

Obituary

WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

On the 9th November 1918 there passed away one who deserves more than a mere reference. Born 19th January, 1845, at Darley Abbey, just outside Derby, where his father was then incumbent, he was brought to Brighton in 1853 when his father was appointed incumbent of Trinity Chapel (on the death of the Rev. F. W. Robertson); from Brighton College, where he was from 1857 to 1864, he came up to St John's as a Foundation Scholar. He obtained the Bell University Scholarship the next year, took his degree as 6th Wrangler with a 2nd class in both the Classical Tripos and the Theological Examination (this was before the days of the Theological Tripos) in 1869, and was elected Fellow the same year.

In this he followed closely his father's footsteps, who came up here in 1836, took his degree as 10th Wrangler with a 2nd class in the Classical Tripos in 1840; but marrying the next year, thereby gave up the Fellowship which was waiting for him. He was ordained in 1843, was Principal of Brighton College from 1856 to 1871 (taking his LL.D. degree in 1869); was subsequently Vicar of Sandridge in Hertfordshire till 1891, and died in 1892.

A few days after his Tripos Examination William Griffith was thrown while riding up to the Downs at Brighton and dragged a considerable distance, receiving injuries to his head from which he never completely recovered. He was ordained in 1870 and took up work in St Luke's, Liverpool; after a strenuous time there he went for a short change to Barbados, undertaking temporary work at Codrington College. Then a few months were spent in other islands, especially St Vincent, St. Lucia and Trinidad, and in Canada visiting the Great Lakes, Niagara, and so on; after which he returned to Cambridge and took up rooms in College (in New Court),

looking on to the river with the fine Library building on the opposite bank. Two or three years of valuable work followed, involving not only clerical duty at the (then) new district of St Luke's, Chesterton, but much work in many directions among the undergraduates and in connection with various societies in the University and Town. Then his health began to give way again, and he went with an old Johnian friend up the Nile and through Sinai (including a most interesting visit to Petra) and Palestine. This seemed to restore his health, and he undertook a curacy at Horningsea, a few miles out of Cambridge, in relief of another Johnian friend who was Vicar there. But very shortly afterwards the trouble returned and he was completely laid by, becoming unable to undertake any active work of any kind.

Wherever he went his sympathetic interest evoked a striking response from those among whom he lived and worked. For years after he left Barbados he received letters from there, many of them written by negro workers having no connection with Codrington College, and all breathing a spirit of deep affection and absolute trust. All his spare time had been occupied in friendly intercourse and religious work among the negroes and others of all ranks and conditions (never allowed however to interfere with the punctual and complete carrying out of his work in the College), and undergraduates coming up to Cambridge from Barbados and the other islands knew that they could count on him as a friend.

So also, while living in College, he found time without prejudicing his regular work to initiate movements among not only the undergraduates but also the College servants and others, the value of which has long continued. Deeply religious, and at the same time highly practical, his influence was doubly useful. In October, 1874, the first portion of St Luke's Church at Chesterton had just been built, and was to be opened on St Luke's Day. He organized parties of undergraduates, who in the early mornings, under the direction of a capable man, formed and made up the paths through the churchyard in readiness for the opening; and the work was well done and lasting. It so happens that at the very same time a better known man, Ruskin, was organizing parties of undergraduates at Oxford to make paths there also. Griffith's

paths are still in use, though few beyond those who made them know their history. Ruskin's, more widely known, were soon unusable.

Keenly interested in natural history and archæology, he infected others with his own enthusiasm. West Indian natives collected sea-shells and carib stone and shell implements for him. His Egyptian antiquities were given to the Brighton Museum. That a life of such promise should so soon have ceased to be effective is not easily to be understood with our limited knowledge. But in those short years many learnt from him that whatever was worth doing at all was worth doing well and to the greater glory of our Creator; and that it is better always to give of our best, whether in thought or action, even than to earn to our uttermost. He had the happy power of letting his life so shine before others, that they, seeing his good ways of working, recognized the motive power behind those ways, and were glad to make use of that power themselves also.

A. F. G.

PROFESSOR A. W. WARD.

We take the following from the *Cambridge Daily News* :

"The death is announced from Naini Tal, after a short illness, and in his 61st year, of Professor Arthur William Ward, D.Sc., M.A., who has been Professor of Physics at the Canning College, Lucknow, for 30 years.

"A younger brother of Professor James Ward, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, he was educated at Liverpool College and Institute, and at St John's College, Cambridge, where he held a scholarship, graduating in 1882. After lecturing at the Borough Road Training College and working in the Cavendish Laboratory, he went out to Southern India in 1885 as Lecturer on Physical Science at the Kumbakonam College, but was soon invalided home. He returned to India in 1889 to take up his Lucknow appointment. He was a man of many-sided interests, of vigorous personality, and of great plainness of speech. The latter characteristic, exemplified by the vehemence of his evidence to the Public Services Commission a few years ago, probably stood in the way of his

obtaining the principalship when it fell vacant some years back. He was a prominent figure in all matters connected with the University of Allahabad as a member both of the Senate and the Syndicate, and was its representative on the United Provinces Legislature. He contributed a number of scientific papers to the Proceedings of the Royal Society and to the *Philosophical Magazine*. He was twice married, and leaves a son".

REV. H. E. TUCKEY.

The following notice appeared in the *Dominion*, Wellington N.Z., September 11, 1919 :

"The Rev. H. E. Tuckey, who passed away this morning at the age of 90 years, had been for many years a prominent figure in the Anglican Church of Wellington, and also in scholastic and social circles. Born in Berkshire, England, near the famous 'White Horse', made for ever memorable in *Tom Brown's School-days*, he was educated at St John's College, Cambridge, and took his B.A. Degree in 1852. In the same year he rowed in the Cambridge eight-oar crew against Oxford, and it is illustrative of the manner in which brains and muscle work in unison at those old-world colleges that, having gained a Lady Margaret Scholarship at Cambridge, he had sufficient energy to become a member of one of the earliest eight-oared crews which competed against the sister University in the days when brawn and muscle were absolute essentials, before the days of sliding-seats and swivel rowlocks, and achieved the distinction of being elected president of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, at one time held by the late Bishop Selwyn. Ordained in 1854, he was appointed to a curacy at Shifnal, Shropshire, and was after two years appointed Vicar of Rodborne Cheney, Wiltshire. In 1859 he married Miss Fanny Isabel Bryant, daughter of Mr James Bryant, of Bath, and, coming to New Zealand, took to pastoral and farming pursuits in the Nelson district, with the late Mr F. Blundell. In 1867 he came to Wellington, and conducted a school with Mr W. S. Hamilton. That school was the nucleus of what is now the Wellington College, of which he was for years classical master. Afterwards he was engaged in teaching

in various positions in Wellington, Featherston, and Rangiora, later for about two years, taking up Archdeacon Stock's duties at St Peter's Church, Wellington. Then he became supernumerary master for the Wellington Education Board, and held that position until it was abolished in 1893. Since then he has been engaged in educational work and assisting in various parishes until advancing years necessitated his retirement from active service. The late reverend gentleman was a typical example of the old English school which founded its belief in the principle of 'work and play'—and the harder the play the better the work. Highly respected, and of a most attractive disposition, he had, during his many years of residence in Wellington, become so well known that his absence will be greatly felt, while the news of his death will be learned with great regret by very many who had had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and more especially those who had the privilege of his intimate friendship".

RICHARD HORTON HORTON-SMITH, K.C., M.A.

(4 December 1831—2 November 1919.)

Richard Horton Smith, the eldest son and heir of Richard Smith, Esquire, by his wife Elizabeth, sister of William Golden Lumley, Fellow of Trinity Hall, was born on 4 December 1831. He derived the name of Horton from the maiden-name of his paternal grandmother; and, during the reign of Edward VII, he assumed the surname Horton-Smith, instead of Smith. His father, to whose inspiration, constant encouragement, and advice he owed much, died in 1858, at the comparatively early age of 60.

Educated under Key and Malden at University College School, and at University College, he came into residence in October 1851, as a pupil of Dr Hymers. He attended the Classical lectures of John Mayor, and was a private pupil of Joseph Mayor, John Field, and Richard Shilleto. Apart from ordinary College prizes for Classics, he won the 'First Declamation Prize' in 1853, the subject being 'the Advantage of a Classical over a Mathematical Education'. An attack of typhoid fever in December, 1854, compelled him to defer his degree-examinations until 1856, when he was a Senior Optime, and was also bracketed fourth in the first Class

of the Classical Tripos. As a B.A., he won the Members' Prize for a Latin Essay on 'The Connexion between Religion and Morality amongst the Ancient Greeks and Romans'.

On 3 May, 1856, he was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn, and, while reading for the Bar, was, for two years and a half, Classical Lecturer at King's College, London. In 1859 he was elected a Fellow of St John's, and, in the same year, published, with Messrs Macmillan of Cambridge, 'An outline of the Theory of Conditional Sentences in Greek and Latin, for the use of students'. This pamphlet, 'gratefully inscribed' to Key and Malden and Shilleto, was the foundation of a far larger work on the same subject, dedicated to their 'dear memories' forty-five years later. In this vast and comprehensive volume he gives proof not only of an abiding interest in Classical learning, but also of a wide acquaintance with ancient and modern literature, the modern languages represented including French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Dutch, and Danish. He also shows an exceptional interest in the Drama, which is further exemplified by his early contributions to the London University College Magazine.

As a loyal and patriotic citizen, he was a member of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers from 1856 to 1864, when he was one of the firing party at the funeral of their commanding officer. Called to the Bar in January, 1859, he was one of the editors of four volumes of Chancery Reports published in 1862-6. After a practice of eighteen years at the Bar as a Conveyance and Equity Draughtsman, he became a Q.C. in 1877, and was subsequently, for twenty-two years in all, a leader in the Courts presided over by Vice-Chancellor Bacon, Mr. Justice Kay, and Mr. Justice Romer. In January 1899 he retired from practice after exactly forty years' connexion with the Bar.

As an Interim County Court Judge, at various dates between 1893 and 1905, he enjoyed considerable judicial experience. His younger brother, Lumley Smith, ninth Wrangler in 1857, and Fellow of Trinity Hall (who was knighted in 1914, and died in 1918) was Judge of the Westminster County Court for 1893 to 1901, and early in 1894, a large part of London North of the Thames was under the jurisdiction of Mr Richard Horton Smith, and his brother Judge Lumley Smith, and his brother-in-law Judge Meadows White.

He was Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn in 1903. In the chapel, during his year of office, the old Jacobean sounding-board was restored to its original position, above the pulpit, and electric light was installed instead of candles. One of his brother-Benchers described his term of office as 'a halcyon time'.

In politics, he was born and bred a Liberal, but, in the memorable crisis of 1886, he was one of the first to become a Liberal Unionist. Subsequently, as an Imperialist, he became in 1908 a member of the General Council of the Imperial Maritime League, one of the two founders of which was his son, Lionel. He was also one of the K.C.'s who helped that League to defeat the Naval Prize Bill of 1911, thus annulling the International Prize Court Convention of 1907 and the 'Declaration of London' of 1909. In August, 1915, he was one of the earliest signatories of the public manifesto appealing for general national service.

In matters of religion, he was a Broad Churchman, who gratefully recalled the days when he listened to the preaching of F. D. Maurice in the chapel of Lincoln's Inn. He was also an active member of the S.P.C.K., and of the Council of King's College.

In music, he shared the tastes of his accomplished sister, Mrs Meadows White. He was Vice-President of the Royal Academy of Music, and Honorary Counsel to the Philharmonic Society. He also devoted unceasing care to the interests of several of the leading London Hospitals, and was ever active in the charitable work of Freemasonry.

