treasurer of the Broughton, Clive and Grinshill Schools. During his incumbency the Church at Clive was restored.

The following deaths were not noticed in the years in which they occurred:

Frederick Du Cange Gaddum (1882), son of George Henry Gaddum, manufacturer; born at Didsbury, Lancashire, 28 June 1860; educated at Rugby School. Played in the University Eleven against Oxford in 1882, a slow round arm, left handed bowler. After leaving College he had a year's training in a bank at Manchester. He then entered his father's business as a muslin manufacturer in Manchester. In 1884 he went to Bombay, where he stayed until early in 1887, when he broke down with liver disease. An operation at Cannes by Dr Blanc, an old Bombay practitioner, restored him to health. He entered the family business as a partner, and developed into an excellent business man. He paid another visit to Bombay in 1893 and 1894. He was always fond of athletic pursuits, for the last five years of his life he was an enthusiast in cycling. Unfortunately while riding down a hill near Manchester his steering gear broke and he received an injury to his skull; without recovering consciousness he died 14 October 1900, aged 40.

Rev Arthur Christopherson (1836). Curate of Goodshaw 1840-44; of St Mary's, Lancaster, 1844-52; Vicar of Caton, Lancashire, 1852-76; latterly resided at Colton House, Haverthwaite, Ulverston. Died 23 April 1902.

Rev John Wood (1864), son of the Rev James Wood, Vicar of Warnham, Sussex (of Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. 1828); born at Warnham 1841. Curate of Christ Church, Skipton in Craven, 1875-79; of Warnham, Sussex, 1879-81; of Heyshot, Sussex, 1882-83; of St Paul, Kirkdale, Liverpool, 1883-87; of St Cuthbert's, Everton, 1888-97; Vicar of Braunstone, near Burton-on-Trent, 1897-1902. Died at Ramsgate 17 October 1902, aged 61.

Obituary.

THE VEN. JOHN WILLIAM SHERINGHAM M.A.

"A long, vigorous, and consistent life, spent in the service of the Church which he loved and served so well, closed on Saturday, 7th February, when the Ven. J. W. Sheringham, one of the Residential Canons of the Cathedral, and until lately Archdeacon of Gloucester was gathered to his fathers; full of years and honour. He was within a few days of completing his 84th year; and has left behind a record of much valuable practical work, and a memory, which will long be cherished, for his fidelity and loyalty to the principles which he professed and expounded." *Gloucester Journal*.

John William Sheringham, the elder son of Mr J. Tempest Sheringham, of Kent Lodge, Hanwell, had from the early days of boyhood enjoyed the close and intimate friendship of his cousin, the Bishop of Gloucester. Having lost his mother when he was quite a child, he was brought up by Mr and Mrs Ellicott at the Rectory, Whitwell, Rutland, with their only son. The two playmates went together as scholars to the Grammar School at Oakham; where also was James Atlay, late Bishop of Hereford, and formerly Tutor of St. John's. Dr Doncaster was Head Master at Oakham; when F. E. Gretton, Second Master, was appointed by St John's College to be Head Master of Stamford School, Ellicott and Sheringham went with Gretton to Stamford, Atlay remained at Oakham. All three entered at St John's in successive years, and took honours in the Classical Tripos. Atlay became Fellow and Tutor, Ellicott a Fellow, Sheringham had won a Scholarship. The Stamford boys with others from that neighbourhood formed a Boat Club and were encouraged by Logan, who built a boat for them, to enter the Races with six oars against the eights. Ellicott pulled stroke, Clarke 5, Tryon 4, Sheringham 3, Wingfield 2, and Law, bow. Putting on 26th the Argo rose to the 13th place, in the last race bumping the second Johnian boat; G. Babb, the coxswain, who lost one eye through an accident at Stamford, nevertheless steered the boat to victory. The white silk flag with the golden fleece

embroidered in the centre still rests in the hall of the Wingfields of Tickencote, Rutland. Sheringham, as was likely from his cheerful disposition, *toujours garçon*, had many friends, amongst whom were Beresford Hope, Charles Kingsley, Sir Wm. Brooks, Ainger, Head of S. Bees', Boulton, Principal of Highbury—and of musical friends, Percy and Andrew Frost—the elder on the pianoforte, the younger on the violin; for Sheringham was a true musician. As Secretary to the Union, whilst Ellicott was President, he won the good opinion of the members and was generally popular. On leaving the University after his Degree he was ordained to the Curacy of St. Barnabas', Kensington, under Roger Pitman, famous for his humour and jokes. Here he worked for 5 years, living with his father in Edwardes Square, and having his love of music gratified by the Glee meetings at Horsley's and Calcott's. Here too he made the acquaintance of C. Abbot Stevens, son of the Dean of Rochester, who was Curate under Archdeacon Sinclair at the Parish Church. These two friends worked together for nearly 30 years, endeavouring to obtain a more just assessment of the Tithe Rent Charge. The first report was issued in 1863 signed by Archdeacon Sinclair, as Chairman, J. W. Sheringham and C. A. Stevens; and we know to our cost that the injustice still remains.

On 19 August 1847 he married Caroline Harriett, second daughter of Col. Tryon, of the 38th Regiment, an old Stamford neighbour; and in 1848 the Dean of Rochester, Dr. Stevens, his friend's father, presented Sheringham to the Vicarage of Strood, next Rochester. Here Sheringham lived and worked for 16 years; here 6 children were born to him, whilst he built new Schools and a Vicarage on the rising ground, and then did what he could to make a Dockyard Church look beautiful: got a large new Organ from a builder in Essex, trained a Choir, and had for his first Organist a Chorister from the Cathedral, now Sir Frederick Bridge, Mus. Doc. He started also, and carried through, a Choral Festival. But the then Bishop of Rochester looking rather coldly upon the Vicar of Strood, his cousin, the Bishop of Gloucester, persuaded him to move into that Diocese, and presented him the Vicarage of Standish with Hardwicke, near Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, in January 1865. He restored both Churches and built a beautiful little Mission Chapel at Colethrop. In 1873 he was made Hon. Canon of Gloucester, and in 1881 he was appointed Archdeacon of Gloucester, on the

resignation of Sir Geo. Prevost. And this brings us to the greatest work of his life and the most widely beneficial.

He took a serious view of the responsibilities of his office, the duties of which he carried through with characteristic conscientiousness. He had formed a high ideal of the duties of an Archdeacon. He did not think it sufficient to perform the statutory work of inducting the Clergy, visiting the Deaneries, and delivering an Annual Charge; but desired to visit every Parish, become acquainted with the Churchwardens, Clergy, and their Churches, and to keep in close personal relationship with them all. And in many a Parish is a lasting memorial of his influence in new or renovated buildings. But the chief monument of his work as Canon and Archdeacon of Gloucester, was the restoration of the Lady Chapel and repair of the roof of the Cathedral. An early talent for finance was now conspicuous, and that peculiar sanguine expectancy which extracted funds from the affluent whether they meant it or no. So that £6,000 were raised by his efforts for the Cathedral, and afterwards a large sum for Tewkesbury Abbey, where his son was Vicar.

He was left a widower in 1888; and in the same year his eyesight began to fail. Yet he continued to work on, and was starting on the fifth round of his Archdeaconry, when he felt compelled to resign. Carefully tended by a married daughter, he was of the same cheerful and unrepining temper to the last. Guided to the daily service he could always find his Stall, and recognised by their voices his friends, of whom few have had or deserved to have more, reaching down to the humblest. His body was taken to Standish (to be laid beside that of his beloved wife). After a largely attended service in the Cathedral, amid the regret of all that they can no longer catch the infection of his sanguine spirit, and that his cheery voice is still.

Such is a poor and imperfect outline of the strenuous life of a worthy Johnian, who loved his College, and shewed his gratitude by keeping up his Classics, and writing Latin verses, when they could help him to gather funds for his Cathedral.

J. S. C.

REV S. F. CRESWELL D.D.

Son of the Rev Samuel Creswell M.A. of this College; B.A. 1826, M.A. 1829; Vicar of Radford, Nottinghamshire, in which incumbency he succeeded his father. Born at Radford 5 Jan. 1834; died at the Rectory, North Repps, Norfolk, March 24, 1904, aged 70.

Dr Creswell was educated primarily at a local Grammar School, supplemented by the private tuition of his father, and later at King's College, London, where he obtained a Scholarship, coming up afterwards to St John's as a sizar; becoming in due course a scholar, and graduating B.A. as 14th Senior Optime in 1859. Immediately after taking his B.A. degree he accepted an appointment at Tonbridge School as one of the junior Mathematical Masters, afterwards becoming Master of the modern side. At the same time he accepted the curacy of Hildenborough, a parish in the suburbs, as his title for Holy Orders, and was ordained Deacon by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1860. In 1862 he took his M.A. degree. From 1862 to 1865 he was acting second Master of Durham Cathedral School. From 1863 to 1866 he was acting Head Master of Lancaster Grammar School, and Curate of Christ Church, Lancaster. From 1866 to 1870 he was Head Master of Dartford Grammar School, and Chaplain of St Mary's House, Stowe. He afterwards went to Ireland as Master of a school founded by Erasmus Smith at Dublin, where he seems to have made himself generally most useful in an all-round sort of way, whether as Founder, Secretary or Treasurer of numerous Diocesan, Religious, Musical, and Educational Societies and Associations. In 1871 he took the degree of B.D., and in 1876 that of D.D. in the University of Dublin.

In 1879 he was presented by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to the Rectory of North Repps, Norfolk, near Cromer, where he remained to the end. It may be mentioned by the way that the Rectories of North and South Repps have always been much coveted ecclesiastical plums. The position is desirable as to scenery and society, and the air is laden with saline particles and salubrious, whilst the income is substantial.

Dr Creswell came of a good old stock in Nottingham. His great grandfather was the well-known Tory Printer, Bookseller, Publisher, and Newspaper Proprietor. This well-known worthy was a grandson of Thomas Hawksley, the Jacobite Mayor of

Nottingham in 1715, who drank the health of the old Pretender on his knees in his own house; and for his political temerity was deposed from his Mayoralty, fined £1000 and imprisoned for one year. Against this heavy sentence he appealed to the Cou

with the addition of another £1000 to the fine. He served his sentence to the end, but entertained his friends who, by the way, were all of the county gentry and warm sympathisers while in prison. For many years his blue satin bed curtains were carried as the tory flag on all political occasions.

The subject of this notice was absolutely a chip of the old block, and a worthy scion of such a stock. The fire of his grandsires burnt hot within him, and the experience and expectation alike of the writer of this notice, one of his oldest and closest college friends is, that had he had the opportunity he would have done likewise!

Dr Creswell was no idle man. A zealous and persevering antiquarian he was a contributor to the *Annals of Nottinghamshire*, published collections towards the History of Printing in that county; Notes on the early typography of ditto, etc. He was also a great book collector, and the catalogue of his effects shows that he was a diligent collector of all sorts of curios.

In his college career he made few but attached friends. Ruddy, bluff, and somewhat rough and ready of speech, his features and conversation alike attracted. He was absolutely sincere, entirely honest, high-minded and conscientious, and withal the very soul of honour. Full of caustic wit and broad humour, a hot hater and despiser of humbug, an outspoken exposé of shams—specially among those of his own cloth. Full of attic salt and humour, and a very hard hitter, but never below the belt. His heart was warm, his speech was ready, his manner homely. One characteristic of him, which deserves to be recorded, is that he never lost, or left touch with an old friend.

He was probably somewhat out of place among the Norfolk turnips, and not at all a man to enter into the religious idiosyncrasies of Norfolk in general, and Cromer in particular.

Those who knew S. F. C., and alas! the number is now very small, will never forget him, or cease to hold his memory in refreshing invigorating remembrance. His was a generous soul, and his breezy manners acted as a tonic on his friends

and acquaintances: "Vultum hilarem, facit bona conscientia," was true of him!

But a few days before his decease the writer of this notice received a post card in acknowledgement of a parcel of some books which he had sent from his library to enliven the dreary monotony of his sick room, penned alas! by a nurse: rt of King's Bench

North Repps Rectory, 18th March.

"I am confined to my bed, but am getting round slowly. I have worked too hard in my early days, while *Slinks* and *Pograniles* took it easily."

Your old friend, S. F. C.

When at College he was one of the founders and an original member of the short-lived "Lady Somerset" Boat Club, of which no one knows more than the writer.

An enthusiastic Free Mason, he had attained nearly, if not quite, the very highest rank in the craft. A list of memberships of various learned and other scientific associations and societies is before the writer, but it is too long for publication in an obituary notice, whose chiefest virtue, if not soul, should be truth and brevity, if possible *concentrated*.

His father, also a member of the College, was a close friend of that learned old Johnian "Troglodyte," the late Rev Edward Bushby, who never failed on each occasion of his yearly visits to his son at St John's to brew for him a bowl of punch in his rooms—surely an act of unprecedented debauchery (?) in the life of that very worthy man. He was a fine specimen of the old-fashioned English parson, now alas as scarce, as the Dodo—every inch a gentleman; and such as Goldsmith and Cowper would have rejoiced in.

Dr Creswell had travelled a great deal, and visited the Holy Land. He lived and died a bachelor. The writer ventures to put on record of him that in his very last conversation with him he put the query to him, "Should I have married or marry?"

The reply, made sharp and short, like the crack of the volleys of rifles at a soldier's funeral, was—Dr Creswell, *μη γενοίτο*.

He was buried in the family plot at Radford.—R.I.P.

Ely.

K. H. S.

REV ANDREW BURN B.A.

Andrew Burn B.A. 1848, born 23 May 1819, educated at Merchant Taylors' School (admitted 1829; Robinson's *Register* ii, 238), died 27 January 1904, aet 84. In 1883 he translated into Sindhi (with the Rev G. Shirt) Genesis, Psalms, and Isaiah. In 1889 (with the Rev C. W. Isenberg and G. Shirt) he translated the New Testament (in Arabic characters). He was a C.M.S. missionary from 1856 to 1870.

His grandfather, Major-General Andrew Burn, of the Marines, ranks in religious biography with Coligni, Colonel Gardiner, Havelock, and Hedley Vicars. His life was published in two volumes in 1815, reprinted in 1816, and has been abridged more than once. He printed several tracts, to one of which was prefixed a recommendation by Sir Richard Hill (see the catalogues of the British Museum and of the Advocates' Library). He certainly deserved a place in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, better than many hundreds of those who are commemorated there.

The General's son Andrew, was of Queens' under Isaac Milner, when it was the Low Church stronghold, B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820. He was for a while curate at Church Lawford to the elder John Marriott, whose wife's sister, Mary Harris, he married. Thus his sons were first cousins of Charles Marriott, 'the man of saintly life' (Burgon's *Twelve Good Men*, ed. 5, 1889, i, 302—3). He took a few pupils, and among them his nephews John and Charles. The latter revered him as 'a second father.' From 1841 to 1874 he was Rector of Kynnersley near Wellington, Salop, where he died 23 April 1874, in his 84th year (*Times*, 27 April 1874).

A life-long friend and neighbour of his, George Lavington Yate, took both degrees from Queens' in the same years, and was vicar of Wrockwardine 1828—73, where he died 27 October 1873, aet 78. (*Times*, 29 October 1873). He published *Psalms and Hymns* 1847, 12mo. He is mentioned in Bishop Samuel Butler's *Life*, i, 105. His two sons came to St John's; one still lives.

Since the days of Fletcher of Madeley and his widow, Shropshire was a fastness of the Low Church School. The country

gentry, Hills of Hawkstone and Eytons of Eyton, led the way. In the *Graduati* we find

Eyton, Joh. (Joh) A.B. 1799. A.M. 1802.

Eyton, Tho. (Joh) A.B. 1799. A.M. 1802.

But Thomas was the elder brother, and became the head of the family, J.P. and D.L. John was Vicar of Wellington and Rector of Eyton. He died 10 January 1823. To his influence it was due that my father abandoned the faculty of medicine for holy orders, and went out as C.M.S. missionary to Ceylon in 1817. To me as the boy born next after his friend's death, he gave the christian names of John Eyton. John Eyton was father of the Shropshire antiquary Robert William, who has an article in the *Dictionary of National Biography*; for the father we have to consult the British Museum Catalogue, C. Hole's *Church Missionary Society*, p. 388, 556—8, Burke's *Landed Gentry, Herald and Genealogist*, ii, 219.

Two brothers of my contemporary Andrew Burn won fellowships at Trinity by successes in the Classical Tripos in 1851 and 1852.

George Burn entered Rugby in August 1841, aged 13. As an undergraduate he took the second Bell scholarship and a Member's prize. He was fourth in the First class of the Classical Tripos and Junior Chancellor's Medallist in 1851; J. B. Lightfoot being Senior. He held the College living of Hatfield Broad Oak from 1858 to 1880. At Chipping Ongar he married 25 April 1867, Anna, second daughter of F. D. Potter, esq., of that place (*Gent. Mag.*, 1867, i, 810) and left issue. He died 11 June 1880, aged 52 (*Times* 14 June). He published "Modern Science: what is the duty of the clergy relative to it?" S.P.C.K., 1880, post 8vo., 2d.

Robert Burn, from Shrewsbury School, was bracketed Senior in the Classical Tripos of 1852 with J. L. Hammond and E. Macnaghten, a Fellow of Trinity, Tutor for some years and reelected a Fellow under the Praelector Statute in 1874. For his works see 'Crockford' and the British Museum Catalogue. He died 30 April 1904, at St Chad's, Cambridge (*Times*, 2 May). William Burn, of Pembroke, B.A. 1854, was, I believe, a brother, but I know nothing of him.

Another brother was Thomas Harris Burn of Trinity, B.A. 1856, M.A. 1861. For a while assistant master at Marlborough College, went out to Calcutta as Chaplain to Bishop Cotton.

Married 31 July 1862, at New Church, Isle of Wight, Cordelia Stillingfleet, second daughter of the late Henry Ewbank, esq. (*Gent. Mag.*

30 (*Gent. Mag.* 1864, ii, 525a), being then chaplain at Bareilly. Father of Andrew Ewbank Burn of Trinity, B.A. 1885, M.A. 1889, B.D. 1898, an expert on creeds (see Crockford).

The children of the manse, probably owing to clerical poverty, no longer crowd the chief rooms of our examinations. Gustav Freytag, himself a pastor's son, has published a book on the subject for his country. Lachmann, Ritschl, the Mommsens, and many other great names in Church and State, adorn the list. It would be worth while to do the same pious work for the British Isles. Dr Venn has given us the records of one family. *Vivant sequentes.*

J. E. B. M.

REV HUMPHREY NOBLE M.A.

Humphrey Noble, son of John Noble of Sidney, rector of Nether Broughton, where he died 15 November 1875, aet 71, (*Times*, 18 November; see *Cambridge Chronicle*, 10 April 1847), and his wife Elizabeth (a daughter of Dr John Doncaster of Christ's College, Master of Oakham), who died 18 October 1897, aet 89. His eldest daughter Marian married 6 January 1861, at Nether Broughton, Robert O. Law Ogilby, esq., of Sussex Place, Regent's Park (*Gent. Mag.* 1861, ii, 81). His son Charles S. Noble, Esq., B.C.S., married 5 December 1867, at Fort William, Calcutta, Annie Georgina, youngest daughter of the late A. Hay, esq., of the 86th Regiment (*Gent. Mag.* 1868, i, 241).

John's brothers were, Joseph William, of Trinity Hall, M.B. 1831, Mayor of Leicester 1858, M.P. for Leicester, 2 May 1859 to death. Died at Malaga 6 January 1861 (Boase, *Modern English Biography*); and Robert Turlington of Sidney, B.A. 1834, Missionary of the C.M.S. in Telugu country 1841—65, who died at Masulipatam, 17 October 1865. He rendered signal service to India by founding 21 November 1843, a native English school for Education of the upper classes. This still

flourishes.* See: John Noble's *Memoir*

J. J. Higginbotham's *Men whom India has known* (1874, p. 332—6); Boase, *M. E. B.*; Emily Headland, *Sketch of R. T. Noble* (1894, 4to. C.M.S., 2d.); *Centenary Volume, C.M.S.* (1902, pp. 83, 159).

A contemporary, William Noble, was of St John's, B.A. 1833, M.A. 1837, rector of Pitchcott near Aylesbury, 1845—1882; died 25 November 1882, aet 75 (*Times*, 28 November 1882). His third daughter, Isabella Maria, died 12 January 1884, at No. 4, St George's Terrace, Rochester, aet. 34 (*Times*, 16 January 1884).

I knew Humphrey Noble as a child, while I was an undergraduate. My father, as vicar of Acton, Cheshire, appointed John Noble in 1844 perpetual curate of Wrenbury, a cure which he held till he went to Nether Broughton in 1847 (Ormerod, *Cheshire*, iii, 2. p. 397a). The bond of union between patron and incumbent was no doubt their common interest in missions. I never saw John Noble since my father's death in 1846, but I well remember him as a handsome, powerful man. Once the two families went for a picnic to the neighbouring Combermere Park. John Noble challenged me to swim across the mere, a longer swim than I had ever taken; but I felt myself safe with such an athlete at my side, and reached with ease the further bank and returned. John was not the only Noble of sturdy build. Among the most human incidents recorded in his missionary brother's life are two illustrating that combination of athletic force with evangelical zeal, which (from Cromwell's Ironsides to the 'Cambridge Seven' enlisted by the revivalist Moody for the mission army) is a fact to be noted.

The father, John Noble, Vicar of Frisby-on-the-Wreak, Leicestershire, was, sometime in the 18th Century, a student of St Bees when athletic sports were held for Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire. Noble, with the second master, was looking on. "It became evident that the most powerful man belonged to another county, and Cumberland, jealous of her fame, was greatly alarmed lest the victory should be wrested from her. One hope however remained—would John Noble of

* From a minute of Sir C. Trevelyan, Governor of Madras, October 1859, R. T. Noble's *Life*, p. 266: "Masulipatam bids fair to become to the Northern Circars more than Oxford and Cambridge have been to the United Kingdom."

Nether-town enter the arena? Entreated on every side, encouraged by the second master, who promised to use all his influence with the Principal to avert his displeasure (for to take part in these exhibitions was well known to be contrary to the discipline of the school), he was persuaded to enter the lists, and was victorious over all opponents. The consequence however was that he was expelled from the College, and only received back after a year's rustication, on a solemn promise not to offend again." A Quaker farmer taught him to curb the Old Adam, but who can doubt that the mettle shewn on the wrestling-ground stood the man in good stead at Frisby, "one of the most demoralised parishes in England?"

Robert, the missionary, was at Oakham, under Dr Doncaster from 1822 to 1827. *Tenax propositi* might have been his motto. "When only ten years of age, at the risk of his own life, he defended a cousin from an infuriated cow, which had thrown him down, and was endeavouring to gore him. Robert Noble, mere child as he was, ran to the rescue, and with a small whip stood striking at the face of the cow, and saved them both. It is also a striking coincidence, and shews the connexion of India with even the most retired villages of this country, that the two cousins both died in that far distant land—the one as a soldier in the fatal pass of Cabul, and the other . . . at Masulipatam."

If this story recalls incidents in the early days of Frederick Maurice and in the old age of Mr Gladstone, what follows reads like a page out of Plutarch's life of Alexander. "A party of young men met on a fishing excursion at Frisby, and one of them had ridden to the fishing-ground a young horse, which had given him great trouble on the road by its violence and restiveness. When the time of luncheon came, something had been forgotten, and the owner jocosely offered his horse to any one who dared to ride him to fetch the needed refreshment. The challenge was accepted by some, but one after another they were thrown. Robert, then a boy of only fourteen, offered himself for the service, and, though dissuaded by all (for the animal reared and plunged so fearfully that there was danger of his falling upon and crushing his rider), mounted without hesitation went through the ordeal with surprising coolness, and after a contest of some duration, in which all were looking on with alarm, mixed with admiration, rode off, and returned in triumph with the desired basket."

I remember as if it were yesterday, a fine Sunday afternoon in October 1855. I was walking as were many others on the grass outside the New Court. Humphrey Noble joined me (I was then a College lecturer), and claimed acquaintance. When I last saw him, he was a child, now a strapping freshman. He had much to say, and I listened and took notes. He spoke of his school (Rossall, I think) and his masters; of the College and his aims. He had no high opinion of those who had trained him so far: St John's he viewed as a mission field. He wished, so I gathered, to employ me as an agent in his projected reforms. "Do you ever take an opportunity of speaking to men about their souls?" On this invitation I took up my parable; and told him my mind about his 'detached*' superior way of speaking of those set over him. He took the lesson in good part, ceased to shout the responses in College chapel, and I believe soon found his level. I never heard any harm of him; *na'us moriensque sefellit.*

J. E. B. M.

WILLIAM JUSTICE FORD M.A.

Mr W. J. Ford, the well-known cricketer and historian of Cricket, died on April 3 at his residence, 36 Abington Mansions, Kensington, W.

He was the eldest son of Mr William Augustus Ford, solicitor, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and his wife Katherine Mary (*née* Justice), and was born in London 7 November 1853. He was educated first at Eagle House School, Wimbledon; entered Repton School in January 1867; and came to St John's with a Minor Scholarship in 1872. He became a Foundation Scholar in 1875 and took his degree in the second class of the Classical Tripos of 1876. He was Captain of the College Cricket Club and on the committee of the Athletic Club. His place in the Tripos was the official estimate of his knowledge, but was probably far from being a correct measure of his real powers.

He was in the Repton eleven in 1870 and 1871, and was Captain in 1872. He played in the University eleven against

* templa serena
Despicere unde queas alios passimque videre
Errare atque viam palantes quaerere vitae.

Oxford in 1873. As he himself records in his *History of the Cambridge University Cricket Club*: "I was fortunate enough to get a last-minute 'blue' and, as has happened on other occasions to last-minute men, to get a decent score." As a matter of fact he made 51 not out and 11. He was described as a fine free hitter, a good field at point and a slow round-armed bowler. His height was 6 foot 3 in., and his weight at that time 15st. 4lbs. (*M.C.C. Cricket Scores and Biographies*, xii, 747).

One incident of Mr Ford's undergraduate life lingers in the memory of the writer. It is connected with what were known at the time by the name of the 'Death Riots.' A Mr Death was then Mayor of Cambridge; during his year of office the Corn Exchange was opened. In the evening there was an entertainment of some description; the organisers of the show had sold many more tickets of admission than there were places in the building. Consequently at a very early stage of the proceedings the unreserved enclosure was crowded beyond endurance. The undergraduate world is not the most patient, and it soon began to show symptoms of its displeasure. The movement and excitement grew: ladies were rapidly passed through and over the barrier to the reserved seats and then the undergraduates broke loose, seats were smashed and there was a general uproar. The police attempted to restore order but were very severely handled in a rough-and-tumble scrimmage. Mr Ford returned to his College rooms the proud possessor of a policeman's helmet and belt. His exultation, however, received a set back when it became known that Mr Death had publicly announced (at least so it was said at the time) that the disorder had been so great that severe measures must be taken. The chief offenders had been identified, their Colleges were known; legal proceedings would be taken, and as the offence of resisting the police was a grave one, imprisonment without the option of a fine would be inflicted on those found guilty. A meeting of Mr Ford's friends and advisers hastily assembled in his rooms. He had not yet been summoned, but his great stature, bulky figure and triumphant encounter with the police seemed to render it in the last degree improbable that he would not be called to account.

Very vague notions prevailed as to what the period of imprisonment would be, but it seemed certain that Mr Ford

might have to lead a life of some s interfere with the terms required for his Tripos and degree. The legal adviser of the party was of opinion that if the worst came to the worst, Mr Ford's college tutor, if properly approached, could no doubt get the town gaol recognised as licensed lodgings, thus the terms would not be lost. The misfortunes of a friend do not always darken the lives of others, and the meeting dispersed in excited anticipation of further developments. Curiously enough no charge was made against Mr Ford by the police, the force throwing the whole poetry of their being into an attempt to shew that a singularly diminutive King's man had been the chief offender. The magistrates also took a less ferocious line than Mr Death was supposed to desire, and merely inflicted fines on those to whom disorders were brought home. It was said at the time that the question from the back of the court when this decision was announced: "Hullo Death! where's your sting now professorial—lips."

After taking his degree Mr Ford was an Assistant Master at Marlborough College from 1877 to 1886. He then went out to New Zealand as Principal of Nelson College, where he stayed till 1889. Returning to England he was appointed Headmaster of Leamington College in 1890, which post he held till 1893. After that he took to journalism and literary work, supplemented with occasional examining at Repton, Rugby, Eton, and other Schools.

His scholastic duties naturally interfered with his appearance in the cricket field, though for some years he played for the M.C.C. and Middlesex. His portrait and biography appeared in *Cricket* for 17 June 1886; see also *M.C.C. Cricket Scores and Biographies*, xiv, p. 92. He was a prolific author on the subject of his favourite game. His Histories of the Middlesex County C.C., and of the Cambridge University C.C. are goodly volumes. They contain many interesting anecdotes and reminiscences, and will have a permanent value in the history of sport. Such elaborate histories of a series of friendly contests are peculiarly English, and it may be confessed that to a reader not specially interested in the game, the greater part of these volumes, full of cricket scores, tables, and analyses, have about the same interest that a copy of 'Bradshaw' must have for a Pitcairn Islander.

In addition to the above Mr Ford wrote: *A cricketer on cricket*; the article *Cricket* in the Encyclopædia of Sport, also separately reprinted; the biography of Mr W. G. Grace in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

Those who knew him will always think of his genial personality, and bear his memory in affectionate regard.

REV GEORGE HENRY RUSSELL GARCIA B.A.

George Henry Russell Garcia came up to St John's in October 1889 to read for the Theological Tripos. The *Eagle's* pages are not, perhaps, the place for a discussion of this Tripos and its value, but there are certainly many people who will understand how it was that his Tripos did not absorb the whole of Garcia's mind. There was nothing about him that suggested either the fathers of the Church or the Hebrew text of Genesis, and probably his Second Class was at least an adequate indication of his attention to these rather antique subjects. For his real interests lay elsewhere; he had an essentially modern type of mind, preferring the discussion of ideas which had some bearing upon actual life. He spoke at the Union and attained a seat on the Committee, spoke at the College Debating Society, wrote papers for private societies, and generally made an impression upon his friends and contemporaries of an alert and inquiring character. He rather enjoyed shocking us; he played outrageously with paradoxes, and was as much given to making epigrams, and as clever at it, as anybody of his day. No doubt there were people who thought he was not serious and put him down as flippant. Matthew Arnold—an undeniably flippant writer—appealed to him more than Athanasius, and he took no pains to hide this damaging fact.

He had meant to enter the Congregational Ministry. What sort of a minister would he make? was the question that occurred to those who knew him from his epigrams and paradoxes and the nonsense he talked.

Shortly after leaving Cambridge he became the Minister of the Union Congregational Church in Sunderland, and the experiment began. He kept his gift of happy and amusing speech, and it stood him in good stead. He could capture an audience and keep it, and people liked to hear him. Of

course he had his critics. Probably dull people never took to him, and nervous people were uncomfortable about him, but these classes are rarely good judges of character. To learn what effect he really produced as a minister, we have to look to the community in general, and to see what mark he made upon Sunderland in his ten years there.

He began by gathering a congregation. People came to hear his sermons, drawn by his brightness and his sincerity. Fond of paradox as he was, he would not affirm what he was not sure about. There were gaps, perhaps, in his theological scheme of things, which weaker men would have filled with make-believe or tradition. This he would not do, and the gaps, if there were any, must have contributed to the impression of what he did say. And there was one thing which he said and did with emphasis.

The central thought of his work and preaching was the relation of the religious world to the out-sider, of the Church to the Community. He was impressed with the fact of the Community, and his life was given to it. He felt himself a citizen, and worked as a citizen. He was Secretary to the Charity Organization Society, he served on the Board of Guardians, and he was on the School Board for six years. But he did not stop with this official work, for he was touched with feeling for the people who could not help themselves, the disinherited, who have had no chance. He held that there was work to be done for these which state officials at present could not touch, and which in any case was better in other hands. With the help of the people he had gathered round him, he founded a Home for Waifs and Strays, and a Home for Friendless Girls.

Not content with all this he looked further afield. He realized that, as things are, "three out of four men" care nothing for church or religion. What was to be done for them? The public houses made their provision for these people, but he felt that the Church could perhaps manage better than the public houses to meet their natural desire for opportunities of friendly meeting and talking and recreation. One Sunday at his evening service he outlined his ideas of a social centre to fulfil the purpose of drawing men together and supplying some sort of link between Sunday School and Church. That evening a Sunderland gentleman, Mr. W. Thackray, came to him with the offer of £1000 toward putting

his ideas into execution. Other gifts followed, and before long the building was up and six hundred members, chiefly working men, were enrolled and busy. At another place Garcia had a men's discussion class (smoking permitted) which became the model of many others established in the town. One of the clearest utterances of opinion I have heard upon him came from a ship's engineer, a cool, shrewd, silent sort of man, not at all the person to be taken in. Garcia had appealed to him, and his belief in the minister was as plain as it was worth having.

He was ten years in Sunderland. Of course he had all the claims upon him that his position involved, and he met them, as many of them as time and strength allowed. Other churches tried to win him away, but he was not to be tempted from his work till his health gave away. Rest was tried in various places without result, and he grew worse. Blind, deaf, and paralysed; troubles came thick upon him. He went to Dresden, underwent an operation, and died there on the 20th February last.

It is twelve years in all since he left Cambridge, and one wonders how many among his contemporaries could have guessed what the story of his life would be. Very few of us realized what underlay the nonsense, the mockery, and the epigrams. Quite a lot of us were in those days a great deal more righteous than he was—unmistakeably and demonstrably so—but the event has altered our estimates. He at least had a great idea and he worked at it. He thought of the common people of his town, lived for them, spent himself for them, and died. They liked him and trusted him while he lived, and when he died they insisted on his being buried among them. They found something in him which we had missed when we were undergraduates, they got a hold of the real man in him—there was plenty of it, and it makes a great difference.

T. R. G.

Obituary.

REV WILLIAM FREDERICK WRIGHT M.A.

The Rev W. F. Wright, who was killed in an Alpine accident on the Grand Paradis, between Cogne and Val Savaranche, on the 30th August last, was Vice-Principal of the College, Ripon. He was a son of Mr. Leonard Wright, Merchant and Shipowner of South Shields (who died 7 September 1880) and was born at South Shields 1 July 1870. He was educated at Woodstock School and at King's College School, London. While at St John's he had some years of struggle with ill-health and other difficulties, culminating in a breakdown just before the Classical Tripos of 1893, in which he had reason to hope for a First Class; as it was he was only allowed an aegrotat degree. He was elected to a Naden Divinity Studentship in the College, and spent two years at Ridley Hall. He gained the Jeremie Septuagint Prize in 1895. He was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Ripon in 1896 and Priest in 1898. Between those years he was curate of Holy Trinity, Ripon. In 1898 he became Diocesan Chaplain, supplying temporary vacancies in different parts of the Diocese, and at the same time took charge of the Hostel which the Bishop of Ripon established in that year for the training of candidates for Orders. When the scheme was enlarged and the Hostel became Bishop's College and then Ripon College, he was appointed Tutor and became Vice-Principal in 1903.

For several years he had much financial anxiety. A younger brother was a hopeless invalid, and Mr Wright managed by great self-denial to save £100 a year out of his own slender income to place his brother in a home. His mother had a comparatively small income, just sufficient for her own needs, but on her death some two or three years ago her income passed to her sons and Mr Wright was placed in a better position financially. In a letter to a friend about this period he wrote: "What a blessing it is to have a little money, is it not? It is the greatest relief in the world to me to be free from the everlasting strain of trying to make both ends meet." With

reference to his work at Ripon he added: "It goes without saying that I am extremely busy and very conscious of my own incapacity."

Mr Wright had athletic tastes, was fond of cycling, and in later years became an enthusiastic mountaineer, climbing both in the Lake district and in Switzerland. Writing on 28 December 1903, he said: "I am quite mad on climbing and am off to-morrow to the Lake District to climb." He had also the hazardous ambition of climbing without guides.

Last summer he proceeded to Switzerland for his holiday, what he did may be gathered from the following brief communication on a Post Card, dated it will be observed less than a fortnight before his death.

Cogne, Italy, 19, viii, 04. Had a great time. Started at Grimsel with one man, and did guideless, Hühensstock, Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, Jung frau, Aletschhorn. Left him, went to Zermatt, took worthless guide over Theodule—Aosta—Cogne. Went up to Herbitet Chalet to join friends—couldn't find them in the dark—slept out at 9000, found them on glacier in morning and traversed Herbitet. Traversed Grivola back. Am staying at curé's inn and am taking a week off to read Kautzsch in Hastings V. Hope to traverse Mont Blanc (guideless) to Couttet's Hotel Chamounix on September 2.

W. F. W.

So far as can be ascertained the particulars of the accident in which Mr Wright lost his life were these. With three friends [like himself Cambridge men, namely Mr W. G. Clay, of Trinity (B.A. 1887), Mr L. K. Meryon, of Pembroke (B.A. 1902), and Mr T. L. Winterbotham, also of Pembroke (B.A. 1902)] Mr Wright had been climbing peaks in the Grand Paradis Range, and they started on August 30 with the intention of making their way from the Grand Paradis to the Petit Paradis and the Budden Point. They did not take guides with them on any of these excursions. At nine o'clock on the morning of August 30 they were seen from Cogne on the Grand Paradis, from which they made the descent very carefully to an *arête* on the side of the Petit Paradis, where they had breakfast.

At twenty minutes past ten they started off again, but were soon lost to sight on going round a rock on the west side of the mountain in order to get over the Petit Paradis. M. Gadin, the curé at Cogné, was an old friend of Messrs. Clay and Wright; and as he had received no news of the party, and feared that something had happened, he organised a search party of guides to look for his friends. On Friday, September 2, the dead bodies of the tourists were found on a glacier towards Val Savaranche. M. Gadin immediately telegraphed to Courmayeur, where the four Englishmen had sent their luggage, intending to follow it themselves later on. Telegrams were immediately sent to break the sad news to the families of the deceased. M. Gadin thinks the disaster was caused by a cornice giving way under the climbers' feet, or else by fresh snow having fallen on the frozen surface of the mountain. The former reason is the most probable. All the four were fearless and cautious Alpine climbers, and they never took guides.

We take the following account of Mr Wright's work at Ripon from a notice of him in *The Record* for 9 September 1904:—

"It is difficult to speak without seeming exaggeration of the value of his work at the College. By his strong personality and manly directness he made his influence markedly felt by all who came under him. His gifts as a lecturer and tutor were very great. No one could fail to be stimulated to study and thought who attended his lectures. His addresses in chapel were most striking and original, both in thought and diction. In loyalty, ability, and sound judgment he made an ideal colleague; and his untimely death creates a blank in the College staff which it will be difficult indeed adequately to fill. But it is not only at the College that his loss will be felt. He had a large circle of friends in the city and in the diocese of Ripon, and the sorrowful tidings of his death will cause widespread grief.

As to the accident itself, Wright was an enthusiastic and daring climber. He was not, however, foolhardy; and in his last letter but one to me, written just before leaving England, in response to some words of mine, he dwelt upon the duty of recognizing one's responsibility to God for the life He had given. We shall probably never know how the accident happened, but I cannot believe that he knowingly ran any foolhardy risk on this last fatal expedition on the Grand Paradis.



R. W. H. T. HUDSON.

In his last letter to me, written as late as August 19, he spoke of the climbing, with a congenial spirit, of the Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, Aletschhorn, and other peaks in that neighbourhood. He more than once expressed the hope that if he were involved in a serious accident among the mountains he might be taken outright rather than linger on in a crippled condition. And so it has come to pass.

Personally, this tragic news has stricken me more than I can say. But while I deplore his loss to myself and to his own circle, to the College and to the diocese, I thank God for the noble example he has left behind him and for the good work he had already done. I trust that in some permanent way his memory may be preserved and treasured in connection with the College to which he devoted the best years of his too brief life.

I add an extract from a letter just received from one of our students: "What we all admired about him at the College was his strict sense of duty; and I, for one, will never forget the lessons which I have learnt from his life. He will be terribly missed at the College."

J. BATTERSBY HARFORD
(Principal of Ripon College).

RONALD WILLIAM HENRY TURNBULL HUDSON M.A.

"His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani Munere."

Sorrow at the untimely death of R. W. H. T. Hudson will not be limited to the scholars of any one University or country; but, widely as, even in his short life, his reputation had spread, there was an especial closeness in the connection which bound him to Cambridge. He was born at No. 1 Trumpington Street in July 1876; his father had won a high place for our College among the Wranglers of 1861; his mother had been one of the earliest students at Newnham College. At the latter College two of his sisters have distinguished themselves in the mathematical tripos. The two masters at St. Paul's School, to whom he was especially indebted for his early grounding in mathematics, Mr Charles Pendlebury and Dr F. S. Macaulay, are both distinguished members of our College.

But while inherited talent may have pre-disposed him to the study of mathematics, nothing but an enthusiastic love of his subject could have enabled him to attain in so short a life the position which at its close he held in the mathematical world. The bare record of his academic successes conveys but an inadequate impression of his ability and learning. After a distinguished career at school he was elected to a Foundation Scholarship at St John's College in 1894; he took the first place in mathematical honours in the Intermediate B.Sc. examination at the University of London in 1896. In each of his undergraduate years he took the first place in all St John's College examinations in mathematics. In 1898 he was Senior Wrangler, an honour which had fallen to *alumni* St Paul's School on two previous occasions only. In the same year he gained the Herschel prize for astronomy, and at the University of London he took Honours in mathematics, and gained the University Scholarship in the final examination for the degree of B.Sc. In the following year he was placed in the first division of the first class of the second part of the mathematical tripos. In 1900 he gained one of the Smith's Prizes for an essay on Differential Equations, and in the same year he was elected to a Fellowship at his College.* In 1902 he was appointed to a mathematical lectureship at the University College, Liverpool, and in the following year he was awarded the degree of D.Sc. by the University of London. He had had no small experience in examination work on behalf of various public bodies, and in 1903 and 1904 he acted as one of the Secretaries of Section A of the British Association. Besides occasional papers† in mathematical journals, a treatise by him on "Kummer's Quartic Surface" was in the press at the date of his death, and this, when it appears, must speak for itself of his powers of original research.

But Hudson's mathematical talents had not been cultivated so as to dwarf his other faculties. It is true that the High Master of St Paul's School, Dr Walker, with a prescience

* For a list of the papers which he submitted for the fellowship, see the *Eagle*, No. 123, p. 101.

† For a list of these drawn up by Hudson's own hand when applying for the post of Professor of Mathematics at the University of Aberdeen, see the *Mathematical Gazette*, Vol. III., No. 47.

justified by the results, used to point out Hudson to his friends, when but fourteen years of age, as an "inevitable senior wrangler"; but it was not until he had reached the highest form but one of the Classical side that he decided to devote himself to Mathematics; and his Classical master, Dr Lupton (another member of our College) felt when he lost Hudson from his class that he had lost one who would have taken the highest honours in Classics if he had decided to follow that line of study. There was indeed something Greek in the cast of his mind, as was shewn by his intellectual elasticity and reasonableness, by his sense of proportion, by his keen enjoyment of the world in which he found himself, and by his intense desire to understand that world. He was no unsociable or reserved student, but was always ready to mix on even terms with his fellow men of every condition. His presence imposed no feeling of inferiority on his associates, but unconsciously stimulated in them the love of learning for its own sake. He never professed to enjoy the examinations which brought him such distraction. "An examination hanging over seems to suppress me," he wrote, shortly before the second part of his tripos, and it was with quick delight that at the close of his fourth year at College he found himself able to devote more time to his favourite pursuit of music. Of this he was a thorough and most competent student, and we can perhaps trace the influence of his mathematical instinct in his love for the severer German, in preference to the lighter French, compositions.

Besides the time which he was now able to give to music, he found leisure to devote himself to the study of German, a language which he had determined to learn as soon as the second part of his tripos was over. At Hanover in the summer of 1899 he acquired a sound knowledge of that language, without which he did not consider that a scholar's education was complete. In the summer of 1900 he studied for a time at the University of Göttingen where he attended the lectures of Professor Klein and Hilbert, and he retained to the end his admiration of the German literature and people.

But while his greatest pleasure lay in intellectual took a manly delight in bodily exercise; and although his stature was below the average, he had no mean a share of physical prowess. He represented his College for fives, and in Long Vacation teams for lawn tennis. One of his most

treasured possessions was the rudder which he won as coxswain of the Lent boat when in 1896 it made its bump on each of the four days of the racing. In the following year he was coxswain of the second May boat. His letters were full of the bicycling tours which he enjoyed with such zest. What his walking powers were may be illustrated by an extract from one of his letters written in August 1900, when he was working his way across the Thüringer Wald. "I generally walk from 8 to 8 with perhaps two hours rest. Last Saturday midday I met a young German actor out on his holiday all alone and going in my direction, so we agreed to go a bit together. We got on very well together, even slept in the same room, and I left him in bed this morning 7 a.m., having completely tired him out the day before. The contrast between us must have been very remarkable. I wear great thick boots, very old clothes, and carry a knapsack on my back, and a walking stick. He looked as if he had just stepped out of a bank or a cab, with pointed toes, neatest of handbags and umbrellas, collars and cuffs, etc. He said he would adopt my fashion next time. Being on the stage he naturally spoke very pure German, and I learnt a lot from him." The conclusion of the episode well illustrates Hudson's eagerness to learn and the effect which his unassuming example had on those who respect.

Such is an imperfect outline hastily of the present number of the *Eagle*, of one who was deeply beloved by all his friends, who was kind and courteous to all with whom he came into contact, and of whom the writer has never heard an unkind word spoken. The news of the tragedy of September 20th was numbing in its suddenness and its intensity, and it is impossible at present to realise that the Hudson whom we found in Wandsworth cemetery.

find that the most scrupulous of correspondents no longer sends his welcome record of the friends he has seen, the places he has visited, the books he has read; when rapid incursions on the well-worn bicycle, incursions that brought with them a bracing atmosphere of intellectual vivacity, of kindly sympathy, of incessant endeavour; when the truth is forced on us that the large, thoughtful eyes which dominated his countenance, can now look on us only from his photograph,

then we shall recognise how irreparable is the loss that we have sustained.

those who already knew him; but the hopes which seemed so bright of fresh good work to be accomplished by him in the future are now cut short for ever by the cruel triumph of the crags of Glyder Fawr, where he perished in the words of his god-father, *Non animo non pede titubans sed putris fraude saxi prolapsus.*

A. S. L.

REV JOHN BURTON D'AGUILAR B.A.

With the death on the 20th of May last, in his 88th year, of the Rev J. B. D'Aguilar, Vicar of Ashwick in Somerset, an interesting and picturesque personality has passed away. Mr D'Aguilar was the eldest son of Colonel George Thomas D'Aguilar of the Honourable East India Company's service. He was born in India 29 July 1816. His mother, Catherine Burton, was a cousin of Sir Richard Burton, the famous scholar and traveller. On the father's side he came of a stout fighting stock, being a direct descendant of the "Great Captain" of Spanish history, Fernandez Gonsalo-y-Aguilar, usually known as Gonsalvo de Cordova, Duke of Terra Nova, who distinguished himself at the conquest of Grenada in the time of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Mr D'Aguilar was educated at Mitcham, in Surrey, and entered St John's as a pensioner 8 July 1836, his College Tutor being Mr Crick. He took his degree in the Mathematical Tripos of 1840. After leaving College he studied at Wells Theological College, and was ordained in the full of his life is now lying in h Salisbury. He became curate of Montacute, Somerset, but when, in the course and this was followed by a curacy at Newmarket, Suffolk. In 1846 he proceeded to India on the ecclesiastical establishment of "John Company," being subsequently transferred to the service of the Crown. He served in India for 27 years, retiring in 1873 as Senior Chaplain of the Service, with the seniority of a Colonel. He served at Allahabad, Meerut, Roorkee, Umritsar and Sialkote. During the Mutiny he was at Roorkee and Saharanpore, and gained much credit for the resolute and

lucky way in which, unescorted, he persisted in holding his regular services in the outstations.

Returning to England he became, in 1874, Vicar of Ashwick, near Oakhill, in the Mendip Hills, where he worked to the end of his days, a full thirty years. In this period of practically a third life, he saw an entire generation grow up to manhood. He christened the children of those he had baptised at his first coming. The Vicarage house of the parish was built by him, after his own design, and he had scarcely been in it a year when in 1880 it was struck by lightning and burnt to the ground, by him it was immediately rebuilt. He was an expert in Hindustani, and it is told of him that he once met a tramp who, failing to impose on the Vicar, relieved his feelings by using some of the vituperative epithets of the low caste frequenters of the Bazaar; his amazement was great when he found himself hailed before the bench of magistrates for the offence. Mr D'Aguilar married 18 July 1846, at Darlington, Mary Swainson; Mrs D'Aguilar survives her husband. We have seen that he came of and belonged to a fighting stock, and his descendants carry on the tradition. His two sons, one a Major in the Royal Engineers, and one a Colonel in the A.P.D., died before him. A daughter married Colonel Crookshank, who was killed in 1888 at the Black Mountain, another is the wife of Colonel Jamieson, who commanded the 7th Bengal Infantry. He leaves to the nation at the present moment nine grandsons in the Army and Navy. He was carried to his rest at Ashwick with the Union Jack over him.

REV CANON FREDERICK BURNSIDE M.A.

The Rev Canon Burnside, Rector of Hertingfordbury, died at a nursing home in London on the 15th June 1904. He was a son of Mr William Burnside, of Blackheath, and was baptized at St Philip's, Clerkenwell, 11 October 1843. He was one of several brothers who took holy orders, one who died a few months ago having done good service both as a missionary in Japan and as an incumbent in the diocese of St Albans.

Canon Burnside graduated in 1869 from St John's, having in the previous year been ordained deacon by Dr Harold Browne, then Bishop of Ely, who licensed him to the curacy of Great Barford, Bedfordshire. In 1870 he was ordained priest by the

Bishop of Rochester (Dr T. L. Cloughton), and was inducted to the benefice of Lemsford, near Hatfield, on the presentation of Lord Cowper. In 1872 the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster nominated him to the rectory of Hertingfordbury, which he had since held, and where he had worked with great zeal in various directions. He was the chief mover in the establishment and maintenance of the Herts. Seaside Convalescent Home at St Leonards-on-Sea, which has accommodation for 80 patients. But the work for which he was chiefly known was the annual collection of statistics and general information about the parishes of England and Wales and the dioceses of the Anglican Communion. Twenty-one years ago he started, and had since edited, under a sub-committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the "Official Year-Book of the Church of England," which is compiled at great labour from the returns sent in by the incumbents and others on forms approved by the Convocations of the two provinces and sanctioned by the Bishops; and that his efforts were appreciated may be concluded from the fact that only 100 out of over 13,000 incumbents failed to fill in and remit the return of 1903. The result has been an annual record of over 600 pages, indispensable to those who require information of the statistical and other progress of the English Church. He was made honorary canon of St Albans in 1891 and rural dean of Hertford in 1897 by the late Bishop Festing, and the present Bishop of St Albans appointed him his chaplain a year ago.

We take the following paragraphs from a notice of Canon Burnside which appeared in *The Guardian* for 22 June 1904:—

"Each one of the works which he did so successfully and simultaneously would have been enough to tax the energy of ordinary men. How he did them all, and each one of them so well, is, indeed, wonderful. For thirty-two years he was the conscientious clergyman of a scattered country parish, with its beautiful church restored by the liberality of his principal landowner, and with its well-ordered and seemly Mission church two miles away at Letty-green. For the last seven years or more he had been Rural Dean of Hertford, and in his hands the office was no sinecure, and led to many an interesting gathering of clergy and others. From time to time he arranged for Quiet Days for nurses from the London hospitals, with addresses by some well-known clergyman or dignitary of the Church.

But his work extended far beyond his own parish and neighbourhood. The county of Hertfordshire and the parishes of Essex bordering on it will ever be his debtors for the building, enlargement, endowment, and maintenance of the beautiful Convalescent Home at St Leonards, of which he was practically the founder, and to the last the manager. There many a poor sufferer has been restored to health and strength, and has reason to bless the name and memory of the first hon. secretary of that institution.

The Bishop of his diocese, at the meeting of his diocesan Chapter at St Albans Cathedral on the day following Canon Burnside's death, spoke in terms of the warmest appreciation of his work in connection with the triennial festivals at the cathedral of the Hertfordshire Sunday-school Teachers' Association, and said that his management of them showed that he was a born organiser of the highest merit, and that everything went without a single hitch. But, after all, the work by which his name will be long and honourably remembered in the Church at home, and, indeed, throughout the Anglican communion, is his work as hon. editor from the beginning of the *Official Year-book of the Church of England*. How great was the labour of gathering and then tabulating with the greatest care the information which year by year testified to the growth and increasing efficiency of the Church can only be guessed by those who have been familiar with such work on a smaller scale. There will always be some difference of opinion as to the exact value of statistics; but it may be truly said that if those who contributed the information used on their small part of it one-half the pains which the editor took in its tabulation, it would be still more valued than it is now; and even now the highest authorities in the Church and the press have expressed over and over again their greatest appreciation of its value. Those who, as Rural Deans or secretaries of societies, were brought into communication with Canon Burnside know well how courteous and patient he was, and how ready he was to spare others, even at the cost of greater work for himself.

REV JOHN CHARLES BLISSARD M.A.

The Rev J. C. Blissard, who died at his residence, 9 Victoria Square, Reading, on the 9th of July 1904, aged 69, was the son

of the Rev John Blissard (of St John's, B.A. 1828) and was born in the Berkshire village of Hampstead Norreys, where his father lived, first as Curate and afterwards as Vicar for forty-six years. Having received his early education with his father's pupils, he entered St John's, was a scholar and exhibitioner, and took his degree as a wrangler in 1858. Mr Blissard was one of the seven members of the College who met on the 8th December 1856 and determined to found a new Boat Club in the College; at a subsequent meeting held on December 13th it was determined to call the Club "The Lady Somerset Boat Club." Mr L. H. Courtney was elected the first President of the Club on 6 March 1857. Mr Blissard became third Captain of the Club in November of that year, and stroked the Lady Somerset Boat in the Lent Races of 1858. Shortly after leaving college he was appointed mathematical master at Cheam College, for the preparation of boys for Eton and Harrow. In 1860 he was appointed to the curacy of a new church—St John's, Tunbridge Wells, where during a stay of two years he succeeded in starting Sunday schools. In 1862 the curacy of Old Edgbaston Church was offered to Mr Blissard, the vicar at that time being the Rev Isaac Spooner. The offer was accepted, and for six and a half years Mr Blissard remained at Old Edgbaston, where he did very excellent work. At the invitation of the Bishop of Worcester he then accepted, in 1868, the incumbency of the Church of St Augustine's. His removal was much regretted by the congregation, and their appreciation of his work was shown in a practical form, the late Mr Jaffray (afterwards Sir John Jaffray), who was the senior warden of the church, gave on their behalf with a cheque for £140, together with a handsome clock. At this time the new church of St Augustine's stood in the open fields, and was without tower, spire, or architectural decoration. There were then only four surpliced choirs in Birmingham. Low churchmen considered that savoured of ritualism. Having regard to the feeling of the time, a resolution was come to between Mr Blissard and his wardens to adopt a strictly moderate course in reference to ritual and doctrine.

With a view to encouraging the services of Mr A. R. Gaul, Mus. Bac., as organist, were secured, and a start was made with a surpliced choir. From that time considerable attention was bestowed upon the musical

portion of the service, which rendered it more acceptable to an educated and appreciative congregation; while in the ritual there was nothing of a High Church tendency. By degrees the building became filled with an influential congregation, and Mr Blissard availed himself of the earliest opportunity of raising a fund for the erection of the handsome tower and spire included in the original design. Due attention was also paid to the beautifying of the edifice. The entire cost, including the additions and improvements, was something like £18,000. The debt upon the building was cleared off, and at the vicar's suggestion a project was carried out for the adoption of a district connected with a poorer parish. With the consent of the vicar of St John's, Ladywood, a mission was founded, and the whole of the expenses was defrayed by the congregation of St Augustine's. They also rendered very valuable assistance in connexion with the establishment of the daughter church of St Margaret's, Ladywood. The congregation also provides a clergyman for the mission church in Sandon Road, which was founded during the deceased gentleman's incumbency. On his retirement he was the recipient from his congregation, with whom he was intensely popular, of a purse of £800.

In December 1892 Mr Blissard was appointed rural dean of Birmingham by Dr Perowne, the late Bishop of Worcester, on the retirement of the Rev Canon Wilkinson. By the local clergy the selection was well received, for during the whole of his thirty years' residence in Birmingham, Mr Blissard had not only been actively associated with church work, but had taken a deep and earnest interest in the medical and other philanthropic institutions. For twenty years he was one of the honorary secretaries of the Hospital Sunday Collections Committee, and for an equal period he was chairman of the Committee of Management of the Queen's Hospital. The last-named appointment he resigned in 1890, when he was presented by his colleagues in the administration of the hospital with an illuminated address and a portrait of himself, which was hung in the board room of the hospital. At the same time Mrs Blissard was presented with a handsome silver tea service as evidence of the appreciation in which her husband's services were held. Mr Blissard was also chairman for many years of the Magdalen Institution. He was one of the founders of the University Graduates' Club, which was founded in Birmingham in 1865,

and also of "The Mendicity Society," now called the Charity Organisation Society.

Mr Blissard was an excellent sportsman. With cricket and similar exercises, as well as boating, he was in strong sympathy; he did all he could to further the pastime of rowing in Birmingham, and at one time was president of an Edgbaston club.

Mr Blissard married 27 August 1862, at Farnham, Surrey, Emily Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Rev W. H. Stevens, curate of Stoke Newington. He published a book entitled *Sidelights on Revelation*.

EDMUND CARVER M.D.

Dr Edmund Carver, for many years surgeon to Addenbrooke's Hospital, and well known as a medical practitioner to many generations of University men, died at Torquay on September 7th, at the age of 80. He was born at Melbourne, Cambridgeshire, on 4 July 1824. His father, Mr William Crole Carver, was a greatly respected schoolmaster, whose pupils lived to distinguish themselves in literature and politics, and honoured the memory of their teacher; his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Ann Scruby. We take the following account of Dr Carver's career from *The British Medical Journal* of 24 September 1904.

It was in 1841 that Edmund Carver began medical work, and after serving a three years' apprenticeship to William Mann, of Royston, he became a student at University College Hospital, and held the office of House-Surgeon under Liston. He also worked for Erichsen and Quain, to the latter of whom he was greatly attached. He became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1848, and a Fellow in 1854. After holding office at the Brompton Hospital he took an assistantship at Nantyglo in Wales; he held it only for a year, but was accustomed to attribute much of his surgical success in after life to the experience he thus gained among the miners. From this post Dr Carver proceeded to Cambridge, where he was House-Surgeon at Addenbrooke's Hospital in the days when only one officer resided in the building. With untiring industry he kept the records of the patients' cases, gave anaesthetics at operations, or otherwise assisted; was on duty night and day with medical and surgical patients; extracted teeth for any

one of the town or county, and made all the *post-mortem* examinations.

Dr Humphry, then Professor of Anatomy, availed himself of Dr Carver's services as Demonstrator of Anatomy, thus bringing him in touch with University students. Moreover, he became a member of St John's College, and graduated in 1858, proceeding later to the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Medicine. In 1866 he was induced to move to Huntingdon by the offer of a partnership, and there became Surgeon to the County Hospital. His health, however, broke down four years later, and, after a voyage round the world, he returned to Cambridge. A few years after his second start there he married Miss Emily Grace Day, who survives him, and was elected to a vacancy at Addenbrooke's.

On the honorary staff of Addenbrooke's Hospital, with Humphry as his brilliant colleague, Dr Carver held for many years a position requiring great industry, skill, and tact. He was a most cautious and painstaking operator, and was devoted heart and soul to his patients' welfare. Rich and poor alike had Dr Carver's ungrudging care. His connexion with the hospital at Cambridge lasted during nearly half a century, and he became well known and trusted in the town, county, and University, where he had many friends and filled many offices. He was surgeon to the University Rifle Volunteer Corps, a Fellow of the Philosophical Society, and a member of the Antiquarian Society.

He was an original member of the Cambridge Medical Society at its foundation in 1880, and was President seven years later. It was not until 1898 that Dr Carver finally gave up practice, and he then still felt sufficiently young, at the age of 76, to offer his services for home duty when the war broke out a year later. After his retirement he moved to Kent, but soon returned to Cambridgeshire, and made a home at Chesterton. This summer, however, he determined to move to Torquay, where his son practises, and there his busy and useful life ended. For so successful a man he was of a singularly retiring disposition, and wrote but little. A few papers in the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology* and in the medical journals are all that remain to represent the great amount of experience which he so seldom expressed in literary work. Quietly and usefully he toiled, feeling that "to travel hopefully is better than to arrive, and the greatest success is to labour."

Obituary.

REV JOHN CHAMBERS M.A.

By the death on the 2nd of July 1904, at Woodhead Vicarage in Cheshire of the Rev John Chambers, a useful, honourable, and strenuous career came to end.

Mr Chambers, who was born 3rd May 1828 at Newark-upon-Trent, was the son of humble parents, Mark John and Louisa Chambers. He received his early education at Magnus' Grammar School in his native town under the headmastership of Dr Cooke. At this school he was a contemporary of the late Dean Hole. He entered St John's with an Exhibition, became in due time a Scholar, and took his degree as 10th Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1852. He was afterwards placed in the second class of the Classical Tripos of that year, a position which hardly represented his classical attainments, but a sharp illness during the examination interfered with his work. His College tutor was the late Dr J. Hymers, his private tutor in mathematics was the late Dr S. Parkinson; in classics he read with the Rev J. B. Mayor and the late Rev T. Field. As an undergraduate he won one of the Members' Latin Essay Prizes in 1851 when the late Archbishop Benson took the same honour, and he twice won it as a Bachelor in 1853 and 1854.

After taking his degree he remained in Cambridge for a time taking private pupils, but he looked forward to a scholastic career. In 1854 he was a candidate for the headmastership of his old school at Newark, and in 1855 was a candidate for a like post at Wolverhampton School.

In 1859 he was appointed mathematical master at Durham Grammar School, the headmaster being the Rev Henry Holden D.D. At Durham he had as a pupil the late Dr Mandell Creighton, successively Dixie Professor of History at Cambridge, Bishop of Peterborough, and lastly Bishop of London. He left Durham in 1860 to become second master at Beaumaris Grammar

School, being selected from a long list of candidates. In connexion with his work at Durham the following inscription in a copy of Aytoun's *Scottish Cavaliers* is of interest:—

Johanni Chambers, A.M.

olim inter aspreta mathematicae

nuperius inter amoeniores Scotiae calles duci;

magistro perito

comiti tam prudenti quam faceto

viaticorum custodi diligent.

famis, sitis, solis, viae periculorum patientissimo

nunc tamen eheu rude donato, penatibusq: abhinc adicto,

gratiorem scilicet itinerum futurorum sociam adepto,

in memoriam

temporis oh nimium fugacis, acti

inter montes, valles, saltus, et aquas

Spectantibus jucundas, nautibus jucundiores

hunc libellum

d. d.

omnia bona et fausta ominati

itineris nos comites

Scholae Dunelmensis olim alumni

MANDELL CREIGHTON, e Coll: Mert: ap: Oxon:

GULIELMUS L. HETHERINGTON, e Coll: ss. Trin: ap: Cantab:

Albertus G. Legard, e Coll: Ball: ap: Oxon

Prid. Cal. Decem. 1865.

While at Beaumaris he was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Bangor, but he did not long remain there, being elected headmaster of the King's School, Ely, in 1861. He was ordained Priest by the Bishop of Ely in 1862. While at Ely he established a boat club for the school, and through his efforts a boat house was built. He took much pains in coaching the boys in rowing and in teaching them to swim. He was a powerful swimmer himself, and on more than one occasion saved lives from drowning.

Leaving Ely in 1869 he was for two years headmaster of the Grammar School at Sandbach in Cheshire; when in 1871 he found a new sphere of work, being appointed head mathematical master of Manchester Grammar School, the High Master being Mr F. W. Walker, now High Master of St Paul's School. Here,

at the commencement, he had the entire charge of the mathematical teaching of over 600 boys, he reorganised the work throughout the school, establishing a system which has been carried on with good success up to the present time. In 1875 four of his pupils obtained the Queen's Medals in the Science and Art Examination. The pupils were: William Burslem (afterwards scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford) and William H. Heaton (afterwards scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford), who obtained silver medals; and James O. Jelly (afterwards demy of Magdalen College, Oxford) and Edward H. Nightingale (afterwards Exhibitioner of St John's College, Cambridge), who obtained bronze medals. On no previous occasion had the pupils of one instructor carried off the four medals for mathematics. Among his pupils he was able to count three who were second Wranglers at Cambridge. He kept an accurate record of his pupils' careers from term to term, recording in his book every School, College, and University success.

He became Vicar of Woodhead in Cheshire in 1877, and in 1890 resigned his post at Manchester. On his departure his old pupils presented him with a theodolite, which he valued most highly and constantly used. Starting from his house and taking hundreds of observations along the hilly road round the second of the Woodhead reservoirs, a distance of some four miles, he reached his house again with an error of about six inches. He kept daily records of the barometer, and by elaborate tables of his own construction, reduced them for temperature and to sea level to four places of decimals. At the end of the year the barometric curves were drawn on long strips of cardboard, which folded up into book form. He applied his mathematics to gardening, and laid out an elliptic flower-bed, described by the well-known focal property.

Although a diligent and brilliant scholar he found time for athletics. He played cricket in the College Eleven and captained the Long Vacation Eleven, and on various occasions played against members of the All England XI. He was a fine skater, and once got up a cricket match on the ice.

He was nominated to the Vicarage of Woodhead by Lord Toller-mache. As a parish priest he was sincere and firm, scholarly in his sermons and a good reader. Mr Chambers married 31st December 1866 at St Mary the Less, Durham, Georgiana Lambton, youngest daughter of Thomas (and Dorothy)

Marsden, of the South Bailey, Durham. Mrs Chambers died in 1891; both she and her husband lie in the little moorland churchyard at Woodhead. They had seven children, three sons and four daughters, all of whom survive him.

REV THEOPHILUS BARTON ROWE M.A.

The Rev Theophilus Barton Rowe, a former head master of Tonbridge School, died on January 13th at his residence, St Anne's, Surrey road, Bournemouth.

Mr Rowe was born in 1833 at Croydon, his father being the Rev Samuel Evans Rowe, a Wesleyan minister. He was educated for six years at the school for the sons of Wesleyan ministers, Woodhouse Grove, near Leeds, and then for five years as King's Scholar of the Cathedral School, Durham, under Dr Elder, afterwards head master of Charterhouse School. From Durham he proceeded to St John's College, and graduated in 1856 as third classic and 31st wrangler, being also a Chancellor's medallist. He was elected a Fellow of the college, but never resided, accepting instead a mastership at Bath College. Mr Rowe, who had taken orders in 1859, was married in 1861 to Eliza Nicholls, daughter of Mr Joshua Vardy Buckler, of Boreham, Wilts, and in the same year became an assistant master and house master at Uppingham, under Thring.

Though differing from Mr Thring on certain questions of finance, and notably on the rights of assistant masters, he always cherished a loyal and reverential regard for his famous chief. He remained at Uppingham for 15 years, when he was appointed to succeed Dr James Ind Welldon, an ex-Fellow of St John's (see *Eagle* xix. 479), as head master of Tonbridge School.

Mr Rowe entered on his work at Tonbridge in January 1876. He soon found he had no light task before him. His predecessor, who had held the reins for 33 years, was an old-fashioned classic, a sober Evangelical, a man who combined geniality with firmness and a certain Spartan simplicity of life, and one who as a schoolmaster had in his later years become greatly endeared to his pupils. To succeed him could in no case have been easy, but for Mr Rowe circumstances made it

especially difficult. Mr Rowe found the school in a state of transition, awaiting the ratification of a new scheme. The governors (the Skinners' Company) saw the prospect of having their power taken away. The parents of day boys complained that they were about to be deprived of their rights, and the discords which divided parents extended to the sixth form and even to the old boys, whence they were reflected back to the school. Every innovation made by the new head master was in danger of being violently resented. Yet innovations were a necessity of the hour. The old statutes of the school had provided only for the teaching of classics, but under Dr Welldon's regime French and mathematics had taken their proper place in the curriculum. The new scheme was to give the same position to natural science, drawing, vocal music, and gymnastics, and Mr Rowe thought it best to introduce these subjects at once. Though himself an elegant classic, he became, therefore, the representative of so-called "modern studies," and incurred some opposition from partisans of a purely classical education. The development was, however, necessary and successful. New workshops were erected in 1876, and scientific laboratories, on a scale hardly known at the time in any public school, in 1887. The completeness of the equipment of the laboratories was largely due to the sympathy felt by Mr Rowe with the plans of his science masters, and the anxious care he gave to the consideration of details.

In preparation for the changes which would be brought about by the new scheme, which finally came into effect in 1881, Mr Rowe submitted to the governors a number of memoranda, based on statistics drawn from other public schools. In such documents his statesmanlike width of view and lucidity of exposition were seen to the greatest advantage.

It is impossible to give any history of the events of Mr Rowe's head mastership, even if we pass over such somewhat external events as the foundation of the Skinners' Company's Middle Class School at Tunbridge Wells in 1884, the Commercial School at Tonbridge in 1888, and the Old Tonbridgians' Society in 1886. But it is right to mention the reorganisation of the school library, the establishment of the school mission on school property, near King's Cross Station, the improvement in the position of the assistant masters, the starting of masters' meetings for common counsel on matters of school interest, the

granting of studies to boarders, the strengthening of discipline over day boys, the general reduction of punishment, the institution of a School Museum and Natural History Society, the starting of occasional lectures to the school by men distinguished in literature and science, such as the Rev J. G. Wood, Sir Robert Ball, Mr Sollas, etc. Mr Rowe frequently himself lectured on astronomical and geological subjects, and held his audience by his lucidity and power.

Having himself been an assistant master for so many years, he was specially awake to the rights and claims of his staff. "Indeed he was, if anything, somewhat too indulgent to the shortcomings of his colleagues. His uniform consideration for his assistants, his generous appreciation of their efforts, his readiness to advise and help them in difficulties, and his unbounded kindness whenever it was in his power to do them a service, will never be forgotten by those who worked under him."*

Mr Rowe represented throughout the Uppingham theory of education: that the school exists for the individual boy, that no prospective gain to a school as a body can outweigh detriment to the individual, that the great object of education should be to make boys think, and that the dull boy has as great claims upon the school as the clever boy. What he had most at heart was the general moral tone of the school, and we believe that in his day it was exceptionally healthy.

Mr Rowe's influence was naturally most powerful in his VIth Form. He was an excellent teacher of Classics, especially perhaps of Latin verse, but he was not content to turn out classical scholars—he aimed at producing men. Nothing delighted him more than a Socratic argument in which he maintained the unpopular side of the question, and for such boys as were capable of receiving instruction in this form, no method could do more to open the mind and to dispel prejudices. But the process—as in the case of Socrates himself—was sometimes irritating to those who lacked the proper receptivity of mind and could not seize either the serious purpose or the playful humour of the master.

But for the more receptive spirits, what were the qualities in Mr Rowe which left the deepest impression on these?

* The last sentences are taken from an article contributed by a Tonbridge colleague, the Rev J. A. Babington, to the *Guardian* of January 25th.

In the three following paragraphs I repeat what I wrote some years ago in Mr Rivington's *History of Tonbridge School*, 2nd edition.

"Perhaps, first, his profound belief in righteousness: especially his horror of looseness of life. Along with this went a deep sense of the happiness and holiness of the grown man's life. . . . And then there was the love of truth. No man was ever more fearless in uttering the naked truth without toning it down to meet conventional requirements. . . . Those who could see the easy courage and freedom of mind which was implied in saying what one felt instead of what one was expected to say, found in this honesty of utterance one of Mr Rowe's greatest qualities.

"With the love of truth there was in Mr Rowe a great love of justice and fair play. This was especially seen when a boy was called to account for some act committed or omitted. Mr Rowe never gave signs of hastiness of temper. And with that love of truth went also a rare degree of self-oblivion or self-conquest. No provocation could make him anything but fair to opponents. When one knew certain things, and heard the generous interpretation which he set on them, one might be profoundly moved by such generosity and nobility of mind—or, one might smile at it—but one recognised that here was something which one might travel far to find in other men.

"And yet in this there was nothing of the impassivity of the Stoic. No one could know Mr Rowe without being struck by his emotional sensibility. 'His nervous delicacy of temperament,' writes one of his pupils, 'exhibited itself whenever he addressed the school on important occasions by a faltering of the voice and a glistening of the eye, and this more especially in his chapel sermons. The majority of us respected such evidences of strong feeling, and felt that we had before us a man who was in touch with the deepest realities of life.' . . . And those who had it in them to do something, as most boys have, had in Mr Rowe's example and teaching the best light to lighten their feet."

But though an ever-growing number of his best pupils, conscious of the debt their minds owed to him and struck with admiration of his noble fearlessness, became his sworn friends and supporters, they could do little to stem the current of opposition and detraction which set in at the beginning of his

rule and continued to the end. To this many causes contributed.

Mr Rowe was a lover of the naked truth such as in this world of compromises is rarely seen. He gave offence by speaking out unpalatable opinions—especially in theology, where his standpoint was that of a Darwinian. He believed in reason, and to many people there is nothing more irritating. He was forced to introduce changes, some of them in the direction of curtailing or annulling old established privileges, and thus raised new enemies. He was the pioneer of "modern" or scientific studies, and thus vexed the souls of the "pure classics." Tenderly interested in the good of his boys, whether they had left the school in the VIth or in the IVth, he nevertheless wanted the hail-fellow-well-met geniality of the man of the world. Seeing so clearly himself the distinction between the reality and the appearance, he under-valued, perhaps, the utility of outward ceremony. He seemed to lack the fire and quick imperiousness which so often pass for strength. He would tolerate discussion, when, even if he were wrong, "*Sic volo, sic jubeo*," would have been more efficacious. It is needless to say more. Outside Tonbridge, and to some extent, in Tonbridge, the work he was doing, the greatness of his character were constantly disparaged—especially perhaps among the Old Boys of a previous generation settled in and about London. They no longer sent their sons to the school, and the whole influence of many of them was used to bring about a change. The result was seen in a decline of the numbers of the school, which, having been about 240 in Mr Rowe's early time, sank in his later years to about 175. Reductions in the staff, which were consequently forced on him, increased the spirit of discontent. Finally, in 1890, feeling that he had lost the support of his governors, Mr Rowe resigned his position after fourteen years' rule.

The difficulties he had met showed, as nothing else could have done, the greatness of Mr Rowe's character. It was no affectation of magnanimity, but part of his true nature when he constantly condoned the hostility of his opponents, and found some charitable explanation for every wrong he suffered. To his governors he was undeviatingly loyal. It was characteristic of him that he chivalrously espoused the cause of Commercial Education, and rather than see it fail he acquiesced in the plan

by which the governors made up the necessary funds for starting their commercial school at Tonbridge by reducing the number of classical masters in the grammar school, and that at the moment when the latter stood most sorely in need of a little extra fostering. Concerning the inevitable effect of this in temporarily diminishing the prosperity of his school and permanently overclouding his own worldly success, Mr Rowe was under no optimistic illusion.

On his resignation his old pupils raised a subscription to do him honour, and portraits of him by Mr Jacomb-Hood, an old Tonbridgian, were presented to him and to the school.

Mr Rowe spent his remaining years at St Anne's, Surrey Road, Bournemouth.

Having lost his wife in 1887, he was married a second time in 1888, to Blanche, daughter of Mr James Sewell Hanbury, solicitor, and niece by marriage of the Rev W. F. Witts, of Uppingham, by whom he leaves a son (now a scholar of Winchester) and three daughters. Nothing could be more beautiful to see than his affectionate solicitude for the development of character and attainment in these children of his later years. He still interested himself in schemes of educational improvement, but above all in the fortunes of his old school and in the well-doing of his old Tonbridge and Uppingham pupils, many of whom now deeply mourn his loss. In his later visits to Tonbridge he was received with warm affection by school and town. The mists of prejudice had rolled away, and the work he had done was seen, at last, in its true shape.

For eighteen months before his death the shadows of decay had been creeping over him. "Only the character, that inner self, remained unchanged; the affection, the generosity of disposition which had distinguished him of yore distinguishing him still; and that magnificent patience with which he had borne unshaken the frets and turmoil of a troubled career bearing him bravely day by day along the Valley of the Shadow. Before the end came it was given unto him to show a clearness of vision, a humbleness of soul, and a sure trust in the tender mercies of his God, such as must be for ever a strengthening of faith in those who were with him. Truly of him it may be said: 'My flesh and my heart faileth, but God is the strength of my heart and my portion for ever.'"

He was buried on January 17th in Bournemouth Cemetery, in a spot which he had himself selected some years ago.

Mr Rowe was the author of "A Sixth Form Greek Syntax," published in 1890; of a pamphlet on "The Right of Assistant Masters to an Appeal on Dismissal: a Letter to H.M. Endowed Schools Commissioners," 1874; and, with his second wife, of "Bacon's Essays Transcribed into Modern English for the use of Indian Students," published in 1896.

But these works are no gauge of his powers, which were spent in the reorganisation of a great public school in a time of transition, and on the development of individual mind and character.

On all who met him in his best years he made the impression of a man of brilliant intellect, of philosophic width of view, of remarkable powers as a speaker and writer, of charming humour, fearless honesty, and boundless charity and tenderness. Those who knew him best, valued him highest, and there are many of his old pupils and colleagues at Uppingham and Tonbridge who will be inclined to say of him, as was said of Socrates, whom in many points he resembled, that "of all of whom we have had experience he was the best, and (in great things) the wisest and the most righteous."

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

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REV CLEMENT COTTERILL SCHOLEFIELD M.A.

The Rev C. C. Scholefield, who died on the 10th of September last at the age of sixty-five, was educated at Pocklington School, in Yorkshire, and graduated at St John's in 1864.

When at Cambridge Mr Scholefield took a keen delight in swimming and rowing, he was an excellent oarsman, and only just missed obtaining a seat in the 'Varsity boat one year.

He was Treasurer of the Lady Margaret Boat Club in 1862, and in that year represented the College in the contest for the Colquhoun Sculls, while in the year following he stroked the First Boat during the May Races, and with E. K. Clay won the Bateman Pair Oars.

He was a first-class musician and played exquisitely upon the pianoforte, having a beautiful touch. He composed several well-known hymn tunes, perhaps the best known being the tune

to that beautiful hymn "The day Thou gavest, Lord, is ended"; the proceeds of a book of "Forty-one Hymn Tunes," recently published, were devoted by him to charitable institutions.

Some of his delightful pianoforte solos unfortunately remain unpublished, and of several songs he only published four, of which "An Elizabethan Valentine" and "A Boat beneath the Sunny Sky" are two.

Being ordained deacon in 1867, and priest in 1868, he became curate at Hove, Brighton, and afterwards for a while at St Peter's, Cranley Gardens, under the Honourable and Rev Francis Byng, the present Lord Strafford.

It was here that he met Sir Arthur Sullivan, then the organist of that Church, who became his great friend, and who, struck by his musical ability, told him that he considered his talent so exceptional that had he not gone into the Church he would certainly have made a name for himself.

From 1879 to 1880 he was at St Luke's, Chelsea, after which he went as a Conductor to Eton, where he remained for about ten years.

He preferred this work at Eton to any other as he always took a very great interest in boys and young men, and in order to show the esteem in which he was held I cannot do better than quote part of a letter from the present Provost of Eton who knew him intimately, and in which he says, "Mr Scholefield was very diligent in his duties and very kindly and pleasant.

He occasionally taught some of the Lower Forms in the School at the request of the Headmaster, and often prepared Eton boys for Confirmation. He was much respected and beloved."

After leaving Eton he became Vicar of Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge, but in 1896, his health being bad, he resigned that living, and except for a weekly service in the City did no regular work afterwards.

His two principal hobbies besides music were books and pictures, particularly water-colours, of both he had very fine collections; he was fond of riding, and continued it almost to the day of his death.

JOHN SHAPLAND YEO M.A.

By the sudden and early death of John Shapland Yeo M.A., who succumbed, after five days' illness, to an attack of pneumonia at Carrington House, Fettes College, on November 24, the College has lost a very distinguished member and the scholastic world a unique personality. He was educated at Blundell's School, and gained a Minor Scholarship at St John's on April 12, 1878. In June 1880 he was admitted a Foundation Scholar. In the Mathematical Tripos of 1882 he was Second Wrangler, and became second Smith's Prizeman in the same year. In the following year he was elected to a Fellowship. From Cambridge he went direct to Fettes as an Assistant Master, and at Fettes he spent the rest of his all-too-short life. His first three years there he passed as a junior master in the School House, but at the early age of twenty-five he was appointed House Master at Carrington, in succession to the Rev W. A. Heard, the present Head Master, who was leaving to take up an appointment at Westminster. John Yeo ruled Carrington House for upwards of eighteen years, and few of the boys who passed through his hands failed to carry away with them some impress of his remarkable personality. He was in his usual health and spirits a week before his death. Then he contracted a chill, which he neglected in characteristic fashion, until an actual breakdown in morning school made further resistance impossible. At first it was not thought that he was dangerously ill; never a robust man, he was constantly subject to chills and influenza, and he confidently anticipated being able to be up and about in a short time. But double pneumonia set in, and in an appallingly short space of time—barely five days—he breathed his last.

It is difficult to do justice to such a man, especially in a memorial notice, where superlatives are a commonplace and eulogy a matter of course. But it can truly be said that no man ever left behind him a larger number of intimate friends. He was literally the most universally beloved man we have ever known. As regards his mental attainments, it is sufficient to mention that he entered St John's a Classical Scholar and left Second Wrangler. He kept up his Classics too, as many a sixth form boy in difficulties with his Thucydides could testify.

"Let's take it in to John Yeo" was the invariable remark after a particularly unfruitful "prep." His will and determination always achieved for him any object on which he had set his mind. He was not naturally athletic, but by sheer enthusiasm he made himself a first-class fives player and a cricketer of more than average merit. He believed that example was a better thing than precept, and he made a practice of choosing the wettest and most unpleasant days of the term for joining his house in their afternoon "run." And in games generally, as in all else, he was worth his place on any side, if only for the keenness and enthusiasm with which his very presence seemed to inspire friend and foe alike.

As a teacher he was extraordinarily lucid, and possessed a rare power of compelling attention. He could keep a set of thirty or forty boys not only attentive but interested, while he set before them the exceedingly dry bones of elementary mathematics. He hardly ever had occasion to punish a boy in school: a word of reproach from him seemed in some mysterious way to have more effect than countless impositions or angry harangues from another man. He possessed in a remarkable degree the rare power of making people unconsciously do their best for him. The same remark applies to his management of his house. He had no hard and fast "rules." His boys enjoyed an unusual amount of liberty. He never discouraged healthy "ragging"; and his confidence was seldom abused. Though he could be stern enough on occasion, he seldom actually punished a boy; the mere knowledge that "John Yeo would be rather sick about it" was sufficient to deter the most confirmed malefactor from any flagrant act of wrongdoing. He cultivated personal friendship with every member of his house, and many a boy who would have been thoroughly idle under a weak master and thoroughly obstinate under a harsh one would do anything for John Yeo from the mere desire to please him.

Of course he was not uniformly successful with all his boys, or he would have been more than human. He would take infinite pains with a stupid boy, apply good-humoured pressure to a lazy boy, and handle a vicious boy with wonderful insight and wisdom; but he had no patience with the prig, the injured innocent, or the youthful cynic. Like all men who wear their hearts upon their sleeve, nothing galled him more than assumed

indifference or superiority in others. He hated a cynic almost as much as he loved an enthusiast, and the lofty-minded youth who adopted a "critical attitude" towards his house and his house master, or sneered at the enthusiasm of his fellows, was the one type of school boy with whom Yeo could not get on. But perhaps the boy who tried him most was the unresponsive boy. His own one weakness was a tendency to do too much for boys who responded readily to his breezy and enthusiastic temperament, and this occasionally roused the resentment—for school boys are jealous creatures—of the taciturn boy, not necessarily sulky, but merely "dour" and undemonstrative, who, with the best will in the world, is seldom desirous and never capable (especially if he has been born north of the Tweed) of laying bare his feelings to anyone, even one as sympathetic as John Yeo. A less conscientious man would have been untroubled by this, and would have been content to let the boy go his own way, but Yeo was never satisfied until he had fathomed the inmost soul of every member of his house, and the fact that he almost invariably succeeded made his occasional failures the more irksome to him. But John Yeo emerged triumphantly from the great test of a school master's worth: the esteem in which his boys held him grew steadily as their years increased and their judgment ripened. Too often the boy finds that the master whose imposing presence or athletic prowess once loomed large on his youthful horizon grows more transparent and less imposing every year, till at last, to the more experienced eye of the "old boy," the man reveals himself for what he is—a hide-bound routineer or a small-minded tyrant. It was not so with John Yeo. Of course his methods of boy-management did not invariably meet with the enthusiastic approval of the boys themselves but in after years even those few—and they were very few—who, under the strain of constant supervision and occasional correction, had hitherto failed to appreciate their master at his right worth, never hesitated to recognise and acknowledge his high aims, his extraordinary influence in moulding character, and his absolutely selfless devotion to his work.

He died as he would have wished to die—in harness: he was in school less than a week before his death. It is difficult to estimate the greatness of his loss. It is not merely that the scholastic profession has lost a great teacher, or that Fettes has

lost a great master; it is something more than that. John Yeo was, as we have said, a unique personality. He lived on a higher plane than most men, yet no man was more human: he overflowed with boisterous high spirits, yet he could be the most sympathetic of listeners and the soberest of counsellors. He was the hardest of workers and the plainest of livers, yet he was the life and soul of the dinner-table and the smoking-room. His correspondence must have been enormous. He was the father-confessor of Fettesians innumerable, and remained so long after they had left school. He was rarely without an old boy in his house enjoying his hospitality. Carrington in his time became a sort of informal Old Fettesians' club, as the gatherings on Sunday afternoons and the annual "sing-song" on the evening of Founder's Day attested. His place will indeed be hard to fill. Edinburgh Cathedral could scarcely contain those who came to do him honour at his funeral, and we can perhaps conjecture, from the size of that memorable assemblage, what the numbers of those must have been who were prevented, by conditions of time and space, from coming in person to render the last tribute of respect and regret.