In these pages one of his foremost claims to grateful commemoration rests on the fact that he was the head of a family conspicuous for its constant loyalty to this College. In 1864 he married Marilla, the eldest daughter of Mr John Baily, Q.C., formerly Fellow of St John's, and Counsel to the University of Cambridge, and the sister of Mr Walter Baily, Second Wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1860, and subsequently Fellow of the College, both of whose sons were Foundation Scholars of the same. By this marriage he had two daughters, and four sons, one of whom (Hubert) died in childhood. All the three survivors were educated at Marlborough College and at St John's, and all of them were entered

under myself as their College Tutor. Of these, the eldest, Percival (born in 1867), M.D., C.V.O., whose surname is now Horton-Smith-Hartley, was elected Fellow in 1891, and is now happily represented among resident members of the College by his son Hubert. The next, Lionel (born in 1871), who obtained a first Class in Classics and in Philology in 1893-4, and has supplied me with most of the materials for this notice, was elected in 1900, while the third, Raymond (born in 1873), M.B. and B.C. in 1899, after showing the highest promise, died in the same year at the early age of 26. A tribute to his memory was paid by the present writer in nine pages of the *Eagle* for the Michaelmas Term of 1899; and, early in the following year, his father gave to the University a fund of £500 for the foundation of 'The Raymond Horton-Smith Prize' for the encouragement of the study of Medicine and Pathology.

Father and son are alike commemorated in a passage exactly expressing my own feelings, which I may here quote, in a shortened form, from a letter of condolence addressed to Mrs Horton-Smith by Sir Clifford Allbutt:—

Perhaps one may permit one's self to dwell less upon our loss and more upon the wonderfully long life of happiness and almost unbroken health which fell to his lot. I don't forget how Raymond's death smote him and you and all yours with a grievous blow, but, on the whole, his family life was happy.

I add a few sentences relating to Mr Horton-Smith from the conclusion of a sermon preached in Lincoln's Inn Chapel on 9 November, 1919, by the Very Rev. H. R. Gamble, Dean of Exeter, on the Sunday following that of his death:—

As a young man, he gained high honours in the University of Cambridge, and he had, as many of you know, a long and honourable professional career. He was, I believe, a sound lawyer, but he was not a mere lawyer; that is, his mind was not wholly absorbed in the interests of his profession. He was an accomplished linguist, a good musician, a man of wide and varied reading and learning, and, better still, a man of high moral character, and a man of kind and sympathetic heart. . . . His special interest for us this morning lies in his long associations with this Chapel. . . . He attended here when Frederick Denison Maurice was Chaplain, and he spoke to me more than once of the deep influence exercised upon him by that great and saintly man. . . . He leaves behind him the memory of a man of high intelligence, of firm principles, and of exalted character.

J. E. SANDYS.

Obituary

W. F. SMITH.

(20 Oct. 1842—28 Nov. 1919.)

William Francis Smith, the elder son of the Rev. Hugh William Smith of St John's College (B.A. 1835, M.A. 1838), was born on October 20th, 1842, at Brackley in Northamptonshire. His father was then Curate of Biddlesden*. His early life amid rural scenes gave him that first familiarity with birds and trees which was an abiding source of interest. Educated at Shrewsbury, he had nearly attained the age of twenty when he came into residence in October, 1862, as the holder of one of the best of the 'Open Exhibitions' awarded for Classics. As an Old Salopian, he long retained a vivid memory of that great head-master, Dr Kennedy, of whom he had many a happy story to tell in the company of his College friends. Outside the walls of St John's, his closest friend was John Maxwell Image of Trinity, who was bracketed second in the Classical Tripos of 1865. W. F. Smith himself won the second place in the following year, and both were elected Fellows in the same year as myself,—1867. Smith was 'Senior Examiner' for the Classical Tripos in 1870, the first and, indeed, only year in which he ever examined, and from that year to 1892, he was one of my most loyal colleagues as a classical lecturer, the most frequent subjects of his lectures being Sophocles and Plato, and Aristophanes and Plautus.

He was Steward of the College from June 1881 to March 1892 and took considerable pains in the discharge of the difficult duties of that office at a time of great expansion in its responsibilities. He was also College Tutor to a few pupils under a temporary arrangement which, in his case, lasted from December 1882 to Michaelmas 1892. As an

* A very small village $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Brackley.

undergraduate and as a resident Fellow, he took a special interest in cricket and in cricketers, and in the building of the 'New Pavilion' (1873). In and after 1881 he was President of the College Cricket Club, and also of the Lawn Tennis Club. As Junior Proctor in 1878, he discharged his duties with firmness and also with courtesy, and even (it is said) with an exceptional degree of sympathy for the delinquent.

On the coming in of the New Statutes, in 1882, he happily married a devout and devoted wife, who shared his wide interest in modern languages. He applied the highly-trained aptitude of a classical scholar to the acquisition of an accurate knowledge of early French literature. Among his favourite authors was Montaigne, but he concentrated all his published work on Rabelais. He was in the best sense of the term a *homo unius libri*. His 'new translation' with notes, and with letters and documents illustrating the author's life, was published by subscription in two handsome volumes in 1893. The work was dedicated to Walter Besant. Many of his friends added their names to the list of subscribers for the sake of the translator, rather than for that of the author. By myself the two volumes have long been regarded with a kind of distant respect as a useful book of reference on various points in the history of humanism, and it is only recently that I have read those parts of the translator's Introduction which, as I now recognise, are a valuable contribution to the history of learning. (Two selected portions of the translation were privately printed in small quarto with vellum covers, 'the first edition of book iv' in 1899, and 'Rabelais on Civil and Canon Law' in 1901.) Shortly before 1908, when I came to the subject of Rabelais in the course of my *History of Classical Scholarship*, I was fortunate enough in inducing my friend to write on my behalf a monograph on that author, as a student of the Greek and Latin Classics, which fills more than two pages in the second volume (1908, ii, 182 f.).

Late in life he produced a compact and comprehensive work entitled *Rabelais in his Writings*, published in an attractive form by the University Press in 1918. 'The *Morning Post* led off with a most complimentary review, followed by some very flattering remarks by Frederic

Harrison in the *Fortnightly*.* The most obviously competent notice, that in *The Lancet*,† is known to have been written by the late Sir William Osler. Two quotations from that notice must suffice :—

Of these illuminating studies [those of Abel Lefranc and others in the ten volumes of *Les Études Rabelaisiennes*], Mr Smith, himself a participator, has taken full advantage in a work just issued from the Cambridge Press. First of all a humanist, Rabelais can only be interpreted by a fellow-student who knows the highways and byways of ancient literature. It will please our French colleagues not a little to find an Englishman so thoroughly at home in every detail relating to one of their greatest authors . . . We trust this admirable study of the great Chinonais may awaken a renewed interest among us in the writings of a man who has instructed, puzzled, and amused the world, and who has helped 'to pass on the torch of learning and literature to many leading spirits of other ages and countries'.

To those who, like myself, have made no special study of Rabelais, I should say that the best way of reading this book is to begin in the middle, at p. 113. The second half of the book deals with the author's language and style, and with his various aspects as a jurist, a physician, and a humanist, with his relations to religion and his love of geography and travel. We shall then be ready to turn with advantage to the beginning, with its general survey of the author's life and writings in the light of modern research. This first half of the book appeals mainly to the specialist. The epilogue ends with a tantalising paragraph beginning with the words : 'As he borrowed freely from other sources, ancient and modern, so his own books have supplied much matter and many ideas to writers who succeeded him'. Among these writers mention is briefly made of Brantôme and Pasquier, Montaigne and Molière in France ; and, in our land, of Ben Jonson and Nashe, Bacon‡ and Burton, Sir Thomas Browne and Samuel Butler (the author of *Hudibras*), and lastly Lawrence Sterne and Walter Scott. The author might easily have written a whole chapter on these imitators, with details as to the indebtedness of each. The only case in which he has dealt with the matter more fully is that of Butler's

* Letter of 24 March, 1918.

† 4 May, 1918, p. 644.

‡ 'I have found in the *Advancement of Learning* about 40 correspondences with the writings of Rabelais' (letter of 24 March, 1918).

Hudibras, in course of the second chapter of the eighth volume of the *Cambridge History of English Literature* (1912).

He was also interested in the printed *sources* of Rabelais, and made a collection of about 250 volumes, including facsimiles or reprints of early editions, and copies of the authorities followed by Rabelais in his writings. By his own gift this valuable collection has found a permanent home in the Library of his College. For insertion in each of the volumes, the following inscription has been prepared by the present writer :—

E LIBRIS PLUS QUAM DUCENTIS
FRANCISCI RABELAISII STUDIA ILLUSTRANTIBUS
QUOS BIBLIOTHECÆ DONO DEDIT
WILLELMUS FRANCISCUS SMITH
COLLEGI SOCIUS. A.S. 1919*

In the same year Mr Smith deposited with the Librarian of the College a complete revision of his annotated translation of 1893. This represents the ripe result of many years of continued study of his author, and it is much to be hoped that it may be published in a way that would be worthy of the translator's memory.

The following extract from a letter to a former Librarian (Mr J. B. Mullinger), dated 23 January, 1898, gives us an example of the diligence with which Mr Smith pursued his researches in the College Library :—

I came to Cambridge one day in the "dead waist and middle" of the Vacation on some trifling but necessary business, and availed myself of the opportunity to deposit in the Library the 10th volume of Froissart in the ed. of the *Société de l'histoire de France*, and then to follow up my researches in the "Glosses" on Judge Bridlegoose's quotations in the Canon Law. I was delighted to find at the bottom left-hand corner of the Law book-case facing me three grand volumes lettered *Corpus Juris Canonici* published by Rembolt, Paris 1515†, possibly a copy of the edition used by Rabelais, and was rewarded by a plentiful harvest. You may perhaps remember that I was similarly employed on the Accursian glosses of the *Corpus Juris Civilis* when you found me in the Library. I have thus verified *nearly* all the quotations of Bridlegoose and it is amusing to find that they are (so far as I have been able to discover) genuine and to the point.

* A list of these books will be printed in the next number.

† The dates of the three volumes in the class-list are 1505, 1504, 1520.

But I think you may be more interested to know that you have in the Library a book which I have not found in the *Mss. Brit.*, Hieronymi ab Hangesto *Liber de Causis* (Paris, Jean Petit, 1515) in which I have great reason to believe is enshrined the immortal saying of Rabelais (i. 5) "l'appetit vient en mangeant (disoyt Angest on Mans) ; la soif s'en va en beuvant". It is a book in black letter on the "properties of Matter and Form". In the first part, on Matter, there are several chapters full of information about *appetitus* and its powers &c. Unfortunately I had not time thoroughly to ransack it, otherwise I feel sure I should have found *appetitus in edendo venit* or something similar.* In the B.M. they have his later theological books such as *de Christifera Eucharistia adversus nugiferos symbolistas* (Paris 1524) but I have been unable to find the *Lib. de Causis*.

As a companion to the volume on *Rabelais in his Writings*, the University Press has in preparation a volume of Readings from Rabelais, selected by Mr Smith and Mr A. A. Tilley of King's.

As an unpublished work of Mr Smith may be mentioned his English translation of Lucian's treatise of less than thirty pages on the proper method of writing history. He executed this translation during a visit to the seaside, wrote it out in his beautiful hand, and sent it to his friend Mr Mullinger, historian of the University, among whose papers I finally found it, without the translator's name but obviously in his handwriting. A more extensive work of wider interest was a rendering described as follows in a letter to Mr Mullinger dated 10 July, 1893 :—

Since we have been in Switzerland I have been amusing myself by translating Gregorovius' *Tombs of the Popes*. It is a little book but singularly full of matter. There are about 200 pages, 12mo., but Gregorovius manages to give an historical outline of the popes in the later Middle Ages, and valuable critical notes on the sculptural and architectural features of the city. . . I have been translating from the edition of 1881, which has been thoroughly revised and much enlarged.

After the termination of the College Lectureship in 1892, as the climate of Cambridge was little suited to a valetudinarian who was liable to attacks of bronchitis and rheumatism, Mr and Mrs Smith lived more and more abroad, either in Switzerland (mainly on or near the Lake of Geneva) or in

* *Appetit actu appetendi* has since been quoted from the *Liber de Causis* in the *Rev. des études Rab.* The saying of Rabelais, copied by Mr Smith from the best edition, is sometimes printed *disoit Angeston, mais la soif* etc. 'Angest of Mans' died at le Mans. (J. E. S.).

Italy (chiefly in Rome or Florence). It was in Florence that my wife and I renewed our friendship with them during the two successive Easter Vacations of 1911 and 1912. In the former year we first made the personal acquaintance of that genial and hospitable Scotsman, the late Dr J. P. Steele, for many years correspondent of *The Lancet* in Italy, a memoir of whom I have written for the *Papers of the British School in Rome* (1919); and it was from Dr Steele's house that I went with Mr Smith to call for the first time on that accomplished and many-sided classical scholar, Domenico Comparetti, who was afterwards, on my proposal, elected a Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy.

A man of alert and inquiring mind, a delightful converser, an admirable correspondent, and an accomplished linguist, Mr Smith undoubtedly gained much, in mental as well as bodily health, by not remaining permanently in Cambridge. In the cosmopolitan society of cultivated scholars in other lands his interests perceptibly expanded, while his general character mellowed and ripened during his long residence abroad.

After the outbreak of the War in August, 1914, Mr and Mrs Smith left Florence for Geneva, and ultimately for England. Their return restored Mr Smith to the full use of his books, of which he had retained only a very limited selection as his travelling library. They settled down for a time mainly at Malvern, where my wife and I happily saw much of them, and of Mr G. M. Rushforth, whom we first met at their house, on our repeated visits to that health-resort during the War. (We also met a Cambridge contemporary's two sisters, one of whom wrote of Mr Smith, after his death: 'He was a most truly lovable man, so full of kindness and human sympathy, as well as of literary interests'.) They also spent a week as our very welcome guests in Cambridge in July, 1917, but we saw them no more during their stay in England.

At Cheltenham Mr Smith took great delight in making the acquaintance of Mr W. L. Newman, the veteran editor of Aristotle's *Politics*, whom I had prompted to call upon him.

Meanwhile, at Oxford, where he already knew Mr P. S. Allen, the well-known editor of the *Letters of Erasmus*, he

had become acquainted with my friends Prof. A. C. Clark and Mr F. Madan. His familiarity with Rabelais as a humanist and a physician led to his also receiving kind encouragement from the late Sir William Osler, who, as already noticed, reviewed his latest book in *The Lancet*, and interested himself in a proposed new edition of the translation of Rabelais. Mr Smith's special study of the old Greek physicians, who were among his author's sources, prompted him to form a design for translating some of the more popular works of Galen, or even the whole of Hippocrates. But (owing partly to weakness of sight) it was too late even to begin to carry out either of these designs, especially as, in the early summer of 1919, there was a prospect of returning to the Continent, to a drier climate than that of England, which was denounced by my valetudinarian friend as hopelessly 'water-logged'.

On May 24, Mr and Mrs Smith left England for France. Mr Smith had formally applied for the necessary passport with the express purpose of visiting places connected with his continued study of the life and writings of Rabelais. Rabelais never tires of speaking of Touraine, 'the garden of France'*. Accordingly the travellers began with Tours. They then proceeded to the author's birthplace at Chinon, and, amid intense and exhausting heat, journeyed down to the sea at La Rochelle, with its lantern-tower of old renown, 'the lantern of La Rochelle', which (as Rabelais himself says) gave Pantagruel and his fellow-travellers 'a good clear light'†. There they stayed until the middle of September, when they went on by easy stages to Pau in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

Early in November I wrote to Mr Smith enclosing a copy of the proposed book-plate for his gift to the College Library, while my main purpose was to break to him the news of the death of his friend John Maxwell Image. But he was already too ill to be told of the purport of any part of my letter. At the Hôtel de Jeanne d' Arc at Pau, he had been seized with a stroke of paralysis on October 16th. While his mind was wandering, his thoughts ran much upon his books, but the only person he then mentioned was 'John Maxwell'. After

* W. F. Smith's transl. vol. i., p. xxi. † *ib.* ii. 398.

a severe illness lasting for six weeks, during which he was constantly tended by his devoted wife, he died on Friday, November 28th, the very day on which the obituary notice of Mr Image appeared in the *Cambridge Review*. Thus these two loyal sons of Cambridge, these thoroughly patriotic and honourable Englishmen, who had been closely united for more than fifty years of an unbroken friendship, which brightened and strengthened the lives of both, passed away in the same year of their age, and between the beginning and the end of the same month.

They were 'pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided'.

J. E. SANDYS.

Part of the above notice has already appeared in the *Cambridge Review* for February 6th.

WILLIAM EMMANUEL PRYKE.

The Rev. William Emmanuel Pryke, M.A., Canon of Exeter and Chancellor of the Cathedral, died at Exeter on the 1st of February, 1920, at the age of 76. For some time he had been in failing health, and during the last three months had been unable to leave his house.

Pryke's life was one of varied interests and activities, and falls into three clearly marked divisions, his lot being cast first in East Anglia, then in Northern Lancashire, and finally in Devon. He was a native of Cambridge, and was educated at the Perse School. He entered St John's College in 1862 with a Minor Scholarship, and was 14th Wrangler in 1866. He continued to reside in College, taking private pupils, and was elected Naden Divinity Student. In 1867 he took a 2nd Class in the Theological Examination, which was not yet constituted into a Tripos. In the same year he was ordained by the Bishop of Ely to the curacy of Stapleford, a village a few miles distant from Cambridge. This position he held till 1871, when he became curate of St Andrew's the Great, Cambridge, of which the Vicar was the Rev. John Martin.

The year 1872 brought with it an entire change of scene; Pryke was then appointed Head Master of the Royal Grammar School, Lancaster, and he left Cambridge never again to return as a resident. Then followed many years of strenuous and at times anxious work. The School was sorely hampered from lack of endowment, while the buildings and surroundings needed to be enlarged and practically remodelled to secure any increase in numbers and efficiency. Pryke was new to North Country people and ways. In a short time, however, his frank common sense, tact and ready sympathy gained the goodwill and confidence of citizens of every degree, and secured him influential support and regard. Pryke had energy and determination; and he was resolved that the School buildings and appointments should be worthy of its traditional name. So year by year and piece by piece important additions were made, a new dining hall and class rooms, house masters' rooms, a sanatorium, a swimming bath and much more, till a veritable transformation was effected. All this was done mainly at the Head Master's personal cost, for he gave far more to the School than he received from it. Pryke spared no pains to secure efficient masters—and he was almost always happy in his choice. Having frequently stayed at the School, besides acting for many years as one of the Examiners, I can testify to the soundness and thoroughness of the teaching throughout, as well as to the cordial and loyal feeling which was maintained alike among masters and boys. A former assistant master at Lancaster, afterwards a Head Master himself, writes:—"Pryke was a most lucid and attractive teacher—he 'got there' and made his subject very interesting. He was a broad-minded, generous man, above money. As a Head he reposed absolute trust in his colleagues and was most equitable towards the boys, placing honour before them as a stimulus—rather than ambition or any of its train. I liked him from the first, and trusted him, and felt that I was fortunate in associating with him as a Head". Thus the School held its own, though there were formidable rivals and competitors—Sedbergh, Rossall and Giggleswick—at no great distance. Among other Lancastrians of distinction were John E. Marr, who went to Cambridge in Pryke's

earlier days, and is now our Professor of Geology, and later we note especially A. C. Seward, now Professor of Botany and Master of Downing College, and T. G. Tucker, the last of the real Senior Classics, who is now Professor of Greek in the University of Melbourne.

After 20 years of a Head Master's life, Pryke resolved to devote his mature power and experience more entirely to church work. He was an admirable preacher and speaker, and felt himself fitted for diocesan work of organization and direction. In 1893 he was presented by the College to the Rectory of Marwood, in succession to the Rev. A. F. Torry. Marwood is a rather bleak village in hilly country some four miles from Barnstaple. It has a good church of the Devonshire type, with some beautiful screen-work and a fine lofty tower. The parish is a somewhat straggling one, containing about 650 people, with a strong element of dissent. Pryke had sympathy and ready geniality for all sorts of his parishioners, and won general confidence and respect. He made no enemies and many friends. But the place gave no adequate scope for his powers, and he was well advised to accept, in 1900, the important Vicarage of Ottery St Mary. Ottery, with its pleasant surroundings, the 'Chatteris' of Thackeray's *Pendennis*, is as well known as any town in South Devon. So especially is the magnificent church with its twin transept towers like Exeter Cathedral on a smaller scale. Here Pryke found a wider field for his energies; there was much to do in the place itself, and as Rural Dean he had his hands full of interesting work. He was on terms of cordial friendship with Dr Ryle, who was then Bishop of Exeter, and not less so with his successor Dr Robertson. He became Bishop's Chaplain and afterwards Examining Chaplain to the Bishop and Canons. When he was offered and accepted a Residential Canonry in Exeter Cathedral this seemed a fitting recognition of his services.

He left Ottery in 1908, and entered on his last sphere of duty, which seems indeed to have been the fullest of his life. The following is a brief record of the duties he was called upon to fulfil. He succeeded Canon Atherton as Warden of Exeter Diocesan Parochial Mission in 1908. From 1910 to 1916 Treasurer, and since 1915 he was Chancellor of the

Cathedral. He was Proctor in Convocation 1906 to 1910, and was re-elected in 1911. Meanwhile he had not been forgotten by his old University: he was thrice appointed Select Preacher at Cambridge, in 1873 and 1887 and again in 1912.

'Godward and manward' Pryke was a just and earnest man, essentially broad and open minded. Himself a sincere and convinced churchman, though with no liking for extreme views or practices, he was entirely free from party prejudices, and gave no undue importance to divergences of opinion in politics or church questions. 'You may disagree with Canon Pryke, but you cannot quarrel with him, and you always know where you are'—hence his value in organization and in public business. Warm hearted and generous, he made friends everywhere, and he was faithful and constant in his friendship wherever he was. His ever-hospitable house welcomed friends of every age and kind, and was a centre of interest and intelligence. He was the best of companions, and delightful in conversation, well informed on every subject, bright and racy in his talk, no one enjoyed a good story more, or told one with more spirit.

Grave or gay, he has been a true friend of me and mine for fifty years, and many happy days have we spent together. —'Take him for all in all, I shall not look upon his like again'.

The esteem and affection which were widely felt for the late Canon were abundantly shewn by the numbers who came to the Funeral Service, which was held in Exeter Cathedral on February 5th. The interment afterwards took place at Ottery.

Canon Pryke was twice married. He leaves a widow and one son, who is now Vicar of Bradninch, near Exeter.

C. E. GRAVES.

Obituary

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER MACALISTER, F.R.S., 1844—1919.

Alexander Macalister was the second son of Robert Macalister of Paisley, who had settled in Dublin as the Secretary of the Sunday School Society of Ireland. As one of a large family of slender means he was destined for some business pursuit: but his father's intentions were overcome in a remarkable way, and his son was given the opportunity of following his own inclinations. As a child Alexander Macalister displayed a lively interest in what was known in those days as "natural history", and he spent much of his time in the Glasnevin Botanic Gardens. The attention of the Curator of the Gardens was attracted to the boy who displayed so much enthusiasm for botany; and he not only persuaded Robert Macalister to allow his son to study science, but also used his influence to secure his admission to the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin at the tender age of fourteen. After two years' work he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons; and a year later, when he was only seventeen years of age, he became qualified to practise. In these days most youths of seventeen who aim at the profession of medicine are still at school preparing for admission to a course of study which cannot be completed in less than five years and often takes considerably longer.