Perhaps his colleagues will miss him most. The priceless benefit conferred on Fettes by his twenty years of strenuous unselfish devotion can only be realised fully by those who worked with him. He was cut off in his prime—he was only forty-four—but the whole of his life had been given up to Fettes. Yet, premature and irreparable though his loss may have been, it can truly be said of him that he did not live in vain. For, great though the influence was which he exercised in his lifetime, it is possible that the future will show him to have been not merely a fine teacher and a successful house-master, but the founder of a tradition—a tradition of efficiency, of clean-living, and above all, to use one of his own favourite expressions, of "heartiness" and "keenness."

J. H. B.

My acquaintance with Yeo dates from the first evening of the Michaelmas Term 1878. By an accident we sat together in Hall, and for the next four years, so long as we were in residence, we spent a considerable part of each day together. Yeo was educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton, and came up

with a Minor Scholarship, as the first Mathematical Scholar of his year. He was elected a Foundation Scholar in 1879, and was first in all his College examinations. In 1882 he was 2nd Wrangler and 2nd Smith's Prizeman, and in the same year was elected a Fellow of the College. It was said that in 1878 he was 4th in the examination for Classical Scholarships, in the year when T. G. Tucker, who was afterwards Senior Classic, was 3rd. It is certain that in his first term he attended the Classical lectures with the idea of taking a double degree, but for some reason unknown to me he decided to devote himself to Mathematics. As may easily be inferred, he had a considerable knowledge of Classics and literature in general. At this time his favourite novelists were Dickens, Blackmore, and George Macdonald, and his favourite poet Tennyson.

He had a large circle of friends, who loved him for his loyal and generous nature, his simplicity and light-heartedness, his courage and lofty ideals. His laugh was good to hear, and made his gravity on rare occasions the more impressive. He worked very steadily for several hours every day, but, as the clock struck twelve on Saturday night he invariably put away all his work till Monday. Though he never paraded his religious convictions, they were very deep, and his disapproval of all that was mean and dishonourable was very marked.

He soon decided to take up school work, for which he was admirably fitted, and went to Fettes in 1882. Of his work there it is for others to speak. After that date I only saw him five or six times, but always parted from him with the certain conviction that he would retain to the end the imperishable freshness of youth. He made many lives richer and fuller, and many will be the poorer now that he is dead. Some of us are content to live aimlessly, but he had a definite object before him, and this to do some active good in the world. Of him, if anyone, it may truly be said that he did not live in vain.

J. C. Moss.

Having been allowed to see my friend Moss's account of Yeo's College days, I find very little that I can add to it. There are, however, one or two points perhaps worth mentioning. Moss and Yeo had neighbouring rooms at the top of H, New Court, and it was recognised that Yeo held Moss as the friend who had a paramount claim on him. But his rich vigorous

nature made him enter with zest into other society and take part in some diversions in which Moss did not accompany him.

We were often together on a Sunday evening in the rooms of Harold Cox, of Jesus, and there met Homersham Cox, of Trinity, Charles Whibley, Peiris, Theodore Beck, and other men well known in the University then or since. Occasionally Yeo attended debates at the Union or in the St. John's Debating Society. In the latter on 15 November 1879 he spoke in a quiet, amusing way "as a sentimental man" in favour of a motion proposed by T. G. Tucker against the higher education of women. In the General Election of 1880 he interested himself in the fortunes of the Conservative candidate at Stroud. Though his home was then in Gloucestershire, his school time had made him an ardent Devonian, and the mere mention of Exmoor, Bideford, or Clovelly, was always enough to kindle his enthusiasm.

He had to go home at the end of May 1880, in consequence of his father's death, but returned for the May Examinations.

Though not what one may call a professional athlete (in spite of his big build), he played tennis in summer and skated at Grantchester in the hard winter we had then, and was fond of a long walk. One I remember by Haslingfield, Barrington, and Harston, on which he was much interested in Haslingfield Church.

The general impression he made (though here I only repeat what has been said before) was that of a singularly modest, noble nature, overflowing with life and energy and hearty laughter, yet deeply reverent and tender, strong in every kind of strength, and ever recognizing the call to befriend and protect the weak.

G. C. M. S.

The most striking thing about John Yeo was the strenuousness and earnestness underlying a hearty and often hilarious manner. Full of chaff, bubbling over with fun, he never lost his dignity. At heart he was intensely serious: I can hear now his quiet, awestruck tone in chapel, every word distinct, but almost whispered. It was always so when he was deeply moved: at a house supper, in talking over a serious question, his words were so low that but for his distinctness they would have been inaudible. Here you have two extremes: on one hand a quiet

seriousness that was the keynote of his life; on the other a hearty cheeriness, a keen enjoyment of the moment.

There must be hundreds of old Fettesians who regarded John Yeo as one of their best friends: dozens who came back again and again merely to see him: to whom keeping in touch with Fettes meant keeping in touch with him. Any Sunday afternoon during term you would find them at Carrington. He had the power of inspiring their affection to an extraordinary degree. The annual visit to the Lakes was a great event. Some half-dozen Old Fettesians and about the same number of boys assembled every year at the end of the summer term at a farm house on Windermere as Yeo's guests. It was not really a cricket XI., and prowess at the game was in no way essential, but they got to be known as the Fettes Wanderers, and played Kendal, the Old Sedberghians, Windermere, and Ambleside. The mornings were spent in bathing, boating, and endless tip-and-run on the plot of grass in front of the house. Yeo was the life and soul of the party always. It was a delightful week. This illustrates well how he kept Old Fettesians in touch with Fettes.

Few people would suspect Yeo of lying awake all night pondering over the best way to treat a boy who was showing a disposition to kick over the traces. It was in keeping with his scrupulous conscientiousness. In dealing with boys he was more than just. He often talked to them at great length, and relied on an appeal to their good feeling and common sense rather than on punishment. He saw possibilities for good where other men were hopeless. "The boy is doing the school harm; he ought to go," was not Yeo's point of view. "If the school is doing him any good, he ought to stay," he insisted.

He lived a strenuous life and got through an extraordinary amount of work. He did not know what it was to be slack. I do not mean that he denied himself the ordinary pleasures of life. But even in those sleepy after-lunch times on Sunday afternoons at Carrington, he was full of enthusiasm and life. Always alive, always keen, he never wasted a moment.

I have rambled on and hardly know where to stop. I suppose Fettes owes more to John Yeo than to any other man. I have often thought of him since his death, but never without saying to myself, "Well done, John Yeo!"

F. E. E.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1904; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

- Rev James Allen Appleton (1860), son of the Rev James Appleton (of St John's, B.A. 1828), born 6 July 1837 at St Neots, Hunts, of which his father was Vicar. Curate of Limber Magna, Lincolnshire 1862-66; of Neston, Cheshire 1866-67; of Kirkburton, Yorks 1867-68; of Worksope 1868-70; of Cropwell Bishop, Notts 1870-79; of Westborough, Lincolnshire 1879-85; of Burnham Sutton, Norfolk 1886-98; of Terrington St Clement 1898-1903. Latterly resided at The Homes of St Barnabas, near East Grinstead; died there 22 July, aged 67.
- Rev William Auden (1856), son of William Auden, of Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, baptized at Rowley Regis 13 July 1834. Vicar of Church Broughton, Staffordshire 1864-1904. Died at the Vicarage 28 January, aged 69. Mr Auden married 7 August 1861 at Dunstall, Burton on Trent, Jane eldest daughter of William Hopkins esq. of The Old Hall, Dunstall.
- Rev William Slacke Barnes-Slacke (1869 as Barnes), son of John Barnes, surgeon, born in the parish of St Thomas, Ardwick, Lancashire 22 October 1845; educated at Owen's College, Manchester. Curate of Chorley, Lancashire 1870-77; Vicar of St John Lindow, died at his residence, Fulshaw House, Wilmslow 3 November.
- Rev Robert Barry (1848), son of Robert Barry, shipbuilder, born 19 December 1821 at Whitby, Yorkshire. Curate of St Pancras 1847-50; Rector of Hinderwell, Yorks 1850-51; Rector of North Tuddenham, near Dereham 1851-1904. Died 15 August, aged 83.
- Rev Stafford Bateman (1850), son of the Rev Gregory Bateman, Rector of Easton near Stamford, born at Easton in 1828; educated at Stamford School. Vicar of South Scarle, Notts, 1857-71; Rector of Yarbrough near Louth 1871-1904. Died 10 October, aged 76.
- Rev John Charles Blissard (1858). Died 9 July at his residence 9 Victoria Square, Reading, aged 69 (see p. 80).
- Samuel Blows (1884), son of William Blows, farmer, of Welney, Norfolk, baptised at Welney 10 August 1862. Served as a pupil teacher at Appleby, Westmorland, under the Rev Hartley Jennings; he then became a student at St Mark's Training College for teachers, Chelsea and there won first-class honours. He entered St John's in 1881 and at the same time took up an appointment as assistant master at the Cambridge Higher Grade School. After taking his degree he went back to St Mark's at Chelsea and became headmaster of the Upper School, and while he was thus engaged took the degree of B.Sc. at the University of London. Afterwards he was lecturer at the Cusack Institute, Moorfields, in psychology, botany, School method and Anglo-Saxon, and wrote textbooks for the Institute on all those subjects except school method. He was Principal of Eton House School, Southend on Sea 1900-1904. He died at Eton House, Victoria Avenue, Southend 5 February.
- Rev Robert Edward Briggs (1874), son of Robert Briggs of Four Lane Ends, builder, born 8 June 1851 at Stand, co Lancaster; educated at Manchester Grammar School. Curate of Stokesley 1874-82; of Hunmanby, Yorks 1882-88; Vicar of Misterton near Gainsborough 1889-1904. Died 7 November, suddenly.
- Rev John William Broome (1858), son of John William Broome, solicitor, born at Oldham, Lancashire, in 1834. Entered St John's 6 July 1854, but migrated to Sidney Sussex, from which College he took his degree,

and where he was a scholar. Curate of Chipping 1858-61; of Haslingdeu Grane, Lancashire 1861-72; of Ashton under Lyne 1872-78; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ashton under Lyne 1878-97; latterly resided at Stonelea, Acton Turville, Chippingham. Died there 17 September.

- Rev Andrew Burn (1848), son of the Rev Andrew Burn of Lower Claybrook, co Leicester, born 23 May 1819. Curate of Broseley 1845-51; Incumbent of St Mary, Jackfield, Salop 1851-52; Church Missionary Society's Missionary at Hyderabad 1853-65; Curate of Kinnersby, Salop 1865-74; Rector of Kinnersby 1874-1893. Latterly resided at Todlands, Goldsmith's Avenue, Acton. Died there 27 January, aged 88. See *Eagle*, xxv, p. 332.

Frederick Wildman Burnett (1845), third son of John Fassett Burnett, of May Place, Crayford, Kent, born 2 December 1821, educated at Harrow School. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 22 May 1846, called to the Bar 8 June 1849. He was one of the original members of the Inns of Court Volunteers. He practised as a conveyancing barrister and never went into court, enjoying the distinction of practising as a barrister for 52 years without ever putting on a wig and gown. He was for many years standing Counsel to the Clergy Mutual Insurance Office. He retired from business in 1901. He died 26 July at his residence Hurst View, Totland Bay, Isle of Wight, aged 82. Mr Burnett married 6 October 1859 at Hove, Henrietta Wedderburn, youngest daughter of James Henry Crawford, of Brunswick Place, Hove, and late of the Bombay Civil Service (Mr Crawford was many years in the service of the Old East India Company, and latterly a member of their Council at Bombay).

Rev Frederick Burnside (1869). See p. 78. There has recently been published *Village Sermons*, by the Rev. F. Burnside, with a brief memoir by one of his sons.

Dr Edmund Carver (1858), M.D. See p. 83.

Rev Frederic Case (1872), son of John Case, solicitor, of Maidstone, Kent, born in 1849. Educated at Bromsgrove School. Mathematical Master at Bromsgrove School 1872-74; Curate of Claverdon, Warwickshire 1874-75; Mathematical and Modern Master of the King's School, Warwick 1875-76; Second Master of King Edward's School, Stratford on Avon 1876-77; Headmaster of De Aston School, Market Rasen 1877-80; Curate of Highgate 1880-82; L.D.H.M. for the school church Sardinia Street 1882-84; Chaplain of the Church of SS Peter and Sigfrid, Stockholm 1884-89; Vicar of Tudeley w. Chapel, Kent 1889-94; Vicar of Holy Trinity, East Peckham, Kent 1894-98; Vicar of St Margaret's, Dover 1898-1904. Died at the Vicarage 18 May, aged 55. Mr Case was twice married, (1) on 27 June 1874 at All Saints, Maidstone, to Anna, daughter of J. Monckton esq. of Maidstone, and (2) on 23 November 1881 at St Michael's, Highgate, to Henrietta, third daughter of the late Professor Macrobain, of Aberdeen.

Rev John Chambers (1852), son of Mark John Chambers, of Newark. Senior Mathematical Master Durham School 1859-60; Head Master of the King's School, Ely 1861-69; Senior Mathematical Master of Manchester Grammar School 1871-90; Vicar of Woodhead near Hadfield, Manchester 1877-1904. Died at the Vicarage 2 July, aged 76. Mr Chambers married 31 December 1864 at St Mary the Less, Durham, Georgiana Lambton, youngest daughter of the late T. Marsden esq. of Durham. See p. 214.

Rev Joseph Rhodes Charlesworth (1847), son of Joseph Charlesworth of Holmfirth, Yorks (who died at Eldon House, Holmfirth 10 April 1852, aged 59), born at Holmfirth 17 November 1820. Curate of Daisfield,

Yorks 1847-50; Vicar of Linthwaite, Yorks 1850-54; Rector of Elstead near Godalming 1854-1904. Died at the Rectory 22 September, aged 83. Mr Charlesworth was twice married, he married first in 1851, Eliza, daughter of Mr Benjamin Micklethwait, of Billingly Hall, and secondly on 11 October 1860 at Milford near Godalming, Frances Charlotte Elizabeth Gray, second daughter of the Rev Henry Gray; the second Mrs Charlesworth was a sister of the eighth Earl of Stamford, and aunt of the present peer.

Rev Francis Cooper (1865), son of Charles Cooper, born at Bury, Suffolk 1 April 1829. Educated at King's College, London, of which he became an Associate in 1860. He incorporated at Trinity College, Dublin and was B.D. 1877 and D.D. 1879 there. Curate of St Paul's, Southport 1864-69; of St James Birkdale 1869-72; Vicar of St Peter's, Birkdale, Southport 1872-1904. Died at the Vicarage 26 February, aged 73. St Peter's was made an independent parish in 1875. Dr Cooper was largely responsible for the erection of the church, the schools and the vicarage. During his incumbency of 30 years he saw his charge grow to a population of over 10,000.

Rev Henry Taylor Cordeaux (1858), son of the Rev James Cordeaux, born at Foston, co Leicester 24 December 1832; his father was sometime Vicar of St Silas', Liverpool, and afterwards Rector of Hooton Roberts, Yorkshire. Entered St John's from the Liverpool Collegiate School. Curate of Luton, Beds 1857-59; of Chevening, Kent 1859-64; of Croydon 1864-66; of West Wickham, Kent 1866-68; Vicar of Kilnhurst, Yorks 1868-82; Rector of Boothby Graffoe, near Lincoln 1882-1904. Died 16 February, aged 71, of heart failure, after a serious surgical operation. Both at the University and during the forty-seven years of his ministry he led a quiet uneventful life, beloved by all his friends and parishioners. His parochial work was marked by the nicest conscientiousness, the utmost gentleness, and the purest unselfishness. Mr Cordeaux married 14 November 1871 at Thribergh, Sophia, second daughter of the late J. Fullerton esq of Thribergh Park.

Rev Samuel Francis Cresswell (1859). Rector of North Repps; died at the Rectory 24 March, aged 70. See *Eagle* xxv, 239.

Rev John Burton D'Aguilar (1840). Vicar of Ashwick, Somerset; died at the Vicarage 20 May, aged 87. See p. 77.

Alan William Owen Davys (matriculated 1876, but did not graduate), second son of Canon Owen William Davys, Rector of Wheathampstead, Herts (of St John's, B.A. 1851), baptized 2 February 1858 at Stilton, Hunts. Died 28 December at Pahargoomiah tea estate, India.

Edward Docker (1838), son of Thomas Docker, of Moseley, near Birmingham. Admitted a Fellow of the College 7 April 1840. Soon after taking his degree he left Cambridge to take up an appointment in the London Life Association, 81, King William Street, E.C. In 1847 he was appointed Actuary and Secretary, which post he held till June 1890. He then retired and lived very quietly, seldom leaving his garden. He died at his residence Dudley House, Spring Grove, Isleworth, 31 March, aged 88.

Rev Philip Ellis (1873), son of Philip Parsell Ellis, of Herbrandston Hall, Milford Haven, born 22 October 1848 at Haverford West. Curate of Lye, Worcestershire 1873-74; of Alveston, Warwickshire 1874-76; of Bromsgrove 1877-79; of St John Baptist, Leamington 1879-82; Vicar of Long Compton, Warwickshire 1882-85; Vicar of Walsgrave, Warwickshire 1885-95; Vicar of Kirkwhelpington, near Newcastle on Tyne 1895-1904. Died at the Vicarage 2 April, aged 55.

William Justice Ford (1876); died 3 April at 36, Abington Mansions, Kensington, aged 50. See *Eagle*, xxv, 337.

Rev George Henry Russell Garcia (1892), son of Charles Henry Russell Garcia; born 29 August 1869 at Southampton; educated at Taunton School and Cheshunt College. After leaving College he became minister of the Union Congregational Church (The Royalty) at Sunderland in April 1893. He was a born preacher and attracted immense congregations. He was also a regular contributor to the *Christian World*. He was the centre of much of the religious and philanthropic movements at Sunderland; establishing a home for Waifs and Strays and founding a Home for Friendless Girls. In 1903 he was asked to accept the pastorate of Trinity Church, Glasgow. His health broke down under the strain of his labours, and he died at Dresden 24 February, aged 34. He was buried at Sunderland (see *Eagle* xxv, 340).

Rev Adam Charles Gordon (1856), son of Captain Robert Cumming Hamilton Gordon; baptized at St Mary's, Tenby, 3 March 1833. Mr Gordon rowed "four" in the second Lady Margaret Boat in the May Term 1855. Curate of Holy Trinity, Coventry 1857-59; of Plemstall, Cheshire 1859-60; of Dodleston 1861-67; Rector of Dodleston, near Chester 1867-1904. Died at the Rectory 8 January, aged 70. Mr Gordon married 9 October 1866 at St Oswald's, Chester, Georgiana Frances, youngest daughter of the Very Rev Francis Anson, Dean of Chester.

Rev Arthur Coles Haviland (1853), son of John Haviland M.D., Regius Professor of Physic; born in St Giles' parish, Cambridge, 20 March 1831. Fellow of the College 1853-68; Curate of Colnbrook, Bucks. 1855-58; Perpetual Curate of St John, Bodle-street Green, Sussex 1858-64; Vicar of Horningsey 1864-68; Rector of Lilley, near Luton, Beds. 1868-1904. Died at the Rectory 9 January. Mr Haviland married 2 June 1870 at Beddington, Jane Mary, fourth daughter of the Rev C. W. Knyvett, Rector of Heslerton.

Rev Henry Haworth (1878), son of the Rev William Haworth, Vicar of Fence in Pendle Forest (of St John's B.A. 1831), baptized at Fence 24 July 1856; educated at Clitheroe Grammar School; Curate of St George's, Leeds, 1884-91; Vicar of Altham, Lancashire, 1891-96; Vicar of Padiham, near Burnley, 1896-1904. Died 27 December, aged 48. Mr Haworth served on the Burnley Board of Guardians for three years, and took a keen interest in educational matters.

Rev William Robinson Hopper (1869), son of George Hopper, timber merchant and ironmonger, baptized at Houghton-le-Spring 2 January 1836. Curate of Hendon, Durham 1869-72; of Gosforth, Northumberland 1872-79; of Sadberge, co. Durham 1879-81; of Redcar 1881-85; of Holy Trinity, Wakefield 1886-89; of Heversham, Westmorland 1889-96; Vicar of Kirkbride, near Carlisle 1896-1904. Died 20 October, aged 72. Mr Hopper married 23 November 1871 at St George's, Dublin, Kathleen Grace, second daughter of Daniel Nugent esq., of Upper Temple Street, Dublin, late of Killesler Abbey.

Ronald William Henry Turnbull Hudson (Senior Wrangler 1898); son of William Henry Hoar Hudson (of St John's B.A. 1861) and Mary Watson Turnbull, born 16 July 1876, at 1 Trumpington Street, Cambridge. Educated at Halbrake School, Westminster and St Paul's School, London. Fellow of St John's and Mathematical Lecturer at Liverpool College. Killed in an accident on Glydyr Fawr, Wales 20 September (see p. 73).

- Rev Frederic Jackson (1840), son of the Rev Jeremiah Jackson, Vicar of Elm near Wisbech (of St John's B.A. 1797), born at Wisbech, St Peter's, co Cambridge 2 August 1818, educated at Uppingham School. Curate of Elm, co. Cambridge 1842-43; Vicar of Parsons Drove near Wisbech 1844-1904. Died 12 October, aged 87. He published *Practical Sermons*, first series 1850, second series 1853.
- Rev Daniel Ledsam (1835), son of Daniel Ledsam esq of Birmingham' educated privately by the Rev John Nunn M.A. (of St John's). Perpetual Curate of St Mark's, Birmingham 1841-68; Curate of Limpley Stoke 1868-70; Vicar of St John the Evangelist, Hollington, Sussex 1870-78. Latterly resided at Ashbrook Lodge, Hollington, near St Leonards-on-Sea. Died there 14 December, aged 91.
- Rev John Manley Lowe (1839), born in Shropshire, educated at Rugeley School. Perpetual Curate of Grindleton, Yorks, 1841-44; Vicar of Abbots Bromley, Staffordshire 1844-89. Latterly resided at The Red House, Barkway, Royston. Died there 15 August, aged 91.
- Charles Merivale (1877), son of the Very Rev Charles Merivale, Rector of Lawford, and afterwards Dean of Ely; born at Lawford Rectory 9 June 1854, educated at Haileybury College. Articled to a firm of solicitors at Newcastle-on-Tyne; admitted a Solicitor in 1880. In November 1882 he was appointed a clerk to the Chancery Registrars. Died 18 May at 18 Norfolk Crescent, London, W. Mr Merivale married 28 December 1889, Elizabeth Phebe, daughter of the late H. A. Bright esq, of Ashfield, Liverpool.
- Rev Henry Murray (1845), last surviving son of General John Murray. Died at Blackheath 13 November 1904, aged 87. Mr Murray's death was prematurely announced in the *Eagle* xxiv, 248, as having taken place on 11 October 1902, on the authority of a paragraph in *The Cambridge Chronicle*.
- Thomas Edward Nevin (1875), son of the Rev Thomas Nevin (of St John's, B.A. 1834), born at Mirfield, Yorks, 16 October 1852, educated at St Peter's School, York. Admitted a Solicitor in 1877, admitted a partner in the firm of Tennant, Nevin, and Greenwood, in 1879, at Mirfield. He held many public offices at Mirfield, among others those of Clerk to the Mirfield Grammar School, and Honorary Secretary to the Calder Farm Reformatory, and he was Clerk to the Dawgreen Exhibition Fund until the Wheelwright Grammar School was established. Died 21 March at his residence The Hagg, Mirfield, aged 54. Mr Nevin married Miss Helena Swift, who survives him. His brother, Mr John Nevin, is a colliery proprietor at Mirfield.
- Rev Humphry Noble (1859), son of the Rev John Noble, born at Burslem, Staffordshire, 27 January 1836, educated at Rossall School. Curate of Christ Church, Newark, 1861-63; of Christ Church, Worthing 1863-65; of Great Badlow, Essex 1867; Rector of South Croxton, Leicestershire 1868-93; latterly resided at 25 Alexandra Road, Leicester. Died there 20 March, aged 68. Mr Noble married 30 May 1861 at Athlone, Ireland, Maria Eliza, daughter of Robert Wood, of Acton and Upton, Canada; she was born at Quebec 26 April 1844, died 30 June 1891, and was buried at Croxton (see *Eagle* xxv, 334).
- Rev William Pilling (1852), third son of James Pilling, cotton spinner, Bridgefold; baptized at Rochdale 12 February 1829. Curate of Whalley 1852-54; Perpetual Curate of Grimsargh, Lancashire 1854-65; Vicar of Arnesby, Leicestershire 1865-74; Vicar of Ribbleson, near Preston 1884-1904. Died at Moorfield 19 May, aged 75. Mr Pilling married 26 June 1851 at Cadney, Lincolnshire, Mary Alin, only daughter of the late Thomas Armitstead, of Blackburn.

Rev Abraham Daniel Reece (1869), son of the Rev Abraham Reece, Rector of Christ Church, Barbados; born 27 December 1845, baptized 21 January 1846 in Christ Church, Barbados. Curate of St John, Darwen 1870-71; of Cheddar 1871-77; Vicar of West Hatch, near Taunton 1880-1904. Died at the Vicarage 20 November, aged 58.

Rev George Richardson (1860). Formerly Fellow and late Mathematical Master at Winchester College; died 15 January at 25 Talbot Square W. Mr Richardson married 13 August 1867 at St Mary's, Islington, Sarah, eldest daughter of Richard Porter-esq, of White Hall, Hornsey Lane and 47 Wood Street, London E.C. (see *Eagle* xxv, 194).

Rev Thomas Roach (1865), son of the Rev William Harris Roach (of Pembroke B.A. 1838); born at Painswick, co. Gloucester, where his father was curate, baptized there 28 June 1842; educated at Marlborough College. He was for some time a Master at Lincoln School, then an Assistant Master at Repton School 1870-74, then an Assistant Master at Clifton College from 1875 to 1877. He latterly resided at The Mount, Twyford, near Winchester; died there 12 November, aged 62. Mr Roach was in holy orders, but an infirmity of speech was against his success in the Church. In Hampshire he came into some note by his defence of the right of way in a lane by which the body of William Rufus was brought to Winchester. The County Council took the case up and won it; but the next day Mr Roach had notice to quit from the baffled landlord. Mr Roach was a contributor to the Mathematical pages of *The Educational Times*.

William Robert Roper (1868), son of Robert Roper, surgeon, born 5 August 1845 at Ricklinghall Inferior, Suffolk. His father was a medical practitioner in Cambridge. Mr W. R. Roper took the degree of M.D. at Dublin University. He practised for many years in Cambridge and held several public offices, he was Medical Officer to the Great Northern Railway and to the Chesterton Union, he was a prominent Freemason. Died 11 March at his residence 3 Camden Place, Regent's Street, Cambridge, aged 58.

Rev Holland Sandford (1847), son of the Rev Humphrey Sandford, of the Isle of Rossal, and incumbent of Edgton, Salop; born 2 June 1823. Second Master of Whitchurch Grammar School 1847-58; Curate of Press, Salop 1852-53; of Ripponden 1859; Rector of Eaton-under-Heywood, Salop 1860-1900. Died 23 November at Church Stretton.

Reuben Saward (1870), son of Henry Saward, born at Bocking, Essex 1837. Sometime a Fellow of the College. Was for a short time an Assistant Master at Shrewsbury School. Then engaged in private tuition in London. He managed the affairs of an elderly gentleman who left him his property at his decease. Died 29 January at Bocking, Church Street, aged 66.

Rev Clement Cotterill Scholefield (1864), son of William Scholefield M.P., of Birmingham, baptized at St Philip's, Birmingham, 30 October 1839. Curate of Hove-next-Brighton 1867-70; of St Peter's, South Kensington 1870-78; of St Luke's, Chelsea 1870-80; Conduct of Eton College 1880-90; Lecturer of St Mary-le-Bow, London 1887-99; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge 1890-95. Latterly resided at Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, London S.W. Died 10 September, suddenly, at Woodcote, Frithhill, Godalming, aged 64. By his will he bequeathed £700 to charities, the ultimate residue of his estate being left for division between the Universal Benevolent Society, Gordon Boys' Home, Royal College of Music, Railway Benevolent Fund, and King Edward's Hospital Fund. He left property of the gross value of £52,197.

Venerable John William Sheringham (1842), son of John Sheringham esq, of Somerset Street, Portman Square, London, Solicitor. Born 20 February 1820. Died 6 February at Gloucester (see *Eagle* xxv, 326).

Rev Benjamin Brandreth Slater (1877), son of James Slater, frame-work knitter, baptised at Sutton in Ashfield, Notts, 6 July 1834. He left trade at the age of 24, was then for two years at the Worcester Diocesan Training College. He was then appointed Master of the National Schools at Sutton in Ashfield. His wife succeeding to a fortune, he entered the College with the view of being ordained. Curate of Beeston, Notts 1877-78; of Owlerton, Yorks 1878-79; Vicar of St Bartholomew's, Sheffield 1880-1904. Died 28 January at his residence, Upperthorpe, Sheffield, aged 69. He was the first Vicar of St Bartholomew's. During his vicariate Parish Rooms and Sunday Schools, adjoining the Church, and a Large Hall were built at a cost of nearly £2000. He is described as a scholarly man, diligent in pastoral work and unobtrusive in manner. He leaves a widow, a daughter, and two sons. Of the latter, the eldest, Mr G. W. O. Slater, is a doctor at Warley in Essex; the second son, the Rev Bertram Benjamin Slater (of Trinity, B.A. 1893), is Vicar of All Saints', Peckham.

Rev John Bainbridge Smith (1844), born at Horncastle, Lincolnshire. Sometime Mathematical Master at the Royal Naval School, New Cross; then Professor of Mathematics and Vice-President of King's College, Nova Scotia; Curate of Ranby, Lincolnshire; Rector of Sotby, Lincolnshire 1854-60; Perpetual Curate of Market Stainton, Lincolnshire 1863-80; Consular Chaplain at Smyrna 1880-90. Latterly resided at 11, Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells. Died there 16 June, aged 82. Mr Smith published *English Orders, Whence obtained*, 1894.

Rev John William Spencer (1859), son of the Rev James Spencer, Curate of Turton, Lancashire, baptised at Turton 8 June 1831; educated at the Grammar School, Bolton-le-Moors. Curate of Kirkby, Lancashire, 1859-61; of Eccleston 1861-66; of Dendron, Lancashire 1866-71; Vicar of Great Sankey, Cheshire 1871-79; Vicar of Turton, Lancashire 1879-99. Latterly resided at The Old Parsonage, Turton; died 10 January at Blackpool, aged 72.

Rev Henry Charles Plumer Stedman (1872), son of the Rev Henry Plumer Stedman (of St John's, B.A. 1845), born at Great Budworth 11 October 1848, where his father was Curate, and baptised there 5 November 1848. Mr Stedman was a Cricket Blue; he played for Cambridge against Oxford at Lords on 26 and 27 June 1871, when Cambridge were beaten. Mr Stedman's scores were, in the first innings, 1, not out; in the second innings, 22, bowled Butler. He is described (in *M.C.C. Cricket Scores and Biographies* xii, 120) as "a good average batsman, a fast round-arm bowler, fielding generally at cover point. Height 5 ft. 7 in.; weight 10 st. 7 lbs." Curate of St George, Everton 1872-73; Curate and Lecturer of Walton-on-the-Hill, Lancashire 1873-75; Curate of Flitton, Beds, 1876-82; Rector of Leire, near Lutterworth 1882-1904. Died at the Rectory 30 July, aged 55.

Rev Edward Peche Stock (1851), son of the Rev John Stock (of St John's, B.A. 1816), Vicar of Finchfield, Essex; born in the parish of St Mary, Stratford-le-Bow 30 October 1826. Curate of Radcliffe, Lancashire 1854-57; Rector of Windermere 1857-1904; Honorary Canon of Carlisle 1871-1904; Rural Dean of Ambleside; Surrogate for the diocese of Carlisle 1857-1904. Died at Windermere Rectory 16 October, aged 77.

Rev Charles James Stoddart (1868), son of the Rev William Stoddart, baptised at Willington, Derbyshire, 29 August 1846. Curate of Hatfield 1869-71; of Wybunbury 1871-73; of Askham Richard 1873-75; of Askern 1888-92; Vicar of Ottringham, near Hull 1894-1904. Died at the Vicarage 10 June, aged 38.

Sandford Arthur Strong (1884), son of Thomas Banks Strong, Civil Servant, Horse Guards, born in Brompton 12 July 1863; educated at St Paul's School. Librarian to the House of Lords. Died 18 January (see *Eagle* xxv, 190).

Rev Frederick Taunton (1841), son of Thomas Henry Taunton, Solicitor, born at Oxford 12 September 1815. Curate of Hammersmith 1844-53; of Upwell, Norfolk 1853-55; Vicar of Kingswood, near Epsom 1876-1901. Died 6 May at Kingswood Vicarage, aged 88. Mr Taunton married first in February 1842 Ann Rolla, daughter of the Rev William Garnett (of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, B.A. 1794); she died 2 July 1862. He married secondly, 6 January 1870, Flora Charlotte, daughter of John Wilde, of Croydon, Commissary General.

Rev Thomas Maylin Theed (LL.B. 1855), son of William Theed of Hilton, Hunts, baptised at Hilton 24 January 1829. Curate of Ilkley, Yorks 1858-59; of Bishop Middleham, Durham 1859-61; Vicar of Weston 1861-71; Vicar of Buslingthorpe, Yorks 1871-80; Vicar of North Ferriby, Yorks 1880-98. Latterly resided at Daisy Bank, Leyburn, Yorks; died there 20 October, aged 75.

Rev Samuel Trueman (1847), son of the Rev Samuel Trueman, a distinguished Congregational Minister, born at East Retford, Notts 7 July 1824. Educated at King's College, London. Curate of Trimmingham, Norfolk 1849-51; of Banningham, Norfolk 1851-56; Head Master of the Free School, Ormskirk, 1856-59; Rector of Nempnett, Somerset 1859-86. Mr Trueman's end was a sad one; after resigning Nempnett he met with reverses of fortune which left him penniless, and he was compelled to take refuge in the Workhouse at Clutton, Somerset, where he died 29 June, aged nearly 80. In early life his gift of pulpit eloquence marked him as a man of great promise; many of his sermons, it is said, were printed, and he also wrote and published a number of tracts. Oddly enough he formerly presided as Chairman of the Board of Guardians over the very institution in which, during the last twelve years of his life, he found a home. He was buried at Nempnett.

Rev John Walker (1844), son of John Walker, merchant and brewer of Malton, Yorks, born at Malton 11 April 1821, educated at Wakefield and Grantham Schools. Curate of Slingsby, Yorks 1844-45; of Burslem 1845-46; Perpetual Curate of East Knottingley 1846-48; of St Botolph, Knottingley 1848-52; of Old Malton 1855-64; Rector of Bradwell, near Great Yarmouth 1864-1904. Died at the Rectory 5 November, aged 83. Mr Walker married, first on the 26 September 1846 at Trinity Church, Gainsborough, Hannah, daughter of Richard Fuley, of Gainsborough, he married secondly 28 April 1854 at the parish church, Hampstead, Louisa Gertrude, daughter of Basil George Woodd.

Rev William Alexander Webber (1875), third son of the Rev Edward Alexander Webber, baptised at Runnington, Somerset, 24 February 1852. Curate of St James', Gloucester 1876-77; Rector of Runnington, Somerset, and Chaplain to the Wellington Union 1877-96; Rector of Brent Eleigh, near Lavenham, Suffolk 1896-1904. Died at the Rectory 2 September, aged 52.

Rev James Wilson (1875), son of John Wilson, farmer, born at Kirkhampton, Cumberland in 1852; educated at St Bees School. Curate of Marske by the Sea 1875-77; of Normanton, Yorks 1877-81; Chaplain, under the additional Clergy Society, at Saidpore 1881-82; Midnapore 1882-84; Asansol 1884-85; Curate of St Paul, Sculcoates, Hull 1886-87; Vicar of East Hardwick, Yorks 1887-90; Chaplain to the Royal South Hants Infirmary 1890-94; Chaplain at Smyrna 1894-95; at Boulogne 1895-1901; Licensed preacher in the diocese of London 1901-1903; Vicar of Wenlaston, near Halesworth 1903-1904. Died at the Vicaage 30 October, aged 52.

Harold Brodrick Woodwark (1901), son of George Smith Woodwark, of King's Lynn; born 21 June 1880 at The Priory, King's Lynn, educated at King's Lynn Grammar School. After taking his degree Mr Woodwark was for a time a Master of Northgate School, Winchester; at the time of his death he was senior Classical master at Highbury House School, St Leonards on Sea. He died at Highbury House 28 November, aged 24.

Rev William Frederick Wright (1893). Killed 30 August on the Grand Paradis in an Alpine accident. See p. 70.

Edward Francis Reeve Wynne (matriculated from St John's in 1886, B.A. from Ayerst Hostel 1891), son of the Rev Edward Wynne D.D., Vicar of Parkgate, Rotherham. Born 27 December 1867 at Eastwood, Rotherham, Yorks; educated at Christ's Hospital and Rotherham Grammar School. He was some time at Lichfield Theological College. He then engaged in educational work, successively at Rotherham, Liverpool, Isle of Man, Switzerland, and finally became Headmaster of Arlesford House School, Margate. Being left a widower without a family in 1899 he offered his services for the South African War, through the whole of which he served, he remained in South Africa after the War. Died 5 December at Kimberley, South Africa, aged 37.

John Shapland Yeo (1882), son of John Yeo, born at Stonehouse co Gloucester 28 August 1860. Educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton. Second Wrangler, sometime Fellow of the College. Died 24 November at Carrington House, Fettes College, Edinburgh. See p. 225.

The following death was not recorded last year:

Rev George Jackson (1860), son of Robert Jackson of Sedbergh, born there 23 September 1837. Educated at Sedbergh School. Curate of St Andrew, Ancoats, Manchester 1865-67; of Middleton, Manchester 1867-71; of St Peter's, Chichester 1871-75; Rector of Ford, Sussex 1874-79; Vicar of Yapton 1875-89; Vicar of Westfield, near Battle, Sussex 1889-1903. Died 15 May 1903.

Obituary.

THE VEN EDWIN HAMILTON GIFFORD D.D.

The Venerable Archdeacon Gifford, Honorary Fellow of the College, died in London after undergoing an operation, on the 5th May last. Dr Gifford, who was born in Bristol 18 December 1820, was the sixth son of Richard Ireland Gifford and Helen, daughter of William Davie, of Stonehouse, Devon. He was educated first at Elizabeth's Grammar School, Plymouth, and afterwards at Shrewsbury, which he entered in 1837 and left in 1839. He had a distinguished University career, and was first a Fellow, and afterwards an Honorary Fellow, of the College.

The following notice of Dr Gifford appeared in the *Cambridge Review* for October 29th 1903 on the occasion of his election to an Honorary Fellowship at St John's:

Edwin Hamilton Gifford was head boy when I entered Shrewsbury School late in 1838 or early in 1839. He graduated in 1843, when Adams was Senior Wrangler (Stokes having been Senior in 1841 and Cayley in 1842). On the 4th of April 1843 Gifford succeeded George Kennedy in a Foundation Fellowship, Charles Turner Simpson, Second Wrangler in Cayley's year, and John Couch Adams being admitted on the same day. Gifford married before the next election (March 1844), and was succeeded by G. W. Hemming, the Senior Wrangler of that year.

I had intended to enter College in 1843, but Dr Kennedy insisted on my waiting for another year. Thus I had the advantage of reading privately with Gifford, who had been appointed second master of his old school.

It was a time when Shrewsbury men, partly trained under Butler (see Munro's notice of Cope and Samuel Butler's life of his grandfather), were fired with enthusiasm by the new master. France was Senior Classic in 1840; Cope (Porson Prize 1839), Bather, and Thring headed the Tripos in 1841; Munro (Craven Scholar 1841) was Second Classic and Senior Medallist in 1842. In 1843 Gifford (Pitt Scholar 1842) was Fifteenth Wrangler, Senior Medallist, and bracketed Senior Classic with his school-

fellow George Druce (Porson Prize 1841-42). In 1844 W. G. Clark (Porson Prize 1843, Greek Ode 1842 and 1843, Epigrams 1842) was Second Classic and Second Medallist (H. J. S. Maine being Senior).

My few remaining contemporaries will remember how the Sixth Form of 1842-44 had the example of these heroes held out before us to inspire or to shame us. Each generation was painfully conscious of its natural inferiority to its seniors; we could only hope, by unsparing labour, not utterly to disgrace our inheritance.

Gifford succeeded J. P. Lee as Headmaster of King Edward's School, Birmingham (where he remained from 1848 to 1862, graduating as D.D. in 1860, so that he must be senior of the faculty, or near it; Bishop Ellicott took the degree in 1863). He was Rector of Walgrave in 1866-75, and of Much Hadham in 1875-86. I well remember with what delight H. A. J. Munro recalled his visits to the latter parsonage. From 1870-74 he was Warburton Lecturer at Lincoln's Inn; the lectures were published under the title *Voices of the Prophets*.

From 1884-89 he was Archdeacon of London and Canon of St Paul's. Bishop Temple during these years did not fail to spur the willing horse, demanding of him many services which were not in the bond. An organisation of working men, I forget under what name (anyhow, Demos in his majesty), declared its intention to attend service at the Metropolitan Cathedral. Fortunately for the Chapter, Gifford was Canon in residence. The police, who were in some alarm, were directed to shew the visitors to the seats assigned to them. All passed off well, though it was whispered that the audience, true to the traditions of Hippo under Augustine and Constantinople under Chrysostom, could not entirely refrain from applause.

Beside minor works (see Crockford) Dr Gifford has published in the Speaker's Commentary the Epistle to the Romans (the next Epistle, I. Cor., fell into the unconventional hands of his school-fellow, T. S. Evans), Baruch, and the Epistle of Jeremy; in the Nicene and Post-Nicene Library a translation of *St Cyril of Jerusalem's Catechetical Lectures*, with Commentary. In this year 1903, sixty years after his degree, he has published for the Clarendon Press a critical edition, with translation and commentary, of the *Præparatio Evangelica* of Eusebius. Those who wish to learn the quality of this octogenarian labour, may consult

Dr Schürer, a most competent judge, in the *Theologische Literaturzeitung* of October 24.

Cambridge in 1864 lost the chance of enrolling Dr Gifford among its Professors. He was a candidate for the Norrisian Professorship when Dr Swainson was elected (it is said) by Dr Whewell's casting vote. Without disparaging Dr Swainson's services to theological learning, we may say that the trio, Westcott, Hort, Lightfoot (two of them Birmingham men), would have been still more ably seconded if thirty-nine years ago the votes had fallen otherwise.

On the 9th of October in this year, more than 60 years after his election to a Foundation Fellowship, Dr Gifford was, by a unanimous vote of the College Council, elected to an Honorary Fellowship of St John's. Thus on this higher roll, as on the lower, his name will be associated with that of his friend and contemporary J. C. Adams. The Second Wrangler of 1843 (Bashforth), also a Johnian, is still living as a College incumbent, and has just published a mathematical tract at the Pitt Press.

JOHN E. B. MAYOR.

The Editors of *The Eagle* having asked me to write some reminiscences of the late Dr Gifford, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity of giving some personal recollections of my revered Master and friend. My acquaintance with him began when at the trembling age of (I believe) 11, I presented myself before him as a candidate for admission to King Edward's School, Birmingham. He then impressed me with a feeling of reverential awe, a feeling which, though in time it gave way to admiration and affection, has never wholly left me. So striking was his personal dignity that, gentle in disposition and courteous in manner as he always was, the most audacious of boys would have thought twice, nay thrice, before in the slightest degree presuming upon them. He was not an athlete in the modern sense of the word, and one defect in our School was the absence of any real supervision or recognition of our sports and games. The result was that not a few of us on entering College life indulged in those recreations with an ardour that was not always consistent with hard reading. Though slender and graceful in figure Dr Gifford was able to endure a fair amount of bodily

exercise, and he was (I believe) well able to handle an oar, and a keen rider and fisherman, thus showing himself a worthy son of Devon, his County.

When appointed Head Master of King Edward's School, he was, I believe, the youngest of all Public School Head-masters. I am told that at first some of the boys were struck by the shyness of his manner, and it was probably owing to this shyness, and to the consequent effort made by him to maintain the dignity due to his position, that there was for some years an appearance of reserve about him. If I may take liberties with the words of our great Poet I would say of him that

"From his cradle

He was a Scholar, and a ripe and good one ;

Exceeding wise, fair spoken and persuading,

To those who knew him not reserved in manner,

But to those men that knew him sweet as summer."

Thus, though sometimes in awe, we always were proud of our Head Master, never more so than on one occasion when a party of distinguished statesmen paid a visit to the School, and Mr Gifford's reception of them before the assembled School impressed us all with one opinion, that not one of the visitors was his equal in perfect ease and dignity of bearing. If I were obliged to describe in one word his character and appearance, "thoroughbred" is the word that I should choose.

Mr Gifford succeeded a Head Master whose powers as a teacher must have been almost phenomenal, and several of his pupils were of corresponding ability. In one year's Classical Tripos, out of a First Class of only six, three were pupils of Dr Lee; of these two were bracketed as Senior Classics, and the third was fifth! As, moreover, other Schools, free from the noise and smoke of Birmingham, were becoming more and more popular, it might well have been expected that there would be a falling off in the Honours gained by our School.

Still, Mr Gifford showed himself no unworthy successor of Dr Lee, for though his list of Honours included no Senior Classic, yet from 1852 to 1860 there was always at least one pupil of Mr Gifford's in the First Class of the Classical Tripos. At Oxford, Edward Burne Jones, Edwin Hatch, Canon Dixon, Harry Macdonald, and probably several others won laurels for us. I am convinced that no scholar could surpass, few could

equal Mr Gifford's translations of Greek and Latin Authors; I recall especially his renderings of Thucydides and the Agamemnon. Of his "Composition" we had no opportunity of judging, as he never gave us any versions of the pieces set us, much to our regret and loss, exquisitely finished pieces of his in the "Sabrinae Corolla." On his published work I feel my incompetence to pass any judgment, though I feel convinced that no Theologian or Scholar can read without pleasure and profit his "Study of Philippians ii, 5-11"; or his last work, Plato's "Euthydemus," which he dedicates thus—

"To the Master and Fellows
of
St John's College, Cambridge,
This little volume is inscribed
In grateful remembrance
of the many privileges enjoyed
By the Editor
During sixty-five years
As Scholar, Fellow and Honorary Fellow
of the College."—

Words which will endear his memory even to those Johnians who never knew him personally. I may add that I know that he never failed in love or loyalty to Cambridge and St John's. "I think"—said Mr Shilleto to me—"that I never had a pupil with a harder or clearer head than Gifford's."

A competent judge has told me that his Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, and his "Incarnation," could hardly be over praised. Dr Gifford himself once told me that on coming to St John's he took so kindly to Mathematics that if had not been in Adams' year he would have been content with a moderate place in the Classical Tripos, and strained every nerve to be Senior Wrangler. He also has told me that circumstances made him a School Master; that his own wish had always been to go to the Bar. What another race he would then have run with his friend and school-fellow George Druce for the Lord Chancellorship! The early death by an accident of the one, and "circumstances" in the case of the other, forbade this contest.

One more point in his character I must mention—his

extreme "honesty." As the word is commonly used this is but faint praise; for many a man passes as honest of whom one cannot feel sure that he would always be ready "*vitam impendere vero*." Perhaps at my own expense (and in a small matter), I may give an instance of Dr Gifford's "honesty." I had sent to him some verses that I had written in competition for a Prize, he wrote "I am no judge of poetry, but I do not like your metre. I do not think you will get the Prize." The result proved that he was a better judge of "poetry" than he thought. It was thus that in all that he did or wrote he went to the point, as straight as the straightest of Roman roads.

Much more could I write; if I have written too much, I hope that my readers will make allowances for the personal affection I feel for Dr Gifford.

For many years we had not met, but we now and then exchanged letters, and I believe that my affection for him was not unreciprocated. As I have said, he cherished always his memories of Cambridge, and we must not grudge his long residence in Oxford, for to Oxford he was indebted for the happy home which, we cannot doubt, prolonged his life to what, in the truest sense of the words, was a "good old age." His accuracy, powers of research, and of writing good old forcible English, have not passed away with him, for he leaves a daughter whose "*Proverzano the Proud*" gives us reason to hope that even in these days it is possible to write an historical novel that may be unsensational, wholesome, and instructive, and yet not unsuccessful.

E. W. BOWLING.

Asked to add a page or two to what still earlier pupils of my old Headmaster have written, I am carried back to a day some 52 years ago when, at the age of eight and a half, I first stood at his desk in the Classical Department of the great school in New Street, Birmingham. BRIMICHAM, by the way, is the spelling on the School Seal; but that is only one of the 140 known spellings of the name given by Dr J. A. Langford (*Century of Birmingham Life*, i, 502). The School was then in the hands of a body of co-opted Governors. A nomination from one of these having been obtained for me, I had only to pass an easy entrance examination. An exercise in 'numeration and notation' successfully accomplished, I was

called up to the Headmaster's desk, and, in the kindest and most reassuring manner, asked to read a verse or two of *Proverbs*. The desk at which I then stood, and stood so often afterwards, figures among the illustrations in the recent biographies of his two most famous pupils (Edwards and Edwardians both), E. W. Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1885—1896 (*Life*, i, 44); and E. Burne-Jones, the painter (*Memorials*, i, 49). In the latter work, moreover, a third old Edwardian of distinction, Canon Dixon, the Church historian, has given a minute description of it (*ib.*). Behind the seat were the royal arms of the founder; over it was a canopy which formed part of the front of a gallery adorned, like the wainscoting of our Hall, with the 'linen-pattern.' The canopy bore in large old English letters the word *Sapientia*. The word greatly impressed me, especially as the similar canopy at the other end of the long school-room bore no such device. This overshadowed at that time an excellent scholar, Mr Sydney Gedge, last in the First Class of the first Classical Tripos in 1824, nineteen years, therefore, senior to Mr Gifford, and who, like him, attained a good old age. Nor can that word, I think, have been without influence upon him who sat beneath it, recalling, as it must surely have done, the *mitis sapientia* of Horace, and the 'wisdom that is from above' of St James.

But to stand at that desk was the goal of one's school career. For some years, like my illustrious older school-fellow, Burne-Jones, I was in the Commercial School, which looked upon New Street. This, however, Mr Gifford visited pretty often. He came at the end of morning school to dismiss us. Occasionally he would come and take a class. He also came to introduce new boys to the masters whose classes they were to join. Sometimes he would bring in visitors of distinction, who generally asked and obtained for us a half-holiday. One of these, I remember, was Lord John Russell. But, whatever the occasion, when the Headmaster entered, the Babel which an old pupil (*Memorials*, i, 15) describes as prevailing in the 'Commercial' or 'English School' (so Mr Gifford preferred to call it) died down to an almost absolute silence. Both schools met in the Classical Department before morning and after afternoon school for prayers, which were read by Mr Gifford. Jews, of whom there were many, did not attend prayers, but all others did. There was no religious difficulty in those days.

My old friend and school-fellow, Mr Justice Williams, of Christ's College, late of Mauritius (*From Journalist to Judge*, p. 6), speaks of 'the unlimited license to use the rod' which every master then had. There was, in truth, too much caning, at least in the 'Commercial.' The porter every now and then went round, a peculiar smile on his face, with a sort of sheaf of new canes for the masters to choose from. Mr Gifford's use of the cane was infrequent, so far as I remember; never excessive, never in temper.

When some years later, I passed into the Classical School, the 'Domus Sapientiae' (*Memorials*, i, 35) in a more special sense, I was struck with the great difference between the two rooms. Though both were really of much the same size, the Classical School seemed more spacious; its fittings were more ornate; the Babel of the 'Commercial' was exchanged for a low industrious hum; a *largior aether* seemed to pervade the place.

If I might try to describe in a single word the impression which Mr (from 1860 Dr) Gifford's personality produced upon me, that word would be 'refinement.' I associate, too, with him the allied qualities of dignity, gentleness, calm. Mr Gifford was a little above the middle height, but somewhat slightly built; the head not large, I think, but finely formed. He was clean-shaven; in those days Mr G. F. Muntz, the senior Member, was about the only bearded man in Birmingham. Mr Gifford usually wore a frock-coat of broad cloth. His linen was spotless, his boots immaculate, and alone of the Masters, with one exception, he wore a silk gown in perfect condition. The one exception was Mr Edwin Arnold, afterwards Sir Edwin Arnold of *The Daily Telegraph*; but his was only a Bachelor's gown. The Headmaster of the Commercial School at this time was so careless in these matters, and so absent-minded, that his gown, an exceedingly ragged one, sometimes glided off his shoulders and he walked about without it. There was no lack of firmness in Mr Gifford when occasion required, and no respect of persons. Yet, when severe measures were called for, he produced on me the impression of one nerving himself for an unwelcome effort. On great occasions of this kind both Schools were convened to hear sentence delivered. I may be mistaken, but I do not think that Mr Gifford was by nature specially fitted for the rough work of school, or world or church.

His years of learned leisure at Oxford must have been, I think, among his happiest. Had the decision of the electors to the Norrisian Professorship in 1864 fallen out otherwise, Dr Gifford would, I think, have been ideally placed at Cambridge. By his learning and his personality he would have adorned any College at either University as its Head.

Canon Dixon exactly describes Dr Gifford's voice as 'beautifully modulated' (*Memorials of Burne-Jones*, i, 48). The form and face, the delicate hands, the voice, the exquisite hand-writing at once clear and graceful, all contributed to the total impression which he made upon me. Refinement and a certain reserve often, I think, go together; and persons of that temperament often get credit for less warmth of heart and feeling than they really possess; but Dr Gifford, I at once add, combined with the qualities just described those of kindness, fairness, and graciousness of manner. I never received or heard from him a harsh or inconsiderate word; sarcasm he never indulged in. He did not weep before his class, as his predecessor Dr Prince Lee had at least once done (*Life of Abp. Benson*, i, 44), nor did his voice 'echo among the rafters,' like Dr Kennedy's (*The Eagle*, xv, 453). In teaching his own classes, the First and Second of the Classical School, though of course an exact scholar, he did not, when explaining an author, refine overmuch on minute points of scholarship. Genius and inspiration, he doubtless felt, do not always 'speak by the card.' At a luncheon to which on his appointment he was invited by his predecessor who had just been made Bishop of Manchester, and at which E. W. Benson, then one of the senior boys, was present, 'Mr Gifford unluckily said that he believed instances might be found in the Greek Testament of the present participle used for the perfect. The Bishop's countenance fell directly' (*Life of Abp. Benson*, i, 53). Probably through Lee's pupil Westcott this tendency 'to a meticulous precision has greatly marred the English of the Revised Version. A *ben trovato* is recorded by Mr A. C. Benson of the late Bishop of Durham. Asked by an evangelist whether he was 'saved,' Westcott replied, 'Do you mean σωθείς, σωζόμενος or σεσωσμένος' (*ib.* i, 38)? If actually made, the reply doubtless effected its probable intention, that of putting the questioner to flight. There is good evidence that Lee's teaching and personality roused enthusiasm in some of his pupils. Archbishop Benson declared,

'I owe everything I am or ever shall be to him' (*ib.* i, 39). But, strangely (we may believe, unjustly), Lee was unpopular in the town, nor was he a great success as a Bishop. For Dr Gifford I never heard anything but the utmost respect expressed. The people of Birmingham felt that in him the town possessed a fine scholar, a conscientious teacher, a kind and just man, and eminently a gentleman. In various public movements, too, his co-operation was sought and given. Thus, in 1853 he took an active part in the foundation of the Midland Institute* (Langford's *Modern Birmingham*, i, 162, 274); where, moreover, I remember his lecturing on Astronomy. At the first meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science held at Birmingham in 1857, he read a paper on the 'Statistics of the School' (*ib.* i, 443). Together with another well known Birmingham scholar and Headmaster, Dr Badham, he sat in 1860 on the Free Libraries and Museums Committee (*ib.* i, 314). In the days of Dr Gifford's Headmastership good classical schoolbooks were rare or expensive. The best class-teaching can hardly make up for this lack. In the lower classes, moreover, we were set down to Xenophon or Cæsar, or rather set down somewhere in the middle of those authors, without being told who they were or what their books were about. I seem to remember best his way of teaching composition. He often read out the passage to be translated. The tones, the rhythm, the cadence of his voice, albeit wholly unstudied, the exquisite handwriting of his corrections, his careful and often encouraging criticisms of our own work gave a special value to these lessons, especially, in my own case, in the matter of Latin Prose.

On Sundays Dr Gifford used to attend St Martin's, the ancient parish church of Birmingham, where, with one or two of his older boarders, he sat in a high-backed pew lined with red cloth in the front of the north gallery. The conspicuousness and spaciousness of the pew in that crowded church enhanced in a boy's eyes his Headmaster's dignity. On April 16 1852 the tercentenary of the School was celebrated, and the boys (then numbering 465) attended a thanksgiving service in that Church at which Dr Jeune, Lee's predecessor, then Master of

* The foundation stone of the Institute was laid by Prince Albert in 1855. He described its object as 'the introduction of science and art as the unconscious regulators of productive industry' (*Life*, iii, 391).

Pembroke College, Oxford, preached a sermon from Romans viii, 32. Besides the Masters, the boys and their friends many, local and other magnates were present. The spire had long been believed to be insecure, and the bells had not been rung for some time. On this joyous occasion, however, they had been vigorously 'clammed.' During the service the Rector, Dr J. C. Miller, afterwards of Greenwich, was seen hurrying about the building evidently in some alarm. Perhaps a new and threatening crack had revealed itself. However, nothing happened and the boys left the Church in good order, to be regaled with cake and (*horresco referens*) a glass of wine each. The bells were rung no more until, shortly afterwards, tower and spire were rebuilt. Among those on whom the tower in the Bull-ring did not that day fall was young Burne-Jones, then in his last year at school, whose stained windows are the glory of that other Birmingham church, the Georgian St Philip's, where stands for the present the throne of her first Bishop.

We had in Dr Gifford's classes a Bible or Greek Testament lesson twice a week, besides which some of us attended a Greek Testament Class on Sunday afternoons. Dr Gifford's religious teaching was, I need not say, deeply reverent in tone; it was also large and comprehensive in spirit. In a Confirmation Class I well remember his quoting a saying of (I think) pious Richard Baxter to the effect that, as he grew older, he came to rest more and more upon the simplest truths, such as are found in the Lord's Prayer. At a distribution of certificates won in the Local Examinations 1860, the Chairman, a local incumbent, was so irrelevant and injudicious as to bewail Dr Temple's connexion with *Essays and Reviews* which had just appeared (Dr Temple had been active in the establishment of these examinations). Instantly George Dawson, the well-known preacher and lecturer, arose with vehement protests. Presently Dr Gifford was heard remarking that 'Mr Cockin had expressed his view, and Mr Dawson had expressed his. Might not the matter be suffered to drop, and the distribution of certificates proceeded with?'

In 1862 Dr Gifford's health broke down, and after a Headmastership of fourteen years he left Birmingham. He was presented with a portrait and a collection of books, which he gracefully and feelingly acknowledged. Recovering more speedily, I think, than had been anticipated he became Select

Preacher at Cambridge in 1864, and in the same year a candidate for the Norrisian Professorship. In 1865 Dr Jeune, who had now become Bishop of Peterborough (1864-1868), made him his examining chaplain, and in 1866 presented him to the Rectory of Walgrave, Northants. In 1869 Dr Jackson, Bishop of London 1869-1885, appointed him his examining chaplain, and in 1875 he became Rector of Much Hadham, which was in the gift of Dr Jackson, and which he held till 1886. If any one should think that a scholar like Dr Gifford must have been out of place in a country living, let him ponder the words of Benjamin Jowett:

'Near to the Church is the house of the clergyman, generally small and unpretending, yet bearing even in its outward aspect the stamp of some refinement and education.... The clergyman's life is the standard and example of good manners as well as morals to the inhabitants of the district. More or less, as a fact, he does care for the welfare of his neighbours: the oppressed can go to him with their tale; the friendless can claim his aid, and often be set in the way of making an honest livelihood. In the country he is the poor squire or gentleman, who shows how a house may be refined without luxury; how on slender means a family may be educated and brought up (not without effort) in their own condition of life.' (*Select Passages*, pp. 188-9)

One incident from this part of Dr Gifford's life deserves mention here. On May 12 1869 our New Chapel was opened, and one of the most important gatherings in the history of the College took place. Let Mr Mullinger (after Professor Mayor) tell the story (I abridge somewhat):

'The Bishop of Lichfield preached the sermon. In his discourse he made reference by allusions which could not be misunderstood to the absent prelate (Bishop Colenso): 'he went out from us,' he said, 'but he is not of us. One thing still remains: we can at any rate pray for him!'

Dr Bateson felt he must do something. 'So, on proposing prosperity to the College, he spoke of the many who had come from afar, to share in our joy. 'And others there are, who, though unable to be present in body, are present with us in spirit—not the least the illustrious prelate, whom the preacher specially commended to our prayers.' Dr Garrett saw a grave doctor of divinity hammer on his plate with his spoon, till he

thought the plate would break.' The grave doctor of divinity was Dr Gifford. (*St John's College in College Histories*, p. 286).

In 1883 Dr Gifford's old pupil, E. W. Benson, was raised from Truro to the Primacy. Old Edwardians 'gave a dinner to their unworthy schoolfellow the Archbishop,' as he himself puts it. The dinner was at Willis's rooms on May 10 1883. Bishop Lightfoot presided; the new Archbishop sat on his right, and *Dr Gifford on his left. The scene is described in Mr A. C. Benson's *Life* of his father (ii, 9). Dr Gifford, I think, spoke; and so did his old colleague, Mr Sydney Gedge. The Archbishop described this gathering as 'a resurrection.' So many long parted now met once more.

From schoolmaster and parish priest, however, Dr Gifford was to become a dignitary of the Church. In 1883 he became a Prebendary, and in 1884 Canon of St Paul's and Archdeacon of London. Beneath the great dome the 'beautifully modulated voice' was distinctly heard; and on one memorable occasion was heard by a remarkable audience. Early in 1887 the London Socialists announced their intention of visiting St Paul's. The visit was paid on February 27. All was prepared for them. Seats were reserved and stewards with wands distributed papers on which were printed the prayers and hymns to be used. The Dean conducted an 'overflow service' on the steps of the Cathedral. Within, Dr Gifford was the preacher. His text was Proverbs, xxii, 2: 'Rich and poor meet together: the Lord is the maker of them all.' 'As he gave it out,' writes an informant who was present, 'there was a sort of snarl from the congregation; and he just raised his hand and repeated it. They interrupted him frequently, but he won through to the end.'

The Times of February 28 has a column and a half about 'The Socialists at St Paul's,' besides a leading article. The sermon is given pretty fully. The various ways in which 'rich and poor meet together,' in life and death, are touched upon with power and pathos. The preacher by no means truckled to his audience, and cries of 'no no' with 'hisses and uproar' punctuated some of his sentences. But the sermon was marked

* It is not quite clear from the *Life* that the Archbishop was ever a pupil of Dr Gifford's. In answer to my enquiry Mr A. C. Benson kindly writes: 'Yes, my father was certainly for a time under Dr Gifford at Birmingham, I think a year.'

throughout by the utmost tact. 'With whatever thoughts and feelings they had come there,' he concluded, 'he asked them to come again to pray with them as often as they could, and they would always be welcome.' The effect of Dr Gifford's address, though less immediate and complete, yet recalls that described by Virgil on a somewhat similar occasion:

'tum pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem
conspexere silent, arrectisque auribus astant;
ille regit dictis animos et pectora mulcet.'

The invitation to 'come again' was received with cries of 'hear, hear' and 'next Sunday'; but the Socialists did not repeat their visit.

The kind informant quoted just now, who from an early age was closely connected with St Paul's and who knew Dr Gifford there well, writes; 'He was not very happy in London, and did not care for the work, though he loved the Cathedral. Dr Gifford's most gracious courtesy to every one, young and old, was a very beautiful and distinguishing feature. Every one had a claim, he seemed to think, to be really considered individually, and when you are very young this attitude in a great scholar excites your affectionate admiration.'

Whether from any distaste for the work, or perhaps rather because, as Professor Mayor suggests, Bishop Temple (1885—1896) sought to put more upon him than was 'nominated in the bond,' in 1889 Dr Gifford gave up his examining chaplaincy, his canonry and archdeaconry, and henceforth till his death enjoyed a life of well-earned but active and fruitful leisure at Oxford. Dr Gifford was twice married, the second time to the daughter of his predecessor and friend, Dr Jeune, Bishop of Peterborough (1864—1868). Professor Mayor, who visited Dr Gifford at Oxford, has often spoken to me of the 'happy household clime' he had 'built' about him there. With such a home, with congenial society and pursuits,* the evening of his days must have been indeed tranquil and happy.

Dr Gifford did not 'commence author' till after he left Birmingham. In a list dated 1905 nine works from his pen are mentioned. This is not the place to seek to estimate his

* To the evidence furnished by Dr Sanday's reference may be added the fact, which I owe to the courtesy of the Rev W. Lock, that 'he was till the end of his life a coopted member of the Board of Theological Studies.'

contributions to theological literature. Two points only may fully be mentioned here. Some of these writings are of a controversial character; but fairness of statement and the courtesy due to an opponent are never forgotten. The other point is the scholarly thoroughness of Dr Gifford's work. His Commentary on the *Romans* appeared in 1881, while Dr Gifford was still a country clergyman. If any one is qualified to express an opinion on that work it is Dr Sanday, who has himself gone over the same ground and has, with Mr A. C. Headlam, published perhaps the fullest, and in many respects ablest, commentary on that Epistle (2nd Ed. 1896). Speaking of Dr Gifford's work published 15 years earlier he writes: 'Our obligations to this commentary are probably higher than to any other' (p. 108). On the difficult questions as to the integrity of the Epistle suggested by the names in chap. xvi, etc. he says: 'We ourselves incline to an opinion suggested first, we believe, by Dr Gifford' (*ib.* xcvi), *i.e.* in preference to the views put forward by such scholars as Ewald, Renan, Lightfoot, and Hort. On that 'most important and most disputed question of punctuation in all literature,' as it has been called,—the interpretation of Romans ix 5,—after canvassing the views of various continental, American and English scholars (including Dr Kennedy), Professor Sanday remarks: 'The paper of Dr Gifford seems to us, on the whole, to show most exegetical power' (*ib.* p. 233).

What is perhaps Dr Gifford's *opus magnum*, his edition of the *Præparatio Evangelica* of Eusebius, is the fruit of his Oxford leisure. Dr Gifford's power of work was still considerable, and his eyesight was declared by his medical attendant to be the best he had ever known in a man of his age. With these advantages, with leisure, and with the help in the collection of MSS. of such scholars as H. A. Redpath and H. N. Bate, a help most fully acknowledged in the Preface (ii), he was able to bring out in 1903 the work of which so good a judge as Schürer writes: 'In den weitesten Kreisen wird diese neue Ausgabe von Eusebius' *P.E.* mit Freuden begrüsst werden. Sind doch, wegen der Fülle der Excerpten aus alten Schriftstellern welche sie bietet, die Philologen dabei eben so interessirt wie die Theologen.' An English translation, the first (as the title-page informs us) ever made, is added.

Rassing over various articles in *The Expositor* and *Classical Review*, we note that in his tenth book (1905) Dr Gifford returned

to his first love, classical literature. In the *Euthydemus* of Plato, edited for the Clarendon Press, we have his first and only edition of a Greek author 'intended for the use of University students and the Higher Forms of Public Schools.' One joys to find the grave divine unbending in his old age to edit an 'amusing dialogue, full of satirical humour and even broad comedy' (*Preface*). The Introduction and notes are full and excellent. O that there had been such school-books in my school-days! The book is dedicated to the Master and Fellows of St John's College. By the kindness of the Master one of twelve copies of this book, which were sent 'with the Editor's compliments' for distribution here, came into my hands. I took the little book with me when I went down for the Easter vacation. Reading the dialogue through again, this time with my old teacher's help, I seemed to stand once more at his desk in 'the House of Wisdom' and to hear again the familiar voice.

W. A. C.

Extract from Dr Sanday's Sermon at Christ Church, Oxford, on Sunday, May 7th.

Before I begin my sermon, it is right that I should pay a few words of tribute to the memory of the eminent scholar who was laid to his rest on Tuesday last, after the peaceful, if somewhat sudden and unexpected, close of a long and useful and honoured life. Dr Gifford was a Cambridge man, a Senior Classic and Wrangler, but he was connected with a distinguished Oxford family by marriage, and for a number of years he had been settled among us. His genial and kindly nature made him many friends, and his friendship was highly valued. He had done good work in the Church, first as head master of the school which just before his time had sent out three of the greatest bishops of the last century, one of whom became Archbishop, and afterwards in country parishes, and at St Paul's, as Archdeacon of London.

But in this place it is most appropriate that I should speak of him as a scholar. With him leisure never meant idleness. All his life long he was at work, and he has left behind him books of acknowledged and deserved reputation: an excellent commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, a close and

searching study of an important passage in the Epistle to the Philippians, and, besides other exegetical and patristic work, an ample edition, with text, translation, and commentary, of the *Præparatio Evangelica* of Eusebius.

Dr Gifford belonged to the older type of English scholar. He was one of the generation which produced Kennedy, and Munro, and T. S. Evans, and Field, and Westcott, and Lightfoot, and Hort, and the two Mayors; and which here in Oxford also produced Conington, and Riddell, and Palmer, and Liddell, and Scott, and Freeman, and Stubbs, and Bright. The enumeration of these names is enough to remind us of the high example that has been set by those who have gone before. There is a common quality running through all the work that we associate with them. It was not showy—at least it was never done for the sake of show; it did not aim at brilliance. But it was always strong, and thorough, and sound, and sober, and accurate. In those respects it was really great work. And you will observe that the qualities of which I have spoken were not only characteristic of English scholars, but of Englishmen, as we have been accustomed to think of them. If the range of subject has been not exactly wide, if it has not been marked by the audacity and enterprise of the pioneer, it has yet within its range been very genuine work, and very capable, and solid, and trustworthy. It is work upon which we may look back with deep reverence for its thoroughness, and for the complete absence in connection with it of anything like self-advertisement. Its motto was *esse quam videri*. It was just good work for the sake of good work, and nothing beyond. In these days, when not only the ideals and methods of our scholarship, but also in some ways the national character itself, appear to be undergoing a certain measure of change—I do not say necessarily and on the whole for the worse—it is well to remind ourselves of these excellences, and of the high standard that they set before us.

REV JOSEPH MERRIMAN D.D.

Headmaster of Cranleigh School 1866-1892; Rector of Freshwater I.W. 1892-1905; Died January 27, 1905.

Joseph Merriman entered St John's College, Cambridge, in the Michaelmas Term of 1856. He graduated in 1860 as fifth wrangler, and was elected to a Fellowship in the following year. In 1862 he was ordained, and accepted a mastership at Bradfield College, where he remained until 1865. He was then selected from a field of nine candidates, four of whom were fellows of Colleges, to be the first headmaster of Cranleigh School, or as it was at first entitled the "Surrey County" School. The School had been founded by public subscription, but its creation was mainly the work of the Right Hon. George Cubitt, M.P. for West Surrey, and now Lord Ashcombe, and the Rector of Cranleigh (then spelt Cranley) now the Ven J. H. Sapse, Archdeacon of Surrey. The foundation stone had been laid in 1863 by Dr Longley, Archbishop of Canterbury, and in October 1865 the building was considered sufficiently advanced to justify its being opened to receive pupils.

"Never," writes Mr Storr in his life of R. H. Quick, who was one of the Headmaster's first colleagues, "did a great school begin with less promising auspices, and it was only the extraordinary business capacity of its first Headmaster that prevented a fiasco." What some of those difficulties were may be gathered from a short account contributed to the School Magazine by Mr Quick himself. "In 1865," he says, "there was no conveyance of any kind which visited Cranleigh except a carrier's wagon; so everyone who wished to see the School had to walk 16 miles" (*i.e.*, from Guildford, the nearest town, and back) "or to spend as many shillings on a fly. In the summer of that year I first made my way to the remote spot, and went to look at the buildings. On approaching them I saw a hole dug near the gate. On asking the object of it I was told that this was for the water supply! It was thought that the surface water would collect in this hole, and might then be pumped up to the School. In wet weather the supply would be ample. When I went up to the building I naturally enquired for the Masters' rooms, an interesting portion of the edifice to me as I had been appointed second master. I was informed, however, that there *were* no Masters' rooms. There would be a common room found

somewhere, and some special arrangements would be made for Masters in the dormitories—curtains or something of that kind! How either Masters or boys could be received in that building for many months to come was not obvious. However, the Headmaster's house was more forward, and he at last took in all who could not be provided for in the School buildings, viz.: half the staff of Assistant Masters (myself), and all the School servants. The other half (Mr Poore) was a married man, and lived away from the School.

The autumn of 1865 proved remarkably hot, and this dried the building and enabled us to sleep in the Headmaster's house by the end of August. Mr Merriman and I were the first inhabitants. We slept there before any servants arrived, and our life for a bit was a kind of campaigning. The railway ought to have been opened long before the 29th September, but it was not; and on October 4th term began, and our boys came over, some in flys, and a great batch in a cart from Guildford. I think about 20 boys came the first day.....we started with under 30 boys, 22 of whom were boarders."

These details are only a sample of the difficulties which beset the opening of Cranleigh School, and which only an exceptionally strong and able man could have surmounted. Merriman did more: he not only made the School a prompt and phenomenal success on the lines which had been marked out for it, but during his twenty-seven years of office he lifted it out of the rut of lower middle class education in which it had started, and bequeathed to his successors a first grade Public School worthy to stand side by side with the oldest and most honoured foundations of the country.

The value of his work, it is only fair to add, was speedily recognized, and substantial aid was not long in forthcoming to complete and extend the original designs. In 1868 Cranleigh had won most favourable mention in the report of the Schools Inquiry Commission.

Generous donors—Mr Cubitt, Mr D. D. Heath, Sir Henry Peck, and others—provided Chapel, Gymnasium, Science rooms, Sanatorium, and other necessary equipment. A preparatory house was started, and is a most valuable "feeder" to the School. Water and Gas Companies were formed—in each case with the Headmaster as chairman—to supply School and village. In 1881 the Headmaster was invited by many old Cranleighans

to proceed to the degree of D.D. if he would allow them to subscribe the necessary fees. This was done and "the Doctor" as he was thenceforth known to all friends and Cranleighans past and present was admitted to the degree on November 10th.

In the spring of 1892 Dr Merriman left Cranleigh for Freshwater, to which living he was presented by his old College. Before he left he had created a special bond of union between St John's and Cranleigh in the active sympathy which he had inspired in the School with the Lady Margaret Mission. It had begun with an annual offertory in the School Chapel and an annual visit of the "Walwi" juveniles to Cranleigh for a happy day in the country.

The connexion has been still further strengthened in later years, and it is the writer's earnest hope that the good seed sown by the first Headmaster of Cranleigh may ever grow year by year into more abundant harvest, and that while St John's College and Cranleigh School shall live, they may ever be linked together in the noble work in which Joseph Merriman first united them.

Some of his parting words on leaving Cranleigh after twenty-seven years of arduous labour were to the effect that he was retiring to a position of "more repose and less responsibility." It may be doubted whether he found it so; still more may it be questioned whether he would have been happy if he had. For Joseph Merriman was not one of those to whom rest and freedom from responsible power would ever be welcome. And he found much to do at Freshwater which was congenial to him and for which—though School work and pastoral work are generally considered far apart—his experience at Cranleigh was most helpful. His educational interest and his administrative powers were still needed, and actively exercised not only in the parochial Schools, but also on the Council of the Isle of Wight College. He still remained a governor of St Catharine's School for Girls, which had been founded, largely by his advice, at Bramley, as a sister school to that at Cranleigh. His duties as Chaplain to the Fort in the west of the Island were especially dear to him; he was Secretary to the Tennyson Memorial Committee; he restored the peal of bells in Freshwater Church, and greatly improved the Church itself; and everything that concerned the public welfare of his parish had the benefit of all his ripe judgment and sound common sense. And I once heard

one of his parishioners say to him after some differences of opinion had been discussed, "Doctor, you are the peacemaker of the parish"—words which I think pleased him more than all the eulogies of his strength and business abilities, which at all times were plentifully bestowed.

The lovable side of his character came out most conspicuously at the annual gatherings that were so dear to him—the Old Cranleigh Dinners. I think it was the greatest happiness of his life to meet year by year on these occasions the old friends—boys and masters—and to renew the familiar scenes of bygone years. His memory for names and faces was wonderful—and not less so for incidents, mostly humorous ones—connected therewith. His influence over all who had been under him was deep and permanent—there is many an O.C. who would tell you that the turning point in his life was some pithy sentence addressed to him by his old "Head.," and not once nor twice has a boy or man been kept from doing the wrong thing by the thought, "What would 'Joe' say?"

The last O.C. Dinner was held in London on January 16th, when he made one of his happiest and most vigorous speeches: showing as he always did his keen and unabated interest in all that concerned the School. His cheerfulness and his "*cruda viridisque senectus*" were the subject of happy comment among all who saw him: and the shock was the more severe to us all when the news came by telegram on January the 28th that after a few hours' illness he had passed away on the previous evening. The present Headmaster spoke a few words to the School at the evening service in Chapel. He said "A great loss has fallen on the School—a loss which perhaps some of you as yet can hardly understand, as it concerns a part of the School's history in which you personally had no share. Most of you of course knew Dr Merriman by name; all of you know his portrait which hangs over the door in the School Dining Hall. But only those who knew him personally, who laboured with him here, and who have had the privilege of his friendship and helpful advice as I have had for thirteen years, can understand what his loss means to our great society of Cranleigh past and present. You will understand later all that he did for the School: how he watched over its growth for twenty-seven years from its first foundation; how he loved the School with an exceeding great love.

'Since for his part, he built his heart
In the courses of her walls.'

And now his work is done; he has died in harness, as I know he would have longed and prayed that he might die. It must have been nearly at the time that we were singing at our evening service the verse of the cxxvii Psalm, 'So He giveth His beloved sleep,' that he passed from this life into the larger life that lies beyond. Twenty-seven years of strenuous toil in Cranleigh School; thirteen years of faithful shepherding in a large parish:—Surely, if ever any man, he, 'The Doctor,' as his old boys loved to call him, might claim for himself the words of the great Apostle whom we commemorated last Wednesday, 'I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith.'

May you and I my boys in some degree according to our powers, when our time comes be able to show in the light of his great example a record of duty well and truly done. Let us pray so to live our life that we may die the death of the righteous, and that our last end may be like his."

The funeral took place on Tuesday, January 31st, at Freshwater. He was laid to rest by the side of his wife, whose death had occurred almost on the same day eleven years before. The service was taken by Canon Clement Smith, M.V.O., by the Rev H. Crawford, Bursar of Cranleigh School, and the Rev T. Layng, Headmaster of Abingdon School, both of whom had been colleagues of Dr Merriman at Cranleigh. Many wreaths and crosses were laid on the coffin; among them were a "Cranleigh Cross" from the Old Cranleighans Society; others from the Headmaster, the Assistant Masters and the boys of Cranleigh School.

I have been asked to write something of the late Dr Merriman as I remember him at Cranleigh, and I am glad of the opportunity of doing so, for none of the notices which I have read seem to me to have done full justice to his real greatness. I knew him with something more perhaps of intimacy than is usual even between Master and boy; the year of his death was the first since I left school, fifteen years ago, when I did not stay with him at Cranleigh or at Freshwater, and he came to see me often at Cambridge, London, and Leeds. And both at school and since he always seemed to me to deserve, more perhaps than any other man I have known, the epithet of 'great.' Yet

it is difficult to put ones finger on any one quality or characteristic and say, 'Here he excelled all other men I have known.' There was of course his immense and extraordinary powers of work. At school it seemed natural to us that the Doctor should be in everything and behind everything. But as one grew older one realized more and more the extraordinary nature of his work at Cranleigh, where he did, year in and year out, a man's work in half-a-dozen different spheres. Some men have to do everything that is to be done because they have no power of making other men work. It was not so with the Doctor; no man ever had more power of inspiring loyalty and enthusiasm, or of drawing out the best that was in each person he worked with. The last time I saw him he told me that in all the years he was at Cranleigh he never parted with an Assistant Master in anger, nor was there one with whom he was not still on friendly terms. No; if the Doctor kept his hand on every rein at Cranleigh it was, I believe, because he recognised that while any great institution is in the making it must be the work of a single mind. When it is fully grown—and he left Cranleigh fully grown, a great public School—the time for specializing has come, but while it is in the making there must be 'one only beggetter' of it if it is to be a consistent whole. And I know from many talks I had with him after he left and went to Freshwater, that from the first moment of his going to Cranleigh he had a clear idea of what he wanted the school to be, and from this idea he never departed a hair's breadth.

But of course it was not this which impressed the boys. His far-seeing ideals were hidden from us, his immense activity we scarcely recognised; it was as I have said, no more than natural that the Doctor should be in everything that was going on. I think the thing which impressed us most was the conviction that nothing was hid from him; that he knew each boy individually and could not be deceived. In this he was helped by his remarkable memory for faces, and his power of reading character. Of these powers I will give two illustrations. A lady brought her eldest boy to school, had a short ten minutes' interview with the Doctor, and left the boy—who was about ten years old—in the preparatory house. Three years after she came to the Speech Day. There were hundreds of other visitors, she was by herself, the boy not being with her, and there was absolutely nothing to indicate who she was, yet the Doctor, who

had seen her once for a few minutes three years before, walked up to her and said, "By the bye Mrs —, I want a few words with you about your boy Richard. He is doing very badly." He remembered her, knew her boy's Christian name, and knew how the boy himself, one out of three hundred and forty, and low down in the school, was doing. And it was always the same. A boy might leave as a lower school boy, under sized, and undistinguished, and return ten years after from Central Africa, a bearded and burly giant, but the Doctor would greet him by name and remind him, with embarrassing directness, of some incident of his career which he had hoped was forgotten.

But his knowledge of character was even more surprising. A small boy who was committed to my care had got in with a distinctly bad set. One Sunday he told me he meant breaking with them and making a fresh start. He did so, but within the same week, before his good intentions had had time to show any fruit the whole gang were up before the Doctor for a serious breach of school regulations. The doctor punished most of them with quite unusual severity, but curtly dismissed my young friend with a warning. I ventured to ask him for the reason, and he replied, "The boy had his good face on; he means to do better." I am confident if there had been any other reason, if for instance the Doctor had had any private information, he would either have told me, or invited me to mind my own business. No, it was just a case of his truly marvellous power of looking into people's minds.

But this knowledge of character, though it did make boys fear him, could not, in the nature of things, make them love him. Yet he was loved, really and truly, especially by the elder boys and those who knew him well. And the secret of this was, I think, his absolute truth and rectitude. Boys might not be able to give a name to it, but they recognized his perfect straightness. He was never little, never mean, never in a bad sense, clever. He could be hard, stern, at times exceedingly so, but I never knew him score off a boy. Fellows used to say that you always knew where you were with the Doctor.

And this straightness was a part of his whole character. I never knew a man whose character deserved the epithet sane more than his. He seemed incapable of taking one-sided, prejudiced, narrow views of any subject, incapable of not seeing and allowing for any elements of good in what he opposed, or of

evil in what he supported, while he never shewed any of that vacillation and lack of purpose which sometimes goes with broadmindedness. Perhaps, though it will lead me into rather personal matters, I may give an example of this sanity of mind. When I was at school, and afterwards at Cambridge, I used to air, at debates, a sort of vague socialism, three parts optimism and one part ignorance. The Doctor never missed an opportunity of chaffing me on these views, prophesying that they would never stand the test of experience. A year in the Old Kent Road more than justified his prophecy, and during my first summer holidays after ordination while staying at Freshwater, I was talking to him one day in a most pessimistic mood. Suddenly he interrupted me, saying—and I remember what he said almost word for word—"Come boy, when you were at school I was always telling you that men and the world were not as perfect as you thought. Have we got to change places? Must an old man like me tell you that men are much better fellows, and this world a much better place, than you think? I look back over a long life, and see much that I regretted at the time, much I don't approve of now, yet I cannot think of any department of life where there has not been improvement, nor where there is not much to thank God for." And I think that gives a true picture of the man, and the true reason why those who knew him loved him. Look where he would, though he saw all the evil, he still saw all the good, much to rejoice in and to thank God for. And all who knew him rejoice that his end was one of peace, and that he died as he had lived, working, strong, and calm to the end, and that he was spared even the appearance of weakness.

REV WILLIAM ALLEN WHITWORTH M.A.

The Rev William Allen Whitworth, formerly Fellow of the College, died 12 March 1905, aged 65. The following paragraphs are a tribute of esteem and admiration, but not an adequate tribute, still less a worthy memorial.

William Allen Whitworth commenced residence at St John's in October 1858, and took his degree in January 1862. The year was remarkable, both in classics and mathematics, for the number of exceptionally able men whom it produced. Of the

Classical Tripos, men said that even the seventh might have been senior in an average year. The senior in that year was Jebb, the second Graves. Though the first Wranglers did not become so famous in their mathematical world, yet among them were men of extreme original ability. The year gave us our Master, and an additional mark of merit is seen in Whitworth, only 16th Wrangler, yet deemed worthy of a Fellowship at St John's.

The authorities of the College, ever independent of conventional standards, probably recognised his original mathematical ability. Probably, as often, his impetuous and creative mind had refused to submit entirely to the conventional training for the Tripos. Possibly also he had devoted time, energy, and thought to objects less beneficial to himself. The writer thinks he remembers a report that Whitworth did much for the infant years of this *Eagle*: and certainly he was, if not a founder, at a very early date leading editor of a new mathematical periodical, *The Messenger of Mathematics*—a revolt against the somewhat high-dry investigations favoured by the aristocratic journal of the time. The then modern methods of Analytical Geometry called Trilinear Coordinates especially fascinated him. He contributed articles on them to the *Messenger*, which he afterwards incorporated into a volume of some size, under the two titles of *Modern Analytical Geometry* (on the cover) and *Trilinear Coordinates* (on the title-page). This dealt also with Anharmonic Ratios, Polar Reciprocals, and other then fashionable objects of devotion. Perhaps, however, a better index of his power is given by an unpretending little volume, *Choice and Chance*. In this he expounds the formulæ of Permutations and the Principles of Probability. His lucidity and simpleness of exposition, the directness and obviousness of his proofs, belong to a mathematical perception of a very high order. Another publication, curious and valuable but not much known, is *The Churchman's Almanack for Eight Centuries*. In this he brings like simplicity and directness into the bewildering rules for finding Easter, and gives tables of all possible arrangements of Sundays and chief days in years, with indexes for referring any year to its table.