To a youth of Macalister's temperament and upbringing there could have been no more fateful time for the inauguration of his life's work as an anatomist than the year 1860. A few months before he began to teach anatomy Charles Darwin's "Origin of Species" was published; and the attitude he was to adopt toward the fundamental ideas relating to the subject he was teaching was moulded during the decade when these questions were being most violently and acrimoniously debated, and the kind of research upon which he was engaged was one of the chief sources of the

ammunition that was being used in the great intellectual engagement. During this critical period his writings reveal no trace of the storm that was raging in the world of biology nor any suggestion of a mental conflict such as so many of his colleagues suffered in the sixties. But in 1871 he published a long review of Darwin's "Descent of Man", which perhaps sheds a clearer light upon his attitude than anything else he wrote. For it gives us the formula he adopted as the solution of the conflict which he must have experienced in the clash between the influence of his upbringing and the results of his own investigations. Much had happened, however, before he was called upon to proclaim his attitude. Between 1861 and 1867 Macalister laid the foundation of that meticulously exact knowledge of the human body and of the literature, ancient and modern, relating to it, which for fifty years afterwards excited the amazement of every anatomist or student who came into touch with him. But he was not content merely to study the human material that came under his notice at the Royal College of Surgeons. He was also dissecting all kinds of vertebrates that died in the Dublin Zoological Gardens. But the work of collecting vast masses of data for his comparative studies of muscles and bones of vertebrates did not absorb all his energies, for he also investigated the invertebrate parasites he found in the vertebrate hosts that he was dissecting; and his earliest writings were minute and careful descriptions of the anatomy of certain parasitic worms. He also became an Assistant Surgeon at the Adelaide Hospital, honorary Professor of Anatomy at the Royal Dublin Society, and one of the Secretaries of the Royal Geological Society of Ireland.

In 1866 he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Mr James Stewart of Perth, and this important event in his life seems to have aroused in him new ambitions and an even more strenuous devotion to research. For several years his investigations in Comparative Anatomy had been responsible for bringing him into intimate association with the Rev. Samuel Haughton, M.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, who was working at the problems of "animal mechanics", and commanded the supplies of vertebrate material which

Macalister needed for his work. The friendship with Haughton ripened into an ardent discipleship and exerted a far-reaching influence upon Macalister's career. It opened to him something more than the portals of Trinity College: for it determined the character of his work and played a large part in shaping his outlook. The intimate association with a scholar whose interest ranged from anatomy to theology, and from mechanics to Semitic philology, stirred a sympathetic chord in one who was already an anatomist and a surgeon, a zoologist and geologist, with a partiality for palæography and theology. There is no doubt that Haughton was responsible for stimulating this craving for an encyclopaedic knowledge of facts, which is traditional at Trinity College, if one can believe the author of "Father O'Flynn".

In 1867 Macalister entered Trinity College as an undergraduate without relinquishing the full programme of work which his official position at the Royal College of Surgeons involved. Two years later, while still an undergraduate and only 25 years of age, he became Professor of Zoology in the University of Dublin. One of the Gilbertian results of this anomalous circumstance was that he could not sit for the Honours Examination in Zoology because he would have been *ex-officio* his own examiner.

In 1871 he obtained his M.B. degree and the College created a Chair of Comparative Anatomy for him, which he held along with that of Zoology. Five years later he succeeded to the Chair of Anatomy and Chirurgery, which carried with it the position of surgeon to Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital.

The years spent at Trinity College represent the period of Macalister's greatest achievements in Anatomy. In this phase of his career he published an immense mass of accurate records of the myology of vertebrates and reviews of biological work, which display a characteristically wide knowledge. The most remarkable and illuminating of these (so far as regards the light they shed upon Macalister's own personality and views) are his "Review of Recent Works on Life and Organization" and the above-mentioned criticism of Darwin's "Descent of Man", which were published in the

Dublin *Quarterly Journal of Medical Science* in 1870 and 1871 respectively.

But this vast production of work upon his own subject represents only a part of his activities. He was President of the Royal Geological Society of Ireland in 1873: he lectured at the Alexandra College on Botany, Geology, Astronomy, and in fact all Science: his writings at this period are interspersed with quotations from the Greek and Latin writers and the Early Fathers: Hebrew quotations and references to Egyptian archaeology and literature begin to make their appearance. The precision of his knowledge of these exotic hobbies is revealed by the fact that he is said to have identified in Dublin an ancient Egyptian inscription as the fragment of a monument which was in Vienna.

In spite of these manifold duties and diversions Macalister found time to write two books, each of them packed with a vast accumulation of facts garnered from a very wide field of observation and reading. His *Introduction to Animal Morphology and Systematic Zoology, Part I, Invertebrata* was published in 1876, and two years later *An Introduction to the Systematic Zoology and Morphology of Vertebrate Animals*. After Macalister became installed as a professor in the University of Dublin his interest began to wane in the mechanical problems of muscle to which Samuel Houghton was so devoted, and the more strictly morphological aspect of myology became the chief aim of his investigations. Thus he became the disciple of Humphry, then Professor of Anatomy in Cambridge, and was marked out for the succession. In 1883 Humphry made way for Macalister by resigning his chair of Anatomy and becoming Professor of Surgery. On his appointment as Professor of Anatomy Macalister was elected to a Fellowship of the College.

The move to Cambridge was more than a mere geographical translation: it also brought to a close the publication of that remarkable series of original observations in myology which represents Macalister's chief claim to fame as an anatomist. Several circumstances were responsible for this surprising result. From the beginning of his professional career in Dublin he had been interested both in muscles and bones. The exceptional opportunities which Dublin and his

association with Houghton offered for work in myology seem to have determined his preference for this department of anatomy. But when he moved to Cambridge, where there was no Zoological Garden to provide him with the material for his chosen subject, he found in his new department a great osteological collection which provided him with the opportunity for cultivating his second interest in anatomy. The year after his appointment he published a characteristic monograph on the most insignificant bone in the human skeleton—the lachrymal. From 1884 until the close of his career he continued to make observations upon the variations of the skeleton, but none of these records were published. He has left behind notebooks packed with detailed memoranda and careful drawings. When urged on one occasion to publish this information for the benefit of other workers he remarked, "I am not seeking a new appointment"!

But the real reason for the cessation of the publication of the results of his researches is to be found in the fact that Cambridge provided him with greater opportunities for the cultivation of his hobbies, archaeology, Egyptian philology and theology, than he had enjoyed before; and it is clear that such studies were more attractive than the task of merely recording the variations of bones, when he was debarred by the guiding formula of his life from indulging the only interest such work offered, namely of endeavouring to explain their real significance.

Thus we find him in 1886 lecturing at the Royal Institution on the anatomical and medical knowledge of ancient Egypt; and in the following year he was publishing translations of hieroglyphic inscriptions in the Fitzwilliam Museum. That he was able to inspire others with his interest in such researches is shown by the fact that a lecture on the ancient Egyptian language which he delivered at a public school so stirred the imagination of one of the boys as to decide his career, and he has become one of the leading authorities on Egyptian philology.

The opening of the new anatomical lecture-room in 1891 afforded him the opportunity of displaying how wide and intimate a knowledge of the history of anatomy he had acquired, and especially of the teaching in Cambridge "Scole of Fisyk" from the time of Henry V onwards.

His interest in the variations of bones found expression in the minute study of the great collection of human remains which he found in his department, and not unnaturally led him to devote more attention to the study of anthropology and the cognate subjects, ancient history and archaeology. But though he spent much time in collecting anthropometric data he published very little of the results of all this labour. It is true he delivered interesting presidential addresses to the Anthropological Institute (1894) and Section H of the British Association (1892): but their tendency could hardly be called constructive. In fact no more caustic or incisive criticism of the methods of anthropometry then in use, even in his own school, has been made than he set forth in his 1892 address; but he did not suggest any reforms of the methods upon which he poured such justifiable scorn. With his unique knowledge of osteological variations and his keen interest in anthropology it is a very remarkable fact that Macalister made no contribution to the long series of discussions concerning fossil skulls that loom so large in the literature of anthropology during the period exactly coinciding with his own career in anatomy—for the discovery of the Neanderthal skull which started these controversies was made four years before Macalister began to teach anatomy. He seems to have deliberately refrained from treading the dangerous ground of a frank and full enquiry into the origin of man and the big problem of its implications.

To one who reads the whole of Macalister's writings the fact of this repression becomes clear enough. But the document which gives expression to his attitude is his review of Darwin's "Descent of Man". He was much too sound and conscientious an anatomist to entertain any doubt as to the conclusiveness of the evidence for the evolution of man's structure from that of some Simian ancestor; but he qualifies his acceptance of Darwin's teaching in these words:

"Of the two parts of man's psychical nature . . . one, the seat of the passions, desires, and appetites, is identical with that of the lower animals, and in this part subsists all the feelings which Mr Darwin relies on to prove the derivative nature of man's rationality; the other is the part which has no correlate in the lower animals, the seat of the

moral sense, and the religious feelings, that which links us to higher created intelligences, which no evolution can account for, to which we find no mere physical force approaching.

"Of the origin of this we have no other account than that given in revelation. Science, as it shows us no steps approaching to it, cannot bring us nearer to it, and we have no choice but to accept the doctrine that God breathed it into the animal frame of man, already endowed with his physical attributes, or to leave it wholly unaccounted for".

This he calls a "doctrine of mixed evolution". To a man of Macalister's sincerity this reservation implied that, deeply interested as he was in animal structure, his attitude towards the problems of anatomy was one of protest against the full and complete acceptance of the doctrine which directed all biological research during the period of his activity. Even in this review he says "there is a tendency in the defenders of the evolution philosophy to rely upon the (at least temporary) firmness of their first position", *i.e.* with reference to the evolution of structure; and in his later years this attitude of restraint became more and more pronounced. The real incentive to research, the striving freely to satisfy a natural curiosity to understand the phenomena of life, was thus eliminated from his scheme of work. It is therefore not surprising to find that throughout his career Macalister refrained from drawing conclusions, much more from expressing the results of his researches in generalisations; and he concentrated his attention more and more on the observation and recording of details. In his memoir (1872) on the muscular system of the bats, which is perhaps the most important of his contributions to the particular branch of anatomy in which he was an authority, he adds a characteristic note which illuminates his attitude: "The author has, for purposes of brevity, carefully abstained from adding anything of theoretical deduction to this paper, which he has endeavoured to confine to a simple statement of anatomical facts". In a review of his book on vertebrate morphology that appeared in *The Athenæum* in 1879 the critic complains that "the enormous stores of facts are presented to the reader one after another as a series of separate statements, but unconnected together by any theory pervading the whole.

... It is impossible for students to assimilate facts unless they are made in some manner very definitely dependent on one another". This criticism seizes upon the characteristic feature of Macalister's work, and, being a paraphrase of his own statements, is a not unfair commentary on his work. Realising this fact one can understand why Macalister's interest in anatomy was so platonic, and why it was that, with all his vast knowledge, he was so singularly lacking in the power of stimulating men to embark upon research in anatomy. Repression of the scientific imagination and the constant reiteration of the dangers of theorizing were fatal to the development of ideas and discouraging to the student who felt inspired to embark upon original investigation. Even the enthusiasm for embryological research, which Francis Balfour's work had created in Cambridge, excited no reaction in the department of anatomy, although Macalister arrived in Cambridge when the tide was at full flood. Embryology, like the study of fossil skulls, was a dangerous and suggestive subject, which stimulated men to think and to theorize. Hence it was tabu.

Nevertheless it is important to recognise that to Macalister and his "Text Book of Human Anatomy" is mainly due the encouragement of the study of human morphology in this country. It was mainly responsible for the reaction against the depressing dulness of the methods adopted in British Schools of Anatomy after the death of Goodsir.

No picture of Macalister's personality could be regarded as truthful if it failed to record his gentleness and over-indulgent appreciation of the good qualities of others. So singularly lacking in the critical faculty was he, and so blind to the failings of others, that he recruited as the members of his staff a most amazing collection of assistants, many of them quite innocent of anatomical knowledge and devoid of any interest in the subject. I can refer to this matter with the greater freedom as I was one of them.

Macalister was elected to the Fellowship of the Royal Society in 1881 and served on the Council of the Society the year after he came to Cambridge. He was an honorary Doctor of the Universities of Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Montreal.

Several of the articles in Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible* and *Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics* were written by him; and he also contributed to the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology*.

The dominating influences in Macalister's life were his devotion to religion and to the accumulation of a knowledge of isolated facts. I need not dwell on the part he played in the foundation of the Presbyterian Church in Cambridge and the transference of the Westminster College to Cambridge; but to those who knew him intimately it was patent that such actions were the expression of his chief interest. Nevertheless he taught anatomy with singular devotion for fifty-nine years. The lasting impression he left upon the minds of many hundreds of students was of a singularly gentle and terribly learned man, whose modesty and unselfishness were as remarkable as his skill in the use of the knife and the patience with which he placed his vast knowledge and ability at the service of the humblest undergraduate.

REV. J. R. LITTLE, M.A.

One of the most loyal of Johnians, and one of the oldest—a School and College contemporary of Dr Bouney—was taken from us by death on April 16th, the Rev. Joseph Russel Little.

Born at Eldernell, near Whittlesey, on 7th August, 1832, the eldest son of John Little, Esq., J.P., he was at Uppingham School under Dr Butters and Dr Henry Holden from 1844 to 1851. He came then with a Founder's Exhibition to St John's, where in 1852 he won a Foundation Scholarship.

The College, he tells us, 'had then 300 undergraduates, who were divided into two sides, under Hymers and Brumell respectively. Brumell was a mild little man, Hymers a big blusterer, but withal an excellent tutor. Atlay, my classical tutor, was a very genial friendly man who took great interest in his pupils, and both he and his assistant-tutor, Tom Field, were good classical scholars and deservedly popular. St John's was then the chief mathematical College, as Trinity was the chief classical'.

An illness which befel him in the course of the Mathematical Tripos of 1855 prevented him from taking more than a few

days of the examination, and affected his success in the Classical Tripos which followed. He came out as a Junior Optime and 2nd Class Classic (bracketed second). He had acquired further an interest in architecture and local history, which remained with him through life.

For a short time Mr. Little was an assistant master in the Royal Institution School, Liverpool, but in January, 1857, he took up work at Tonbridge. Here he was master—under two Johnians of very different character, Dr J. I. Welldon and the Rev. T. B. Rowe—for 23 years, for most of the time in charge of a boarding-house. His very virtues, his gentleness, refinement, and humility, unfitted him to some extent for the work of a school master, especially that of a Fourth-form master. But his goodness disarmed criticism.

To both his chiefs he showed an unwavering loyalty, though Mr Rowe's views and ways were no doubt often rather startling to him. As an old colleague has written: 'I think he was one of the most unassuming men I have ever known and the most patient. I can never associate with him an angry expression'. His old pupils have the same memory of him. With the proud reserve of an English gentleman, he had the patience and meekness of a saint.

Mr Little had taken orders in 1857 and had married in 1859. In 1890 he left Tonbridge for the Rectory of Stansfield, Suffolk. Born and bred in the country, he had an intelligent comprehension of the lives and occupations of his parishioners. His architectural interests found a vent in the task of completing the restoration of his church. As an antiquary he contributed a paper, 'Stansfield Parish Notes', to the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, vol. x. He was in all ways the ideal of a devoted country parson.

After the death of his wife in 1912 Mr Little resigned his living and retired to Chichester. Here he gave occasional help at his parish church, was for a time Secretary of the S.P.G., and gathered a new circle of friends. The death of his younger daughter in August 1919 was a heavy blow to him. He failed rather rapidly and passed away on April 16th in his 88th year.

G. C. M. S.

Obituary

THE REV. CHARLES EDWARD GRAVES, M.A.

We regret to record the death on Thursday, 21 October 1920, of the Rev. Charles Edward Graves, M.A., Fellow, formerly Tutor, and Lecturer of St John's College.

Sir John Sandys writes in the *Times* of October 23, 1920 :

"The death of the Rev. Charles Edward Graves, Fellow and late Tutor of St John's College, Cambridge, removes one of the oldest links between Shrewsbury School and St John's College. Born in London in 1839, and educated at Shrewsbury under Dr Kennedy, he won the Porson Prize for Greek Iambic Verse in 1861, his exercise being declared equal in merit to that of H. W. Moss, of the same College, the future Headmaster of Shrewsbury. In the Classical Tripos of 1862 he was placed second in the First Class, between two future Professors of Greek—Jebb and Jackson. Elected to a Fellowship at his own College in 1863, he vacated it in 1865 on marrying a daughter of the Rev. Richard Gwatkin, the Senior Wrangler of 1814, by whom he has left one son and four daughters. Ordained in 1866, he was for two years curate of St Luke's, Chesterton, and for eight, chaplain of Magdalene College, while, late in life, he frequently assisted the present vicar of St Sepulchre's Church.

"Graves was an attractive lecturer on Classics for 35 years at St John's, and for shorter periods at Sidney and Jesus Colleges. These lectures bore fruit in editions of two books of Thucydides and four plays of Aristophanes, as well as a smaller edition of Plato's *Menexenus* and *Euthyphro*.

"In 1893 he was re-elected Fellow of St John's, and was associated with Dr Tanner as one of the Tutors of the College from 1895 to 1905. In the early part of his career he was for some years a most popular private Tutor in Classics, and his pupils regarded the hours thus spent in his company as hours of perfect sunshine. To the end of his long life, a sunny and cheerful temper, a keen sense of humour, a kindly

and courteous manner, and an exceptional aptitude for felicity of phrase were among the main characteristics which endeared him to his many friends".

It is never an easy matter to give a true impression of any man's personal character as shewn in his relations to those with whom circumstances brought him into frequent contact. In the case of Graves it is exceptionally hard. To give a list of printed works, of offices held, of the parts taken in several important questions at various times—a dry-bones obituary, in short—would present no truthful picture of such a man.

I first knew him as a College Lecturer and, as was then usual, a Classical Coach. He did his work well, but with a marked difference from others. The Classical school of those days was simple, little concerned with the special inquiries and results of modern research. Its strong points were that it did not require a student to devote a large part of his time to getting up what various scholars had achieved in their various departments, while it encouraged him to read a great deal of the ancient 'Classical' literature. Its weakness lay mainly in the fact that the range of the 'Classics' was too narrowly limited; a defect largely due to the timidity of Tripos examiners. So there was too much of a tendency to turn translation-papers into a succession of small problems for immediate solution, thus putting a premium on a special gift of readily-mobilized ingenuity. Composition-papers were tests of grammatical knowledge, and (for the better men) of the power of expressing the thoughts offered in one language in terms of another. In the later 'sixties the standard of such performances was unduly affected by the predominance of one famous Coach, Richard Shilleto. Most of the Classical teachers of that day had been his pupils, and his standards, mostly of a grammatical nature, were in vogue. There was a danger that an extreme devotion to what was called 'pure scholarship' might so cramp the Classical school as to sterilize it; in fact that it might cease to afford any stimulus to independent thought.

A way out of the difficulty was presently sought by an enlargement of the Tripos, a step since followed by several

others, which do not concern us here. But there was something to be done with things as they stood, reform or no reform. A Lecturer or Coach who would effectively bring out the humours of the 'Classics', the characteristics of human nature in ages of vast importance in the history of mankind, and the general sanity of 'Classical' authors, had before him a worthy task. It was in this line of exposition that Graves excelled. His old master Dr Kennedy had a wonderful gift of sympathetic treatment, bringing home to his pupils the common humanity that linked the English youth of his time with men of other lands and a distant age. It was owing to this power that the Classics flourished at Shrewsbury, under disadvantages of every kind. But Kennedy was impulsive and at times stormy. The atmosphere of Graves' lecture-room or pupil-room was very different. It was unfailingly calm. Criticism and exposition were alike serene, with a gentle breeze of humanity playing steadily on the matter in hand. Terse and moderate comment enlightened the hearer without wearying him. Thus a whole class, and not merely a few of the best men, followed their teacher with attention, and profited more than some of them knew. In short, he had a masterly sense of proportion, which is surely from the point of view of the taught a signal merit in a teacher. It is hardly necessary to remark that as an examiner he was noted for just judgment and commonsense.

But it was in the personal contact with pupils that his qualities shewed themselves at their very best. To ask questions of him after lecture was a real pleasure. You could thus tap the sources of information and learn more as to the reasons of judgments, and become aware that a great deal lay behind the smooth simplicity of his lecture-room discourse, dissembled for a practical purpose. That you asked for more proved to him that you wanted more: and he gave it genially, sparing no pains. With private pupils he was inevitably popular, understanding his men thoroughly. In this connexion also it is to be noted that you felt you were improving yet could not tell exactly why. You could not point to a number of details in which he and no other had given you a lift onward. But you felt better, and were. Let me here gratefully record one of his many generous acts. He learnt

somehow that I was at a certain time abstaining from coaching on the ground of expense, and invited me to attend his pupil-room without fee, with two other pupils. I well knew that I needed criticism quite as much as reading, and profited by his goodness for a whole Term.

Thus far I have said nothing of that humorous appreciation of men and things for which he must be remembered by many. For two whole generations he was unsurpassed, or rather unrivalled, in the condensation of sound judgments in few words. The behaviour of various men in various situations, and of bodies of men in various circumstances, never ceased to interest him and would draw from him genial and penetrating comments. He was keenly alive to one of the commonest failings of mankind: I mean the conscious attempt to instruct or at least to impress others, which ends in amusing or disgusting them. For such unrehearsed effects Graves had a keen eye, and priggishness, temporary or chronic, was detected at once and generally pilloried in a little gem of description. But, true to his nature, such remarks were as a rule kindly and always wholesome. One day we were walking together and met several persons whom I had not the wisdom to suffer gladly. At last I broke out:

Whene'er I take my walks abroad
What blessed fools I see.

Graves at once added quietly:

And maybe, what I thinks of them,
They think the same of me.

This was a typical instance of his gentle and ready censure, and we laughed heartily.

I do not wish to write a long panegyric on a departed friend, whose own taste certainly inclined to reticence and abhorred all fulsomeness. There are not a few who lament as I do the loss of one who was ever consistently just and exquisitely kind.

W. E. HEITLAND.

I first met C. E. Graves when I was a candidate for an Entrance Scholarship in December 1887. There was no Group then, and the College did its own examining, and did

it rather better, if I may say so after experiences as examiner under both systems, than it is done now. Graves and J. L. A. Paton were the two examiners in Classics, and there was a *viva*. I was called up to the High Table, and given a Suetonius, and told to read the passage marked. It was in the *Life of Vespasian*, chapter 16. The examiners, however, were ready before I was; and in desperation I gasped out a request for more time, and Graves gave it me. I fumbled a subjunctive after that, and he questioned me on it and I got it right and went back to write an essay on Colonies. He must have been then about as old as I am now, but he left on my mind the impression of kindly age; and if my life has been associated with the College, the pleasant way of the Examiner, who put me at my ease in an anxious moment, contributed to this, and I have always been grateful. The years have shown how thoroughly characteristic of him it was.