After his degree he went first to Liverpool, taught as Professor of Mathematics in Queen's College, and was ordained. He worked first as curate of St Anne's, Birkenhead, and St

Luke's, Liverpool, then as incumbent of Christ Church. He made the friendship of E. H. McNeil, then a leading man among the Liverpool clergy, of views different from those which Whitworth ultimately adopted, but of like sincerity and independence. The two joined in a refusal to bow before majorities, or to oppress holders of unpopular opinions; the resolution of the two was successful.

He became somewhat prominently connected with Parochial Missions, and this perhaps brought about his transference from Liverpool to London. In 1875 he was made incumbent of St John's, Hammersmith, and in 1886 was appointed to the then celebrated Church of All Saints', Margaret Street. The writer, once enquiring into a school-master's character, accidentally learned something of his individual attention to the choristers of that Church. He published various sermons and small pamphlets, also a larger volume, 'Worship in the Christian Church,' which reveals considerable patristic reading, as well as the same clearness of thought that marks his mathematical work. In 1885 the College gave him Aberdaron, a Rectory in Wales, a sinecure with no Church and no people, but a small income. Whitworth was not a man to regard even a small sinecure as income without responsibility. It is believed that half the income he handed over to an adjacent Welsh parish. The remainder he perhaps would have said he kept for himself: others would consider that he kept it, for himself to spend on other Church purposes.

His work in London has been chronicled or commented on in Church newspapers. None that I have seen so much as notices that fruit of his work which our College best knows. All we elder members of the College look on our College Mission in South London as the result of his sermon in our College Chapel. It is said that the aged Canon Griffin, vicar of Ospringe, came from his country parish in Kent to preach for his fellow-Johnian and fellow-Mathematician. He saw the many necessary organizations, the incessant fresh problems, the constant strain of arduous and anxious work in a crowded London district. As the older and younger ex-Fellows of St John's discussed these things together, somehow the suggestion arose that the College might in some way help. Once there had been 'College Preachers': they and their object had been abandoned; yet now if St John's could send a representative

man, and would back him up, what might not be accomplished? Soon after came an invitation to preach in the College Chapel. He expanded the idea into his sermon. With the vehemence of his impetuous nature he pleaded the cause of rapidly growing town suburbs. He spoke with the authority of extensive personal knowledge, and of experience in existing labours. He appealed to the College of St John to become a source of light and life in some dark dead area. Perhaps the fuel lay ready: certainly his words kindled a fire: may the College Mission to Walworth long continue a burning and a shining light, for the College which maintains it even more than for the district which it serves.

REV CHARLES JOHN FRANCIS YULE B.A.

Mr Yule, who died at Eynsham, in Oxfordshire, on the 10th of February last, had a somewhat unusual career. The youngest son of Mr Henry Braddick Yule, R.N., he was born at East Stonehouse, in Devonshire, 20 March 1848. He matriculated at Oxford, from Balliol College, 27 January 1868. Examination difficulties there led to his migrating to Cambridge; he entered St John's 19 May 1869. He became a Foundation Scholar of the College in June 1872, and took his degree in that year in the Natural Sciences Tripos.

During his undergraduate life he occupied the set of rooms officially known as D7, in the New Court. These he decorated with his own hand with some spirited drawings which probably still exist. A barge, drawn with a perspective only allowed to amateurs used to be the subject of much humorous comment from Yule's friends.

After graduating at Cambridge he returned to Oxford, and was elected a Fellow of Magdalen College there. The following notice of Mr Yule appeared in *The Oxford Magazine* for 15 February 1905.

Mr Charles John Francis Yule, who has just passed away at a comparatively early age, was a man of no ordinary type, and if his career was not remarkable it was varied and interesting. The son of a Captain in the Navy who came to reside in North Oxford when North Oxford was just beginning to grow up, just about forty years ago, he was sent as a day-boy to Magdalen

College School, then very flourishing and successful under the late Dr R. H. Hill. The Brackenbury Scholarships for Natural Science at Balliol had been recently founded, and Yule was elected to one of them in 1869, and entered that College. But compulsory Greek proved too much for him, and after repeated failures in Responsions he migrated to St John's College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a Foundation Scholarship and took a First Class in the Natural Science Tripos in 1872. In those days the Magdalen Foundation was open to Cambridge men, and a year later Yule was elected, after a brilliant examination, to a Fellowship. He became Tutor about the same time, and held the office till 1884, being also for some time a master at his old school. At Cambridge Sir Michael Foster had pronounced him one of the most brilliant pupils he ever had. He had been striving too with a brilliant generation—men like Garrod and Gaskell, and Dew-Smith and Francis Balfour and Sollas, and he was in the forefront of Biological, and still more Physiological, study. In conjunction with Chapman and Lawson, and to a certain extent with Ray Lankester, he did for some years pioneer work in this line at the Magdalen laboratory. But he was a man of a versatile temperament; this, and the fact that many things came easily to him, and his love of art, both music and painting in particular, somewhat distracted him, and his interest in Physiology gradually slackened. He had, moreover, long an inclination to take Holy Orders, and in 1885 he decided to follow this bent. He became ordained, and after a short time as a curate in Worcestershire, took first the small living of Horspath, in the gift of his College, and then that of Ashbury on the Berkshire Downs, which he held till 1900. Failing health then obliged him to give up this cure, and his subsequent years have been years of a sad decline both of mind and body, to which the end has come at last as a welcome release. The many distinguished men who remember him as their comrade and equal in capacity and promise will mourn not so much the final extinguishing as the early eclipse of his once bright and varied powers, while those who recall him as a parish priest, as a personal or college or school friend, will think with tenderness of what he contributed in his best days to social life and to academic and parochial duty, and his many acts of hospitality and generosity, more particularly toward the young.

Obituary.

AUGUSTUS SAMUEL WILKINS, LITT.D.

(1843-1905.)

By the death of Dr Wilkins the College has lost one of the most loyal and most distinguished of her sons. Augustus Samuel Wilkins, who was born on August 20th, 1843, was of Nonconformist parentage. His father was a Schoolmaster at Brixton, and he was himself educated at the Bishop Stortford Collegiate School. The Head-Master of that time was Mr Joseph Bell, M.A., formerly Scholar of St John's College (B.A. 1846), to whose careful and accurate training he owed much of his future success. On leaving school he went to University College, London, where he attended the able lectures of the Professor of Greek, Henry Malden (1800-1876), and the Professor of Latin, Francis William Newman (1805-1897). At the age of twenty he read an essay on *Early Aryan Civilization* before the Literary and Philosophical Society of University College. He also took a prominent part in the discussions of the Debating Society, and thus obtained the skill that stood him in good stead in his subsequent career in Cambridge.

In April 1864 he was elected to an Exhibition of £50 for three years. The Sizarship added to this was followed by a Proper Sizarship at the end of his first, and a Foundation Scholarship at the end of his second year. He won College Prizes for English Essays in 1865 and 1866, and the Moral Philosophy Prize in 1868. He was elected an Editor of the *Eagle* in 1865, and was afterwards Secretary, a position which he resigned in 1867. The fifth volume of the College Magazine includes seven contributions from his pen,—three in prose, on Henry VIII and on Robert Browning, and four in verse. One of these, a *Romaunt of Normandy*, is an idyll founded on a tour in that part of France taken in the company of J. F. Moulton:—

“My friend and I; he passing skilled to wield
The mystic symbols of Urania's art,
Versed in the wildering laws of x and y ;
I loving more the strains of older days,
The woodland pipings of Theocritus,
Pindar's tempestuous might or regal grace
Of Sophocles, or Plato's visions fair.”*

* *Eagle*, v, 169.

During all the four years of his residence he occupied the set of rooms known as No 3 on the ground floor of Staircase I in the New Court, looking across the stream to the garden of Merton Hall, where one of his sisters lived for a time with Miss Clough, before the founding of Newnham College. On his mantelpiece there was a photograph of his favourite poet, Robert Browning, and of Frederick Denison Maurice, his indebtedness to whom, for 'personal kindness' and 'helpful guidance,' finds expression in the preface to his Essay on 'The Light of the World.' As he was two years older than most of his year, he held a position of influence in the College, which was mainly due to his mental maturity. He was far in advance of his fellow-students in his knowledge of Comparative Philology and Moral Philosophy; and his library was far better furnished than that of most of his contemporaries. I remember noticing on his shelves the two volumes of Pictet's *Origines Indo-Européennes*, and, only the other day, the mention of Pictet in the *Light Blue* gave me the clue that identified my friend as the author of a series of articles signed 'L. St John's Coll.' in the *Light Blue*, and another series bearing the same initial in the *Eagle*. Both of these identifications have been confirmed on the best authority.

He was not only a versatile and ready writer, but he also distinguished himself at the Union as a fluent speaker. In the Lent Term of 1868, while the office of Secretary was held by William (now Sir William) Lee Warner, the Vice-President was another member of the College, J. F. Moulton, the Senior Wrangler of the year, and the President was A. S. Wilkins, who took the Classical Tripos in the same term. It was a strong year; there were three University Scholars in the first four, W. R. Kennedy, the future judge, was senior, and that brilliant scholar, Thomas Moss of St John's, fourth, and next to him was Wilkins. It was a high place for any one to attain, who had come to Cambridge without much previous training in Verse Composition. Both as an Undergraduate and as a Bachelor he won the Members' Prize for the Latin Essay. His skill as a writer of English was attested by his three University Prize Essays, the Hulsean for 1868, the Burney for 1870, and the Hare for 1873. The subject of the first was 'Christian and Pagan Ethics'; that of the second, 'Phoenicia and Israel'; and that of the third, 'National Education in Greece.' All three

were published; the first, which appeared under the title of *The Light of the World*, appealed to a wider audience than the others, and attained a second edition in a few months.

Distinctions such as these would, in ordinary circumstances, have ensured his election to a Fellowship, but, at that time, the Fellowships were still confined to members of the Church of England. Wilkins had been brought up as a Congregationalist, but, during his residence here, he attended the services of the College Chapel, and regarded himself as in communion with the established Church. He contributed to the undergraduates' fund for filling the great West Window in the Chapel with stained glass, and was even a member of the Committee. He also (with some of his friends, who were members of the Church of England) was a teacher at the Jesus Lane Sunday School. But he remained a Congregationalist, dedicating the *Light of the World* 'in grateful and affectionate reverence to the Minister of Claylands Chapel, Kennington,' and dwelling in his preface, in a large-hearted way, on the attraction possessed by his theme for all Christians alike:—'Catholic and Protestant, Anglican and Independent, may at least unite in the confession that light and life can come to them only from faith in the Lord in whom they are one.' His other two Prize-Essays were dedicated to Fraser, Bishop of Manchester, and Thirlwall, Bishop of St Davids.

Thomas Moss had been elected to a Fellowship in 1868; Wilkins, next to him in the Tripos, might easily have been elected in 1869, but for the bar above indicated. This disability was removed by the passing of the 'University Tests Act' in 1871, but, meanwhile, he had married in the previous year. Otherwise he might have been elected in any year between 1871 and 1878. By the time that this second disability had been removed by the Statutes of 1882, he had ceased to be eligible, as more than ten years had passed since his first degree. For the College, it is a matter of regret that his election was thus repeatedly rendered impossible by circumstances beyond its control; but for himself, it is clear that, a few years later, he was more than content with his lot. In a letter addressed to the present writer in 1880, he says:—

I can only say that, though I should have been very glad to have been elected a fellow of St John's before I was married, I have never for a moment regretted that I so soon entered into the 'happy state,' and that every year

makes me more and more feel that the married people are the wise as well as the happy ones.

In 1868, besides completing his course in Cambridge, he took the M.A. degree in the University of London, and was awarded the Gold Medal for Classics. In the same year he prepared a translation of Piderit's German edition of the first book of Cicero, *De Oratore*. This was followed in 1879—1892 by an independent edition of all three books, an enterprise that incidentally led to the preparation of a similar edition of the second of Cicero's greater rhetorical works, the *Orator*, by the present writer. In 1868 Wilkins was appointed Lecturer in Latin at Owens College, Manchester, and began his work in October. Early in that month, while waiting for his books, he ended a letter to me as follows :

I pray you, by all your fellow-feeling for an unhappy wight compelled to begin lectures with little more than half-a-dozen Waverly Novels as his library, and the College library a mile-and-a-half off, do get my boxes sent off at once ! Imploringly, yours ever and ever, A. S. Wilkins.

After his first year in Manchester he took a reading-party to Heidelberg, where Mr H. W. Moss, the Headmaster of Shrewsbury, and I met him during our brief visit. I remember he was much interested in having identified the patriarchal Professor Bähr, the editor of Herodotus and Librarian of the University. On his return he entered on the new duties to which he had been promoted as Professor of Latin at Owens College. For eight years he lectured also on Comparative Philology, and, for many more, he undertook the classes in Greek Testament criticism. Meanwhile, in the University of London, he was examiner in Classics in 1884-6, and in Latin in 1887-9 and 1894-9. In these duties, as well as in his work on Cicero, he was much associated with his friend Dr Reid. In the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* he contributed the long and important articles on the Greek and Latin languages ; in conjunction with Mr E. B. England he translated G. Curtius' *Princ*

Greek Verb. Apart from his standard edition of Cicero *De Oratore*, his most successful classical works were his compact and lucid commentaries on Cicero's *Speeches against Catiline*, and on Horace's *Epistles*. He also produced compendious primers of *Roman Antiquities* and *Roman Literature*, the first of

which was translated into French. In the third edition of Smith's *Dictionary of Antiquities* many of the articles on *Roman Antiquities* *Academy* in its earlier days, and for the *Classical Review* and the *Manchester Guardian*. He was highly successful as a popular lecturer on literary subjects in Manchester, and in the other large towns of Lancashire. He dedicated his edition of the *De Oratore* to the University of St Andrews, which had conferred on him an honorary degree ; he received the same distinction at Dublin in 1892 ; meanwhile he had taken the degree of Litt.D. at Cambridge in 1885.

On my appointment as a College Tutor in 1870 I paid a visit to my friend, and under his advice, several of his most promising pupils entered St John's ; among others, Mr Dougan, late Fellow of the College, and now Professor of Latin at Belfast and editor of the *Tusculan Disputations* of Cicero. I was also present as my friend's guest at the laying of the foundation stone of the new buildings of Owens College, when Bishop Fraser and Professor Huxley were the heroes of the day. My duties as External Examiner in Greek at the Victoria University in 1897-1900 happily gave me new opportunities of meeting him and noticing his ever-increasing influence in Manchester. I saw him for the last time in October 1902 at the Tercentenary of the Bodleian, when both of us were among the guests of the University of Oxford. Wilkins remained Professor of Latin, and of Greek Testament criticism, at Owens College until 1903. In that year, after 34 years' tenure of the Latin Professorship, a weakness of the heart compelled him to resign the arduous duties of his office, but, in recognition of the value of his services, he was appointed (with far lighter work) to the new office of Professor of Classical Literature. He continued to take his Greek Testament classes at his own house, and to act as one of the examiners of the University. In 1904 his portrait was painted by the Hon John Collier, and was presented to the University of Manchester by his friends and colleagues. The portrait was unveiled by Dr A. W. Ward, formerly Principal of Owens College and now Master of Peterhouse, who in the course of his speech said of Dr Wilkins that "nowhere was his name esteemed more highly than in his old University," while he was also "one of the most eminent and effective teachers who had been known in the University of Manchester." Dr

Wilkins, who was unable to attend the meeting, wrote a letter in the course of which he said:—

I wish to acknowledge most gratefully the singular kindness of my colleagues and other friends in desiring and securing that my portrait should be placed in the University buildings—buildings, by the way, every stone of which has been laid since my connection with Owens College began.

The beginning and end of his literary life were in perfect harmony with The study of the rhetorical works of Cicero, which had engaged his earliest attention as a classical editor, was fitly crowned in his later years by the complete edition of the text published by the Clarendon Press in 1903; while Greek Education was the theme not only of his Cambridge Essay of 1873, but also of his own contribution to a volume published by the Cambridge Press in 1904, which was followed by a separate work on Roman Education published by the same press in the year of his lamented death. In the even tenor of his literary life, no less than in the unswerving consistency of his character, he has exemplified the law laid down in the *Ars Poetica* of Horace:—

Servetur ad inum

Qualis ab incepto processerit, et sibi constet.

On May 23 he wrote me a few lines with reference to the invitation which he had just received from the College:—

I am grieved not to be able to come up to the College dinner. We in the provinces find it specially hard to see anything of old friends, and value such chances greatly. But I have hardly left the house during the winter, and my doctors prescribe unremitting care.

The end, alas! was not far distant. At an early hour in the morning of Wednesday the 26th of July he died in North Wales at the little seaside village of Llandrillo-yn-Rhos. He has left a widow, a daughter, and three sons to lament his loss. Of his sons the eldest, after a successful career at Oxford, already holds a high position in the civil service, while the other two have chosen the medical profession. He is buried in the cemetery of Colwyn Bay, about a mile to the south-east of the village where he died. He rests amid the scenes that were familiar to himself during the few short intervals of repose and refreshment that marked the peaceful pauses in an eager and active career of never-failing devotion to his faith and to his duty; to his home and to his friends; to the studies of his choice, and to

all the seats of learning that inspired and retained his loyal and his life-long allegiance.

J. E. SANDYS.

Some selections from the printed tributes to his memory are here appended:—

I.—From *The Times*, 28 July 1905.

We learn with much regret that Dr A. S. Wilkins, Professor of Classical Literature in the University of Manchester, died in North Wales on Wednesday. In him the University, Owens College, and Lancashire generally lose a man who for 35 years was one of the best and most efficient friends of the higher education in that district of England, and one of those who did most to hold up the torch of learning in the midst of a great commercial community. . . . He would have done much more in the literature of scholarship had it not been for the hard practical work that must fall to the lot of men like him, in such a town as Manchester, at periods of great educational development; and, if Dr Wilkins produced no one great classical book of the highest rank, the cause is to be found in the unselfish energy with which he devoted himself, during so many years not only to the work of his chair, but also to the practical needs of Manchester, the Owens College, and the University which grew out of it.

II.—From *The Manchester Guardian*, 27 July 1905.

By the death of Dr A. S. Wilkins the roll of the Professors of the Owens College has been deprived of one of its most distinguished names, and the community, some of whose higher interests he has made his own for more than a generation, has lost enough, for it is but one of duty cheerfully done and a weight of learning modestly worn, with the reputation that it naturally brought with it. But the very simplicity of the record is not without its significance. Hardly had the young scholar gained the highest, or all but the highest, honours which it was in the power of two national Universities to award their students when he became connected as a teacher with what could not then be called more than a provincial college of growing repute. Having been speedily raised to the position of a Professor at Owens,

he devoted his life to its service in that capacity. We have, most of us, forgotten those unjust and unwise days when College Fellowships at Oxford and Cambridge were closed to Nonconformists; and the brilliant young scholar of St John's, Cambridge, thus missed the legitimate reward of his academical labours. He never murmured at a stroke of ill-fortune none the easier to bear because he was one of the last who had to suffer under this hard-dying disqualification. A College Fellowship may in our time not always make a man, even though it may less rarely than in some epochs of the past help to mar him; but it was no secret either to our friend or to us at how serious a disadvantage he was at the outset placed with his competitors in the race by having to forego the encouragement of this kind of start. In any case the loss was our opportunity and Manchester's.

During the long series of years in which Dr Wilkins was connected with the Owens College his abilities as a teacher were by the unanimous consent of his colleagues and, what is more, by successive generations of pupils recognised as unsurpassed, and his devotion to the duties of his chair and to the interests of his students was indefatigable. As a classical scholar he had few rivals in this country, being almost equally distinguished in philology proper, in historical and archæological learning, and in pure scholarship; and his edition of the *De Oratore*, for which he was in more ways than one exceptionally equipped, will ensure him a permanent place on the roll of the foremost Latin scholars of his time. His Greek scholarship was not inferior to his Latin, and it will be remembered that at Owens College he, though Professor of Latin, succeeded the late Dr Greenwood in the Lectureship in Greek New Testament criticism, which was placed on a permanent footing by the munificence of Mr C. J. Heywood. Dr Wilkins was thus able to use for the benefit of others the fruits of studies which had always specially attracted him. For the rest, it was no doubt a disappointment to him that even after the admission to the College-classes of women students, of which legitimate extension of its usefulness he had always been a zealous advocate, the numbers of the students of classics grew less rapidly than those of the students occupied with some other subjects. But the experience made not a shade of difference to his exertions. He was well aware that philological and historical studies, in truth, owe as important a

debt as any other

and that the representatives of the so-called Old Learning have only themselves to blame if they think that the time has come for them to bury their talent. For the rest, the Owens College of Dr Wilkins's days has trained some admirable scholars, both men and women.

In the counsels of the College during the years of anxiety, activity, and ambition through which he saw it pass he always bore a useful and honoured part. If he was not always quite in the front of the fray, his experience, fertility of resource, and absolute unselfishness of spirit were at all times valued by his colleagues, and more especially by the attached friends to whom, as the successive Principals of the College, he invariably lent the most faithful support. If to some he seemed cautious before giving in his adhesion to a new step forward, he was always to be depended upon for loyally furthering a policy upon which his republic had resolved. His written advocacy of some of the most important movements contemplated by the College, which he was often content to publish without his name, at times materially contributed to their success. As a writer he was remarkably prompt as well as judicious; and when full of his subject, which he was wont to be when he had taken it up at all, he was not less effective as a speaker. But his best services to College and University consisted in the thoroughness—the true note in his generation of those who had successfully passed through the highest kind of Cambridge training—with which he addressed himself to the singularly large amount of academical work which fell to his share. Very few of his contemporaries can have equalled the experience which he had acquired as a classical examiner, both in the various universities with which he was connected and in nearly all the chief public schools of the country.

Dr Wilkins's unusual powers of work, coupled with a flexibility of mind which was often the wonder of those unaccustomed to so unusual a combination of rapidity and thoroughness, enabled him to be of much service to education in Manchester outside the College walls. He was for a long time the chairman of the Manchester Independent College, with whose enlightened educational policy he was naturally in active sympathy. On one occasion he temporarily took over the classical work of the sixth form of the Manchester Grammar School, and for many years

his chairmanship of the Council of the High School for Girls was one of the surest guarantees of the successful development of this admirably organised institution. He took a strong interest in primary as well as secondary and higher instruction, and was at one time much pressed to allow himself to be put in nomination for the Manchester School Board, though this request he was perhaps well advised in declining. Many other good and noble causes besides that of education found in him a warm and assiduous friend, for he at least illustrated the fallacy of the assumption that the egoism which has too frequently accompanied humanism is its constant or characteristic mark. He had been brought up under the influences of a large-hearted school of Nonconformist theology, typified by the late Mr. Baldwin Brown, for whom he cherished a regard frequently expressed by him with affectionate warmth; and his nature was not controversial, though he was free from fear when roused, and once crossed swords in defence of the position of Dissenters with no less brilliant a critic than Matthew Arnold himself. For the rest, he was as little inclined to think evil of others as to cease from doing good himself. Probably it was this constant readiness to do his duty which, until the first signs of failure of health set in, gave to him the extraordinary freshness and even youthfulness of mind which reflected itself in his outward bearing. At all events the inspiration which never ceased to come to him from the source of all noble effort enabled him within a space of years which all his friends must think was all too brief to achieve much, and, like a true scholar, to do little that he failed to do well.

Dr Alfred Hopkinson, the Vice Chancellor of the University of Manchester, remembers attending his Latin classes in 1868. "He was certainly a most admirable teacher," the Vice Chancellor said, "and took a very warm personal interest in his students. From that day to this he has been one of my closest friends. Of his absolute devotion to the University and to his colleagues it is impossible to speak too highly. And he was singularly wide in his sympathies—keenly interested not only in the educational work of the College but in the cricket and sports clubs and all the College Societies. He took an active part in all the developments of the College from the old Quay-

street days until his death. Although he was not one to talk about it, he made the greatest sacrifices for his principles. He was a staunch Nonconformist—a Congregationalist and a member of the Governing Body of the Lancashire Independent College. A man of a broad and liberal minded type, his adherence to Nonconformity never wavered, and it cost him much. He was one of those who would have cared very greatly for a fellowship, but that was sacrificed because of his fidelity to his religious principles." Dr Hopkinson spoke of the Professor's devotion to music, to art, and to literature, his fondness for foreign travel, his keen interest in religious and philanthropic movements, and his many social activities. "He was one of the few men who could take part in social life and take his share of the work of administration at the College, and still produce original work of the highest quality. As a scholar, his work is spoken of by every scholar with the greatest

III.—From *The Guardian* (London), 2 August 1905.

Though he remained a convinced Congregationalist to the end of his life, he was singularly free from party spirit or bitterness, and this disappointment (as to his being disqualified for election to a fellowship) in no wise disturbed his friendly relations with the Anglican communion. After gaining many University prizes and acting as President of the Union, he was taken from Cambridge to Manchester, where in 1869 he became professor of Latin at Owens College, an institution which had then outlived the struggles of its early youth and was steadily winning its way to a position among the Universities of Britain. Dr Wilkins's whole subsequent career was bound up with Owens College. He was an admirable Professor of Latin, a clear and stimulating teacher. He was a strenuous upholder of the place of the Universities in education, and found time, despite his vigorous and indefatigable work in the class-room, to make his influence felt on almost every aspect of the life of the college and city. Perhaps his chief characteristic was the inexhaustible energy which threw him into many different lines of activity, and showed itself as much in his zest for foreign travel, his keenness in games and outdoor sports, maintained until his last illness, as in his many forms of academic, literary,

and civic work. He was one of the most prominent of the professors of Owens College, and, though looking with some suspicion both upon the establishment of the federal Victoria University of 1880 and also upon the dissolution of the federal tie and the erection of the independent University of Manchester in 1903, he loyally accepted the wishes of the majority of his colleagues, and threw himself with great heartiness and good temper into the working out of systems with which he had had at first no great measure of sympathy. His natural attachment to the University of London, the scene of his earliest triumphs, and a certain conservatism of temperament, which is sometimes found in prominent Liberals, sufficiently account for this cautious attitude, but it was characteristic of the man that his influence and popularity were in no wise impaired by his disagreement with those with whom he worked.

Though the Owens College made large, and perhaps excessive, demands on the time of its teachers, Wilkins's superabundant energy found leisure for many other occupations. Within the College he was the unwearied champion of the claims of women to equal educational rights with men, and had the satisfaction of seeing what he fought for completely attained many years before his death. He was an even more vigorous champion of the establishment of a theological department in the University, and the recent erection of a faculty of theology in the reconstituted University was a great source of satisfaction to him. As lecturer in Greek Testament criticism, he took a prominent part in the teaching as well as in the organisation of theological studies, and no part of his lecturing gave him greater pleasure than the Greek Testament classes, which he continued to hold in his own house when serious disease prevented him from continuing them at the University. In close connection with his interest in women's education was his important work as chairman for many years of the Council of the Manchester High Schools for Girls; while he also took a prominent place as a member of the committee of the Lancashire Independent College, whose *alumni* received their arts training at Owens. Besides this he represented the University on the governing body of many schools and public institutions—as, for example, the John Rylands Library. He was prominent for many years on the political platform, and took an active part in many educational and philanthropic movements, notably the Univer-

sity Settlement in Ancoats. He was an indefatigable examiner, and examined for many schools and Universities, having a very keen interest in schoolwork of every kind, and many friends among schoolmasters. His literary activity was also very considerable. He contributed countless papers to such works as the *Dictionary of Classical Antiquities*, and many articles and reviews to the *Manchester Guardian* and other newspapers and periodicals. He wrote many acceptable text-books of wide circulation—editions, grammars, primers of antiquities, and the like. The multifariousness of his occupations stood in the way of much sustained original work, but his fine scholarship, practical wisdom, and extensive literary knowledge gave real value to his editions of classical texts, and he did excellent service in introducing to English readers the results of German investigations in points of scholarship, philology, and ancient history at a time when such work was little known, and when few persons were competent or willing to undertake the tasks upon which he embarked. He was one of the quickest of minds and most rapid of workers; his interests were very wide and his reading great; he was very public-spirited; his spirit seldom flagged, and his good temper and lack of gall gained him many friends. Active as his life had been, he bore the long confinement and rigid restrictions of the last weary years of invalidism with admirable courage, dignity, and cheerfulness. The city and University, for which he did so much for 36 strenuous years, will not readily forget him, and a host of pupils and a wide circle of friends will deplore the loss to education and scholarship caused by his death.

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J. F. S.

CHARLES JOHN ELlicOTT,

Bishop of Gloucester.

Another *Eagle* appears, and thus soon have we again to record the loss of one of the distinguished little band of our Honorary Fellows. On Sunday, October 15, at Birchington-on-Sea, full of years, once the youngest but long the senior Prelate on the English bench, died Charles John Ellicott, not indeed in harness, but, after a clerical life of 59 and an episcopate of 42 years (the 31st Bishop of Gloucester and the 47th of Bristol), only seven months out of harness.

Uno ausulto non deficit aller aureus. Bishop Moorhouse worthily succeeds Bishop Ellicott. But Ellicott was, moreover, an eminent Biblical scholar. In that quality, too, may he find a worthy successor on our roll of Honorary Fellows, and the Virgilian saying thus again come true!

C. J. Ellicott was the only son of the Rev C. S. Ellicott, Vicar of Whitwell, Rutland, where he was born on St Mark's day, April 25, 1819. He went to school at Oakham with J. W. Sheringham, a lifelong friend, afterwards Archdeacon of Gloucester (*Eagle* xxv, 326-8), and James Atlay, afterwards Bishop of Hereford. When Gretton, the second master of

Oakham, was appointed Head Master of Stamford, Ellicott and Sheringham followed him there (*ib*). Ellicott, writes his school-fellow and college friend, Mr. J. S. Clarke, 'was far away head of the school, and a favourite pupil.' Entering at St John's under Bushby and Hymers, April 11, 1837, Ellicott 'won the Bell Scholarship in his first term, and of course a College Scholarship.' He was first Members' Prizeman in 1842, and also won the Hulsean Prize in 1843 with an Essay on 'The History and Obligation of the Sabbath.' 'His double Second' (1841), continues Mr Clarke, 'was a disappointment. We thought it a pity that Hymers urged him to work at mathematics, when classics was his strong point.' Ellicott was second in the Second Class of the Classical Tripos, and seventeenth *senior optime*. In those days the Chancellor's Medals could only be awarded to those who had gained at least a *senior optime*. In 1841, as only two First Class men fulfilled that condition, some Second Class Men went in for the Medals. A writer in *The Guardian* of October 25 states that Ellicott and another Johnian, Charles Sangster, still Vicar of Darton, Barnsley, a large mining parish, were placed first and second for the Chancellor's Medals. 'But Dr Graham, the Master of Christ's and Vice-Chancellor, afterwards Bishop of Chester, said "No! they have never been given to Second Class men, and they shall not be awarded."' In *The Guardian* for November 8 the same writer states that Mr Sangster remembers receiving a letter from Dr Graham regretting that the Medals could not be awarded.* Certainly no Medals were given that year; nor, except in 1870 and 1871, were they ever bestowed upon Second Class men. But young Ellicott also distinguished himself on the river and at the Union. The Stamford boys with others from the same neighbourhood formed a Boat Club. In the six-oared boat, *Argo*, built for them, Ellicott rowed stroke and Sheringham 3. Carrying these *delectos heroas*, all reading men, the *Argo* rose from the 26th to the 13th place on the river, and on one occasion bumped the second boat of their own College.† At the Union he was member of the Library Committee in 1838, Treasurer in

* Our courteous Registry 'has no records dealing with the Medals,' but he adds that 'the report was current (long ago) in the University' and 'there is nothing improbable' in it. On the other hand Judge Ellicott says: 'This is new to me.... He (the Bishop) never referred to the subject.'

† Mr. J. S. Clarke is still my informant.

the Lent term of 1839, and in the following term President. In 1838 we find him taking part in a debate on Sergeant Talfourd's Copyright Bill, and in the Lent term leading the affirmative side on the question, "Is Astrology a science worthy of our credit?" (lost by 16 to 8). These various forms of success showed an active and vigorous nature, and were the presage of a strenuous and useful career. In the life of the late Dean Merivale, Ellicott is described as his pupil. Among his contemporaries and friends at College were Atlay, France (both B.A. 1840), Beresford Hope (Members' Prizeman 1841), and E. J. Herbert (B.A. 1840), afterwards Lord Powis, who, by the way, proposed Ellicott for the Presidentship of the Union. After taking his degree Ellicott read with pupils for a year or two. He was elected to a Platt Fellowship in 1845,* was ordained Deacon in 1846 and Priest in 1847 by the Bishop of Ely.† Resigning his Fellowship in 1848 on his marriage with Anne, daughter of Admiral Becher, he became in the same year Professor of Divinity in King's College, London, where he succeeded Trench, and Rector of Pilton in his native county, where he remained till 1858. The population of Pilton is at present 45 and its Pastor's gross income is £80. During these years his children were born, and here the first children of his brain saw the light. In 1851 he published a book on *Analytical Statics*. In 1854 came his Commentary on *Galatians*, being the first of a series the last of which, that on 1 *Cor.*, appeared in 1887. The Commentaries on the *Ephesians*, on the *Pastoral Epistles*, on *Philippians*, *Colossians* and *Philemon*, and that on the *Thessalonians* appeared in the years 1855-1858. While his pastoral work at Pilton thus left him leisure for literary work, a book on 'the spiritual needs of a country parish' (1888) shows that that pastoral work had not suffered neglect, and that its lessons had not been forgotten.

The well-known Commentary of Alford, begun in December 1842, was completed with the exception of *Prolegomena* and finishing touches on February 17th, 1860. The first two volumes had been reviewed by Ellicott in the *Christian Remembrancer* of July 1851 and 1853. The review was, as Ellicott afterwards allowed, 'hostile' in tone, while Alford himself complained of

* He occupied what are now Professor Mayor's rooms, turret stair, 2nd Court (*Eagle* xviii, 583).

† Turton.

it as 'bitter and severe.' In a letter to Mrs Alford, written after the Dean's death (1871), Ellicott, while maintaining his original standpoint, speaks of the "crudities and ungentle comments that disfigured the four articles." "The least justifiable "charge," writes Mrs Alford, "was that of a design to conceal "his obligations to continental scholars." Ellicott's "stand-point," he explains (1871), was "reverence for what is called "the Catholic interpretation; whereas the future Dean entered "fearlessly into the critical field, perhaps even with 'a slight "bias against what was merely received and patristic. He paid "no greater heed to any interpretation, however time-honoured, "than its simple merits required." Could the attitude of a sound exegete, however, be better described than in the last sentence? But Ellicott soon regretted the tone of his review. "Early in this year" (1855), writes Mrs Alford (*Life*, p. 248), "he received from the Rev C. J. Ellicott a copy of his Commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians. This present, "warmly acknowledged by my husband at the time, as from "a fellow-labourer, led first to an interview and then to a "friendship which lasted unbroken for sixteen years." In 1858 Ellicott gave up his Rectory. In 1859 he preached the Hulsean lectures on "The Life of Our Lord," which were published in 1860. All these works (with the exception of 1 *Cor.*) went through repeated editions (*e.g.* *Ephesians*, 5th ed. 1884; Hulsean Lectures, 6th ed. 1866). Taking a house in Scroope Terrace, he often came in to College to see his friend and contemporary, Archdeacon France (Senior Classic 1840), and to attend Service in Chapel. In 1860 he was elected to the Hulsean Professorship, which he thus held (as it proved for a short time only) along with his King's College appointment. *The Times* of October 16 aptly remarks, "As the names of his five successors "in this Chair are Lightfoot, J. J. S. Perowne, Hort, Ryle, and "Barnes, it is hard to see how any benefaction could have been "put to better use." In 1860 Ellicott had been Prizeman, Lecturer, and was now Professor on that foundation.

On Monday, February 19, 1860, Ellicott left Cambridge at 7 a.m. to give his lectures at King's College and to keep an appointment with Alford. The train is described as a 'fast' one, but our service of trains was not so good in those days. As the train approached Tottenham about 9.20, at a speed of some 35 miles an hour, the tire of a leading

wheel of the engine broke. The engine dashed against the platform and was completely overturned, and the two following carriages were wrecked. As the result, six passengers were killed and many seriously injured, scalds from the escaping steam being added to fractures and contusions. "My father's "injuries," writes Judge Ellicott, "were one leg badly broken "(occasioning a slight limp in after life), the ankle of the "other leg dislocated, injuries to the head, and scalding to the "right arm and hand." Removed from the wreckage, he kept hold of the MS. of a commentary on which he was engaged (or was it the notes of his intended lectures?), while, with the other hand, he drew his Prayer-book from his pocket and read over his dying fellow-passengers, who lay around, the 'Commendatory Prayer.' After receiving aid from a local doctor, Ellicott was sent home in an invalid carriage. The Great Eastern Company marked their sense of the service he had rendered by presenting him with a life-ticket between London and Cambridge. His calm and unselfish conduct probably attracted attention in other and higher quarters. Meanwhile Alford (*Life*, p. 297) had heard the news at King's College, and had made up his mind that the worst would happen. "What "a useful career cut short!" so he wrote in his diary, "so dear "and good a man crushed!" To his daughter he wrote, "Your heart will bleed when you read the enclosed. Oh! is "it not sad that such a life should be sacrificed? The loss to "me will be more than I can describe,—a brother in my life's "labours. I am sure you will weep with and for me; there may "yet be a ray of hope, but I confess I have none. I really have "thought of nothing else." These extracts from a private letter and a private diary have the ring of sincerity about them. He who was thus valued and mourned by the *anima candida* of Henry Alford must have had fine qualities of heart and character as well as of intellect. With true kindness Alford at once saw Ellicott's father and arranged to take his lectures for him till Easter. Ellicott, meanwhile, had cheerily telegraphed to the Railway Company that he was doing well, and humorously remarked to his friends that "his vanity after all did it. He "went up by an earlier train than usual to be photographed for "his pupils" (*Life of Alford*). He was soon about again on crutches, remarking that "every man's health was much in his own power." The accident, it is said, prevented his ever

wearing decanal and episcopal gaiters; but it did not prevent his remaining an active and graceful skater, *teste* Prof Liveing, who often skated with him, from mountaineering with Archbishop Benson and Professor Tyndall, or from riding a tricycle in his old age.

The ticket between London and Cambridge was not to be needed long. In 1861 Ellicott was offered the Deanery of Exeter, but, the revenues being small and the work insufficient for so active a nature,* the Bishop, rather than lose Ellicott, found for him congenial work and gave the munificent sum of £10,000 towards the establishment of a Diocesan Training College,† over which the new Dean was to preside (*The Times*, May 1st, 1861). His successor at King's was Plumptre‡, afterwards Dean of Wells, and at Cambridge Lightfoot, afterwards Bishop of Durham. But his stay was not to be long at Exeter. Those were the days of the 'Shaftesbury bishops.' In both his premierships Palmerston bestowed preferment almost exclusively on the recommendation of that philanthropic but narrow-minded noble. From first to last Palmerston had at his disposal 25 mitres and 10 deaneries. "He at once and from the very first," writes Lord Shaftesbury (*Life* III, 196), "gave me his confidence in these matters, never "but once making an appointment (it was to a canonry) with- "out consulting me in the matter." To the High Church party the "Shaftesbury bishops" were "a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence." Wilberforce called them "Lord Palmerston's wicked appointments." One wise stipulation Palmerston had made, "Those should be selected who would be moderate and "decent in their language towards Nonconformists and civil in "their personal intercourse with them." Still, public opinion, as represented by the press, called for learned men. Of learned men Shaftesbury had no opinion. "The knowledge of "mankind and experience of parochial life are not to be "acquired in musty libraries and easy chairs." To Ellicott, however, Shaftesbury easily resigned himself. "Dr Ellicott's "appointment will be good for the end to which it was made. "First, a Cambridge man was wanted; secondly, some one in

* Phillpotts.

† Called 'a theological college' *Dict. Bi.*

‡ In 1863.

"a high theological position; and, thirdly, my own feeling is "that honour should be done to everyone, whenever occasion "offered, connected with the answers to *Essays and Reviews*" (*ib.* p. 98). In a volume entitled *Aids to Faith* (1861) Ellicott had in fact written the last paper, which dealt with Jowett's Essay on "The Interpretation of Scripture." He was consecrated in Canterbury Cathedral on March 25, 1863. The new bishop being one of the most intimate friends of Henry Alford (*Life*, p. 361), the sermon was preached by the latter from St John x. 11. "A bishop," he said, "has almost to bid "farewell to leisure. The great tide of responsibility has flowed "in and filled up all the chinks and intervals of disposable "time."

The mention of *Essays and Reviews* reminds us that the sixties and earlier seventies were a period of storm in the English Church. Restored in 1852 from its enforced inactivity of more than 130 years, Convocation soon found its hands full. In Parliament Lords Ebury and Shaftesbury, from different motives, were eager for Prayer-book and ritual reform, with or without the help of Convocation. The question of the rubrics brought up that of the Athanasian Creed. The *Essays* and the "red-hot tangle" (as someone confusedly called it) of the Colenso controversy were further sources of disquietude. In all these controversies Ellicott was now to bear an active and important part. The year 1863 witnessed the introduction of Lord Ebury's Bill for modifying clerical subscription. All but four of the Bishops opposed it. In 1865, however, a Royal Commission proposed certain changes. A declaration of "unfeigned assent and consent to all and everything contained and prescribed in and by the Book of Common Prayer" was to be no longer required. Convocation was empowered to make certain consequential changes in the Canons (*Life of Tait*, i. pp. 487-495).

Essays and Reviews had appeared in 1860. Archdeacon Denison in 1861 described the book in Convocation as "of all books I ever laid hands upon incomparably the worst." A "synodical condemnation" was in contemplation, when two of the Essayists were prosecuted in the Arches. Sentenced to a year's suspension (1862) they appealed to the Judicial Committee, which in 1864 annulled the decision of the Court below. The matters alleged had been the denial of the inspiration of

Scripture and that of the eternity of future punishment. The former charge was held unproven, and the latter doctrine not 'distinctly declared' by our Church. Protests against the judgment were signed by 11,000 clergy and 137,000 of the laity, and the volume was synodically condemned by both Houses. Only two Bishops, London and St David's, opposed. Ellicott, it appears, was with the majority.

In 1862 Colenso, since 1853 Bishop of Natal, put forth a work on the Pentateuch and Joshua, in which he proclaimed the unhistorical character of much of the earlier books of the Bible. Most of the Bishops inhibited their colleague, now in England, and invited him to resign his office. But before Convocation took further action, Bishop Gray of Capetown had cited his suffragan, and on his non-appearance had deprived him. Colenso appealed to the Queen in Council, and on March 20, 1865, the judgment was pronounced null and void. On Colenso's returning to his diocese, Gray pronounced and "promulged" a sentence of "the greater excommunication." Dr Gray now put it to Convocation "whether the Church of "England held communion with Dr Colenso or with the orthodox "Bishops" who had excommunicated him. Wilberforce, supported by Ellicott, proposed (June 28, 1866) a declaration of non-communion with Colenso, and of communion with the 'orthodox Bishops.' The latter part of the declaration, however, was alone adopted. It was further resolved that "if it should be decided that a new Bishop be consecrated, a godly and well-learned man should be chosen," etc.

Dissatisfied with these 'non-committal' pronouncements, Capetown appeared at the first Lambeth Conference in Sept. 1867 and proposed that the conference should adopt the resolution of Convocation with regard to the appointment of a new Bishop, but in so doing omitted the hypothetical clause. "Our admirable secretary" (Ellicott), however, as Bishop Tait calls him (*Life* i, 380), insisted that the resolution should be put with that clause. Yet Capetown publicly stated in the closing *conversazione* that the Synod had approved of the appointment of a new Bishop. This statement Tait at once corrected in the daily press. Such were the inconveniences of holding a Pan-Anglican Synod with closed doors!

An extract from a contemporary letter of Colenso's (July 3, 1864) will interest: "I came out of the Athenæum

"the other day and saw an old College friend, Bishop Ellicott, "with whom we had stayed a night at his Deanery at Exeter, "shortly after landing, upon which occasion I discussed with "him all the principal parts of my work on the Pentateuch. "Though not agreeing with all my views, yet he made no "serious objection to them.* But as soon as he got upon the "Bench, he issued a bull of inhibition as long and unmeaning "as any of them. There he now was, on horseback, at the "door of the Athenæum. On seeing me he nodded, and I "went up and shook hands with him, upon which he said: "'Upon my word: you don't seem much the worse for all the "'storms and tempests that have gone over you!'"

This was at least genially spoken. By most of his episcopal brethren at home Colenso was "cut." In 1869 he wished to attend the opening of our new chapel, but was dissuaded by the Master. "I suppose that either Mr Reyner, or Bishop Browne, "or Bishop Ellicott, or others of the same class had expressed "their determination not to attend if I did" (Mullinger's *History of St John's College*, p. 285).

In 1867 Ellicott became a member of the Royal Commission on ritual and the rubrics. Four reports were issued in 1867-70. The first two dealt with vestments and the like, the third contained a new lectionary, while the fourth was concerned with the Athanasian Creed. The commissioners "deemed it expedient to restrain in the public services all variations in respect of vesture." "Bishop of Gloucester," wrote Wilberforce (*Life* iii, 216), "as always now, hot and intemperate in trying to force "on condemnation of chasuble. I said the Church of England was the Church of liberty. The Bishop of Gloucester, 'Let them go to Rome; why not? A very good communion; next best to ours.'" As to the *Quicumque*, they proposed to append to it an explanatory rubric. The leading Cambridge Divinity Professors had given their voice against the continued use of the Creed; their Oxford colleagues had spoken in the contrary sense, and two of them, Pusey and Liddon, had even threatened to withdraw from the ministry of the Church should any change be made. A committee of Bishops, of whom Ellicott was one, was now formed to consider, with the help of the Professors, the question of re-translation. On February 7th, 1872, the Bishop of Gloucester "read an improved version of the Creed"

* Colenso misunderstood, I think. Ellicott's "gentle way."

and "four great speeches" were delivered in Convocation, one by Ellicott, "which presented the whole case with masterly "clearness" (*Life of Tait*, ii. 140). Ellicott "pleaded for the "delay of another year, during which the re-translation and "history of the Creed might be still more exhaustively considered" (*ib.*) The changes already proposed by his committee, e.g. "whosoever willet to" for "whosoever will," and "infinite" for "incomprehensible" in no way touched the main objections felt to the Creed. The odd proposal, recently made, to translate *salvus* "safe," does not seem to have occurred to any one. In the end, notwithstanding the logic of a Magee and the vehemence of a Stanley, nothing was done but to draw up another and somewhat wordy explanatory rubric.

In 1868 Bishop Tait of London had been raised to the Primacy. Two notices that have appeared of Ellicott state, on the alleged authority of Bishop Wilberforce, that Disraeli strongly pressed Ellicott and left the royal presence in high dudgeon when he failed to gain his point. But in Wilberforce's diary (November 13) we read, "The Duke (of Marlborough) told me of Disraeli's excitement when "he came out of the royal closet. Some struggle about the Primacy. Lord Malmesbury also said that, when he spoke to Disraeli, he said, 'Don't bring any more bothers before me; I have enough already to drive a man mad.' My belief is that the Queen pressed Tait, and *against possibly Ely* or some such appointment."*

In 1869 Mr Gladstone brought in and carried his Irish Church Bill. The Bishops were divided. Magee, who made the most powerful speech against the Bill, writes (May 26) "Gloucester (and six others) will vote against it at every stage" (*Life*, i. 225).

In 1873 a report of a Committee of the Upper House on confession was drawn up. "It was mine and Gloucester "and Bristol's," writes Magee (*Life*, p. 296) "*vice* one of S. Winton's, which his death enabled us to carry." This important declaration (see *Life of Magee*, i. 290 and *Life of Tait*, ii. 169) received the assent of all the Bishops, and at the Lambeth Conference of 1878, when Ellicott was again Secretary, its principal sentences were "adopted without a dissentient voice"

* Judge Ellicott, however, writes: "I can only speak from rumour. I have always heard it asserted, and never denied, that, if Disraeli had had his way, my father would have gone to Canterbury."

(*Life of Tail*, ii. 170). One sentence may be quoted as its key-note: "the Church of England knows no such words as 'sacramental confession.'"

From these disputes we turn to what Ellicott regarded doubtless as the great work of his life, his part in "the greatest spiritual movement that has taken place since the Reformation" (*Addresses on the Revised Version* 1901, p. 126). In the Preface to his *Pastoral Epistles* (1856) he had advocated "revision" as against (a) a new translation, (b) resting content with 1611. Not deeming the time ripe for an authoritative revision, he thought "the best plan to be this: to encourage small bands of scholars to make independent efforts on separate Books." In 1857 "five clergymen," Alford and Ellicott among them, published a revision of St John's Gospel. Similar revisions of other Books followed. In 1869 Alford published a revised version of the whole New Testament. February 10th, 1870, Wilberforce, seconded by Ellicott, proposed in Convocation a committee to consider the desirableness of a revision. Of this committee Ellicott was one. May 3 and 5 both Houses resolved that Convocation should nominate for the purpose a body of its own members with power to invite the cooperation of any eminent for scholarship, to "*whatever nation or religious body they may belong*" (*ib.*). Dr Pusey and Lord Shaftesbury alike regretted and even denounced the whole scheme; and the Northern Convocation stood aloof. Apart from this, the undertaking was nearly wrecked by the 'cooperation' clause. The seven revisers named by Convocation* invited twenty-one scholars to join them. Among them was a Unitarian, the Rev G. Vance Smith. At Westcott's instance, and with Stanley's consent, the Revisers partook of the Holy Communion in Westminster Abbey. "June 22nd. Long day at Revision" (Alford's diary, *Life*, p. 446). "All denominations knelt round the tomb of Edward VI" (?—Ellicott says, Henry VII); "a most striking sight, and one to be thankful for! Such a meeting round Edward VI's tomb was a sight England had never seen before. Began our revision. Went on right well. All dined at Bishop Ellicott's." "The storm that ensued was so violent that the Revision was almost wrecked at the outset" (*Life of Westcott*, i. p. 394). The incident was dubbed "The Westminster

* For the N. T.

Scandal" (*Life of Pusey*, iv. p. 231). With almost incredible weakness and inconsistency the Upper House of Convocation now passed a resolution "that it is the judgment of this House that no person who denies the Godhead of our Lord ought to be invited to join either Company; and that any such person now in either Company should cease to act thereupon" (*ib.* i. p. 392). In this the Bishop of Gloucester evidently had no share. Westcott speaks of "Ellicott's vigorous defence of the communion" (*Life*, i. p. 393). "If," wrote Westcott, "the Company accept the dictation of Convocation, my work must end." Both Companies appear to have declared their independence of Convocation. The work now proceeded. Ellicott has given in the *Addresses* a most interesting account of the history and methods of the Revision. He speaks of Alford's regularity "from the first day to* the last sad morning when he gently and resignedly gathered his books together and told us that the doctors had forbidden the continuance of the work" (*Life*, p. 504). Alford died January 12, 1871. The meetings were in the Jerusalem Chamber and extended over ten years. They numbered 407. Of these Ellicott attended as many as 405, Scrivener 399, Hort 362, Westcott 304 (*ib.* p. 35). The Revisers gave their services. The University Presses, who were to have the copyright, defrayed the expenses. At the outset the chairman took steps for obtaining the co-operation of American scholars, of whom thirty were soon enlisted. Bishop Charles Wordsworth writes, "Our chairman had many excellent qualities for his post, but he was much to blame for not reminding us that by introducing so many minute and unexpected alterations we were exceeding the terms of our commission; and not only for not reminding us of the fact, but for not preventing it, as I think he might and ought to have done. He felt he was only carrying out the wishes of the majority. *Non hæc in fœdera veni.*" After the completion of the Gospels, C. Wordsworth wished to withdraw, but Scrivener persuaded him to remain. He complains, moreover, "of the jests which some members of the company allowed themselves," but adds that the "Nonconformist members always set an example of gravity" (*Episcopate of C. Wordsworth*, p. 217). Was the Right Reverend Chairman among the offenders? The charge of undue defer-

* December 16, 1870.

ence to the textual views of Westcott and Hort is fairly dealt with. The almost impossible readings of W. and H. at 1 Thess. ii. 7, v. 4, and 1 Cor. xiii. 3 are rejected by the Revisers, as by Ellicott himself. With regard to the renderings, "faithfulness was the central aim of the Revisers" (p. 98). Westcott "would gladly have given ten years of his life to bring to the heart of Englishmen" the force of the 'into' for 'in' of Mat. xxviii. 19, and of the 'in' for 'through' of Rom. vi. 23 (*Life*, p. 129). As an instance of their accuracy Ellicott says, "we sent our sheets (of Acts xxvii.) to the Admiralty, and "asked the First Sea Lord (whom some of us knew) kindly to "tell us if the expressions we had adopted were nautically correct" (p. 31). That competent authority, it seems, did not find anything amiss. It is, however, hard to see how "faithfulness" required the replacement, in the same chapter, of the familiar "the shipmen deemed" by the prosaic "the sailors surmised." Unfortunately there was no great man of letters and no great master of English upon the Company. J. H. Newman had declined to join it, and Alford, a graceful minor poet, was gone. In *Magee's Life* (II, 83) we read, "Long subsequently "they (*i.e.* John Bright and the Bishop) agreed in their discontent with the English (not the scholarship) of the Revised Version of the New Testament; and the Bishop often said "that it would have been much better if John Bright had been "one of the Revisers. They ought to have had some colleague "like him who did not know Greek, but would judge the translation solely from the standpoint of pure English." The opinion of such a colleague would have been more valuable than even that of a First Sea Lord. Would it be possible, even now, to submit the Revised Version to some such further revision?*

To Ellicott, as chairman, it fell to present to Convocation in 1881 the New Testament, in 1896 the Apocrypha, in 1899 the references and "in them the very last part of the work" (*op. cit.* pp. 5, 47, 43). Should a statue of Ellicott ever be set up in

* Theologians' English is apt to suffer from their having to read so much bad Greek, bad (*i.e.* German Professors') German, and one another. Professor Driver is capable of making the Psalmist say, "Thy *club* and Thy staff comfort me." Even Lowth gives us, "Speak ye *animating words* to Jerusalem" (A.V. "comfortably"). In Ps. xc. 1 Cheyne (1888) for 'refuge' gave 'asylum.'

his old cathedral, the figure should be holding these volumes to which he devoted so much of three decades of his life. In ch. v of the work so often cited Ellicott strongly urges "the public use of the Version." As a step towards this in these *Addresses*, which formed part of his Visitation Charge for 1901, he recommends that a month be set apart in the diocese, sermons being preached on each of its four Sundays upon different aspects of the Revision.

But other literary work had gone on meanwhile. His older commentaries on the Pauline Epistles were passing through repeated editions. 1 Cor. appeared in 1887, a copy being sent to Cardinal Manning. "There is not much in it that will jar" (wrote Ellicott). "Interpreters are rarely polemical, if true to "their calling" (*Life*, II, 707). In 1879, with the help of such scholars as Plumptre and Sanday, he began to edit for Messrs Cassell "The Old and New Testaments for English Readers," and the same abridged "for the use of schools."* His own commentaries, one and all, are described as "grammatical and critical." Introductions are wanting, or are brief. *Excursus* are not found. A new translation is in each case appended. The notes are minute and careful. "A freer admixture of history, broader generalisations, and more suggestive reflexions such as some might desire" are avoided. "The grammatical force and logical connexion of the original" are the editor's main preoccupation. It is said that Ellicott's commentaries have been removed from their old place in the Reading Room of the British Museum. Yet, besides the occasional superiority of his readings† above referred to, at 1 Cor. vii. 21 and Gal. v. 12 he shews, as it seems to me, far greater insight as an exegete than Lightfoot.‡ The last commentary (1 Cor.), as most of the earlier ones, ends with the words *τριάς μὴ ἀς, ἐλέησον*.

In 1891 appeared *Lux Mundi*. "Have you read *Lux "Mundi?"*" wrote Magee (*Life*, II, p. 286). "If you have not, "beg, borrow, buy, or steal it; and, if you borrow, forget to "return it." However different in tone from parts of the *Essays and Reviews* and of the *Pentateuch and Book of Joshua* of a generation earlier, it cannot be denied that "the same great

* The Introductions reprinted 1893.

† *i.e.* to those of WH.

‡ *Col.* p. 324.

controversy," as Ellicott expresses it, is "evoked" in it as in them, that of the historicity and authorship of (portions of) the Old Testament. In his *Christus Comprobator* (4th edit. 1892) he maintains that the use made by our Lord of those scriptures is a sufficient guarantee of the one and the other. The argument is a weapon that calls for wary handling, but the contention appears sound that the "analytical view," as he calls it, of the Old Testament, "if thoroughly accepted, must involve fresh views not only of history, but of doctrine." This is no place to enter into the merits of the controversy; I note only Ellicott's care to keep himself abreast of the literature of the subject (Kuenen and Wellhausen are familiar to him), the scrupulous fairness with which he quotes those whom he is criticising, the able management of the argument, and the grave and courteous tone maintained throughout. Once only there is a trace of pleasantry, where he speaks of Professor Sanday's metaphor of a "landing-place at the foot of an inclined plane."

Several of Ellicott's charges to his clergy, like the two just referred to, were published by the S.P.C.K. as having an interest for a wider public, and passed through several editions. In regard to matters of doctrine, his counsel to his diocesans and to his readers generally is *stare super antiquas vias* (*Christus Comprobator*, p. 213); in matters of ritual and discipline he enjoins, "a loyal adherence to the Prayer-book, subject to the guidance and direction of the Bishop" (*Present Troubles*, 1899, p. 28). These views he describes as "those of the Constitutional Party, men deeply attached to the Reformation and firmly loyal to all its principles and settlements, but no less revering the primitive and apostolical aspects of the great historical Church. As the High Church Party has now, unhappily, been stretched to include men whom the loyal High Churchmen of former days would have promptly disowned and repudiated, some fresh name has become necessary to designate that large Party of the Centre" (*Present Dangers*, 1876, VII).

Yet Ellicott was a Church Reformer. In 1878, while maintaining that in a National Church the "laity must at least be consenting parties to any change in her services" (*Church Reform*, p. 13), he yet seems to have looked askance at the proposal "to admit laymen into Convocation" (*Present Dangers*,

p. 115); but in 1899 he writes, "The feeling that greater power ought to be given to the Church, *alike to clergy and laity*, to "carry out self-government has very strikingly increased." Magee writes (1886), "On Tuesday last in Convocation, Gloucester and Bristol brought in Church Reform with special reference to recent memorials." "Gloucester and Bristol and I came here to draft a Report on Church Reform. We agreed "on the heads and he put them into shape" (*Magee's Life*, II, p. 224).*

In 1885 a House of Laymen was inaugurated by the vote of both Houses of the Convocation of Canterbury (*ib.*). Speaking of the first meeting of the House in 1886, Magee says, "It was really a bit, and may prove an important bit, of Church History."†

For many years Ellicott was in the habit of addressing his Reports on Diocesan Progress alike to clergy and laity.

In 1880 we find him acting with Magee in regard to the Burials Act. That, along with these matters of passing interest, the deepest subjects occupied his mind during all these years is shown by his *Six Addresses on the Being of God* (1880).

An eighteenth century Bishop of Gloucester (Warburton) complained of the remoteness of his diocese from London as "taking him from his duties" (*Life*, by Hurd). But Ellicott, amid the pressure of the work now described, was as active in his diocese as in Convocation or the Jerusalem Chamber. By 1864 he had "tabulated the state of affairs in his diocese" (*Times*, Oct. 16). "Forty years ago there were still 20 churches "under his charge which had one service on Sundays and none "in the week, while over 60 incumbents contented themselves "with administering the Holy Communion only four times "a year. It was partly due to his wise guidance, and partly to "a spread of clerical conscientiousness that he could report "ten years later (1874) that church work had doubled in both "his archdeaconries, and that the one service churches had "entirely disappeared from the black list" (*Times*).

In 1867, having been intrusted with £5000 for missionary

* They gave Bishops greater power to refuse to institute or to deprive; reduced inequalities of endowment; enlarged Convocation; gave the laity more scope, etc.

† Ellicott desired to give the Laymen a *consultative* voice in matters of faith and discipline; but this was refused by the Lower House (*Guardian*, May 6, 1885).

purposes, he appealed to the people of Bristol, among whom a Church Aid Society soon came into being for the extension of Church work in that city. By 1890, £36,275 had been raised in Bristol for that purpose. About the same time a Theological College was founded at Gloucester, in the management of which the Bishop always took an active part. The Diocesan Choral Union, from a small beginning at Sodbury, grew till its Choir numbered 800 voices. A Bishop enthroned in two ancient cathedrals will have much to do with architects and builders. In Bristol £85,000 were raised during Ellicott's episcopate for the restoration of its "truncated and naveless cathedral." At Gloucester Ellicott's old friend, Archdeacon Sheringham, alone had raised £6000 towards the restoration of the Lady Chapel and the roof of the Cathedral (*Eagle* xxv. p. 328).

In 1897 the two sees, united in 1836, were again severed. Generous help was given by Archdeacon Norris. Ellicott himself surrendered £900 of his income, and the growth of a general fund was only retarded by the knowledge that, when the last penny was subscribed, the wise and kind rule of a well-beloved Bishop would terminate (*Bristol Times*, October 17). From the address presented to Ellicott at the "leave-taking" in the Chapter House of Bristol, June 4, 1897, I will only quote these words, "Nearly all the clergy have been entrusted with 'the care of souls by your lordship, and there are also very 'many whom you yourself have admitted by the imposition of 'hands to the office and work of priests and deacons in the 'Church of God.' The personal affection, gratitude, and appreciation expressed by those who knew him so well are a testimony that cannot be gainsaid to his worth as a pastor and a pattern to the flock. As a memorial of Ellicott's 34 years' connection with Bristol, a reredos from the designs of J. L. Pearson was erected in the Cathedral and dedicated October 19, 1899, by the Archbishop of York (*Guardian*). "To be remembered," said Ellicott, "and in this Cathedral where, during the 34 years of my episcopate, nearly every addition was dedicated by me, does indeed call out in me a gratitude which will be as lasting as life."

On March 25, 1903, the fortieth anniversary of his consecration, a Latin address from the pen of Dr Sandys was presented to Ellicott in the Chapter House of Gloucester by

Mr W. F. Hicks Beach. The address recalls the fact that "you have been more than once elected Fellow of your College"; and in affectionate recognition of what the Bishop had been to his diocese the address falls in no way behind the Bristol address of 1897.

The present Archbishop of Canterbury telegraphed, "Our glad and grateful congratulations on the fulfilment of so many years of strenuous and faithful service to the Church and Realm."

In October last it was announced that Bishop Ellicott had sent in his resignation of the See, to take effect on Lady Day 1905, being the forty-second anniversary of his Consecration.

I now add a few glimpses of the Bishop, chiefly from the sources already drawn upon.

The Y.M.C.A.

"Those who have been accustomed to regard him as a stiff churchman will be interested to know that he more than once addressed meetings of a London branch of the Y.M.C.A., giving a scholarly and sympathetic exposition of some portion of Scripture. He enjoyed the opportunity none the less because, as he would explain, with a twinkle in his eye, 'You know, I'm not sure that I could do this in Gloucester'" (*Times*, October 16).

Metaphysical Society.

Ellicott was a member of this, or at least attended some of its meetings. Magee thus describes one of their dinners (February 13, 1873): "Had the dishes been as various (as the guests) we should have had severe dyspepsia, all of us. Archbishop Manning in the chair was flanked by two Protestant Bishops, right and left, Gloucester and Bristol and myself; then came Dalgairns; Ward, earliest of converts to Rome; then Greg, author of 'the Creed of Christendom'....lastly Ruskin, who read after dinner a paper on miracles! which we discussed for one hour and a half. A greater gathering of remarkable men than could easily be met with....We only wanted a Jew and a Mahometan to make our religious museum complete" (*Life*, II. p. 284).

On "Hyperion."

"Merivale's old pupil, Dean Ellicott, wrote (1862): 'The most terse and idiomatic Latin versification that has probably

ever appeared from an English pen. I never much cared for Keats till now'" (Merivale's *Autobiography*, p. 237).

On the "Quicunque."

"We are going to have a great shindy in Convocation about the Athanasian Creed, the Bishop of Gloucester promising a new translation of the Latin which is to make everybody comfortable here and hereafter too, I believe. I fear he has set himself to make bricks without straw" (*ib.* February 4, 1872).

Mountaineering.

For some years Ellicott took his holidays at the Bel-alp. "On one occasion the late Bishop, Archbishop Benson, and John Tyndall were roped together on an expedition" (*Guardian*, Oct. 18). This was on August 21, 1890 (*Life of Benson* II. 311). And one can fancy the Bishop saying, with a twinkle in his eye, "you know, I'm not sure that I could do this in Gloucester." The Archbishop speaks too of "a long discourse (of Tyndall) with Gloucester and Bristol" on the same occasion (*ib.*).

Conversation.

"Bishop Ellicott came up to town with us, May 6, 1895, a clever old man and a scholar, and seems beloved by his respected diocesans. He never ceased talking for a moment entertainingly" (*Life of Benson* II. p. 637).

In Chapel.

"Ellicott was one of the five Bishops, three of whom were Johnians (himself, Atlay, and Selwyn, the preacher), who were present at the opening of our new Chapel, May 12, 1869. Ellicott read the Offertory Sentences" (*Eagle* VI. p. 360).

In Hall.

May 6, 1894 Ellicott was admitted an Honorary Fellow. The Master proposed his health, and the Bishop, who was last a Fellow in 1848, replied somewhat as follows: "In rising to thank you all for drinking my health, I feel like a well-known character in fiction who got into queer company (laughter) and thoroughly enjoyed himself (more laughter), and then went to sleep for a very long time, only waking up to find new faces all around him, and the few old familiar faces a good deal changed. I allude to Rip van Winkle."

Tact.

"Gloucester and Bristol proved himself handy, dexterous, and good-tempered as ever." *Life of Magee* II. p. 223 (Feb. 17, 1886).

Humour.

Of himself Magee writes: "Your unworthy brother of Peterborough, bitter and sarcastic and occasionally jocose, *more suo vel suadente diabo!o*" (*ib.*). But Ellicott's good humour and kindly pleasantry must have made him easy to work with, as they doubtless lightened his own load of work.

Nonconformists.

Lord Palmerston wanted Bishops who could be "moderate and decent in their language towards Nonconformists" (see above). "Dr Ellicott (wrote the *Bristol Times*, in 1897) has endeared himself to all by the manner in which he has performed his many duties. Nonconformists have confessed themselves to be indebted to him for his cooperation in all good work for the furtherance of religion and the good of the community, and some of them have admitted their obligations to him for the scholarship which has enabled him to throw light upon subjects which form common ground for all Christians."

The late Dr Moulton dedicated to him his translation of *Winer* "in expression of his reverence, esteem, and gratitude."

Vestments.

In his Charge of 1899 Ellicott allows the *permissibility* (subject to the Bishop's approval) of a distinctive dress at Holy Communion in daughter as in mother Churches. But a Bishop who never wore gaiters is not likely to have cared very much for questions of this kind. At the leave-taking in 1897 Ellicott explained "how it came about that his friends in Bristol had come to present him with a mitre, cope, and pastoral staff. If there was anything wrong about it they must forgive him, for *he had done what he could to stop it!*" (*Bristol Times*, October 17).

"Bishop Ellicott wore the cope and mitre *very reluctantly* in Procession from the Chapter-house on Christmas Day, 1891, but he removed the mitre on entering the Cathedral, and refused to wear it inside the building" (*The Guardian*, Oct. 18).

"I believe," writes Judge Ellicott, "he once and once only wore the vestments presented to Bristol Cathedral. He had no love, I think I may say, for vestments."

The Lambeth Conferences.

Ellicott was Secretary in 1867, 1878, 1888, and Registrar in 1897. "He was the only English Prelate who attended all four" (*Bristol Times*).

"In 1888 the secretarial work was for the third time undertaken by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, who was assisted by the Dean of Windsor (now Archbishop of Canterbury)." *The Lambeth Conferences* by R. T. Davidson, p. 43.

The leave-taking of 1897.

"We parted company with good Bishop Ellicott with not a few and genuine regrets" (Dean Pigou, *Phases of my Life*, p. 379).

Manner of life.

"All who knew him were struck by his simplicity of life" (*Times*, October 18).

"Always abstemious, he became a teetotaller, without, we believe, ever signing the pledge. He said, 'As I may encourage some, I drop alcohol altogether'" (*Bristol Times*, October 17).

Studies.

He carefully read the newer lights on his favourite subjects, e.g. Blass and Deissman (*Addresses on the R.V.*, 1901, pp. 110, 112).

His knowledge of Kuenen and Wellhausen has been already referred to.

Music.

Judge Ellicott writes: "As a young man he used to play the flute a little, and I have heard him speak of having sung in catches as an undergraduate.

"In Gloucester Cathedral he could keep to the note he started upon, but that note was not always rightly related to the keynote of organ and choir."

The musical abilities of Mrs Ellicott and Miss Ellicott as singers, and of Miss Ellicott as a composer also, are well-known.

Medicine.

"Dr Ellicott took a great interest in medicine and surgery, and was well-read in both" (*Guardian*).

"My father was a firm believer in vaccination" (Judge Ellicott).

Last thoughts on the last things.

In the Charge of 1885 he wrote: "...that most vital and most momentous truth that, when human history closes, there will be a separation of the good and the evil, and that this separation will be final and eternal.

"Final and eternal! Yes; we have now in this last truth arrived at that doctrine with which modern thought is, latently or openly, in the most clear antagonism" (*Are we to modify Fundamental Doctrine?* p. 61).

But in his last Charge, 1903, he says: "we must plainly admit that in many particulars the teaching of our own time cannot possibly be regarded as identical with that of the past, especially in reference to the future and the doctrine of the last things. The conception of the Fatherhood of God has silently introduced modifications in the tone and trend of current persuasions in regard to life here and hereafter which it is impossible for us to explain away or deny. They rest on deeper study of God's Holy Word, and especially on the illumination of the Holy Ghost, which thousands and ten thousands believe, and rightly believe, is now vouchsafed to the Church in fuller measure than it has ever been since the promised and realised illumination of the Pentecost" (*Guardian*, October 28, 1903).

Ellicott was not without his limitations. With the vast movement of religious thought in his time he went but a few steps.* The comparatively early death of Alford may, in this way also, have been a serious loss to him. But what each man brings is "accepted according as a man hath and not according as he hath not." *Fecit quod potuit*. Of whom can more be said and of whom more truly? Alford warned him that as Bishop he would have little or no leisure. I doubt whether he greatly regretted it. He was essentially a working-man. The extent and variety of his output are amazing; its quality in many ways

* Yet one great step he took (see *Last Thoughts*).

excellent. His intellect was logical and exact, his style clear and incisive. Active and strenuous throughout life, his sense of humour doubtless lightened his burden. Like his old ally Magee, he was "jocose," but not, like him, *suadente diabolus*; his humour was never, I think, "bitter and sarcastic." He could admit a mistake, and make amends for an injustice. His possession of fine qualities of heart and character is sufficiently evidenced by his sixteen years' friendship with Henry Alford. The warm expressions of both clergy and laity at the leave-taking and in 1903 attest that he had indeed made himself beloved as a pastor and esteemed as a pattern of the flock. At the end of his Commentaries he was wont to write *ἐλέησον*. Perhaps it was the last word, or the last thought, of his life. We cannot doubt of his Master's answer, "Well done, good and faithful servant!"

The Bishop's father and grandfather were Rutlandshire clergymen, beneficed at Whitwell and Exton respectively. The grandfather of the latter was John Ellicott, "clockmaker to the King" (George III). John Ellicott, 1706—1772, "gained a great reputation by the beauty and excellence of his workmanship." He was also an eminent man of science. He invented an improved pyrometer in 1736, and was made F.R.S. in 1738. He also invented a "compensated pendulum," and observed the transit of Venus in 1761. He was a Nonconformist. The facts as to John Ellicott are given in the *Dictionary of Biography*. For the knowledge of the Bishop's descent from him I am indebted to the Bishop's only son, Judge Ellicott.

W. A. C.

THE REV CANON F. C. WOODHOUSE M.A.

Canon Woodhouse was born at Kilburn on November 26th, 1827, and was the third surviving son of Mr. George Edward Woodhouse and his wife Joanna, née Illingworth, formerly of Bradford in Yorkshire.

His father retired from business in London at the age of forty, and lived with his family at Bishop Steighton in Devonshire for three years, and then removed to Mount Radford

in Exeter for eleven years, where Frederick with his elder brother Alfred and younger William were educated at Mount Radford School. Whilst at school he showed plenty of ability, and usually returned for the holidays with a full share of School prizes.

In 1847 he entered St John's College and was contented to take an ordinary degree in 1850. No doubt his engagement to Miss Susannah Chorley, the only daughter of a medical man, had a good deal to do with it. He married, after his ordination by the Bishop of Chichester to the curacy of Shoreham in Sussex, in 1850.

After taking his degree his taste for literature first showed itself, and he published a small pamphlet on the old College Chapel. He was ordained priest in 1851, and proceeded to the M.A. degree in 1853. He remained in his first curacy until 1856 when he was appointed as Minister of Clayton, Lancashire. In 1858 he was selected out of over one hundred applicants for the handsome new Church of St Mary's, Hulme, by the patron, Earl Egerton of Tatton. Here he soon made his mark as a preacher, and frequently preached courses of sermons in the Cathedral and neighbouring Churches. His parish was thoroughly organized, and the interior of the Church was by degrees handsomely decorated with the gifts of parishioners. One thing will show his care for the people, the Verger had strict orders to get the name and address of any stranger attending the services, that the Clergy might call upon him. The monthly Magazine, rare in those days, kept the people informed of his wishes. He used to lecture on some old Church Saint at the Working Men's Club and elsewhere, and his lectures were much appreciated. In 1879 he wrote his first book for the Home Library Series called "The Military Religious Orders of the middle ages," which the S.P.C.K. purchased for £70 and published. His work involved a great deal of research at the British Museum, and he always spoke of the courtesy and attention of the staff there.

However, it was his next work, "The life of the Soul in the World," which brought his name before the public. This, too, was published by the S.P.C.K. In it he picked the heart out of the old devotional books, and placed their teaching in a practical, attractive form before his readers. He told the writer of this memoir that he found very little help in modern com-

mentaries, and that he drew largely from the pithy and suggestive comments on the Gospels in "Bengel's Gnomon."

It was preceded by "A manual for Lent"; and quickly followed by "A manual for Advent"; "A manual for holy days," and "A manual for Sundays." His other works were: "Thoughts for the Times," 2 vols.; "Monasticism, Ancient and Modern," 1896; and last of all, "Thoughts by the way," in which is incorporated a previous little book called "Spiritual lessons taught by Dumb Animals." These last five works were the outcome of the welcome change from the thousands in St Mary's, Hulme, to the hundreds in Holy Trinity, Folkestone, to which living he was appointed by Earl Radnor in 1885. He succeeded to a parish with thirty in the morning congregation, and left it with eight hundred. What he did for the interior of St Mary's he also accomplished for Holy Trinity, and enriched the Church from the Sacrament throughout with costly gifts both of himself and wife, and those of the parishioners, and has left it one of the most beautiful Churches in the neighbourhood. In 1888 he lost his first wife, who had been an ideal parson's wife, by whom he had two sons, who still survive. In 1890 he married Miss Mary Worrall, of Whalley Range, Manchester, as his second wife, and her liberality enabled him to exercise the generosity and kindness which marked his office as Rural Dean of Elham. In 1900 Archbishop Temple appointed him an honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, an honour which, although long delayed, was none the less welcome.

In 1903 he attended the Johnian Dinner; he often said how much he appreciated the College's hospitality. He died on September 27th, 1905, from syncope, after having preached on the previous Sunday morning. He died as he wished in harness. His appearance was striking, as he stood over six feet in height, and had handsome features. His voice was clear and powerful and his preaching commanded attention, even if you did not agree with his remarks. He was apt to take a pessimistic view of life, and considered England's best days were over. This no doubt partly arose from the Church's neglect of one of her sons, who in his generation had done more than most of his contemporaries through his writings for the spiritual life of many.

There was, too, another side to his character, and he fully appreciated a good joke, and in his younger days enjoyed walking tours in France and elsewhere; latterly he travelled

abroad a great deal, and every year found him in Italy and Rome amongst the haunts where every well-read man delights to wander and dream of the "dear, dead days beyond recall."

The real goodness of the man was known to a few, and amongst them may be reckoned the devotion of his curate at Folkestone, the Rev E. J. Hampson, who said in his sermon after his death, "He laboured and spent himself till this Church is what we see to-day; and you are reaping the benefit of his unselfish devotion."

R. I. W.

THE REV CANON HENRY FRANCIS BATHER M.A.

(Canon of Hereford, until lately Archdeacon of Ludlow, died at Hereford, on Sunday, September 10th).

The Bathers, of whom there are several branches, are a well-known Shropshire family. Their head is lord of the manor and patron of the living of Meole Brace, about a mile from Shrewsbury. In the early years of the last century a former Archdeacon Bather, one of the best known and most influential clergymen in the Midland Counties, was Vicar of Meole Brace and lord of the manor. Henry Francis Bather was his nephew, son of Mr John Bather, Recorder of Shrewsbury. He was born in 1832, the youngest of a large family; his mother being the sister of Sir George Gipps, R.E., Governor of New South Wales. He was educated at Marlborough; and on leaving school in 1848 became an ensign in the service of the East India Company. His elder brother Edward was then Vicar of Meole Brace; and on his early death in 1851, Henry determined to take orders. He did not dislike the service, and always spoke with pleasure of his two years in India; and no doubt the wider experience so gained was of service to him afterwards, but he felt that his true vocation was a different one. He came up to this College in October 1851, his College Tutor being Dr Hymers. He was devoted to the River, and became a good though not a very powerful oar. The present writer well remembers him in those days, and the contrast between the somewhat bushy black hair and whiskers and the scanty white locks of the last years. He rowed number 3 in the First Lady Margaret

boat in the May races 1853, and the Lent races 1854: for in those days the same divisions rowed both in the Lent and May races. He was elected First Captain of the Lady Margaret in May, 1854, but was unable to row that term, owing to a strain. He took an ordinary degree in 1855, and was ordained deacon the same year, and Priest in 1856 by Dr Lonsdale, Bishop of Lichfield, as curate to the Rev J. D. Atkinson, Vicar of Rugeley, Staffordshire. In 1858 he was presented by his brother, the late Mr. John Bather, of this College, second classic in 1841, to the Vicarage of Meole Brace. Subsequently he became also Rector of Sutton, an almost nominal charge, of which the income was £11 per annum. Meole Brace was then a purely country village, but the Parish extended almost into Shrewsbury, and building, which has now largely increased the population and quite altered its character, was beginning. The new buildings of Shrewsbury School, on Kingsland, are in the Parish. The Church soon became quite inadequate. It was a remarkable structure dating from the beginning of the nineteenth century, with a ground plan of five equal squares in the form of a cross, built of brick, with a small bell turret on the West square. It was necessary to enlarge it, and Bather, not seeing his way to any large funds, obtained plans for this purpose. But he found unexpected support; and when an offer arrived from an old parishioner in America of a very large sum on condition that a new Church was built, a new site was selected adjoining the old building. The present very beautiful Church was completed in 1870 at a cost of between £7000 and £8000. A local architect was employed, but the design both in general plan and detail was largely due to the Vicar himself.

Bather was Rural Dean of Pontesbury from 1883-1892; and in 1891 he was appointed by Bishop Atlay to a residential canonry in Hereford, and to the Archdeaconry of Ludlow. For some time he remained Vicar of Meole Brace; but with advancing years and a growing parish he began to feel that the work of the Archdeaconry, which he took in a very serious manner, would suffer; and in 1897 he resigned the living and removed to Hereford. He still, however, kept up a close connection with his old Parish, where he was succeeded by his nephew, and where it is not too much to say that he was greatly and universally loved.

Bather entered upon his work as Archdeacon, as has been said in a very serious way; and he soon took a high place in the respect and confidence—and I may say the love—of both Clergy and Laity. His interest in the Churchwardens was somewhat unusual, and he came to be called, to his delight, "The Churchwardens' Archdeacon." The Key-note of his method was struck in his primary charge in 1892. Speaking of the waning legal powers of his office in these latter years he says: "The spirit of the age is not in favour of thrusting into prominence the strictly legal side of an Archdeacon's functions. If received as an adviser, if welcomed as a friendly Critic, if allowed to import in an informal way such practical teachings of experience as even the most unskilled holder of the office must necessarily gather in time by going about from place to place and from Church to Church; if thus he is received he may hope to do some good within the sphere allotted to him."

The path so marked out he followed with great success: genial and unassuming in manner, always ready to help in any good work, and to give wise counsel, on his resignation, in a farewell address presented to him last June signed by every Churchwarden in the Archdeaconry, they refer to his "conspicuous ability, keen discernment and self-sacrificing devotion"; to "the wise and lucid words of counsel and instruction embodied in his visitation charges;" to his "extensive and accurate knowledge of all matters connected with elementary education;" to his "hard work, uniform courtesy, skilful guidance and generous hospitality." "We shall miss" they say, "your genial and gracious presence from our midst"; an address from his clergy was in similar terms.

These are not words of idle compliment; they shew him as he was. In the words of his successor in the Archdeaconry: "It was the *man* we loved." Somewhat shy among strangers, and undemonstrative, he was a steady and dependable friend, always ready with counsel and help in any difficulty or trouble.

He was a remarkable preacher. One hardly ever heard a sermon which did not contain some original turn of thought; and yet, preached as they were in a village Church, they were so simple and clear that the humblest cottager might profit by them. Nor were those preached in Hereford Cathedral as Canon less remarkable.

In a singularly happy appreciation of Canon Bather in a

sermon in Hereford Cathedral, Dr Moss of Shrewsbury used the following words:—"Canon Bather's nature was one in which many rare gifts were happily united. He was at the same time imaginative and practical. He possessed that grasp of affairs, that instinctive discernment of the means best adapted for the attainment of any particular end, that punctiliousness and precision in the discharge of duty, which we are disposed to associate with the capable man of business. At the same time he responded—I might almost say with every fibre of his being—to the appeal of the beautiful or sublime in nature or art or poetry; he loved the profound or subtle in philosophic speculation, he insisted on thinking out problems for himself, bringing to bear on them that calm, sober, judicial temper, which was one of his most striking characteristics, and steadily refusing either to echo the shibboleths, or to bow with slavish submission to the idols of the crowd. If he had chosen a purely literary career, I believe that he would have gone far. Whatever subject he discussed—the meaning of a hard passage in Browning, the exact bearing of some political issue of the day, the value of a recent theological essay—what you will—he seldom failed to throw new light upon it, he always, even when he did not convince, supplied food for thought" That well describes the man. And as one might expect, while he took very earnest view of the sacramental side of religion, he approached what is called the Higher Criticism with a very open mind; and he recognised that if in some ways there might be a loss, it was far outweighed by the gain. In literary matters his taste was chiefly for poetry, of which he had a considerable knowledge; and he read aloud well. He was not given to quoting it in his sermons, but there was often a good deal in the thoughts. He was, moreover, happy in possessing a strong sense of humour. He was always, or at least for the last 40 years, a delicate man,—never equal to a full day's work. But he was keen about games and never lost his love for a boat, and to the last he was sometimes seen in a Lady Margaret Blazer. As a croquet player he was first rate. He married Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the Rev. T. D. Atkinson, Vicar of Rugeley, who survives him. There were no children. He was buried at Meole Brace on the site of the Altar of his old Church.

G. B. A.

FRANCIS ALFRED WHITE.

F. A. White was born in Dublin, June 18, 1881. He was a descendant of the Kilbyrne branch of the Whytes—a family which had been long established in Ireland, and he inherited on both sides an instinct for the profession of arms. His paternal grandfather was General White C.B. of Swanage, and his grandfather on his mother's side was General Baynes of Woolbrook, Sidmouth.

Notwithstanding the intermittent character of his early education, for he passed from schools in Ireland to schools in England, and thence for three years to Buenos Ayres, his tastes were in many subjects those of a student, and at one time the idea of entering professional or public life attracted him almost as much as a military career. He decided, however, to follow in the footsteps of those who had gone before him, and on January 2, 1901, he was gazetted 2nd lieutenant in the 4th Suffolk Regiment. In the following April he passed for promotion, and not long afterwards sailed for South Africa. He served with the East Lancashire Regiment there from October 5, 1901, to February 28, 1902, being then transferred to the Army Service Corps. On May 7, 1902, he was gazetted lieutenant. On July 26 he left South Africa, and on May 9, 1903, he resigned his commission, having decided definitely to abandon the military profession in favour of public or professional life. With this view he entered the College in October 1903, and began reading for the recently established Economics Tripos. He took Part I. in June 1905, and was placed in the Second Division of the Second Class—a place which certainly failed to satisfy the hopes of his friends concerning him, and probably did less than justice to his real capacities. A campaign in South Africa was not a good preparation for a Cambridge Tripos, and his return from active to intellectual pursuits placed him from the examination point of view some way behind those who had had a less varied and less disturbing experience of life. His mental energy and keenness might have brought him to the front again later on, but he needed time to *find* himself as a student.

White was in residence for part of the Long Vacation, but early in August he returned to his home at Ipswich. He was a keen and experienced yachtsman, being a member of the Orwell



F. A. WHITE.

Corinthian Yacht Club as well as of the Cruising Club at Cambridge; and he had his own racing yacht upon the Orwell. On Monday, August 7, a gusty day with squalls from the S.S.W., he went for a cruise down the river, accompanied by three of his friends. All went well with the boat until it was opposite the Cat House Buoy, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ipswich, in a reach of the river where accidents have occurred before, owing to the sudden squalls which come down in windy weather from the wooded banks at Wolverstone. The yacht was beating down the river against a strong flood-tide, when, without warning, a gust came down the opening between the trees, and threw her over on to her beam ends, when she filled with water and sank like a stone. Two of the occupants of the boat managed to keep afloat until they were picked up, but White, though an excellent swimmer, lost his life in trying to save one of the boys.

He was laid to rest in Chelmondiston Churchyard, not far from the scene of the accident, and within sight and sound of the river on which he had spent so many happy hours. His memory will be cherished among us as that of one who served his country in his day and generation, and yielded up a life which the war had spared, in answer to the call which bade him think not of himself but of another.

A poem revealing his love for the river, which was so fatal to him, was found among his papers after his death, and is printed on another page.

Obituary.

THE REV JOSEPH HIRST LUPTON D.D.
(1836—1905).

On December 15th 1905 a distinguished old Johnian passed away in the seventieth year of his age, leaving behind him the record of a brilliant University career and of a strenuous life in which the successful schoolmaster, the indefatigable author, and the scholarly preacher were combined in the perfect type of a Christian gentleman. *Festina lente*—"without haste, without rest"—might have been the motto of his life, if it were not that another side of his character, and that a very real one, might be more fitly expressed by the old saying—*Si vis divinus esse, late ut deus*.

Joseph Hirst Lupton was born at Wakefield on January 15th 1836, the second son of Joseph and Mary Lupton. At an early age he was sent to the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School at Wakefield, then under the Rev James Taylor. The school had not at that time moved into the fine January 1834 for the West Riding Proprietary School, but was still in the place which Richard Bentley, Joseph Bingham, Archbishop Potter, and the Oxford benefactor, Dr Radcliffe, had made famous. It may well be that the antiquity of the two schools in which the future biographer of Dean Colet studied, the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School at Wakefield and Giggleswick School to which he afterwards went, implanted in him a love for all that was old and venerable, and exercised an unconscious influence on the turn that his studies were afterwards to take. He had a "rough time of it" when first sent to school, but he stayed on till he was about fourteen or fifteen years old. He was already singled out as a boy of great promise, and it was confidently prophesied of him that "that boy would be a bishop." In spite of the rough treatment he met with at the school, he always looked back on the days spent in it with affection, and when its tercentenary was kept on November 19th 1891 he preached the sermon, and wrote special hymns for the occasion. The school had for some time previous to this been

in its present quarters, but he made a pilgrimage of love to the old building, and, though saddened to find it little better than a lumber room, noticed to his no small amusement that the bust of Queen Elizabeth which had once graced the school-room was still in position, though now much battered and defaced (in fact, the august nose itself had been clumsily restored), but still with the old motto underneath—SEMPER EADEM.

From the Wakefield Grammar School he passed into Giggleswick School, which, since 1846, had had for its Headmaster the Rev George Ash Butters D.D., then in the prime of life. Born on January 22nd 1805 he had graduated as 8th Wrangler and 3rd Classic in 1827, a double degree surpassed by very few men, and had been admitted along with his old schoolfellow, Benjamin

March 25th 1828. He became Headmaster of Giggleswick upon resigning the similar position which he had held for six years at Uppingham School. For him my father had a high admiration and great esteem, and an affectionate correspondence continued between them till the death of the older man on August 3rd 1891.

The change of school from Wakefield to Giggleswick was beneficial to the young scholar, not only for the better teaching it ensured, but also for the far finer climate and scenery in which his schooldays were now to be spent. He wrote afterwards* that "the salubrity of this beautiful and picturesque district is indeed remarkable, if we may judge by the longevity of Headmasters of Giggleswick.... For nearly a century and a half only two Headmasters have been removed by death." It was a happy and healthful time this that he spent in the grand Craven district. He boarded with a Mrs Edmonson, the widow of a Scotch advocate, who made him thoroughly comfortable; he took long walks over hill and dale, and became familiar with Malham Tarn, Gordale Scar, Gaping Gill Hole, Clapham Cave, and similar natural curiosities peculiar to a limestone district. The love of a "good blow," which prompted him as a lad to put on an old suit of clothes to get well wet in, remained with him to the end of his days. One such expedition might have had serious consequences. He had walked across the moors to

* *The Eagle* xvii, p. 63.

Threshfield, a walk of some twelve miles, and on his return got caught in a snow-drift and only reached home in an exhausted condition. In the holidays he went for longer walks, once to the Lake district, and once over the Border. The latter tour occupied a fortnight; and, as a proof of his activity and endurance at this time, it may be worth recording that on each of the three first days he walked thirty-five miles, while for the remainder of the time his daily distance was between twenty and twenty-five.

While still in his teens he entered St John's College, being admitted to a sizarship on July 3rd 1854. His tutors were Mr Field and Mr James Atlay, afterwards Bishop of Hereford, a man of fine presence and kind, genial manners, whose influence in the College was very good. His rooms were in the Labyrinth,* behind the chapel, both now demolished. He read with H. J. Roby as a pupil in 1855, and afterwards with Richard Shilleto, for whose compositions, especially those in Greek, he always expressed great admiration. In after years he made more than one attempt to be allowed to collect and edit some of his work, but was never able to gain his end. When he first went into residence he had to be very careful; a sizar in those days meant a poor man, and for the first winter at any rate he never had a fire in his grate. It is only natural, therefore, that he made few friends, but that those friends remained throughout his life true to him. Two of his old schoolfellows, J. Langhorne, of Christ's (11th Classic 1859), and John Burrow, of St Catherine's (Natural Sciences Tripos 1856), afterwards an accomplished geologist, were in residence at this time. J. R. Lumby, of Magdalene and afterwards of St Catherine's, W. J. Savell and William Finch, both Senior Optimes in 1858, also became life-long friends. That he was intimate with some at least of these is evident from the fact that he afterwards persuaded two of them to act as godfathers to his two eldest children.

His tutor subsequently bore testimony to "the blameless tenor of his life, which no College or University examination could test," while the present Professor of Latin was struck by his "great appreciation of classical literature, and (for so young a man) unusually wide acquaintance with it."

* In the list compiled by Mr G. C. Moore Smith the rooms are styled "C5 or C4;" see the list added as an appendix to *The Eagle*, vol xvii.

Athletics were not then so highly esteemed as they are now, nor were they so elaborately organized, but, such as football then was, he was regarded as one of the best players of it in residence.

His place in the Tripos, high though it was, was to some extent a disappointment. He may have sacrificed ultimate success to immediate gain in accepting some coaching work during his last Long Vacation; and another circumstance, slight in itself, which may have tended in the same direction is that in the Tripos examination, which was then held in March, the weather proved bitterly cold; he was always slow at composition, and on this occasion he found, when he came to copy out his Greek prose composition, that his fingers were so numbed that he could not transcribe more than half his rough work before the papers were collected, and rough and fair copy had to be given up together. That even so his work was very good may be gathered from the words of one of his examiners who afterwards wrote that "in the Tripos examination there was only one who was decidedly superior to him in this respect." In the Mathematical Tripos, which in those days a candidate for classical honours was required to have taken before he could be admitted to the Classical Tripos, he was only low; in fact, he was the first of the "apostles." His sense of humour, however, was no doubt tickled by the odd coincidence that when the list was published it was found that he was equal to a Johnson, and like him followed by a Boswell. It was the same year as that in which Campbell of Trinity, now Sir H. Campbell Bannerman, took his degree. Though below him in Mathematics, he completely outdistanced him in Classics, being bracketed fifth on the list. He was immediately above the present Regius Professor of Divinity, and three places above the late Dr Lumby, who was Norrisian Professor of Divinity 1879-92, and afterwards Lady Margaret Professor till his death in 1895.

He was back at the Wakefield Grammar School, helping his old Headmaster before the result of the Tripos was published, and it was there that he received a letter from Dr Henry Philpott saying that he had that day (26 June '58) been elected to one of the Members' Prizes for a Latin Essay. The other prize went to another Johnian, F. Heppenstall, while in the previous year the same distinction had been won for the College by R. Horton Smith (now K.C.).

Whether he would have gained either of the Chancellor's medals it is impossible to say. The examination for them would probably have suited his abilities even better than that for the Tripos had done, but he was not eligible, as, until 1871, candidates were required to have gained a place at least among the Senior Optimes. As a matter of fact the two medals for the year were awarded to E. C. Clark, of Trinity, and A. W. Potts, of St John's.

He was admitted a Fellow of the College on March 19th 1861, succeeding to the Fellowship vacated by (Sir) John Eldon Gorst (3rd Wrangler, '57), and he was himself succeeded (Nov. 8th '64) by Chas. Hockin (3rd Wrangler, '63), in whose memory the Hockin Prize was founded. To conclude at once the record of his University distinctions, it may here be added that in 1887 he was appointed Hulsean Lecturer, and the same year preached the Commemoration Sermon in the College Chapel, a sermon which was afterwards printed by request. He also examined on one occasion for the Le Bas Prize, a compliment of which he was not a little proud. He took his B.D. in 1893, and his D.D. in 1896. The following year (1897) he won the Seatonian Prize with a poem on *The Mount of Olives*, no mean feat for a man in his sixty-second year.

We must return, however, to the year 1859. After a short time spent at Wakefield Grammar School he was appointed in that year Second Classical Assistant Master of the City of London School, then in Milk Street, in the City. He took the entire classical work of the fourth class, that of the fifth partly, and that of the sixth occasionally. The Headmaster, the Rev G. F. W. Mortimer, D.D., afterwards bore witness to the conscientious efficiency with which his duties were performed, and to the perfect discipline he maintained while at the same time inspiring his boys with a real affection for himself. He also taught the boys football, and thus has the merit of having introduced the first game played at the City of London School. It was a time when most of the successes won by boys from that school at the University were gained in the Mathematical Tripos, among whom Purkiss of Trinity (Senior Wrangler, 1864) was the most distinguished. With these a classical master can have had little to do, but two boys, afterwards distinguished in other subjects, who passed through his hands, were H. P. Gurney, afterwards Fellow of Clare, and Principal of the Durham

College of Science, Newcastle, one of the partners in the well-known coaching establishment of "Wren and Gurney," and J. S. Reid, of Christ's (bracketed Senior Classic in 1869, and first Chancellor's Medallist), now the Professor of Ancient History.

He had a long walk to and from the school every day, as he lodged at this time in Stanhope Street, Mornington Road, nearly opposite the famous Terry family. He was ordained by Dr Tait (Deacon 1859, Priest 1860), and became Curate to Dr Peile at St Paul's, Avenue Road. His literary taste, no less than his sense of humour, was of service in one instance when he succeeded in persuading its author to revise the title of a pamphlet that was being prepared for the press on "Christ, the Homoeopathic healer of mankind."

While at the City of London School he had as one of his colleagues Mr Thomas St Clair MacDougal, and it was on his recommendation that he obtained the work of giving lessons to Viscount Mandeville, son of the Duke of Manchester. There he made the acquaintance of Mr MacDougal's eldest daughter, Mary Ann, whom he afterwards married (August 30th '64).

Before the marriage took place, however, he had been appointed to St Paul's School, where he was to remain for thirty-five years and where his life-work was to be done. At the time of his appointment the High Master was Dr Kynaston, but during the greater part of his school life he served under Mr F. W. Walker, for whose ability and genius he always felt the deepest admiration. St Paul's School was then in the City, under the shadow of the east end of the Cathedral, separated from it only by that road with reference to the paving of which with blocks of wood Sydney Smith had once humorously said to the Dean and Chapter that if they would only put their heads together the thing would be done. It was in 1864 that Mr Lupton was appointed Sur-Master and Second Mathematical Master, in succession to Mr J. Kempthorne, afterwards Headmaster of the Blackheath Proprietary School. He also came in during many years on what were known as "French afternoons." The modern generation of Schoolmasters can hardly conceive the difficulties under which work was then carried on. The roar of traffic from both the back and the front of the school was incessant. Six of the eight classes into which the school was then divided worked together in the same large hall. The babel of voices may be imagined. Of the remaining two forms,

the Eighth usually sat in the library, while the other was held in a class-room to which access was gained by an iron spiral staircase at one corner of the hall. Each Master was responsible for two forms, and the usual practice was to have one form, sitting at the side of the hall, doing written work while the other sat on horse-shoe benches round the Master's desk doing *viva voce* work. The Sur-Master had the almost impossible task assigned him of taking two forms, of which one was in the class-room, the other in the hall, and frequently had also to supervise the two highest forms in the temporary absence of the High Master. That on suddenly emerging from the class-room at the top of the spiral staircase he should occasionally have found boys of the Eighth form playing chess on the seat of the High Master's chair is no more than what was to be expected. Some idea of the amount of work which he got through may be gathered from the fact that in addition to the exhausting nature of his class teaching he found time to play cricket with the boys, to help in their Musical Society, to take at any rate for a short time private lessons in French, in German, and in Hebrew, to read prayers every morning to the employés of the firm of Messrs I. and C. Boyd, and to act on Sundays as Curate to the Rev W. Sparrow Simpson, Rector of St Matthew's, Friday Street. As if this were not enough, he supplemented the drudgery of correcting the inevitable homework of his classes by editing the works of Dean Colet, bringing out on an average a volume every alternate year.

On the appointment of Mr Walker to the High Mastership a great change for the better took place. The staff was augmented, and the work was more evenly and reasonably apportioned. But though the labour of the Sur-Master was in this way lightened, he added to it by accepting the post of Librarian. This he held from 1876 till he resigned. It was a task very congenial to his temperament, and no one on the staff was better qualified to hold it, though he himself used modestly to say that the qualities of the housemaid were those of most importance in a Librarian. The books were in a terrible state when he first took over the charge of them, as they had previously been left to the casual care of the captain of the school for the time being. The shelves of the bookcases were fixed, and the covers of the books that stood at the end of each shelf were uniformly stuck to the varnish of the frame work. It was at

once necessary to re-arrange the books and to make a catalogue of them, and the labour of this had to be repeated when the School moved to its present buildings at Hammersmith. The post was an honorary one, but I do not think that the Librarian ever grudged the time that he spent on it.

Till 1876 he had had charge of the Fifth and Sixth Forms; from that year onwards he was master of the Seventh, and it is in connection with that Form that most Old Paulines will remember him. A few years before his resignation he took the Lower Eighth, and finally the Latin work of the Upper Eighth. He had a wonderful power of getting work out of his boys, and while he did not spare them, he spared himself even less. On the last three days that he taught before his retirement, he performed the feat of translating aloud to his class three books of the *Æneid*, with such felicitous renderings as held the boys attentive to the end. Hardly any of the classical boys whose successes at the Universities have made the name of St Paul's School illustrious during the last two decades failed to pass through his hands.

A glance at the Bibliography appended to the end of this article will show how the Sur-Master's leisure hours were employed. A holiday was no holiday to him unless he had his books about him. He was a constant reader at the British Museum, where his research was directed chiefly to the age in which Colet lived. The results of his work were given to the world when, in 1887, he published his admirable *Life of the founder of St Paul's School*. Colet's work in relation to the general tendencies of Renaissance thought is there shown in its true light, and the book is a veritable gold mine for all those interested in fifteenth century schools and studies. It must not be supposed that he lived entirely in the past, though we may wonder how he contrived, even with his remarkable powers of memory, to gain in addition the knowledge he possessed of modern poetry, long passages of which he would quote freely. He was especially fond of Tennyson, and he had much ballad poetry by heart. Longfellow and Scott he also knew well, and the broad Scotch in some of the latter's novels was peculiarly to his taste. It was not as though he had no clerical work to perform. For a period indeed after St Paul's moved to its present quarters he took no regular duty, though he was at all times ready to preach an occasional sermon, but from 1890 till 1901 he was preacher at Gray's Inn Chapel.

This was a post he greatly coveted, and he had been a candidate for it when a vacancy occurred, in 1883, on the death of Dr Lee. On that occasion he was unsuccessful, but on the resignation of Dr Stokoe in 1889 he again became a candidate, and this time he was elected (January 18th 1890). His sermons were always preached from manuscript, and were distinguished by a piety, style, and temper peculiarly fitted to the legal acumen and literary instinct of such a congregation as gathered there. Nor was his preaching a barren display of choice and elegant phrasing; it had practical results. Some share at least of the credit must be given to him for the fact that it was during his tenure of office, in the Treasurership that the old chapel was restored.

This afforded the preacher an opportunity of indulging his generosity; and he was not slow to avail himself of it, for he had always had an almost exaggerated sense of the duty of giving away. Apart from the gifts that he made to the Library from time to time of old books and prints, he, in conjunction with Mrs. Parker, the widow of a former Benchet, gave a new case to the organ in the chapel; and when the east window was filled in with figures of five archbishops connected with more or less historical accuracy with Gray's Inn, it was at his cost that Wake was added to the company of Beckett, Whitgift, Juxon, and Laud.* Some years previous to this he, along with other members of his family, had placed a very beautiful window, designed by Kempe, in Wakefield Cathedral, to the memory of his father and mother; and he also placed in the Library of St Paul's School a window copied from a design in a MS in the University Library introducing the figure of Colet. Nor was his liberality confined to gifts of stained glass windows; a drinking fountain was placed by him on Brook Green, Hammer-smith, to the memory of his first wife, who had died October 4th 1879; and in memory of his second wife (Miss Alice Lea, married August 26th 1884, died February 20th 1902) he founded prizes in the North London Collegiate School and in the newly-opened St Paul's School for girls. Though thoroughly appreciating the value of money, he gave away large sums. None of the money which he derived from his Fellowship was spent on himself; most of it was devoted to the education of a brother.

* The window was inaugurated by a sermon preached in the chapel by Bishop Creighton, November 19th 1899.

while £100 of it was given to the fund for rebuilding the College Chapel. To the College he also in after years gave another £100, which was spent on books. It was his constant practice to devote a tenth of his income to charity. To all subscriptions connected with St Paul's School he gave liberally, and after his retirement he gave £200 towards the cost of completing the mosaic of the Child Jesus teaching in the Temple, which adorned the end of the hall over the organ.

With the movement for the higher education of women he was thoroughly in sympathy, and a review of a 14th century English Biblical Version which he wrote for the *Journal of Theological Studies* during the last year of his life had an additional attraction for him in that its editor was a lady, Miss Anna C. Panes Ph.D.

Of his powers of memory something has already been said; it was extraordinarily tenacious of verbal accuracy. He probably inherited this gift from his mother, whose memory was almost abnormal; it is related of her that she could read a long poem over three times and then repeat it by heart. Another gift that he inherited from the same source was his poetic faculty. He wrote several hymns, and a very fine translation of one by John of Damascus is printed in his life of that Father published for the S.P.C.K. Of his Seatonian poem mention has already been made. The same taste which rendered him an admirable composer of Latin Lyric poetry showed itself in a very different accomplishment, that of an ingenious writer of "lapidary Latin."

With these scholarly accomplishments was combined the true scholar's humility. He was free from the slightest taint of self-advertisement. Had it not been so, he would no doubt have been a more successful man, as the world understands success. Preferment had a way of just bowing to him and then passing on, leaving him to the humble routine of his busy life.

He had a keen sense of wit and humour, and such a book as Mr Justice Darling's *Scintillae Juris* was a joy and a delight to him. "Pick up that current coin" was rapped out once when a stray coin fell from a boy's pocket and ran across the class-room floor. He was fond of telling how, when he was a boy at school, one of the masters used to translate *Τρῶες ἀπα* by the quaint phrase, "The Trojans, God bless 'em!" It was no doubt with a twinkle in his eye that he used frequently to

end an examination on Euclid with the question "Who was Euclid?" until the senior mathematical master expostulated with him on the ground that Euclid was a book, not a man.

He was not a great traveller, and till late in life he had never been out of England, but he was fond of open-air life. He probably regarded skating as the finest exercise, while gardening might have been his hobby had he had time and opportunity for one. Quaint, old-fashioned plants, such as Moses-in-the-bulrushes, he eagerly planted in his London garden, by the side of the Glastonbury thorn, which flowers at Christmas; and he did not rest until he had secured a cutting from Milton's mulberry tree at Christ's to be planted in Milton's old school playing fields at Hammersmith. A comparison of the crystal purity of the Aire as it issues from the base of Malham Cove with its filthy state below Leeds may have led him to insist as strongly as he did on the need of purifying rivers. Every one, he urged, was entitled to pure air and pure water.

Such were some of the principal characteristics of Dr Lupton. It would ill become a son to attempt any appreciation of a father's merits; it will be forgiven me, therefore, if I add two extracts which show him as others saw him. The former is from the pen of his successor in the Sur-mastership at St Paul's School, the Rev J. W. Shepard M.A.; the latter speaks for itself.

JOHN LUPTON.

I.—From *The Layman* (December 22nd 1905).

The Rev Joseph Hirst Lupton, who served for thirty-five years, from 1864 to 1899, as Sur-master of St Paul's School, was a specimen of that comparatively rare type of men who find in the conscientious discharge of one set of duties—in themselves sufficiently laborious—a charge and a stimulus to enter upon other fields of labour not less exacting, but, in many cases, more congenial to a scholarly mind. Dr Lupton was always a student, precise and painstaking; and, within limits, a many-sided student. By natural bent he was an antiquarian, fond of old times and of old books: he lived largely in the past; research to him was its own exceeding great reward; Erasmus and More, Savonarola and Ficino, as well as the days in which they lived, were closer to him than the Victorian age, with its questions and controversies; the sermons and expositions of John Colet

touching in him a more sympathetic nerve than did *Essays and Reviews*, not to speak of the poets, novelists, and other popular writers of the nineteenth century, with whom he had scarcely a bowing acquaintance.

In spite of this great pressure of work during the earlier years of his Sur-mastership, Mr Lupton was unflinchingly true to his self-imposed task of rescuing from undeserved neglect the extraordinary merits of the founder of St Paul's School. It had been his original purpose to accomplish this by the labour of editing and translating into English the extant works of Colet, and in particular by the publication of the Lectures on St Paul's Epistles, delivered by him at Oxford in the year 1497. In successive years this programme was substantially accomplished; and in 1887 Mr Lupton completed, as an afterthought, the valuable "Life of Dean Colet," which was undertaken by him in answer to repeated requests. Add to this the various important contributions made by him at different times to *Notes and Queries*, to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, as well as to other standard works, and notably the elaborate article on English versions of the Holy Bible, written by him in the evening of his days for the supplementary volume of *Hastings' Dictionary*, and some idea will be formed of the amazing industry which was his abiding characteristic during the whole of his life.

It is by these labours of love, persevered in throughout a strenuous literary career of more than forty years, that the memory of Dr Lupton will live. To him, more than to anyone else, belongs the credit of having placed the figure Dean Colet in its true light as that of a great Englishman who, in many ways, was before his age, and the significance of whose work is now at last beginning to be appraised at its proper value. It is true that Dr Lupton was never weary of repeating his acknowledgments to Mr F. Seebohm, whose admirably written work, *The Oxford Reformers of 1498*, first "showed Colet in the true greatness of his Character." But it is in Mr Lupton's *Life of Dean Colet*, and in the light there thrown upon his opinions and character, that we are made to understand what manner of man he was, and wherein his greatness as a reformer consisted. It has been well said by J. R. Green, in his *History of the English People*, that "the awakening of a National Christianity, whether

in England or the Teutonic world at large, begins with the Florentine studies of John Colet." Dr Lupton has shown his readers in what sense this assertion is true, and, by the manner of his doing so, has rendered a genuine service to his country.

II.—*Concluding portion of a sermon delivered in Gray's Inn Chapel, on Sunday, 17th December, 1905, by the Rev. R. J. Fletcher, Preacher to the Inn.*

Suffer me now to turn to another subject and pay a brief tribute to that former Preacher of Gray's Inn who for the last decade of the 19th century taught from this pulpit. Probably there are few here to-day who cannot recall the fine, scholarly face, the gentle manner and voice, which helped home the message Dr Lupton delivered. Many of us will remember all our lives the modesty and charity and sweet antique courtesy which enabled him to wear in social intercourse

all that weight

Of learning lightly, like a flower.

Of his keen attachment to this Honourable Society he gave many proofs, and by his devoted labours upon the works and Life of Dean Colet he has deserved the regard of all who have been associated with the school Dean Colet founded.

Over his inner life he kept a veil drawn. His faith, one may surmise, was untroubled. His benevolence was secret save when its recipients made it known. His affections were not blazoned in his language. Yet one could not doubt that his life was a humble walk with God.

His heart was in the past among the men and the ideas of the 16th century, and he did not care to plunge into the religious and ecclesiastical questions of our own time. We know that he loved simplicity both of doctrine and of ritual, and that he had no taste for any kind of spiritual exuberance. But if one wished to indicate his position in Christian thought, one would instinctively avoid modern terms and choose instead to say that the bent of his mind and temperament was rather that of Erasmus than that of Luther.

In his industry, accuracy, thoroughness, as teacher, author, editor, preacher, our generation might well find a pattern. When ill-health obliged him to retire from St Paul's and from Gray's Inn, he still worked on in such channels of effort as

remained open to him, worked till the angel of death peremptorily bade him keep his Sabbath.

We have lost, brethren, a scholar, and a Christian gentleman, of whom I can never think without recalling the well-known lines of Chaucer;—

Cristes lore and His apostles twelve

He taught, and first he folwed it himselve.

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J. L.

C. J. ELlicOTT, BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.

(Supplementary.)

American cousins.

Judge Ellicott writes: "My father, during the last year or so of his life, received communications from American citizens bearing the name of Ellicott, and one or two have come over to England and stayed for a few days at the Palace, Gloucester."

Now, in James Savage's *American Genealogical Dictionary* 1860 (ii. 13), we read: "Ellicott, Vines, and Boston came in the *Supply*; embarked at London May 24th 1679."

A century later we meet with a distinguished American citizen, Andrew Ellicott.

Of him Dr William Allen, in his *American Biographical Dictionary*, 3rd ed. 1857, says: "Andrew Ellicott, Professor of Mathematics at West Point, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was employed in surveying and planning the city of Washington.

"He was also employed in ascertaining the boundary between the United States and Spain, which labour he commenced in 1796.

"He died at West Point August 28th 1820, aged 67. He published a *Journal* with a map of Ohio, Mississippi, and a part of Florida; astronomical and other papers."

He is best known by his part in planning and laying out the city of Washington.

In 1790 Congress decided that the seat of Government should be on the Potomac. Washington, Jefferson, and Madison selected the site, and entrusted the planning of the city to Major d'Enfant, who had come over with Lafayette in 1777.

In *Washington, the Capital City* (1902, i. 25) R. R. Wilson tells us that "early in the spring of 1791 the Commissioners began running the lines of the new territory, the *actual surveys being made by Andrew Ellicott*, a young Pennsylvanian of marked ability, who later became Geographer General of the United States."

More to the same effect will be found in Todd's *Story of Washington* (1889).

In the Index to the Atlas of the *Enc. Brit.* we find the name Ellicott occurring five times in the U.S.

John Ellicott F.R.S. (1706-72), the Bishop's ancestor, was

also distinguished as a mathematician and astronomer. The Bishop's own first published work was on a mathematical subject (see the October number).

The non-award of the Chancellor's Medals for Classics in 1841.

Charles Sangster, Ellicott's contemporary, since 1855 Vicar of the mining parish of Darton, Barnsley, writes:

"I seem to have a distinct recollection of a letter from Dr Graham (V.C. in 1841) merely saying that they regretted not to give the medals, but without mentioning any reason."

The reason assigned by tradition is that Ellicott and Sangster only got a Second Class (see October number).

Mr Sangster, in fact, won the Browne Medal for Greek and Latin Epigrams in 1840 and the Chancellor's English Medal in 1839.

Music.

Various friends speak of the Bishop in later life as unmusical. To shew that he was not a man "who had no music in his soul," I quote a few words of his old school (Stamford) and College friend, the Rev J. S. Clarke:

"Yes, both Ellicott and Sheringham played on the flute; Ellicott with softness and delicacy, Sherry with more power. We used also to sing glees, got up for the school concerts."

During his second residence at Cambridge (58-61) concerts were given by the *Fitzwilliam Musical Society*, parent of the *C.U.M.S.* In these Mrs Ellicott took an active part.

A congenial neighbour.

Mr Clarke writes further: "I think I am right in my recollection that a near neighbour, T. Kerchever Arnold, author of *Latin Prose* and *Greek Prose*, was a help and encouragement to Ellicott at Pilton (48-58). Arnold was Rector of Lyndon."

Commentaries on St Paul.

Arthur Hoare had projected a commentary on St Paul's Epistles, to be written by Fellows of St John's only. Professor Mayor was invited to take part. The plan, however, fell through, and Ellicott carried on the work alone. He wrote on all the Epistles except *Ro.* and *ii Cor.*, the earliest commentary appearing in 1855, the latest in 1887.

A like abortive scheme for a joint commentary on the New Testament was started at Trinity about the same time. Westcott, Hort, and Lightfoot were to have written; but here again

one only, viz., Lightfoot, went on with the work, with the magnificent results we know.

As a Preacher.

In the Life of S. Wilberforce we read of that eminent preacher, when prevented by illness from keeping an engagement, getting Ellicott to take his place almost at a moment's notice, e.g., on April 30th 1871.

He made it a rule of late years to preach in one or other of his cathedrals on the Great Festival. His last published volume is a collection of these sermons.

Mr D. W. Rootham writes: "The Bishop was an excellent preacher. I remember his sermon on the Ascension. The intense stillness of the congregation in the cathedral (Bristol) as they followed the discourse was most impressive. I shall never forget it."

The last occasion, so far as I can discover, when he preached in Cambridge was on August 2nd 1896. This was before a number of clergy who were up here for a fortnight's course of theological lectures.

Controversial Writings.

In *Christus' Comprobatore* the writer chiefly combated, though not named, is, I believe, the Rev Charles Gore, soon to become the Bishop's Right Reverend brother of Worcester, now Bishop of Birmingham. In *Shall we abandon Fundamental Doctrine?* our own Dr Bonney's *Influence of Science on Theology* is several times quoted and criticized.

The Bishop's tone in controversy was urbanity itself; and not less delightful are the openness and hopefulness of mind shown in his final charge (1903, see the October number).

Proposed Monument.

A general meeting of subscribers and others interested in the proposed memorial to Bishop Ellicott was held in the Chapter House of Gloucester Cathedral, yesterday, under the presidency of the Lord Lieutenant of the county (Lord Ducie). A preliminary committee recommended that the memorial should take the form of a recumbent effigy (in accordance with the late Bishop's expressed wish), to be placed in Gloucester Cathedral in such a position outside the choir as may be found most suitable, and this recommendation was cordially approved. A representative committee was also appointed to take the necessary

steps to carry out the project, and it was empowered to ask for designs from sculptors and others, and to draft a form or forms of inscription to be placed on the memorial, such designs and inscriptions to be first submitted to the Dean and Chapter and to the family of the late Bishop for their approval, and afterwards to a meeting of subscribers. Sir William Marling wrote suggesting that the effigy should represent the late Bishop as *holding a copy of the Revised Version of the New Testament*. It is estimated that the memorial will cost about £1,200, and it was stated at yesterday's meeting that £688 had been received towards this sum (*The Times*, February 20th).

A suggestion like that of Sir W. Marling was made in the October number, p. 97.

REV ALFRED FREER TORRY M.A.

Those who were in residence in October 1858 will remember the appearance in our courts of a short freshman who, although no older than the rest of them, was distinguished by a full black beard, which we have seen grow white in the service of the College and the Church. Torry was one of the numerous Mathematical Students of his time. Of those in residence in the Lent Term of 1859, 38 subsequently became Wranglers, 18 in the first ten, and 19, including the Master, were afterwards elected Fellows. His taste was geometrical, and during the whole of his life he frequently sent to his friends geometrical notes and problems.

Though not physically strong, he took great pleasure in energetic outdoor pursuits; he joined the Lady Somerset Boat Club, and coxed the third boat in May 1860, the year in which the first boat gained seven places in six nights. He was active at football, playing the Harrow game on Parker's Piece, the Eton game on the Trinity cricket ground, the University game, the rules of which were similar to those subsequently framed by the Association, on Parker's Piece, and with the College on our cricket ground. He subsequently played Lawn Tennis after it was invented, Fives after our Racquet Courts were built, and Lacrosse when it came into vogue in Cambridge. He became an enthusiastic cricketer after his B.A. degree; he played for

the College against the Servants in the long vacations of 1862-4-5, in the long vacation University eleven in 1865, and in the College first eleven from 1865 until he went out of residence in 1868. On his return he was President of the Lady Margaret Boat from 1876 to 1886.

As an undergraduate he attached himself to the band of teachers of the Jesus Lane Sunday School, then under the superintendence of A. D. Mathews, afterwards Archdeacon of Mauritius; he became the Secretary in 1862, when he was reading for the Theological Tripos. He was subsequently Treasurer of the College Mission.

Without being either a composer or a distinguished performer, he became a member of the Musical Society, and devoted much study to the subject of Church music, especially psalmody, trained his own choir, and contributed papers to Magazines on that subject.

The series of articles on our Founders and Benefactors which interested so much the readers of Vols. XIII, XIV, XV of *The Eagle*, were an evidence of his attachment to the College of which he was a worthy disciple, to which he rendered devoted service as Dean from 1878 to 1886, and in which his influence for good was felt not only by undergraduates. It would be appropriate if the present editors could preserve the material he was collecting concerning the past history of his Church and parish of Marston Monteyne.

His death occurred only about two months after that of his wife, who was the daughter, sister, and mother of Johnians, sister and aunt of University oars. Her ill-health had been a long continued anxiety to him.

He was a man of unaffected simplicity, with a keen sense of humour, of earnest piety, absolutely free from humbug, cant, or bigotry, holding his own opinions, tolerating those of others—a man of the greatest amiability and unselfishness, of many-sided interests, with a full repertoire of anecdote, enjoying companionship, cheerful under his own troubles, which were neither few nor small, sympathetic with those of others. His loss is deeply mourned.

W. H. H. H.

Alfred Freer Torry was born at Barrow in Lincolnshire, on December 14th, 1839, and was the eldest of a family of four sons.

and five daughters, his father being Mr James Torry, and his mother's name before marriage Ann Freer.

He was educated at Brigg Grammar School 1851-8, and came into residence at College in October 1858, as a sizar; obtained a Foundation Scholarship in 1861; and was 4th Wrangler in the Tripos of January 1862. In the following year he was placed in the First Class in Theology together with our Master and two others, obtaining like them distinction in Hebrew. He was elected to a Fellowship in the following November, was ordained in 1864, and continued in residence until 1869, taking private pupils.

A contemporary has given a striking summary of the many interests and activities which filled his life as an undergraduate and a young fellow. Athletics, mathematics, archæology, Church music, and many other subjects in turn attracted his attention; and anyone who has been brought into close contact with him will remember the persistent energy with which he threw himself into the investigation and discussion of any subject under consideration. But by a large number of Johnians he will be best remembered as Dean of the College, and Proctor.

He had been appointed in 1871 by the Archbishop of York to the living of Sculcoates in Yorkshire; but resigned it in 1875 to accept the College living of Horningsey. His mother and one of his sisters were living with him at the Vicarage; but he also had a set of rooms in College where he took a few private pupils; and he lectured on Theology at the newly established Ladies' College at Newnham. When he left Horningsey to reside in College as Dean his mother became President of Norwich House, where some 22 Newnham students resided until the North Hall at Newnham College was built.

Even during his incumbency at Horningsey he had taken part so far as parish duties permitted in the life of the University and College; and in October 1876 he was chosen President of the Lady Margaret Boat Club in succession to Mr Graves; he took great pride and pleasure in this post, which he held for ten years, till he again left Cambridge for a distant parish; and one relic of his presidency remains in the brass Eagle which he presented to the club, and which still adorns the staff of the first-boat flag.

His appointment as Junior Dean came early in 1878, on the

retirement of Mr Henry Russell; and he became Senior Dean in 1883, when Mr P. H. Mason was appointed President of the College. His knowledge of music was turned to good account in the Chapel services; and the active part which he still took in various games enabled him to become familiar with very many undergraduates, whom he set himself to influence, and to help in any way that was open to him. He will be remembered as unusually bright and kindly, and remarkably unselfish and goodnatured. He was Proctor during the years 1882-4, and became almost as well known in the University as in the College; some will remember a cartoon of him which appeared in an undergraduate paper with the title "Auc-Torry-tas." His experience of the office made him a strong believer in its utility; he enjoyed the incidents connected with the enforcement of discipline in the streets; and he took with great good humour the discomforts to which his short stature made him more than usually liable. On one occasion an undergraduate snatched off his College cap and got away safe with it; chance subsequently brought to his knowledge the name of the hero, and the whereabouts of the trophy (it reposed under a glass case in a set of rooms in another College), but he preferred to remain in apparent ignorance.

His fellowship was held under the old statute which did not permit of marriage; and as he had been for some years engaged, he accepted at the end of 1885 the College living of Marwood, near Barnstaple. Mrs Torry was the eldest surviving daughter of a well-known Johnian, Charles Dashwood Goldie, Vicar of St Ives (of whom an obituary notice will be found in *The Eagle* for December 1885), the eldest son being the stroke of the University Boat in the years 1869-1872, now commemorated by a brass in our Ante-chapel. It cannot have been an entirely united parish to which the new Rector brought home his bride; for while one section of the parishioners had expressed their welcome by a decorated arch erected across the usual road from the Station to the Rectory, the carriage was in some way diverted along another road. The trick was discovered in time for a passage through the arch later in the day, after (I believe) a reception in the School.

During his eight years tenure of the benefice various improvements were made in the Church. Warming apparatus was obtained at once; an organ and a lectern soon followed;

and before he left, the sanctuary had been panelled, the pulpit re-erected at a lower level, and without a sounding-board, one bell had been re-cast, and all the bells re-hung. The Parish Magazine speaks of the charity and sympathy which endeared him to so many. He found time to give lectures, illustrated by lantern-slides, in other parishes; and enjoyed the long walks over the moors, Mrs Torry accompanying him on a pony.

In August 1893 he moved to a third College living, that of Marston Mortaine in Bedfordshire, vacant by the death of Dr Wood. Here also many forms of work filled his time, and among the improvements effected were the extension of the churchyard and the purchase of an organ. He gave much attention to Church music, and especially to the best way of arranging psalm-chants for country choirs, "The Organist and Choirmaster" published several leading articles by him on this subject. He was on the Committee for the Ely Diocesan Choral Festivals, and contended strongly for the insertion in the Festival Book of such music as could afterwards be used in the separate parishes. He trained his own choir with great care, making the most of the material at his disposal, and taking great pains in the choice of simple music appropriate to the words.

Mrs Torry's health had for long been failing, and for her sake he spent the winter of 1897-8 at St Jean de Luz, their son and daughter being with them. He was acting temporarily as Chaplain at Pau (50 miles distant), when the death of Bishop John Selwyn (the second Master of Selwyn College) took place there. No permanent improvement in his wife's health was obtained, and she became a great invalid and sufferer. His own health also gave way, and last July he had to give up all duty for a short time. Mrs Torry's death came in November; and he then went away for a change, but did not recover strength, and died on January 16th of this year. There was a large gathering both of clergy and parishioners on January 20th at the funeral, which was conducted in exactly the same simple inexpensive way which he had endeavoured to persuade others to use. One of the neighbouring clergy writes of him as an unassuming and friendly man who took moderate and scholarly views, and than whom few were more in earnest or more unworldly; his loss will be widely felt, both in his parish, and by his many friends.

J. T. W.

REV CANON FREDERIC WATSON D.D.

On New Year's Day the College lost one of its principal Teachers, and the University and Town one of their most prominent members and citizens when Frederic Watson passed away. His life since he came up to Cambridge forty years ago had revolved round two centres, the cause of the Church of Christ in parochial work and in St John's College. By these as intermediaries he sought to promote the glory of God and the increase of learning and virtue with a definiteness that gave a marked consistency to a strenuous and vigorous life.

A personality is as a rule but little exhibited by recounting the details of the career, but readers of the *Eagle* naturally turn to academic records as having significances for them which others would not find. With these details therefore we commence.

Watson was born in the city of York in 1844, and went to the Cathedral School, St Peter's College, as it is officially designated. His attention was directed principally to Mathematics, and he gained an open Exhibition at St John's, which was exchanged next year for a Foundation Scholarship.

In his undergraduate days he lived the life of a student, making his Tripos and his religious duties the main business for which he came up. It is probable that he never missed morning Chapel at seven in those days, and he was not a man to miss lectures or to do anything else than work hard in preparation for them. His name does not appear in any of the College Boats or Football or Cricket teams, nor is it in the roll of our Editors or Contributors. He joined the Rifle Corps, but otherwise the old-fashioned "constitutional" satisfied him and laid the foundation of that love for walking which always marked him whether in his holidays or, as often, marching along the Newmarket Road from his lecture room to Quay. His name does not appear in Mr G. C. M. Smith's list of College rooms, so probably he was in lodgings as an undergraduate: his long tenure of rooms in the Second Court as a Lecturer made up for this afterwards. When he came up the College was almost at its height for numbers: the Mathematical staff were especially strong. Parkinson (his Tutor), Todhunter, Besant, Horne, and F. C. Wace. Among his contemporaries were Lord Justice Moulton, Mr Page, Mr. Wilkins, Mr W. S. Wood. Professors Marshall and Gwatkin and Dr Drake a fast friend in after years'

these in the schools; Mr Marsden, Dr Watney and Archdeacon Bonsey were in the First Boat; with the present Master, Mr Bourne, Mr Snowdon in other boats. His own closest personal friend at the time were Leonard Williams, afterwards Doctor, now deceased, and Mr William Griffith, still alive, but in seclusion.

His Tripos was that of 1868, in which he was placed twelfth. It was a year productive of notable men, no less than four of our Judges being in that Tripos: Moulton (Senior Wrangler), Buckley, Sutton, and Barnes, besides Kennedy, who was Senior Classic. The Second Wrangler was Sir George Darwin; the present Astronomer Royal; Christie, was fourth, and the Master of Sidney third, so that it was a remarkably strong year. But Watson immediately turned to Theological studies, taking the Theological examination for Graduates which was afterwards formed into the Theological Tripos: and he won the Hulsean Prize for an Essay on the Ante-Nicene apologies. He then secured in succession the Carus Greek Testament prize, the Crosse scholarship, and the Tyrwhitt Hebrew scholarship, laying the foundations for a most promising academic career. In 1871 he was elected to a Fellowship, the one which fell to him being that vacated by Mr C. F. Eastburn and afterwards held by W. W. English; Mr Heitland and Mr Saward were elected at the same time. He was ordained in 1871 and served the curacy of Stow-cum-Quy, where he acquired a love for the pastoral work which ever afterwards lay very near his academic interests, even if it was not actually the stronger attraction. He then took the curacy of St Giles under Francis Slater, whose name is still honoured in Cambridge, and with him Watson had the most intimate mental and spiritual sympathies. As for efficiency Slater said afterwards when surrounded of three or even more 'half-time curates,' college fellows mostly, working with him, that the parish was never so well worked as when I and Watson alone were the staff. Money was none too plentiful and the future had to be provided for, yet Watson's Yorkshire thriftiness did not prevent his expending a sum which came to him while curate upon a mission room in that parish which no one else came forward to provide. As he had come up to Cambridge from an Evangelical family a change had in some way been effected in his theological views, but our enquiries have failed to elicit any personal sources of influence, and it may be presumed

that the time of Professors Jeremie, Selwyn, Swainson, and Lightfoot, which was effective in Cambridge at that time, was congenial to Watson's temper and led him quietly towards the calm and cautious churchmanship by which Cambridge has been privileged to influence a large number of English Churchmen, and at one a little beyond it. But Watson was never an extremist, emphatically never a "Ritualist," for as C.B.D. writes in the *Church Times*, "he held that ritual divorced from teaching was next to useless, and therefore he used ritual as a means of teaching the Catholic Faith," and though he joined the "English Church Union" he often felt qualms about what was done by that Society, and in the end he felt obliged to leave it.

His Cambridge life was suspended in 1878 when he accepted the College living of Starston in Norfolk: but not for long as the College required an addition to the Theological staff when our present Master vacated a Lectureship, and C. W. Body went to Canada. Watson was invited to lecture without leaving Starston. For some years he spent part of the week in College, lecturing in General Theology and assisting Mr Mason in Hebrew. It was an inconvenient arrangement, and he gladly accepted an invitation to be vicar of Quy in 1887, combining this with his lectures more easily. In 1893 he was appointed by Trinity Hall to be vicar of St Edward's, the Church of Maurice and Harvey Goodwin, and became a resident in Cambridge altogether. On the retirement of Mr Mason in 1904, Watson became principal College lecturer in Hebrew and in Theology, with the further title of Director of Theological Studies in the College. In the varied occupations of these offices together with those of his parish he was employed, when after several recurrences of exhaustion and heart-trouble he had the seizure on January 1st which laid him on his study-couch and closed his earthly life.

Before turning to his College life let us say that in the University, Watson, though well known, was not so influential as his abilities would have justified. His high conscientiousness made his pastoral duties a real "care" to him; the preparation of sermons, frequently two for every Sunday, of addresses and lessons to classes consumed much energy. All his sermons were prepared with scrupulous attention and delivered with emphasis, and must have drawn considerably on his mental

forces. It was in consequence of this, we think we are fully justified in saying, that he was not able to devote time and thought to the kind of studies which won favour in our Cambridge school, and have brought the University into its special position in theology in recent years. He was therefore never elected to a Professorship, equipped though he was for studying, lecturing, and writing, with the abilities to which his University record bore witness; and his friends always desired for him the opportunity of leisure and stimulus afforded by a University Chair. He issued an address to the electors to the Margaret Professorship on the death of Hort, but Lumby secured a wider support. On other occasions he thought he might be considered, but other men were elected, and he had ceased to look for any change in that direction. It appears to some of us that had Watson held one of the Chairs for dealing especially with construction and history of Doctrine, he would have contributed an element to the Cambridge Theology of our time, which outsiders at least almost unanimously regret that it has lacked. The systematic character of his mind, the firmness of its texture, and his gift of lucid expression, rising withal on due occasions to a noble eloquence, were gifts which could scarcely have failed in making him an impressive lecturer in the University schools, and would perhaps have issued in some notable treatise on doctrines and their history.

For University business he had little taste, and instead of it he took part in such town affairs as bore closely on his duties as one of the town incumbents. In the elementary schools he was keenly interested, and held several laborious offices; and for some years he was one of the local secretaries for S.P.G., and organised an association for missionary study and intercession. In the diocese his position was recognised by Bishop Alwyne Compton, who conferred upon him one of the honorary canopies of Ely Cathedral, and just before his death Dr Chase had appointed him one of his Examining Chaplains.

Among his pastoral duties Watson found time—or rather made time—for an extension of his work at St Edward's by instituting a Sunday afternoon Children's Service designed for the children of households in all parishes who were not in the habit of resorting to the ordinary Sunday schools. The response was very encouraging to him, and Sunday by Sunday a large number of the children of University residents and others benefited by

his admirable addresses. He never spared himself in preparing them—indeed, he had a special interest in them, and by his sympathy with young minds of intelligence, and eagerness to learn and know, he won many friends among the boys and girls of our Cambridge homes.

From circumstances above alluded to Watson's writings do not show him at his strongest. They are *The Ante-Nicene Apologies* (his Hulsean Essay), 1870; *Defenders of the Faith* (for an S.P.C.K. series), 1878; *The Law and the Prophets* (his Hulsean Lectures), 1882; *The Book of Genesis: a True History*, 1892; and an Essay in *Lex Mosaica*. But he had latterly been pondering over the subject of Inspiration, and had written out his thoughts upon it. The MS is so nearly complete that negotiations are now being undertaken for its publication. It will have its value as indicating a very cautious and well-considered advance upon his earlier attitude towards the results of critical studies, and can hardly fail to be helpful to those, both of the clergy and the laity, who desire to reap the benefits of these studies in a conservative spirit. Certainly in all that he thought from beginning to end all his hearers could feel for themselves that every doctrine must be judged by Christian men in relation to the manifestation of God in Christ.

Of his family life this is not the place to say more than a few words. Whilst in his curacy at St Giles' he met Miss Margaret Lockhart Adam, daughter of a North London incumbent, and they were married when he went to Starston Rectory. The widow, with six sons and four daughters, survive him. We can only say that those who never saw Watson in his family circle had not fully seen him: it was one of those households of the parsonage and the manse which have counted for so much in the history of English and Scottish domestic life. The future careers of so many young people formed indeed a problem always on his mind, and his friends could have desired, humanly speaking, that another ten years under his guidance could have been granted to them. We may be permitted to say that his wife shared his mind so fully that, with the assistance of the older children, there is every promise that the double share of anxiety which falls upon a surviving parent will be borne with fortitude, and, we trust, be crowned with blessing.

We have reserved to the last what is to not a few readers of *The Eagle* the most significant feature in the varied life-work

we are recording—Dr Watson and the College Mission. Here indeed he has written his name on the rock. For the Mission appealed to two of the strongest fibres of his interest in life. Johnian as he was, and Churchman as he was, the combination of these stimulated him to the utmost. To see the College a centre from which spiritual influence should go out to the dense masses of South London, passing, as they were, beyond the power of the diocesan and parochial organisation of the Church, and indeed of social organisations generally, this was to him to see indeed the purposes of the Foundress of the College carried out. Lady Margaret and Bishop Fisher were names of honour not for themselves but for their ideals and purposes, and lo! these ideals and purposes were revived among us in their noble Christian character. When the undergraduates responded to his friend Whitworth's appeal, and came to Watson for counsel, great was his gladness. Then commenced a period of over twenty years of assiduous devotion to this new cause. Many Johnians have done, or have attempted, something for the Mission, but we all speak with one voice in saying that no one can stand in the same place with Watson—the mainstay, the foster-father, the central power of it all. It is not possible to say where his influence was felt most: stimulus and counsel flowed from him in ample streams alike to the Committee, to the undergraduates, and to the missionaries. One expression must suffice. One of the best known of the junior missionaries of a few years ago wrote to Mrs Watson: "You could not be aware what a father he has been to many of us—perhaps he did not know himself—but his words and his letters and his presence have made a real difference to our lives." In the district itself his form had become as familiar as was possible to one unable to leave home frequently, and when they saw him they understood something of what they were told of him. As the connecting link between old Johnians and this College enterprise he was unique. If their subscriptions did not arrive spontaneously it was often because they did not desire to forego his genial letter of application: this, or the letter of acknowledgment, has been to not a few Johnians their only recurrent contact with the life of their old College.

Of late the problems arising as to the future of all the College Missions engaged his thought. Are they to be fixed or migratory? Can undergraduate interest be aroused for parishes

in the same way as for new Mission districts? How are we to replace the subscriptions of senior members of the original days? At the Conference in our Combination Room last November Watson was prominent, and in the volume, *The Cambridge Mission to South London* (1904), his story of our pioneer enterprise naturally heads the series. How his loss is to be supplied no one has foresight enough to tell. We would fain hope that upon his twenty years of glad yet anxious toil will fall the consummating blessing that when the worker is gone his work, in other hands, follows on. Is it out of place in this record to insert the expression of a wish on his behalf that each reader will register a resolve not to cease to hold as a part of his interest in St John's the welfare of its Mission in South London?

If the writer may be permitted in these pages to lay a small chaplet upon the grave of a friend, it will be to say that he thinks of Frederic Watson as combining the qualities of severity and tenderness in a singularly impressive and attractive balance. Against what seemed to him to be unworthy it was *saeva indignatio*, expressed with flashing eye, vibrating voice, and pungent epithet. But in the presence of modesty, enquiry, weakness, need, and even frailty if confessed, it was the sympathy and helpfulness of a heart which loved to be kind. Nay, more, it was that tenderness which surpasses natural kindliness, the *ἐπιεικεια* of the soul trained in the school of Christ.

REV R. S. BRACEBRIDGE HEMING HALL M.A.

Mr Hall, Rector of Weddington, who died at the Rectory on February 5th 1906, aged 72, was the only son of Captain Joseph Hall and his wife Ellen. He was born August 6th 1833, in Paris. Mr Hall was related both to the Hemings and the Bracebridges, two of the oldest families in Warwickshire and Leicestershire. He was the closest surviving relative of the late Mr Charles Holt Bracebridge, who was well known throughout the midlands as the man who took Miss Florence Nightingale (the first Army Nurse) to the Crimean War. Mr Bracebridge was a great Shakespearian enthusiast, and through his instrumentality the poet's house at Stratford-on-Avon was preserved to the nation.

After taking his degree in 1856 Mr Hall was ordained, his first curacy was at Barlaston, Staffordshire, where he remained from 1858 to 1861, then going to West Lulworth and Benton in Dorsetshire. In 1864 he became Vicar of Stapleford in Wiltshire, where he remained until 1872 in that year he succeeded his cousin, the Rev G. W. Sanford, as Rector of Weddington. His uncle, the Rev Dempster Heming, had been Rector of the parish for 38 years. At Weddington Mr Hall spent the rest of his life, ministering to the spiritual needs of a country parish. He was fond of all kinds of out-door sports, especially of fishing and shooting, these he enjoyed almost to the last, attributing to them his great vitality.

After succeeding to Weddington Mr Hall married, June 22nd 1873, at St Paul's Church, Bath, Miss Selina Frances Chowne, daughter of the Rev James Henry Chowne M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Bradford-on-Avon. Mrs Hall died January 11th 1891 and was buried at Weddington. They had a family of five children:—two sons, the Rev Bracebridge Lindsay Hall (of St John's, B.A. 1899), now curate of Broadway, Worcestershire, and Mr Alexander Tilson Hall; and three daughters, Misses Ellen Sanford, Amecia Frances and Selina Poyntz Hall.

Mr Hall was buried at Weddington on February 8th, and the funeral was very largely attended.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1905: the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

Rev Francis Edward Ainger (1883), son of the Rev George Henry Ainger, Principal of St Bee's College; baptized at St Bee's 27 March 1859. Curate of Hemel-Hempstead 1884-86; of Rothbury, Northumberland 1886-87; of Newburn, Northumberland 1887-89; of St George, Cullercoats, Northumberland 1889-91; Vicar of Sparsholt, near Winchester 1893-1904, also Rector of Lainston 1894-1904; Rector of St John's, Jedburgh, Scotland 1904-1905. Died 25 October at Whitley Bay.

Rev Henry Francis Bather (1856), son of John Bather, Barrister; baptized in St Alkmund's parish, Shrewsbury, 10 February 1832. Died at The Close, Hereford, 10 September, aged 73 (see p. 109).

Rev Henry John Borrow (1851), son of Henry Borrow; born in St Mary's parish, Truro, Cornwall, 19 February 1829; baptized 1 April 1829. Sometime Curate of Hayle, Cornwall; Rector of Lanivet, Cornwall 1862-81. Latterly resided at 38, Nevern Square, London, S.W.; died there 21 November, aged 75. Mr Borrow married a daughter of John Ward M.R.C.S., of Bodmin. He published: "A description of the mural paintings discovered on the walls of Lanivet Church during its restoration in 1864. With some speculations as to their meaning and

date, accompanied by illustrations, reduced from actual drawings by the Rector" (Truro, privately printed, no date).

Rev William Jackson Brodribb (1852), son of William Perrin Brodribb, of Warminster; born 1 March 1829; educated at King's College, London. Fellow of the College 1856-60; Rector of Wootton Rivers, near Marlborough 1860-1905. Died at the Rectory 24 September, aged 75. In conjunction with his cousin, the Rev A. J. Church, he issued many classical works.

Frederick Burford (1876), son of Thomas Burford; baptized at Stratford, Essex 21 September 1853. Admitted a Solicitor July 1879; practised at Bristol. Died 29 March at Thorncliffe, Saltford, Bristol, aged 51.

Rev John Donthorne Coe (1899), son of Frederick Coe, born at Fincham, Norfolk 23 January 1876; educated at the Grammar School, King's Lynn. Curate of Harrow Green, Diocese of St Alban's 1899-1905. Died 25 October at Hill Grove, Somerset, aged 29.

Rev Walter Collier (1890), son of Edwin Collier, born at Wigan, Lancashire 9 September 1864; educated privately. Curate of Skipton in Craven 1891-95; of St John the Evangelist, Altrincham 1896-98; of Timperley 1898-1903; of Hoylake, near Birkenhead 1903-1905. Died suddenly 5 January, aged 41.

Edward Lockyer Curry (1877), fourth son of Rear Admiral Douglas Curry born at Chettle Lodge, Blandford 15 February 1854; educated at Rugby School. Many years Master at the High School, Montreal. Died at Montreal 19 June.

Rev John Bayley Davies (1863), son of Evan Davies, farmer; baptized at Potton, Salop; educated at Shrewsbury School. Assistant Master at Rossall School 1862-64; Curate of Morton, Lincolnshire 1864-66; Rector of Waters Upton, near Wellington, Salop 1866-1905. For many years a member of the Wellington Board of Guardians and of the Rural District Council. Died 23 November, after an operation.

Rev William James Earle (1849), son of the Rev Henry John Earle, of High Ongar, Essex; baptized at High Ongar 3 October 1826. Second Master and Sub-Warden of Uppingham School 1849-81; Curate of Great Yeldham, near Halstead 1881-87; Rector of Great Yeldham 1887-1905; Rural Dean of Yeldham 1895-99. Died at the Rectory 31 July, aged 78. In 1853 when Mr Earle joined the Staff at Uppingham it consisted of two masters engaged in teaching 25 boys; four years afterwards Edward Thring became Headmaster and Mr Earle was his senior colleague for 28 years; during that time he saw the diminutive Uppingham expand into a public school of 300 boys under 30 masters. In the *Uppingham School Magazine* for October 1905 is printed a letter from Mr William S. Patterson, of The Gables, Fulwood Park, Liverpool; from this we take the following passages; there is a picture, and not an unkindly one, in Mr Rawnsley's book, lately published, of the Usher as he appeared 50 years ago teaching the younger boys in the inner room of the old Schoolroom in the churchyard, which recalls vividly the impression Mr Earle made on his early boys, now, alas! advancing far in life, and shews how he gained the firm affection of that and several succeeding generations of his 'old boys.' I think that it was in 1849 that he was appointed Usher and Sub-Warden, as the quaint title ran, it was in 1861 that "Brooklands" was built, and at the end of 1880 he left Uppingham in search of that partial leisure which he had well earned by long and faithful service. For nearly a quarter of a century he filled the position of a country Rector, and gained the esteem of a large district and population.

These dates cover an unusually long period. Mr Earle's interest in Uppingham was keen to the end, and it is doubtful if at any school a master has had so varied an experience or seen so many changes.

It was perhaps in his friendships and associations with "Old Boys" that Mr Earle's genial nature was best shown. In the old, almost prehistoric, days of the half-year, when the "Old Boys' " cricket match was played towards the end of August, an annual feature was the breakfast, in its elements more like a banquet, to which we were all bidden by Mrs. Earle, and where our host was never tired of telling of the cricketers who had been in his house. Later in the day he would like to hang on the arm of one of these special "old boys" of his, and walking round the cricket ground dilate on the victories of Brooklands in the house-cup contest—they held the cup for four consecutive years in the early seventies.

Another familiar scene was his gowned and running figure, breasting the hills for first school—for which he was never once late in over 30 years—and, although well advanced in middle life, holding his own with most of us.

Another trait of our house-master was his accuracy and love of order and dislike of slovenliness. Whatever other faults Brooklands' boys may have had, untidiness was never allowed to be one of them. Of the greater virtues Mr Earle had certainly an abundant share, and especially he cherished and practised a high sense of loyalty and honour. It was a matter of common knowledge among the older boys that in many things he did not see "eye to eye" with Mr Thring, but he loyally carried out many plans of which he did not entirely approve, and in his intercourse with the boys at school never discussed, or allowed to be discussed, any differences with his Chief.

In the world outside of the School he had many interests, and in many houses in the neighbourhood of Liverpool—where three of his four sons began their career—he was a welcome and honoured guest.

A generation at school is necessarily a short one, and to many of our readers, Mr Earle's name may hardly be known, but to those whose memory goes back to the sixties and seventies of the last century, during which time the School was first making for itself a great name in England, his name was closely associated with all that was best at Uppingham.

It is true that his successors give us the same cordial welcome, and it is also true that the School flourishes more than ever under the present Headmaster, but human nature as we grow older is inclined to go back to early feelings and early associations. We must therefore be pardoned if we look back through the long vista of years and entwine some of our most affectionate memories at Uppingham with the great Headmaster and his great colleague, our Housemaster, who worked together and built up the school through many difficulties during those 30 years.

Rev Augustin Gaspard Edouart (1840); born in Middlesex; educated at King's College, London. Curate of Deane 1840-41; Perpetual Curate of St Paul, Blackburn 1841-50; Vicar of St Michael's, Burleigh Street, and Chaplain of the Charing Cross Hospital 1850-62; Vicar of Leominster, Herefordshire 1862-96; Chaplain to the Leominster Union 1884-96. Latterly resided at The Priory, Kenilworth Road, Ealing; died there 14 March, aged 88. Mr Edouart published: "The History, Past and Present, of Leominster Priory Church," 1879.

John Hammerton Edwards M.D. (1882), son of the Rev John Edwards, of Todmorden; baptized there 22 January 1860. Educated at Bedford Grammar School. After taking his B.A. degree he developed some lung trouble and was ordered to Australia. On his return to England he entered St Bartholomew's Hospital, where he gained the Shuter Scholarship. In 1888 he became one of the late Mr P. Marrant Baker's dressers; he passed the examination for M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. in 1889, and took the M.D. degree at Cambridge. He was some time House Surgeon at

St Bartholomew's Hospital. About 1891 he began to practice at Denmark Hill, being Medical Officer of the Camberwell Provident Dispensary. About this time he married his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr Thomas Bissett, of Barrow-in-Furness; by her he had a son and a daughter who survive him. After a year or two he moved to Bedford, where he took an active part on the Town Council and was elected Assistant Physician to the Bedford County Hospital. After a few years his health again broke down; he relinquished his practice and went to India to visit two brothers, who are well known as civil engineers. Returning home, he married a second time on 15 September 1897 at Trinity Church, Bedford, Grace Alice, widow of the late James Braddon McCallum M. Inst. C.E., by whom he leaves one daughter. For a time he lived at Brighton; for the last few years he has acted as Medical Officer on one of the large steamship lines. He died 1 November at his residence, Ashburnham House, Bedford, aged 45.

Right Rev Charles James Ellicott, late Bishop of Gloucester (1841). Died 15 October at his residence, Tresco, Bichington-on-Sea (see p. 84).

Alfred Lloyd Vandyke Ewbank (1864), son of Cooper Ewbank; baptized at West Derby, Lancashire, February 1840. Sometime Principal of Patna College; Fellow of Calcutta University. Died 6 January at 31, Argyle Road, West Ealing, aged 65.

Venerable Edward Hamilton Gifford (1843), Honorary Fellow. Died 4 May in London, aged 84 (*Eagle*, xxvi, 372).

Rev Edward Hadden Granger (1861), son of Frederic Granger, Surgeon; baptized at Bristol 22 December 1834. Curate of Christian Malford 1861-63; of Narberth 1863-64; of St Paul's, Dunedin 1864-65; Incumbent of All Saints', Dunedin, New Zealand 1865-72; of Waikouaiti 1874-80; of Queenstown 1880-82; of Taradale 1882-83; of St Mary, Waipukurau 1883-86. Latterly resided in Bristol. Died 6 January at 212, Redland Road, Bristol, aged 70.

Rev George Septimus Gruggen (1858), son of William Gruggen, Surgeon; baptized at Chichester, Sussex 22 September 1834. Curate of Yafforth, Yorks 1858-60; of Brodfield, Berks 1861-62; Assistant Chaplain of St Thomas', Newcastle-on-Tyne 1862-68; Vicar of St Peter-the-Great (or sub-deanery), Chichester 1868-96; Chaplain and Secretary to Bishop Otter's Memorial Club 1878; Vicar of Ampport, near Andover 1896-1905; Rural Dean of Andover 1901-1905. Died at Ampport 17 March, aged 70. He was an authority on all church matters, and a contributor to Eyre and Spottiswoode's "Holy Bible with Notes original and selected."

Rev Henry George Hastings (1876), son of George Hastings; baptized at Stainforth, Hatfield, Yorks 12 April 1840. Sometime Minister of the Hampton Hill Congregational Church. Died 21 November, aged 65.

George Wirgman Hemming K.C. (1844), son of Henry Keene Hemming, of Upper Tooting; born 19 August 1821. Senior Wrangler 1844; Fellow of the College. Admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn 15 November 1844; called to the Bar 3 May 1850; Q.C. 25 June 1875; Bencher of Lincoln's Inn 24 November 1876. He was a Commissioner under the Universities Act 1877, was Equity Editor of Law Reports from 1865 to 1894, and was an Official Referee from 1877 to his death. He died 7 January at 2, Earl's Court Square, London, aged 83. Mr Hemming was a voluminous writer on many subjects, and, in addition to contributions extending over many years to various magazines and periodicals, he published a number of books and pamphlets. Of his "Differential and Integral Calculus," editions were published in 1842 and 1852. In the latter year

he published an income tax pamphlet, *Fusion of Law and Equity* pamphlets in 1873, and a work entitled "*Billiards Mathematically Treated*," of which editions appeared in 1893 and 1904. Mr G. W. Hemming married, 14 June 1855 at St Pancras Church, Louisa Annie, second daughter of Mr Samuel Hemming, of Merry Wood, near Bristol, late Bombay Engineers.

Rev John William Duncombe Hernaman (1848), son of John Hernaman, of Leeds; born at Leeds 27 June 1826; educated at the Kieper Grammar School, Houghton-le-Spring. Was for two years an Assistant Master at Repton School, appointed one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools 1852, and became a Chief Inspector. Mr Hernaman married, 30 September 1858 at Edwinstowe, Notts, Claudia, daughter of the late Rev W. H. Ibotson, Rector of Edwinstowe. Latterly resided at St Mary's, Ditchling Road, Brighton. Died at Brighton 17 November, aged 79.

James Hewitt (admitted to the College 20 February 1858 as a Ten-year man, but did not graduate), son of Thomas Hewitt, of Cambridge; baptized 30 November 1832. In the 'fifties' Mr James Hewitt was one of the Masters at St John's Training College, Battersea, and his name is familiar to many as the compiler of Hewitt's *Geography of the British Colonies*, *Scriptural Geographies* and other works. In 1863 he established the preparatory School at Field House at Rottingdean, Brighton; this was one of the first of its kind and was most successful. He carried on the work of this School until 1887. He travelled widely in company with a brother and sister, visiting many parts of Europe, Palestine, and Egypt. In 1898 he purchased Lower Park, Dedham, where he latterly resided. He died there 10 April, aged 72. Mr Hewitt never took much part in public affairs, but in private life he was active and sincere in the advancement of any good cause. He was never married. He was a brother of the Rev Thomas Hewitt (B.A. 1858, sometime Fellow and Bursar of Emmanuel College); his sister, who died in 1896, was wife of the Rev C. A. Jones (B.A. 1857 of St John's), Rector of Dedham.

Rev Thomas Hodges (1865), son of William Hodges; baptized at Reading, Berks 1 August 1832. Curate of St Lawrence, Appleby 1865-71; Vicar of Camerton with St Paul, Seaton, near Workington, Cumberland. Died 16 February, aged 72. Mr Hodges worked most strenuously for the welfare of the parish, and has left behind him many lasting records of his energy.

Richard Hodgson (1882), son of Richard Hodgson, born at Melbourne, Australia 24 September 1855. Died at Boston, U.S.A. in December 1905. A correspondent writes as follows: R. Hodgson was undoubtedly a man of considerable ability, though I believe he never produced any work of the first order from the expert's point of view. In character he was most remarkable. It is perhaps easier for an Australian, not surrounded by early youth by a thick atmosphere of custom and precedent, to think, speak, and live in an unconventional manner. Anyhow the difference in ways of looking at life, that marked off Hodgson from English students, was very striking. One important point with him was the wish to keep up a high standard of body as well as of mind, and in this effort he was successful. He had a well developed figure, and was a particularly graceful mover, utterly free from the common defects of slouch shuffle and swagger. He was a noted boxer, and an active man generally. I think he thought it right to keep his body in a state of perpetual training as an efficient servant of the mind—whatever he held the mind to be. You could imagine him wanting to discuss a philosophical question with a man whose head he had just punched, but not as wishing to punch the head of one with whom he had been arguing. To some he merely seemed a prig, as a man will when he lives by rules, and that rule is not the way of the world. Yet he was in truth no prig:

he was too completely his own master, too free from affection and passion, too conscious of imperfection, to fit that title. He was at one time, in his zeal to benefit mankind, perhaps too ready to submit to experiments. I have myself seen him under the influence of an Oriental drug, taken for this purpose. Some years ago, before he settled in America, he was sent out by Professor H. Sidgwick to India, to inquire into the credibility of the claim of the then notorious Madam Blavatsky to have opened relations with the unseen world. His report was most unfavourable, and he seems to have detected a wretched imposture. But this did not turn him from the subject. In his later years, spent among a highly intellectual society at Boston, psychical research was his chief interest. A kind letter from Prof Wendell of Harvard tells me that the communications which Hodgson had for some time past with the 'spirits' became more and more clear and articulate. He was apparently 'quietly assured' that he was really in communication with higher than earthly beings. Under orders (as he believed) from this quarter he gave up articles of diet to which he had long been used. The Professor notes the respect and affection with which this ascetic without asceticism was regarded by his Boston friends, and the vigour and good health that he enjoyed to the last. On a day in the middle of December (I have not the exact date) he fell down and died without a moment of suffering, while in the middle of a game of tennis. A post-mortem shewed that his heart had been diseased in a way not to be detected by external examination. The Psychical inquiries to which he was devoted have been taken in charge by friends. It was well that so kindly and virtuous a man should have a painless end. He resided in College till long after he was M.A., and since he settled at Boston he twice spent a Long Vacation in College rooms for the purposes of study.

Charles Howard (1860), eldest son of Thomas Howard of The Springs, Evandale County, Tasmania; born at Lannceston Van Diemen's Land in 1827. First admitted to the College 24 April 1841, readmitted 15 October 1855. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 11 November 1861, called to the Bar 17 November 1864. Practised as a Conveyancer and Equity Draftsman. Mr Howard was a B.A. of the University of London in 1867. Died 21 November at his residence 49 Queen's Gardens, London, W.

Elliot Burrowes Hutchins (admitted to St John's 11 January 1867, but did not graduate). Youngest son of Samuel Hutchins of Ardragashel, and of Fortlands Charleville co Cork and his wife Mary Burrowes, daughter of Peter Burrowes, M.P. for Enniscorthy in the Irish Parliament. Born 2 April 1845 in St Peter's Dublin. Kept four Terms at Trinity College Dublin before coming to St John's. Died 1 July at Headley, Epsom.

Benjamin Atkinson Irving (matriculated from St John's in 1846, B.A. 1850 from Emmanuel), son of the Rev William Irving, Towend, Bolteistone, Yorks, born there 19 October 1826. A Justice of the Peace, died 20 March at Birthwaite House, Windermere, aged 78.

Rev Joseph Laxton Kitchin (1858 as Kitchen), son of Laxton Kitchen, baptized at Newborough, Northamptonshire 24 April 1831. Headmaster of Bideford Grammar School 1869-74; Curate of St James', Exeter 1874-76; Chaplain to the Wonford Asylum, Exeter 1876-1901. Died at his residence Montgomery, Teignmouth, S Devon 23 December, aged 74.

Rev Walton Kitching, (1852), admitted to St John's 18 October 1850 from Catherine Hall; educated at King's College, London. Curate of Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks 1853-54; of the French Episcopal Church of St John Evangelist La Savioie, Bloomsbury, 1858-72. Latterly resident at 23 Kildare Gardens, Bayswater, London, W. Died at St Thomas'

Home, 30 September aged 77; buried at Old Windsor. Mr Kitching married, 11 March 1852 at St Andrew's Guernsey, Margaret Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. C. M'Kenzie, R.N.

Rev Joseph Hirst Lupton (1858), died 15 December at 7 Earls Terrace, W., aged 69. See p. 238.

George Alfred Matthew (1878), son of John Matthew of Cambridge, baptized 13 February 1856, educated at Cranbrook School. Was articled to Mr John Eaden of Cambridge and was admitted a Solicitor in 1881. For 22 years he was a partner in the firm of Gunn and Matthew of Cambridge. Mr Matthew never took a prominent part in local politics. He was keenly interested in books, had a large and valuable library and was very helpful on the Committee of the Free Library. He held the office of President of the Cambridgeshire Law Society. Died very suddenly in his office in St Andrew's Street, Cambridge, 5 January, aged 49.

Rev Joseph Merriman (1860), son of Richard Merriman of Sheepshed, Leicestershire, baptized 23 December 1835. Died at Freshwater Rectory, Isle of Wight 27 January, aged 71 years. See *Eagle* xxvi, 389. Dr Merriman married 20 August 1868 at Cranleigh Church, Julia Ellen, only daughter of the late Thomas Wright Wells esquire, and step-daughter of Henry Townsend esquire, Rydinghurst.

Rev Jonathan Clouter Parkyn (1857), son of James Parkyn, baptized at Stoke Damerel, Devon 11 June 1834. Curate of Wolborough, Devon 1858-59; of Blisland, Cornwall 1870-78; Rector of Sydenham Damerel, Devon 1878-97. Latterly resided at Stafford Terrace, Plymouth. Died at Plymouth 3 December, aged 71. Mr Parkyn married Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rev H. J. Morshead, Rector of Kelby; she died 18 July 1886 at Sydenham Damerel, from the results of a carriage accident.

George Joseph Peachell (1865), son of Joseph Robert Peachell, born 14 April 1842, baptized at St Nicholas, Deptford 12 June 1842; educated at Rochester School. For twenty-six years Headmaster of the Royal Grammar School, Wycombe, Bucks. Died at High Wycombe 6 March, aged 62.

Rev John Dawson Peake (1852), son of Robert Peake, of March, Cambridge-shire; born at March and baptized 21 February 1830; educated at Oakham School. Curate of Medbourne 1853-55; of Kirkby la Thorpe 1855-58; Vicar of Laleham, Middlesex 1859-83; Rector of Pitchcott, Bucks 1883-85; Rector of Week St Mary, Cornwall 1885-95; Rector of Burrough-on-the-Hill, near Melton Mowbray 1895-1904. Died at his residence, Week St Mary, Cornwall, 8 October, aged 75.

Rev Joseph Ray (matriculated from St John's in 1848, B.A. from Magdalene 1854), son of the Rev Richard Ray, Wesleyan Minister, of Sittingbourne, Kent; born at Sittingbourne 26 May 1822. Curate of All Saints', Northampton 1856-58; of Tamworth 1858-59; Curate and Lecturer of St Philip's, Birmingham 1859-66; Rector of Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire 1866-94; Rector of Beaford, Devon 1894-99; Rector of Ayot St Lawrence, near Welwyn 1900-1905. Mr Ray was Chaplain to Lord Leigh 1896 to his death. He died 15 June 1905. A tablet to his memory, the gift of his old parishioners, was unveiled in St Martin's Church, Ashton-on-Mersey, on November 12th.

Rev Thomas Proctor Rigby (1849), son of Michael Rigby; born at Lancaster 16 February 1825; educated at Sedbergh School. Head Master of the Grammar School, Horton in Ribblesdale 1849-56; Perpetual Curate of Aughton in Halton, Lancashire 1856-89. Continued to reside in Aughton; died there 6 January, aged 79. He was instrumental in building Aughton Church about the year 1864.

Francis James Roughton (1846), son of William Roughton, surgeon, of Kettering; born 29 April 1822; educated at Oakham School. Mr Roughton was collated by the Bishop of Ely to a Fellowship in Jesus College in the year 1849, and remained a Fellow until his death. Died 8 October at EVELYNS, Kettering.

Rev James John Rowe (1849); born in Devonshire; educated at Exeter Grammar School. He was the eldest son of the Rev James John Rowe, sometime Rector of St Mary-at-Arches, Exeter, and of Morchard Bishop, Devon. Curate of Bickington, Devon 1849-51; of King William's Town, South Africa 1857-58; Missioner at Keiskama Hoek 1859-68; Acting Chaplain to the Forces in South Africa 1868-76, serving at Keiskama and King William's Town; Curate of Morchard Bishop, Devon 1876-81. Latterly resided at Marychurch, Torquay; died there 19 May, aged 79.

Rev Theophilus Barton Rowe (1856), son of the Rev Samuel Rowe, Wesleyan Minister, Croydon, Surrey; born at Croydon 25 January 1833; educated at Durham School. Died 13 January at St Anne's, Surrey Road, Bournemouth (see *Eagle*, xxvi, 217).

George Sills (1856), second son of William Sills, farmer, of Casthorpe, Lincolnshire; baptized at Barrowby 26 August 1832; educated at Grantham School. Admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn 15 November 1852; called to the Bar 26 January 1858. Mr Sills joined the Midland Circuit; he became a Revising Barrister, Counsel to the Post Office on the Midland Circuit, Counsel to the Mint for Northamptonshire, and a Commissioner for Trial of Municipal and County Council Election petitions. He was Recorder of Lincoln from 1888 until his death. In 1894-5 he was a member of the Bar Committee, and was also a member of the Bar Council from 1895 to 1898. He published "A Treatise on Composition Deeds" 1868; "A Treatise on the Bankruptcy Act" 1870; "A Treatise on the Agricultural Holdings Act" 1870. Mr Sills married, 8 October 1864 at Marylebone Church, Caroline Mary, eldest daughter of Frederick William Caldwell Esq, of 4, Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, and Mishnish, Argyllshire, who survives him, together with their eight children. Died 6 September at his residence, Casthorpe, Barrowby, Lincolnshire, aged 73.

Rev Herbert Clementi Smith (1859), son of the Rev John Smith, of Mercer's School; born at Bradford, Wilts, 1 March 1836; educated at St Paul's School; a Pauline Exhibitioner and Gower Exhibitioner at St John's. Assistant Master and Chaplain at Shrewsbury School 1859-62; Curate of Reepham, Norfolk 1862-64; of Battle, Sussex 1864-67; Curate of Grantham and Viscountess Campden's Preacher at Grantham 1867-70; Minor Canon and Precentor of Manchester 1870-78; Fishbourne Lecturer at Berwick-on-Tweed 1877-1905. Died 9 February at his residence, 35 Holland Park Avenue, London, W. Mr Clementi Smith published "An English adaptation of *Die Sieben Worte des Erlöser am Kreuz*" (Haydn's Oratorio). By his will he left the sum of £1000 to be divided among a number of charities.

Benjamin Bousfeld Swan (1849), eleventh son of Groves Chamney Swan, of Dublin, Barrister-at-Law; born in Dublin 2 December 1826. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 6 June 1848; called to the Bar 9 June 1854. Mr Swan married, 24 June 1858, Laura, youngest daughter of William Lycett Esq, of London. Died 7 February at his residence, Bolton House, Teddington.

Rev John James Thornley (1867), son of John Thornley; baptized at Preston, Lancashire 14 April 1843. Curate of St Michael, Workington 1866-71; Vicar of St John, Workington 1871-92; Vicar of Kerkoswald 1892-1905; died at Kerkoswald Vicarage 1 December, aged 62. Mr Thornley won

his spurs in the laborious work of building up Church life at Workington. He was the organiser of the social side of parish life, and by lectures in his parish room did much among working men to awaken wider interests and create a literary outlook. From first to last he was keenly interested in elementary education. To him this meant much more than the three R's. It meant the rousing of sympathy in children for bird and animal life, and for the history of their native county. The scholars of the parish school at Kerkoswald had in 1905 won Canon Rawnsley's challenge shield, open to the County under the auspices of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, for essays on bird and tree life.

Rev James Tillard (1861), son of the Rev James Arthur Tillard; baptized at Bluntisham, Hunts 21 April 1839. Tutor of St Columba's College, Rathfarnham, Dublin 1862-67; Curate of Bainsley, Gloucestershire 1867-69; of West Malling, Kent 1869-73. Mr Tillard married, 5 February 1868 at Bibury, Gloucestershire, Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev Henry Snow (of St John's B.A. 1833), Vicar of Bibury. Latterly resided at The Glebe, Penshurst; died there 25 January. Mrs Tillard died in 1888.

Robert Tucker (1855), son of Robert Tucker of Blucher Street, St Mary, Newington, Surrey; born 26 April 1832. Many years Mathematical Master at University College School, and Secretary to the London Mathematical Society. Died 29 January at his residence, Middleton, Rowlands Road, Worthing, aged 72. See *Eagle*, XXI, pp. 119-123; *Proceedings of The London Mathematical Society*, Series 2, Vol. III, pp. xii-xx, where there is a history of Mr Tucker's scientific papers.

Rev Henry Brooke Waterfield (1865), son of Wright Waterfield (and his wife Susanna Draycott) born at Stamford, Lincolnshire, 18 December 1840; educated at Stamford School. Curate of Porthleven 1865-67; of St Stythian 1867-68; of St Germoe 1868-73; of Flushing St Peter 1873-80; Vicar of St Eval 1880-86; Curate of Charlton in Dover 1892-94; of Tingrith, Beds 1894-99; Curate of Fornham near Bury St Edmunds 1899-1905. Died at Fornham All Saints 30 October, aged 65. Mr Waterfield married 25 April 1867 at Porthleven, Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas Nash.

Rowland Hill West (1871), son of the Rev T. West, baptized at Chippenham, Wilts 1863. M.R.C.S. England and L.S.A. 1873. Studied at St Thomas' Hospital. A certifying Factory Surgeon. Practised at 10 St Mary Church Square, Taunton; died there 15 January, aged 62.

Frank Alfred White (Undergraduate), son of Charles Leonard Jackson White, Civil Engineer; born 18 June 1881, at 15 Mount Pleasant Square, Ranelagh, Rathmore, Dublin. Drowned 7 August while sailing on a yacht on the Orwell, near Ipswich. See p. 113.

Rev William Allen Whitworth (1862), son of the Rev William Whitworth, baptized at Runcorn, Cheshire 11 April 1840. Died 12 March, aged 65. See p. 396. Mr Whitworth was one of the earliest contributors to the Mathematical columns of *The Educational Times*, the same can be said of Mr R. Tucker mentioned above. Of the name which occur in the first volume of the Reprints from the Educational Times, the only working survivor is Prof W. H. H. Hudson; the names of our Master, Dr Taylor, and of Canon J. M. Wilson, also occur. Mr Whitworth married 10 June 1885 at St John's, Hammersmith, Sarah Louisa, only daughter of the late Timms Hervey Elwes, esq., of Ipswich, and grand-daughter of the late Lieut. General Elwes of Stoke College, Clare, Suffolk.

Augustus Samuel Wilkins (1868), son of Samuel T. Wilkins, born at Enfield Road, Kingsland, Middlesex, 2 June 1846. Died 26 July at Llandrillo-Rhos, Wales. See p. 69.

George James Wilson (Undergraduate), son of William Wilson, Methodist Minister; born 26 March 1885 at Maguire's Bridge, co Fermanagh, Ireland. Educated at Campbell College, Belfast. Sometime a Scholar of the College. Died (by his own hand) 11 October 1905 near Enniskillen.

William Shepley Wilson (1861), son of John Wilson, Barrister-at-Law, baptized at Lewisham, Kent, 6 March 1839. Died 5 July at his residence, Burnside, Sandhurst Road, Tunbridge Wells, aged 66.

Rev Frederick Charles Woodhouse (1850), son of George Edward Woodhouse, esq., of Hampstead; baptized at Hampstead 9 April 1828. Died 27 September at Holy Trinity Vicarage, Folkestone, aged 77. See p. 106.

Rev Charles Yeld (1865), son of William Walter Yeld and his wife Sarah Hollier; born 4 March 1841 at Lichfield Street, Walsall, Staffordshire. Educated at Rugby School. Curate of St Peter at Arches, Lincoln, and Mathematical Master Lincoln Grammar School 1865-68; Senior Assistant Master High School, Nottingham 1868-72; Curate of St Matthew's, Nottingham 1868-74; Vicar of St John the Baptist, Leenside, Nottingham 1874-83; Headmaster of University School, Nottingham 1883-91; Vicar of Grassendale near Liverpool 1894-1905. Died at Grassendale 1 May, aged 61. Mr Yeld married 18 September 1867 at Etonia Church, Harriot May, daughter of Ralph and Elizabeth Hawksmoore Stevenson, of Sandon Lodge, Cobridge, Stoke on Trent. Mr Yeld published: "The life of devotion" (from the French of St Francois de Sales) 1869; "The Holy Communion" 1872; "Absolution and Confession" 1878; "A Ladder of Heaven" 1890. He edited "Florian's Select Fables" 1887.

Rev Charles John Francis Yule (1873), son of Henry Braddick Yule, Master R.N.; born at East Stonehouse, Devon 23 March 1848. Died 10 February at Eynsham, Oxon. See *Eagle*, xxvi, 399.

The following deaths were not recorded last year:

Andrew Lighton (1844), fourth son of the Rev Sir John Lighton, rector of Donoughmore, co Donegal, by his wife Mary Hamilton, second daughter of Christopher Robert Pemberton, M.D. of Newton, Cambridgeshire. Born 26 December 1822, was for sometime a Captain in the 4th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment. Died 13 November 1904 at his residence 12 Hanover Terrace, Ladbroke Square, London aged 81. Mr Lighton married 25 May 1860 Eliza Amelia, youngest daughter of Henry Sumner Joyce, of Freshford, Somerset. She died 11 January 1899; they had no issue.

Herbert Radcliffe (1867), only surviving son of Joshua Radcliffe, cotton manufacturer, baptized at Rochdale, Lancashire. Mr Radcliff was of Balderstone Hall, Rochdale; he died in London 3 December 1904, aged 58, and was buried at Rochdale 8 December.

Obituary.

WALTER FRANK RAPHAEL WELDON, M.A.

The morning paper of Monday, April 16th, contained the startling announcement that W. F. R. Weldon, Linacre Professor at the University of Oxford, had died on the preceding Friday of acute pneumonia.

Very few of his friends can have been aware that he was not in his usual health, and we learn that it was only on Tuesday of the same week that he had left the house of Professor Karl Pearson, where he was staying with his wife, to keep an appointment in London. He felt unwell at the time, and in London the illness gained rapidly upon him, with the lamentable result above indicated.