In my second term we went to Graves for lectures on Thucydides V, and later on for courses on Tacitus *Annals* XIV and VI. In those years we sometimes cut Classical courses or got excused, but Graves had a full room. We believed in him and we liked him. He was a sound scholar, as an old Salopian of those days, a pupil of Benjamin Hall Kennedy, and a Second Classic would-be; and he knew his authors. So we sat and took down the notes I still possess. He was never apt to be gay with emendations of his own, and he was cautious about other people's. "It *may* be so!" he said, with a characteristic intonation, which we loved to mimic and loved to hear. He published his work on Thucydides V afterwards, and editions of two of Aristophanes' plays in the 'nineties.

He was more than a scholar. He was a human being, natural, straightforward and friendly, and blessed with a sense of humour that lost nothing by restraint; it was twinkle mostly. For instance, one day he kept the class waiting ten minutes, and then he came in, with the genial swing in his gait that was part of him and bound us to him; he mounted the platform, and then said: "Gentlemen, you must excuse me; the fact is, I was sported out". The apology was received with delight and with applause. I can't quite remember

whether it was on that morning or another that he announced that after this his lectures would begin punctually at two minutes past ten. Another memory of the Tacitus lectures recalls the family of Augustus, and how apt Graves was to ask in examinations the exact relation of Rubellius Plautus or Blandus to Augustus and to Nero—and, even if it is irrelevant, I remember taking a last hopeful look at the pedigree at 12.55 p.m., reaching the Hall, hurriedly looking through the paper, and getting Rubellius safely in writing by 1.5 p.m. But perhaps this belongs to my biography rather than his.

By and by it fell to me to go to Graves for Composition. Our lecturers had their different ways in those unreformed days. One never did much more than correct an accent; another devastated one's work with wild spasms of lead pencil, and when he had torn one's verses to rags, he impartially did the same for the fair copy. Neither was quite inspiring. But Graves was always human; a good turn of phrase appealed to him, and, without effusiveness, he conveyed somehow to your mind that he enjoyed Verse and Prose and rather liked having a chat over it with you. The method—no, not method,—the attitude certainly stirred our enthusiasm and got the best out of us. I remember his quoting to me a savage epigram of Stubbs—

Froude boldly tells the Scottish youth
That parsons do not care for truth;
While Canon Kingsley loudly cries
That History's a nest of lies.
What cause for judgments so malign?
A brief reflexion solves the mystery;
Froude thinks that Kingsley's a divine
And Kingsley goes to Froude for history.

I turned it into Latin Elegiacs, and it is a lasting satisfaction to recall how pleased he was at one's doing it. That enjoyment of you and your doings was part of his charm.

S—, who was long a prince among our gyps, waited on Graves. I remember his telling me with animation an episode of Graves. He moved his rooms or his belongings; there was a picture of B. H. Kennedy to place. "Hang the old cock over the mantelpiece!" And there he hung.

He did not dine much in hall; but, when he did come, one way or another we knew he was there. Some one was talking *ad infinitum* one night about Rabelais, and how he used Pope Innocent *De Contemptu Mundi*, and a great deal more that I have forgotten. But the balance was restored when Graves turned to me with a sentence of two words, the second of which was "Rabelais" and the first of which summed up all our feelings. Another night, as H. T. E. Barlow told me at the time, a lawyer was there who talked all about himself, a monologue through several courses, culminating in the confession that he suffered from modesty. "I hope it does not hamper you in your profession", said Graves. He once proposed an epitaph for me, to be put up in Lecture Room VI: "Passive at last". Once on the road the talk turned on daughters, of whom we had each the same number, and Graves, looking down from his tricycle, said consolingly: "You are their natural prey". And then there was a former dean in the dean's hereditary rooms, who "says he doesn't feel his staircase difficult, when he's sober". He generally was, poor man!

One day, ten years ago, he strolled into my rooms. The stair across the Court was getting to be rather steep; might he keep his cap and gown and surplice in my rooms? I jumped at the chance. So, whenever a College living was vacant and the Committee met about it, and whenever the Book Club met, Graves came in, and never failed to bring brightness and humanity with him. A sentence or two perhaps; one forgot them; but one remembered the visit, and only regretted that incumbents lived so long or were promoted so slowly.

As I read over what I have written, I feel that the slightness of my recollections must strike the reader; but we who knew him can hear the tone and the inflexion and catch the expression. Everybody who knew him must have such memories; I know they have. To others all I can hope to convey is some suggestion of a nature always kind and always happy, who without effort (it seemed) just by being with you gave you sense and happiness, and who lives in your memory as an endowment of your life, for which you will never cease to be grateful.

T. R. G.

PRINCIPAL WILLIAM HENRY BENNETT, Litt.D.

We take the following from the *Times* :

"Principal William Henry Bennett, of the Lancashire Independent College, recently died suddenly from heart failure at the College, aged 65.

"Dr Bennett was born in London, and was educated at the City of London School, the Lancashire Independent College, Owens College, and St John's College, Cambridge. At Cambridge he took a first class in the Theological Tripos, won the Jeremie and Carus Prizes, and became a Fellow of his College. After a few years as Professor at Rotherham College and Lecturer in Hebrew at Firth College, he was appointed, in 1888, Professor of Hebrew and of Old Testament Exegesis at New College, London, and Hackney College, and in 1913 he succeeded Dr Adeney, whose death by an unhappy coincidence was recorded in *The Times* the same day as head of the Lancashire College. He was a Litt.D. of Cambridge, a D.D. of Aberdeen, and a member of the Senate of London University, and the first Secretary of its Theological Board. He also, like Dr Adeney, made many contributions to theological literature, his books being chiefly concerned with the Old Testament. He also contributed largely to the *Expositor's Bible*, the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and to Hasting's *Dictionary of the Bible*. Dr Bennett leaves a widow and two daughters".

THE REV. DELAVAL SHAFTO INGRAM, M.A.

The death has occurred of the Rev. Delaval Shafto Ingram, at his residence, Eversfield, Dry Hill Park, Tonbridge, at the age of 79 years. He had been in failing health for some time. Mr Ingram leaves a widow and a family of four sons and four daughters, with whom much sympathy will be felt.

Mr Ingram was educated at Giggleswick School, Yorks, and was an Exhibitioner of St John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. After a short period as an Assistant-Master at Wellington, Mr Ingram came to Tonbridge in a similar capacity, where he married a daughter of Dr Welldon, then Headmaster. On leaving Tonbridge he went to Blundell's School, Tiverton, Devon, as Second Master, and afterwards was for fourteen years Headmaster of Felsted School, Essex.

Subsequently he was presented by his College with the Rectory of Great Oakley, Essex, which he held for twenty-eight years, and on retiring returned to Tonbridge three years ago, shortly before he and Mrs Ingram celebrated their golden wedding.

The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon. The first portion of the service was held at St Saviour's Church, and was conducted by the Rev. Stuart H. Clark (Vicar) and the Rev. J. Le Fleming. The Headmaster of Felsted School telegraphed his regret at inability to attend. There were a number of floral tributes from relatives and friends, and a floral cross from the Old Felstedian Society.

A correspondent of the *Essex Weekly News* of 30th July, 1920, writes :

Mr Ingram for twenty-five years carried on the Felsted School, and during his Headmastership several additions and alterations were made to the buildings, such as the cricket pavilion, the infirmary, the decoration of the school chapel, and the foundation of open scholarships. Mr Ingram's chief work at Felsted, however, was his skill as a teacher of pure classics and literature, and in no period of the history of Felsted have so many distinguished scholars been sent forth from the school. Among others we find the names of Hugh Chisholm, editor of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and other works; T. Seccombe, editor of the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and many other literary works; R. J. Wilkinson, President of the Cambridge Union Society, Colonial Secretary, the Straits Settlement, author of *Malay Dictionary & Literature*, donor to the University Library of a library of Malay literature; C. Hose, F.R.G.S., resident member of the Supreme Council of Sarawak, discoverer of many species of fauna and flora, and author of articles in *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Hon. Sc.D. (Cambridge), and liberal donor to University Library; A. F. Pollard, Professor of English History, University of London, and author of many standard historical works, etc. And in the Church we note, among Mr Ingram's old pupils, G. D. Halford, Bishop of Rockhampton; Canon Meyrick, of Norwich; and Father G. Callaway, S.S.J.E., author of *Kaffir Life*. Mr Ingram was much appreciated as a teacher

of classics by the members of his sixth form, who respected wide knowledge of the classical authors and his unique power as a teacher. As Headmaster he gained the affection and hearty co-operation of his Assistant-Masters, whose interests he always considered and supported. On his retirement from Felsted School to the College living of Great Oakley, he became a diocesan inspector, and was much interested and took a prominent part in secondary education in Harwich district. For many years he was an examiner for the Oxford and Cambridge Board, the Cambridge Locals, and other public bodies. Mr Ingram and his family were, both at Felsted and at Oakley, most hospitable; they occupied a leading position among the clergy in the Harwich deanery, and were much respected by their parishioners and neighbours.

THE VEN. E. F. MILLER, M.A.

In Edward Francis Miller, M.A., formerly Archdeacon of Colombo, a Johnian of no mean attainments and a schoolmaster of the highest ideals, which he was permitted to translate into remarkable success during some forty years of arduous and self-sacrificing labour, passed away at Bournemouth on May 2nd, 1920, in his 72nd year.

He was born at Cambridge on October 27th, 1848, his father being William Hallows Miller, D.C.L., F.R.S., Professor of Mineralogy, at one time Fellow and Tutor of St John's, and who was re-elected a Fellow in 1878 on account of his scientific knowledge. Edward Miller went to school at Uppingham, where he was the pupil of Dr Edward Thring, whom he intensely revered, and to whom he owed many of his own high ideals, and who may be said to have inspired his life's work. He was gifted both in classics and mathematics, was a Scholar of the College, and took his degree in 1871 as 15th Senior Optime, though his tastes lay rather in the direction of poetry and literature.

Ordained deacon in 1872 and priest in 1873, he held for a brief period masterships at Beaumaris and Gloucester, and a curacy at St Mary, Redcliffe. In 1875 he became an assistant-master at Highgate School, where for more than two years the writer was his pupil. The impression made upon the

latter by Miller's personality is still with him after a lapse of forty-three years, and he well remembers the earnestness with which he sought to impart his own knowledge to his boys, and the thoroughness of the grounding which he gave, especially in subjects which to them were uncongenial and difficult of apprehension. At Highgate, Miller met the lady who was to become his wife, Miss Caroline Ford, the daughter of one of the Governors of the school. At the end of the year 1877 he was appointed Warden of St Thomas's College, Colombo, where he was welcomed with his bride on Feb. 25th, 1878. It was here that, during thirteen strenuous years, the chief work of his life was done. It so happened that the Trust-funds of the College, which were absolutely necessary for carrying on its work, were lent to a firm on the eve of its passing through the bankruptcy court, and the money disappeared. This was due to a temporary collapse of the coffee industry, which ruined almost every subsidiary enterprise in the island. Pupils fell in numbers at St Thomas's, and fees were only obtained with great difficulty. But with the hour had come the man. Miller led a forlorn hope to victory. His first principle, with which to meet the crisis, was stern self-denial. He took little or no salary for several years. His second principle was unremitting toil. He worked incessantly, and no detail was too small to be attended to. He was one to whom slovenliness or carelessness, due to haste, was an impossibility. He was a living example of the wise man's counsel, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might". One of his Colombo pupils has written of him, "Mathematics was his special subject: he was enthusiastic about Latin and Greek: he was keen on Shakespeare and geography: German was his hobby: he taught science: his divinity teaching was noteworthy for its conviction: his confirmation classes were unforgettable: his powers of work were enormous". Then, again, as to his personal contact and influence with his boys, "Stern in discipline, he was yet the tenderest of fathers and the most genial of hosts. He took the keenest pleasure in his pupils' successes. His conversations, private and informal, on the deeper things of life, were often the turning-point with his boys". It is hardly surprising that the College, ere long, took first rank among the secondary schools in Ceylon. Boys began to pour in. A revival of the endowments was

followed by a resurrection of the buildings, which were soon filled from end to end. The College took first place in sport and in public examinations. Simultaneously with this scholastic work he was Priest-in-charge of Colombo Cathedral, where his ministrations were highly acceptable to the leading citizens of the colony, and in 1889 his splendid work for the diocese was recognized by his appointment as Archdeacon.