Weldon was born in 1860. His father, Mr Walter Weldon, F.R.S., followed the profession of Journalism, and also made important discoveries in Chemistry. Before he entered at St John's College, in 1878, Weldon had studied at King's College, London, where he attended the lectures of A. H. Garrod, Fellow of St John's, the distinguished Prosector of the Zoological Society. As an undergraduate he is remembered for the eager interest which he took in all sorts of topics, and for his highly unconventional outlook in them all.

At that time the newer developments of Zoology were making rapid strides, and the Cambridge School, under the leadership of F. M. Balfour, occupied a foremost place in the advance. 1880 and 1881 were the dates of publication of the two volumes of Balfour's *Comparative Embryology*, a book which first gathered into a whole the results of the modern work on that subject, to which he had himself contributed a large share. In 1882, the year of his untimely death, Balfour was made Professor of Animal Morphology. Besides the men working for their degree Balfour's class included students from America, Australia and Japan, who had been attracted to Cambridge by his teaching.

These were the stimulating conditions among which Weldon's undergraduate life was cast, and he devoted himself with all industry to laying hold of the new learning. After taking his degree, in 1882, Weldon stayed up and worked at a number of morphological problems, and was one of the most brilliant of the men who carried on the work of the school when it had been deprived of Balfour's inspiring guidance. He was the first to hold of the University Lectureship in the Advanced Morphology of Invertebrates. An eloquent and enthusiastic teacher, with great skill as a draughtsman, and, wholly wrapped up for the time being in his subject, he compelled the attention and interest of his audience.

In 1884 he was elected to a Fellowship of his College, and in 1890 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society. In the following year he went to London, being appointed to the Jodrell Professorship at University College; and in 1899 he succeeded Professor Ray Lankester as Linacre Professor in the University of Oxford:

His attention had already been directed to the statistical investigation of variation and heredity. With the view of testing the action of natural selection Weldon had set himself, with characteristic energy, to the laborious task of determining by exact measurement the frequency with which departures from the mean occur in selected species, in samples from different localities, in the young and adult state and in parents and offspring. Some idea of the labour involved may be gathered from the fact that one series of these observations embodies the result of two exact measurements of the carapace of each of 8069 crabs. In all this he had the skilled and devoted assistance of his wife.

In 1901, in association with Professor Karl Pearson and in consultation with Mr Francis Galton, Weldon issued the first number of *Biometrika* 'a journal for the statistical study of Biological Problems,' in which his principal interests were henceforth to centre.

He was, however, far from being engrossed in these studies to the exclusion of other duties. He took an active part in the remodelling of the University of London, on Committees of the Royal Society, on the Council of the Marine Biological Association, and in the annual meetings of the British Association. He was president of the Zoological Section of the latter at the meeting held at Bristol in 1898.

He was genuinely interested in literature and art, and took a keen interest in foreign travel. He and Mrs Weldon delighted to get away in summer vacations to remote corners of Italy, where the picturesque life of the people as well as the beauty of their surroundings were sources of unflinching pleasure.

This is not the occasion, even if time were ripe, to enter into any account of the controversies to which his ardent advocacy of his views on biological problems gave rise. What must possess the minds of those who knew him, in the presence of their loss, is admiration for the life so strenuously lived, and sorrow for the genial and gifted friend so suddenly snatched away.

J. J. L.

Obituary.

ROBERT TAYLOR M.A.

Robert Taylor M.A., who died on 21 April 1906, at Naples, was the fifth son of the late Richard Taylor, of Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury. He was born on 17 January 1835, and from 1846-54 was educated at Shrewsbury School, where he rose to be a praepostor under Dr Kennedy. Among his immediate contemporaries were the present Dean of Lichfield, H. C. Raikes, afterwards Postmaster-General, and A. W. Potts, first Headmaster of Fettes College. He went up to Magdalene College, Cambridge, in 1854, with an exhibition.

When, in 1856, the East India Company threw open its service to general competition, Robert Taylor entered, and passed 20th in the second batch of "Competition Wallahs," as non-Haileybury men were called in India.

He spent his first year's service in Calcutta, which he reached in November 1856, and was then transferred to Benares. While stationed there he was sent up the River Gogra by steamer to open navigation and to report on the channel, for which work he received the thanks of the Government. He served on several other stations in the North-West—now the United—Provinces, until, in October 1860, he obtained his transfer from the Judicial to the Financial Department, and was sent to Lahore as Civil Paymaster.

While at home on two years' furlough (1866-68) he went up to Cambridge, completed his residence, and took his degree, having migrated to St John's College. On his return to India he served as Deputy Accountant-General for Bengal, 1869-70; and officiating Accountant-General for the Punjab, 1870-72. In this year he was transferred to Madras for a short time as Governor of the Bank of Madras, afterwards being employed on bank tours and inspections till 1874, when he was appointed Inspector of Local Offices of Account in Bengal, which post he retained till he retired in 1877, on account of ill-health.

Having some knowledge of heraldry, Mr Taylor prepared the coats of arms for the Native knights at the Investiture of the Order of the Star of India, held in 1874 on the occasion of the

Duke of Edinburgh's visit. In 1875 he was commissioned by the Government of India to prepare additional coats of arms for the visit of the Prince of Wales, and again the Ruling Chiefs of India for the Grand Delhi Durbar of 1877. For this work, which entailed much research, the Government of India accorded him its thanks and the Delhi Gold Medal. This "Princely Armory" was published in 1877, and again in 1903, after the Coronation Durbar, by the Government of India.

On 10 September 1874 Mr Taylor (having returned on special leave) was married at St Alkmund's Church, Shrewsbury, to Ellen, daughter of the late William Hawkins, of Dinthill, near Shrewsbury, by whom he had three children. She died in Rome in 1903. On his retirement he had first settled in Clifton, but six years later took a house in the Cotswolds, whence in 1894 he moved to Ealing. He was seriously ill in the summer of 1905, and spent the early spring of the present year with his son in Egypt, where he seemed to have regained his health. On his return he met with an accident in disembarking at Naples, and died two hours later in the Pellegrini Hospital. He is buried there in the British Cemetery.

Any memoir of Robert Taylor would be incomplete if it made no mention of his religion. Though by no means given to religious expressions or talk, his wise counsel, his unfailing kindness to all, and, above everything, his lifelong devotion to duty, all sprang from the firm faith in Christ on which his whole life was based. Further he was one who made lifelong and sincere friends rather than many acquaintances, and he constantly impressed on his children and others the great importance of choosing friends carefully if the friendship were to last and be helpful. He was one of those men (who in India have not been few) who served his country with "the patient strength that is too proud to press, the duty done for duty, not reward," and to whom this country owes much of her empire over seas.

REV CANON HENRY THEODORE EDWARD BARLOW M.A.

I did not know Barlow as an undergraduate, for when I first met him he had already taken his degree, but the acquaintance formed towards the end of my first year soon ripened into a warm friendship, and I have the happiest memories of him as a Bachelor in residence, as Tutor of Ayerst's Hostel, as Domestic

Chaplain to the Bishop of Sodor and Man, and Principal of the Bishop Wilson Theological College, as Junior Dean and as Rector of his two country parishes of Marwood (1900) and Lawford (1902).

Two walking tours abroad, severe tests of any friendship, served only to cement ours, and it is with feelings of affection and regard that I now try to record my impressions of my friend.

Of Barlow's reading I knew but little. The son of a distinguished Johnian, the present Dean of Peterborough, a University Prizeman and Exhibitioner of the College, he aimed high and worked hard, and it was a great disappointment to him that, though an Exhibitioner and a Naden Divinity Scholar of the College and a University Prizeman like his father, he never succeeded in gaining a first class in any of the three triposes for which he entered. When the College, in after years, made him Junior Dean and appointed him to lecture in Ecclesiastical History, he always felt keenly the want of a better degree, and his position amongst the fellows of the College, holding no fellowship himself.

When I first knew him in 1887 he was reading for the 2nd part of the Theological Tripos and busy, as he always was, with everything connected with the boats. Illness in childhood had left him with a weak heart, and he was unable to row himself, but he had a profound respect for "the rowing man," and threw all his energies into the affairs of the Lady Margaret Boat Club and was a painstaking coach. He had rowed in the Third May Boat of 1883, and he tried to row again when Tutor of Ayerst, but it was too much for him, and he had to give it up. Curiously enough he was never very much at home upon the water; he could not swim and was nervous and timid to a degree. He was similarly nervous with regard to fire, and it is all the more striking that when a serious fire broke out at Bishop's Court in the Isle of Man, it was due to Barlow's conspicuous pluck and resourcefulness that a great disaster was averted.

He took a prominent part in the formation of the Amalgamation in 1886 and in the freeing of the Boat Club from the debt into which it had run. His keen letter signed *ἄρτοκοπος* (*Eagle*, 1887) shows how deeply he had the interests of the Club at heart and how he longed to see fresh vigour restoring it to its rightful place upon the river. October 1888 brought stormy days in boating circles, and in the revolutionary movement which

roused the whole College, Barlow took an active part. The election of First Captain in that term, the outcome of the storm, brought better things, and Henley 1888 was the crowning triumph of the revolution. Barlow was there to see, one of four of us who rowed down from Oxford and camped out by the island above Henley Bridge.

A fifth captaincy in 1889, and the presentation to him of honorary 1st Boat Colours in 1890 (a unique honour, I believe), were recognitions of his service to L.M.B.C. which gave him the keenest pleasure and were well-deserved. "Johniana, a Medley," in the *Eagle* of 1888 shows Barlow in a different light, it was very witty if a little acid. His not sparing himself, the "moustache and spats distinctly seen clinging feebly to the pommel across Stourbridge Common with a boat a mile or two away" helped to preserve his anonymity.

As a B.A. in residence, Barlow threw himself heartily into such work of a definitely religious nature as he had time for. The Saturday Night Meeting, the precursor of the present Saturday Night Service in Chapel, was for a long time held in his rooms, and his influence did much towards raising it from a somewhat emotional style and establishing it on the soberer lines on which it was afterwards maintained. He was one of a little band of men (successors of Bishop Mackenzie among others) who made themselves responsible for taking Sunday afternoon services at the Victoria Asylum on the Chesterton Road.

In those days he had already departed a good deal from the theology of the strict Evangelical circle in which he had been brought up, and he steadily developed until, in latter years, he became a definite, though never an extreme, high churchman. His "Nolo episcopari" in 1894, when a Bishopric in Japan was offered to him by the Committee of the C.M.S., was largely the result of this development. Although ill-health, and the inability to feel that he was called to a missionary life *and none other*, had much to do with it, yet his main reason, I know, was his want of sympathy with the aspect of Christian doctrine and practice represented by the C.M.S.

Barlow's attitude towards the College Mission was not in early days a very sympathetic one. He was a man of strong likes and dislikes, and for a long time he allowed personal feeling to hold him back from active work on its behalf. When he went back to College as Junior Dean, he held the office of Senior

Secretary, but even then he did not throw much heart into it, and it was only towards the end of his time of office that he really came into close touch with the Mission, or the Missioners, and gave them his warm support.

Undergraduates, who knew him as Junior Dean, have often spoken of him to me as a man of such reserve that it was difficult to get to know him. They thought him unsympathetic and even hard. He was not really unsympathetic, but it is true he was reserved and difficult to know. Not that he was inaccessible or a recluse; he was far from being that. He was very sociable and the reverse of shy. The society of men younger than himself was always a pleasure to him, and he tried his hardest to gain their confidence, but he was always inclined to be cynical, and he was apt to assume a dignity of manner which put men off. He was extremely sensitive and felt keenly if his advances were not reciprocated. He was consequently slow to trust, even where he liked. When he trusted, then you got to know him. This, I think, accounts for the fact that among hosts of acquaintances he made but few close friends.

His ill health, which made him at times morbid and despondent, made him also crave for sympathy, and when he got that he opened out and showed his own affectionate and sympathetic nature. He was a man of pure and high ideals, intensely conscientious, deeply religious, and with a great sense of duty.

A sermon which I heard him preach more than once on "Serving one's generation" struck, I believe, the keynote of his own life, and I feel sure that many, though not bound to him by the ties of a close friendship, will join with me in testifying that he served it well.

A. J. R.

Among a host of vague figures, whom one recalls from past years, dim and imperfectly known, Barlow stands out a personality,—not so much for his intellectual influence as for his personal character and charm. Original and profound as a thinker he would not have claimed to be, but originality and profundity are not so common as the number of Cambridge fellowships, would lead us to suppose. If not very speculative, he was genuine, however, and true with himself. A divine, with no professional manner, and no hint of self-conscious piety, he

was a man who took things seriously. He believed, and believed strongly, so strongly that the convictions of others did not disturb him; he recognised and respected them, as I have reason to know; and his own belief gave peace and strength to a nature essentially kindly. Cambridge has provision enough to try the temper of the most genial dean; and, besides, his health was never, I think, very firmly established. He was not one of those incredible people who are insusceptible of irritation, but he "consumed his own smoke," if he generated any.

With this firm hold upon what he believed, we may connect another of his characteristics. Barlow's sense of humour remains with me as one of the things that were of the essence of the man. A great many of us joke with more or less facility—sometimes artificially acquired. Barlow, however, had the kindly eye that sees the pleasant contrasts of life, and the genial speech that can utter them without their losing their naturalness. His life had plenty of episodes that gave pleasure to him and his friends, because he had this gift of finding it, and was always ready to share it. One of his friends tells me of his delight at a sermon he had just heard someone preach to freshmen on the text—"Let him that stole steal no more." There was a playful element in his talk. Like many Old Paulines of his day, he had an extraordinary stock of Classical quotations—some not much bigger than tags—and he used them freely. He would improvise words as he went, words of mixed pedigree, Greek and English, original and expressive.

Of late years I saw him rarely—but his visits to Cambridge were always welcome. He brought with him some suggestion of fresh air and sunlight whenever he came. A couple of minutes with him—and one saw the old Barlow again, always interested, and generally pleased or amused with something; and there was always a cheery answer to enquiries about his health.

Then came the end. He died at his work. Neither in writings nor in public repute, I suppose, did he make much mark; but for us, who knew him, he was something real, and he remains a living figure in our hearts and memories—a man of whom one can never think without affection and a smile of recognition.

T. R. G.

Obituary.

REV CANON HENRY BAILEY D.D.

The Rev Canon Bailey, who died at Canterbury on the 29th December 1906, aged 91, was at the time of his death the Senior ex-fellow of the College, having been admitted a Fellow of the College 15 March 1842. He was the eldest son of the Rev Henry Ives Bailey of Drighlington, afterwards Vicar of North Leverton, Notts. Henry Bailey was born 12 February 1815, and was educated at Bradford Grammar School; he was admitted to St John's 10 June 1835. He took his degree as 22nd Wrangler in 1839, and also obtained a second class in the Classical Tripos of the year. He was Crosse University Scholar in 1839, and Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholar in 1841. He was Hebrew Lecturer of the College in 1848, and Junior Bursar from 16 March 1849 to 15 March 1850.

In 1850 he became Warden of St Augustine's College, Canterbury, holding this until 1878, when he became Rector of West Tarring, in Sussex; he was Rural Dean of Storrington and Proctor for the Diocese of Chichester from 1886 to 1892, in which latter year he also resigned his Rectory. He had been appointed an Honorary Canon of Canterbury in 1863.

Canon Bailey married: first on 31 December 1850, at Leyton Church, Essex, Henrietta Browne, youngest daughter of the Rev J. H. Browne, of Bigham, Norfolk; and secondly on 20 August 1868 at Much Hadham, Herts., Anna, youngest daughter of the late George Morris Taswell, esq., of St Martin's, Canterbury.

The following notice of Canon Bailey appeared in *The Guardian* for 2 January 1907.

There are few Dioceses in the great Anglican world in which the news of Dr Bailey's passing away on Saturday last will not be read with a pang of real regret. Of course, in the case of a man who had nearly completed his ninety-second year it could not but be that his life's work was practically over long ago, though, indeed, he preached in St Martin's Church at Canter-

bury so recently as his ninetieth birthday and not long before, as an Honorary Canon, he occupied the Cathedral pulpit for his annual St Augustine's Missionary Sermon, which owes its endowment to him; while to the very end he continued his correspondence with his former pupils in foreign lands. But Dr Bailey's public ministry closed as long as fourteen years ago, when he resigned the rectory of West Tarring with Durrington, in Sussex, and his office of Rural Dean of Storrington, Division 4th, and his Proctorship in the Diocese of Chichester. For his really important and more far-reaching efforts in the Church's service we must go much further back still—even to his tenure of the Wardenship of St Augustine's College at Canterbury, to which, with rare singleness of purpose and unsparing self-sacrifice, he devoted twenty-eight of the best years of his life.

That great Missionary College—the outcome of the zeal of Edward Coleridge and of the generosity of Beresford Hope—had been opened by Archbishop Sumner on St Peter's Day, in the year 1848. For long years the scheme had been in preparation. It was the darling of those who favoured the Oxford Movement, it had gained countenance from the Queen herself and support from almost all the leading Churchmen of the day. The most eminent clerics and laymen thronged the chapel for the consecration ceremony; and then the College was placed under the rule of a retired colonial Bishop, Dr Coleridge, of Barbados, and with great *éclat* and high hopes St Augustine's began its career. But the first start was disappointing, for only a very few candidates for entrance offered themselves; and when the College had been at work for barely a year the first Warden died quite suddenly, leaving but a handful of students in residence, the College as yet only partly furnished, and a large portion of the promised endowments still to be collected. The charge of the infant institution, thus so unexpectedly left an orphan, was first offered to John Keble, and then, on his refusal, the subject of this memoir—to his own great surprise—was asked to take the headship.

The new Warden was a man of considerable academic distinction, for at Cambridge he had graduated in 1839 as a Wrangler and a Second Class Classic, and later had gained the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship, in recognition of which his College—St John's—had appointed him to a Fellowship. The succeeding years were occupied by tutorial work and parochial

experience, and also by the extensive research needed for his first publication, *Rituale Anglo-Catholicum*. Among those who came under his influence in his Cambridge days was at least one who was destined to attain to highest rank. Who can tell how much the spirituality and Churchmanship of Archbishop Benson owed to those walks and talks that he enjoyed every week with this Fellow of St John's? Early in 1850 he removed to Canterbury to undertake the task of building up—in every sense but the material one—St Augustine's Missionary

It was a great work that he accomplished—great not only as judged by statistics, which show that nearly three hundred missionaries owed their training to him, and that he succeeded in the burdensome task of raising sufficient funds to finance the College and besides to endow two additional Fellowships, but greater still in the enthusiasm and zeal with which he inspired others by his own fervour and self-devotion, and the extraordinarily large number of friends whom he raised up to support the cause of Foreign Missions. We are nowadays well accustomed to Prayer Unions, but they were novelties half a century ago, and it meant much to have such an Association of twelve hundred members—and among them many of England's best—pledged to work or to pray for the extension of the Church abroad. Another auxiliary that was the creation of his genius was the system of Missionary Studentship Associations—of which almost every English Diocese has now at least one branch—whose function it is to search out fitting candidates for Holy Orders, and if necessary to provide them with sufficient means. And again, the Missionary Colleges at Warminster and Burgh, which for many years provided a preparatory course for backward men, owe their existence, at least in great measure, to the statesmanlike policy of Dr Bailey. Such were some of the achievements of him, who by his father's beautiful provision was from the very day of his baptism a subscriber to both S.P.G. and C.M.S., and who “led the rest of his life according to this beginning.” For throughout his career a determination to further that cause was his ruling passion; to that he gave up his time, his money, his every thought; and for that he sacrificed any ambition for advancement and the leisure that might have been spent in publishing books, save for works bearing on the great topic, such as his *Credenda, Agenda, Postulanda: a Devotional Manual for the Use of the Clergy at Home and Abroad*, his

Missionary Daily Text-book, his *Twenty-five Years at St Augustine's*, and various editions of the *College Calendar*.

But what of the man himself who thus shone so brilliantly through his works? Most prominent of all was his devotion to duty, which ever impelled him to a conscientious performance of all the routine of College work, and he always took his full share, and more than his share, of the ministering, the preaching, the lecturing, and the responsibilities of government, and this devotion to duty was based upon the twofold foundation of the Book of Common Prayer and the code of College Statutes—for to the latter he rendered an exact and unswerving obedience, and the former he accepted as a loyal High Churchman. To this he added a sweet humility, which always prompted him to depreciate his own efforts,

mistakes and shortcomings," and to make this his favourite aspiration—"Non nobis, Domine, sed nomini Tuo da gloriam." And one fault or shortcoming—only one—must be laid to his charge—that he showed himself somewhat hard and unsympathetic to those over whom he ruled. Of spartan simplicity in his own habits, of an exactly regulated manner of life, of most polished and refined courtesy himself, he was too ready to punish rather than to be kind to those whose ideals and conduct fell short of his own high standard. Doubtless in this he was mistaken, but in justice it must be added that many an old missionary, looking back on his student days, has thanked God for the rigid discipline to which he was then forced to submit; and very touching is the deep affection for their old Warden that throbs in the heart of many an Augustinian, an affection that grows stronger instead of feebler as the years roll on.

And how softening and sweetening was the effect of time upon himself! It was a joy and an inspiration to visit him in his old age at his house in Canterbury, and one marvelled at the retentive memory which so readily recalled every detail concerning the history of St Augustine's or the lives and doings of his old students, at the extensive correspondence which to the last this loving master lavished on his disciples, at the diligent study which still left him in close touch with all the missionary problems and doings of the day. It made one realise more and more how complete had been the self-sacrifice, how genuine the effort, how noble the aim. There are probably few who have done more for the Foreign Missions of the English Church than

Dr Bailey; it is certain that in him St Augustine's has lost the best and the most generous friend that she has had since the foundation of the College.

R. J. E. B.

REV FREDERICK ARMITAGE M.A.

The Rev Frederick Armitage, who died at Beech, Hants., on 21 December 1906, aged 79, was a man of rare enthusiasm for scholarship and of unusual gifts, and an equally unusual educational experience. He was a son of Mr John Leathley Armitage, of Farnley Hall, near Leeds, and was baptised at Kirby Wiske, Yorkshire, 28 May 1849, acknowledge to others his "many

Educated at Bromsgrove School, he took his B.A. degree at Oxford with honours in the school of *Lit. Hum.* as a member of Worcester College in 1847, becoming an M.A. of Oxford in 1852. On leaving Oxford he was for some time second master of Bath Grammar School. In 1855 he went out to New South Wales as headmaster of the King's School, Parramatta, the chief public school of that colony. Inspired by love of study, he resigned this post in 1864, and, returning to England, he entered St John's College, as a fellow commoner, and graduated as tenth classic in the Classical Tripos. On leaving Cambridge he joined the staff of Clifton College as a classical master, under the headmastership of Dr Percival. In 1872 he left Clifton with the view of devoting himself to the study of French, and from that time onward his chief and absorbing pursuit was to trace the development of modern French from Old French and Provençal, and he became the friend of such masters of the subject as MM. Gaston Paris, Paul Meyer, Professor Bartsch, and others, who valued and recognized his work as an original student. Among his publications are a French grammar for the use of public schools and "Sermons du XIII^e Siècle en vieux Provençal." In later years, returning to scholastic work, he founded the well-known Neuenheim College at Heidelberg, and conducted it as headmaster. During the last period of his active life he held a lectureship in French at Balliol College, Oxford, until he was obliged, through failing health, to resign it in 1899.

WILLIAM WOODS HASLETT M.A.

Mr Haslett, Headmaster of St Andrew's College, Dublin, died on November 1st. We take the following notice of him from *The Irish Times* of November 3rd.

We regret to record the death of Mr Haslett, Headmaster of St Andrew's College, Dublin. The sad event took place after a rapid and severe illness, early yesterday morning, in presence of his wife and sisters. A great sense of public loss will be felt, not only in Dublin, but throughout Ireland. Mr Haslett has been taken away in the very meridian of his manhood, and in the midst of a distinguished career, which not only was full of solid performance in the past but was rich in promise for the future. His pupils, many now scattered over all parts of the world, and many just now deprived of their great teacher and friend, will feel that an almost irreparable blow has fallen upon them. Very few successful men in any walk of life created wider or deeper personal friendships, and none could have awakened fewer jealousies or enmities. Mr Haslett was a native of Rathfriland, Co. Down, where he was born on November 5th, 1866, so that he was just within three days of being 40 years of age. He received his early education in Belfast, and he passed through the Royal University, and afterwards through the University of Cambridge; and in both Universities he stood in the very first rank as a classical scholar, carrying off the most-coveted University distinctions. If he had chosen to remain at Cambridge there was no eminence in that ancient University to which he might not have risen; but as the founders of St Andrew's College, Dublin, were in 1893 on the look out for a headmaster, he was strongly recommended to them by Professor A. Macalister, of Cambridge, and they were fortunate enough to secure his services. He entered upon his work in January, 1894. From the very first both he and the College achieved success in Dublin. Pupils flocked in from all quarters of the city, and almost literally from all counties in Ireland. The success of the College was for years its chief difficulty, as it imposed upon the trustees the necessity of building large halls and classrooms for the accommodation of pupils. These difficulties were all nobly met. The patience, the tact, and the ability of the late lamented headmaster were taxed to their very utmost; and those who knew the history best will be the first to affirm that at no point was Mr Haslett found wanting. Every

new burden only seemed to draw out new powers to bear it; and each fresh responsibility only discovered new capacity for discharging it. The record of St Andrew's College is part of the scholastic history of Ireland. What that record is may be estimated from a single sentence of the headmaster's last year's report. Speaking of the Intermediate results, Mr Haslett stated at the annual meeting on St Andrew's Day last year—"These results, for the fourth year in succession, placed us first among the Protestant schools of Ireland, a record in which we may justly take pride." The successes in the Intermediate examinations are paralleled by similar triumphs in the Universities, and in the home and foreign Civil Service examinations. But men do not achieve such results without incurring heavy penalties. Until last summer Mr Haslett got through his work in the enjoyment of his usually robust health. Towards the end of June, however, he caught a chill, and he was not able to shake off the effects of it during his summer holiday in England. Then, on his return to Dublin at the end of August, he was laid up with an attack of phlebitis. This did not cause any alarm either to himself or his friends. He confidently expected soon to be at his post at the head of the College. Days, however, flew past and he did not succeed in recovering health or vigour. Then complications set in, and the days became weeks without lifting him out of his bodily troubles. His strength was steadily undermined. Three or four days ago serious symptoms supervened, and yesterday morning, as we have said, at 3.45 o'clock a.m. he tranquilly and painlessly breathed his last. He was a great teacher and headmaster, and had in an eminent degree all the qualities which go to make up such a man—deep sympathy with boys, both in their studies and sports, fine insight into character and capability, and an administrative power which maintained the efficiency of the College, the faculty of attaching to him the members of his teaching staff, who not only respected but loved him, and the high character for integrity, and for truth and sincerity, which unconsciously made him an example both to boys and men. It was characteristic of him that he used to speak wisely to his football teams before they went out to athletic contests, warning them never to forget that they were gentlemen; and one of the things he was proudest of was when his boys won the Leinster Schools Challenge Cup last spring in open contest. The charm of Mr Haslett was that he

did not know his own greatness. In every sphere of life he comported himself with the docility and the humility of a child.

In a funeral sermon, preached by the Rev Dr Samuel Prenter, the following passage occurs:

Another thing we may be quite sure of, and that is that our friend has really completed his appointed work on earth. Sometimes the shortest lives are charged with the greatest undertakings. What a cycle of work has been compacted into the short lifetime of our departed friend! First, as a brilliant university student, and then as the headmaster of St Andrew's College; he seems only to have got to the end of his earthly tasks a little sooner than most men. He wasted no time; and yet there was no rush or hurry about him. The calm, patient strength of a genuine workman was in him. He had always plenty of time to do his duty, and no man ever gave a more generous interpretation to his duty than he. It was in his real lifework as the headmaster of the college that we knew him best. Here his natural endowments were great, but the directing and animating spirit was greater still. He had a genius for his profession, but that genius was directed and disciplined with a master hand. His natural genius for teaching made him popular and beloved over the whole school. His unflinching self-discipline made him respected and obeyed. He had wonderful sympathy with boys on all sides of their life, and he was quick to interpret their needs, and eager to remove their difficulties. The result of it was that a personal bond of union was established between him and every pupil that came under his hand. That bond was scarcely the bond of friendship as between equals. It was a union of hearts in which one gave understanding, sympathy, help, direction; and the other gave loyalty, trust, admiration, and love. The announcement of his death has brought into hundreds of young hearts a great sorrow, and as the news travels over the world there are hundreds more of young men in the battle of life throughout the Empire who will be stricken with grief. This generous and unselfish devotion of young lives toward a teacher is one of the most beautiful things in human experience, and Mr Haslett inspired it in a supreme degree. When his pupils returned to Dublin from foreign lands one of the first men they went to see was their old master. And they expected to find in him the same insight and

sympathy and patient guidance that they had experienced in school days. I need not speak of other aspects of his public work—his fidelity, his courtesy, his power to organise, his gifts of teaching, his ability to attach his fellow-workers to him, and to inspire all about him with confidence, his gentleness of spirit and his inexhaustible fund of patience and toleration. All these entered into his work, and made it what it was. As I have said, that work is now for him finished, though in a sense it can never end. In less than thirteen years he laid the foundations, and raised the superstructure; and just when he seemed to be needed most, lo! he is called away from it; and yet here we must learn the simple lesson that he had finished the part which God had appointed him. Of the fine quality of this work we may, in conclusion, speak two or three words. In this earnest universe of God's the quality of work is always determined by the quality of the workman. We all produce fruit according to our kind. You cannot gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles. When I turn from the work to the worker all I can say is that he was a workman that needed not to be ashamed. He was a singularly pure, and upright, and noble man. I admired much his mental powers and acquirements; I admired more his moral and spiritual character. Rev Dr Paterson Smyth, Church of Ireland Catechist in the college, in a note I received from him this morning, says—"I am so sorry for you, St Andrew's people, and for us, St Ann's, too. He was the most lovable kindly man to work with; and in our private conferences about Bible programme and the spiritual good of the lads, it was delightful to feel that we had a man more earnest, and eager, and spiritually-minded than ourselves to help us and arrange for us." He appeared to me constantly to walk in the footsteps of Jesus of Nazareth. This made him unselfish, sincere, and lowly. It lifted him high out of egotism, or self-will, and it clothed him with an unconscious and beautiful humility. He was a very great teacher, but the personal charm of the man was that he did not know his own greatness, and he comported himself in all spheres of life with the simplicity of a child. When a man like this abandons himself to his work in the genuine spirit of self-sacrifice I feel sure that his work will endure and be for ever fruitful. That work is engraven on thousands of young lives, who will make this dark world a little brighter. The workman dies, but God carries on His work.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1906; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

- Rev Frederick Armitage (1867); died 21 December at Beech, Hants., aged 79. See p. 203.
- Rev Edward Ernest Atherton (1886), son of the Rev Thomas Atherton (of St John's, B.A. 1862), born 11 October 1864 at Bury, Lancashire; educated at Wolverhampton School. Curate of St Mary Major, Exeter 1887-90; of Bradninch 1891-1902; Vicar of Rockbeare, near Exeter 1902-1906 died at the Vicarage 1 May.
- Rev Canon Henry Batley (1839); died 29 December at Canterbury, aged 91. See p. 199.
- Rev Canon Henry Theodore Edward Barlow (1885), son of the Very Rev William Hagger Barlow, Dean of Peterborough; born at Bristol 18 January 1863, while his father was Vicar of St Bartholomew's; educated at St Paul's School. Naden Divinity Student of the College, Jeremie University prizeman 1886. Principal of Bishop Wilson's theological school, and Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Sodor and Man 1889-93; Curate of Workington 1893-94; Junior Dean of the College 1894-1900; Theological Lecturer of the College 1896-1900; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Carlisle 1892-1901; Junior Proctor of the University 1896-97; Rector of Marwood, Devon 1900-02; Rector of Lawford, Essex 1902-06; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Carlisle, and Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral 1902-1906. Died 19 June at Lawford Rectory, aged 43. Canon Barlow married 28 March 1894 at St Oswald's, Chester, Margaret, third daughter of the late John Brown, esq. of 59 Upper Northgate Street, Chester. See p. 83.
- Rev Henry Ralph Blackett (1846), son of James Blackett of St Saviour's, Southwark; born 23 November 1815. Curate of Camden Church, Camberwell 1846-48; of St George's, Hanover Square 1848-51; of Kettering 1851-57; Chaplain of St George's Workhouse, Hanover Square 1857-67; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Woburn Square 1867-70; Vicar of Hanover Church, Regent Street 1870-80; Vicar of St Andrew's, Croydon 1880-89; Chaplain of the Eastbourne Union 1892-94. Died 2 February at Croydon, aged 90. Mr Blackett married 17 August 1858, at St Giles, Camberwell, Adelaide, daughter of R. Mills, esq., of The Grove, Camberwell, Surrey; she died 8 July 1886, aged 55. He was the father of the Rev Herbert Field Blackett (of St John's B.A. 1877), who died 20 September 1885.
- Rev Herbert Anthony Vazeille Boddy (1873), son of the Rev James Alfred Boddy (of St John's, B.A. 1838), Rector of St Thomas', Red Bank, Manchester; baptised at St Thomas' 12 January 1851; educated at Manchester Grammar School and Owen's College, Manchester. Curate of Grindon, Durham 1873-82; Vicar of Grindon with Thorpe Thewles, near Ferry Hill, Durham 1882-1906; Domestic Chaplain to the Marquis of Londonderry 1873-1906. Died 22 May at Orvieto, Italy, while returning from Calabria, where he had been on a holiday. He was the right hand man of Lady Londonderry in many of her social and philanthropic schemes in the neighbourhood of Grindon; he was unmarried.
- Rev Alfred York Browne (1883), son of the Rev Thomas Briarley Browne, born 22 July 1861 at Roos, Yorks; educated at Hereford Cathedral School. Assistant Master at Oswestry Grammar School 1882-84; Assistant Master and Chaplain at Trinity College, Glenalmond 1885-92; Garrison Chaplain at Bombay 1890-92; Acting Chaplain at Kirkee and at Bombay 1892; Chaplain at Steamer Point, Aden 1896; Chaplain and Governor of the Castle Howard Reformatory 1897-1906. Died 23 July at Malton, aged 43.

- Rev Benjamin Walker Bucke, son of Benjamin Bucke, of Eal Soham, Suffolk, baptised there 22 June 1821. Educated at King's College, London. Entered St John's as a Ten Year Man 22 June 1850, but did not take the B.D. degree. M.A. by the Archbishop of Canterbury 1859. Curate of Rendlesham; Preacher at Magdalene Hospital; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Lee, Kent 1863-1906. Died at Holy Trinity Vicarage 10 February, aged 84.
- Rev Richard Bull (1839), son of the Rev S. Neville Bull, of Harwich, born in 1816. Curate of Dovercourt with Harwich 1840-52; Vicar of Dovercourt 1852-71; Master of the Corporation School 1840-71. Latterly resided at 10 Mount Ephraim Road, Tunbridge Wells; died there 10 January, aged 90.
- Rev Roger Taylor Burton (1845), son of Emmanuel Matthew Burton, esq., born 13 December 1818 at Manchester; educated at Sedburgh School. Perpetual Curate of St John, Newhall, Derbyshire 1845-58; Curate of Soberton 1858-66; of Woking 1866-68; of St Mary, Colchester 1868-71; of Aldham 1871-74; of Cheshunt 1874-75; Vicar of Great Tey 1875-91. Latterly resided at Stott Park, Ulverstone; died there 27 January, aged 87. Author of *Contemplations on Israel's Exodus, considered Allegorically*, and of several poems.
- His Honour Judge Thomas Gilbert Carver (1871), fourth son of William Carver, of Broomfield, Manchester, born 14 November 1848 at Gibraltar; educated at Forest School, Snaresbrook. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 7 April 1870, called to the Bar 7 June 1873; K.C. 1897; a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn 1904. Appointed Judge of County Courts, Circuit 12, in March 1906. Died 12 May at Huddersfield, aged 57. Mr Carver married 1 May 1878 Frances Maud, daughter of Andrew Tucker Squarey, of Gorsey Hey, Bebington, Cheshire. Mr Carver was an authority on mercantile law, and published a volume *On the law of carriage of goods by sea*, which has run through several editions. He was a member of the Northern Circuit, and practised in Liverpool until 1890, when he removed to London.
- Rev Francis Haden Cope (1851), son of Richard Cope of Ardwick, co. Lancaster, born 4 January 1827 in Manchester. Curate of Birch, Lancashire 1851-55; of Windermere 1855-57; of Cleobury Mortimer 1857-60; of Wilmslow 1860-72; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Leamington 1872-74; Vicar of North Malvern 1875-1903; Rural Dean of Powyke 1896-1903. Latterly resided at Bartestree Court, Hereford, died there 26 February, aged 79. Mr Cope married 13 January 1852, at the Cathedral, Manchester, Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Norris, esq., of Bury, Lancashire; she died 17 March 1902 at the Vicarage, North Malvern. He was the father of Francis Haden Cope (of St John's, B.A. 1874), who died at Rawal Pindi, India 26 April 1899.
- Rev John Duffin (1848), son of Thomas Duffin, born at Felkirk, Yorkshire, 3 July 1825. Vicar of Barnby-on-Don, near Doncaster 1856-1906; died at the Vicarage 3 April.
- Charles Eardley Dumbleton M.D.; matriculated from St John's in 1878, but took his B.A. degree from Peterhouse in 1881. Son of Arthur Vincent Dumbleton, an officer in the 4th Lancers; born at Sialkote, India 17 January 1854. Studied medicine at the Middlesex and University College Hospitals; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1884; D.P.H. Eng. Conj. 1890; M.D. 1891. Sometime Municipal Health Officer at Singapore, and Surgeon to the Dalby Hospital, Queensland. Died at St Thomas' Home, Lambeth, 22 August.
- Rev George Edgcomb (1854) (originally Edgcomb), son of George Evans Edgcomb, of the 5th Madras Cavalry, and of Penryn, surgeon; born at St Thomas' Mount, Madras, 12 April 1830, baptised at St Givias

7 October 1836. Curate of St Ive, Cornwall 1855-58; of St Gluvias 1858-61; Vicar of Penwerris 1861-70; Rector of St Peter's, Nottingham 1870-1906; Surrogate, Diocese of Southwell 1884-1906. Died 10 February, aged 75. He was appointed to St Peter's by Lord Chancellor Hatherley; about £4000 was soon afterwards spent on the restoration and improvement of the Church. Mr Edgcome took a deep interest in the temperance movement, and in every Christian and philanthropic work. In a funeral sermon the Rev A. W. Bell, Curate of St Peter's, said: "If I were asked to describe George Edgcome in a single sentence, I should say he was a good man, a man of profound faith and simple unaffected piety, in all points a Christian gentleman. His very countenance bespoke goodness, I have heard it said that he carried heaven in his face." Mr Edgcome married at Mylor 26 April 1865, Nora Sophia, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Thomas B. Sullivan, C.B.; she died at St Peter's Rectory 18 November 1899.

Rev Sir Richard Fitzherbert (1876), third son of William Fitzherbert, of Somersal Hall, esq., (afterwards Sir William Fitzherbert, of Tissington): born 12 April 1846. Curate of Eynesbury 1870-72; Rector of Warsop 1872-96. In the year 1896 his father died, and as his elder brothers had died he succeeded to the baronetcy. He died at Tissington Hall 4 January, aged 59. Sir Richard married 10 October 1871, Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Edward Arkwright, of Hatton, co. Warwick.

Rev Peter John Francis Gantillon (1851), son of Peter Gantillon, esq., of Turnham Green, born at Chiswick 9 April 1829. Curate of St John, Leicester, and Second Master of the Collegiate School, Leicester 1854-61. Classical Master at Cheltenham College 1861-85. Died 2 March at his residence, Hawthornden, 1 Montpelier Terrace, Cheltenham. Mr Gantillon spent much time in preparing the Indices to the published portions of the College Admission Register. He married (1) 20 June 1857, at St Paul's, Cambridge, Elizabeth, third daughter of the late R. Buckle, esq., of Cambridge; (2) 18 July 1871, at St Luke's, Cheltenham, Laura Julia, youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. H. A. Herbert, of Muckross.

Rev Barry Gilling (1843), son of Barry Gilling, esq., of East Dereham, Norfolk; educated at North Walsham School. Curate of Brixton, Norfolk 1844-48; of Brandon Parva, Norfolk 1850-51. Died 26 May, at his residence, 27 Norwich Road, East Dereham, aged 85.

Rev Henry Glasson (1853), son of William Glasson, of Falmouth, born 26 September 1829 at Lanteglos, by Fowey, Cornwall. Chaplain R.N. 1855 (Medal), placed on the retired list 1873. Curate at Sutton Waldron, Dorset, 1854-55, of Dalton in Furness 1873-74; Incumbent of Avonside, New Zealand 1878-81; Chaplain of the Public Institute, Christ Church, New Zealand 1882-84; Curate of St Mark, Darling Point, Sydney 1885; of Windsor Cobbitty, Summerhill New South Wales 1886-88; Incumbent of Gundy, Queensland 1889-91; of Sofala, New South Wales 1894-98; Chaplain to the Public Cemetery, Melbourne 1903-04. Died 11 February at his residence, Monington, near Melbourne, aged 77. Mr Glasson married 8 September 1852 at Falmouth, Lucy, eldest daughter of Lieut. Thomas A. Lewis, R.N. of Penwennock, Falmouth.

Rev Henry Greene (1871, as Green), son of Thomas Green of Bingley, born at Bingley 13 December 1842. Curate of St John, Huddersfield 1870-72; of St Luke, Middlesbrough and Curate of Thornhill 1872-77; of St Cuthbert, Southport 1877-78; Vicar of St Stephen-in-Banks, Southport 1878-83; of New Shildon 1883-98; Vicar of St John's Newcastle-on-Tyne 1898-1906. Died at St John's Vicarage 12 July. While at New Shildon he was instrumental in building a new School-house and

Mission room. He took a prominent part in the establishment of the Science and Art classes at New Shildon Mechanic's Institute and was Chairman of these for eleven years. He was one of the founders of the Clergy Pension Institution, and was elected on the first Management Committee. In 1891 he was elected by the clergy as one of the three assessors for the Archdeaconry of Auckland, and in 1894, at the request of the Bishop of Durham, he was appointed organising Secretary for the same archdeaconry to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He did a good deal of literary work, being a constant contributor to *The Church and Home*, magazine and weekly newspaper and to *The Church Homilist*. He was also the author of several pamphlets on humanitarian subjects.

Rev Richard Samuel Bracebridge Heming Hall (1856). Rector of Weddington, Nuneaton. Died 4 January, aged 72. See *Eagle*, xxvii, 267.

James Archibald Gordon Hamilton (1878), only son of the Rev James Hamilton of Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire (of Corpus Christi College, afterwards Vicar of Douling, Somerset), baptised there 1 November 1855; educated at Bristol Grammar School. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 23 January 1877, called to the Bar 26 January 1880. Died suddenly at the Great Western Railway Station, Taunton, 21 December, aged 51. Mr Hamilton was at one time a follower of the Devon and Somerset Stag-hounds, and a writer on sport. He was an editor of *The Eagle*.

Rev James Clarke Harkness (1857). Mr Harkness was a son of the Rev Robert Harkness (of St John's B.A. 1823), who married 2 April 1823 Jane Waugh Law, daughter of the Right Rev George Henry Law, Bishop of Bath and Wells; he was born 17 May 1835 at Stowey, Somerset and was baptised in the Liberty of St Andrew in Wells in 1835 by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Vicar of Horsmonden 1865-66; Rector of Atherston on Stour 1867-71; of West Clandon, Surrey 1871-82; Vicar of Hawkey 1885-1902. Latterly resided at Hawkey, Cliff Road, Bournemouth; died there 9 April, aged 70. Mr Harkness married: (1) in 1867 Susan Constance daughter of G. W. Franklyn, esq., of Lovell Hill, Perks; (2) on 11 August 1898 at Holy Trinity Church, Weston Super Mare, Edith Charlotte, daughter of the late Charles Stuart Smith, esq., of Bayswater.

Rev Francis Russell Harnett (1884), son of the Rev Francis William Harnett, Vicar of St George the Martyr, Wolverton, Bucks; baptised there 11 December 1861; educated at Cheltenham Grammar School. Curate of St George the Martyr, Wolverton 1884-92; of St Luke's Maidenhead 1892-96; Vicar of Highmore, Oxfordshire 1897-1899; Incumbent of St Peter's Colombo, Ceylon 1904-1906. In addition to his duties as Incumbent of St Peter's he was also Acting Chaplain to the Forces and was finally appointed to be minister to the planters of the Kelani Valley, having two churches to serve, at Avisawella and Yatiyautota. Ill health compelled his resignation of this post in October and he reached Colombo only to find that he had contracted enteric fever; he died at Colombo 30 November, aged 45. While Vicar of Highmore he took a great and personal interest in the children of the parish schools, teaching them botany and elementary chemistry, putting his telescope and microscope at their disposal to interest them further in nature. While at Wolverton he lectured on mathematics at the Science and Art Institute.

Henry Hartley (1859), son of the late John Hartley, of Morisby, Cumberland; baptised at St Nicholas, Whitehaven 8 June 1831. Died 25 June at 16 Cambridge Terrace, London.

Charles Hartree (1874), son of William Hartree, engineer, of Blackheath Road; baptised in the parish of Greenwich, Kent 16 July 1851. Died 27 January at 11 Wilton Crescent, London, aged 54.

William Woods Haslett (1891), son of Joseph Haslett, born at Rathfriland co Down 5 November 1866. Educated at the Royal Academical Institution and Queen's College, Belfast. Headmaster of St Andrews College, Dublin. Died 2 November, aged 40. Mr Haslett married 14 July 1900, at Blackheath Congregational Church, Jessie Gertrude, youngest daughter of Alfred Deed, of Heathfield, Priory Lane, Blackheath. See p. 204.

Rev Alfred Highton (1853), son of Henry Highton esq, of Rutland Street, Leicester; baptised in St George's, Leicester 11 November 1829; educated at Rugby School. Was for sometime an electrical engineer, but was afterwards ordained Curate of Chew Magna, Somerset 1856-57; of Podymore Milton 1858-69; of St Paul's, Clifton 1869-70; of Bowden Hill, Chippenham 1872-74; Vicar of Great Bourton 1874-1904. Latterly resided at 35 Hillmanton Road, Rugby; died 29 March at Clarence Parade Southsea, aged 76.

Rev Harry Ernest Hill (1885), son of Arthur Hill, of Heatherside, Wokingham, baptised at Reading, Berks, 23 April 1863; educated at Rugby School. Curate of St Paul, New Beckenham, 1890-93; Principal of Abbey School, Beckenham 1893-1906. Died at Beckenham 28 May, aged 43.

Rev John Henry Killick (1858), eldest son of the late Henry Killick, J.P. of Walton Hall, Staffordshire. Born 22 January 1835, baptised in Trinity Church, Wavertree, parish of Childwick, co Lancaster 7 March 1835. Curate of East and West Leake, Notts 1859-65; Vicar of Oakmoor, Staffordshire 1865-75; Secretary of the Lichfield convocation 1866-71. Curate of Cropwell Bishop, Notts 1870; of Fossbrook, Staffordshire, 1873-74; Vicar of Prestwold with Hooton and Barton-on-the-Wolds, Leicestershire 1875-90; Vicar of Little Compton 1890-1906. Died at Little Compton Vicarage 16 May.

Rev Samuel Field Laycock (1867), born at Barnsley, Yorkshire in 1844. Curate of Christ Church, Salford, 1866-68; of St Mary's, Droylesden 1868-70; of St John, Workington 1871-73; Vicar of St George's, Sowerby Bridge 1873-1906. Died 14 May, aged 63.

Rev Edward Layng (1845), son of the Rev W. Layng of Harrowden; born 18 May 1823; educated at Oundle School. Curate of Bredon 1846-48; of Standish 1848-50; of Badby 1850-53; of Down Hatherly 1853-56; Vicar of Milwich, Staffordshire 1856-1903. Latterly resided at Victoria Avenue, Leicester. Died 31 January, aged 82.

Rev Francis Marshall (1868), son of John Marshall of Hill Top, West Bromwich, born 22 September 1845; educated at Brewood Grammar School. Vice-Principal of Carmarthen Training College 1868-70; Headmaster of Wednesbury Collegiate School 1870-78; Headmaster of King James' Grammar School, Almondsbury 1878-96; Rector of Mitcham near Litcham, Norfolk 1896-1906. Died 21 April aged 59. At Mitcham he devoted his leisure to the production of School text-books, on the Bible and Mathematics. He took a keen interest in athletics, especially football, and edited a history of the Rugby game.

Rev Viscount Samuel Molesworth (1853), son of Captain John Molesworth, R.N.; born at Cheltenham 19 December 1829. He succeeded as eighth Viscount Molesworth in 1875. Curate of West Cowes, Isle of Wight, 1865-66; of Addlestone 1866-68; of Fawkhams, Kent 1868-72; Rector of St Petrock Minor, Cornwall 1876-98. Latterly resided at 13 Lansdowne Crescent, Bath. Died 6 June at Minehead, aged 76. Viscount

Molesworth was an old-fashioned High Churchman, and one of the oldest members of the English Church Union. He married: (1) 6 May 1862 Georgina Charlotte Cecil, daughter of Mr George Bagot Gosset, of the 4th Dragoon Guards; she died 22 January 1879; (2) On 23 January 1883, at St Mary Abbots, Kensington, Agnes eldest daughter of the late Dugald Dove, esq, of Nutshell, Renfrew; she died 20 January 1905 at 3 Palace Gate, London, W.

Rev Richard Lee Neale (1859), son of Thomas Neale, baptised in St Laurence Church, Exeter 21 September 1830. Chaplain R.N. and Naval Instructor 1865, placed on the retired list 1884. Served on H.M.S. *Highflyer* in East Indies 1865-68; *Scylla* in the Pacific 1869-73; *Amethyst*, West Coast of Africa, South East Coast of America and Pacific 1873-78; Ashantee War 1873-74 (Medal); Action with Peruvian Ironclad *Huascar* 1877; *Lord Warden* 1878-81; *Excellent*, Portsmouth 1881-82; latterly resided at 7 Dix's Field, Exeter. Died there 30 April, aged 75.

Rev Haydn Frederic Nixon (1880), son of William Nixon of Astley Street, Dukinfield, Chester, baptised in St Mark's Church 4 June 1854; educated at the Liverpool Institute. Curate of Addlestone 1878-80; of St Mark's, North Audley Street 1881-91; Vicar of St Paul's, Old Brentford, 1891-1906. Died at Ventnor 12 December. Mr Nixon married 21 September 1893 at St Paul's Brentford, Maud Amelia, eldest daughter of Mr C. Braden, of Holly House, Brentford.

Henry Turton Norton (1869), son of Henry Elland Norton, of Woburn Square, Bloomsbury; born 21 June 1867, baptised in St George's, Bloomsbury 19 July 1867. Educated at Marlborough College. Macmahon Law Student of St John's. Admitted a Solicitor in 1872 and joined his father's firm of Baxter, Rose and Norton, of which he was senior partner at the date of his death. Died at Cambridge (while on a visit) 9 June from the effects of an accident. Mr Norton married 13 February 1884, at St James' Paddington, Laura Frances, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Tertius Lawrence of 6 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, and a granddaughter of the late Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon.

Hugh Parnell (1842), eldest son of Hugh Parnell of Upper Clapton and New Bond Street, Solicitor. Originally entered at Trinity, but migrated to St John's. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 28 October 1842, called to the Bar 21 November 1845. Died 26 October at his residence 6 Paragon, Ramsgate, aged 87. He left estate valued at £457,135 gross with a net personalty of £427,578. He left some legacies to charities.

Archibald George Raikes Pearce (1883), eldest son of the Rev George Philip Pearce; baptised at Wingham, Kent 27 October 1861; educated at Tonbridge School. Sometime assistant master in Lincoln College, Sorel, Canada; then Senior master at Hilton College, Pietmaritzburg, Natal. Died at Hilton College in April or May.

Herbert Percival (1874), second son of Andrew Percival, of the Minister Precincts, Peterborough, solicitor; baptised in Peterborough Cathedral 29 December 1852; educated at Uppingham School. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 20 April 1872; called to the Bar 26 January 1875. Died 10 March at Walton, near Peterborough, aged 53.

Rev Henry Mitchinson Coverley Price (1860), son of Henry Price of 40 Ludgate Street, London, and Taunton; born 18 May 1836, baptised in St Martin's, Ludgate, City of London 26 June 1836; educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton. Curate of St Luke, Cheetham Hill 1860-63; of St James', Accrington 1863-66; of St John's, Accrington 1866-68; Rector of St Mary, Droylesden 1868-72; Perpetual Curate

of St Andrew's, Jersey 1872-73; of St Mark's, Jersey 1873-83; Vicar of St Augustine's, Northam, Southampton 1883-9; of Valley End, Surrey 1889-95; Rector of Forrabury, near Boscastle, Cornwall 1895-1906; Rural Dean of Tigg Minor 1902-1906. Died 25 August from the result of a carriage accident between Boscastle and Tintagel the previous week. Mr Price married 21 May 1862 at St Luke's, Cheetam Hill, Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Tonge, esq., of Manchester.

Rev James Cusack Roney-Dougal (1886), son of Lieut. Col. Richard Roney-Dougal; baptised at Barrackpore, India, 19 August 1852. Curate of St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh 1881-82; of Christ Church, Morningside, Edinburgh 1882-84; of Bestwood Park, Notts 1884-86; of Castle Donington 1886-90; Vicar of Castle Donington, near Derby 1890-1906. Died at the Vicarage 28 July.

Rev Charles Sangster (1841), son of John Sangster, solicitor, Leeds; educated at Leeds School. Chancellor's Medal for English Verse 1839; Browne's Medallist for Greek and Latin epigrams 1840. Curate of High Hoyland 1841-55; Vicar of Darton, near Bunsley 1855-1906; Rural Dean of Silkstone 1855-81. Died at Darton Vicarage 5 October, aged 88. Mr Sangster married 23 August 1867 at Darfield, Mary, fourth daughter of W. Newman, esq., of Darley Hall, near Bainsley.

Rev Thomas Barton Spencer (1870), son of Lawrence Catlow Spencer, of Preston, surgeon; baptised in the parish of Preston 3 May 1849; educated at Preston Grammar School. Curate of Emmanuel Church, Preston 1872-76; Vicar of St James', Preston 1876-1906. Died 5 April at Southport, suddenly. Mr Spencer married 6 June 1877 at St James', Preston, Eliza Isabella, third daughter of the late W. Winstanley J.P., of Chaikeley Manor and West Cliff, Preston.

Rev John Edward Symms (1858), son of Edward Monntfort Symms; baptised at Kington, Herefordshire 8 November 1835; educated at the Grammar School, Kington, and then for a year in France. Curate of Chudleigh Knighton, Devon 1858-61; Mathematical master of Forest School, Walthamstow 1861-62; Vice Principal of Bath Proprietary College 1862-75; Curate of St John the Baptist, Bathwick 1868-71; Headmaster and Chaplain of Bancroft's School 1875-1906. The school is under the management of the Drapers' Company; when Mr Symms was elected it was in the Mile End Road, but was removed to Woodford, in Essex, where Mr Symms raised the numbers from under one hundred to over three hundred. His pupils, as a rule, left too early for Oxford or Cambridge, but at London University they did very well, and they also obtained many successes at the Hospitals and in the Civil Service examinations. Mr Symms died 23 May at Woodford Wells, Essex. He married 3 January 1867 at St James', Norlands, Mary, daughter of R. Corser, esq., of Norland Square, Notting Hill.

Robert Taylor (1869), son of Richard Taylor, of the Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, born 17 January 1835. Mr Taylor matriculated from Magdalene in the Lent Term of 1855 and kept all terms there except one; he was admitted a fellow commoner of St John's 16 April 1868, being then a member of the Indian Civil Service. Died at Naples 21 April, aged 71. See p. 82.

Tudor Vaughan Howell Thomas (matriculated in 1872, but did not graduate), son of Thomas Reece Thomas of Treffarne House; baptised in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, co. Pembroke 3 June 1852. Died 2 September at Lampeter House, Narbeth, South Wales, aged 54.

Rev Richard Oscar Tugwell Thorpe (matriculated from St John's, but B.A. of Christ's College 1853), son of George Thorpe, of Battle, Sussex, baptised at Battle 12 December 1828. Fellow of Christ's College 1853-69; Hebrew Lecturer 1859-60; Vicar of St Clement's, Cambridge

1855-60; Chaplain of Campbell Town and Ross, Tasmania 1860-62; Curate of Holy Trinity, Marylebone 1864-65; of Christ Church, Newgate Street 1865-66; of St Matthew, Redhill 1866-68; of St Mary-in-the-Castle, Hastings 1868-69; Vicar of Christ Church, Camberwell 1869-94; Rector of Anstey, near Buntingford 1893-1906. Died 22 September at Ramsgate, suddenly. Mr Thorpe married 17 January 1887 at St Michael's, Cambridge, Edith Mary Stewart, eldest daughter of the late S. B. Roberts M.D., of Swineshead and South Norwood.

Rev Richard Henry Tillard (1838), son of the Rev Richard Tillard, Rector of Bluntisham, and formerly Fellow of St John's (B.A. 1785), born 28 December 1815. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 15 November 1836, called to the Bar 9 June 1842. Rector of Blakeney, Norfolk 1858-1906. Died at Blakeney 24 July, aged 90. Mr Tillard married 24 June 1847 at Blakeney, Anna, second daughter of the Rev Joseph Cotterill, Rector of Blakeney.

Rev Alfred Freer Torry (1862), son of James Torry, of Barrow, Lincolnshire, born 14 December 1839. Fellow of the College 1863-86; Curate of Oldbury, Birmingham 1869-70; of St Paul, Kingston-on-Hull 1870-71; Vicar of St Silas, Sculcoates 1871-75; of Horningsey, Cambridgeshire 1875-78; Rector of Marwood, Devon 1886-93; Rector of Marston Morteyne, Beds. 1893-1906. Died at Marston Rectory 16 January. Mr Torry married 9 February 1886 at St Matthias, Richmond, Surrey, Elizabeth Georgina, eldest surviving daughter of the late Rev C. D. Goldie, Vicar of St Ives, Hunts; she died 7 November 1905. Mr Torry contributed to the pages of the *Eagle* a series of articles on the Founders and Benefactors of the College, afterwards collected into a volume. In early life he published some mathematical papers in the *Messenger of Mathematics*, and was a frequent contributor of articles on Church antiquities and Hymnology to the columns of the *Church Family Newspaper*. See *Eagle* xxvii, 256.

Rev George Washington (1857), son of Admiral John Washington, Hydrographer to the Admiralty; born at Florence 25 July 1834. Educated at Winchester College. Curate of St Saviour's, Paddington 1858-60; Chaplain at Cairo 1861-66; at Havre 1867-78; to the Embassy at Constantinople 1878-88; Chaplain of St George's Church, Rue Auguste Vaquerie, Paris 1888-1906. Died 1 December at the Parsonage, 7 Rue Auguste Vaquerie, Paris, aged 72. Mr Washington married 26 September 1861, at Urswick, Frances, youngest daughter of William Gale, esq., of Bardsey Hall, Ulverston; she died at Florence 29 August 1905.

Rev John Watkins (1869), son of Francis Wilmer Watkins, of Seacroft Grange, army surgeon; baptised at Seacroft, Yorks. 29 January 1846; educated at Pockington School. Curate of Leeds 1870-74; Precentor 1872-74; Vicar of Thriplow, Cambridgeshire 1874-78; Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely 1877-86; Vicar of Gamlingay 1878-90; Rector of Willingham, Cambridgeshire 1890-1906. Died suddenly at Willingham Rectory 9 August, aged 60. He was for many years a Diocesan Inspector of Schools, and served on the committees of many societies.

Rev Canon Frederick Watson (1868), son of Henry Watson of Skeldergate, York; born 13 October 1844, baptised 20 October in the parish of St John Ousebridge in the City of York; educated at St Peter's School there. Fellow of the College 1871-78 and 1893-1906. Canon Greek Testament Prizeman and Crosse Scholar 1870; first Tyrwhitt scholar 1871. Theological Lecturer of the College. Curate of Stow-cum-Quy 1871-78; of St Giles with St Peter, Cambridge 1875-78; Rector of Starston, Norfolk 1878-87; Hulsean Lecturer 1882; Vicar of Stow-cum-Quy 1887-93; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of St Albans 1890-98; Vicar of St Edward's, Cambridge 1893-1906. Died 1 January at 6 Salisbury Villas, Cambridge, suddenly. Dr Watson married 13 August

1878 at St Giles, Cambridge, Margaret Lockhart, eldest surviving daughter of the Rev G. R. Adam M.A., formerly incumbent of St Mary's, Kilburn. See *Eagle* xxvii, 261.

Professor Walter Frank Raphael Weldon (1882), son of Walter Weldon F.R.S., born in Kentish Town 15 March 1860. Sometime Fellow of the College. Jodrell Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology at University College, London 1891-1899. Linacre Professor of Comparative Anatomy at Oxford 1899-1906. Died 13 April in London, aged 66. A life of Professor Weldon, by Professor Karl Pearson, appeared in *Biometrika*, Vol. V, and has since been issued in separate form. Professor Weldon married 14 March 1883 at St Mark's Church, Albert Road, Gloucester Gate, Florence Joy, eldest daughter of William Tebb, esq., of 7 Albert Road, Gloucester Gate.

Rev Thomas William Whale (1849), son of Charles Whale of Botley, Hants, born 20 November 1826; educated at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth. Principal of Bath Proprietary College 1850-63; Rector of Dolton, Devon 1863-93. Latterly resided at Mountnessing, Weston, Bath; died there 6 August, aged 80.

William King Wilkinson (1850), son of Leonard Wilkinson, of Slaidburn, Yorks; born 19 September 1827. Died 27 February 1906, aged 78.

Rev Ernest Francis Williams (1889), son of the Rev John Mack Williams; born at Burnby Rectory, Yorks, 5 February 1867; educated at Shrewsbury School. Curate of St Matthew's, Cambridge 1890-92; Rector of Holme Hale near Thetford, Norfolk 1872-1906. Died 26 April, aged 39.

Rev Francis Henry Wood (1871), son of William Wood; born in Antwerp, Belgium, and baptised at the British Consulate there. Seatonian Prize-man 1904. Curate of All Saints, Northampton 1871-74; of St Anne, Holloway 1874-75; Rector of St Kenelm in Romsley, Worcestershire 1875-82; Perpetual Curate of St Paul's, Northampton 1882-88. Latterly resided at Brabourne Cottage, Oaklands Road, Bromley, Kent; died there 4 April, aged 60. Mr Wood published *Echoes of the Night and other Poems*. He married 23 April 1872 at Willesden, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Hailey Jones, esq., of Gravel Hill House, Ludlow, Salop. She died 7 April 1906 (three days after her husband) at Brabourne Cottage, Bromley.

Rev Arthur Harvey Wyatt (matriculated in 1846 but did not graduate), son of Harvey Wyatt, esq., of Acton Hill, Stafford, baptised at Barton-under-Needwood 11 December 1827. Curate of Barton-under-Needwood 1860-69; Vicar of Corse near Gloucester 1869-1906. Died 10 September at Newquay.

The following death was not recorded in the year 1906:

Rev Charles Henton Wood (1853), son of Charles Walker Wood, of Wood Street, Wakefield, Surgeon; born 28 August 1830; educated at Oakham School. Curate of Padiham, Lancashire 1858-61; of St George's, Leicester 1861-63; of Thurlaston 1863-68; of Fenny Drayton 1868-70; Chaplain of the Leicester and Rutland County Asylum 1871-1904. Died 28 June 1904 at 13 Tichborne Street, Leicester, aged 74. He was buried at Houghton-on-the-Hill. He was Provincial Grand Secretary of Freemasons, amongst whom he was held in high esteem. Though somewhat direct and blunt in speech, he had a most kindly disposition; he was a great believer in short and pithy sermons and was regarded as a popular preacher in the best sense.

Obituary.

REV CHARLES STANWELL M.A.

On the 20th of March 1907 Charles Stanwell died at Ipsden Vicarage. For thirty-five years he had held the College living of North Stoke with Ipsden and Newnham Murren, three little parishes some two or three miles apart. They lie near Wallingford on the Oxfordshire side, North Stoke and Newnham near the river, Ipsden further inland. Together they number just over 600 people, of whom about half belong to Ipsden. The little church of Ipsden, with an almost perfect very early pointed chancel, stands on a bare spur of the Oxfordshire downs; but the vicarage nestles in a pretty wooded hollow with most of the village near it. On a bank opposite is Ipsden House, an ancestral home, which possesses a great well worked by a donkey in a wheel-drum, like that at Carisbrooke.

Stanwell's name is familiar to most readers of the *Eagle*, for he was always ready to send us something bright and charming; but a generation has passed since he himself was with us. We older men knew in him a scholar of exquisite taste and much originality, a man of rare simplicity and refinement, a delightful companion, and a loyal and constant friend.

Recollections of Stanwell's early days are hard to come by: I owe the following details to his nephew H. B. Stanwell M.A., of St John's, now head of the S. African College School, Capetown.

'Charles Stanwell was born at Boston, Lincolnshire, on 5th April 1836. His father was a collector of customs in connexion with the shipping traffic on the Trent. I remember him in the early seventies as a cultured and somewhat reserved old man living in the days of his retirement with his two daughters in Gainsborough. Charles was one of a family of four, two brothers and two sisters. His elder brother William was for many years in practice as a surgeon in Rochdale and died in 1884.

When Charles was young the family migrated to Gainsborough, and there the brothers attended the Grammar School. The elder brother went thence to St Bartholomew's Hospital. The younger, Charles, was offered a Scholarship at Westminster School, but his mother was unwilling to let him leave home, and

he remained a member of the Gainsborough School till he went up to St John's College. He was devoted to his mother throughout her life, and to her memory in his later years. I gather from what I have heard that the boys at the Grammar School in my uncle's time did pretty well what they chose to do, and I know that Charles attributed his love of learning more to his mother's care and guidance than to his school training. One of the daughters inherited the mother's talent and was a graceful writer: some of her poems were published.'

In October 1854 Stanwell came into residence at St John's. It was a glorious year in classics for our College. Besides Stanwell, we had A. W. Potts, afterwards the first Headmaster of Fettes College; J. H. Lupton, for many years Sur-Master of St Paul's School; F. Heppenstall, Headmaster of the Perse School and afterwards of Sedbergh; and Samuel Butler, the author of *Erewhon*, and the biographer of his grandfather of Shrewsbury and Lichfield fame.

There were no entrance Scholarships in those days: men chose their College and took their chances. Stanwell was elected a Scholar in the course of his first term. I have no adequate record of his undergraduate life. I know that he read at some time with W. Haig-Brown, afterwards the great Headmaster of the Charterhouse School, who was then Fellow and Tutor of Pembroke; and with C. S. Calverley of Christ's, whence sprung a delightful friendship. In 1856 he won the Browne Medal for a Greek Ode, and in 1857 the Browne Medal for a Latin Ode and the Camden Medal for Latin Verse. In 1858 he took his B.A. degree, being placed rather low in the First Class of the Classical Tripos. I think it likely that he had not read enough of the solid prose authors who count for much in the Senate-house; and he undoubtedly lost places by the History paper. Besides this he had suffered much from mathematical pitfalls in the Little-go, for he had no liking and indeed no aptitude for arithmetic and such like studies, and having fallen once at least into the hands of an over-strict examiner, he had a good deal of struggling with quite distasteful subjects.

Stanwell was essentially a scholar born, not made. There was a charm and grace about his work which never came by rule and book. An instinctive appreciation of literary form, an unerring taste, a delicate ear, an enthusiasm for all that was noble and beautiful in ancient writers, made his reading a

delight, and an informing power. And a true poet he certainly was, and a poet right through. His whole nature was permeated with a kind of simple enthusiasm which was felt in all his talk, and which coloured his outlook on men and women, on nature and the world at large.

In 1859 he undertook classical work at Tonbridge School, and here we have happily the testimony of an old pupil, the Rev F. W. Orde Ward, of Wadham College, Oxford, who in later years was Stanwell's neighbour in an Oxfordshire parish. Besides sending a most interesting notice, Mr Ward has kindly allowed us to print his beautiful verses *in memoriam*. The Tonbridge engagement seems to have been of a temporary sort, for in 1860 Stanwell was back at St John's taking pupils.

In 1861 he became Tutor and Assistant Master at Wellington College, under Dr Benson. There was much in the school routine, especially on its disciplinary side, which he could not have found congenial; but he remained at Wellington College till 1866, although he was elected to a Fellowship at St John's in 1862. While at Wellington he was ordained Deacon and Priest by the Bishop

he always spoke with deep reverence and regard. Wellington won him many friendships, especially that of his colleague the Rev Arthur Carr, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford (afterwards Fellow of Oriel), who has kindly sent some reminiscences. He gained too the friendship of Charles Kingsley, which proved a lasting joy. Eversley Rectory, where Kingsley was, is only a few miles from Wellington College, and there Stanwell was a frequent guest.

Stanwell returned to Cambridge in 1866, when I was made College Lecturer. We were brought together at once by College work; and this was the beginning of a friendship on which for more than forty years there never fell the shadow of a cloud. Walking tours were still in vogue in the sixties, and there was seldom a holiday in which we did not manage a tramp together. We walked in Derbyshire and Yorkshire, and once in Switzerland; but the English Lake country was his especial delight, and again and again when we could get a vacant week we found ourselves in Langdale or Borrowdale, planning a few days' walk. He was the best of companions, always cheery, always unselfish, enjoying everything that offered itself—the rough fare of a country inn, the smile of a

pretty girl, a little bit of awkward climbing—always ready with some happy thought or apt quotation. Let me digress to give an instance of this readiness. We had walked together one day to my house, and as we went in, and heard my baby daughter crying, '*infantumque animae flentes in limine primo*,' said Stanwell on the instant, smiling as he put his hat down. It was splendid to see his delight in a mountain view; yet dearly as he loved the crags of Patterdale and Wastdale, he had a deeper love for the softer beauties of the Lakes; Borrowdale, Aira Force, and Rydal were closest to his heart. And happily enough it was on the banks of Rydal, when we were staying at Nab Cottage, that he won his future bride, Miss Mary D. Gwatkin. This was in 1870: and meanwhile he had been doing good work in Cambridge, taking pupils, examining, and acting as Junior Bursar for his College. Besides other duties he thus had the charge of the 'Wilderness,' our Fellows' garden, his favourite spot in Cambridge. In 1867 he won the Seatonian prize for an English sacred poem. From 1868 he held the living of Horningsey, still continuing to live in Cambridge, for there was then no vicarage house in Horningsey.

In 1872 he was presented by the College to his Oxfordshire living, and was married in September. Henceforth his life was uneventful and, so far as one can judge, singularly happy. His children grew up round him; he was fortunate in the society of many friends of culture and refinement among his neighbours and the surrounding clergy; and he found unending pleasure in his garden and in the beautiful undulating country which lies east and south of Ipsden, in the direction of Henley and Reading. He kept up his reading too, and did a fair amount of examining, and he got together a capital library of books, chiefly Classics and Divinity. He had an eye for choice editions, and knew and loved books inside and out. Virgil and Tennyson were his favourite poets, doubly dear to him from their perfect finish. For lighter reading Scott and Dickens were his favourite writers, and next, I think, Anthony Trollope. Yet, I remember, of all novels he cherished 'Shirley' most. To art of all kinds he was very sensitive: pictures especially he revelled in, and while he had no technical knowledge of painting he seemed guided, as in literature, by a sort of instinctive taste for what were really good and valuable.

And he was still the best of companions, as in the old Cambridge days. His bright humour, his almost boyish delight in a good story, his power of mimicry (which was great), his wonderful memory for apt quotation, grave or gay, seemed rather to gain than lose as years went on. It was a treat to hear him repeat the comic scenes from *Pickwick* or some of the immortal words of Mrs Gamp: a still greater treat to hear him read good poetry. His spare and wiry frame too seemed to lose little of its vigour; and quite lately he thought nothing of the ten miles' walk to Reading.

Two works at least of permanent value are due to his incumbency. Stained glass was placed in the chancel of Ipsden Church, with a 3-light East window of great beauty of design and colour, the work of Clayton and Bell. He also succeeded, after much vexatious difficulty and delay, in effecting the restoration of North Stoke Church. It has a chancel of Early English character, unusually rich for a country parish. The whole church was in a very neglected state, and the restoration has been carried out in a thoroughly conservative spirit, preserving all old features, and even having the approval of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings.

It remains to speak of Stanwell as a clergyman. I believe him to have been a man of sincere piety, very deep convictions, and unquestioning faith. He was a Churchman in heart and soul, and while always courteous and conciliatory he was absolutely unflinching and unswerving when truth or duty was in question. His sermons were like himself, thoughtful and refined, often really beautiful in expression and illustration; and his reading of the Church services seemed to me about the best that I ever heard. The duties of the benefice were not onerous, as the number of parishioners was small; but a character like Stanwell's had its effect, and he won the regard of many who had no liking for Church principles. A prominent Dissenter said to his former curate on the day of his funeral, 'I have known Mr. Stanwell for thirty years, and he has always been a gentleman.'

C. E. GRAVES.

Charles Stanwell joined the teaching staff at Wellington College in 1861 as Headmaster's Assistant and Composition

Master to the VIth Form. At that early period in the annals of Wellington College with a few brilliant exceptions the standard of Classical proficiency was not high, and Stanwell's exquisite and refined scholarship had hardly a fair chance, but it doubtless left its mark as on the intellectual members of the VIth. Discipline was a difficulty with him. But if his authority was sometimes disregarded the opposition rose from no spirit of resentment or dislike, and the sweetness of his disposition won in the end. But Stanwell and the average schoolboy of that day did not quite understand one another. Each looked with a kind of amused interest on the other's ideals and pursuits.

In the Masters' Common-room Stanwell brought a new and delightful element. There was no one quite like him. But he soon gathered round him a group of devoted friends. And if there was any one thing which was specially characteristic of Stanwell, it was his constancy in friendship. Separated as we were by space for most of our lives, there was never a time when the sense of nearness in affectionate friendship was lost. Perhaps equally characteristic of him was his constancy to himself, I mean to his own character and views in life. I think I know of no one who remained so unaltered through all the periods of his life. He retained throughout a beautiful and almost child-like simplicity of character, which gave an intensity and directness to his conceptions of politics, religion, art and education. Next to his love of literature, and especially poetical literature, came his passionate love of nature. It was my privilege to witness and to share his intense delight in the glories of Swiss scenery in the course of a charming tour which we enjoyed together.

But perhaps what Stanwell's intimate friends will desire most to be remembered is his preeminent skill in Greek and Latin composition. His facility in this art must have been almost unique among his contemporaries at the time of his death. It is much to be wished that a *florilegium* of his verses might be edited by some congenial friend. Delightful examples of this gift will occur to many: I will cite one. Among other passages of English verse which I sent him for translation were Mortimer Collins' well known lines:

There was an ape in the days that were earlier;
Centuries passed, and his hair it grew curlier:
Centuries more gave a thumb to his fist,
And he was a man and a Positivist.

At a very brief interval the answer came, 'of course I found the lines irresistible—

πιθηκὸς ἀρχὴν παντελῶς ἄνθρωπος ἦν,
χρόνος δ' ἔθηκεν ἑλικοβοστροχώτερον·
ἔρπων δ' ἐτ' ἀντίχειρι χεῖρ' ἐξώπλισεν
ἄνθρωπον ἤδη δογμάτων ὑπέρτερον.'

ARTHUR CARR.

My acquaintance with Charles Stanwell began 1857-8. We were attracted to one another at first by our common love of verse writing (in which I was *impar congressus Achilli*), mountain scenery, and our antipathy not so much to Mathematics as to mathematical examinations. For Mathematics we felt the deepest reverence—*omne ignotum pro magnifico*. When I first entered his rooms I was struck by his almost Lilliputian library, which consisted chiefly of a few of the best classical authors in the Oxford editions, free from all commentaries, a small Liddell and Scott, and a Latin dictionary. Yet thrown thus mainly on his own resources, he took a First Class in Classical Honours. Even this feebly represented his merits, as will be admitted by every scholar who has read his Greek and Latin Odes, and his Latin Hexameters which gained the Camden Medal. I have been told by a Senior Classic that he considered Stanwell's Greek Ode one of the finest Greek poems that he knew. His Camden poem on 'Lutetia Parisiorum' contains many passages far superior to the average prize poem.

He thus describes the statuary of the Louvre, before it had disgorged the plunder of the 1st Napoleon:

Olim

ornabant istas sedes spolia alta superbis
haud iusto direpta Italis; nunc reddita priscis
sedibus agnoscunt temerati dedecus aequi:
Laocoontis enim tantum non vivida membra
luctabantur ibi; stabat Venus ore sereno
fassa deam, telumque oculis sectatus Apollo.

Again, how skilfully, and in a manner that would have won the hearty good-will of Sir Walter, has he borrowed from the Lay of the Last Minstrel in these lines on Père la Chaise:

Scilicet hic magni quidquid, quodcunque venusti
eripuit terris duræ inclementia mortis
occultitur; noctis visenti gratior hora,
tanta quies, tantumque loco dulcedinis addit
sublustris polus, et tacitæ pellacia lunæ.

Verily those few plain Oxford editions bore goodly fruit, and Charles Stanwell was a born scholar and poet.

A sketch of Stanwell would be defective, if it made no mention of some of his prepossessions and prejudices, sometimes amusing, always amiable. His love of our College gardens was balanced by an equal antipathy to the surrounding scenery. Well can I remember how, if I persuaded him to join me in a country walk, he would sigh plaintively—'Well, promise me one thing, that you will not take me on the Barton Road.' Once, after a walk to Baitsbite, I pressed him to admit that the country had looked really beautiful. 'My dear fellow,' he replied, 'as far as I could, I have kept my eyes shut, that I might be spared the sight of the dismal scenery.' 'The charms of our Cambridgeshire villages, Madingley, Grantchester, Trumpington, Shelford,

once had its revenge. One day he was travelling near Newmarket, when a fellow-traveller informed him that he had 'made a rattling good book on the Cambridgeshire.' 'Ah,' replied Stanwell, 'a successful history of the County! Let me congratulate you.'

He was if 'in wit a man, in simplicity a child;' but child-like as his simplicity may sometimes have been, it was never childish, and though he might h
as a 'gentle enthusiast,' his enthusiasm for a good cause was strong and unwavering, and he could show fierce wrath in denouncing anything like treachery, disloyalty or meanness. Then, like a gentlemen, he could soon cease to be gentle, and doubtless it was thus that he won the first friendship of so virile and strenuous a man, to a casual observer so unlike him, as Charles Kingsley.

His death came not only as a deep grief, but also as a painful surprise to many of us; for though he was in no way an athlete, his vital energy was great. He adds one more honoured name to the list of the good and loyal sons of the College the loss of whom we have recently mourned. 'In the sight of the unwise they seemed to die' 'but their works do follo
percut, sed abeunt, et imputantur.

E. W. BOWLING.

ARCULUS CAROLO

Farewell, dear friend—for four and thirty years
Of mingled cloud and sunshine, smiles and tears,

Once only have we met; 'twas in a crowd
Of many friends, whose talk and laughter loud
Rendered it hard with mutual speech to outpour
Our deeper feelings as in days of yore;
Yet as I felt the hand's familiar grip;
Saw the bright smile illumine brow, eye and lip,
I knew that our old friendship I could claim
As still, through all the changing years, the same.

* * * * *

When shall we meet again? One thing I know
That in thy rest from earthly toil and woe,
No spirit shall a kindred spirit greet
For the eternal bliss of Heaven more meet,
More free from guile, before the Throne divine
Better prepared to stand, dear friend, than thine.

were thrown away ^{E. W. B.} upon him. But Cambridge

Monumentum et pignus amoris.

It must have been in the late fifties or the early sixties that Mr Stanwell came as composition master to Tonbridge School. I was in the Sixth Form then, and shall never forget his infectious enthusiasm, his alert look, his compelling eagerness as he dilated on some delicate idiom, or explained some difficult passage, or lingered lovingly on some poetic beauty. *Venit, vidit, vicit.* He took us all by storm, and if ever we had entertained any doubts as to the glory of the classics, he swept them away at once, and increased our affection, or created in us a devotion not unlike his own. To speak for myself, I am sure I never awoke to the riches and grace and grandeur of Greek and Roman masterpieces till they were revealed by his transfiguring touch. I remember, as if it were only yesterday, how eloquently he devolved favourite lines, or felicitous expressions. He seemed transformed himself as he rolled them out, and his whole face kindled and shone. His own compositions appeared to us unapproachably excellent, and we felt ourselves singularly fortunate in having such perfect models. It would be no exaggeration to say that his brilliant scholarship and vivid example permanently raised the standard of the Sixth Form, and it was with universal regret that we so soon lost his inspiring presence.

It was with the greatest pleasure that I discovered that he was our neighbour when we came to Nuffield Rectory, near Wallingford. He called very soon, and had a happy way of dropping in to tea at unexpected times, and no one could have been more welcome. Such fine manners, such courtly kindness, such chivalrous regard (not to say reverence) for women and children, we do not often meet in these days, in which, alas! sometimes disregard for respect means a lack of respectability. I knew none more genial, more sympathetic, more considerate, and his whole bearing to high and low alike was as polished as his verses. A walk, a talk, with him alone, was a peep into Paradise, of which he kept the keys. Then he poured out the treasures of his knowledge, and in him as in few the taste and the talent coincided. *Nihil quod tetigit non ornavit.* To me he always seemed and always will seem the consummate type of a Christian scholar and gentleman. And I can pay him no better compliment. His glowing sympathies went out in all beautiful directions, and if he found no beauty anywhere his radiant genius would evoke it, making the little great and the homely enchanting. He had a most attractive personality, and in all he said and did I detected always a vital and virile tone (together with an almost feminine gentleness) that I did not find so much associated in others. He loved children, animals, flowers, and was a keen botanist, if not a scientific one. But perhaps his courtesy to women struck me most forcibly, and I am quite satisfied that the plainest girl to him had yet peculiar charms and wore a halo. His kind heart, his illuminating fancy, perceived beauty everywhere, and insisted on others' admiration of it as well as his own. Greek and Latin, as readily as English, poured from his lips during our not infrequent meetings and excursions, and I never consulted him about a quotation in vain. He was neighbourly indeed, and his services were always at my disposal. And an hour or two with him, in breezy conversation, speedily dispelled the cobwebs from the mind and the clouds from the life. And with all his great learning and ability, he never made me feel he was master and I pupil. He treated me as an equal and as if my own stores of knowledge probably exceeded his. I never heard him indulge in idle gossip, nor would he condescend to repeat any scurrilous scandal that happened to be circulating in the diocese. Bright, quick, tolerant, expansive in every

good way, he invariably appeared to me; and I am sure he could not have said an unkind word or done an unkind act to anyone—even to his worst enemy, if indeed he possessed one. If any better country clergyman ever lived, I certainly have not met him. My ideal will always be Charles Stanwell, *quem amoris causa commemoratum volo.*

Beloved, revered, I never knew how large
And lovely was the world, till thou didst take
Me (thy dull pupil) by the hand and break
Down the old barriers of my narrow marge,
Bidding me awake;
I had not guessed the greatness at my side
In flower and fern, the microcosms
Fair shoots out into infinity and blend
With the Eternal, but for wisdom wide,
Master and Friend;
With thee big doors did, out of Nature, yield
Treasures of truth a boundless

Ranges of knowledge without limit lay
Open before thee in far classic climes,
Dowered with the riches of all thoughts and times;
Thine heart had heard, fresh from their deathless day,
The enchanters' chimes.
Others might falter in their faith, but thou
From proved allegiance would'st not vainly veer,
But did'st on seas of mighty legend steer
Straight for the Blessed Isles with venturous prow,
Scholar and seer.
Guided by thee and taught I gathered much,
Earth gave its secrets at thy magic touch.

Vast was thy trust, that vision knew no bound,
And bare as jewels on the breast the scars
Which were but shadows of thy shattered bars;
For stood thy native place, God's trysting ground,
Among the stars.
For thee sufficed the ancient truths and ties
Hallowed by use and immemorial years,
Dread armour dinted by ten thousand spears,
And dear with unforgotten chivalries,
Immortal tears.
Doubts merely marked, like smoke still heavenward curled,
The moving watchfires of the moving world.

Beloved, revered, thine was one only plan,
 To do what came the nearest and was right,
 Regardless of of blame or promise bright;
 To show a perfect Christian gentleman,
 Walking in light.
 For fear or favour nothing would'st thou do,
 But just the joyous service of the hour,
 Tending a weary soul or wounded flower;
 It was the suffering child or woman, who
 Felt all thy power.
 I learned love was, as faith yet onward clomb,
 Life's transformation and lord of the tomb.

F. W. ORDE WARD, late Rector of Nuffield, Oxon.

Stanwell was present in June, 1904, at the Johnian dinner in the College Hall; and in the pages of the *Eagle* he described the guests, the speeches, and the festival, in Latin verses which have a true heroic ring. The concluding lines are singularly beautiful.* He delighted in nothing more than in re-visiting Cambridge and meeting his old friends. And he loved the College with a filial ardour—the courts, the grounds, the very stones, no less than the long associations of our glorious past. In truth Domina Margareta never had a truer or more loyal son.

REV JOHN PROWDE M.A.

The Rev John Prowde, Vicar of Nether Thong, who died on the 3rd of February last, at the age of 65, was the son of Mr John Proud (the name was afterwards altered to Prowde), and was born at Loftus, Redcar, Yorkshire, 3 January 1842. He was educated at Sedbergh School; he was first curate at Cleckheaton, then at Nether Thong, and became vicar of

* *Salve antiqua domus, caraeque ante omnia sedes,
 et nemora implacido cordi spirantia pacem;
 quorum adeo dulcis vitae inter taedia surgens
 Mnemosyne subit et largo solamine mulcet.
 densior en postes atque interfusa columnas
 umbra pavimentum tetigit, lunaeque sub arcu
 noctis dote frui nutanti fronde salictum
 suadet, arundineisque admurmurat unda susurris.*

Nether Thong in 1879. We take the following notice of him from *The Guardian* of 20 February 1907:—

There has been laid to rest in the beautiful churchyard of Nether Thong, which lies on the hills above the little town of Holmfirth, in the West Riding, the body of John Prowde, who for thirty-three years had been the faithful priest of that parish. Throughout the parish there were tokens of grief at the loss which his people had sustained, and all felt that something had gone out of their lives which could not be replaced. Mr Prowde was ordained forty two years ago to the curacy of Cleckheaton, and for nine years served under the late Rev J. A. Seaton, one of the earliest of the old Tractarians in the West Riding. In 1874 he entered upon his long period of service at Nether Thong, and in 1879 became the vicar of that parish with the unanimous good-will of the people. In his own quiet, unostentatious way he was soon at work with clear aims. Much needed doing to the fabric of the church, and for its services. In a few years' time, with the hearty co-operation of all his people, a spacious new chancel, with organ chamber, was consecrated, the side-galleries of the church—a Peef church—were removed, and great improvements were made in the number and character of the services. In due course a weekly celebration was added. Large sums of money were raised for an organ and the extension of the churchyard; and the walls of the chancel were beautifully decorated with paintings of the Evangelists and tokens of the Passion. The day-schools were enlarged and put in complete repair at a considerable cost. Few parishes have been left better equipped than his.

But Mr Prowde's real work lay in another direction. He taught the full faith of the Church with clearness and persuasiveness, and to-day there is not a parish in the deanery that has so long a list of faithful communicants, for its size, as Nether Thong. His charities were unfailing, and done in secret. He was greatly loved by the children, and, as the writer has often seen, they crowded round him as to a father whom they loved and trusted. He was a strong and life-long supporter of the S.P.G. and S.P.C.K., and yearly sent substantial contributions to these Societies, besides supporting the Diocesan Institutions. Mr Prowde had large interests. He was an archæologist of extensive knowledge. Few men had a

wider acquaintance with the churches of this country, especially those of Yorkshire, than he. He had travelled much on the Continent, and he ever delighted to visit the Cathedrals and great churches. He had been hoping this year to pay a visit to Iona, but by the will of God this desire was not to be satisfied. In the autumn, though there was no outward sign of the coming end, he had been visiting some of the scenes of his early days as though for the last time. While staying with a friend in Westmorland he went to the town of his old school, Sedburgh, with the intention of once again climbing up Winder, but a storm came on and prevented him from carrying out his wish. He was sixty-five, and never married. He had only a brief illness, and passed away quietly from heart failure just before the church bell called his people to Matins. The friends who knew him most intimately loved him best for his disinterestedness, sympathy, and quiet piety. He was laid to rest in his churchyard, 800ft. above the sea-level, with a pall of snow on the hills. The Office at the grave-side was touchingly read by his oldest friend, the Rev. James Harrison, the venerable Vicar of Barbon, with whom were associated Canon Fowler and the Rev J. W. Jeffery.

J. D.

REV JOHN HENRY STORK, M.A.

The Rev John Henry Stork, Vicar of Ashby St Ledgers, Northamptonshire, died at his Vicarage on January 26th, at the age of 74. He is truly described in an obituary notice as "one of the old school of clergymen and scholars," and it is mainly as such that it seems fitting to notice him here.

He came up to St John's in 1853, and brought with him from Pocklington Grammar School a great reputation for scholarship, and great things were expected of him. Unfortunately he broke down completely in health, and was thus deprived of the academic distinctions which seemed to be so surely within his grasp. But from that time to his last days he remained essentially a student and a scholar, and as such impressed himself upon all who knew him.

If he had gained the university distinctions which, but for his health, he seemed likely to gain, and had remained at Cambridge, it is probable that he would have taken his place

as one of the great teachers of his time. For his capacity for interesting his pupils and imparting his knowledge to them was truly wonderful.

His work during half a century began and ended as a parish priest, and the middle portion of it was given up to teaching. Scholar, student, archaeologist, a lover of poetry and a writer of it, a lover of music and a composer of it, he was still intensely interested in games, and few old Cambridge men could have taken a keener interest in the annual Inter-University Boat Race and Cricket Match than he did, to the very last.

For some years he had been very infirm in health, but to the end of his life he displayed the same qualities which he had displayed at Cambridge. His health completely broke down there, but he returned and took his degree, though he had to content himself with a third class, when, but for his health, he might confidently have expected a first. He never dwelt on this disappointment, and never during the remaining fifty years, with always indifferent health and sometimes serious breakdowns, did he allow his health to dominate either his mind or his body. He stuck to his work and to his post, whatever that post might be, right up to the end.

He was carried to his grave by the men of his village, and his parishioners will remember him not only as a refined and cultivated man, but as the devoted parish priest, who walked to his work as long as he could walk to it, and when he could no longer walk to it, drove to it.

Such an example is always fresh, and a notice of it is no more fitting in the Magazine of a Parish where an old clergyman ends his working days, than in the Magazine of a College where those days were begun.

THE REV CANON CHARLES NEVILL KEELING, M.A.

The Rev Charles Nevill Keeling, who died on the 10th of March last aged 64, was the son of the Rev William Robert Keeling (of St John's, B.A. 1833), Vicar of Blackley, near Manchester. He was born at Blackley, 9 March 1843. We

take the following notice of him from the *Manchester Diocesan Magazine* :—

Charles Nevill Keeling, rector of St James', Collyhurst, for 34 years, and Honorary Canon of Manchester since 1895, being appointed rural dean of Cheetham shortly after, died on Sunday morning, March 10th, after a very short illness. "He died, as he desired to die, in the midst of his daily duties, and without the weariness of a long delay." Few men were better or more worthily loved. The crowd of clergy and laymen, who represented the many societies to which he was so valuable a counsellor and helper, as well as the number of his own parishioners who flocked to his funeral, spoke of the widespread esteem in which he was held. In his own parish of St James', Collyhurst, his first and only incumbency, to which he clung with faithful consistency for more than 33 years, the memory of his unflagging zeal and self-forgetting life will be held in unabated reverence at any rate by the two generations who were the objects of his devoted pastoral care.

By his death Manchester has lost a clergyman whose career from boyhood to the end is in the best way typical of the real power the Church of England possesses. The son and grandson of clergymen, in their day as respected by their parishioners as he has been in his, he was educated at Manchester Grammar School, as they had been, and as his son has been after him. He took his degree at Cambridge, and was ordained in 1866. He served curacies at Alderley Edge and St Saviour's, Chorlton-on-Medlock. In 1873 he was appointed by Bishop Fraser to the newly-formed district of St James', Collyhurst, before church, or schools, or rectory were built, and where he held his earliest services in "an upper room" over a coal yard. He and his wife were indefatigable temperance workers, and every form of parochial activity likely to influence his parishioners for good was untiringly maintained in this distinctly working-class population. But a wider area than even the populous district in which he was so well beloved, and than the city, whose spiritual welfare he served so assiduously, suffers by his removal, for his attention to the details of the work of the many Diocesan Committees he was called to assist made that work the more efficient for his advice, and still more because of the ungrudging service he rendered in undertaking not infrequently what may be called the drudgery of their execution. Usefulness was

Canon Keeling's pre-eminent charm and grace. His adaptation to service in his own inherent character, and the supply of power from above, made it possible for him in a wonderful degree to meet the ever increasing demands he permitted to be made upon his time and strength and mental capacities. The more he ministered the light the more his lamp was fed. Foreign missions especially lay near his heart, and his work as honorary organising secretary of the Church Missionary Society, for the large district of Manchester and East Lancashire, occupied a large part of his time. To his energy and remarkable organising powers the large annual meeting of the society in the Free Trade Hall owed year after year its unvarying success. All who were present at the late meeting of the society, which took place the very day after his death, felt that it was a fitting seal to his devotion to this great cause. The Bishop, who was in the chair, spoke of his own debt to Canon Keeling's advice and service, and in a few accurate touches portrayed very truly his character. He had well gauged the sterling quality of his friend. "Quiet, unassuming, patient, tactful, full of wisdom, full of sweetness, he was always ready to help in every good work, and his word of counsel was always valuable." That was the Bishop's testimony. Along with this those who knew him most intimately recognised a yearning that gradually grew on him as life ripened for a larger common ground of co-operation between Churchmen in the work of the Kingdom of Christ. Where he conscientiously could he was ever trying to extend the limitations of personal partialities, while at the same time he held firmly to the vital truths which were the secret of his power of work, and the basis of his spiritual experience. But his grandest endowment was his singleness of eye. That made "his body full of light." He had no worldly ambitions. He never sought any honour or temporal advancement. He lived and worked under the conviction that the Master of the Household knew best where He needed each servant to work, and that when even was come He would call His labourers, and pay them their hire. To Canon Keeling that even has come, and that call, and that reward.

REV JOHN FITZHERBERT BATEMAN M.A.

One of the most devoted and attached members of the College passed away from amongst us on April 2, in the person of Mr J. F. Bateman. His father was the Rev John Bateman, Rector of East and West Leake, Notts (of St. John's, B.A. 1822, who died 2 May 1882); he was born at the Vicarage of Micklegate in Derbyshire, 6 April 1829. Like his father he was educated at Repton School, which he entered in 1843, and he was admitted to St John's 4 May 1847. He took his degree as a Junior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1851, and took a second class in the Classical Tripos of that year, when Lightfoot was senior and Dr Joseph Mayor second Classic. In those days the county preferences for certain fellowships were still in force, and Mr Bateman was admitted to a Beresford Fellowship on 8 April 1851.

He had rowed in one of the Lady Margaret boats, and was President of the Club from the Lent Term of 1852 to the October Term of 1853. In the October Term of 1851 he presented a pair of silver oars to the Club, and the "Bateman Pairs" have been an annual fixture ever since. It is interesting to note that the Bateman Pairs were won in 1853 by the late Mr George Baker Forster, who had been at Repton with Mr Bateman, though he afterwards left for St Peter's School, York; and that they have been held by Mr Forster's sons: T. E. Forster in 1879, R. H. Forster in 1889, and W. E. Forster in 1890. While at Cambridge Mr Bateman wrote a book entitled, "Sketches of the Rise and Progress of Rowing at Cambridge," one of the earliest works of its kind, and now very scarce. He was also an early exponent of slow round-hand bowling, and, after playing in several matches for the University, might have had his cricket "blue" but for family reasons.

Mr Bateman made an almost annual practice of coming to Cambridge for a few days, putting up at "The Hoop," and there having the officers of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, sons of old friends, and other junior members of the College to breakfast with him. On these occasions, if tradition can be trusted, he always told exactly the same anecdotes. The courtly and kindly host was probably quite unaware that his guests came prepared to hear these, and that the close attention

with which they were followed was prompted by the desire to note whether the slightest variation was introduced into the narration.

For a time, after taking his degree, Mr Bateman followed the custom, usual in those days, of combining tuition with parochial work, in which double capacity he for a short time assisted the late Mr. Isaacson, at Freshwater. After serving in one or two curacies there came in 1861 a somewhat unexpected vacancy in the united Rectory of North with South Lopham, in Norfolk. This is one of several livings subject to an old trust, the owner of the advowsons being bound to present a Fellow of St John's. Mr Bateman's father had acquired this qualified right of presentation, and naturally presented his son, who was still on the list of Fellows.

Mr Bateman's predecessor, the Rev James Barrow (of St John's, B.A. 1815) had been instituted to Lopham 2 January 1823, and left it for the Rectory of North Wingfield, near Chesterfield; the latter living he held until 1878, and he died at Southwell 12 April 1881, aged 87.

Mr Barrow had been an easy going man, and Mr Bateman found full scope for his energies in his new cure. The following extract from *The Diss Express*, for April 26, gives some account of his work at Lopham:—

Noticing the recent death of the Rev J. F. Bateman recorded in your paper, I feel that a man so long connected with the district of Diss needs a few comments on the life now ended. Though Mr Bateman left this district more than eleven years ago he retained an interest in it to the end of his life, and regularly took in the *Diss Express* to keep himself conversant with the events of the neighbourhood where he had spent 34 years of his life. Mr Bateman went to Lopham in 1861, just after his first marriage. The first few years of his life there were not very comfortable. He succeeded an easy going, good natured man of means, who took matters very easily. He found both churches in bad repair, a Trustee School at South Lopham, and no Church School at North Lopham. He also found parish matters casually administered, but before he had been ten or eleven years in the place both chancels had been restored, a schoolhouse called the Albert Room had been built at North Lopham, the crowded churchyard at North Lopham

had been enlarged, and the charities in the North parish had been placed by the Charity Commissioners on a sound foundation. Mr Bateman being a man of strict order himself could not be satisfied until everything with which he had to do was of the best order he could manage. In a few years more the naves of both the churches were restored and new rooms added to the Rectory. He had deep sorrows whilst Rector by losing his wife in 1874 and his only child in 1886, and though his later days were cheered by the devoted affection and help of his second wife, Lopham always had its sad side to him which made the place more endeared. In 1887 he threw himself heartily into the celebration of the first Jubilee in both parishes, one farmer being heard to say, "Our Rector has quite come out; he has set his purse open with a crotched stick, and lets us all put our hands into it." He was probably the first Rector in the district to do away with the old Tithe dinner, and this caused some unpopularity, but later on he was in the habit of substituting a dinner to the officials of the two parishes—churchwardens, guardians, overseers, and other leading residents—and these meetings were much appreciated. Cricket had been the favourite game of his youth, and he always ardently supported it, for many years gathering together the young public school boys and others from long distances to play in what became known as "Bateman's match," the sides being composed of lads East and West of Lopham Rectory, from Banham on the one side to Thornham or Mendlesham on the other. During the last few years of his life he was secretary of the Clerical Society in his district, and also Rural Dean of Rockland, in both of which offices he carried out the same business habits which were a part of his life. The well-ordered side of life always attracted him more than the sentimental, and he was felt to be on all sides a practical man. His heart, though, was much set on his old parishes and district, and he took the deepest interest in the welfare thereof, paying frequent visits after he left, and, as before said, reading everything he could about the neighbourhood. He has now passed to where, doubtless, comprehension is greater still, and his works follow him. He did what he could whilst here in the best way he could, and we trust this may be said of all of us when we, too, have passed from sight.

On leaving Lopham Mr Bateman retired to Hampstead and

devoted much of his time and energies to the business of various church societies, a sphere of activity in which he had always been interested. This kind of work he thoroughly enjoyed. It is difficult to conceive of a man who could be a more assiduous attendant at meetings of all kinds, whether designed for some purpose of religion, or charity, or simply social. He undertook also the superintendence and assistance of the infirm people in an almshouse in his neighbourhood.

He was a man of singular simplicity and modesty of character and was liked by all. He had a turn for business, however dry; there was perhaps an inability to grasp the motives or views of others, which perhaps tended to limit his usefulness, and prevented his securing that influence which sometimes came to his inferiors in capacity. Still no sense of disappointment marred his peace, if he had none of the fiery zeal of the enthusiast, he had a singular serenity of temperament, and if one enterprise was not wholly satisfactory, he cheerfully turned his energies in another direction. The one thing which, perhaps, did pain him, was that of his not being taken in the spirit in which he took other people—with the simplest intention to do good. It is gratifying to think that if in some cases misunderstandings arose they were all removed long before his death.

Among other enterprises in which Mr Bateman always took a keen interest was the College Mission in Walworth. Soon after it was started he assembled all Johnians within many miles of Lopham; he summoned Dr F. Watson and Dr A. Caldecott from Cambridge to enlist local sympathy. By his untiring demand for sixpences for a College Sermon, which he printed, he provided a considerable part of the fund which he raised to provide an Organ in the Lady Margaret Church. His tall figure will be missed at future meetings of the Mission.

Only a short time ago he transferred the limited right of presentation to Lopham, above described; this he had inherited from his father. The advowson is now therefore absolutely in the hands of the College. In giving directions for the legal conveyance he laid great stress on the point that the transfer was made "in consideration of the great love and affection" he bore to his College.

It may be mentioned that the church of South Lopham is

one of a character that would make it a notable Norfolk Church, were it not seven miles from any station and not near any great road ; the Norman central tower has great dignity and beauty. North Lopham is of interest as one of the last villages in which the weaving of damask, as a home industry, survived. There are still one or two linen merchants there, but the weavers' looms are things of the past.

For thirty-four years this fine specimen of a country rector represented the College in South Norfolk, he represented it well and in these pages we need attempt no higher praise.

Obituary.

Professor THOMAS WILSON DOUGAN M.A.

Professor Dougan, who died suddenly on the 3rd of July last, at his residence, Salernum, Holywood, Belfast, was a son of the Rev John Dougan, presbyterian minister of Loughmorne, co. Monaghan. He was born at Loughmorne 6 July 1852; his father died while he was still a boy, but it was from him that he received his first impulse to the study of Classics.

He was educated at the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, passing from there to Owens College, Manchester, where he studied under the late Prof. A. S. Wilkins. He entered St John's in October 1875 and took his degree as third Classic in 1879. He was awarded one of Browne's medals for a Latin epigram in 1878, and was highly distinguished in the examination for the Chancellor's Medals. In 1878 he was elected Langton Fellow of Owens College, and in 1881 he took the M.A. degree in the University of London, with the gold medal. He was elected a Fellow of St John's in 1879.

In 1882 he was appointed Professor of Latin in Queen's College, Belfast, which post he held until his death. At once a true scholar and a man of most retiring disposition, he lived his own life of unwearied seeking after knowledge in his favourite field of study. Never content with second-hand information he went to the fountain head, and spent much time in studying the manuscripts of classical authors in many continental libraries, balancing authoritative opinion on the most delicate points. He edited *Thucydides*, Book VI., published in 1884; and in 1905 brought out an edition of Cicero's *Tusculan Disputations*, Books I and II. These were annotated with the greatest care and have been most favourably received.

He was a kindly inspiring teacher, ever ready to give assistance to his students. A man of deep convictions on

all questions which he had thought out, he held his opinions with courage and tenacity. Though he took no public part in politics he was a Liberal and a follower of Mr Gladstone, views which were not popular in the Ulster of later years.

He married in 1890, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev Dr Alexander Field of Dorrock, co. Antrim, who survives him.

REV CANON CHARLES ISAAC ATHERTON, M.A.

The Rev Canon Atherton, who died in the Close, Exeter, 1st October 1907, was a son of Samuel Atherton and was born at Nottingham in 1841; he entered St John's in 1860 and took a degree, without honours in 1863.

We take the following notices of him from *The Guardian* for 9th October 1907:—

"In the passing away of Charles Isaac Atherton, Treasurer and Canon of Exeter Cathedral, a remarkable personality goes from us—one of those personalities that seem made to give direction and force to religious movements. His special power was shown in Home Mission work, but he was far more than merely a participator in this form of Church labour—he was born to inspire it and make it stand out. He was great as an organiser, bringing to this work, among other qualities, much business capacity, which showed itself first when, at an unusually early age, he was chosen as head cashier in a Midland bank. His power of dealing with figures followed him through life, and was found of much service in those constant acts of kindness towards individual cases of need to which he was prompted by a thoughtful and affectionate nature. In this position at the bank his power also of strenuous endeavour began to be evident, and he made time for the hard work which prepared him for the University. After taking his degree from St John's College, Cambridge, he was admitted to Holy Orders, and served his first curacy at Pensnett, in Shropshire, of which place he was eventually Vicar, on the nomination of Lord Ward, afterwards Earl

of Dudley. Here his work was among colliers, and here his attachment to Mission-work was first developed. Here, too, he was brought under the influence of Richard Twigg, Vicar of Wednesbury, and here the lifelong friendship with George Body, the famous Missioner of after-years, who is still spared to us, was formed. It is said that the immediate occasion of Charles Atherton's first interest in Mission-work was the sudden death from a stroke of lightning of a godless parishioner, which made a great impression on the collier nature. Mr Atherton seized upon it and used it as the starting-point of a remarkable spiritual revival in the parish. A great love of souls henceforth possessed his heart and he went forth on Mission enterprises far and wide.

From Pensnett he removed to Nympsfield, among the Cotswold Hills, leaving the colliers of his former parish for a population of labourers and farmers, amongst whom he worked no less successfully, bringing a whole parish to Sunday worship, and wielding an influence which led many back to the fellowship of the church. After a ministry of about two years he was transferred to the important parish of St. Paul's, Bedminster, in Bristol, and came into contact with a population of fourteen thousand, largely consisting of labourers and artisans. It was this wide acquaintance in different parishes with different classes which made him at home in after-years with all sorts and conditions of men. At Bedminster he had full opportunity for the exercise of his organising power. The development of Church life during the seven years of his ministry was noteworthy. He had a wonderful power of leading on his Confirmation candidates to Communion, and the roll of communicants numbered from 1,000 to 12,000. All the time, while immersed in countless parochial activities, he found it possible to sally forth on Mission work in many directions. It is not surprising that after a strenuous ministry of seven years his health gave way under the strain, but a short rest enabled him to take the lighter work of Snaith, in Yorkshire, where he was made Rural Dean by Archbishop Thomson. Eventually Bishop Bickersteth, quick to recognise special aptitudes, sent him to

Farringdon, a Devonshire village, in 1887, and, after a short period of service, found opportunity for conferring upon him a Canonry in Exeter Cathedral, and set him over the entire Mission-work of the Diocese. During the last twenty years of his life he gave himself to the work which he specially loved with a power and devotion which were patent to all eyes, and won for him increasingly the appreciation and respect of a Diocese which is not rash or hasty in pronouncing its verdicts. His supporters were amongst both High and Low Churchmen. Though he was himself strongly attached to the Church, and found on its wide platform full opportunity for all the work which he loved, it would be impossible to identify him with any one section of Churchmen; special views were all merged in one supreme desire to draw all through the power of Christ. The large number of clergy which he gathered round him as a band of Missioners, and the devotion for their chief which inspired them, was a remarkable feature not often seen elsewhere, and it induced many leading Churchmen of all ecclesiastical parties and from all parts to accept the invitations which he freely sent out to help in his annual meetings at Exeter. At such seasons not a few of those who are most prominent in the Church life of our times have impressed the Churchmen of the West and have been themselves impressed by the notable sight of a great diocesan assembly gathered under the chairmanship of the Bishop to join in the work over which Canon Atherton presided, and which he inspired with something of his own fervent spirit. It is doubtful whether anything of such a special character as these yearly gatherings could be found elsewhere.

In days of abounding organisation Canon Atherton's genius in that direction, had it stood alone, might have passed unnoticed; but beneath it lay his passion for winning souls. This embraced not only the many but the individual. Thus, while he swayed great congregations, he followed single lives with affection and constant care. It is rare to find a man who was a truer friend to a greater number of persons, whether in spiritual or bodily need. All over the Diocese of Exeter, as doubtless elsewhere,

are those who owe to him their own souls, and the relief of their troubles in times when the strain of life was hardest. It was this personal thought which increasingly won for him the confidence and affection of colleagues. Unlike some other great organisers, he was always at pains to fit in his work with that of fellow-workers in other departments. He was quick to recognise their work, and gave it its due place. Thus, they always found him an ally; he took one of the surest ways to convert a colleague into a personal friend. Coming as a stranger, and one unused to Cathedral life, into Devonshire, he so lived and worked that, now that he has died, after twenty years of service, he leaves personal memories that will not die. There will, no doubt, be need to learn new lessons and methods in Mission-work as time goes by, but the principles on which Canon Atherton built his work will remain, and among the chiefest of them will stand his consideration for others and the attraction of a loving heart. It was natural that such a man should draw those who stood nearest him in human relationship into spiritual fellowship with his life and work. The memory of Canon Atherton will always be associated with that of the wife who shared and helped his every effort.

E. G. S.

The death, on Tuesday in last week, of Canon Atherton, well known throughout England as Diocesan Missioner of Exeter, is an event of more than local interest and more than diocesan importance. For nearly twenty years—slowly at first, and then more and more quickly—he made room in the sphere of his influence, which was always widening before him, for the exercise of a great gift, and every year saw him more firmly established in the use of it, more fully accepted, more fraternally received. There are few tests of character that do not try a man and his work in the course of twenty years, if the work is done in the light of day and the workman holds a conspicuous post. Such tests came to him, and left him assured of the esteem and, in no small degree, the admiration and the love of his episcopal chiefs, of his Cathedral colleagues, and, as the remarkable demonstration

at his funeral showed, the strong attachment of a great body of clerical and lay workers, representing the best influences of the Diocese at large. When the final test came, somewhat suddenly, a fiery trial destined to last through many months, till the last enemy was welcomed as a friend, then in all the simplicity of a child, patient, humble, loving, he committed the keeping of his soul to God and fell asleep. Of him it may truly be said that in his patience he possessed his soul. Unentangled in the machinery even of his own work, free of all partial or party aims or hopes, he never failed to listen to the comfortable words of which he had been the minister to others, and never failed to hear them in the deep of his own heart.

Twenty years ago, except to a few contemporaries, he was unknown in Devonshire. He came to take a place where eminent men had preceded him. He came at the call of a new Bishop, himself not as yet fully established in authority as before long he came to be. He came to a Diocese which, if not insular, is at least peninsular. He came to try a great experiment certain to arouse opposition, to kindle jealousies, to stimulate passive resistance. That experiment is still in part experimental, still tentative, but Canon Atherton's work in some form will abide, and it will largely be due to his character and administration that it is placed beyond cavil or dispute that the forces of the Church can be organised and directed, distributed and concentrated, without breach of order or surrender of parochial responsibility, where the Bishop is as happy in his choice of the Missioner as Bishop Bickersteth was in his.

There was favouring circumstances at Exeter when Canon Atherton went there which helped him greatly in carrying out his plans, and went far to neutralise other influences less helpful. The Bishop's support, unvaryingly given, carried with it a large amount of lay co-operation such as is rarely withheld from objects commanded by authority. The Cathedral was the centre of the devotional activities of the Mission, the Chapter-house was its place of conference. That was so, and is still so, with other great balancing spiritual enterprises. Each in its turn has its opportunity. None is cramped; there are overlappings of sympathy—one good custom is not

suffered to corrupt the world. The Diocesan Mission has invented no catchwords or watchwords for esoteric use. As far as possible, the aim kept steadily in view is the rousing of dormant religious life, the awakening to spiritual responsibilities and blessings of the aimless, the careless, the ungodly, the general uplifting of the level of Church life.

To this work Canon Atherton gave himself with conspicuous success. In it he lived and moved. His next highest ambition was to be a good colleague. He gave the pledge of his love to his brethren when he came, they took it, and he redeemed it. He has been the teacher of multitudes, the friend and helper of other missionaries of more conspicuous names than his, but none on the whole more competent, few experienced, as tactful, or as wise.

W. J. E.

Obituary.

REV FRANK DYSON M.A.

The Rev F. Dyson, Fellow and for some time Dean of the College, died on the 30th September 1907 at 30 Devonshire Place, Eastbourne. We take the following notice of him from *The Cambridge Review* of October 24:

Frank Dyson was born at Chesterton in 1855, and in due course became a pupil of the Perse Grammar School, Cambridge, where he was one of the ablest among the band of earnest students whom the then Headmaster, Frederic Heppenstall, inspired with his love for the classics, and his passion for accuracy. From school he went up to St John's as Senior Classical Scholar, and, after three years of steady work, varied by long walks with intimate friends, volunteering, music, and studies in German, he graduated in 1877, as third in the First Class of the Classical Tripos. He had early made up his mind that he would be a schoolmaster, and a schoolmaster he became, almost immediately after taking his Degree. In 1879, he was elected to a Fellowship, and in the same year he took Holy Orders as chaplain and classical master at Kelly College, Tavistock. Among his fellow-ordinands was Canon J. M. Wilson, then Headmaster of Clifton, who subsequently offered him a post under him. After three years at Clifton, he was appointed to the Headmastership of the Godolphin School, Hammersmith, from which he went to Liverpool in 1888, as Principal of the College. His predecessors, Howson, Butler, and E. C. Selwyn, had done great things for the College, and Dyson worthily maintained its reputation; under him the numbers steadily increased, and, in spite of difficulties and keen competition, progress was made in all directions. In many respects, Dyson was an ideal schoolmaster. He was inflexibly just: he had a commanding presence, great teaching powers,

and a knowledge of, and a sympathy with, boy nature, which, accompanied as it was by a keen sense of humour, made him loved and respected by his boys. Many of his friends anticipated for him a still more important post in the world of school; and it is an open secret that he was one of the two finally selected for the Headmastership of Tonbridge in 1898; but he himself was beginning to feel the strain of school work, and he gladly welcomed the opportunity of a return to Cambridge, when in 1900 the authorities of his old College re-elected him to a Fellowship, and appointed him Junior Dean. The years of Cambridge work were probably the happiest of his life. His duties were comparatively light. He had leisure for Theological study and for Music, and he had a pleasant circle of congenial friends. He found time to become a University representative on the Town Council, and did valuable work on the Education Committee, where his sound judgment and conspicuous fairness were specially useful. In 1904, he was pro-Proctor, and in October, 1905, was admitted to the office of Senior Proctor, but the mysterious malady, from which he was beginning to suffer, grew suddenly worse. He was compelled to resign, and a few months later to leave Cambridge,—for a time, as he and his friends then hoped. But he was never to return to the college he loved so well. It soon became plain that he could not recover, though at first a partial restoration to health was predicted by the specialist he consulted. After a time even that hope was abandoned. He bore, with wonderful patience and sweetness, the long illness with its pitiful weakness and helplessness, which must have been peculiarly trying to an active man who had scarcely known illness before. The end came almost suddenly, just before the beginning of the October Term. He passed from unconsciousness to death without suffering. Thus Cambridge has lost a loyal and devoted son. If his death seems premature, those who loved him have the consolation of knowing that he had lived a full life of usefulness and service to his fellows. Of him it may be most truly said: 'After he had served his own generation by the will of God, he fell asleep.'

SIR DENZIL CHARLES JELF IBBETSON K.C.S.I.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson, for a short time Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, died in London on the 21st February 1908. We take the following account of him from *The Times* of February 22:—

We regret to announce the death, which occurred yesterday, in his 61st year, in pathetic circumstances, of Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., who less than a year ago (March, 1907) succeeded to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab. After stemming the tide of "unrest" which arose in that province last spring, Sir Denzil was stricken with cancer, and, in spite of an operation performed in London in the summer, was compelled by the development of the malady to resign his post in January last. So recently as February 14 we recorded that Sir Denzil's departure from Lahore was the occasion of general expressions of deep regret that severe bodily affliction should necessitate his premature relinquishment of the high office which was the fitting consummation of his career, uniformly meritorious and successful, in the Indian Civil Service. The earnest hopes then expressed that return to this country might be followed by recovery of health have been doomed to disappointment. The few friends who saw Sir Denzil on his arrival were distressed to notice the marked change for the worse since he returned to India in the autumn. It was evident that the malignant disease held him in its grasp, and that his end must be near.

Born at Gainsborough in 1847, the son of a clergyman, Sir Denzil Ibbetson passed his early years in South Australia, and studied at St Peter's College, Adelaide. Subsequently entering at St John's, Cambridge, he sat in the Indian Civil Service examination of 1868 and took first place. Going out to India after the customary two years' probation, he was posted to the Punjab. He first came into notice for the painstaking thoroughness with which he carried out the revenue settlement of the Karnal district. His graphic and comprehensive report gave evidence of the keen interest he maintained to the last in the ethnology, customs, and folklore of his province; and it earned for him selection to compile

the Punjab census report for 1881. His official chiefs hinted to him that he was too voluminous and detailed in his collection of *data*, and unnecessarily precise in his verification of facts. But all competent observers acknowledged his census report to be an admirable and trustworthy account of the origin, religion, and customs of the many interesting races inhabiting the land of the Five Rivers. Though a census has since been twice taken, the report has not been superseded; it remains, in conjunction with his separate "Handbook of Punjab Ethnography," the standard authority on the subject. In the editorship of the *Punjab Gazetteer*, which followed, Ibbetson was hampered by the severe limitations of space and treatment imposed; but it goes without the saying that the work was well done. After serving for a brief period as Director of Public Instruction, he went back to ordinary revenue work. If at times his subordinates thought him a hard taskmaster, they knew him to be a just one, and acknowledged that, though the standard of duty he enjoined was high, he led the way in its observance.

By this time Mr Ibbetson, as he then was, had more than a provincial reputation. He was president of a commission which in 1893 investigated the vexed subject of cantonment regulations regarding contagious diseases. His first important work of this order, however, was a year or so earlier, when he sat on the Commission to inquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The knowledge thereby gained of the problems connected with agricultural indebtedness was of value to him when, in 1894, he succeeded Sir Edward Buck as Secretary to the Government of India in the Agricultural and Revenue department. Here he had much to do with shaping the policy and working out the details of the epoch-marking Punjab Land Alienation Act, the first far-reaching measure to stem the evil of peasant expropriation and serfdom at the hands of the professional moneylender. In July, 1898, he followed Sir Charles J. Lyall, in the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces, but before the end of the following year he was in Calcutta acting for six months as a Member of the Executive Council. Service on the important Irrigation Commission over which Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff presided was followed in March, 1902, by his

substantive nomination to the Executive Council, where he held the Revenue and Agriculture portfolio. In the following January he received his knighthood in the Order of the Star of India. At this time Lord Curzon's reforming activity was in full operation, and in Sir Denzil Ibbetson, with his well-deserved reputation for solid worth and steadfast application, the Viceroy found a colleague thoroughly to his liking, and one on whose judgment and discretion he placed high value. To the devoted co-operation of the Revenue Member Lord Curzon owed no small measure of his success in effecting many of the far-reaching agrarian reforms which are to be placed to the credit of his Administration, including the new and enlarged organization of agricultural education, experiment, and research, and the measures to develop co-operative credit for agrarian purposes.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson had acted as Lieutenant-Governor of his old province for six months in 1905, and his selection to succeed to the post when Sir Charles Rivaz retired in March, 1907, accorded with general expectation. The times were critical. The Colonization Bill, passed by the local Legislature, just before Sir Charles Rivaz left, was being grossly misrepresented to the ignorant cultivators by seditious agitators, who also turned to political account the plague epidemic afflicting the province. Sir Denzil, with his intimate knowledge of the Punjab and its people, was soon able to appraise the situation. It was too late to avert the storm which broke almost immediately after his arrival in Lahore, serious rioting occurring there and at Rawalpindi; but he dealt with the crisis decisively and firmly yet temperately. It is probable that disastrous results would have ensued if weakness or indecision had been shown by the new Lieutenant-Governor. The measures he proposed and effected had a prompt and salutary effect, and met with the full, if reluctant, approval of Lord Minto and Mr Morley, the latter subsequently informing the House of Commons that, notwithstanding bitter criticism from a small section of Labour and Radical members, he intended to offer no apology for sanctioning the temporary deportation of two of the agitators. Unhappily at the very moment when the dangers of the situation had been resolutely faced

and averted, Sir Denzil was compelled to take leave, and come to this country to undergo an operation for cancer on the lip. The operation was much more serious than was publicly known at the time, and it was only under a characteristic sense of duty that Sir Denzil returned to his important charge in the autumn. There had been base insinuations against him of timidity in the least reputable section of the vernacular Press when illness compelled him to come home, and it is quite possible that his resignation before the expiry of his leave would have been wilfully misconstrued as an indication that he had lost the confidence of his official chiefs. So he returned to Lahore, and, in spite of grave physical disability, laboured for a few months longer with fortitude and zeal, making the impress of his strong personality felt on all branches of the Administration. From the same sense of duty he resigned his charge when no longer able to fulfil its obligations efficiently, and he came home to certain early death, calm and courageous to the last.

Though Sir Denzil Ibbetson's disposition was retiring, his intimates knew him to be a brilliant and entertaining conversationalist, and he was a pianist of exceptional merit. Lady Ibbetson, whom he married before going out to India in 1870, was a daughter of the late Mr Samuel Coulden. There are two daughters, one of whom is married to a Bombay civilian.

Sir Denzil was the recipient of many public and private expressions of regret at the premature termination of his high office. The Punjab Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution expressing profound sympathy with Sir Denzil and Lady Ibbetson "in the circumstances which have thus interrupted a brilliant, useful, and honourable career," and an earnest hope that Sir Denzil's departure from India might prove "the first step towards a complete recovery to his wonted health and activity." At a great gathering of Mahomedans at the Royal Mosque, Lahore, the Hon. Main Shah Din made a short speech in which he expressed the profound regret felt by the Mahomedan community at the unfortunate circumstances which had compelled Sir Denzil to resign. At his suggestion prayers were offered by the

assembly for the speedy recovery of the retiring Lieutenant-Governor and for the stability of the British Raj. At a special meeting of the executive committee of the Punjab Anjuman-i-Islam, with Nawab Fateh Ali Khan in the chair, a resolution was passed of concern and sincere regret that Sir Denzil had been compelled by ill-health to retire, "at a time when his long experience of the Punjab and its people would have enabled him to do much for their welfare."

REV WILLIAM TAYLOR NEWBOLD, M.A.

Mr Newbold, who died at Aldridge Rectory, Staffordshire, on the 7th of January 1908, was a son of Mr Joseph Newbold, of Springs, Bury, Lancashire. He was born 20 May 1850 and was educated at Brewood School, Staffordshire, under the Rev Richard Wall, a member of St John's. Newbold was admitted a pensioner 7 June 1869, his College Tutor being the late Dr Parkinson; he was admitted a foundation scholar 13 June 1871; he took his degree as fifth in the Classical Tripos of 1873; he was admitted a Fellow of the College 9 November 1875, remaining a Fellow until his marriage. He entered on School work immediately after taking his degree. He was presented by the College to Aldridge Rectory 22 June 1903, and was instituted 6 September following. We take the following notice of him from *The Guardian* of January 15:—

On Saturday, at the Cemetery, Bury, Lancashire, were laid to rest the mortal remains of the Rev W. T. Newbold, M.A., Rector of Aldridge, Staffordshire, formerly Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, second master of Lancaster Grammar School, and for about twenty-four years Head Master of St Bees. He was only fifty-seven years of age. The Rev C. J. Woodhouse, Vicar of St Peter's, took the first part of the service in church. The Lesson was read by the Rev E. W. Newmarch, curate of Aldridge. The committal was taken by myself. To Aldridge he was presented by his College in 1903, but in a short time his health broke down, and he had to undergo hospital treatment for a severe internal trouble. Soon his friends realised sadly, and only

too surely, that even his robust health and undaunted courage were no match for so insidious and malignant a foe. Alas! his parish folk were never able, much to their loss, to see and know him at his best. Knowing him and loving him as I did and do, he would not be in his proper sphere and setting unless he, the picture of strength and vigour and freshness and Englishness, was framed with a golden frame—of dutiful masters, and well-disciplined, busy, and withal respectful and affectionate boys.

His eager, almost brusque, manner at times seemed best to suit us of the ways and temper of the sturdy North. St Bees was his real mission and life work, and for it he did much and hoped to do more. At Aldridge he did what he could, and was thoroughly

had time to get to know him, those who shared the privilege of meeting there in September and at his interment had clear eyes for a brave and patient, a sterling and straightforward man when they saw him, and that they meant not to give him up till the grave received him. His young wife had nursed him for months, almost night and day, with unceasing love and devotion. two extra nurses had

At St Bees Mr Newbold saw the Head Master's house built, the swimming-bath built and chapel was built and opened after his departure, but the building had been one of the dreams of his life. He started the idea, fanned it, and probably raised half the cost painfully and patiently. He took a deep and real interest in matters parochial—Priory Church, School Board, and Parish Council. He served as Chairman of the Canon Knowles and the Rev J. Smallpeice Testimonial Committee. About 1,200*l.* were raised in a few weeks for these veteran educationists. He did well for the Organ Fund from the beginning, and a most successful bazaar was held at the school for it. Old masters, old boys, and old friends found in him a charming host.

Mr Newbold was a great buyer of books a lender. He was most liberal, too, with his knowledge, and he had great supplies over and above what would be taken for granted in a Fifth Classic in a strong year. He once told me that the greatest rest and recreation to him when played

out would be for me or some one else he knew and liked to come and read Homer with him. How fond, twenty years ago, was he of a walk to Cleaton, or Sandwith, or Whitehaven with a friend and his old setter, "Rab." Busy as he was, and not likely to leave the school for many hours at a stretch, he would always help a sick clergyman, preach a harvest or Easter sermon, and walk three miles there and back to do it. And the country people at Sandwith, as well as his boys, heard him gladly. His were no merely narrow views, and he could look at things from a layman's point of view. In short, I never met any one yet who brought nearer home to me, in the best and truest way, the gist and value of Terence's words :—

"Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto."

Few of the large numbers present from all parts will ever forget what was, perhaps, one of his greatest achievements at St Bees—the starting and the splendid carrying through of the Tercentenary of Archbishop Grindall's famous foundation in 1888, when William Thomson, Archbishop of York—himself a Whitehaven man—was the preacher in the Priory Church. Canon Rawnsley, of Crosthwaite, Keswick, then in an inaugural ode happily described him. One trait of his character was a wonderful gift of writing letters in a delightful style of English. We who knew him well and who loved him dearly and now mourn him greatly shall miss him sorely in advice, direction, help, encouragement. It breaks in upon us that we need early to "repair our friendship" if we can. His like will not soon again cross or rather join our way. And yet he is not lost to his boys. For friendship is secured and deepened by death, and the pleasant and holy memories of old and fast friendships help to keep us always growing in heart. We, who have the blessing of kindred and friends increased so richly by that spiritual oneness of heart which flows from a common faith and a common aim heavenwards, can surely enter into the deep, sweet words of St Augustine :—"He alone cannot lose any that are dear to him, to whom they are all dear in Him Who cannot be lost."

REES KEENE.

REV EDWARD WOODLEY BOWLING.

Edward Woodley Bowling, who died last December, was born at Nice on Christmas Day, 1837. His father, Mr Thomas R. Bowling, was an English medical man who was in practice at Nice. The Bowling family, as I understand, originally came from Yorkshire. Mr Thomas Bowling had married a young French lady, the daughter of Captain le Jeune, who had been an officer in Napoleon's army and a friend, it is said, of Marshal Ney. Captain le Jeune's wife was a Miss Masterson, a member of an Irish family.

Five sons, of whom Edward was the third, were the issue of the marriage; and soon after the birth of the youngest the father died. Happily Mrs Bowling was not unequal to the charge thus laid upon her. Never were boys more fortunate in their mother. She was a woman of sound clear sense and very deep religious feeling. She had an unusual charm of manner, a simple winning grace, which came from a singularly refined and unselfish nature.

On her husband's death the widow with her five children came to England; and they made their first home at Hammer-smith, where Edward was sent to a lady's school at Turnham Green. Then the family went to Chester, where most of the brothers went to the school of Mr Jonathan Elwell; and when Mr Elwell moved with part of his school to Weston-super-Mare the boys and their mother followed him. From Weston Mrs Bowling wi

she was fortunate in obtaining nominations for all her sons to King Edward the Sixth's Grammar School, of which at that time Dr Gifford, afterwards Archdeacon of London, was Headmaster. With him Edward Bowling remained on terms of intimate friendship till the time of Dr Gifford's death. Bowling rose to be captain of the school and gained the first Exhibition on leaving in 1856. Meanwhile Mrs Bowling had married Mr George Whateley, a member of an eminent and well-known firm of Birmingham solicitors; and her home was in Birmingham, or Edgbaston, till Mr Whateley's death in 1878.

Bowling came into residence at St John's in October

1856, and showed at once that he was a scholar of power and promise. In those days the Port Latin Exhibition, of the value of £50, was awarded annually to the best Classic among the freshmen. Bowling divided this distinction with R. W. Taylor, afterwards a Fellow of our College, and subsequently Master of Kelly College, Tavistock. He was also elected to a Foundation Scholarship; and, from his unusual facility and brilliance in Greek and Latin composition, was generally looked on as the Johnian champion of his year. He was essentially a good all-round man, good at cricket, at rowing, and especially at racquets; while his sociability, his genial manners, his unfailing humour and ready wit made him an universal favourite. In 1860 he took his B.A. degree, obtaining a First-Class in the Classical Tripos, though owing to a breakdown in health in the examination his place was not so high as he might have fairly expected. Then he accepted a mastership at Bromsgrove school, under Dr Collis, and was away from Cambridge till 1862; when he came again into residence in October, having been elected to a Fellowship in the preceding May. For the next eleven years he resided in College. He took pupils, and repeatedly acted as College examiner, besides holding successively the posts of Steward and Junior Bursar. But, though a College officer, he was far removed from the typical don. He kept up most cordial relations with the undergraduate world, taking a keen interest in all manly sports and games; he won the Newbery Challenge Racquet Cup on several occasions; he was President of the L.M.B.C. from 1862 to 1873; he was always to the fore on the occasion of the annual cricket match with the Birmingham college servants.

In 1867 Bowling was ordained by the Bishop of Ely. He was appointed curate of Newton, some six miles from Cambridge, and also gave assistance for some time to the vicar of the neighbouring parish of Thriplow.

In 1873 he was presented by the College to the Rectory of Houghton Conquest, near Bedford, and the consequent resignation of his Fello

Cambridge to an end. Succeeding in his Rectory an eminent Johnian, Archdeacon Henry John Rose, himself henceforward to the duties of a country parson.

I can testify to the manly, conscientious, and unsparing way in which he threw himself into parish work. A sound churchman, though not holding extreme views, he greeted all his parishioners, churchmen or nonconformists, with a frank and ready courtesy which disarmed rudeness or opposition and made him everywhere welcome as a friend.

It was not that he shrunk from reproof when needed, or winked at wrong-doing; on the contrary, he spoke out fearlessly and plainly alike on matters of faith or conduct. He was in truth a faithful steward; and so, in a parish where many looked on the Church with suspicion or dislike, he won respect and regard, increasing year by year; so much so that, when there seemed a prospect of his exchanging the living for one in another county, there came an almost universally signed petition to beg him to remain. Country life suited him in many ways, for he was fond of exercise; he loved horses and dogs; nor did he scruple to appear at times in the hunting field. Unfortunately the climate of Houghton, or the soil, did not suit him; and asthma, which had been a long-standing enemy, became so severe that, after a struggle of many years, he felt constrained to resign his incumbency. This was in 1897, and Bowling then went to live in Bedford, where he joined his only surviving brother.

Freed from the anxiety of parish work, and on a more congenial soil, he seemed for a while to gain re-established health. Though relieved from the daily pressure of routine duty, he led no idle life at Bedford, nor was he satisfied with literary leisure. There were constant demands on his counsels or his pen; and he was ever ready to serve a good cause on the platform or in the pulpit. Witness the following paragraph from a notice in the *Bedford Standard*, which appeared after his death.

"Since leaving Houghton Conquest Mr Bowling had resided in Bedford with his brother, where he took the greatest interest in all good works. Mr Bowling was one of those clergymen whom the Church can ill afford to lose. Although for some years past he had been obliged to limit his clerical work to occasional duty, he had, even during this period of his life, afforded to all those whose privilege it

was to know him personally, or hear him preach, a bright example of quiet Christian goodness. His earnestness was perhaps made more impressive by the delicacy of his health. With a singular charm of manner, slow to take offence, always kind, cheery, and with a keen sense of humour, no wonder is it that he had a host of friends, and probably not an unfriendly critic in the world. A keen supporter of all manly games, he was often wont to look to the achievements of the athletes of old for a simile on which to base his reasoning in the pulpit. As a contributor to this journal we shall miss him greatly, for our files for many years past contain contributions—mostly in verse—from his able pen. In a letter received within the last month he wrote, 'I read the *Beds. Standard* every week, and wish it and its staff and the good cause all good things.'

Though he derived some benefit from the change of place, it became increasingly evident that he was not the man he had been. Asthma and bronchial and rheumatic troubles came at shorter and shorter intervals; his still vigorous frame was gradually bent, and his walk grew slower. An annual summer holiday at his favourite Capel Curig seemed indeed to give fresh strength, but it was only for a time; it could not restore him to permanent health.

In the spring of last year the brothers left Bedford and took a house at Ealing. There they found a more invigorating air and bright surroundings, which gave promise of a fresh lease of life. But it was not to be. In December there came an attack of more than usual severity, complicated by heart weakness, from which Bowling had not the strength to rally. He was prepared to go and fully conscious to the last. He died on Wednesday, December the 18th. On Christmas Day he would have completed seventy years.

In accordance with his own earnest wish he was buried at Houghton Conquest, on the north side of the church which he loved so much, on Monday, December 23rd. The main part of the funeral service was conducted by the Rev P. S. P. Jones, now vicar of Scruptoft, who was for many years curate of Houghton. This is Mr Jones' testimony to his friend. "He was never forgotten by his old friends and parishioners. He was a good, faithful, generous, and liberal-

minded pastor and friend, and the world is all the better for his having lived—God bless his memory.”

It always seemed to me that the principle of Bowling's life was an abiding sense of duty. It was an Englishman's duty, he believed, to interest himself in public matters; he was not content to be a mere critic or a cynical spectator. He had studied history, and he studied the questions of the day, and spoke out his convictions. Thus he earnestly supported, alike in the pulpit and in the local papers, the efforts of Lord Roberts to enforce the obligation of national defence. And any movement in Bedford which seemed to him right found in him not merely a well-wisher, but an active helper. In his parish too he had always at heart the material as well as the spiritual welfare of his people. Whether they agreed with him or not—and there were many who were ready to cavil and suspect—they learned to know that they had an honest and impartial friend, whose advice would be sensible and well-considered, who would speak without fear or favour.

He had the same sense of duty in his social life. The ties of kinship and the claims of friendship were in his eyes a sacred bond. There was no caprice in his affection, no clanger of misunderstanding or offence, but a frank and hearty comradeship, wherein one felt secure. He had indeed a wonderful gift of friendship. Warm-hearted and out-spoken—anything rather than reserved—he loved a man or woman with whom he might talk at leisure and with freedom. “Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend,” was a text which he realized in his life. So he had friends everywhere—in England, with high and low; in Welsh homesteads; amongst Swiss landlords and Swiss guides. And he never forgot or failed his friends, but “kept his friendships in repair.” He seemed never to lose a discriminating sympathetic interest in their likings and in their lives. Some appropriate token, a special message, a photograph, a set of verses, something always came to show that former days might be gone, but their memory lived still.

My own debt to Bowling is indeed great. For more than forty years he has been our intimate friend. He was my

guide in many ways. On literature, classical or modern, his talk was stimulating and suggestive, mostly original and independent; so was his outlook on public men and matters. He led me to take an interest in athletics; and was the first to introduce me to the rocks and ice-world of Switzerland, and the winter delights of Snowdon and the Glyders. Many pleasant tours were due to his craft in planning routes and finding little-known places of sojourn away from the beaten track. Here often came in his quick linguistic aptitude; he could make folks understand him who talked no language which we knew, and one often said that it made little difference whether he knew their tongue or not.

He had a great delight in natural scenery, and a better eye than most men for mountain contours and the topography of districts. On the other hand, he cared little, so far as I could judge, for architecture or pictures, except in a general sort of way. He had a good ear, and appreciated music. He was an enthusiastic member of the Alpine Club, and a successful climber. Muscularly strong and active as he was, I cannot but think that he drew too much on his capital of vitality by long and arduous “courses.” The glorious air of a glacier, the animating light and the splendour of mountain scenery, make a man feel capable of anything at the moment, but over-taxed nature bides her time and must be reckoned with in the end.

Readers of the *Eagle* need not be reminded of Bowling's literary gifts. From his first contribution, on “Valentines and Album Verses,” which is in Vol. I., p. 159, he has brightened our pages with verses grave and gay, all instinct with his peculiar nimbleness of wit, and dexterity in the use of words. He made fun of us all, but there was no malice in his laugh, and nothing which sins against reverence or purity. Boating, Alpine climbing, and girl graduates were among his favourite themes. His lines often appeared in *Punch*, *The Globe*, and other papers; and many are collected in the little volume entitled *Sagittulae*, published by Metcalfe in 1885. It would be difficult to award the meed of excellence; but certainly the translation of “Don Fernando Gomersalez” (*Eagle*, vi. 57) into Greek hexameters is deserving of special

mention. Nor was he less successful in serious poetry ; he was four times awarded the Seatonian Prize.

One and the same year has deprived us of two loyal sons of Margareta, Bowling and Stanwell. They were nearly contemporaries, and they were alike in many ways ; in their love of literature, and especially of poetry ; in their classical enthusiasm, and in their attachment to Cambridge and St John's. Both served their College during residence for a considerable time, and then both undertook the duties of a country parish. Both leave behind them a memory which "smells sweet and blossoms in the dust."

C. E. GRAVES.

It was in 1857 that I first made the acquaintance of Edward Woodley Bowling. I found in him a man of very definite ideals, possessing also a wholesome sense of humour, and an exceptional facility in Composition, more especially verse. For Mathematics and for Science he cared nothing. I remember that in his examination for the Little-go two simultaneous equations were propounded ; these he solved separately, and independently of one another, to his entire content ; nor could he be persuaded afterwards that the examiners were blameless for not giving him a clearer indication of their wishes. For Greek and Latin however he had a very different aptitude, though even there his ideal was strictly limited to scholarship. The geography of Greece or the details of the Athenian constitution had but little charm for him. It was in translation that he excelled ; there he displayed a refined and delicate touch which placed him very near to Stanwell, Arthur Holmes, and other eminent composers of his day. His place however in the Tripos, equal eighth, was no slight disappointment to us all, and certainly did not fulfil his earlier promise ; he was however far from well while sitting for his degree, and it was only at the advice of his friends that he agreed to persevere in the examination.

And the refinement he evinced in the domain of letters found expression also in his social estimates. Conservative by nature, it was the country gentleman of the older school, the

servant and the protector of the poor, unostentatious, self-respecting, simple in his ways and dress, who most appealed to his imagination. And amongst the men of our own time his hero was George Paley, than whom possibly no member of the College ever represented better that straightforward manliness and wholesomeness of living, which we desire at all times to associate with our public schools and Universities. Designed himself for Holy Orders, he had also little love for the modern type of seminary priest ; a clergyman, to meet with his approval, needed to be first of all an English gentleman, and then a cleric. For all vulgarity and push he had the greatest detestation. Not a rich man, he was but little troubled by his somewhat scanty means ; what he most cared for was the maintenance of all those little courtesies and self-restraints which characterized for him the English gentleman.

Perhaps an anecdote may illustrate this trait, which was a very marked one in his character. The College hospitality at Christmas-tide was, as we all know, somewhat lavish in the olden time ; so, in a speech which he was called upon to make as Junior Fellow on the last night of the feast, he took occasion to remind us of the true idea of hospitality, by quoting Denham's invocation of the Thames :

"Oh ! could I flow like thee and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme !

Though deep, yet clear ; though gentle, yet not dull ;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full."

But no appreciation of our friend would for a moment be complete without full recognition of that sense of humour which has found from time to time for the last forty years such frequent and such admirable illustration in those Arrows of a Bowling, *Arculi Sagittæ*, which have adorned the pages of our College Magazine. This characteristic, however, I leave to others to deal with in detail.

The favourite weapons of our friend were four ; the oar, the pen, the alpenstock, the racquet. Of these, although he rowed in the second boat, he was, perhaps, least skilful with the first ; yet, as is often the case, he loved it best. For my own part however, when I look back upon our undergraduate days, it pleases me to picture him not on the river or in the

racquet court, but rather on some Alpine slope, or on the frozen sides of Snowdon. To the latter happy hunting ground he loved to take me in the winter time, and from our base of operations at Beddgelert or Pen-y-gwryd lead me to the conquest of the giants of the Snowdon range, clothed in their winter garb of white. Of an ascent of Monte Rosa also in 1863 I have a singularly happy memory, my companions being three Johnian Fellows—all of whom however are now behind the veil—George Richardson, R. W. Taylor, and Edward Woodley Bowling.

Such are my memories of early days. Of Bowling's later life it will be given to others to write. Yet I am glad to think that it was also mine to be with him, last of his College friends, the day before he died, and so to be present at the close of a life, not very widely known perhaps, yet characterized by a fidelity to duty and by a religious spirit, unobtrusive but sincere, which places him among the faithful who were never famous, but who have done their Master's work and done it well.

W. D. B.

I have been asked to write a few words about my old friend, Edward Woodley Bowling. One difficulty presents itself on the threshold. My relations with him were purely personal. I was never able to accept his often-repeated invitation to visit him in his Bedfordshire parish, and I know nothing of his previous work as a schoolmaster except at second-hand. He was my senior by four years, and I think I did not even make his acquaintance until after I was elected a Fellow of the College. But we were soon drawn together by similarity of tastes and because we had several common friends, and our friendship grew stronger, as time went on. Now and then we arranged to be together, in Switzerland or Wales or in the English Lake-district, and our excursions and conversations are among my most pleasant recollections. He was always so kindly, so genial and so good-humoured, so shrewd in his observations on men and things, and possessed with such a genuine enthusiasm for literature, especially in its

poetical form. He often spoke to me of the inspiration which he drew as a school-boy from the teaching of a distinguished old Salopian and old Johnian, the late Dr Gifford, and, no doubt, it was to Dr Gifford's fine scholarship and stimulating teaching that he owed his love (no weaker word is strong enough) for the Greek and Latin languages. In his Greek and, even more, I think, in his Latin verses he showed how wide and exact was his acquaintance with ancient authors. English verses flowed with equal facility from his pen. The Seatonian Prize was awarded to him four times. The readers of *The Eagle* for many years enjoyed the graceful, and often humorous, lines in which under the *nom de plume* of "Arculus" he commemorated current events. And, if a suitable occasion of a more private character prompted his Muse, it was a delight to him to dash off a few appropriate stanzas for the perusal of his friends. He was fond of little children. A little girl of my acquaintance, whom he came to know, while staying in her father's house, received from him from time to time a succession of poetical greetings, which she, now no longer a little girl, treasures carefully. Strong and active in his younger days, he suffered much from ill health in the later stages of his life. But his cheerfulness never deserted him. When we were staying together at Montana a few years ago, he was confined to his bed from the day of our arrival almost until the day of our departure. He always revelled in the beautiful scenery of the Alps, and his disappointment must have been keen, but I do not recall a single word of complaint from his lips. On the contrary he was full of gratitude for every attention which was paid to him by those who were staying in the hotel, among them the present Bishop of Lincoln, whose kindness to him was great. Many Johnians have exhibited more commanding powers and have filled a larger space in the public eye. I doubt whether St John's has ever had a more loyal son than E. W. Bowling. The College was always one of his favourite topics of conversation. He was always deeply interested in everything that concerned its welfare. When he was a candidate for a College Fellowship, it is said, instead of giving proof of high mathematical attainments, which for obvious reasons was impossible, he showed up some moving verses,

in which he craved the privilege of becoming "a Johnian Fellow."* He was elected,—whether because of his poem or in spite of it, I do not know. Probably there was no event in his life to which he looked back in after years with greater satisfaction.

H. W. Moss.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1907; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

Rev Canon Charles Isaac Atherton (1863); died 1 October at The Close, Exeter, aged 68. See p. 65.

Robert Adeane Barlow; admitted pensioner 28 October 1844, commenced residence October 1845, resided till the end of 1846; his name removed from the boards 4 March 1847. Mr Barlow had a very singular career; he was born at Canterbury 12 February 1827, and was admitted to Rugby School in 1840, at first in the School House under Dr Arnold, then in Mayor's. His father, the Rev William Barlow, was some time vicar of St Mary Bredin, Canterbury, afterwards Rector of Coddington, Cheshire, and Canon of Chester. His mother, Louisa, was a daughter of Robert Jones Adeane, esq., of Babraham. Mr R. A. Barlow died 29 September in the Enfield Poor Law Infirmary, aged 80; he had lived in and about Enfield for some years. After his death a number of paragraphs appeared in the newspapers purporting to give an account of his career, these seem to have been compiled from recollections of his conversation embellished from the fancy of the reporter. He claimed to have been an officer in the English Army, to have been a Brigadier-General in Burma in 1864, defeating dacoits in an attack on a treasure-boat 10 June 1864, to have been Commissary of Transport in Abyssinia in 1868, and Captain-General of Abyssinia in 1877. The War Office curtly state that his name does not appear in the Army Lists, nor in the Abyssinia Medal Rolls. He appears, after leaving College, to have visited Pernambuco, Bahia, Ria Janeiro, and the mining district of St John del Rey, and to have been connected in 1857 with the house of W. H. Hornby and Co. Later he visited Upper Burma in search of concessions, and appears to have served the King at Mandalay. In his later years he had first family troubles and then monetary ones, and for the last twelve years of his life was an inmate of the Workhouse Infirmary. He stated that he was the father of the Princess Clovis Bonaparte, daughter-in-law of Prince Jerome Bonaparte.

Edward Baron (1864), eldest son of Edward George Baron, surgeon, of Ulceby, Lincolnshire, baptised there 12 January 1842. Admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn 1 June 1869, called to the Bar 7 June 1873. He was for some time Professor of Mathematics in the Education Department of the North West Provinces, India. Died 30 April at his residence, Sackville House, Hove.

* The verses may be found in Vol. iv., p. 37, of the *Eagle*.

Rev. John Fitzherbert Bateman (1851), died 2 April at 119, Fordwych Road, N.W. (see vol. xxviii., 334). Mr Bateman married, first 21 November 1861, at Aston-on-Trent, Susan Elizabeth, eldest daughter of E. A. Holden, esq., of Aston Hall; secondly 23 January 1878, at Christ Church, Cheltenham, Georgina Caroline, youngest daughter of the late William Ambrose Morehead, of the Madras Civil Service. His only child, Susan Margaret, died 21 June, 1886, at Lopham Rectory, aged 21.

Philip Baylis (1872), only son of Philip Baylis, of Homeend, Ledbury; baptised in the parish of Ledbury, co. Hereford, 21 June 1848; educated at Hereford Cathedral School. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 15 November 1872, called to the Bar 7 June 1875; a member of the Oxford Circuit. He was appointed Deputy Surveyor, under the Crown, of the Forest of Dean about 1895. He died suddenly near his residence, Parkend, 7 June, while walking up from the Station. By his will, after certain specific legacies, he left the residue of his real and personal estate to his sisters for life, and, after the decease of the survivor, the whole of his estate is to go to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of St John's College, Cambridge, to found a Mathematical Scholarship to be called the Philip Baylis Scholarship, of the value of £100 per annum, to be held by the best mathematical scholar of the year, and to be held for three years. During that term the holder must reside in the rooms in the Third Court/occupied by Mr Baylis while an undergraduate. Certain carved and antique furniture is left to the College, to be placed in the Library and Combination Room. His estate was valued for probate at £11,179 gross, and £9,339 net.

Rev Thomas Wall Beckett (1874), son of Thomas Beckett, of Wellington, Salop, baptised at Wellington, 25 December 1836. Second Master of Burton-on-Trent Grammar School 1874--84; Headmaster 1884-1900; Lecturer of Burton-on-Trent 1877-78; Curate of Tattenhill 1879-80; of Rolleston, Staffordshire, 1880-84. Vicar of Anslow, near Burton-on-Trent, 1900-1907. Died 19 March.

Joseph Bell (1846), son of Joseph Bell, of Nottingham, born 4 January 1824; educated at Nottingham School. Sometime of Bishop Stortford, Herts. Died 23 July at 29, Forest Road, East Nottingham, aged 83. Mr Bell married 26 July 1856, at St Paul's, Deptford, Mary Anne, second daughter of T. Marchant, esq., of Deptford.

Rev John Blanch (1865), son of William Blanch, born at English Bicknor Gloucestershire, baptised 15 January 1843; educated at Monmouth Grammar School. Mr Bland was ninth wrangler in 1865, and was elected a Fellow of the College. He was appointed an assistant master at the King's School, Sherborne, in 1869, and remained there until his death. He suffered latterly from ill-health and nervous prostration; he committed suicide 8 January. Throughout his career he was most popular both with masters and boys at Sherborne. In the Sherborne Pageant he played a prominent part, his rôle being that of second master, or usher, in the scene in which was depicted the presentation of the Charter to the School. With the public life of Sherborne Mr Blanch was closely associated. He was a member of the Council of the Sherborne Ladies College, and Governor of Foster's and Digby's Schools. He was also on the Committee of the Sherborne Technical School, and was one of the masters of St John's Almshouses. Though bluff in outward manner, John Blanch was known to Sherborne boys of many generations for the kindness of his heart. Naturally most reticent, he did not often reveal to others the depth of his own feeling, but sometimes it was shown in

unmistakable force. Mr Blanch married 13 August 1879, at St Mark's, Bishopwearmouth, Mary, second daughter of T. S. Turnbull, of High Barns, Sunderland.

Rev Edward Woodley Bowling (1860), son of Thomas Robinson Bowling, born at Nice, Italy, 25 December 1837; educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham. Fellow of the College 1862-73; Curate of Newton, near Cambridge, 1867-73; Rector of Houghton Conquest, Beds., 1873-97, when he retired. Died 17 December at his residence, Amherst Avenue, Ealing.

Right Rev Charles Henry Bromby (1837), son of the Rev John Healey Bromby, vicar of Trinity, Hull; born in Hull 11 July 1814, educated at Uppingham School. Curate of Chesterfield from 1838 to 1839, vicar of St Paul's, Cheltenham, and joint founder of Cheltenham Training College, from 1843 to 1864. He accepted the See of Tasmania in 1864, being the last colonial Bishop nominated by the Crown, and was consecrated in Canterbury Cathedral, together with Bishop Jeune and Bishop Crowther, the three prelates representing respectively the home, colonial, and missionary spheres of the Church's work. Dr Bromby's episcopate was marked by the consecration of St David's Cathedral, Hobart, in 1874. He resigned in 1883, and, returning to England, was appointed by the late Lord Powis Rector of Shrawardine with Montford, Salop, in 1882, where he remained till 1887. Assistant Bishop to the Bishop of Lichfield (Dr Maclagan) from 1882 to 1891; and warden of St John's Hospital, Lichfield, from 1887 to 1891. In 1891 he was appointed Assistant Bishop to the Bishop of Bath and Wells (Lord Arthur Herve), and his commission was continued by Bishop Kennion, but he resigned in 1900. The Bishop was one of those Churchmen who, while sympathising largely with the principles of the Liberal party, were unable to support it on account of its attitude towards the Church. He died 14 April at All Saints' Vicarage, Clifton, the residence of his son, the Rev H. B. Bromby. Another son, Charles Henry Bromby, called to the bar at the Inner Temple 18 November 1867, was a well known barrister in Tasmania, and was Attorney-General of the Colony for a short time during his father's episcopate. Dr Bromby married in 1839 Mary Anne, daughter of Dr Bodley, of Brighton. He published: *Wordsworth's Excursion with Notes*; *Pupil Teachers' History and Grammar of the English Language*; *Church Students' Manual*.

Dr Edward Calvert (1852), son of Edward Calvert, baptised at All Saints', Derby, 11 October 1829; educated at Southwell Grammar School. Mr Calvert became an assistant master at Shrewsbury School in August 1852, under the late Dr Kennedy; in the year 1858 he went to the West Indies to be Headmaster of the Government School at Trinidad, but did not hold this post long. Returning to England he was again appointed a master at Shrewsbury in 1860, resigning in 1863. For some time he had charge of a preparatory institution at Coton Hill for Shrewsbury School. In 1886 he became School Bailiff and Treasurer of Shrewsbury School, an office he held until 1897. As an antiquary he attained considerable distinction, and was a valuable member of the Shropshire Archaeological Society. He edited the ancient registers of Shrewsbury School, and, with the assistance of others, he arranged and catalogued the Borough Records, dating back to the reign of Henry I. He also laboured unweariedly in arranging the School library. As a justice of the peace and in other departments he did good public service, being one of the Governors of Allnatt's School. He died at his residence,

Kingsland, Shrewsbury, 27 May, aged 77. Mr Calvert married 17 February 1859, at St John's, Paddington, Emily Wissett, widow of A. Middleton, esq., Surveyor, R.N.

Isaac Whiteley Clay (1886), son of Isaac Clay, born at Soothill, Hanging Heaton, Yorks, in 1865; educated at Batley Grammar School. Admitted a Solicitor in December 1889. Mr Clay was accidentally killed by falling from an express train, at Sileby, near Leicester, 17 April. It appears that he left Leeds by the midnight express for London, being alone in the compartment of a corridor train, and that, opening the wrong door, he fell on to the line. He practiced at Batley and Dewsbury; he left a widow and two children.

Rev Edward Farrington Clayton (1853), son of William Clayton, banker, baptised at Preston, Lancashire, 11 September 1830; educated at Sedburgh School. Curate of Stapleton 1854-56; of Stoke with Walsgrave, near Coventry 1856-58; of Winwick, Lancashire 1858-61; of Sonning 1861-65; of Putney 1865-66; Rector of Ludlow, Salop 1867-1907; Rural Dean of Ludlow 1873-97; Prebendary of Putson Major in Hereford Cathedral and Proctor for the diocese of Hereford 1880-1907. Died at Ludlow Rectory 24 November, aged 77. Mr Clayton married 9 April 1874 the Hon. Victoria Alexandrina Clive, daughter of the Hon. Robert Henry Clive and the Baroness Windsor, she was a godchild of Queen Victoria.

Dr Edwin John Crow (Mus. Bac. 1872, Mus. Doc. 1882), son of Richard Crow of Sittingbourne, where he was baptised 17 October 1841. Early in life Mr Crow displayed musical ability and was articled to Dr J. L. Hopkins, organist at Rochester Cathedral. In 1874 he was appointed organist of Ripon Cathedral; there he was commissioned by the Dean and Chapter to inspect the best English organs before the construction of the present instrument was undertaken at the cost of £4000. Dr Crow was a member of the Society of Musicians and Organist of the Grand Lodge of Mark Masons of England. He died at Harrogate 6 December, aged 66.

Rev Frank Dyson (1877), son of James Dyson, of Chesterton, born 17 February 1855; educated at the Perse School. Fellow of the College. Chaplain and Assistant Master Kelly College, Tavistock 1879-81; Assistant Master at Clifton College 1881-84; Headmaster of Godolphin School, Hammersmith 1884-88; Principal of Liverpool College 1888-1900; Junior Dean of the College 1900-1903; Senior Dean and Lecturer 1903-1907. Died, after a long illness, at 30 Devonshire Place, Eastbourne. Mr Dyson married 1 August 1882 at St Paul's Church, Cambridge, Sophia, only daughter of the late B. Caulton Leeson, esq., formerly of St Catharine's College.

Thomas Wilson Dougan (1879); died 3 July at Salernum, Holywood, co Down. See p. 64.

Frank Stratton Ellen (1873), son of Frederick Ellen of Andover, born at Andover 4 October 1850; educated at Shrewsbury School. Mr Ellen's father was the founder of the firm of Ellen and Son, auctioneers to the Crown for the New Forest. He served his articles with Mr Thomas Lamb, Clerk to the County Magistrates for the Division of Andover; he was admitted a Solicitor in 1876, and in 1879 was elected as assistant solicitor to the Metropolitan Board of Works. This he resigned in 1883, and entered into partnership with Mr Holt, solicitor, of Great Yarmouth. In 1885 he was appointed Clerk to the Magistrates of the Borough of Lowestoft, and of the Mutford and Lothingland Petty Sessional Division; this he held for 21 years, when, owing to failing health, he resigned in August 1906. On his resignation the magistrates presented him with a massive silver

salver. He was a prominent member of the Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club, honorary solicitor to the Gorleston Cottage Hospital and a prominent Freemason. He died 6 March at St Anne's, Oulton Broad, Lowestoft. Mr Ellen married about 1890 a daughter of Mr Thomas Palgrave of North Wales, who, with two children, survives him.

Rev Richard Francis Follett (1854), son of the Rev Richard Francis Follett, of Bishops Hull, Somerset, baptised at Bishops Hull 17 August 1828. Curate of East Pennard, Somerset 1857-60; of Hemycok 1860-63; Vicar of Winscombe, Somerset 1863-95. Latterly resided at Winscombe Court, Weston-super-Mare, died there 13 June, aged 79.

Rev James Francis (1863), Curate of St Mary, Leeds 1863-4; of Arncliffe 1864-5; Assistant Chaplain of Wakefield Prison 1865-6; of Milbank Prison 1866-7; Chaplain to Dartmoor Prison 1867-72; Curate of Ross, Herefordshire 1872-3; of Neenton, Salop 1873-4; of St George's Hulme 1874-5; Vicar of St Anne, Lancaster 1874-83; Vicar of Dunham on Trent 1883-1906; Rector of Hawerby with Beesby 1906-7. Died 5 October at Grimsby, aged 72. Mr Francis married 2 July 1890 at St Mary's, Stanton, Emily, younger daughter of the Rev John Mickeburgh, Vicar of St Mary's Platt, Wrotham, Kent.

Rev George Frewer (1844), son of Isaac Frewer, born in London 23 April 1822; educated at the Mercers School, London. Assistant Mathematical Master at Eton College 1844-73; Divinity Lecturer at St George's, Windsor 1854-70; Rector of Hitcham, Bucks 1873-1905. Latterly resided at Hillside, Brede, Sussex; died there 26 May, aged 85.

Rev Andrew Hollingworth Frost (1842), third son of Charles Frost, solicitor of Hull, born there 26 April 1819; educated at Oakham School. Mr A. H. Frost was a brother of the Rev Percival Frost, Fellow first of St John's, afterwards of King's College, who died 5 June 1898. Their father, Mr Charles Frost, who died at Hull 5 September 1862, aged 81, was for 33 years Solicitor to the Hull Dock Company. He was at one time Vice-President of the British Association and several times President of the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society. He was author of "Notices relative to the early history of the Town and Port of Hull, 4to 1827"; there is a portrait of him in the Hull Subscription Library. Mr A. H. Frost was Curate of Holy Trinity, Burton on Trent 1848-50; Perpetual Curate of Meltham Mills, Huddersfield 1850-53; Church Missionary Society's missionary at Nasik, Bombay 1853-69; Secretary to the Church Missionary Society 1869-70; Principal of the Church Missionary Society's College, Islington, 1870-74; Rector of Thistleton, Rutland 1875-78; Curate of Croxton, Lincolnshire 1878-82. Mr Frost latterly resided at 203 Chesterton Road, Cambridge, and was lecturer on Marathi and Gujarati in the University; he died at Cambridge 24 February, aged 87. He contributed papers to the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics* on "Nasik Cubes" and other subjects.

Rev Charles Christopher Frost (1884). Curate of St Andrew the Less, Cambridge 1884-87; of Farington, Lancashire 1887-89; Rector of St George's, Manchester 1889-1904; Rector of Marcham-le-Fen, near Boston, Lincolnshire 1904-7; died at the Rectory 1 June, aged 60.

Rev William Jones (1862), seventh son of Jonas Jones, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, and afterwards Chief Justice, Toronto. Born in Toronto 13 October 1838, educated at Upper Canada College, and matriculating in 1855 at Trinity College, Toronto. He entered St John's in 1859, and was 20th wrangler in 1869. He was popularly

known during his undergraduate career as "Choctaw Jones." He was an assistant master at Sedbergh School 1862-3; in 1863 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics at Trinity College Toronto, and Dean of the College. In 1891 he was appointed Dean of the University, having also acted as Registrar since 1875. He died at his residence in Trinity College, Toronto, 7 October. By his will he left legacies of £20 to each of ten couples at whose marriage he had officiated or assisted, and to one couple at whose marriage he was prevented from so acting by illness.

Rev Canon Charles Nevill Keeling (1865). Died 10 March aged 64 (see Vol. xxviii, 331).

Rev Edwin Alfred Kempson (1852), son of the Rev Edwin Kempson, incumbent of Castle Bromwich, baptised in the Chapelry of Castle Bromwich, Aston juxta Birmingham 18 May 1830. Curate of Send, Surrey 1853-56; of Hales Owen 1856-62; Vicar of Claverdon with Norton Lindsey, Warwickshire 1862-87; Vicar of Merton, Surrey 1887-99. Latterly resided at The Briers, St Leonards on Sea; died there 11 January, aged 76. Mr Kempson married 3 January 1860, at Hove Church, Ellen, daughter of C. Eley, esq., of Hove, Sussex; she died 16 January 1886, at Claverdon Vicarage.

Frederic Francis Leighton (1899), son of Robert Leighton Leighton, Headmaster of Bristol Grammar School; born 12 February 1877, at Wakefield, Yorks. Studied medicine at Bristol; admitted B.C. 1906. Sometime assistant House Physician at the Leicester Infirmary. Resident Pathologist at the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool. Died 1 July at that Hospital of typhoid fever.

Edward Delanoy Little (1859), son of John Little of Eldernell, Whittlesey, co Cambridge, baptised at Whittlesey 1 November 1837; educated at Uppingham, where he was captain of the School. He became an Assistant Master at Uppingham in 1867; leaving Uppingham he became Headmaster of a Preparatory School at Northallerton. Died 3 April at his residence, Rother Cottage, Midhurst, aged 69.

Richard Norman Lucas (1884), son of Robert Lucas, born 16 March 1861, at Ardrishaig, Argyllshire. Engaged in journalism in London; committed suicide 9 April in the Kingsway Station of the Piccadilly Tube Railway while temporarily insane.

Rev William Lutener (1847), son of William Lutener, of Severnside, born at Severnside, co Montgomery 22 March 1825; educated at Shrewsbury School. Curate of Harthill, Cheshire 1849-50; Rector of Harthill 1850-98. Latterly resided at 8 Curzon Park, Chester; died there 9 December, aged 82.

Rev Felix Augustus Marsh (1846), son of Richard Marsh, of Stratford, surgeon, born 22 August 1820; educated at the Forest School, Walthamstow. Curate of Gravesend 1846-55; Acting Chaplain to the Forces at Milton Barracks 1855-1903; Vicar of Christ's Church, Milton, next Gravesend 1855-1907. In 1906 he was present at a double jubilee—that of his vicariate and of the dedication of the church of which he alone had had sole charge. Mr Marsh's brother, his eldest son, and two of his brothers-in-law have all been members of the College. Died 17 July, aged 86.

Dr Joseph Marsh (1855), son of George Marsh, born at Stannington in the parish of Bradfield, Yorks 12 July 1837. Dr Marsh had a somewhat unusual career. About 50 years ago he went out to India and engaged in educational work in the Independent States, not under the Indian Government proper. He worked first at Kumbakonam, and

was afterwards Principal of St Peter's College, Tanjore, from 1866 to 1870; his work there is, we believe, commemorated by the "Marsh Memorial Hall." Of late years he had been in the service of the State of Jeypore and in the Northern Circars. In early youth he formed the ambition of being a Doctor of Laws of Cambridge, and, greatly to his satisfaction, he was able to carry out his intention. He kept terms as an ordinary undergraduate during the years 1870-71 and 1884-5, utilising his leaves for the purpose. He lived, as far as possible, the usual life of the place, a life he confessed to be somewhat trying to a man of his years and experience. He made no complaint, but used, with a sigh, to refer to the time "when I was Mr Bultitude." He was admitted B.A. 16 December 1885; M.A. and LL.M. 14 February 1889. In 1898 he submitted a thesis on "The Laws of Ryotwari and Zemindari," and was admitted to the LL.D. degree 8 December 1898. He died at sea, 7 October, on board the *Golconda*, Calcutta to London.

Rev Henry Mitchell (1852), son of the Rev John Mitchell, born at Langton Maltravers, Dorset, 26 June 1829; educated at St Paul's School, Southsea. Curate of Silverton, Devon 1855-58; of Winteringham, Lincolnshire 1861-63; of Beaconsfield 1863-4; of Chessington 1864-66; of Longparish, Hants 1866-67; of Ampthill 1867-71; of Westbury on Trym 1872-75; Vicar of Leighland, Somerset 1875-76; Rector of Loxbeare, Devon 1876-92; Vicar of Stinsford, Dorset 1892-1902. Latterly resided at Wilby, Wellington Road, Bournemouth; died there 22 May, aged 77.

Frank Everitt Murray (1897), son of Walter Everitt Murray, of Roode Bloem, Cape Colony; born at Graaf Reinet, Cape Colony 27 March, 1873. After taking his degree in the Natural Sciences Tripos he entered at St Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1901 he qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and in the same year took his M.B. and B.C. degrees. During 1902 he acted as House Surgeon at St Bartholomew's Hospital, and in the following year became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Returning to South Africa he practised for a short time at Cape Town, but settled down to practice at Graaf Reinet, where his abilities were soon recognised. About August 1906 he had an accident in the hunting field, sustaining a severe fracture of the thigh. This accident kept him in bed for four months, and seriously weakened his constitution. Within a month of returning to work he was attacked with a virulent form of enteric fever, which proved fatal in ten days; he died 1 February at Graaf Reinet. He leaves a widow and two young children.

Thomas Henry Goodwin Newton (1858), eldest son of William Newton, of Whately Hall, Warwickshire, born in Birmingham 29 March 1836. Admitted a student of the Middle Temple 3 May 1858, called to the Bar 26 January 1861, but never practised. He was a County Magistrate, High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1887, and also one of the original members of the Warwickshire County Council. Mr Newton was one of the largest owners of freehold property in Birmingham, deriving a large income from ground-rents. He was Lord of the Manors of Ullenhall and Aspleigh in Warwickshire and Oldberrow in Worcestershire. He also owned Barrell's Park, Henley in Arden, where, in conjunction with his brothers, he erected a church as a memorial to their parents. He was also the owner of Bryn Bras Castle, Carnarvonshire, and the adjoining estate, which includes the slate quarry at Llanberis, worked by a company, of which he was the largest shareholder. He also owned estates at Glencripesdale and Landale in Argyllshire, and the island of Carna, an estate of 25,000 acres, which afforded plenty of shooting and deer-

stalking. He died 22 March at Barrell's Park. The gross value of his estate was sworn at £279,321. Mr Newton was three times married: (i) 9 May 1861 to Mary Jane, daughter of William Berrowes, of Milverton, co Warwick, she died in 1862; (ii) 3 October 1865 Matilda, second daughter of the late William Thomas Mackrell, esq, of Wandsworth, she died in 1894; (iii) in 1898 Alice Maude, eldest daughter of the late John Eyre, esq, of Eyre Court, Galway, and widow of Captain Blair Miller, of the 8th Hussars.

Rev William Herring Poulton (1856), eldest son of the Rev William Poulton, of Highgate, afterwards Rector of Aylsham, Norfolk, baptised at St Michael's, Highgate 6 October 1834; educated at Fauconbergh School, Beccles. In 1857 he was appointed Mathematical Tutor and Chaplain to Queen's College, Birmingham. Two years later he became Senior Tutor, and continued in that office until the passing of the Queens' College Act in 1867, when he was appointed Sub-Warden and Chaplain of the College. In 1874 he became Warden of the College, combining with that office the office of Head of the Theological Faculty. On the theological side he was instrumental in making it compulsory that the students should pass the Cambridge Preliminary Examination for Candidates for Holy Orders before obtaining the College certificate, and he also obtained for the College the privilege of sending students who had obtained the College certificates to Durham University for one year, at the end of which they were permitted to sit for the B.A. examination. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Birmingham School Board, and with one brief interval he was associated with the public educational work of the town until 1888, when he retired from the Board. In 1901 he was presented to the Rectory of Arley, near Coventry, which he held until his death on 20 July, aged 73. Mr Poulton married: (i) 9 September 1861 at St James', Weybridge, Surrey, Harriett Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Harcourt, esq, of Weybridge; (ii) 25 April 1889 at All Saints', King's Heath, Louisa, widow of W. Whitehouse, esq, late of Handsworth.

Rev William Lowe Pownall (1840). Curate of Littlehampton 1842-44; Vicar of Barnham, Sussex 1844-50; Curate of Swansea 1850-51; Second Master of Derby Grammar School 1851-53; Curate of Painestown, co Carlow 1853-60; Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Leinster 1860-69; Curate of Shankhill, co Kilkenny, 1869-74; Incumbent of Shankhill 1874-1905. Latterly resided at Shankhill, Gowran, co Kilkenny; died at Kilkenny 1 June, aged 89. He had lived in the reigns of five sovereigns; there is a portrait of him in *Black and White* 22 June 1907.

Rev John Prowde (1864, as Proud), died 3 January. See Vol. xxviii, 328.

Rev Walter James Scarlin (1867), son of James Matthew Scarling (the name was afterwards altered to Scarlin), born at Horringer, Suffolk 26 November 1843; educated at Bury St Edmunds School. Curate of Long Sutton 1867-73; of St Hilda, Leeds 1873-75; of Wilmslow 1875-78; of St John Baptist, Tue Brook, Liverpool 1878-80; of West Derby, Liverpool 1880-86; Vicar of Stanley, Liverpool 1886-1907. Died in October, aged 63.

George Henry Shepley (1900), eldest son of George Shepley, of Mytham Bridge, Derbyshire, born at Sheffield 22 September 1878. Mr Shepley served as an officer in the South African War; died 18 January at St Moritz, Switzerland, aged 28.

Rev David Simpson (1850), son of David Simpson, born 16 July 1826 at Nelson Terrace, Stoke Newington, Middlesex. Curate of St Bartholomew's, Grays Inn Road 1852-55; Chaplain to the Military

Orphan Asylum, Madras 1855-65; Chaplain at Lyons 1862-82; Summer Chaplain at Cannes 1882-1904; Chaplain at Antibes, France 1884-1900; and at Golfe Juan 1900-1906. Died at Antibes 2 April, aged 79.

Rev Charles Stanwell (1859), died at Ipsden Vicarage 20 March, aged 70. See Vol. xxviii, 317.

Rev Henry Vyvyan (1845, as Henry Vyvyan Robinson), third son of Philip Vyvyan Robinson, of the 69th and 88th Regiments; born at Roundwood, Feock, Cornwall 12 December 1821; educated at Helston Grammar School. Curate of Street, Devon 1847-50; of Stokenham, Devon 1850-51; of Poughill, Cornwall 1851-56; Vicar of St Giles' in the Wood 1856-59; of Seaton with Beer 1869-82; of Chertsey 1882-87; of Dawlish 1887-95. Latterly resided at 44 Polsloe Road, Exeter; died there 24 March, aged 85.

Sir Arthur Townley Watson, K.C. (1852), only son of Sir Thomas Watson, a President of the Royal College of Surgeons and one of Queen Victoria's Physicians in Ordinary, who was created a baronet in 1866. Born in Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square 13 September 1830; educated at Eton. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 2 March 1852, called to the Bar 26 January 1856; Q.C. 1885; Bench of the Inn 1888. Died 15 March at his residence 39 Lowndes Square, aged 76. He married 3 October 1861, Rosamond, daughter of Charles Powlett Rushworth, of London. Sir Thomas Watson, the father, was B.A. 1815, and a Fellow of the College; he died 11 December 1882. See Vol. xii, 359.