In 1891 he reluctantly resigned all his offices in Ceylon and returned to England for the sake of his children, four boys and one girl. His departure was a general matter of grief and regret. The Old Boys' Association of St Thomas's, which he had founded in 1886, presented him and Mrs Miller with a silver salver "in grateful appreciation of services rendered". The clergy of the diocese made another presentation with this inscription: "Edwardo Francisco Miller, Archidiacono Columbensi in patriam redituro Taprobane in insulâ laborum particeps clerus veneratione, amore, luctu adductus D. D. Kal. Sept. MDCCCXCI". He left Ceylon in the zenith of his powers: and during the succeeding twenty-nine years he never lost touch with it. From 1892 onwards he was Commissary to the Bishop of Colombo. In this capacity, when looking for a priest to take charge of the Cathedral, he once wrote the present writer a letter of enquiry about one who had applied. It was a marvel of compression of all the qualities required or not required, written on two sides of a small letter-card, inimitably expressed.

On his arrival in England, he opened a Preparatory School at the Knoll, Woburn Sands, Bedfordshire, where he laboured quietly for more than twenty years. In September, 1897, he found it necessary to obtain a partner, and was joined by the Rev. F. F. Hort, son of the late Lady Margaret Professor at Cambridge, who continued the work alone on Mr Miller's retirement in 1912. The writer is indebted to Mr Hort for a most moving account of the work carried on in this quiet and beautiful corner of the Midlands. He would like to quote much of it verbatim, but to do so would be to write over again much that has already been written about Ceylon. What is striking is the veneration with which Mr Hort personally regarded him, and his enthusiastic testimony to the scholastic attainments of his chief, the deep affection he

inspired in his boys, who loved to consult him in after years, and above all, to his deep religious feeling and faith in the unseen, which was the real inspiration of his life's work. In 1912 he retired to Foxton Hall for well-earned repose, but the war sent him back to work, and from 1916 to 1918 he was Vicar of Pampisford, Cambs.

One word should be added about his family life. Mrs Miller's geniality and kindness was a priceless asset, which helped to win them both troops of friends wherever they lived, in England or Ceylon. The writer met them again in 1909, after a lapse of more than thirty years, to find himself welcomed with all the old spontaneous courtesy and affection, as if they had parted but yesterday. For his school at Woburn Sands he chose the double motto, "To the Glory of God": "Ora et Labora", which perhaps sum up most perfectly the aims of his life, and the impression which he left upon the minds of his pupils. "Requiescat in pace".

T. B. T.

Obituary

LORD MOULTON.

We regret to record the death, on March 9th, of the Rt Hon. Lord Moulton of Bank (B.A. 1868), Honorary Fellow of the College.

We extract the following notice from the "Morning Post" of 10th March, 1921 :—

John Fletcher Moulton, Lord Moulton, who was found dead in bed at his house in Onslow Square yesterday morning, was born at Macclesley in November 1844. He was the son of the Rev. J. E. Moulton, a Wesleyan Methodist minister, and after receiving his early education at New Kingswood School, near Bath, proceeded to St John's College, Cambridge. There, as a mathematician he reached the very highest distinction. In 1868 he was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman, winning also a gold medal at London University. He was then elected to a Fellowship at Christ's.

He "ate his dinners" at the Middle Temple, and, resigning his fellowship, came to London in 1873, and was called to the Bar in the next year. There he at once attacked the work which probably makes the highest demand on the intellect at the Bar—that relating to the law and practice as to patents—and in a few years his fortune was made. He had the brains to understand inventions, ranging over the whole world of mechanics, industry and energy to apply to the problems put to him, and combativeness in reasonable quantity. There have been scholars as learned at the Bar, and advocates as masterful, but his combination of genius and driving power was not surpassed in his generation.

In 1885 he became a Q.C., and in the same year was elected as a Liberal member of Parliament for the Clapham division. In the following year he lost his seat, and had to wait until 1894 until he could again find a constituency, South Hackney, to return him. The next year the South Hackney electors changed their minds in favour of Lord Moulton's former opponent, and a new seat was not found for the defeated candidate until 1898, when he was returned for the Launceston division of Cornwall. In the House of Commons

Lord Moulton largely specialised on London affairs, and his maiden speech was on the question of Londoners bearing the expense of maintaining their own parks. But he did not confine himself to Metropolitan subjects, and, unlike some lawyers, did not allow the atmosphere of Westminster to overawe him.

Lord Moulton represented the Launceston division until 1906, when he was promoted over the heads of all the Judges of first instance as a Lord Justice of Appeal. After sitting in the Court of Appeal for six years he became in 1912, on the resignation of Lord Robson, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, and, as a Privy Councillor, a member of the Judicial Committee. Those who knew Lord Moulton did not expect him as a judge to be content with the formula 'I concur' after awaiting the pronouncements of his brethren of the Court of Appeal, and they were not disappointed. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any other judge in that Court ever delivered himself of so many and such vigorous dissenting judgments. Perhaps also there never was a scantier use than in his case of the old platitudes as to "the unfeigned respect I entertain for the opinions of my learned brethren", and "the great hesitation with which I venture to differ from them" Lord Moulton made up his mind in his own way, and, when in disagreement with the majority of the Court, delivered himself of very long, very forcible, and very learned judgments.

But it was Lord Moulton's war work which formed his chief title to fame. Soon after the commencement of hostilities he was appointed Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Chemical Products, as also of the Committee on High Explosives, and, when the Ministry of Munitions was constituted, he became its Director-General of Explosive Supplies. At the age of seventy, he was, in his own words, thrown into the position of a head technologist who had to shape and guide a gigantic industry, which "had to be extemporised in a moment". When the war broke out Germany was far in advance of this country in the organisation of industry for war purposes, and it was Lord Moulton's business so to coordinate the activities of British manufacturers as to beat the enemy at his own game. That he

eventually succeeded in his purpose is now a matter of history. He held the view that the great length of the war was mainly due to Germany's organisation of the chemical industries, and he has since been insistent in urging national recognition of the fact that the chemists of this country are necessary, not merely to its prosperity, but to its existence. He was particularly keen in advocating the further development of the British dye industry.

An open-air man, Lord Moulton was fond both of motoring and of yachting. He was twice married, first in 1875 to Clara, widow of R. W. Thompson, of Edinburgh, and secondly, in 1901, to Mary May, daughter of Major Henry Davies, of Naples. Lord Moulton's second wife died in 1909, and he had issue of his first marriage a son, Hugh Fletcher Moulton, who was called to the Bar in 1899, and of his second marriage a daughter. In addition to his other honours, Lord Moulton was a fellow of the Royal Society, a G.B.E., a K.C.B., a Grand Officer of the Order of the Etoile Noire, a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and a Commander of the Order of Leopold of Belgium.

Lord Moulton having been a life Peer, the title dies with him.

We have received the following from a correspondent :

"Forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit".

This quotation, first implanted in the inmost recesses of the brain more than sixty years ago, as an illustration of some rule given in the "Eton Latin Grammar", suddenly flashes out and urges me to record three reminiscences of the late Lord Moulton, one of my contemporaries.

In his undergraduate days, Moulton was a very retiring, quiet and shy man. It was difficult to secure his company for an hour in the evening. On one occasion about half-a-dozen of us met him at the room of a mutual friend; in the course of a general "shoppy" chat, Moulton confessed that to keep his brain in good working order he had adopted the plan of committing to memory daily about 50 lines of poetry. Finding that he had stored up one of Tennyson's latest poems ("Idylls of the King", I think it was) we persuaded him to recite a portion. He diffidently made

his way to the darkest corner of the room and, facing his audience, declaimed many lines most impressively.

On Saints' Days, in the sixties, no College lectures were given. Many of us, after attending chapel at 8 a.m., turned these holy days into holidays and suspended our work. On one of these festivals I was invited to join Moulton and a friend in a walk to Ely. We started at 9 a.m. Moulton was a lanky man, and his stride far exceeded the military standard; when we had fairly got into the swing he apologised for not being able to go his accustomed pace owing to a sore heel. It was fortunate for us that he had a limp, otherwise we must have been left in the rear; as it was we covered 5 miles in the middle of the 16 miles in 63 minutes. When we reached the market place at Ely two of us looked longingly at the Lamb Hotel, quite expecting to enter it for rest and refreshment. This was not to be; Moulton insisted that there should be no luncheon until we had climbed the Lantern Tower. He was in command and it was not for us to reason why—we tread-milled up and landed on the giddy height. From that elevation we thoroughly surveyed the monotonous landscape, verifying and revising our geographical knowledge of the stretch of fen land whereon were dotted a city, towns, villages and windmills. With Vergil's help I can complete the tale and add a deduction: "The descent was easy; but to retrace one's steps and escape to the upper air was a task and a toil which we refused to contemplate". We had fairly earned the plain and satisfying meal which was necessary to prepare us for the return journey. We started to walk back early in the afternoon, and reached College in time for "hall".

I have an old "University Calendar" in which (in the Tripos list of 1868) are entered the marks (how they were obtained I know not) against the names of some of the men, Moulton is credited with 18000, and the "wooden spoon" with 783. The Tripos Examination in those days consisted of two parts: three days and five days. On the last of the three days there was set an "easy" problem paper (Aldis, my coach, warned me that it was facetiously so called). Moulton was reported to have solved 22 out of the 24 problems in the three hours allotted, whilst the man who came nearest to him solved six only.

R. K. V.

PROFESSOR ROBERT BELLAMY CLIFTON, F.R.S.

We regret to record the death on February 22nd, 1921, of Professor Robert Bellamy Clifton, F.R.S., Professor of Experimental Philosophy in the University of Oxford from 1865 to 1915. We take the following from *The Times*:

"Holding his Professorship at Oxford for just fifty years, and the Chair of Natural Philosophy at Owens College, Manchester, for five years before that, Robert Bellamy Clifton may be said to have broken most Professorial records, even that of his colleague for so long at the Oxford Museum, Dr Odling. This vigour and longevity were due, as they generally are, to natural constitution rather than to care, for it is well known that for a large part of his life he turned night into day. Indeed, in a well-known publication he put down as his recreation 'Work'. He was born at Gedney, in Lincolnshire, on March 13, 1836, the only son of Mr Robert Clifton. From University College, London, he obtained a scholarship in 1856 at St John's, Cambridge, and graduated as Sixth Wrangler and second Smith's Prizeman in 1859.