Rev Austin West (1868), son of the Rev J. West; born at Sunbury, Middlesex, in 1838. Curate of Woodbridge 1869-70; of Hingham, Norfolk 1870-72; of Digswell 1872-74; Chaplain at Stockholm 1874; at Christiania 1875-80; Rector of St John, Buenos Ayres 1885-88; Vicar of Allestree 1889-1903. Died 25 May suddenly at Roslin, Shortlands.

Rev John William Young (1847), son of Captain Young, of Lee Park, Blackheath, born in Seymour Place, Marylebone, baptised 11 March 1825; educated at Harrow. Curate of Eltham 1853-55; of Christ Church, Lee 1855-56; Chaplain in Bengal 1857-80; Stationed at Tounghoo, Burma 1857-62; at Nowgong 1865; Chunar 1866, 1874, and 1877; Agra Cantonments 1866-68; Subathoo 1868; Nowshera 1870-72; Futtoghur 1877; Moradabad 1878-80. Latterly resided at Glan Severn, 61 Burnt Ash Road, Lee, S.E.; died 4 May, after a severe operation, aged 85.

Richard Hodgson (1882), see Vol. xxvii, 272; died 20 December 1905. In memoriam notices of Mr Hodgson, by Mrs Henry Sidgwick, Mr J. G. Piddington, and Mr M. A. de Wolfe-Howe, appear in the *Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research*, Vol. xix, part 52; where a portrait of Mr Hodgson is also given.

George Darby Haviland (1880), M.B. 1886. Son of the Rev George Edward Haviland, Rector of Warbleton. Leave has been given by the Court of Probate to assume the death of Mr G. D. Haviland. He was living at Stievyre, Estcourt, Natal, and left at the beginning of July 1900, presumably on an expedition to the Hill District of Colenso. Nothing was ever afterward heard of him, though his bicycle was found. Mr Haviland had a very interesting scientific career, of which we hope to give an account in a future number.

Obituary.

SIR JOHN ELIOT, K.C.I.E.

We take the following account of Sir John Eliot's career from *Nature* for 26 March 1908:—

The news of the death of Sir John Eliot, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., in his sixty-ninth year, at his residence, Bon Porto, Cavalaire, Var, France, will be received with great regret by a very large circle of friends. His death was extremely sudden, and took place in the early morning of Wednesday, March 18. He was walking on a steep hill in his own grounds, superintending the work of his men, when he suddenly sat down and passed away. The cause of death is said to have been apoplexy.

Sir John Eliot was throughout his life a most indefatigable worker, and since his retirement from the Indian Service about five years ago he had continued to work with unabated vigour. Indeed, the strenuous work which he undertook may perhaps have undermined his health, and have caused his premature death. He was one of the most genial companions possible, having a most charming personality, together with a keen sense of humour. He was most widely read and well informed in almost every subject, and at the same time he was one of the most modest of men. He was a most accomplished musician, and played the organ and piano with very great execution and feeling. He was also greatly loved and esteemed by his subordinates and fellow-workers, and by his many friends.

Sir John Eliot had a most distinguished career, and the major part of his life was devoted to India, at first to educational work, and later on to Indian meteorological problems. He was born at Lamesly, in Durham, on May 25, 1839. The details of his earlier education have not been recorded, but he went up to Cambridge University about 1866

and took his degree from St John's College in 1869, and was second (bracketed) wrangler and first Smith's prizeman of his year. He was then elected to a fellowship at St John's College, which he held from 1869 up to his marriage in 1877. As a young man his health was not very robust, and he was advised to avoid the climate of England, so that after taking his degree he accepted an appointment in the Indian Government Service as professor of mathematics at the Roorkee Engineering College. This he held from 1869 to 1872. He was then transferred to the regular Indian Educational Service as professor of mathematics at the Muir Central College at Allahabad, an appointment which he held from 1872 to 1874.

About this time he turned his special attention to physics rather than to pure mathematics, and also undertook certain meteorological work at Allahabad. In 1874 he was appointed professor of physical science at the Presidency College, Calcutta, and combined this with the post of meteorological reporter to the Government of Bengal, both of which he held from 1874 to 1886. He was then appointed meteorological reporter to the Government of India and director general of Indian observatories, an appointment which he held until he retired in January, 1903. On his retirement the Government of India published in the *Gazette of India* a most complimentary resolution thanking him for "his long and meritorious services."

As an educationist he has left his mark in the various colleges in India in which he worked, and also in the Calcutta University, of which he was for many years a most distinguished Fellow. Many of the present generation of educated Indian gentlemen who are holding very prominent positions are largely indebted to Sir John Eliot, not only for his actual teaching, which was of a particularly high order, but also for his kindness and sympathy towards his students. The example shown by his work and character had a great effect on all brought in contact with him, and he was very greatly respected and loved by his students and by all classes of Indian gentlemen, for it may be truly said of him that his great abilities were more than equalled by his extreme modesty and invariable kindness.

In his capacity as Fellow of the Calcutta University he also did very notable work, and by his great influence and marked powers of persuasion he was able to introduce many considerable reforms into the courses of instruction in mathematics and physical science, and in the latter case he was specially successful in making the courses more practical and more thorough than they had hitherto been.

As a meteorologist, India also owes him a large debt of gratitude. As meteorological reporter to the Government of Bengal, he largely extended the meteorological system, and introduced daily weather reports with charts based on telegraphic information, and he also instituted a very comprehensive and effective system of storm warnings for coast stations round the Bay of Bengal, and of flood warnings for inland stations. One of his earliest meteorological papers was a "History of the Backergunge Cyclone of 1876," in which storm about two hundred thousand people were drowned in about half an hour by a huge storm wave, which swept over the Island of Sandip.

In this monograph Sir John Eliot largely developed and extended the theory of the formation of cyclones. This publication indeed excited a good deal of attention both in India and in England, and in both instances this was unusual. So much attention was directed to this memoir and to the cyclone which it described that a request was made in the House of Commons for the report to be produced and laid on the table, and it was then made available to those interested in England.

The reputation as a meteorologist which Sir John Eliot gained while occupying the post of meteorological reporter to the Government of Bengal rendered it a foregone conclusion that when the higher post of meteorological reporter to the Government of India fell vacant it would be offered to him. This post had been created about the year 1875 or 1876, and its first incumbent was the late Mr H. F. Blanford, F.R.S. Up to about 1875 there had only been local officers in charge of the meteorology of the different provinces (such as Bengal, Madras, and Bombay) into which India is divided, but it was felt that if Indian meteorology was to make any real progress it must be studied as a whole,

and not piecemeal. Hence the appointment of meteorological reporter under the Imperial or Indian Government was created, and all the observations taken in the various provinces were, after local use, sent on to the Indian Meteorological Department. Much and most valuable work was done by Mr. Blanford in the development of the department on an Imperial basis, and also in the foundation of systematic and organized investigation and in the prompt diffusion of meteorological information in all great schemes, the progress of consolidation of the work in its imperial aspects was rather difficult.

With Mr Blanford's work as a basis, Sir John (then, of course, Mr) Eliot was able to make more rapid progress. He largely increased the area from which observations were received, and also the number of reporting stations in the area already covered. Indeed, during his tenure of office he almost doubled the number of stations which sent in reports, and extended them so as to get observations from very high altitudes (11,000 feet elevation), and also from outlying places like Kashmir and the routes leading towards Central Asia, and from such places as Leh, Ladakh, Dras, &c. He made the work of the observatories more acute and more systematic, and arranged that by telegraphic communication the latest meteorological information from all parts of the Indian Empire in the form of daily weather reports with charts should be at once available at headquarters.

Indeed, it is not too much to say that from the time he took over charge of the Indian Meteorological Department, its efficiency and usefulness were very largely increased, and that he brought it quite into line with the most modern meteorological organisations. Under him the department published many series of most valuable results and memoirs. He also developed a complete system the whole of the coast-line of India and Burmah, extending over some thousands of miles, and also establishing flood warnings for the whole of India by which telegraphic warnings are sent of expected floods to all engineers in charge of irrigation and other large works, and in other cases where similar damage may occur. Daily reports with charts dealing with the sea areas of the Bay of Bengal and

Indian Ocean were also established, and, further, he established a most valuable system of seasonal forecasts, which gradually became of very great value, though naturally to begin with they were rather tentative and experimental.

Those who navigate Indian seas are also especially indebted to Sir John Eliot for his work, "Handbook of Cyclonic Storms in the Bay of Bengal," which has in all human probability been the means of saving many vessels and valuable property—possibly from destruction and certainly from damage—by enabling such vessels, by the rules laid down in that work, to avoid the more dangerous parts of these cyclones, and also generally to escape from them altogether by the knowledge thus given of the indications of the approach of such storms and of the tracks usually followed by them in the different months of the year.

Indeed, it would be an easy matter to prove that in many instances the information and warnings conveyed from the Indian Meteorological Department have been the means of helping that Government and individuals in a most remarkable manner, and that, even to put the matter on the lowest ground, it has saved the State vast sums of money by giving accurate information of the precise meteorological conditions of the country, and timely warnings of possible famines, and in some cases, when famine seemed looming in the immediate future, of timely information of approaching rainfall, which at once would do away with the necessity of starting famine relief operations on a large scale. The Indian Meteorological Department has far more than justified its existence, for it has really proved itself of far greater value than its relatively small cost.

Sir John Eliot was also very greatly interested in the subject of solar physics, and he was largely instrumental in starting the solar physics observatory at Kodaikanal, in southern India, and immediately on his retirement he was appointed as a member of the Solar Physics Committee, and also on other scientific bodies, and he worked quite as hard as he had always done in India. Indeed, he was at work up to the last, for on the Monday before his death he was engaged on his new book, "A Handbook of Indian Meteorology," and said he was making great progress with it.

One who knows well the work of Sir John Eliot after his return to Europe writes as follows :—

"Sir John Eliot left India full of enthusiasm for the future of his department. As a public servant he had the rare satisfaction of knowing that a scientific enterprise begun with some doubt and misgiving, had, under his direction, established its claim to a recognised position, and had justified the anticipations of its promoters. His last official step was to secure for his successor the increase of the scientific staff of which he had himself felt the need.

"On his return to England he gave expression to his experience and his aspirations in an address to the British Association at Cambridge in 1904 as president of the subsection for astronomy and cosmical physics. Reviewing his own work and stimulated by his success, he looked beyond the forecasts of to-morrow's weather to anticipating, on strictly scientific grounds, the character of the seasons by the correlation of meteorological phenomena over extended regions of the earth and their possible relation with solar changes. He became secretary of the Solar Commission, originated upon the proposition of Sir Norman Lockyer by the International Meteorological Committee, which met at Southport in 1903. The purpose of the Committee was to collect comparable meteorological data from all parts of the world and solar data for comparison with them. He spent a considerable part of his last stay in England in planning new arrangements for carrying out the objects of the Commission. In the latter part of his address at Cambridge he advocated the organisation of the British contribution to this side of meteorological work upon an imperial basis. He realised that an imperial combination would treat such questions with a breadth of view that is not possible or permissible in any single colony or dependency, guided, as it must be, by the narrower consideration of its immediate needs.

"His plan was to provide for organised observations from areas too wide to be within the control of any single Government; to place the material thus obtained at the service of workers in all parts of the world by publishing it while it was still of direct practical utility and to ensure its applica-

tion to the service of the Empire by a special staff of trained workers.

"Anyone who reads the address cannot fail to catch something of his enthusiasm. There is a ring of the 'land of hope and glory' about this appeal for the extension of our knowledge of the facts. 'Wider still and wider be thy boundaries set' bespeaks the ideal of his meteorological method, and it was to the various parts of the King's dominions that he looked for its realisation. The task was no light one. The British Association made a beginning, but imperial wheels grind very slowly. It says much for Eliot and for India that he carried with him the active support of the Indian Government for the proposal. He welcomed the idea of a meeting of British meteorologists in Canada, because it gave him the opportunity of getting a step forward, and although conscious of the personal sacrifice which it involved, he undertook to make the journey to Ottawa this year for the purpose. The intention cannot be fulfilled.

"It is a bitter disappointment to all his fellow-workers that death has brought his efforts to an untimely end. His enthusiasm was entirely free from any suggestion of selfishness or personal ambition; he could speak from an unique position with unrivalled experience. There is no one now to take his place. But the idea remains, and this country seldom wants for men when there is real work to be done. Remembering Eliot's achievements we are emboldened to fall back upon the refrain, and to add the second couplet without misgiving."

Among the more prominent of Sir John Eliot's publications are numerous accounts of cyclones and severe cyclonic storms occurring within Indian seas; also numerous meteorological discussions contributed to the Indian Meteorological Memoirs, to the Indian Cyclone Memoirs, to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and to the Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society; his "Handbook of Cyclonic Storms in the Bay of Bengal" (already mentioned), and his last publication, which took the form of that most valuable work, "The Climatological Atlas of India," pub-

lished by the authority of the Government of India only a few months ago; while at the time of his death he was engaged in writing a "Handbook of Indian Meteorology" to accompany this, also to be published under the direction of the Government of India.

A. P.

On Sir John Eliot's retirement the Government of India appended a special resolution to the report of the Meteorological Department for the year 1902-3, which will be found printed in *The Eagle*, vol. xxv., 211—13.

Sir John married 24 March 1877 at St Paul's Church, Valetta, Malta, Mary, only daughter of the late W. Nevill, F.G.S., of Langham, Godalming.

A notice of Sir John Eliot appeared in *The Times* of 20 March, and a day or two afterwards the following letter appeared in that paper:—

Professor W. E. Ayrton, F.R.S., writes from the Central Technical College, South Kensington:—Will you allow me to add to your somewhat long obituary notice of Sir John Eliot, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., Director-General of Indian Observatories and Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, a fact which proves, if any further proof be necessary, how he loved to gain knowledge, and how modest he was of his own powers? This College was opened in 1885, and my first post-graduate student was Sir John Eliot. With the exception that his special ability, his previous training, and his much greater experience gave him many advantages over the remaining nine students that attended my first course, there was nothing to show that Sir John Eliot had been first Smith's prizeman at Cambridge, or that he had already been professor at three famous colleges. He came with the utmost regularity to every lecture I gave during the session, and worked with that "zeal and thoroughness" (which you refer to) every day in my laboratories, which at that date, I fear, were sadly lacking in apparatus. With another of my then ten students, Mr Watney, Sir John Eliot carried out the first original research that was ever made in my depart-

ment. During his whole life he was a student in its highest sense, being not too proud to come in 1885 to a then almost unknown college and to study with a professor much his junior in age.

REV ALFRED JAMES POYNDR M.A.

The Rev A. J. Poynder, Rector of Whitechapel, who died on May 8, at Seaford, was a son of the Rev. Leopold Poynder (of Trinity College B.A. 1841) sometime a Chaplain in India, he was born at Whiston, Northamptonshire, on February 11, 1860. We take the following account of his career from *The Guardian* for May 13:—

The Rev A. J. Poynder, Rector of Whitechapel, died on Friday at Littlecourt, Seaford, Sussex, after a long and painful illness. In September last he underwent an operation, and since then has lingered on, with no hope of recovery. It will be remembered that during the Bishop of London's Mission intercessions were offered for him on more than one occasion, and he was greatly comforted by the visit which the Bishop paid to him, and also by the number of kind messages he continually received from all parts of the country. He was the son of the Rev. Leopold Poynder, of Southsea, and was educated at Brighton College and at St John's College, Cambridge, taking his B.A. in 1882 and his M.A. in 1889. From 1882 to 1887 he studied and qualified as a solicitor, during which time he acted as a voluntary worker in the parish of All Saints', South Lambeth, superintending one of the Sunday Schools in Canon Allen Edwards's parish. In 1888 he was ordained to the curacy of Holy Trinity, Richmond, under the Rev Evan Hopkins; in 1890 he moved to the curacy of St Matthew's, Bayswater, and in 1893-4 he was curate of St Martin-in-the-Fields. In 1894 he was appointed Vicar of St Michael's, Burleigh Street, where he soon brought together a large congregation and greatly improved the services in the church, which is now pulled down. In 1902 he was presented by the Bishop of London to the rectory of Whitechapel.

It would be difficult to measure in a short article the work

which he has done in Whitechapel. After wiping off a big debt he redecorated the church, installing electric light. From the first he made up his mind to give the Jewish work a proper place in the parish life, and encouraged the various services introduced to meet their special needs. But the great problem of how funds were to be raised became a serious factor in his work. A parish of 25,000 gradually becoming absorbed by an alien population, a huge church which he felt it his duty to keep in the best possible order, a vast organisation for the social and spiritual elevation of his people—these, together with relief work, demanded an income of as much as £3,000 a year. Mr Poynder set about in dead earnest to get the money. It became apparent that the parish could do little to raise such a sum, so he was continually at work to get money. To unite the East with the West was the prominent feature of his schemes. All parts of the West End, Cannes, Nice, Biarritz, Homburg, and even Rome, have heard him plead for one of the most perplexing parishes in England. Little by little, by his personality and tact, by his energy and sincerity, he formed a chain of connections which were worked together in the interests of Whitechapel. By this means he was able to give his people of the best, and he could bind them very closely to the parish for which he was slaving. As a preacher, his wonderful voice and moving eloquence attracted great crowds to the church. His harvest festival services and watch-night services meant a closely-packed church. In addition to many other offices, he was a member of the Committee of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, took an active interest in the Y.M.C.A., he was Chairman of the Whitechapel Foundation School, Chaplain to the East End Emigration Fund Committee.

His Churchmanship was always decided, though never extreme, while the services in his church had everything which belongs to real dignity. As a man of business he had a remarkable grasp of detail, and he combined thoroughness with dispatch in a way that is not always connected with his profession. His legal training left indelible traces upon his character and methods. Like Tertullian of old, he felt that the Church of England was his

client, for whom he must do his best. "Anything will do" he knew to be the principle which controlled the detail of much religious work. His reply was, "God must have the best;" so he devoted his energies to see that in the service of his Master everything was of the best. And the success of his pleadings can only be gauged by the wonderful response to his appeal. In his private life he was known to be the very emblem of kindness. There must be many as they read these lines who will recall some of his kind actions, which passing years will only bring into bolder relief. As a Rector he was known to be a great trainer; as a friend he was always full of real affection. When the call came for him to lay down his life's work, it was so sudden and so unexpected that at first he seemed stunned; but, as he realised he was to make perfect his life by suffering, his submission was beautiful in its calm resignation. There will be many who will stand at his grave and feel that the Church is poorer for his early death. While his life is still fresh in our memories, we thank God for his consecrated activity; before his strong personality is lost to our vision in the land beyond the grave, we marvel at its force; and as we think of his awful suffering and his prolonged exile from the work which he so dearly loved, we feel how God taught him not only the great lesson of living, but also the more difficult lesson of how to die.

THE VERY

PETERBOROUGH.

It is with regret that we record the death at the Deanery, Peterborough, on May 10, of Dr Barlow. He was a man of varied interests and many activities, among which to the readers of the *Eagle* one of the most interesting is the fact that he acted as the first secretary of our Editorial Committee. He was always much interested and quite recently wrote to express a wish that our jubilee should be marked by a gathering of Editors. We take the following account of his career from *The Record* for May 15:—

The late Dean, the Very Rev William Hagger Barlow, D.D., was a native of Sheffield, his father, the Rev. Henry

Barlow, having been Vicar of Pitsmoor for many years. He received his early education at the Sheffield Grammar and Collegiate Schools, and afterwards went to Cambridge as a Scholar and Exhibitioner at St John's. His University record was remarkable. He took Honours in the Mathematical (Jun. Op.), Classical (Second Class), and Moral Science (First Class) Triposes, and (Second Class) in the Theological Examination. Such a feat was absolutely unprecedented, and it has been pointed out that it has only since been surpassed by the four "Firsts," of Professor H. M. Gwatkin. Dr Barlow also won the Carus Greek Testament Prize. Ordained in 1858 to the curacy of St James's Bristol, he became in 1861 Vicar of St Bartholomew's, Bristol—a parish where his work is still gratefully remembered by many—and remained there till 1873, when he was appointed Rector of St Ebbe's, Oxford. While at Oxford he was incorporated M.A. of that University, and subsequently, in 1895, took his B.D. and D.D. In 1875 he entered upon his great work as Principal of the Church Missionary College at Islington, which he held till 1882. Then the call came to a very different sphere. An important suburban benefice—St James's, Clapham Park—fell vacant in circumstances which rendered the position one of great difficulty and delicacy for any new Vicar. Mr Barlow was invited to undertake the charge; he accepted it, and succeeded where many another man might have failed. The work at St James's greatly prospered under his fostering care, and when the call came to the vicarage of Islington his removal was felt to be a loss, not merely to the parish, but to the whole of South London. It will be remembered that on the death of the Rev Daniel Wilson in 1887 there was a long delay in filling up the vacancy at Islington; but eventually the trustees pressed the matter upon Dr. Barlow's consideration, and reluctantly he agreed to accept the charge. What his work was at Islington, both in the parish and in connection with the Islington Clerical Meeting, is well known; and readers of the *Record* will read with keen interest the cordial and sympathetic appreciation of it printed below from the pen of his successor, the Rev C. J. Proctor. But, heavy as were his parochial cares, he never allowed them to absorb all his energies or to dwarf his interest in more central responsi-

bilities. He was a prominent member of the Church Patronage Trust; he was closely associated with the foundation of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, and Ridley Hall, Cambridge; he exercised a strong influence in the government of St John's Hall, Highbury; and he was Chairman of the Home and Colonial School Society. In the work of the C.M.S. he took the keenest interest, and a few years since set himself to raise £20,000 to clear off a deficit, accomplishing the task in an incredibly short space of time. He was Chairman of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, and the work of the C.P.A.S., the London Jews' Society, and other Evangelical organizations always found in him a warm friend.

His work was recognised by Bishop Creighton, who gave him a Prebendal Stall at St Paul's, and in 1901 the Crown, on the nomination of Lord Salisbury, presented him to the deanery of Peterborough. His loss to London work was felt to be great; but such was his powers that he succeeded in retaining many of his more central interests, while at the same time developing and extending his work at Peterborough. The completion of the restoration of the West Front and transepts was successfully carried out by him, and the care of the noble fabric was very dear to his heart.

PERSONAL TRIBUTES.

Mr F. A. Bevan.

It has been my privilege to be brought into contact with the Dean for the last 25 years or so, and we have often exchanged two letters each in a day. As a personal friend I can speak of him with the greatest regard and affection. He had the most even temper and one of the best-balanced minds I have ever met; always very calm and deliberate in his judgments, he always weighed most carefully the pros and cons of any question he had to deal with, and his conclusions were always sound and reasonable.

It was particularly in connection with Church patronage work that we were brought together, and this was the work in which he took the greatest interest, and on which he bestowed infinite labour, so as to secure the right man for the particular parish in which he was to be called to minister. He would nearly always pay a personal visit to each parish

when vacant, so as to make himself thoroughly acquainted with all its present conditions, and never was an appointment recommended by him till he had satisfied himself by personal communication or correspondence, that the clergyman to be presented held firm the great principles associated with the term "Evangelical," and was besides a diligent pastor and faithful preacher of the Word. He was always most forbearing and gentle towards his colleagues on the Trusts, and one and all they valued his opinion more highly than that of anyone else, though he never forced it upon them, but was always ready to listen to what others had to say.

His death is a great loss to the Church of England, of which he was a devoted member, and in whose service he spared neither time, nor health, nor life itself.

As a husband, as a father, and as a friend he was most affectionate and tender, and as a Christian gentleman he was always consistent, courageous, and courteous.

Mr R. W. Dibdin.

I should like to say a few words of regret at the great loss which the Church has sustained by the death of the Dean of Peterborough. There are many who can speak with regard to the efficient manner in which he carried out the duties of a parochial clergyman and in which he occupied his high position as a dignitary of the Church; but I wish to speak particularly of his great ability as a man of business, of his wide knowledge of all business matters connected with the Church, and in particular of questions connected with Church patronage. None who had to do with him could have failed to be greatly impressed with these characteristics and struck with the unstinted manner in which he gave his time and his great talents to the work of the Church. There may be some who have thought that in particular cases patronage might have been exercised in a different way; but no one acquainted with the facts could deny the immense care and trouble which the Dean bestowed in endeavouring to find the right man for the right place when the responsible duty of filling up a living had to be discharged.

On many Committees he will be greatly missed, but not

least at the Home and Colonial School Society, of which he was Chairman. For many years the students attended St Mary's, Islington; and, though now removed to their fine College at Wood Green, the Dean always retained his interest in them and their work. He was to the last received at the College with an enthusiastic welcome, due even more, I am sure, to his kindly nature and friendly words than to his position as Chairman of the Institution.

It was a great disappointment that he was unable to preside at the annual Meeting at the College on May 4; but even then (and this must, I think, have been one of his last services to the Church) he wrote the important letter on the educational crisis which was read at the Meeting, and which has since been published in the *Record*.

The Rev C. J. Procter.

I suppose the best way for learning the faithfulness or otherwise of any man's work in any particular office is to succeed him in it; and as it was my lot to succeed Dr Barlow as Vicar of Islington when he was appointed to the deanery of Peterborough, I am glad to have this opportunity of paying a humble and sincere tribute of appreciation and affection to the memory of a truly faithful servant of God.

Dr Barlow never aspired to the gifts and methods of what is known as the popular preacher of the day. He was essentially a teacher, a wise, thoughtful and helpful expounder of God's Holy Word, for which he has ever had the profoundest reverence; and the result of this was not manifested in crowded congregations, but it was rather seen in the strong, mature Christian experience of those who attended his ministry, and it is seen in the grateful affection of many old friends still resident among us who will never forget what Dr Barlow was to them as a pastor and a friend. Truly he was a man beloved of his people, the homely man of God who made others feel at home with him. His kindliness of heart was a leading characteristic of his saintly life. He could not pass a little child in the parish without some recognition or some little pleasantries, and they knew it and always expected some kind word from the Vicar as he passed them. He was himself the soul of generosity. No man ever

did more good by stealth than he ; but it must be secret—he could not tolerate any publishing abroad of his kindness and thoughtful sympathy.

The material equipment of the parish will ever be associated with the memory of Dr Barlow's splendid services. In the Bishop Wilson Memorial Hall we have parochial premises of the greatest value. Large, airy buildings they are, excellently situated, substantially built, occupied night after night by various forms of Christian activity. The splendid vicarage, too, built by his unceasing endeavour, will stand, we trust, through many generations to remind ourselves and those who come after us of the devotion of Islington's former Vicar.

In the wider parish of Islington, beyond his own ecclesiastical district, Dr Barlow also wielded an untold influence for good and earned to a wonderful degree the respect and affection of men of all shades of opinion both in religion and politics. His broad-mindedness, his sanctified business capacity, earned the profoundest regard of the members of the Vestry over whose deliberations he presided for nearly fourteen years ; whilst in the religious life of the borough, men of all the Churches felt that in him they had a leader who walked worthy of the vocation wherewith he was called. He retained his interest in his old Islington parish unabated to the end, and this very day there are posters on our walls announcing that a sale of work will be opened on Thursday next by the Dean of Peterborough and Miss Barlow in aid of our day-schools. But God has ordained it otherwise. The strenuous life, "always abounding in the work of the Lord," has now ended its earthly activities, and on Friday, at three o'clock, there will be a crowd of sorrowing friends gathering round his last resting-place.

What Dr Barlow has done for the Islington Clerical Meeting is known and recognised by Evangelical Churchmen everywhere. Its constant expansion year by year, from the old Memorial Hall in Church Street to the new and larger Bishop Wilson Memorial Hall, thence, when numbers compelled it, to the Agricultural Hall, and thence again to the Mildmay Conference Hall, indicated the growing influence it exercised under his wise supervision and leadership,

and many of the papers read by the scholarly friends he gathered round him attracted the attention of the Church at large. Our prayer is that loyalty to his memory may still lead our Evangelical brethren to help forward this great gathering in the years to come.

The Rev Prebendary Fox.

It is very difficult to express the sense of loss experienced when an old and trusted friend with whom we have been associated closely in common sentiments and common engagements passes away out of the many interests which we have shared together.

Such a loss has come to us in the death of Dr Barlow. In the few lines which I have the privilege of offering to his memory I can only indicate one or two of the features of his character which impressed a personal friend who had opportunities of close intercourse with him. Steadfast loyalty to principles was conspicuous both in his preaching and in his example, as well as in the exercise of the very considerable Church patronage in which he was interested. Dr Barlow never swerved from what he believed to be right. No private considerations would ever induce him to nominate to a benefice one whom he was not convinced was the best man for the post. No influence from high places moved him from his allegiance to the standards which he had set before him, but there were with this a breadth of view and a commonsense attitude on many matters which were unexpected by those who did not know him. And through it all there flowed a deep stream of earnest piety. None who ever knelt by his side will forget the fervent but simple prayer which came from a heart in touch with his Lord.

His influence at the C.M.S. College was admirable. He and his charming wife made it more of a home than an institution. He laid himself out to gain the confidence of the students, while he fully maintained discipline by the respect which he secured.

Quiet and reserved as he was in many ways, there was a richness of information and a brightness which showed itself freely in the family circle and among his intimate friends. Elsewhere his influence was felt more than seen ;

and it has been said of him that often his silence was more effectual than other men's talk. His capacity for work was enormous; his unsparing devotion brought, in later years, almost more than he could bear. It will be impossible for any one man to take up the many responsibilities which in the course of years he had gathered into his charge. Whoever they are who attempt it, may they be endowed with like faith, like judgment, and like industry to those of our dear friend.

The Rev R. G. Fowell.

One cannot be brought into frequent contact with a public man without forming a very definite opinion as to his methods and motives and power of sympathy. During the last ten years I have learned to respect Dr Barlow very highly indeed, and to rely implicitly upon his judgment. Especially in the matter of patronage he has shown most scrupulous care and made the most searching inquiries, while his desire to secure augmentation for benefices in which he was interested brought him repeatedly to Falcon Court. The Society has lost a constant friend, who counted no toil too arduous to promote its interests, and I have lost an adviser who commanded my entire confidence. Leaders such as he are not too numerous, and the sense of personal loss lies heavy on my heart.

The Rev J. D. Mullins.

The late Dean of Peterborough had been for many years a member of the Committee of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, and shortly after I became Secretary he was elected its Chairman. In this capacity he was regularly to be found in his place as long as his health lasted. Precise and expeditious in business routine, imperturbable in temper, cautious in judgment, he was most to be relied upon in those crises which arise from time to time in the history of most Committees. In one controversy in particular, where the whole of the Society's work in an important diocese was threatened, his firmness and counsel were of especial value. About four years ago he made a journey to Canada, partly on behalf of the Society. The insight he then gained into the

needs of the Colony gave him the keenest interest in the Society's Colonial work. When he came back he was willing to go anywhere as a deputation for the Society, and undertook journeys which, for a man of his age, were remarkable. To revert to the Committee room, it is pleasant to recall his attitude with regard to appointments which had to be made from time to time. He constantly asked, in discussing a candidate, "Is he a man with a message?" To the last he retained an undiminished desire to appoint men who preached and lived Christ.

The Rev D. J. Thomas.

The shadow of a great loss is now resting upon the Home and Colonial Training College, for it is with no ordinary feeling of regret that the staff and students have heard of the death of the Dean of Peterborough. This sorrow will be shared by many generations of former students.

His association with the College dates from the year 1887. It was on May 2 of that year that he first spoke at the annual Meeting of the Home and Colonial School Society, and for 21 years his connection with the College has been unbroken. His appreciation of educational principles, his unusual aptitude for business, and his disinterested zeal for the work of the College rendered his services as Chairman of the College Council peculiarly valuable. From first to last he prosecuted it for God, and most firmly believed in the saying of the founder of this Society "that so long as the glory of God is promoted by the Society's existence He will support it in answer to faith and prayer, and whenever better means are found to supersede it, its supporters may well efface themselves and retire content." It was the feeling that the real value of a Christian education cannot be over-rated, and that in these days it is more needed than ever, that caused the Society's work to lay claim to so large a share of his time. When the College was located in Gray's Inn Road, Dr Barlow, then Vicar of Islington, preached regularly on Sunday evenings in the College chapel; and it is well known that the service he thus rendered to the College was one of his most delightful duties.

During the interregnum which took place after the death

of the Principal (the Rev J. B. Armstrong), Dr Barlow was appointed Acting-Principal of the College, and conducted the management of the College until the present Principal took office. Even after his removal from Islington to Peterborough, his interest in the College never flagged. With one exception—and that owing to the death of Mrs Barlow—he was never absent from the annual Meetings of the Society. It is touching to remember that his last visit to the College was on May 5, 1907, when he addressed the students in the College chapel, and in the course of his address he reminded his hearers that that day was his birthday, and that he could not have wished to spend his birthday in more agreeable surroundings and amongst warmer friends.

The letter which the late Dean wrote, and which was read at the annual Meeting held on May 4 and reported in your last issue, bears evidence of his warm interest in the Society's work, and particularly of his conviction that the new Training College regulations are calculated to hamper very materially the religious work of our Church Training Colleges. The soundness of his suggestion must commend itself to all who desire fairness and justice. It is to be hoped that what was probably his last public statement may be productive of good.

A vacancy is left in our ranks which will not cease for a long time to make itself felt. The maintenance of a sacred trust will descend, under changed conditions it may be, upon others. May it be their anxiety and prayer ever to uphold the traditions of the Society and to determine, under Divine grace, that no deterioration may be experienced in the teaching or in the general spirit of the place! After a long period of untiring labour Dean Barlow has been called to his rest, and has left us the treasure of an almost unique example and the inspiration of an honourable name.

The Rev J. C. Elliott.

The death of the Dean of Peterborough has brought to many of us a keen sense of personal loss. All who knew him well loved and trusted him. His place as a scholar was too well known to need any mention here. As an organizer he occupied the very first rank. His knowledge of men was

very wide, his judgment of character extremely accurate. His work as patron was discharged with the greatest care and conscientiousness. As Vicar of Islington and Rural Dean of that great parish his work was of the most thorough and abiding character. Many of the some forty Islington parishes have permanent memorials of his unceasing and far-sighted care.

As Chairman of the Islington Vestry he will long be remembered for his unfailing courtesy and fairness. As a Vicar he inspired his curates with lofty ideals and noble aims, and to some of us it is one of the greatest honours of our life to have served in that position. To the end the thought of the happy days at the Parish Church of Islington will be a sweet and blessed memory. His going from us is a great loss to the Church, because he was a strong man, holding firmly to the old Evangelical faith, but ever broad in his sympathies, seeing the best in all men, however varied their position might be from his own. With a large charity he noted and spoke of only that which he saw to be good and true in men.

His life was one of unceasing activity, giving himself to God and his Church without reserve, with a rare and complete unselfishness. The sphere of his influence was wide; at home, in our Colonial Empire, to the furthest station of the Mission field, it was felt and left its mark.

We think of him in his parish work, in his training of missionary students, in his responsible work as patron; but, above all, it was the character of the man himself that has left a deep impression, by the kindness of his heart and his tender, unfailing sympathy; and we bless God Who has so magnified His grace in him.

We take the following extract from a notice of the late Dean, which deals more particularly with his work at Peterborough, from *The Peterborough and Huntingdonshire Standard* of May 16th:—

On the death of Dean Ingram in 1901, Lord Salisbury nominated Dr Barlow to the Deanery, to the great satisfaction of the Evangelical party in the Church. He was a Churchman of the most pronounced Evangelical type

(though his nature was devoid of any trace of intolerance), and was the first of this school who had been appointed to a Deanery or a Bishopric for some time. Not only did his appointment gladden the hearts of so many of his own shade of opinion, but many who did not exactly agree with the lines which Dr Barlow took, heartily endorsed his appointment, knowing it to be fitting and proper reward of a long and useful career. Since his appointment to the Vicariate of Islington, where he succeeded Daniel Wilson he had held a front place amongst the leaders of his party, and had been one of the strongest influences in the inner circles of the Evangelicals. From the patronage in his own gift as Vicar, and from his place on the Peache and other trusts, he had almost the influence of a Bishop. An action like Lord Salisbury's in appointing him as Dean could not be expected to pass without criticism, but beneath the comments there was an obvious appreciation of the work he had carried out during his clerical career, and an admission of satisfaction in that such a fairminded man as Dr Barlow had been found to fill the vacancy. "The appointment," observed *Truth*, "has met with general approval, as it is in accordance with the Evangelical traditions of the Cathedral. Prebendary Barlow has for many years been widely known as one of the most popular, active and sensible leaders of the Low Church." A writer in the *Church Times* remarked: "We do not grudge him his promotion, but we would express the hope that his influence upon the services in this Cathedral Church will not be depressing." The dread was not justified by the facts, for since his advent to the City the Dean has invariably shown that though the devotion to Evangelical traditions which is inevitably connected with his name, has in no wise abated, at the same time his rule at St Peter's has ever been characterised by most generous appreciation of the feelings of those who differed from him, and no one who attends the services to-day can complain that the dignity of worship is lacking, or that "the beauty of holiness," instituted under an earlier regime, has not been adequately maintained. Since his appointment, many imposing ceremonies have taken place in the Cathedral, into the spirit of which the Dean has undoubtedly entered as thoroughly as anyone. Nor could

anyone complain that in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter, in which, naturally, Dr Barlow bore a prominent part, his influence was exercised in a one-sided manner. Indeed his broad-mindedness and inherent fairness have occasionally been the subjects of some criticism from some of his less tolerant colleagues. But it is hardly necessary to say that such comments bore little or no weight with a man of Dr Barlow's stamp.

By the death of the Dean not only will the Cathedral Body lose a valuable member, but the loss will be felt by all classes in local Church life, indeed, one may almost say that he will be equally lamented by the Nonconformist section of the community. His was an unassuming, kindly disposition; he always had a friendly word of greeting for everyone. If upon any matters whatever with which he was cognisant, advice was required, it was always given with alacrity, and in a manner which left the seeker in no doubt as to the wisdom and value of it. The Dean's homely character made him greatly beloved by all with whom he came in contact, and the phrase used by one gentleman recently in reference to him as the "good, kind and gentle Dean," was indeed applicable. Perhaps he could not be called a brilliant preacher, according to modern ideas of oratory, but he was a very agreeable one. His sermons were, like the man, divested of all sensationalism or show. Modestly earnest, the very simplicity of his utterances compelled attention. The peculiar importance which he laid upon the reading of the Scriptures could not have failed to have impressed one. He had a remarkably clear voice, and read with unusual deliberation and emphasis, so that, even at the extreme west end of the Cathedral, every word he uttered at the lecture could be distinctly heard. Following long precedent, Dr Barlow was created a J.P. for the Liberty, and, unlike some of his predecessors, he frequently sat upon the bench. He was a member of the Ingram Lodge of Oddfellows, and had preached at the annual Oddfellows' service at the Cathedral.

Although of the Evangelical shade of opinion, Dr Barlow was quite as zealous a guardian of the fabric of the great Cathedral as any of his predecessors, and during his seven

years of office he was most assiduous in his efforts with regard to this part of his duties. Whilst inspecting the triforium in connection with the restoration, the Dean sustained a very nasty fall, as a result of which he was seriously ill for some time. He had the satisfaction of seeing the restoration work of the West front and transepts completed, and to clear off the debt he helped to raise about £2,000. One of the most memorable services held in the Cathedral during his tenure of office was the thanksgiving service for the completion of the restoration of the west front. The then Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr Temple) was the preacher in the morning, and the Bishop of Ripon (Dr Boyd Carpenter) in the evening. Another great service in the church, in which he took a prominent part, was that of the dedication of the beautiful stained glass west window, erected to the memory of the men of the county and neighbourhood who gave their lives for their country during the Boer War. The Dean took over the custody of the memorial on behalf of the Dean and Chapter, from Lord Roberts.

THOMAS DARLINGTON M.A.

The first time I saw Thomas Darlington was when I sat opposite to him at the Entrance Scholarship Examination in 1882. I did not know his name or anything about him, but a certain grave deliberation of manner impressed me, the love and habit of learning were written in his face and I felt that, if I succeeded in getting in at St John's, he would be among my contemporaries. He was not only one of my contemporaries, he was one of my intimate friends, and, though after College days were over we saw each other but little, we never lost touch. "The best that we find in our travels," says Robert Louis, "is an honest friend," and he is a fortunate pilgrim who finds such a friend as Thomas Darlington, with mind so well-stored, with principles so clear and decided, and yet always ready to hear the other side and see the good in it, always fresh in intellectual outlook and interest, always high-minded and good-hearted. To know him was to come into touch with what is best in human nature.

The events of his life are easily summarised. He was born on February 22, 1864, at a small village on the borders of Cheshire and Shropshire, called Burland. He came of a Cheshire yeoman stock which had owned property in Burland since the days of the eighteenth century. Inheriting the sturdy qualities of this English country stock, he was undoubtedly influenced also by the Welsh spirit, if not through his ancestry, at any rate through daily contact and assimilative sympathy.

His childhood was spent in the part of Cheshire which rubs shoulders with Wales, he learnt Welsh as a little lad from an old barge man with whom he foregathered on his way to and from school, and everyone who knew him recognised that over and above his command of the Welsh language, he had much of the depth of feeling, the quick intuition and originality of mind, the intellectual alertness, the gift of utterance and the wistful sense of the world beyond the world, which are characteristic of the Welsh temperament. His first schooling was at the Grammar Schools of Acton and Whitchurch; from Whitchurch he passed, through the generosity of Mr Beckett of Whitchurch a prominent Wesleyan layman, to the Leys School, Cambridge. There he came rapidly to the front and quickly reached the Sixth. Though not himself excelling in athletics, he learned to take a keen part in school games and never lost his pride in the athletic eminence of his School and the Old Leysians. He took a keen part also in the religious life of the School, he donned the blue ribbon of temperance and persuaded many of his schoolfellows to do the same, and he began then his work as a Wesleyan local preacher which he never discontinued till his appointment as Inspector made it no longer possible. The most powerful influence on him at this time was that of Dr Moulton; of the 'Doctor' he always spoke with something approaching to reverence, as a scholar, as a man, and as a leader of men.* At the University his career was

* School legend, well authenticated, narrates how he tried to utilise the presence of a South African boy among his schoolmates in order to pick up the Kaffir tongue, and how the said South African was soon prompted by the other boys to supply the young linguist with highly imaginative linguistic material.

distinguished; he took his First Part of the Classical Tripos in his second year (1884), winning a place in the second bracket of the first class: only one other man of his own year was placed higher. He won the Members' University Prize for Latin Essay in 1885. In the following year he took a second class in the Classical Tripos, Part ii (History section). Had he taken Philology, the result would have been different. At the same time he was following up his London course. He had matriculated with honours from School in 1881, he took his Intermediate in Arts in the following year, being placed second in the first class in Latin Honours and qualifying for the Exhibition. In the B.A. Examination, 1884, he was first in the first class in Classical Honours and obtained the University Scholarship. In 1887 he took his M.A. and obtained the number of marks qualifying for the gold medal. After taking his degree at Cambridge he spent nine months in Germany, perfecting his German, studying Teutonic philology, and picking up the Flemish language on his way to and fro by way of whiling away the tedium of the train journey. While in Germany he wrote a "Memoir of Edwin Bainbridge"—a schoolfellow of singular transparency of character, piety, and gallantry, who lost his life in the terrible eruption which overwhelmed the famous Terraces of New Zealand in June 1886. At the same time he was busy on a volume for the English Dialect Society on the "Folk Speech of South Cheshire," a substantial volume which Dr Murray described in 1891 as "perhaps the most scholarly work published by the Society—a model of what one would wish all such works to be." It was on the strength of this valuable piece of original work that he was elected to a Fellowship at his old College in autumn 1888.

Before this Dr Percival had appointed him to a Modern Form Mastership at Rugby and after less than a year at Rugby he was appointed Headmaster of Queen's College, Taunton. This school through a series of unfortunate circumstances had fallen on evil days. It needed no small pluck to face all the difficulties, financial and other, that confronted the new Headmaster and nothing more clearly demonstrated his capacity as an administrator and his tact as a manager of men and affairs than the way in which he within a few years surmounted these difficulties.

In summer 1888 he married the sister of the school friend whose memory he had enshrined in the little volume which was the first thing he published, and his eldest child was born at Taunton. The strain of a Headmaster's life left him little leisure for study, but his appetite for acquiring languages was insatiable and hardly a summer holiday seemed to pass without adding to the store. Queen's College, Taunton, was, I believe, the only school in England which taught Dutch, both Dutch and Spanish were taught by the Headmaster, and if Italian, Finnish, Polish, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Welsh, or Romany had been asked for, the Headmaster was qualified to teach them. At College we all looked upon him as a second George Borrow. He had picked up the Gipsy tongue in his teens, tramping for miles after their nomad caravans, squatting with them round their camp fire and making notes inside his coat-flap of any words or idioms that were new to him. He used to entertain us at the Scholars' table with many a story of his adventures with the Gipsies in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, and we induced him, by way of a freak, to startle the staid and sober pages of the *Eagle* with a Romany ballad under the name of Bivvan Kosh—which we had to take his word for it—is the Romany for Thomas Darlington (*Eagle*, xiv, 38-41). I suppose it is no exaggeration to say that he was easily the best linguist of his time at Cambridge and deserves to be put in the same rank with that other Johnian, who passed too soon, Professor Palmer.

In 1893 owing to his wife's ill-health he resigned Taunton and lived a life of comparative quiet for three years, acting as Secretary to the Court of the University of Wales.

It was in this interval that he wrote two articles in *The Contemporary* on the Disestablishment of the Welsh Church, articles which evoked considerable interest at the time and were quoted in Parliament. Then in 1896 he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in Mid-Wales and removed to Aberystwyth. Of his work as Inspector, work which does not come much before the public eye but is most essential to the efficiency of public education, his Chief, Mr A. G. Legard writes as follows :—

"His district comprised the counties Merioneth, Cardigan, and Montgomery, and was almost entirely a rural one. Mr Darlington was not unfamiliar with the country, as he had served for some time on the staff of Mr Williams. More responsible duties now devolved upon him and he threw himself with great zeal and energy into his new work. One of the first points that occupied his attention was the irregularity of school attendance. By means of conferences and other methods he strenuously endeavoured to remove what was certainly a serious blot upon our elementary school system in rural districts some twelve years ago. Mr Darlington was perhaps seen at his best when he was addressing in the vernacular some large conference of Welshmen upon an educational subject; for apart from the matter of his argument the form in which he clothed it appealed with double force to Welshmen addressed by an Englishman in their mother tongue.

Another matter in which Mr Darlington took great interest was the education of pupil teachers, which has always been a problem of the utmost difficulty in the sparsely populated districts of North Wales. The Principality owes a great deal to him for the efforts that he made to improve the instruction of the young persons out of whose ranks the teachers of the future will come.

After the passing of the Education Act of 1902 a great deal of work devolved upon the Education Committees of the different counties, and here Mr Darlington proved himself to be of the greatest use to the bodies who were now entrusted for the first time with constructive work of the highest importance. Much that they had to do was of a non-contentious character and in this the advice of a sympathetic Government official with expert knowledge was most helpful.

In this connection it should be noticed that though Mr Darlington's political views were probably well known to the managers and teachers among whom he worked, from the time that he became a civil servant these views were kept entirely in the background, and he most loyally discharged his duties in accordance with the best traditions of the public service. Again, although he was a Nonconformist he was perfectly fair in his dealings with schools that were under the

control of religious denominations which were different from his own."

Of another branch of his work in connection with the Training Colleges, Mr P. A. Barnett writes:—

"My opportunities for enjoying the privilege of work with Darlington were not very many, but they were as many as I could make them. Whenever he was within range, he accompanied me on visits of inspection to Training Colleges. On these occasions it is an Inspector's duty, amongst other things, to assess the quality of certain professional exercises, such as teaching, on the things that he sees and the evidence placed before him.

Darlington's judgment was always sound; his just temper prevented him from arriving at hasty conclusions or allowing mere opinion to weigh unduly. At the same time, his moderation and good humour gave confidence both to his colleagues and to the young men and women whose measure he was trying to take. Surely to no one could be ascribed more truthfully the *mitis sapientia* of the real philosopher.

On matters of general educational interest his views were enlightened, clear, and refreshing. He was by no means 'orthodox'; he knew too much, and he had seen too much of the minds and ways of many men. But he was not extravagant; you could go and do what he advised without completely upsetting institutions.

He was recognised as a real 'expert' both in the history and in the practice of education by all sorts of people, from the illustrious (if execrated) Pobiedonostseff to the humblest teacher in a far-away Welsh village school. He could do more than speak their languages; he was in all languages and at all times the kindest, the most genial, the most patient, and the most courteous of men.

The branch of public education with which I am most conversant, the preparation of teachers for their profession, although Darlington was not directly concerned with it, has suffered, in his death, the loss of a trustworthy and farseeing counsellor; and those whose duty it is to face the heavy perplexities of the administrative and pedagogic problems involved will miss him greatly."

But this work as Inspector did not absorb all the mental activity of the last eleven years of his life, even though to it were added in course of time an appointment as chief examiner of the Board of Education in the Welsh language and a place on one of the Standing Committees of the Board. The most exacting piece of work that he ever undertook was when Professor Sadler, then Director of Special Enquiries and Reports, asked him to undertake a history of Russian Education and an account of Russian Education as it exists at the present day. "To put this in a form that a Department of State could publish was," as Dr Frank Heath says, "extraordinarily difficult. It was handled not only with great tact but also with truthfulness. As the Editor of this Report I had to discuss many difficult points with him and I never found him anything but reasonable and open-minded, though my knowledge of the subject was practically confined to what I had learned from him." Most men would have shrunk from the labour of learning a language of special difficulty with which they were previously unfamiliar, and would have used an interpreter. Not so Thomas Darlington. He rightly felt that his mission would be of little value unless he could get his knowledge first hand; hearsay evidence and rosewater official phrases would not satisfy him. He accordingly set to work to learn Russian and so successful was he that on his first visit to St Petersburg he was able to converse with the Minister of Education in his own language and was complimented by the Minister on his proficiency. Year after year he gave up his summer holiday to the prosecution of his researches. Of the obstacles which beset him those will form the best idea who know most of Russian officialism and Russian clericalism, but he was determined to know the real truth for himself even though he should not be able to set out in his report all that he knew. This report has not yet been published. He wrote to me about it in 1903, and in 1904 he sent me one of the only three copies which ever got into circulation. The report is wonderfully interesting and able; it is a model, not only of careful and accurate research but also of clear judicial statement. There was much that he saw to be rotten in the state of matters educational in Russia, and on these points he had to speak

guardedly and delicately. It was interesting, for instance, to contrast Darlington's diplomatic expressions with the frankness of such a book as Kropotkin's "Memoirs of a Revolutionist." But even so the Foreign Office were afraid. Russia was at the time sensitive. All cause of provocation or irritation had to be scrupulously avoided and it is only in the last few months that permission to publish has been given. Owing to the delay in publication there were several minor alterations to be made and in view of this the index had to be revised. It will soon see the light now and Englishmen will be able for the first time to learn what Russian Education is, and will appraise at its true value the work of one of the most gifted men in the public service of their own State.

This was not the only piece of enquiry which he carried out for the Board. Last Autumn he visited Germany and Switzerland to study the provision made for the care and education of children under five in these countries. The enquiry was made at the request of the Consultative Committee and the result, had he lived to complete it, was to be incorporated with their Report on the subject. His presence on the Continent enabled the Board to appoint him one of their representatives at the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography held at Berlin last September, and while in that city he also, in conjunction with the Board's architect, Mr Felix Clay, inquired into and reported upon the temporary school buildings used in certain of the Berlin schools.

Such was his public work and in spite of the strain he was happy in it, for he found and found at once the work for which he was suited and into which he could throw his heart. There were many collateral activities; he made minute and laborious searches into the history of the Darlington family; he wrote articles in various papers; his favourite subject was Welsh nationality, with regard to which he stoutly maintained that the thesis which Matthew Arnold first stated and then ran away from was the true one, namely, that instead of differentiating the English and Welsh nationalities as Teutonic and Celtic respectively, we should regard them really as two variant types of a common British stock, and that the English race has "a vast obscure Cymric basis with a vast visible

Teutonic superstructure, and is only Anglo-Saxon by virtue of late admixtures."

He was a man of social and human ways, of genial gentle mind, willing to suffer when Heaven so decreed, but willing to rejoice also and taking cheerily the good that Heaven sent him. In talking with him there was that combination of liveliness and repose which constitutes ease, there was an opulent fund of thoughtfulness, a serious drift and much play of humour withal, there was width of sympathy, depth of thought, height of feeling. I remember that he was secretary of the Toynbee Hall Committee at Cambridge, for his democratic feeling was of the deeper, religious and not of the blatant order, he was fond of Maurice and those writers and statesmen whom we may call in Lord Rosebery's phrase "practical mystics." There was in him the native unselfish nobleness of heart which strives towards all nobleness. His eye was single and his whole nature full of light; he kept throughout the crown of his spiritual manhood and never more nobly than in the last months of his life.

"So he is past and gone,
No moanings hollow,
While we who are left in the storm and stress
Fall in and follow."

J. L. PATON.

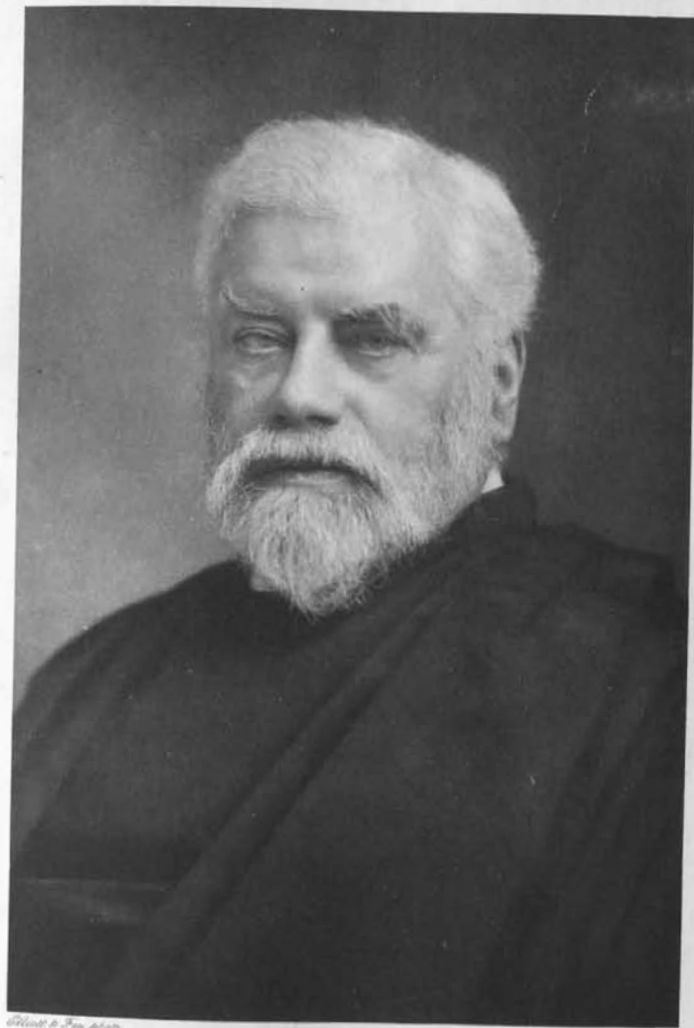
Obituary.

THE REVEREND CHARLES TAYLOR, D.D.

Charles Taylor was born in London on the 27th of May, 1840. The family came from the neighbourhood of Woburn in Bedfordshire; and his grandfather, a man of energy and foresight, had come to London, where he acquired considerable property in Regent Street, then in course of construction. He is said to have been the first job-master in London. His horses were kept on the first-floor level, which they reached by an inclined plane; while the ground-floor frontage was let for a large extent of shops.

Taylor's early days were passed in Regent Street till the age of five, when his father died, and his mother, with her three young sons, went to live in the neighbourhood of Hampstead. Little can now be learned about Charles' boyhood: few of those who knew him are alive, and the Taylors were not given to talking about themselves. They were self-contained, with a quiet and silent tenacity of purpose. It is plain however that Charles soon determined on a College career and the life of a scholar. We find him attending the Grammar School of St Marylebone and All Souls (in union with King's College), and afterwards at King's College School itself. He was diligent and hard-working, as is shown by the number of prizes awarded to him at both schools; and his abilities were many-sided, for he excelled in subjects of all kinds—classics, composition, map-drawing, mathematics, and divinity.

In October 1858 Taylor came into residence at St John's, and there for fifty years he lived and worked. He was a sound and clear-headed classical scholar, and might easily have taken a high place in the Classical Tripos; but he devoted himself mainly to mathematics, and to laying the foundation of the theological knowledge in which he afterwards attained such eminence. It is not within our power to recall now many details of his undergraduate



time, which was on the whole quiet and uneventful. His loyal and kindly nature won esteem and confidence; he was thoroughly hospitable and enjoyed social life; and while he seldom took a leading or prominent share in conversation, there was a subtle vein of quiet humour which underlay the short sentences in which he mostly spoke. He was at his best in his own rooms with a single friend or two, or on a country tramp. He was always a great walker. After the Little-go examination in 1860—in those days we could not take it till our fifth Term—he suggested to a friend to walk to Ely; and this particular walk was kept up by the same pair as an annual institution for some fifteen years or more.

It was in 1860 that Taylor's great abilities began to be fully recognized. In that year a new arrangement of College Scholarships came into force; their value, which had hitherto varied according to the number of days of residence, was equalized and increased. Twelve of the new Scholarships were offered for competition, of which nine were awarded to third year men; while Taylor was one of the three students who were elected in their second year. The class lists of 1862 showed that the College had rightly estimated his powers. In that year we had six wranglers in the first ten, and Taylor stood ninth in the list. Soon after this his name appeared in the Second Class of the Classical Tripos. In 1863 he obtained a First Class in the Theological examination—not then a Tripos—with distinction in Hebrew; and in 1864 the Crosse Scholarship and the first Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarship. Meanwhile in our College he had been elected Naden Divinity Student, and he received the final honour of a Fellowship in November, 1864. At rest in this safe haven he settled down to serious and patient study. There are men who read with an eye to the class list, and seem to make getting marks their end and aim. Taylor had never been one of these: he had the true scholar's spirit which is not satisfied with work unless it be thorough and complete. He had too a noble contempt for money; his expenses were moderate, and he did not care to add to his income by taking pupils, so that he was master of his time.

It must not however be thought that he was a mere

bookworm or a cloistered recluse. With a vigorous frame and unusual powers of endurance, he was not only a good walker but showed himself on the river a genuine son of Margareta. He was fond of sculling, and though not a finished oarsman was to be relied on for sturdy and honest work. He was stroke of the sixth boat in the Lent Races of 1863; seven in the fifth boat and captain in the Lent and Easter Terms, 1864; seven in the fourth boat, May 1865; six in the third boat, May 1866.

In 1866 he was ordained Deacon, and Priest in 1867. His life as a young Fellow is well portrayed in the following reminiscences by Canon Pryke, of Exeter:

When I entered the College in 1862 (he writes) the future Master was already a commencing bachelor. Beyond occasional meetings in the rooms of common friends, I saw little of him till after my own ordination in 1867. The younger resident clergy of the College at that time and afterwards—Stanwell, Bowling, Graves, Whitworth, J. B. Pearson—shared his friendship and frequent hospitality. From the first however he was an assiduous student, and spent his evenings in reading rather than in social intercourse. I became associated with him in 1871 and 1872 as his fellow curate at St Andrew's the Great, and we generally met at supper on Sunday evenings at the house of our Vicar, the Reverend John Martin, a man to whom we were deeply attached, and from whom we learned much. Taylor was responsible for the sermon in the afternoon only at St Andrew's, and seldom took part in the other services. He delivered a course of lectures to his afternoon congregation on *The Gospel in the Law*, founded on the book bearing that title, which he had already published in 1869*. His recreation during the years of our residence together was mostly taken on the river: and he was frequently seen out sculling. After I left the College and St Andrew's church for Lancaster, I have the happiest recollections of a friendship regularly

* This book was an expansion of the essay which obtained the Kaye Prize in 1867.

maintained and growing in intimacy. It was my frequent custom to visit Cambridge in the holidays to seek suitable men for assistant-masterships, to see old pupils in their College rooms, and to keep in touch generally with the University for the benefit of the School. It was always part of Taylor's greeting, when I met him in the street or in the College courts, to invite me to a breakfast party, and I have always looked back with pleasure to those gatherings in his rooms of friends old and new. He would come to stay with me in Lancaster from time to time, and, in spite of his somewhat solitary student life at home, he seemed to find real enjoyment in family and domestic concerns, and he took great interest in the boys' work and games. One year he gave a handsome silver beaker, one of the copies which he had made from those in use in the College, as a prize for swimming. It is needless to add that he talked late at night and with untiring enthusiasm about geometrical problems, or on the *Didache*, or whatever else was uppermost in his mind. In July 1890 he distributed the prizes to the boys on the annual speech-day and delivered an address which he prepared with great care, and which made a deep impression.* When, after 21 years of school life at Lancaster, I undertook the charge of the College living of Marwood in North Devon, the Master visited the place, preached in the church, presented an alms-dish at the time of the Queen's second jubilee, and subscribed handsomely to the fund for the repair and restoration of the dilapidated fabric of the church. During his visits to Marwood he would walk all day on the moorland country as far as the coast with much enjoyment. More recently he has explored with me the less known but not less beautiful district of East Devon in the neighbourhood of Ottery St Mary, and visited many of its interesting churches. His last visit, projected in January of this year, I much regret was never paid. Of the hospitality of the Lodge, always generous and unstinted, many members of the College can call to mind numberless instances.

In 1873 Taylor was appointed College Lecturer in Theology; and in 1874 he published his second theological work, "The Dirge of Coheleth in Ecclesiastes xii, discussed

* See p. 83.

and literally interpreted." In 1877 the Syndics of the University Press published his "Sayings of the Jewish Fathers, in Hebrew and English, with critical and illustrative notes." In 1876 he was elected an honorary Fellow of King's College, London, and from 1874 to 1877 acted as examiner at St David's College, Lampeter.

Meanwhile the time approached when Taylor's business abilities were to prove of signal service to his College. The Cambridge University Commission was appointed in 1877, and the revision of our College statutes became a matter of instant and anxious care. Taylor took an active part in the deliberations thus involved, which extended to December 1878. He was a member of both Committees appointed by the College in 1877 and 1878; and finally in 1879, with the Master (Dr Bateson) and Mr Bonney, he was one of the three Commissioners chosen to represent the College in dealing with the Cambridge University Commission.

Before the new statutes came into force our great and wise ruler, William Henry Bateson, who for twenty-four years had presided at the Lodge, was taken from us. He died on March 27th, 1881; and on April 12th Charles Taylor was chosen as his successor.

At a Congregation held on June 14th, the day of the recitation of Prize Exercises, the newly-elected Master proceeded to the degree of D.D. *jure dignitalis*. In presenting him to the Vice-Chancellor, the Public Orator (Mr. Sandys) began with a brief eulogy on the late Master's eminence and distinguished services, and then introduced Dr Bateson's successor in the following terms:—

Hodie vero tanti viri successorem Academiae nomine iubemus salvere. Salutamus virum prudentem, Academiae totius Concilio nuper adscriptum, virum de sui Collegii statutis emendandis bene meritum. Salutamus virum non humanioribus tantum litteris imbutum, sed mathematicis praesertim studiis insignem, et Iudaeorum linguae sacrae peritia illustrem. Oratoris sacri naeniam illam quae Ecclesiae librum claudit, quis tam sobrie est interpretatus, quis eruditius explicavit? Olim veteris Testamenti locos in novo Testamento laudatos summo iudicio examinaverat; idem nuperrime recentiora quaedam mathematicorum inventa cum historia geometriae antiquae coniunxit. Boni autem, nisi fallor, theologi, boni mathematici, boni denique magistri est, et antiqua et nova inter sese comparare; nova antiquis, antiqua novis, animo ingenuo accommodare;

et, sine ullo partium studio, optimum quidque, sive antiquum sive novum, in honore debito habere.

Tanta vero argumenta nobis maiora, nobis altiora; hodie placet potius nobis, virum e fallentis vitae semita, sapientiae studiis tam variis consecratae, ad dignitatis tantae fastigium nuper evectum, non aliter ea qua par est reverentia contemplari, quam ei qui, ipsi in reductis vallibus morantes, illos procul admirantur, qui in ardua Alpium culmina, huic ipsi non ignota, isdem e vallibus evaserunt.

Plura ne loquamur monent vetera illa verba libri a doctore nostro quondam editi, verba doctoris illius Rabbinici, "qui cum aetatem totam inter sapientes egisset, nihil sibi invenisse visus est homini pulchrius quam silentium."

The Orator soon afterwards received from the Master the gift of a finely illustrated work on *Antique Gems and Rings*, as a memento of the *Comitia Maxima* of 1881. In 1886, as Vice-Chancellor-elect, the Master represented the University at the Commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard; on November 8th he received the honorary degree of LL.D. in that University; and, at the great banquet in the Memorial Hall, replied to the toast of "The Colleges and Universities of Europe." From New Year's Day, 1887, to the corresponding date in 1889, he filled with conspicuous dignity the high office of Vice-Chancellor. Among those who received honorary degrees in the first of his two years of office were the Lord Mayor of London (Sir Reginald Hanson), Sir Donald Smith (now Lord Strathcona), whose subsequent benefactions have been of such signal advantage to the College, and Arata Hamao, the first native of Japan to receive an honorary degree in any University of the world. In the following year the fifteen distinguished recipients of the honorary degrees conferred in June included Prince Albert Victor, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Lord Acton, Mr A. J. Balfour, Lord Rayleigh, and Professor Adams. Honorary degrees were conferred on eight Archbishops and Bishops on July 18, when the Master, as Vice-Chancellor, invited more than 80 Bishops attending the Lambeth Conference, and nearly 70 other guests, to a memorable banquet in the College Hall.* At the end of the year the Master presented to the University his official stipend of £400 as Vice-Chancellor for the year, and it is to

* See *Eagle*, xv. 209—214.

this act of generosity that we owe the nine statues which adorn the new buildings of the University Library that rise above the ancient gate of King's, facing the front of Clare.

The Master's sermons were remarkable and singularly characteristic. It was his custom generally to preach in the College Chapel at the beginning of the October Term. He would usually take as his subject some question of biblical exposition on which he was engaged at the time, or some historical epoch bearing on the College or the University. His sermons required close attention; for he spoke in a quiet, level tone, with no oratorical display; and he laid no emphasis on points which, to those who followed his words, were often very emphatic of themselves. He always spoke of what he knew and what he felt. What struck one most was his solid grasp of facts, and the patient elaboration of details which showed that he spoke and wrote after deep study and serious reflection; also his judicial fairness and sobriety of mind. Not very long ago he delivered a sermon of noteworthy interest, in which he dealt with great force and lucidity on the difficulties attending the damnatory clauses of the Athanasian Creed. The sermon made a deep impression, and many must have found it both helpful and enlightening. Of his historical method we have fortunately two typical examples within reach in recent numbers of *The Eagle*, the Commemoration sermons of 1903 and 1907. Both deal with Johnian worthies, the former with those of the Elizabethan age, especially William Gilbert, of *de Magnete* fame; while the latter takes a centenary view of the early nineteenth century. "The year 1807 was made for ever memorable by the Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade." This was the preacher's starting point; and he goes on to speak next of "two graduates of the College, Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce, who had been leaders in the long struggle against the menstealers."

C. E. GRAVES.

Dr Taylor was recognised in England, Europe, and America as one of the masters of Rabbinic learning. Among Christian Scholars, in this difficult department of knowledge, he ranked high; and he did much to vindicate its relevance to the study of the primitive Christian literature. The chief monument of his studies is his edition of the Talmudic tract *Pirke Aboth*, which he published, under the title *Sayings of the Jewish Fathers*, in 1877. When the book appeared Dr Schiller-Szinessy, who was then University Reader in Talmudic and Rabbinic, pronounced it to be "the most important contribution to these studies made by any Christian Scholar since the time of Buxtorf." A second edition appeared in 1897, and this was followed by a supplementary volume—*Appendix to the Sayings of the Jewish Fathers*—in 1900.

The book contains an English translation of the tract, which consists for the most part of ethical maxims attributed to the earlier Jewish teachers, together with an elaborate commentary and the Hebrew text. The commentary, which was enriched by some sixty pages of Additional Notes in the second edition, is an achievement to which it would be hard to find a parallel in the works of modern Scholars, other than those who write in Hebrew. Much of it, no doubt, is a translation of the elaborate Jewish commentaries of the middle ages, which are mentioned in the preface. But the impressive feature of the whole thing is that the reader is unconscious of the fact that, as he reads, he has passed from the comments of a Jewish Rabbi to those of a Christian scholar. Dr Taylor had made himself a Talmudist like one of the Talmudists. Though he knew, for example, that the sun does not go round over the earth, and though he did not believe in the verbal inspiration of the Masoretic text of the Hebrew Scriptures, he could still think and reason like a contemporary of Jesus or S. Paul. And so it happened that of all the Christians who were busy with pre-Christian and post-Christian Judaism, he was one of the few who did not affront their Jewish rivals by a tone of tolerant superiority. He had no prejudices for or against the postulates and deductions of the Jewish Fathers: when he explained and illustrated their Sayings, he did so as a sympathetic and intelligent disciple.

The value of this book as an introduction to Rabbinism, stands and cannot pass; but it appeals also to a wider circle. There are some who are interested in the early Rabbis of *Anno Domini* for their own sake: there are, or ought to be, more who are interested in them for the sake of such of them as became Christians. In the application of his Rabbinic learning to the service of New Testament exegesis, Dr Taylor revived an honourable tradition of English theological scholarship at a time when the learned world was inclined to cast away this key of knowledge. If no Christian has done as much as Dr Taylor has done for Rabbinic studies since Buxtorf, it is also true that he stood in the line of succession of Christian scholars who realised that they must combine Oriental with Western equipment if they would understand the books of the New Testament.

With all his getting of knowledge—Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic, Greek and Latin, all seemed one to him—he got understanding. He had insight into the minds of the Jews in particular, and insight generally.

In all his work—the Librarian hopes to publish a complete and reasoned bibliography in the next number of *The Eagle*—there is evidence not only of a wide and massive learning, but also of an alert ingenuity, which is only equalled by his inexhaustible patience in the examination of details. He had no prejudice in favour of secondary authorities—not even his own—and was always anxious to take facts into account, even when they conflicted with a theory which he had himself accepted or proposed on seemingly sufficient grounds. He was a scientific theologian in the proper sense of the title—*nullius addictus iurare in verba magistri*.

In spite of official duties he retained his enthusiasm for “original research” and communicated it to others. By his liberality he enriched the available sources of knowledge—notably in the matter of the Taylor-Schechter collection. And here this notice may fitly end with the letter, in which the Public Orator presented to him the thanks of the University for this benefaction.

*Viro Reverendo Carolo Taylor Sacrae Theologiae Professore
Collegii Sancti Iohannis Evangelistae Magistro*

S. P. D.

Universitatis Cantabrigiensis Senatus.

Quod codicum Hebraeorum multitudo ingens in Aegypto reperta bibliothecae nostrae nuper accessit, tibi inter primos, vir liberalissime, acceptum rettulimus. Etenim incepti magni, quo codices illi et reperti et ad nos perlati sunt, tu praesertim patronus exstitisti. Tu munificentia singulari litterarum Rabbinicarum Lectoris nostri peregrinationem non modo facilem sed etiam iucundam reddidisti. Tua et inventoris ipsius liberalitate codicum fragmenta fere quadraginta milia nobis donata sunt, inter quae (ut alia omittamus) primum inventum est scripturae Hebraeae, cuius quidem aetas accurate definiri potest, exemplum omnium antiquissimum; deinde Veteris Testamenti ab Aquila in linguam Graecam totidem verbis redditi reliquiae, quae et Origenem et Sanctum Hieronymum vera scripsisse testantur; libri denique Ecclesiastici capitum complurium fons Hebraeus, Sancto Hieronymo non ignotus et a viris doctis usque ad tertium abhinc annum desideratus. Haec omnia, quae tibi, vir doctissime, quam nobis notiora sunt, spem non mediocrem excitant, fore ut in thesauro tam amplo etiam plura memoratu digna in posterum reperiantur. Interim, ut ex ipso libro, cuius fons antiquus nuper repertus est, verba quaedam mutuemur, novimus esse donum alterum quidem quod non sit utile, alterum autem cuius duplex sit remuneratio. Tuum vero donum, viris doctis utilissimum, confitemur nos non posse munere ullo remunerari; gratias tamen ob liberalitatem tuam in nos collatam et agimus et habemus maximas. Vale.

*Datum in Senaculo
mensis Decembris die xv^o
A.S. MDCCCXCVIII.*

J. H. A. HART.

Those who did not know the late Master till some years after he attained that position may find it difficult to realise that he had formerly been an energetic and indefatigable mountaineer.* His activities, however, were restricted to the decade beginning with 1870, for, though he may have made

* He was elected a member of the Alpine Club in 1873.

pedestrian excursions in the Alps before that year, it is the first marked in the *Alpine Journal* by any important ascent, and the entries close with 1878. During that time he devoted parts of almost every summer to mountain climbing, his usual companions being one, or more commonly both, of the brothers R. and W. M. Pendlebury* and the Tyrolese guide, Gabriel Spechtenhauser, of the Oetzthal (familiarily called Gaber), to whom they were introduced by the parish priest of Fend in 1870. During this season they made some interesting excursions in that district, to which they returned in the following year. In 1872 they spent at least two months in the Alps. Beginning with the Central Tyrol, they made the first ascent of the Thurnerkamp, one of the summits, and then struck southwards for the Dolomites, where Taylor and R. Pendlebury climbed the highest peak—the Marmolata—from Campidello by a route discovered a few weeks earlier by Mr. F. F. Tuckett. Owing to the disappearance of snow, they and their temporary companion, W. H. H. Hudson, also a Johnian, found this comparatively short cut to be a rather difficult and dangerous one. The three friends then worked westward by the Brenta Alta and the Adamello, where they made some variations on the usual routes, till, after descending from the Disgrazia, they pushed on for the Western Alps. At the head of the Val Anzasca the crest of Monte Rosa gleams against the sky, nearly eleven thousand feet above Macugnaga, from which it is separated by the grandest wall of crags, snow, and crevassed ice to be found in the Alps. Hardy travellers with experienced guides had more than once sought to trace out a way through that forbidding maze of precipitous rock and shattered glacier, and had pronounced the dangers unjustifiably great. But a local guide, Ferdinand Imsegg, had persuaded himself that these could be avoided, and the three friends decided, though with some hesitation, which was more than shared by Gaber, to make the attempt. They engaged a third guide, Giovanni Oberto, also of Macugnaga, thus bringing the party up to six, and spent the night of

* R. Pendlebury was Senior Wrangler in 1870 and was a Fellow and Lecturer of the College, dying in 1902.

July 22, which was fortunately a fine one, on some bleak rocks called the Jägernetzen, nearly ten thousand feet above sea level and about five hours' ascent from the village. Before daylight next morning—about half-past two—they began the climb, which the late Master has described in the *Alpine Journal* (Vol. vi. pp. 232—243). It was a continuous ascent up rocky ridges and buttresses, across and sometimes up couloirs, occasionally raked by falling stones or blocks of ice. At first the climb involved more labour than danger, but after a few hours had passed things ceased to be monotonous. They were passing under "a colossal sérac heavily fringed with icicles, when a sharp crack and rattle was heard"—Imsegg, with a shout, sprang forward, while the hindmost (Taylor) started back, and "R. Pendlebury *in medio* but not *tutissimus*, with the rope taut on either side, received a smart rap on the head from a fragment of an icicle. W. M. Pendlebury was struck on the chest by a larger block," which left its mark for some days, "in an expanse of black and blue;" Gaber received a slight bruise on the ankle, but Oberto escaped. The snow had now begun to get soft, increasing the labour and the risk. Presently they started an avalanche, in consequence of which they altered their course so as to quit the snow slopes for rocks at the first possible moment. But now they were confronted with "the most alarming situation of the day." All about them the surface snow was in motion. With great judgment Gaber took a course whereby, after a short flank movement, they were able to mount the slope under the cover of a sérac which divided the snow streams. Above this, a less dangerous ascent over broken ice led them to the last peril, a short but steep snow slope, separating them from rocks, which offered a safe, though anything but easy route to their goal. "The snow was not to be trifled with, but it bore the pressure put upon it and showed no symptoms calculated to cause uneasiness." If it had, probably the story of the climb would never have been written. Before long they had reached the rocks, and serious danger was at an end. Not so their labour, though eight hours had now past since they quitted their bivouac, for it was a long and sometimes difficult climb before they gained the rocky crest running

eastward from the actual summit of the mountain. Along this crest they scrambled, meeting here and there with awkward bits of work, till at last the toil of thirteen hours was over, and they stood on the well-known Dufour Spitze of Monte Rosa. At four o'clock, after a halt of only half an hour, for they had no desire to spend a second night in the open air, they began the familiar descent to the Gorner Glacier, and reached the Riffelhaus Hotel at half-past eight in the evening.

The clearest testimony to the character of this expedition is the fact that eight years passed before it was repeated—by Herr von Lendenfeld—and the third attempt, in 1881, was frustrated by the fall of an avalanche, which killed Signor Marinelli, with his two guides, one of them being Imseng himself, as they were ascending, late in the afternoon, to find a sleeping place higher up than the Jagernetzen. Their porter, who happened to have dropped a little behind, alone escaped. In the last edition of Ball's *Alpine Guide** we find anything but a recommendation of this route:—"It cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of our readers that this side of the mountain, though offering no serious climbing difficulties, is extremely dangerous, by reason of avalanches which fall continually. Those who undertake this route should, therefore, consider themselves favoured by great good luck should they meet with no misfortune." Of course, on the first occasion, the peril had not been fully realised by Imseng, and, when it became very grave, to return would have been more dangerous than to persevere.

In 1873 the peaks and glaciers of Dauphiné attracted the three friends, where they were very well rewarded, afterwards making some excursions in the Mont Blanc district, one of them being an unsuccessful attempt on the Aiguille du Dru. Mr C. T. Dent remarks in his account of this excursion (*Alpine Journal*, Vol. VII. p. 68):—"The monotony of the return and Mr Taylor's head were broken by the descent of a big stone. This Mr Pendlebury adds, with disinterested cheerfulness, was but a trifle. I have no

* The Western Alps, p. 505, Ed. 1898.

information from Mr Taylor on the subject." In the following year Taylor and R. Pendlebury, after some further work in Dauphiné, climbed the Dom from Saas in company with their fellow townsman, the late G. E. Foster, of Brooklands*. In 1875 the three friends visited the Graian Alps, where they discovered a new route up the highest peak, the Grand Paradis, and in 1877 again climbed in the Mont Blanc district, where they crossed a new pass. In 1878 they (Taylor and R. Pendlebury) returned to the Tyrol, where new routes were found up two peaks which had already been scaled. In this summary of the late Master's Alpine work I have dwelt only on the ascents which were novelties, but of course many other climbs were accomplished during these years, not a few of which were difficult, such as the traverse of the Matterhorn from Zermatt to Breuil.

T. G. BONNEY.

The notices of the late Master's life and work which appeared in the public press were many and appreciative. The obituary notice in *The Times* dealt mainly with his scholarship, and was disappointing to his friends because it completely failed to do justice to his personal character. This omission drew from one of his former colleagues, on the Council of the Senate,† the following communication:

Dr Taylor was my junior by one or two years, but infinitely my senior in his experience of the ways of life and rule at Cambridge; and he was, in Cambridge fashion, most communicative of his knowledge, on this head also, to the ingenuous inquirer. In council the accuracy and pertinency of his precedents might always be trusted; but he never objected for the sake of objection. Thus he was punctilious without pedantry, and in discussion as in conversation was very rarely indeed found either superfluous or at fault. Though singularly open-minded in matters of both Church and State, he cherished the conservative traditions by which he

*Shortly afterwards I met our two Johnians at Zermatt and we joined forces in crossing the Col d'Hérens in a fog, which had diverted us from our intended route by the Col de Bertol, and in an ascent of the Pigne d'Arolla in combination with the Col de Breney.

† The signature was A. W. W.—revealing at once to Cambridge men the identity of the author.

was surrounded, and took pride, as well as he might, in the memories of a college whose history so signally illustrates the influence of collegiate associations upon University life and work. His munificence for academical purposes was exceptional even in these open-handed days; but on this subject he certainly showed himself reticent. His courtesy, in small matters as in great, might be called old-fashioned, did it not sometimes seem that the thing itself is not so much the mode as it used to be. His hospitality was part of his nature, and the wish was father to the thought that the undergraduates enjoyed themselves at his receptions. It was impossible to see even a little of him without respecting him, and the friendship and affection that are born of respect are, perhaps, not the least enduring.

The following extracts may also be inserted from articles written by members of the College for *The Guardian* and for *The Cambridge Review*, as they throw light on a character which was manysided to a greater degree than was commonly supposed:

His generosity was by no means limited to the cause of learning, but included many practical and philanthropic objects. First and foremost among these came the welfare of the great College which he loved so well and served so long. There is no department of its present vigorous corporate life that does not bear witness to his open hand. He was an ardent supporter of the Mission in Walworth; he provided the site for the boat-house, and sent the eight to Henley; his constant and lavish gifts to the general funds of the house were as characteristic of the man as his dislike of being thanked for them. But he never held back from any public charge, and his name appears on many subscription-lists in Cambridge and outside.

His influence in the College was also felt in ways that were not material. He had an intense Church feeling without the slightest appearance of ecclesiasticism, and the presence of the one quality, together with the absence of the other, was more potent in keeping alive the love of the worship of the English Church than a more pronounced partisanship could ever have been. And his moderation, which was no part of a policy, but natural to the man, was an invaluable quality in the head of a large College containing many varieties of religious opinion.

As an administrator he took a broad view of things and was content to leave the details to others. Elected to the Mastership the year before the new statutes came into force, he found himself in the full current of an epoch of change; and with no reforming tendencies of his own, he was always ready to support proposals for reform, provided they were well thought out. But he had a short way with visionary or unpractical schemes.—(*The Guardian*).

The late Master's services to Cambridge did not end with his contributions to learning. As Vice-Chancellor he was dignified, hospitable,

and business-like; and when he cared to intervene in University discussions his weightily expressed opinions could never be ignored.... Although in early days he ranked as a reformer, his point of view was instinctively conservative; but he was not unwilling to support proposals for change, if he could convince himself that they had been really well thought out. The pricking of bubbles gave him pleasure, but he was no obscurantist or reactionary, and all his judgments were distinguished by a certain moderation and breadth of view. A man of large means, his public and private generosity were alike unbounded. When he was Vice-Chancellor, he returned the whole of his official stipend to the University in order that it might be applied to the decoration of the exterior of the University Library opposite Clare; and only last year he presented the Library with a fine copy of the *Kandjur*, which, as a contemporary remarks, 'at once secured for Cambridge a first place among the repositories of Buddhist texts.' The most striking instance, however, of his munificent disposition towards learning is to be found in his gift to the University of the Taylor-Schechter Collection. Through the energy of the late Dr Schechter, University Reader in Talmudic, and the generosity of the Master of St John's this hoard of Hebrew MSS. was obtained from the Synagogue Genizah at Old Cairo, with the consent of the heads of the Jewish community there, and was deposited in the University Library. The collection includes a vast quantity of MSS. from the 8th century onwards and rich material for the history of Egypt in the 11th and 12th centuries. It also contains much other valuable matter, for instance, portions of the Hebrew Ecclesiasticus, of Aquila's translation of the Old Testament, Syriac fragments in palimpsest, and an original letter of Maimonides....

Those whose relations with him were limited to University business, would perhaps scarcely realise the existence of those attractive personal qualities which endeared the Master to his more intimate friends—his practical wisdom, sense of humour, detachment of view, and absolute freedom from petty enmities. Although his movements were sometimes stiff and his manner frozen, the real nature of the man was large and generous, and this had come to be recognised in the College which owed him allegiance. His rule of seven and twenty years was dignified, sensible, and patriotic. There was nothing incalculable about his policy and if he left the details of administration to others, there is, after all something to be said for the old-fashioned view of the duties of a Cambridge Head when the occupant of the office is a man of learning. His gifts to the College were almost princely, including the whole cost of the site of the College Boathouse, and considerable donations to a fund for general College purposes which he himself had founded. It was characteristic of him that if after one of these donations a College meeting attempted to thank him, he would proceed with promptitude to the next business. Of late years especially, the attitude of the College towards him has been one of affectionate pride, and although many stories are current concerning him, no one of them has any trace of malice. During the last nine months in particular, by means of his most happy marriage,

the Master was being interpreted to the College afresh. It is this that gives the touch of tragedy to his painless and peaceful end.—(*The Cambridge Review*).

The first sermon of the term was preached by the Dean on Sunday, October 18th, from the text S. Luke xix 41-44. The preacher concluded his sermon with the following reference to the late Master:—"You will readily guess my reason for choosing patriotism, Christian patriotism, especially in its application to the society of which we are members, for the subject of our thoughts this morning. Two of the strongest notes in the character of our late Master, whose loss we lament to-day, were a great love of learning and a deep devotion to his College—two qualities most fitting and natural in one who was called to preside for 27 years over the home of Ascham and Cheke, of William Cecil, Whittaker, and Thomas Baker.

Charles Taylor, in his turn, has left a visible memorial of his love of learning in the books which he wrote and the noble gifts which he bestowed upon the Cambridge University Library. His College patriotism was no less real and it was typical of the man. For the outward expression of patriotism is not confined to any single form; it varies according to temperament and circumstances. But just as the silent pool is as truly a part of, as truly a glory of, the mountain stream as the leaping rapid with its many voices, so the love of country and of College that is expressed in silent acts rather than in words is as true as that which does not shun publicity.

Charles Taylor's patriotism was of the former kind. He was impatient of words, in himself and in others. But how greatly he loved this place is shown by his lavish endowments of it. This is not the time or place to reckon up the bounty for which we shall thank God and bless the Master's memory when next we read the roll of our Benefactors. It is enough to say that there was no object which he deemed likely to promote the best interests of St John's that did not find a means to realisation through his generosity. His unqualified dislike of thanks for what he did was chiefly due to his intense reserve. This, no doubt, had its disadvan-

tages. It rendered him difficult of access, and prevented him from being known to any but a few close friends; and the unfolding of his nature during the last nine happy months of his life was doubtless a revelation to many. Yet to the observant there were not lacking long ago other signs of his deep affection for St John's and its work in the world. Let me take one instance. He never missed a Harvest Thanksgiving at the Church of the Lady Margaret Mission in Walworth, but by his presence there year after year testified to his appreciation of the civilising and christianising influence of our Mission—the first of the Cambridge College Missions in South London. The last piece of work to which he set his hand in behalf of the College was in this connexion. Next year is the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Mission. Dr Taylor was most anxious that it should have a worthy commemoration, and was actually engaged in arranging for this when death took him. No better way of showing our patriotism and our affection for his memory could be imagined than to follow out loyally what we may regard as his dying wish, and thus prove that we, too, care for what he cared—the glory of God and the good name and active usefulness of this ancient and religious house of learning."

The order followed in the late Master's funeral was that for the funeral of his predecessor, Dr Bateson, but it was somewhat simplified in accordance with the change of ideas which the lapse of seven-and-twenty years has brought with it. Another difference was in the unavoidable absence of the greater part of the junior members of the College, due to the fact that the event took place at the end of the Long Vacation. All bachelors and undergraduates in residence were, however, present, and the impression of dignified ceremonial, touched with a sense of corporate sorrow, is one which will remain long with all the mourners. The following account of the funeral appeared in *The Times* :—

The funeral of the Rev Charles Taylor, D.D., Master of St John's College, Cambridge, took place there yesterday.

The first portion of the burial service was said in the College Chapel at half-past two o'clock. A procession was formed at the garden entrance

to the Master's Lodge. First came the head porter and the chapel choir, then the body with four Fellows of the College on either side as pall-bearers. Next came the chief mourners, the President of the College, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Mayor of the Borough, the Fellows and Masters of Arts of St John's, Bachelors and Undergraduates, and the College servants. The procession passed into the second court and through the screens to the chapel, the choir now singing the opening sentences to Croft and Purcell's setting. The 90th Psalm was chanted to a setting by the late Dr Garrett, and the lesson was read by Professor J. E. B. Mayor (President). By special request of Mrs Taylor, the Master's favourite anthem, "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ" (S. S. Wesley), was sung. Prayers were read by the Dean, the Rev H. F. Stewart, and were followed by the hymn, "Now the labourer's task is o'er." At the conclusion, Mr C. B. Rootham played Handel's "Dead March" in *Saul*.

Before the procession left the great gate the choir sang the *Nunc Dimittis*. The interment took place at the St Giles's Church Cemetery, Huntingdon Road, where the committal service was taken by the Rev T. G. Bonney and the Vice-Chancellor pronounced the Blessing.

The chief mourners were the widow, Mr Arthur Dillon and Captain Eric Dillon (brothers of the widow), Viscount Dillon and Sir George Dashwood (uncles of the widow), Mr J. W. Dyer (cousin of Dr Taylor), the Hon Mrs Conrad Dillon, Miss Hilda Dillon, and Mr Robert Newman. The congregation also included Lord Strathcona, Sir John Gorst, Dr Jessop, the Dean of Ely, Sir George Darwin, and Sir E. Candy.

Besides those already mentioned, there were present the following Fellows of the College:—The Rev P. H. Mason, the Rev W. A. Cox, Mr W. E. Heitland, Mr R. F. Scott, Dr G. D. Liveing, Professor J. Larmor, Professor E. C. Clark, Professor A. MacAlister, Dr J. R. Tanner, Dr H. F. Baker, Mr E. E. Sikes, the Rev C. E. Graves, Mr F. F. Blackman, Mr T. R. Glover, Mr J. H. A. Hart, Mr T. H. Havelock, Mr R. P. Gregory, the Rev J. T. Ward, Mr H. S. Foxwell, Mr J. W. H. Atkins, Mr F. Horton, and Mr E. A. Benians. There were also present the Master of Clare, the Master of Christ's, the Master of Sidney, the President of Queens', the Master of Magdalene, the Master of Downing, the Master of Selwyn, the Master of Trinity Hall (represented by Mr A. N. Fynes-Clinton), Professor Ridgeway, Professor Jackson, Professor Courtney Kenny, Professor Lewis, Professor Barnes, Professor Gwatkin, Professor Reid, Professor Hudson, Professor A. E. H. Love, of Oxford (formerly Fellow of St John's), Dr Keynes, Dr Ellis, Dr Latham, Dr Allen, Dr Hobson, Dr Postgate, Dr Alan Gray, Dr Ayles, and the Rev. F. H. Francis, rector of Hornehead (formerly at the College Mission, Walworth), and many others.

There was a cross from the widow, composed of daisies and lilies. Wreaths were sent by the President and Fellows of the College, the Bachelors and Undergraduates, and the Chapel Choir, the Master of Jesus and Mrs H. A. Morgan, Mr Rawlinson, K.C., M.P., and by members of the family, and others.

Abstract of an Address delivered by the late Master at the Royal Grammar School, Lancaster, on the occasion of the Prize Distribution, July 30th, 1890:—

Nothing is more characteristic of the spirit of the age, as manifested in this country, than the interest which is shewn everywhere in the doings of our schools of all grades. Day after day we read the record of their prize days and speech days, and we find that these bring together not only the parents and friends of the students, but also many persons interested on public grounds in their progress. We find Royal dukes and duchesses, statesmen and bishops, men distinguished for their learning, judgment and ability coming forward on these occasions and giving us the benefit of their opinions on the great question of education.

This has not always been the case. Half a century ago there was no such interest in the matter. We must look back more than three centuries for such a revival of learning as prevails in this Victorian era. There is a general demand for better education, and the demand must be satisfied if the country is to keep its place among the nations of the world. Other considerations apart, affairs of state now depend so much upon the popular voice that public opinion must be educated, in order that it may be able to judge without prejudice, and approve measures which are for the real good of the community.

The importance of education is fully recognised in this town of Lancaster, where the Mayor and members of the Corporation come year after year to take part in the prize distribution at their Royal Grammar School. It is a significant fact that this morning they actually adjourned the meeting of the Council in order to be present.

Improved education means increased expenditure. Of Lancaster I will not speak particularly, because I have no local knowledge. But it is a general remark that the old endowments of schools and colleges, liberal and adequate as they were for their time, must be augmented now, if they are to supply the wants of the age. No money is more profitably invested than that which is wisely devoted to education.

The list of honours obtained by alumni of the School

ranges over a considerable variety of subjects, and shews that everything has been done by the Headmaster and his colleagues which it was possible for them to do with the means at their disposal. In sixteen years—to speak of my own College only—the School has gained some kind of distinction at St John's, Cambridge, no less than thirty-nine times. Of its students thus distinguished some have risen very high indeed, and have become authorities in their subjects, as Professor Tucker in classics and literature, and Mr Marr in geology. I must notice also Mr A. C. Seward's distinction in botany.

But "learning" is not the whole of education. It is a vulgar error that a boy goes to school merely to learn a number of things that may be useful to him. The aim of a grammar school is not to prepare a boy for a particular trade or profession, but to train him in character and mind and physically, so that he may be able to live the highest possible life in whatever position he may be placed. It should correct whatever is amiss in him, and develop all his powers, and not simply teach him facts. Much of the time spent in learning by rote, without education properly so called, will at the best, perhaps, have been simply wasted, for what passed for knowledge may (even if it be remembered) soon be out of date: "Whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away."

A point which I must not leave unnoticed is the importance of good games, not only for bodily training, but as contributing to the formation of character. It is remarkable how high a standard of morality is insisted upon by boys and men in athletic exercises. When in matters of life and death we say, "Let there be fair play," we take for granted that everyone expects truth and fairness in play. In small things and great, in school work and in the later battle of life, resolve and endeavour to live up to the moral standard of your play.

A word about the use of prizes. The secret of success in all kinds of work is attention, or concentration. With this a mind of moderate powers can work wonders, as a few rays brought to a focus by a burning-glass will kindle a flame. Prizes help you to fix your attention upon particular subjects, and thus to work at them the more effectually. And as to

competition, you may work for a prize without any selfish motive at all; for every one of you who does his best incites others to do the same, and the prizes in themselves are of little or no value in comparison with what both winners and losers learn in competing for them, as is expressed in these two lines, which you will do well to remember:

Everyone may win who tries,
For the struggle is the prize.

Obituary.

[The Editors of *The Eagle* have been very fortunate in obtaining further notices of the late Master's life and work from his intimate personal friend Archdeacon Bevan; from Mr G. B. Finch, Honorary Fellow of Queens' College, who was associated with him in municipal work; and from Professor A. E. H. Love of Oxford, a former Fellow of the College, who has furnished a copy of his article on Dr Taylor as a mathematician which appeared in the *Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society*, Ser. 2, Vol. 6, Part 7.]

In Memoriam.

THE REV CHARLES TAYLOR D.D.

When I went up to Cambridge in 1873, Charles Taylor was one of the Junior Fellows and Theological Lecturers at St John's. I well remember his Old Testament lectures; they owed nothing to style or delivery, but were singularly concise and suggestive. He was shy with undergraduates, and only *looked* his displeasure when there was inattention or some small act of insubordination. On the other hand, he was quick to recognise ability or appreciation of the subject, and would occasionally say, "You seem to be interested: come to my rooms, if you like, and we will go into the matter." I am bound to say that entrances and exits were awkward experiences when one did go to see him, for he never quite knew what to do with a guest, and the process of making a stranger feel at home was positively burdensome to him. With a brusque "sit down" he would bring from his shelves book after book bearing upon the subject under discussion, and call attention to point after point in short disjointed sentences, which would be suddenly broken off with a nervous "there, that will do," and an unmistakeable appeal to the door. And yet he would invite one again, and was glad when men were less shy with him than he was with them. He told me in after years that this reserve was a family failing, and that he had been brought up at home in an atmosphere of silence, which continued to be both con-

genial and detrimental to him in after years. It was this chilling constraint of manner which repelled those who did not take the trouble to penetrate beneath the shell to the warm human heart within. Few men understood him, and very few women; but those who did learned to value qualities in him with which he was not credited by the outside world. Among them were absolute loyalty to his friends, a boundless generosity, a keen sense of humour, and a genuine social instinct which struggled against the limitations imposed by his early upbringing and the lonely conditions of his subsequent life.

For though it may truly be said of him that he was "never less alone than when alone," he fully appreciated companionship, and was an excellent and interesting talker when in congenial society. As Vice-Chancellor, in 1887, he was good enough to nominate me Assize Preacher at Cambridge; and I shall not forget the conversation we had the previous night upon his past Alpine experiences, which lasted from 10 p.m. to 4.30 a.m. One of Her Majesty's Judges noticed my washed-out appearance next day and kindly cautioned me against working too hard in London. I remember, too, a previous occasion, at the outset of his term of office, when a tailor called at the Lodge to try on the Vice-Chancellor's new robe of scarlet and ermine; and how astonished I was to find that he was as fastidious about ribbons and buttons as about the weightier questions of procedure in important University functions. The small details of dress and etiquette were by no means beneath his notice, and a noble lady once pleased him by appealing to his judgment with the remark, "You know we consider you a sound critic on points of taste." The occasional dances and dinner parties he gave will be remembered by all who enjoyed his hospitality; but only those who stayed with him at such times in the Lodge can bear witness to the zest with which he afterwards discussed his guests, their foibles, merits, conversations and appearances, and recalled every incident that helped to indicate the success of the evening. He never failed to notice an apt reply or sensible remark, and a favourable impression of the speaker thus made seldom passed from his mind.

He was President of the Colquhoun Club of the Royal Society of Literature from its foundation in June 1894 to June 1907, and often presided at its dinners. On one occasion, when Mark Twain was the guest of the evening (June 21st 1899), he proposed the health of the distinguished visitor in a speech which omitted all mention of the latter and was devoted to an interesting account of his own visit to the United States a few years previously. Mark Twain retaliated by mercilessly chaffing the chairman on the compliments he might have paid him, but didn't.

His holidays were spent chiefly in Wales and Scotland. He frequently stayed with Lord Strathcona at Glencoe, and with the late Lord and Lady Molesworth at Eilean Aigas, but wherever he was he was the easiest of guests to entertain. He would procure a map and guide-book of the district and start off for a long solitary ramble after breakfast, returning in the evening for dinner, having eaten nothing all day. He would slowly and steadily pursue his walk at an even pace from start to finish, seldom pausing during steep ascents like those of Snowdon or Ben Nevis. In his library was found a large collection of maps, not only of the hill districts, but of all parts of the British Isles. He seldom spoke to a companion of the scenery, but an occasional remark would show that nothing had missed his keen eye and that every beauty had been fully appreciated. He revelled in grand cloud effects, and loved the changeful aspects of nature in all kinds of weather. He was annoyed when he heard people speculating as to whether it would be "a good day for a view:" because, like a true lover of Nature, he held that under the worst conditions of rain and mist the unthought-of and unlooked-for invariably presented itself and proved an ample reward for pains taken. He was Spartan in his power of physical endurance, and would never admit he was tired or beaten. He was a fair fisherman and enjoyed considerable sport in Norway in 1883, and in Canada in 1884 as Lord Strathcona's guest. Of the many days he spent with me in London, at Stoke Newington, Sloane Street, and Chelsea, between 1883 and 1908, I cannot write here. He thoroughly enjoyed our various social functions, and almost every visit was celebrated by a dinner and theatre. Once,

in North London, he roused me in the middle of the night with an alarm of burglars, and we distinctly saw a man cross the garden in the moonlight, enter the summerhouse and strike a light that shone through the woodwork. Having dressed and armed ourselves with formidable sticks, we cautiously left the house to reconnoitre, and discovered—fast asleep in the summerhouse aforesaid—a policeman!

His last holiday expedition was planned in May, when he decided to visit Karlsbad for a course of the waters there. Mrs Taylor and he accordingly met us (my daughter and myself) at Charing Cross on Tuesday, August 11th, and we crossed over that day to Ostend. Having spent the night in the train, we reached Nuremberg at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, August 12th, and walked to the "Golden Eagle" Hotel. The morning and afternoon were spent in shopping and sight-seeing, and the Master seemed in excellent spirits. I remember, however, noticing his tired look as we watched a marriage service in the Church of St Sebaldus. He was amused at the remark of the woman in charge of the deep well at the Castle, who said, "It is easy to see, sir, that you are German, though your friends are English." We returned to the hotel in good time for dinner at 7.30, and afterwards in the reading room he declared himself fully rested, and ready to start on the morrow for an expedition we had planned to Rotenberg. The hotel lift being temporarily out of order, he was unhappily obliged to mount several long flights of stairs to reach his bedroom, though, by Mrs Taylor's advice, he rested on the way. She had turned into my daughter's room for a moment, when we heard him fall, and found him lying upon his face at the foot of his bed. We did all we could to restore him, but he was quite unconscious and only breathed two or three times. As our rooms were on the top floor, the house being full, we were there alone, and nothing broke the solemn silence as we knelt beside him, but the mournful chiming of the ancient city clocks as they struck nine, reminding one strangely of similar evening sounds at Cambridge. Two German doctors appeared on the scene later, but they could only give it as their opinion that the cause of death was apoplexy, and leave instructions (in accordance with the German law)

for the removal of the body to the city mortuary at midnight. It was my sad duty and privilege to remain as a watcher for those three hours, and to see a look as of satisfaction settle upon his features.

It only remains for me to pay a tribute of gratitude to the authorities of Nuremberg for the extraordinary kindness and delicacy with which they enabled us to make all arrangements for the transfer of the body to England. I am afraid it must be admitted the Germans hold a man of learning in higher estimation than we English do, and when they realized that they had to deal with one who had held a foremost position in the University of Cambridge, they spared no pains to pay the utmost respect to his memory. The body, instead of being left in the mortuary, was taken to the chapel of a cemetery in the outskirts of the city, where we were allowed to see it lying in state ere the coffin was closed, surrounded by palms and flowers, with lighted candelabra on either side and a crucifix at the head. To English eyes there was, perhaps, a suggestion of needless display in all this; but under the circumstances and so far from home, there was no room for any other feeling than that of heartfelt appreciation of a genuine sympathy which went far to make the mournful tragedy endurable.

Those who knew the Master intimately will look back upon him, not merely with feelings of regard for the strong character of the man and admiration for the genius of the scholar, but with life-long affection for the truly loyal and lovable friend.

HENRY E. J. BEVAN.

Chelsea Rectory, S.W.

Archdeacon of Middlesex.

Mr G. B. Finch, Honorary Fellow of Queens' College, writes as follows:—

My chief recollections of the late Master are in connection with the earlier proceedings which, by successive stages, led to the present harmonious relations between the University and the Borough. You will remember that a time came at last when there was a pretty general opinion that the management of the affairs of the Borough by a Town Council and

a Board of Improvement Commissioners was unsatisfactory; and that the functions of the latter body ought to be transferred to the Council, the University being represented upon it. A Syndicate was appointed by the Senate to consider the matter, and—I forget the terms of the reference—if deemed advisable, to prepare a scheme. The late Master was chosen chairman of this Syndicate; and under his superintendence a scheme was proposed. This was sanctioned by the Senate, but opposed by the Town Council on the ground of its giving *any* status to the University on their body. A Commissioner was sent down by the Local Government Board to hear the case and to report what ought to be done. The Syndicate appeared before the Commissioner, and on his report the Local Government Board sanctioned a scheme under which the University was to be represented by two Aldermen and a certain small number of Councillors.

The view which prevailed was that as between the policy of the University having a large number of votes on the Borough Council and that of its being represented by a small body of cultured men, able to impress their views on others, the latter was the wiser, and more likely to be productive of useful results.

After the scheme came into operation the Master was one of the two University Aldermen first chosen. He did not often take part in discussion, but whenever he did he always spoke with the moderation and great good sense which were his chief characteristics.

The following is taken from an Obituary notice of the late Master by Professor A. E. H. Love:—

To mathematicians [Dr Taylor] is best known as the author of two books: a text-book entitled *The Elementary Geometry of Conics*, first published in 1872, and a larger treatise entitled *An Introduction to the Ancient and Modern Geometry of Conics*, published in 1881. These were preceded in 1863 by a book entitled *Geometrical Conics, including Anharmonic Ratio and Projection*. The later text-book has passed through several editions, each one marked by some improvements and additions, and yet, in spite of the additions, the book has

always remained small, for its author had the art of compressing much work into a small compass. The larger treatise contains, under the heading "Prolegomena," a brief but masterly sketch of the early history of geometry and of the development of the geometry of conics from the time of Euclid onwards. In this history Taylor emphasized the importance of the principle of geometrical continuity, usually associated with the name of Poncelet, and he traced this principle back to Kepler. He returned to the subject later in a memoir, "The Geometry of Kepler and Newton," which he contributed to the volume of the *Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society* published in honour of Sir George Gabriel Stokes's jubilee (Vol. xviii.), and in the article "Geometrical Continuity" which he contributed to the tenth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (1902).

In 1862 the *Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin Messenger of Mathematics* was founded by a band of six enthusiasts who acted as editors of the first volume. Among them were numbered John Casey, afterwards Professor of Higher Mathematics and Mathematical Physics in the Catholic University of Ireland, William Esson, now Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford, Charles Taylor, and William Allen Whitworth, afterwards Professor of Mathematics at Queen's College, Liverpool. In subsequent years the composition of the editorial committee was changed, and the name of the periodical was changed to the *Messenger of Mathematics*, but Taylor continued to be an editor until 1884, being the last of the original six to maintain his connexion with the undertaking. In the "Introduction" to the first volume, the editors pointed out that it is often much easier to solve the equations by which a mathematical or physical theory is expressed than to express the theory by analysis; and they stated that one chief object aimed at in founding the periodical was to provide an opportunity for beginners in mathematical research to exercise themselves in the difficult art of translating theories into analysis. In the year that followed the founding of the *Messenger*, a great quickening of interest took place in this country in regard to original mathematical work, and it seems that credit is due to Taylor for no small share in this

movement, although with characteristic unobtrusiveness he never claimed any such credit. Symptoms of the reawakening were the foundation of our Society and of the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching, which afterwards became the Mathematical Association. Taylor joined both in 1872, and was President of the Association in 1892.

Besides the books and memoirs already mentioned, Taylor's mathematical writings include some thirty or forty papers, mostly on geometry, which were published in the *Messenger of Mathematics*, the *Quarterly Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics*, and the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*. In his single contribution to our *Proceedings* (Vol. vi.) he gave an account of a method of geometrical transformation called "reversion" which had been used in a neglected treatise by G. Walker, published at Nottingham in 1794. Reversion is an example of a type of projective transformation. A special case of it, developed by Boscovich in a forgotten paper of date 1757, which was unearthed by Taylor, gives the now familiar construction of points on a conic by means of the eccentric circle. This paper, like all Taylor's writings on geometry, is marked by elegance, conciseness, a rare knowledge of the history of the subject, and a veneration for the great geometers of the past.

WILFRED HUDLESTON HUDLESTON M.A. F.R.S.

In Wilfred Hudleston Hudleston the College has lost a distinguished geologist. Born at York on June 2, 1828, he was the elder son of Dr John Simpson, of Knaresborough, a physician of repute, who had married Miss Elizabeth Ward, a representative of the second branch of the Hudlestons, of Hulton John, in Cumberland. She was an heiress, though the family estate passed in the male line to the third branch, and Dr Simpson, with his two sons, Wilfred and John Henry*, assumed the name of Hudleston in 1867. Wilfred was educated, first at St Peter's School, York, then at Uppingham, and took his B.A. degree from St John's in 1850,

* He took his degree from St John's College in 1858.

proceeding to M.A. in 1853. Though, as an undergraduate, he attended one course of Professor Sedgwick's lectures, he was much more interested in ornithology than in geology, and to that, as he was independent of a profession (though called to the Bar in 1853 he never practised), he devoted much time in the years from 1850 to 1862. The summer of 1855 was spent in Iceland with the late Professor Alfred Newton and Mr John Wolley. Afterwards, in the company of the late Canon Tristram and Mr Osbert Salvin, he visited Algeria and the Eastern Atlas, and then spent more than a year travelling and collecting in Greece and Turkey. But geology was now strengthening its hold on him, and the years from 1862 to 1867 were devoted to systematic scientific study, first at Edinburgh, then at the Royal College of Chemistry in London. The latter subject contended for a time with geology, but this finally prevailed under the influence of the late Professor John Morris*, though Hudleston continued to take much interest in the chemical side of the subject, and formed a fine collection of minerals.

Before long Hudleston of fossils, particularly from the Jurassic Strata. From the latter, partly by keeping collectors in his pay, partly by purchasing two private collections, he obtained a magnificent series. These supplied the chief material for the most important work of his life, the *Monograph on the Inferior Oolite Gasteropoda*, published by the Palæontographical Society, a quarto volume containing 514 pages and 44 plates. Besides this he contributed about 60 papers to the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* and other scientific publications. These deal with a wide range of subjects, such as questions in Chemical Geology, descriptions of fossils from Australia, India, and various horizons in the Jurassic system, the Diamantiferous rocks of South Africa, Deep Sea Investigations, and the Eastern Margin of the Atlantic Basin. Not the least important of his essays was on the Marine (Halolimnic) Fauna of Lake Tanganyika, published in the *Geological Magazine* so late as 1904, in which he discussed

* Died January 7, 1886. After receiving the Hon. Degree of M.A., he placed his name on the Boards of our College.

Mr J. E. S. Moore's theory that the shells of certain peculiar gasteropods inhabiting the lake were homœomorphic with some in the Inferior Oolite of Western Europe, and thus were descended from these. Hudleston, after a critical discussion of all the evidence, arrives at the conclusion that a fairly good case can be made out for the marine origin of those organisms, but that their resemblance to the Jurassic gasteropods is much slighter than had been supposed, and that not only is there no valid evidence of a connection between Lake Tanganyika and the ocean in Jurassic times, but also the earth movements, to which this sheet of water owes its origin, cannot have occurred before the Tertiary era.

Hudleston took an active part in the business of Scientific Societies. He was an early member of the Geologists' Association, frequently joined its excursions, and became its President in 1881. He was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1867, served as one of its Secretaries from 1886 to 1890, and was President 1892-1894. In 1897 he received the highest honour in the gift of the Society—the Wollaston Medal*. He was also President of the Devonshire Association, the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union, and the Malton Field Naturalists' Society. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and at one time a member of its Council; a frequent attendant at the Meetings of the British Association, and President of the Geological Section in 1898. In 1884 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

After his return from Greece, though he twice made dredging expeditions in the British Channel, he undertook only one other long journey. This was in 1895, when he went with Mrs Hudleston (he was married in 1890 to Miss Rose Benson, of Little Thorpe, near Ripon) to India, where they spent the earlier part of the year, travelling in the North-Western districts as far as Kashmere. London, for most of his life, was his place of residence, but, as he was a keen sportsman, he generally rented a shooting in Scotland, till, some years ago, he purchased West Holme, near Wareham, a house with suitable surroundings, at which several months

* St. John's can reckon five Presidents of the Geological Society since 1883 and four Wollaston Medallists.

were annually spent. During the last few years of his life he occasionally suffered from bronchitis and symptoms of heart-weakness, but he remained in full mental vigour to the end, which came suddenly on the evening of January 29th at his Dorsetshire residence*.

ARCHDEACON WILLIAM BONSEY M.A.

The Venerable Archdeacon Bonsey died on January 13th at the Vicarage, Lancaster, aged 63. We take the following notice of him from *The Lancaster Observer and Morecambe Chronicle* for January 15th:

"The Rev William Bonsey was born December 13th 1845, and was a son of Mr W. H. Bonsey, of Belle Vue, Slough, Bucks. He was educated at St John's College, Cambridge, where he was a fellow student of the Rev Canon Pryke, for many years headmaster of the Royal Grammar School. He took his B.A. in 1867, and was ordained in Lincoln Cathedral in the following year, his first curacy being that of New Sleaford. Here he remained until 1871, in which year he proceeded to the M.A. degree, and became Vicar of Corfe, Somerset. In 1880 he was appointed Vicar of Northaw, Herts, in the diocese of St Albans, and remained there until 1893, when he accepted the living of Lancaster, on presentation by the patron, Mr R. A. Yerburch M.P., his brother-in-law, by whom the "next presentation" had been acquired from the patron, the late Colonel Marton, of Capernwray Hall. At Lancaster the Archdeacon succeeded the Rev Dr Allen, who was Vicar for 22 years and died at Chislehurst in November 1907. Dr Allen vacated the living on the 6th October 1893, and the new Vicar was instituted on the 20th, and formally inducted on the 28th by Archdeacon Hornby, Vicar of St Michael's. He "read himself in" and preached his first sermon on the 29th, so that he held the living for a few weeks more than 15 years.

* A Memoir (to which the writer is much indebted), with a portrait, appears under "Eminent Living Geologists" in the *Geological Magazine* for 1904.

The Archdeacon had not been long in Lancaster before he began to make his influence felt in the town. He entered upon his parochial work with zeal, and yet without ostentation, and it may be said that throughout his vicariate the organisation of so large a parish was never more efficiently carried out. Within the next few months appointments, extra-ecclesiastical in character many of them, came thick and fast. In the following November he was created Rural Dean of Lancaster by Bishop Moorhouse, and in December succeeded the late Alderman Blades on the Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum, in which institution he took a deep and practical interest. In February a vacancy was caused on the Lancaster School Board by the resignation of the Rev Philip Bartlett, Vicar of Christ Church, as chairman, which post he vacated through illness. Mr Robert Preston was appointed, and the new Vicar of Lancaster was co-opted to the vacancy, and subsequently—at the first meeting he attended—elected vice-chairman. The same month, February, he was elected a member of the General Committee of the Royal Lancaster Infirmary, and filled the honourable post of president of the institution during the year 1906.

The end of March 1894 found the Vicar a member of the Burial Board, in place of Rev Canon Allen, and he served the public on that body until its powers were merged in the Corporation. In May of the same year he became a trustee of the local charities in succession to the late Alderman T. Preston. In the same month he was appointed a vice-president of the local auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Subsequently he became associated in an official or semi-official capacity with various other local organisations and institutions, including the Ripley Hospital, of which he was a trustee; the Castle, of which he was a chaplain from February 1898 to February 1908; the National schools, one of the oldest educational foundations in the borough; the local volunteer battalion and regimental dépôt; and the workhouse, of which he was a chaplain, &c. He was president of the local branch of the Anti-Gambling League, formed about twelve months ago, and entered with enthusiasm into the formation of a Parish Church branch of the Church of England Men's Society, which was inaugurated a few weeks

ago by a visit from the Archbishop-designate of York, and was placed on a solid basis at a meeting held on Monday last. In November 1898 the late Vicar was appointed a Canon of Manchester Cathedral, on the appointment of the Rev Canon Lyttleton, Vicar of Eccles, to be Bishop Suffragan of Southampton. In 1903 he became proctor in Convocation for the Archdeaconry of Lancaster; and on the acceptance of the vicarage of Rochdale by Archdeacon Clarke, Vicar of Cockermouth, in June 1905, Canon Bonsey was appointed Archdeacon of Lancaster. He was instituted at Manchester Cathedral on November 6th of the same year, and carried out the duties of this high ecclesiastical office with diligence and dignity.

Archdeacon Bonsey's connection with the old Parish Church of Lancaster will be memorable for the great developments that took place under his guidance and direction. He spent much anxious thought improving on the fabric. In 1894 he was instrumental in obtaining the erection of a new vestry, at a cost of £350, and in 1898 he succeeded in having the church illuminated with electricity, at a cost of nearly £700. It will be remembered that in 1902, as a memorial to the late Mr John Hatch, who was churchwarden for many years, the old door in the west wall of the church, discovered during certain alterations a year previously, was opened out, and in the following year a handsome new porch was erected in memory of the late Dr Langshaw, by Mrs Austin, his daughter. But the greatest of all the improvements made during Archdeacon Bonsey's

King's Own Chapel, the corner stone of which was laid by the Dowager Countess of Derby in 1903, as a memorial to the gallant sons of the regiment who fell in the South African War. In this work he took the deepest interest, and through his efforts, seconded by the loyal support of the influential committee, who worked with him, the Chapel has not only become a veritable storehouse of military memorials but has been enriched with many costly gifts from relatives of those who laid down their lives for Queen and country. Incidental to this important addition to the church fabric was the alteration of the gallery. In 1903 a handsome window was erected in the west wall of the south aisle to the memory of the late

Sir Thomas Storey, and at various times other additions have been made to the ornamentation of the building.

The Archdeacon was a firm believer in the principle, which finds expression in many ways, of taking the message of the Church to the people, and in a large and increasing parish like that of St Mary's he found ample scope for its operation. His first movement in this direction was the establishment of a mission in Bridge Lane, where a number of lady workers find congenial employment among women and children especially. The second was the erection of St George's Mission Church in Willow Lane in 1898, at a cost of over £2,000. So successful has this work become that it now claims the attention of a curate-in-charge. Varied agencies are at work there, and a band of loyal workers is fully employed, both on week-days and Sundays. Another progressive step was the formation of a Church Mission in the thickly populated district of Bulk, where a Mission Church was opened a year or two ago. The work of the parish Sunday schools was largely developed under Archdeacon Bonsey's régime. He recognised the value of the child as a national moral asset, and both in day school and Sunday school insisted that if a nation of sober and upright men and women was to be created the work must be begun during the most impressionable years of life. For this reason he insisted not only upon a sound religious education on denominational lines in the day schools, but also upon a progressive spirit in Sunday school work. His success in this department of activity will be apparent when it is stated that when he came to the parish in 1893 there were three Sunday schools containing 300 children. To-day there are six schools, and over 1,000 scholars. The inculcation of the habit of church attendance he also emphasised, and from the time he took over his work held a children's service in the Parish Church every Sunday afternoon, when about 700 children and many adults attended.

For many years after his arrival in Lancaster the need of a centre of Church organisation was greatly felt, but it was not until 1902 that the Vicar saw his hopes realised. In that year died Miss Hinde, of South Place, Meeting House Lane, and she left £720 towards the purchase of the house in which

she had lived for more than fifty years, in order that it might be used for Church purposes. The cost of purchase and fitting up was about £2,000, and towards that amount £1,450 was raised by a successful bazaar, the first held in connection with the Parish Church for thirty years, in 1903. The property was placed in trust, and has already more than fulfilled the expectations formed of it. It is the home of many organisations, and a rallying ground for Church workers from all parts of the district. One of the latest projects devised by the Archdeacon was the institution of a weekly offering fund, which was successfully launched a few months ago, and has now over 200 contributors..."

The connexion of Archdeacon Bonsey with the Lancaster School Board, which has been referred to above, was maintained until the dissolution of the Board after the passage of the Education Act of 1902. He had been coopted to fill a vacancy in 1894, he was elected in 1896, when he was returned seventh on the poll, and again in 1899. Some other interesting aspects of his career and work are described in the notice in the *Lancaster Observer & Morecambe Chronicle* from which we quote again the subjoined passage:

"One of the events of the late Vicar's life, which displayed his calmness and restraint under most trying circumstances, was the anti-tithe agitation of 1897-1900. This unpleasant episode was occasioned by the demand for a reassessment of tithe-paying properties, and when it was completed many persons who had not previously paid were scheduled. Naturally there was a great outcry, and the agitators eventually found themselves suffering the legal process of distraint. In the first year feeling ran high, and when the goods came to be sold in July a large crowd of anti-tithists and their sympathisers assembled in Middle Street. Indignant speeches were made, and after the agitators had vented their anger there was a demand that the sale should proceed. It was then stated by the bailiff that in the interests of goodwill the Vicar had himself paid out the distress warrants, and that the seized goods would be returned to their owners. The announce-

ment came as a thunderbolt, and the "martyrs" gave free expression to their appreciation of the Christian feeling shown by the Vicar, and thanks were passed to him for his magnanimity. Later on the position again became acute. The Vicar suffered keenly in the enforcement of his legal rights, and finding the position intolerable, in the following year suggested that the tithe should be redeemed by the Corporation on behalf of the Town as a whole. This was done, and a single payment, collected through the poor rate, is now made by the Corporation.

The resuscitation during the last few years of the proposal for the sub-division of the diocese and the creation of a See of Lancaster, found in Archdeacon Bonsey a cordial supporter. He realised that the claims of the old county town were peculiarly strong, not only in its central position between the southern and northern parts of the diocese, but because of its rich historical associations, and, last but not least, its possession of a parish church worthy of greater dignity. Speaking at the foundation stone-laying ceremonial of the memorial chapel, he said:—"I do not think I am wrong in saying that the soldiers' chapel will make our grand and loved old Parish Church more than ever like a Cathedral. This, I hope it one day will be, though I may never live to see it. No more appropriate place could be found for a cathedral than the old county town of Lancashire. No position could be finer than the hill on which the church is built. No place is more central for a rural diocese in this northern part of the county. If this is to come to pass we must bestir ourselves, and make the claims of Lancaster known and felt by the diocese at large." It is largely owing to the Archdeacon's advocacy of the scheme that it has come within the region of practical ecclesiastical politics.

On the 4th of April 1872, the Archdeacon married, at the Parish Church, New Sleaford, Miss Susan Edith Yerburch, daughter of the late Rev Richard Yerburch, Vicar of Sleaford, and sometime curate at Lancaster Parish Church, who married a daughter of Mr John Higgin, of Greenfield, for a number of years Town Clerk. By his marriage he therefore came into close relations with Lancaster long before he became its Vicar. Mrs Bonsey, with six children, five sons

and a daughter, survive. One son, Mr Edward Bruce Bonsey, died on the 2nd December last, at the age of 27."

Two of Archdeacon Bonsey's sons have been members of the College: the Rev W. H. Bonsey (B.A. 1898), now Rector of Morcambe, and the Rev R. Y. Bonsey (B.A. 1897), who rowed in the Cambridge boat against Oxford in the years 1895 and 1896.

CAPTAIN EDWARD ALGERNON STRICKLAND.

Captain A. E. Strickland, of the West African Regiment, died suddenly 13th February 1909 at the house of his brother, Dr J. F. Strickland, 23, Chester Road, Halifax. Captain Strickland was the eldest son of the Rev William Edward Strickland, Vicar of St Paul's, Carlisle; he was born, 30th January 1873, at Drigg, Cumberland, and was educated at St Bees' Grammar School under Mr Newbold. He entered the College in October 1891, but did not graduate. He was in the College Rugby Team and also a member of the Committee of the Athletic Club. After leaving Cambridge he frequently played for the Carlisle Cricket Club, of which he was Captain for one season.

After serving for several years as a Lieutenant in the Border Regiment he obtained a commission in 1901 in the West Indian Regiment and four years later was attached to the West African Rifles. Recently he had acted as a Commissioner in Sierra Leone. He was a great favourite with all who knew him both in College and in his regiment. His death was the result of heart failure caused by malarial fever.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1908; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

Rev Prebendary William Paley Anderson (1847), son of the Rev Edward Anderson, Rector of Hickling, Norfolk; born 2 December 1824; educated at Stamford School. Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel College 1850-57; Vicar of Winsford, near Dulverton, Somerset 1857-1908; Prebendary of Holcombe in Wells Cathedral 1892-1908. Died at Winsford Vicarage 13 February, aged 83.

The Very Rev William Hagger Barlow (1857), Dean of Peterborough. Died at the Deanery 10 May, aged 75. See Vol. xxix., 351.

Rev Olinthus Robert Barnicott (1882), son of James Barnicott, born at Taunton, Somerset 2 November 1842. Curate of St Mark, Woolston 1886-89; of Holy Trinity, Ryde 1890-91; of Eling 1892-95; Chaplain of Cottesmore School, Brighton 1898-1905; Curate of Preston, Brighton 1902-1905; Rector of Stratton on the Fosse, near Bath 1905-08; died at the Rectory 11 March. Dr Barnicott published "Primer of Old Testament History" 1902 and "Old Testament History for Schools" 1904.

William Blain, C.B. (1884), son of Quintin Blain, born at Chorlton upon Medlock 19 March 1861; educated at Manchester Grammar School. While at College Mr Blain took a prominent part in the debates at the Union, of which he was President. Entering the Civil Service by the competition of 1884 he served in the Secretary's office, General Post Office, till May 1894, when he was transferred to the Treasury. At the Treasury he showed remarkable ability, and his advancement was rapid. He was private secretary to the late Mr Hanbury as Financial Secretary from 1897 to 1899, and he became in 1903 principal clerk of the Finance Division of the Treasury, where he worked under the late Sir William Hamilton, upon whose retirement in October 1907 he was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Treasury and Auditor of the Civil List. He was one of those members of the permanent Civil Service to whose self-effacement and self-sacrifice many a thankful tribute has been paid by statesmen and public men. He was created a C.B. in 1906. Mr Blain died 27 December at Ravensbourne, South Norwood. He married 16 November 1899, at St Paul's, Upper Norwood, Florence, younger daughter of Charles Roper, of Upper Norwood, who, with two children, survives him.

Rev Edward Bradshaw (did not graduate), son of William Bradshaw, of Gale, farmer, baptised in the parish of Tunstall, Lancashire 20 June 1824; admitted to the College 3 February 1858, as a ten year man, but never took the B.D. degree. Curate of Christ Church, Carlisle 1849-52; of Ripley, Yorks 1852-55; of Elmdon, Worcestershire 1857-58; Rector of Billington, Beds 1858-98; latterly resided at 23 Cannon Place, Hampstead Heath, died there 29 May.

Rev Charles Henry Ward Capron (1850), fifth son of George Capron, of Southwick Hall, Northamptonshire, born 30 March 1826 in the parish of St James, Westminster. Curate of St Philip, Salford 1850-52; of Worplesdon 1852-55; of Warmington, Northamptonshire 1855-73; Rector of Stoke Doyle, Northamptonshire 1873-80. Latterly resided at West Town Lodge, Worthing, died there 20 August, aged 82.

Rev Edward Cayley (1855), son of Edward Cayley, of Stamford, banker; baptised in St Michael's parish, Stamford 16 July 1829; educated at Stamford School. Perpetual Curate of Brinsley 1862-67; Vicar of South Leverton, Notts 1867-85. Latterly resided at 37 Gunterstone Road, London, W.; died there 5 December, aged 80. He married in 1862 Catherine, daughter of H. Blenkarne, esq. of Dowgate Hill, London.

Sir Richard Cayley (1855), third son of Edward Cayley, of Stamford, banker; born in St Michael's parish, Stamford, 22 April 1833; educated at Stamford School. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 2 November 1859, called to the Bar 11 June 1862. Advocate, Ceylon 1865; Deputy Queen's Advocate 1867-72; Puisne Judge of

the Supreme Court of Ceylon 1873-76; Queen's Advocate 1876-79; Chief Justice of Ceylon 1879-83. Knighted at Windsor Castle 29 June 1882. Died 5 April at 11 Duchess Street, London, W. aged 76. Sir Richard married 17 April 1866, Sophia Margaret, daughter of David Wilson, a member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon.

John Bradford Cherriman (1845), son of John Cherriman, Quartermaster of the 11th Dragoons; educated at Doncaster School. Sometime Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Toronto, and for some years Superintendent of Insurance for the Dominion of Canada. Died 10 June, aged 85. Mr Cherriman married 12 June 1858 at St Gabriel's, Pimlico, Julia, youngest daughter of E. Malone, esq. of the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth.

Rev Christopher Child (1855), son of John Child, of Judd Field, in Penistone; Curate of Barningham, Suffolk 1863-65; of Barking 1865-67; Curate of Ashby de la Launde 1867-75 and Vicar of the same 1875-88. Latterly resided at Branston, near Lincoln; died there 15 January, aged 80. Before his ordination he was a master at Cheltenham. He was a man of sound scholarship, with a fund of quiet humour, but his diffident and retiring disposition sometimes hindered the full recognition of his many sterling qualities by those who did not know him intimately. He was buried at Ashby.

Rev Sydney Clark (1847), son of Thomas Clark; born in Russell Place, Fitzroy Square, London; baptised 8 May 1819. Curate of Great Yarmouth 1847-49; of St Martin-in-the-Fields 1849-52; Perpetual Curate of St Matthew, Spring Gardens 1852-4. Appointed Chaplain to the forces 1854, served at Corfu, Parkhurst, Gibraltar, and Malta; Chaplain at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst 1874-78; Chaplain to Chelsea Hospital 1878-95. Latterly resided at 56 Church Road, St Leonards-on-Sea; died there 9 April, aged 89. Mr Clark married 5 February 1852, at St Paul's, Covent Garden, Ellen Rosa, youngest daughter of Thomas Theobald, esq. of Sheffield House, Grays, Essex.

Rev George Lamont Cole (1848), son of George Cole, merchant, of Glasgow; baptised 22 October 1825. Vicar of Thorn, St Margaret, Somerset 1857-78. Latterly resided at Hawthorn Dene, Bourne-mouth; died there 25 February, aged 81.

Rev Prebendary Covington (1866), son of William Henry Covington, born at Kennington, Surrey 23 August 1843. Curate of Kensington 1867-69; Morning Preacher at All Saints, Knightsbridge 1869-70; Vicar of St Luke, Shepherd's Bush 1870-78; Vicar of Brompton, Middlesex 1878-99; Rector of St Giles-in-the-Fields 1899-1908; Rural Dean of Holborn 1901-1908. Died at St Giles' Rectory, 52, Bedford Square, London 6 October, aged 65. He was Examining Chaplain to the late Bishop Perowne, of Worcester, and in succession to the late Bishops Temple and Creighton and to the present Bishop. He was collated by Bishop Temple to the Prebendal Stall of Portpool in St Paul's Cathedral in 1892, and appointed by the University of Cambridge as one of its Select Preachers in 1888, 1889, and 1898. The late Bishop of Worcester, Dr Perowne, desired to nominate him as Bishop Suffragan of Coventry, but he declined the honour and suggested that Dr Knox, now Bishop of Manchester, should be selected. The late Bishop Jackson collated him to the Vicarage of Brompton, where he beautifully restored the Parish Church of Holy Trinity, erected a chancel adorned with a magnificent reredos in rich alabaster and Venetian mosaics, and acquired a vicarage house in Brompton Square. He also raised several thousands of pounds for the purchase

of Montpelier Chapel, Knightsbridge, in order to adapt it as a higher-grade school for the parish. The late Bishop Creighton collated him to the Rectory of St Giles-in-the-Fields, where he beautified its municipal church, re-organised its difficult work, contemplated the purchase of one of the London County Council schools for the parish, and set in order its charitable endowments. As first Rural Dean of Holborn he arranged every detail of the Deanery with remarkable forethought and foresight, and immediately after his death the Chapter assembled to express their appreciation of his successful presidency and their gratitude in particular for the last of his manifold works—the founding of a Rescue Home in connexion with the Rural Deaneries of Finsbury and Holborn. Prebendary Covington was distinguished for his exceptional power of organisation, not only in parochial but also in diocesan work. At the inception of the Queen Victoria Clergy Fund he founded, at the request of the Bishop, the Branch for the Diocese of London, and at the outset bore the whole burden of secretarial work, which subsequently has been carried on, with his co-operation as Honorary Secretary, under the direction of a Committee with the assistance of the Rev Norman Johnson M.A. as Organising Secretary. During the last two years over £14,000 has been received, of which £6,000 has been allocated to the Central Fund for the Provinces of Canterbury and York. With the money retained exclusively for the Diocese of London many benefices with small endowments have been permanently augmented, and the precarious incomes of many incumbents temporarily increased. He also originated with the sanction of the Board of the Bishop of London's Fund, the institution of Honorary Organising Secretaries for every Rural Deanery within the Diocese. In illustration of the Prebendary's many-sided work it may be added that during the Episcopate of Dr Temple he collected the whole of the money required for the purchase of the very costly and beautiful Pastoral Staff of the Diocese, and for the painting, by Professor Herkomer, of the Bishop's portrait for Fulham Palace, and a replica for the family.

Thomas Darlington (1886), son of Richard Darlington, farmer; born at Burland, Cheshire 22 February 1864; educated at The Leys School, Cambridge. Died 4 February in London. See Vol. xxix, 364.

Rev Arthur John Druce (1853), son of Charles Druce, solicitor, born in Marylebone 23 February 1831; educated at Shrewsbury School, Curate of Gresford 1854-58; of Hornsey 1858-61; of Christ Church, Forest Hill 1861-64; of St Mary Magdalene, Peckham 1864-66 and 1875-79; of St Thomas, Ryde 1866-68; of St George, Hanover Square 1868-70; of St Paul, Charlton 1870-74; of St James, Croydon 1880-81; of St Lawrence, Isle of Thanet 1881-85; Vicar of Ascott under Wychwood, Oxfordshire 1885-93. Latterly resided at Riseholme Cuckfield, Sussex; died there 16 March, aged 77.

Rev Joseph Woodfall Ebsworth (1864), son of Joseph Ebsworth, dramatist and musician (see Dictionary of National Biography), born at Lambeth 2 September 1824. His mother was author of works published in Cumberland's Acting Drama. In 1826 the elder Ebsworth went to live in Edinburgh, where he carried on one of the chief booksellers' shops. Sir Walter Scott was a frequent visitor and the Rev J. W. Ebsworth often mentioned with pride how Scott placed his hand on his head and said a few kindly words. In 1838 Ebsworth became a student at the Edinburgh School of Arts and in 1849 had his first exhibit at the Scottish Academy. After taking his degree he was ordained and held various curacies; he was Vicar of Molash, Kent

1871-94. Latterly he resided at Sackville Crescent, Godington Road, Ashford, Kent, where he died 7 June, aged 84. He edited the "Roxburgh Ballads" and many other like works.

Sir John Eliot, K.C.I.E. (1869). Died 18 March at Bon Porto, Cavalaire, France, aged 68. See Vol. xxxix, 341.

George Heppel (1853), son of George Hastings Heppel, born in the parish of St Mary Woolchurch, London 21 October 1830. Educated at King's College, London. Sometime Principal of Nelson College, New Zealand. Died 19 December at his residence Quainton, Madeley Road, Ealing, aged 78. Mr Heppel married 7 January 1861 at Nelson, New Zealand, Catharine, eldest daughter of George R. Corser esq. F.S.A. of Southwark, and the Paragon, New Kent Road; she died 7 April 1897 at Madeley Road, Ealing.

Rev John Elliott Hewison (1869), son of John Hewison of Poplar; born 14 January 1846; educated at Christ's Hospital. Second Master of Loughborough Grammar School 1872-77; Head Master of Market Drayton Grammar School 1877-83; Head Master of Bolton Grammar School 1883-92; Curate of Pilling 1893; of Walsden 1894; of Birstal 1895-96; of Heckmondwike 1896-98; of Horfield 1898-1901; of Westbury on Trym 1901-02; of St John the Evangelist, Clifton 1902-05; Vicar of Westwood near Bradford on Avon 1905-08; died at Westwood Vicarage 8 June. Mr Hewison married, 6 April 1874, at Barrow on Soar, co Leicester, Agnes, eldest daughter of the late J. Wharton Gill esq. of Nether Hall, Scraftoft.

Sir John Tomlinson Hibbert (1847), son of Elijah Hibbert of Oldham, born 5 January 1824, educated at Shrewsbury School. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 4 May 1849. M.P. for Oldham 1862-74; 1877-86; 1892-95. Secretary to the Local Government Board 1872-74; 1880-83; Under Secretary for the Home Department 1883-84; Secretary to the Admiralty 1886; Secretary to the Treasury 1892-95; Chairman of the Lancashire County Council. Died 7 November at his residence Hampfield, Grange over Sands, aged 84.

Rev William Wilberforce Howard (B.A. of Sidney Sussex 1846), son of the Rev Thomas Howard, Vicar of Braddon, Isle of Man; born 17 April 1822; educated at King William's College, Isle of Man. Admitted to St John's 21 June 1842, but migrated to Sidney, where he was Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer. One of H.M. Inspectors of Schools 1855-91; Chief Inspector for the South Western Division 1889-91. Died 26 October at his residence Stanmore, Northam, North Devon, aged 86.

Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, K.C.S.I. (1869). Died 21 February in London; see Vol. xxix., 201. Sir Denzil married 2 August 1870 in St Michael's Church, Cambridge, Louisa Clarissa, younger daughter of Mr Samuel Coulden, of Rose Crescent, Cambridge.

Charles Herbert Innes (1884), son of Louis Charles Innes, civil and sessions Judge; born at Rajahmundry, Madras 19 February 1863; educated at Chatham House School, Ramsgate. Head of the Engineering Department, Rutherford College, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Died 13 March at Ennore, Sevenoaks, aged 45.

Rev Frederick Grave Kiddle (1870), son of John Nelson Kiddle; baptised at Melcombe Regis, Dorset 25 December 1839. Curate of St. Paul, St Leonard's-on-Sea 1870-72; of St Mary, Reading 1872-79; Vicar of

- Buckingham and Chaplain of the Buckingham Union 1879-99; Rural Dean of Buckingham, first portion 1895-99; Rector of Brightwell, near Wallingford 1899-1908; Rural Dean of Wallingford 1901-1908. Died at Brightwell Rectory 5 June.
- Rev Morton Amos Leicester (1849), son of George Charles Frederick Leicester, born at Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, 14 February, 1825. Educated at Christ's Hospital. Sometime curate successively of Marston Bigot; Leigh, Staffordshire; of Langridge, Somerset; and Biddenden, Kent. Became a private tutor, residing chiefly in Edinburgh; died at Granby Road, Edinburgh 29 December, aged 84.
- Rev John Lister (1906), son of the Rev Arthur Henry Lister, Rector of Farnley, Leeds; born 24 February 1879 at Pudsey, near Leeds; educated at St Olave's School, York and Ripon Grammar School. Curate of St John the Evangelist, Gateshead Fell 1906-7. Died 27 January.
- Rev Francis James Lyall (1858), son of William Lyall; born in the parish of St Helen's, Bishopsgate 29 August 1834. Curate of St Michael, Derby 1859-68; of St Andrew, Derby 1863-68; Curate of St Luke, Derby 1868-71 and Vicar 1871-95. Latterly resided at 10 Chaucer Road, Bedford, died there 10 April, aged 73.
- Rev Henry Poole Marriott (1855), son of Christopher Marriott, of Chorlton Row, merchant, born in Manchester 11 October 1831; educated at Manchester Grammar School. Vicar of Dolphinholme, Lancashire 1867-69; Vicar of Blackwell, Derbyshire 1869-90; Rector of Upham, Hants 1890-96. Latterly resided at 18 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Dublin; died in London 19 June, aged 76. Mr Marriott married 26 October 1866, at Christ Church, Southport, Fanny Backhouse, eldest daughter of the late Daniel Hornby, of Raikes Hall, Blackpool; she died 2 March 1897, at Eversfield Place, St Leonards on Sea.
- Rev William Medcalf (1854), son of William Medcalf, of Broughton, in the parish of Manchester; born 4 January 1833; educated at Manchester Grammar School. Curate of Darfield 1856-57; of Chacombe, Northamptonshire 1857-65; Perpetual Curate of Appleton-le-Moors 1865-67; Rector of Manston, Dorset 1867-68; Curate of Hesleston 1868-76; Rector of Leven near Skirlaugh, Hull 1878-1908; Rural Dean of Hornsea 1894-1908. Died 29 July at Boscombe, Bournemouth, aged 76.
- Rev William Taylor Newbold (1873), died at Aldridge Rectory 7 January, aged 57. See Vol. xxix., 205.
- Rev Thomas Wilkinson Norwood (B.A. 1851 from Queens' College), son of Thomas Norwood, farmer; born at Camblesforth, in the parish of Drax, Yorks; educated at Leeds School; admitted to St John's in 1843 but migrated to Queens' College. Curate of Bollington, in Prestbury 1851-53; of North Rode 1853-55; of St Paul's, Cheltenham 1855-58; Chaplain of the Cheltenham Union 1858-67; Curate of the Onslow District of Chelsea 1867-78; Vicar of Wrenbury, near Nantwich 1878-1908. Died 26 January at Norwood Villa, Snaith, aged 79.
- Rev Alfred James Poynder (1883), son of the Rev Leopold Poynder; born at Whiston, Northamptonshire 11 February 1860; educated at Brighton College. Died 8 May at Seaford; see Vol. xxix., 349.

- Charles Fox Roe (1867), second son of Thomas Roe, M.P., merchant, of Derby; born in 1864. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 23 November 1865, called to the Bar 7 June 1869. A member of the Midland Circuit. Died in London 1 September, aged 63.
- Patrick Cumin Scott (1880), M.B., son of James Nairne Scott, stockbroker; baptised in Camberwell 1 July 1857; educated at Winchester College. Of St George's Hospital; M.R.C.S. England 1885. Sometime House Physician to the Consumption Hospital, Brompton; Assistant Medical Registrar, St George's Hospital, and Clinical Assistant to the Hospital for Children, Great Ormond Street; Physician to the Miller Hospital, Greenwich, and to the Royal Kent Dispensary. Died 10 January at his residence High House, Old Charlton, aged 50. Mr Scott married, 17 December 1895 at St James', Kidbrook, Alice Adelaide, younger daughter of the late Henry Cleveland esq., Solicitor to the Government of Bombay.
- Rev Dr Charles Taylor (1862), Master of the College, son of William Taylor; born 27 May 1840. Died 12 August, suddenly, at Nuremberg, aged 68. See p. 64.
- Rev William Tomkins (1864), son of William Thomas Tomkins, farmer; baptised at Tyvingham, in Tilgrave, 17 June 1821. Curate of Frensham 1864-65; of Barfoul, Warwickshire 1865-80; of St Stephen's, Barbourne, Worcestershire 1880-84; Curate of Sherborne, Warwickshire 1884-85 and Vicar 1885-98. Latterly resided at The Green, Stony Stratford; died there 21 May.
- Rev Charles Seymour Towle (1866), son of George Towle; born in Hull 26 July 1843. Curate of Lambourne 1866-69; of Morpeth 1869-71; of Bedminster, Bristol 1871-73; Vicar of Moordown, Hants 1877-86; of St. Mary, Charterhouse 1886-91; Vicar of St Clement's, Bournemouth 1891-1908. Died at St Clement's Vicarage 19 November.
- Rev Thomas Vincent (1842), son of George Giles Vincent, Chapter Clerk of Westminster Abbey, and grandson of the Rev William Vincent, Dean of Westminster; born 26 November 1819; educated at Westminster School. Curate of Long Sutton, Hants 1842-44; of Bolney, Sussex 1845-46; of Wantage 1847-68; Chaplain of St Mary's Home, Wantage 1850-68; Rector of Pasey, Berks 1868-89. Latterly resided at Hillsborough, Clevedon, Somerset; died there 4 March, aged 88. Author "The Deceased Wife's Sister's Bill—a Village Talk," 36th thousand 1882; translated into Welsh 1887.
- Rev John William Spiller Watkin (1841), educated at Tiverton School. Curate of Gwennap, Cornwall 1841-43; of Christ Church, Blackfriars 1844-49; of St George's, Hanover Square 1849-54; Vicar of Shipbourne 1860-75. Died 1 March at 65 Church Road, St Leonards, aged 89.
- Frank Watson (1870), son of Robert Watson, solicitor; born at Hammersmith 15 December 1846. Sometime Fellow of the College. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 7 October 1868, called to the Bar 30 April 1872. Died at his residence 9 Telford Avenue, Streatham, 9 October, aged 61. He was educated at the Godolphin School, Hammersmith. He was greatly interested in Church work, and was for many years "people's warden" of Christ Church, Streatham. During his undergraduate days he founded a small society called the *Sex Pueri*, other members were the late Professor H. G. Seely, F.R.S., the Hon J. D. Fitzgerald, K.C., the Rev John Kennedy, afterwards Headmaster of Aldenham. His humorous speeches at the

Union, when he was President, were irresistible. His physical weakness showed itself during his undergraduate days by excessive stoutness. He was one of the contributors to *Momus*, an Undergraduate Journal which appeared once a year on Boat Race Day. In this, in a burlesque account of a debate at the Union, he satirised himself as "Wrang Falsen." Among his colleagues on *Momus* were Walter Herries Pollock, afterwards Editor of the *Saturday Review*; Israel Davis, of Christ's, now a Director of *The Graphic*; and G. W. Forrest, of St John's, whose writings on Indian subjects are well known. Watson's weak health prevented him from obtaining greater distinction at the Bar, where he practised as an equity draftsman and conveyancer.

Rev Henry John Wiseman (1865), son of Henry Richard Wiseman, of Cambridge; baptised 13 October 1841; educated at Oakham School. Assistant Master at Kensington School and Curate of St John, Notting Hill 1868-69; Assistant Master and Chaplain of Clifton College 1869-1892; Rector of Scrivelsby, near Horncastle 1902-1908. Died at the Rectory 30 September, aged 67. Mr Wiseman married 1 August 1872, at St John's, Notting Hill, Elizabeth Eleanor Franklin, daughter of the Rev John Philip Gell, and granddaughter of Sir John Franklin, K.C.B., the Arctic explorer.

Rev Prebendary George Edward Yate (1848), second son of the Rev George Lavington Yate (of Queens' College, Incumbent of Wrockwardine); born 1 March 1825; educated at Shrewsbury School. Curate of South Scarle, Notts 1849-51; of Graveley, Cambridgeshire 1851-1852; Chaplain to the H.E.I.C.S. in Bengal 1855-59; Missionary Chaplain of St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta 1852-55; at Kidderpore 1855-58; Vicar of Madeley, Salop 1859-1908; Prebendary of Gorwall and Overbury in Hereford Cathedral 1905-1908. Died at Madeley Vicarage 25 October, aged 84. Mr Yate married 25 July 1850, at Long Stowe, Cambridgeshire, Margaret Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev H. A. Bishop, Rector of Long Stowe.

Rev George Yeats (1855), son of Thomas Yeats (or Yeates), farmer, of Leck; baptised in the Chapel of Leck, in the parish of Tunstall, Lancashire, 1 April 1827. Curate of Plumstead 1855-57; of All Saints', Hereford 1857-62; of South Ockenden, Essex 1862-66; Vicar of Lyonsdown, Herts. 1866-85; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Heworth, in the City of York 1885-1908. Died at Heworth Vicarage 7 January, aged 80.

Obituary.

LORD GWYDYR, M.A.

Peter Robert, fourth Baron Gwydyr, died on Saturday, April 3rd, 1909 at his residence, Stoke Park, Ipswich. Lord Gwydyr was born 27 April 1810, so that he was within 24 days of entering on his 100th year. He took the M.A. degree from St John's in 1840. His family has been long connected with the College ; an ancestor, Peter Burrell, who was admitted as a fellow commoner, 16 October, 1741, became Surveyor General of Crown lands ; his son, Peter Burrell, who was admitted to the College 18 May 1771, married in 1779 a daughter of Peregrine, Duke of Ancaster, who with her sister was joint hereditary Great Chamberlain of England. He had been created Baron Gwydyr in 1776, and, as deputy for his wife, presided at the trial of Warren Hastings. The Hon Peter Robert Burrell, son of the first Baron, entered the College as a fellow commoner 4 February 1800, and in due course became second Baron.

The deceased peer was a nephew of the second Baron, and succeeded to the peerage in 1870 on the death of a cousin. More than 20 years previously he had inherited the Stoke Park Estate, near Ipswich, and became High Steward of Ipswich in 1884.

By Lord Gwydyr's death the House of Lords loses its oldest member. He was not, however, the "father" of the House of Lords, as he did not succeed to the peerage until well advanced in years.

Lord Gwydyr as a boy of ten was present at the coronation of George IV. With his aunt, Lady Elphinstone, he had a seat in the Lord Chamberlain's box in Westminster Abbey. The ceremony made a deep impression on the boy's mind, but the coronation banquet in Old Westminster Hall was still more vividly remembered. The banquet took place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the future Lord Gwydyr and his escort, who were in the gallery, having been without

food all day, were naturally feeling hungry. Lady Elphinstone, as Lord Gwydyr was fond of telling, asked him if he could attract the attention of his cousin, Lord Prudhoe, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, and to him the boy made signs of his desire to share in the feast. Lord Prudhoe seized two portions of chicken, wrapped them in a sheet of paper which he took from his pocket, and threw the parcel up to the gallery, where the boy caught it. The scene that was witnessed afterwards was often recalled by Lord Gwydyr in later years. Dymoke, the King's Hereditary Champion, rode into Westminster Hall on a magnificent charger gleaming from head to foot in armour, and cast upon the floor a mailed gauntlet, proclaiming himself ready to defend the new Monarch's title to the Throne. In relating his memories of the scene Lord Gwydyr said:—"The doors were flung open and the Champion rode a few steps into the Hall, flinging his gauntlet to the ground with the traditional challenge. No one ventured to accept it. It was very amusing to see the rider try to back his horse out of the King's presence, for it was a performance of some difficulty, as the horse seemed unaccustomed to his privileged position." One of Lord Gwydyr's treasures was the massive silver plate used on this State occasion by one of his predecessors, the second baron, who was then Lord Chamberlain.

His official connexion with the Court began in 1837, and continued until his succession to the peerage, 33 years later. During that period he was associated with many distinguished people and picturesque events. He was present at the coronation of William IV. and Queen Victoria; this he definitely affirmed in a letter to *The Times* just before the coronation of the present King, which he was prevented from attending on account of a broken limb sustained at a garden party given in honour of his 90th birthday. On inheriting the Stoke Park estate he became associated with administrative work in Suffolk, and was patient and conscientious in the discharge of these public duties. During his long chairmanship of the quarter sessions for Suffolk his good nature was conspicuously shown. On the Stoke Park estate he effected vast improvements involving an outlay of £60,000. Among the treasures of the mansion, which he rebuilt, is the woolsack from the

old House of Lords. When the Houses of Parliament were rebuilt after the fire the old furniture became the perquisite of the Lord Chamberlain, and the woolsack, at which he remembered Lord Eldon speaking, passed into Lord Gwydyr's hands. The hall also contains the stool which was used by Lord Cardigan at the State trial in the House of Lords in 1841.

Lord Gwydyr attributed his longevity to non-smoking, plenty of outdoor exercise, and moderation in eating and drinking. His memory and clearness of mind were remarkable. Until recently he had managed his estate and household himself and paid the weekly wages in person. He was tall, carried his head erect, and had an old-world courtesy and urbanity combined with a fund of humour and anecdote which made him universally popular. He played croquet till two years ago.

The author of "Public Men of Ipswich and East Suffolk" draws a pleasant picture of Baron Gwydyr in his administrative capacity. It may be outlined as follows:—"A punctilious and conscientious gentleman, most ready to perform his part in forming a quorum; if he was one of the twelve Magistrates, or of twelve gentlemen in any department of public business, appointed to meet and transact certain duties, this nobleman would be one of the five or three found present when the clock strikes. . . . He was laborious and painstaking, quite in earnest, scrupulous, conscientious, patient above all things, and desirous that the best and the properest thing should be done." Of the deliberate methods of Baron Gwydyr, presenting a marked contrast to the hurry and bustle which often distinguish public life in these early years of the twentieth century, the writer referred to bears the strongest testimony—"He was probably never known to be in a hurry, and impatience was a thing which he knew not how to sympathise with." Throughout the long period during which Baron Gwydyr was chairman of the Suffolk Quarter Sessions, and in his chairmanship of the Samford Bench of Magistrates, his good nature, amiability, and kindness of heart were conspicuous; he possessed a considerable degree of business capacity, and showed himself a model in the oft-maligned county judiciary. As Chairman of Quarter Sessions in county business he long

occupied his place "by a sort of precedence, and in recognition of his experience and of the certainty that he would be always at his post." His compeers regarded him as "a generous, good-natured, well-disposed, and courteous gentleman, whose influence and services were often available in a good cause."

In Parliament Baron Gwydyr took part in many of the important divisions during the last quarter of the nineteenth century: yet it was apparent that he had no particular liking for heated partisanship—the courtier's was the dominating tradition in his career.

RICHARD HALE BUDD, M.A.

Mr Richard Hale Budd died on the 27th March last at his residence, Rooding, Brighton, Victoria, aged 93.

An account of Mr Budd's career, from his own pen, was given in *The Eagle* for the Lent Term 1908 (Vol. xxix., 164-167). We may remind our readers that he rowed in the Lady Margaret Boat at Henley in 1837, and for Cambridge against Leander in the same year.

Mr Budd was born at Kensington 6 March 1816, being the eldest son of the Rev Henry Budd (of St John's, B.A. 1797), Rector of White Roothing in Essex, and was educated at Rugby.

After leaving College it was his intention to be called to the Bar, but deafness made its appearance, and in 1840 he went out to Australia in the ship *Eagle*. He first started on a sheep farm at Kyneton in Victoria with some partners, three labourers who accompanied him from Roothing acting as shepherds. In 1842 he turned to educational pursuits, beginning as a private tutor in Melbourne, and afterwards founded a School at Campbelltown, Tasmania, in 1843. In the year 1846 he returned to Melbourne and opened a School in Victoria Parade. On the arrival of Bishop Perry, the first Bishop of Melbourne, Mr Budd was induced to join forces with him, and accepted the position of first Headmaster of the Diocesan Grammar School, which was opened 11 April

1848, the first public School in Victoria. Afterwards difficulties arose and the School was closed for a time to be reopened as The Church of England Grammar School, of which Mr Budd was always regarded as the originator.

In 1854 Mr Budd became Inspector under the Denominational School Board of Victoria, becoming Secretary in 1856, and later he became Inspector General; that position he retained until 1872, when he retired on a pension. It is said that no man did more for public instruction in the Colony, and his example and methods have influenced the whole educational system of Australia. In 1889 he opened a girls School which he carried on until advancing years compelled him to retire.

In his earlier days he was well known in rowing circles in Victoria, as was his yacht *Fleur-de-lis* in Port Philip.

Mr Budd, at the time of his death, and for some time before, was the oldest Rowing Blue, and also the Blue of greatest length of years. An excellent portrait of him appeared in *The Leader* published in Melbourne on 3 April 1909. His funeral at St Andrew's Church, Brighton, and afterwards at the Brighton cemetery, was largely attended, and numberless wreaths attested the regard of his old pupils and friends.

SIR WILLIAM LEECE DRINKWATER, M.A.

Sir William Leece Drinkwater, sometime a Judge of the High Court of Judicature in the Isle of Man and First Deemster, died on the 22nd May 1909 at his residence, Kirby, near Douglas.

Sir William Drinkwater came of a Liverpool family, and he was born in Liverpool 28 March 1812, so that he was in his 98th year. His father, the late Mr John Drinkwater, was the youngest son of Mr James Drinkwater, Mayor of Liverpool in 1810; Mr James Drinkwater married a Miss Leece of the Isle of Man.

Mr W. L. Drinkwater was educated first at a School in Angoulême and afterwards at the Royal Institution School,

Liverpool. Coming to St John's he took the degrees of B.A. in 1834 and M.A. in 1837. He was admitted a student of the Inner Temple 16 April 1834 and was called to the Bar 9 June 1837. He joined the Northern Circuit.

In 1847 he was appointed second Deemster of the Isle of Man, and in 1855 he became first Deemster, a position which he held until 1897, when he retired upon completing 50 years' service as a Judge. In 1877 he received knighthood. As Deemster Sir William Drinkwater inspired the confidence of the Manx people, and there were but few appeals from his legal decisions. The Deemsters are *ex officio* members of the Manx Legislative Council, and while holding this position Sir William Drinkwater acquired the reputation of a good speaker and a keen debater. Until he was nearly 70 years old Sir William went about the island on horseback while performing his judicial duties. When over 80 he fell while skating and broke his arm, but the accident did not lead to any abatement of his zeal for outdoor exercise. He attributed the vigour of his old age to regular habits. He never smoked, but he often deplored the declining popularity of port. Before he retired from the Bench he used to sit in Court without an interval for lunch from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Sir William was a Churchman and a Conservative. When he had passed his 90th birthday he published a pamphlet in opposition to a proposal that estate duties should be levied in the Isle of Man. His residence, Kirby, was built by the late Sir Mark Wilks, who was one of the custodians of Napoleon in St Helena.

Sir William Drinkwater married 27 August 1840, Elinor, sister of the late Sir James Bourne, bart. of Hackinsall, Lancaster; she died at Kirby 2 February 1897, aged 78. He published "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Common Pleas, 1840-1."

HENRY MASON BOMPAS, M.A., K.C.

Mr H. M. Bompas, ex-Judge of County Courts for Circuit 11, died 5 March, 1909, at his residence 4 Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, after a short illness.

Mr Bompas came of a legal stock: his father, Mr Charles

Carpenter Bompas (second son of George Gwinnett Bompas, of New York), was admitted a student of the Inner Temple 22 November, 1810, and was called to the Bar 24 November, 1815, becoming a Serjeant-at-Law 27 June, 1827. To readers of Dickens Mr Serjeant Bompas will always be interesting, for he was the original of Serjeant Buzfuz of the Pickwick papers, appearing for the plaintiff in the leading case of *Bardell v. Pickwick*. His son, the subject of this notice, so far acknowledged the identity of his father with Buzfuz as to dine as a guest of the Dickens Fellowship.

Mr Serjeant Bompas died 29 February, 1844, at the comparatively early age of 53, leaving a widow and eight children—five sons and three daughters—not too well provided for.

The fourth son, William Bompas, became a pioneer Bishop of the Church of England in Canada, being successively head of the new dioceses opened, first at Athabasca, then in the Mackenzie River, and lastly at Selkirk (Yukon).

Mr H. M. Bompas was born 6 April, 1836, at 11, Park Street, Regent's Park. He was first educated at University College, London, and being admitted to St John's 3 July 1854, was fifth Wrangler in 1858. He also graduated at the University of London in 1857, and obtained the gold medal for mathematics at the M.A. examination.

Mr Bompas belonged then, as he did all through his life, to the Baptist community, so that he was not eligible to a Fellowship. He was admitted a student of the Inner Temple 3 May 1860, and was called to the Bar 26 January 1863; he became a Q.C. 13 February 1877, and a Bencher of his Inn 28 January 1881. On his call he joined the Western Circuit. Nearly twenty years had passed since Serjeant Bompas, the father, led the Circuit, and his name was then to many not much more than a memory, but his fat, rubicund features, ponderous form, and heavy mannerisms had been preserved for posterity by a master-hand, and there were many who looked to young Bompas as in a sense the survival of a tradition. Therefore, his career was closely watched. Keen and clear of intellect, his scholastic days proved him to be; his practice at the Bar revealed the

qualities of a sound and careful lawyer if not a brilliant advocate. In 1865 he was appointed one of the commissioners of middle-class education, and in the same year, upon the establishment of the Law Reports, he was made a reporter to the Court of Common Pleas, a post which he held for five years. In 1887 (upon the elevation of Mr Justice Charles to the Bench) he became the Leader of the Western Circuit. He was counsel in many prominent cases before the Privy Council, in cases before the Railway Commissioners, and in appeals to the House of Lords. One of the most important cases in which he appeared before the last named tribunal was that of the British South African Company v. Companhia de Mozambique, the question at issue being that of the jurisdiction of the English Courts in respect of land in a foreign country. He was standing counsel to the Rhymney Railway Company, and was also a familiar figure at the Parliamentary Bar.

Indeed, he had a wish at one time to figure on the larger stage of the House of Commons itself, and made three attempts to enter Parliament. But he either chose his fighting ground badly or met with more than ordinary ill-luck, for his ambition in that direction never reached fulfilment. As a Liberal he contested Southampton in 1878, but was not successful, and in the following year he is reported as appearing in another quarter of the political field—at Ashton-under-Lyne—under circumstances as peculiar as they were exciting. The election of 1880 was almost at hand, and the Liberals of Ashton had their eyes upon a possible candidate in the person of a local manufacturer—"one of themselves." But Mr Hugh Mason (that was the gentleman's name) was not at all enthusiastic about entering Parliament, and tried to put his pursuers off the scent by getting Mr Bompas down to give them a political lecture. Mr Mason himself took the chair, but his little game was "all up" before it started. His pursuers had seen through it, and, after listening with patience to Mr Bompas's discourse, they developed an organised plan of attack against the chairman. All the exits of the building were locked, and Mr Mason was plainly told that he would not be liberated until he had consented to stand. For a considerable

time the Chairman and the audience faced one another in conflicting determination, and it was not until midnight that Mr Mason gave way and was ultimately elected. Thus it was that instead of being, as was probable, M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne Mr Bompas was led to try his luck in West Kent, and encountered his second defeat. In 1885 he fought the New Forest Division of Hampshire in the Liberal interest, and was again defeated. He did not make a further attempt to enter Parliament, and the law claimed his undivided attention.

In the year 1882 he was appointed Recorder of Poole, and two years later his connection with the West Country was further cemented by his being made Recorder of Plymouth and Devonport, which office he held for twelve years until in 1896 he was appointed County Court Judge for the Bradford district. While he was Recorder of Plymouth the entire town was re-assessed, and many appeals came before him in consequence. Feeling ran high, and some of the Recorder's decisions were tested in London. Upon his departure for Bradford he alluded to these times, remarking that he had the satisfaction of knowing that only in two instances had he been over-ruled. It would be wrong to assume, of course, that Mr Bompas's relations with the twin towns were not of the happiest. On the contrary, his long and hereditary associations with the West led him to entertain a certain sentiment for that part of the country, and when he spoke of its scenery and its warm-hearted people he would do so with all the cordiality of one born of the soil: indeed, he sometimes playfully claimed to belong to the brotherhood of the West, and his club in London was the Devonshire. It was somewhat of a wrench to him, therefore, when he was transplanted late in life to the North of England, and he never quite adapted himself to the change. He was sixty years of age, by which time of life even the hardiest has to acknowledge the difference between the rigorous climate of the North and the genial warmth of the South. However, he made the best of it for a few years, but was ultimately obliged for reasons of health to remove again to the South. Kindly, gentle, and patient to the last degree, those who practised in his Courts, and in other ways came into contact with him, entertained towards him feelings

of unaffected regard. His was a sweet disposition, and he was, if anything, excessively indulgent where a firm suppression of non-essentials would have facilitated the work of the Court. His patience was, indeed, extraordinary, but having mastered all the facts he was not slow in giving a decision, and rarely was his law found to be at fault. In his later years, however, deafness rendered the discharge of his duties increasingly difficult. His long experience on the bench was always at the disposal of litigants, and if he could compose differences by a kindly word of advice he was only too glad to do so. Nor was he disinclined to put himself to some inconvenience if he could thereby do litigants "a good turn," and on one occasion at Bradford, when he was in his 72nd year, he sat until ten o'clock at night in order that certain witnesses from Wolverhampton might not be put to the trouble of a second journey.

Mr Bompas was a strong supporter of the temperance movement; spending money on law, he once told a man at Skipton, was better than spending it on beer. He had a genial and kindly manner, was a ready conversationalist, and a man for whom most were instinctively disposed to entertain a liking. But for all that he was a keen and wary man of the world, possessing an intimate knowledge of the vicissitudes of life and quick to discern truth, be it disguised with what carefulness craft could devise. Mr Bompas married 20 September 1867, Rachel Henrietta, eldest daughter of the Rev Edward White, of Tufnell Park, Holloway.

REV CANON THOMAS EBENEZER CLEWORTH, M.A.

Canon Cleworth died on Monday, 5 April 1909 at Middleton Rectory, aged 55. His father, Mr Enoch Cleworth, was a Lancastrian, of Tyldesley, near Manchester, but the future Canon was born in Westminster 2 April 1854. He was admitted to St John's 6 October 1879, so that he was a little older than his contemporaries. He was ordained deacon in 1880 and priest in 1881 by Dr Rowley Hill,

Bishop of Sodor and Man, and served the curacy of Kirk German in that island under the present incumbent. In 1882 he joined the staff of the Church Parochial Mission Society under Canon Hay Aitken, and in 1884 became vicar of St Thomas, Nottingham, on the nomination of the trustees. In the same year Mr Cléworth married a daughter of Mr Alfred Butterworth, J.P., of Werneth, Oldham, and Hatherden, Andover, who is patron of the valuable and ancient benefice of Middleton, to which he appointed his son-in-law in 1888. This rectory carries with it the patronage of four daughter benefices and itself involves the oversight of about 6,500 people, while it appears by the reference books that quite recently he was without the help of a curate. His work was not long in obtaining recognition. Bishop Moorhouse made him Rural Dean of Middleton and Prestwich in 1899, and gave him an Honorary Canonry in 1902, shortly before his resignation of the See. Himself a quite moderate Churchman, who was offered about this time a Colonial Bishopric, Canon Cleworth became suddenly prominent after the passing of the Education Act 1902, through the vigour with which he initiated and organized the Church Schools Emergency League, a society at first intended to give advice to trustees of local schools, and afterwards extending its ramifications through many parts of the country. The Bishop of Manchester and the National Society alike had to reckon at times with its opposition or its urgent advice, and the demonstration of Lancashire denominationalists in London, with which the Bishop of London walked through the West End, was largely due to the energy of Canon Cleworth. He was equally ready with his pen as a pamphleteer and a newspaper correspondent; indeed there were times during the thick of the fray when he might have obtained a more attentive reading if he had written fewer letters to the Press. His early death is a great loss to the cause which he served with a zeal which probably overtaxed his powers.

We take the two following notices of Canon Cleworth from *The Manchester Guardian* for April 6th and 7th.

Canon Cleworth was widely known as an authority on Church education. When Mr Balfour's Act of 1902 was passed a few of the leading Churchmen of the diocese formed

a committee to advise Church school managers as to the many legal and administrative problems that arose. Their advice was so much sought after both within and without the diocese that the idea of forming a permanent consultative body suggested itself, and this led in due course to the formation of the Church Schools Emergency League. Of this League Canon Cleworth may be described as the founder. He threw his great personal energy unreservedly into the movement, and when it had been well established in Manchester he then laboured unceasingly for its recognition as a representative Church organisation for both provinces. He served for some time as its Secretary and Organiser, and though later he found the duties too onerous he retained to the end the office of Honorary Secretary.

Canon Cleworth was a vigorous controversialist on educational matters. He was a frequent contributor to the correspondence columns of *The Manchester Guardian*, and he also wrote and published a series of leaflets dealing with points affecting Church school interests which arose in the course of the education controversy. He set his face steadfastly against compromise, and pushed the claims of Church schools to the furthest point. All the Education Bills introduced during the present Liberal Government were met by him with uncompromising opposition. While he fought hard for the retention of existing Church schools on the basis of their trust deeds—mistrusting Bishop Knox's "parental right" theory as a risky abandonment of the historical position of Church school defenders, and resisting the Bishop of St Asaph's proposal for the wholesale surrender of Church schools in return for a universal "right of entry,"—Canon Cleworth confidently advanced a claim for definite Church teaching by Church teachers in Council schools. In short, he stood boldly for the full recognition of denominationalism as a permanent element in national education. Though in this he went beyond the general body of Church opinion, he gathered round him a strong band of "stalwarts," and thus succeeded in stiffening the general Church attitude and checking the tendency to compromise.

In public an uncompromising fighter, Canon Cleworth was in private life a very genial companion. He never

labelled himself "High" or "Low" as a party man, yet he was a strong Churchman, and believed in parochial and public work being done on distinctly Church lines. He took a great pride in the ancient Parish Church of Middleton, with its fine history and associations, and he was scarcely less proud of the historic rectory, in which he resided, with its moat outside and its splendid old oak within. The living of Middleton is one of the oldest and most valuable in the diocese, and its rector has the right of presentation to four neighbouring livings. Canon Cleworth was a diligent worker and leader in the district of which Middleton was the ecclesiastical centre, and he also took a very active interest in diocesan movements. Of late he had clearly overtaxed his strength, and to this no doubt in part must be attributed the premature close of what promised to be a long and active life.

To the larger world without the late Canon Cleworth was chiefly known as a tenacious fighter who, himself giving no inch of ground, was always ware to entrench upon that given by his adversaries. He must have appeared as one who to the passionate conviction of the righteousness of his cause joined something of the hot lust of battle. But, in truth, those who so judged did not know the man. They caught but one facet of a rich personality. A doughty fighter he certainly was, and one who fought with the passion of his heart as well as with the cunning of his hands. But he was a high-minded combatant who struck never a mean blow, who warred not against men but against the errors of men, who in the thickest of the press never forgot to be large-hearted. And he was much more than a fighter. He had a mind which, ripening late, developed qualities which are commonly more serviceable in the legal calling than in his own. His intellect had acquired a fine temper and edge, and had accumulated a large store of legal erudition. In these later acquisitions certain older ones were not merged and lost. The years had not damped the evangelical fervour which in earlier years had given him power as a mission preacher. He had the fire and the unction which had come to him by nature and grace, and which he had learned how

to use in the service of the highest of all causes in association with the great mission preachers of the last generation. Legal acumen, evangelical ardour, stoutness in controversy are not often found together in one character. They met and housed together in the soul of Thomas Ebenezer Cleworth. And there was more. He was among the most companionable of men. His sallies of humour, his moral transparency, his unfailing urbanity were all happily allied to make him so. He had a talent for friendship and a temperament which gave it ample exercise. If he was quick in controversy, he was still quicker in the uses of charity. His hand was as open as his heart. The days of his pilgrimage had been too few for many who, without always agreeing with him, loved him. It is too soon to estimate the effect which his withdrawal must have upon the education controversy. It must of necessity be great.

W. G. E. R.

FREDERICK ALFRED RAYMOND HIGGINS.

On Friday, March 19th, Frederick Alfred Raymond Higgins was laid to rest in St Mary's Churchyard, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham. The news of his death came as a terrible shock to the many Johnians who knew and loved him. He had been ill with influenza, but seemed to be recovering from the attack; pneumonia, however, set in, and on Sunday, the 14th of March, he passed away.

Higgins entered St John's College in 1903 as a Mathematical scholar, and graduated in 1906 with a good second class in the Tripos. Staying up a fourth year, he intended to take the Science Tripos, but was compelled through overwork to give up the examination, and had to be content with a First Class in the Special.

It was on the river that he first won a name for the determination and capacity for hard work which distinguished him in every sphere of his life. After rowing in the Lent Boat, though never a stylish oar, he made his way by sheer pluck and endurance into the May Boat in his third term. No one who knew him will forget the extraordinary keenness

he showed as a member of the Boat Club, whether in the boat, or on the towpath, or in his official capacity as Second Boat Captain. And with him it was no narrow enthusiasm for a sport at the expense of other interests in life. The characteristics which distinguished him as a member of the Boat Club were just those which he displayed as a member of his College and of the larger society of his fellow men. It is good to have known his cheery face and honest simplicity. He knew his duty, and did it; frank and genuine in all his actions, he did not shrink from criticising in the same spirit; unsparing of himself, he was able to inspire others with a like unselfishness. His Christianity was to him a very real thing. He made no display of it, but his life was eloquent with deeds, for it was lived in the spirit of service and self-sacrifice.

Many of us, perhaps, thought of our friend as a man simple and untroubled, to whom the problem of life presented no difficulties. But the following tribute of an intimate College friend reveals a dogged determination in grappling with difficulties, coupled with a strong faith in God, which give some insight into the hidden sources of his power:—"I was immensely struck by his attitude during the struggle which he came through in his last term, and I could not help admiring the tenacity with which he stuck to things, in spite of the mystery of existence which seemed to overwhelm him then. The 'whence' and the 'whither' were vague and even terrible to him at that time, and all sorts of voices called him in ways that were quite strange to his early belief. But he never wavered in his conviction that hard work was the key to truth, and, under circumstances in which many a man has felt the slackening of sinews, and has asked, 'What is the use?', he had enough pluck to persevere, merely because he believed that there must be a 'use.' So that though his whole moral attitude showed no tremor on the surface, there were convulsions as great as many a man has had to contend with, but out of which no one has come more truly strong."

On leaving Cambridge Higgins took a temporary mastership at Eton College. With a man of his enthusiasm there could be only one result, and his half-year at Eton won for

him golden opinions. He then went to Clifton, and it was here, especially in his capacity of house tutor, that he found full scope for his energies. He took the keenest interest in games, and was devoted to the boys under his charge ; and it is characteristic of him that, on joining the Cadet Corps, he did not think it beneath his dignity to drill with the recruits.

It seemed that a great career lay before him, a career which would bring distinction to himself, and at the same time be devoted to the service of his fellow men. But his work has already reached its close, and he is gone, leaving behind him sorrow at the parting, but gladness for the privilege of having known him, and hope for the springing into life of the seed which he has sown.

P. J. L.