"Clifton was elected Fellow of St John's, but did not remain at Cambridge, becoming next year Professor of Natural Philosophy at the then new Owens College at Manchester. Five years later he was elected Professor of Experimental Philosophy at Oxford in succession to Mr Robert Walker, of Wadham. Clifton was also elected to a Fellowship with emoluments at Merton. On his appointment he erected from his own designs in 1870, and organised the new 'Clarendon Laboratory', the first built in Europe for the special purpose of teaching and research in physics, the funds for which were provided by the historic benefaction of Lord Clarendon, arising out of the sale of his history. A fine mathematician of the older Cambridge School, Clifton was a precise and careful teacher. Much of his optical apparatus he designed himself, and he was somewhat jealous of allowing it to be casually used. It was sometimes alleged that he was too fastidious in this regard, and did not encourage 'research', but he certainly turned out a series of very successful pupils, among them men like Sir Arthur

Rücker, Sir Lazarus Fletcher, Professor Viriamu Jones, Professor Reinold, and Mr R. E. Baynes, the Lee's Reader in Physics, Christ Church.

"He was further employed outside, as a member of the Royal Commission on Accidents in Mines, 1879-86, and as president of the Physical Society in 1882-84, and was elected Fellow of the Royal Society and Honorary Fellow of Wadham.

"Clifton married, in 1862, Miss Catherine Elizabeth Butler, and had three sons and a daughter. He was a man of fine stature and appearance, and maintained his physical vigour, little impaired, into and beyond his 80th year. He inherited a property in Lincolnshire, in which he took to the last much interest, visiting it periodically. Personally he was a very pleasant colleague, going his own way, but always thoroughly friendly, and with a dry, kindly humour of his own, and a knowledge of the world which made him very good company".

REV. JAMES GEORGE EASTON, M.A.

We regret to record the death, at the age of 68, of the Rev. James George Easton, M.A., Rector of Murston, Kent.

As a boy, Mr Easton was in the choir of Hereford Cathedral. He was a Scholar of St John's College, Cambridge, and graduated in 1876 as 18th Wrangler. He was ordained in 1878 to a curacy at Ramsgate; afterwards he was second master at Nottingham High School and then Headmaster of Great Yarmouth Grammar School. Later he held the livings of Ilketshall in Suffolk, and Brinkley in Cambridgeshire. In 1897 he was appointed to the College living of Murston, and remained there twenty-three years. For the last five years he had been Rural Dean, and as such he was popular throughout the Sittingbourne district as an eloquent preacher and speaker. He was broad and tolerant in his views and was a staunch type of Evangelical Churchman.

Mr Easton had been married thirty-nine years and leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Obituary

HENRY GEORGE HART, M.A.

The following notice of Mr H. G. Hart, a former Headmaster of Sedbergh School, who died at Wimbledon on January 12, 1921, is taken from the *Morning Post*.

"Henry George Hart, the son of the late Mr W. Hart, I.C.S., was born on April 16, 1843, and after receiving his early education at Rugby, went up as a scholar to St John's College, Cambridge. He graduated as seventh classic in 1866, and afterwards was elected to a Fellowship of his College. He joined the staff at Haileybury in 1866, where he became Master of Lawrence House. In 1873 he accepted an invitation to serve under Dr Butler at Harrow, where he remained until 1880.

"But it was at Sedbergh that the work for which he will be longest remembered was done. That ancient and famous school had begun to recover under Mr Heppenstall from the obscurity into which it had fallen in the 'sixties, and with the appointment of Mr Hart progress was rapid and secure. Steadily supported by the wisdom and liberality of the Chairman of the Governors, Sir Francis Powell, the new headmaster laid the deep and firm foundation on which modern Sedbergh has grown. The new school buildings, chapel, the bath and gymnasium, the school house, and the other new boarding-houses, were all built during the twenty years of his headmastership. But more important than his development of the buildings was the spirit which he breathed into the school. He gathered round him a band of masters singularly gifted and loyal, and with their devoted aid founded that simple, manly, and strenuous tradition which still lives in the school. Few boys leave Sedbergh without a real love for the incomparable country in which the school stands, and fewer still during the twenty years of his headmastership left without a lasting admiration and affection for the wise, quiet, determined, and humorous man whom they had grown to trust. Mr. Hart married in 1873 Honoria, only daughter of the late Sir Henry Lawrence".

BARON T. KIKUCHI.

We regret to record the death, on March 2, 1921, at the age of twenty-seven, of Baron T. Kikuchi, research student of the College.

Sir Ernest Rutherford writes in *Nature* for March 17, 1921:

"The son of a distinguished father, the late Baron Kikuchi, at one time Minister of Education in Japan, he had a distinguished career in the University of Tokyo, specialising in physics under the direction of Prof. Nagaoka. In 1919 he came to England to work in the Cavendish Laboratory under the direction of Sir Ernest Rutherford. His first paper, published in 1920 in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* in conjunction with Dr F. Aston, contained a careful and able examination of the nature and velocity of the swiftly moving striations observed in neon and helium. An account of further independent work on this subject is in course of publication. In the midst of the preparations for the experimental attack on an important physical problem Baron Kikuchi was taken ill and died after a two months' illness in a nursing home in Cambridge. During his illness he was devotedly attended by his young wife, who had come from Japan to join him a few months before. Like his father a member of St John's College, a special memorial service was conducted in the College Chapel by the Master, attended by the Vice-Chancellor. The remains were taken to London for cremation.

"A man of marked intellectual energy and experimental ability, Baron Kikuchi had been selected to fill an important post in the new National Physical Laboratory at Tokyo on his return from Europe. His intelligence and charm of manner had gained him many friends both in this country and Japan, who deplore the untimely end of such a young life so full of promise of achievement in science".

LORD CASTLE STEWART.

We regret to record the death on Monday, November 7, 1921, of Lord Castle Stewart. We take the following from *The Times* :

"Sir Andrew John Stewart, Earl Castle Stewart and Viscount and Baron Castle Stuart, of Castle Stuart, Co. Tyrone, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a baronet of Nova Scotia, was born in Dublin on December 21, 1841, the son of Canon the Hon. A. G. Stuart, rector of Cottesmore, by his marriage to Catharine Anne, daughter of the fifth Viscount Powerscourt; he was a grandson of the second earl and nephew of the third and fourth earls.

"From Rugby School he went to St John's College, Cambridge, and in 1861 he passed into the Indian Civil Service, being appointed to the Madras Presidency. As Acting Collector it fell to him to proclaim in the Tinnevely district Queen Victoria Empress of India; and it was in Tinnevely that he wrote for the Government of India a manual of that province, and also a volume on Indian forestry, to which Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff contributed a preface. As an administrator and as a Judge Mr Stuart was fearless, but

tired somewhat of the routine of office and of system, it was because he saw the facts of Indian life on a broad and comprehensive scale, and would, had the times been ripe, have turned to account, for the benefit of the Indian people in the district where he served, his extensive and practical knowledge of science, agriculture, and irrigation. Throughout the famine of 1877, when nearly one-fourth of the population of his district were swept away by small-pox, cholera, and hunger, he worked ceaselessly on the organization of relief camps and food distribution centres, doing work which, while it told surely even on his great strength and sound constitution, won for him the affection and the deepest loyalty of the native gentlemen with whom he worked. After twenty-one years of service in India he retired, and devoted his leisure to extensive travels in all parts of the world.

"On the death of his cousin, the fifth earl, on June 5, 1914, Mr Stuart succeeded as sixth earl and viscount and fourteenth baron. The form 'Earl of Castlestewart' is sometimes employed, but *The Complete Peerage*, vol. iii., shows that the forms in the original patents are Earl Castle Stewart and Viscount and Baron Castle Stuart. When the war broke out later in the year, Lord Castle Stewart was in England, and at once took up such voluntary war work as his increasing age and failing sight permitted, and he worked on until total blindness overtook him.

"Lord Castle Stewart married, in 1876, Emma Georgiana, youngest daughter of Major-General Arthur Stevens, 26th Madras Native Infantry, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. Lady Castle Stewart was the greatest help to her husband throughout his career, and he owed much to her unceasing care and devotion in the years of his blindness."

His first two sons were killed in the war, and he is succeeded by his third son, Arthur, Viscount Stuart, major, M.G.C., who was born in 1889, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and the University of Paris.

t always gentle and warm-hearted

The following members of the College have died during the year 1921; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

Rev. George Cantrell Allen, D.D. (1878), Vicar of Higham, Kent, Headmaster of Cranleigh School, 1892-1908. Died at the Vicarage, 25 April, aged 65.

Rev. W. Almack (1868), Vicar of Ospringe, Kent. Died at the Vicarage, 26 March.

Rev. George Frederick Bulmer (1867), formerly Somerset Exhibitioner. Died at the Great House, Canon-Pyons, Hereford, 5 January, aged 75.

Rev. Arthur Cyril Churchward (1907). Died at the U.M.C.A. Station, Likwenu, Nyasaland, 15 November, aged 36.

Prof. R. Bellamy Clifton, F.R.S. (1859). Died at Oxford, 22 February. (See *Eagle*, p. 141).

Joseph Coates (1850), of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Died 12 June.

Rev. George Crossley (1881). Died 2 May at Lincoln, aged 83.

Rev. James George Easton (1876), Rector of Murston, Kent. Died suddenly on the roadside, 22 March. (See *Eagle*, p. 142).

Rev. Clement Charles Harrison (1880), Vicar of Dagenham, Essex. Died at the Vicarage, 7 February, aged 65.

Henry George Hart (1886). Died at Wimbledon, 12 January, aged 77.
(See *Eagle*, p. 204).

Joseph Little Heath (1877). Died at Hampstead, 24 June, aged 66.

Frederic Edward Hilleary, LL.D. (1863). Died at Stratford, E., 21 January.

John Read Marrack (1860). Died at Tiverton, Devon, 21 July, aged 83.

Lord Moulton (1868). Died at 57, Gurlow Square, S.W., 9 March. (See *Eagle*, p. 137).

Rev. Frederic Bethune Norman Norman-Lee (1881), Chaplain to the Forces (retired), Rector of Worting. Died at Worting Rectory, 12 July.

Rev. E. W. Sandys-Reed (1865), Rector of Thurgarton, Norwich. Died at Thurgarton Rectory, 25 June, aged 79.

Rev. Henry Aldwin Soames (1880). Died at Bromley, Kent, 27 July, aged 64.

Lord Castle Stewart (matric. 1860). (See *Eagle*, p. 206).

Obituary

Mrs R. H. HORTON-SMITH.

By the death of Mrs Marilla Horton-Smith, which took place in the last week of January, in her 84th year, there passes one who held a position which has probably been unique in the annals of either of the two older Universities. Widow of the late Richard Horton Horton-Smith, K.C., and theretofore Q.C., a Master of the Bench and in 1903 Treasurer of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, who died in November 1919 in his 88th year,¹ she was the eldest daughter of the late John Baily, Q.C., a Master of the Bench of the same Inn and Counsel to the University of Cambridge. Her father,² her only brother,³ her husband, and her two eldest sons were, all of them, Fellows of one and the self-same Cambridge College, all of them being Fellows of St John's. It would be interesting, indeed, to know whether this record from one and the same College can be equalled at either Oxford or Cambridge. The third son of the marriage, a Foundation Scholar of the same College,⁴ did not live to win a Fellowship, but in his memory his father founded at Cambridge, in 1900, the University Prize which is called after his name, "The Raymond Horton-Smith Prize". From the point of view, moreover, of conspicuous loyalty to a College, it may further be mentioned that her brother's two sons who went to the University were Foundation Scholars of the self-same College, while her eldest grandson is also a Foundation Scholar of the same, and has stroked Cambridge to victory over Oxford on the Thames in each of the past three years, 1920-22.

¹ Obituary in *Eagle*, December 1919, pp. 48-51.

² John Baily, Q.C.—first of "The Seven Johnian Stars" of 1828—died on the 19th June, 1877..

³ Obituary in *Eagle*, June 1918, p. 242.

⁴ Obituary in *Eagle*, December 1899, pp. 91-102

She and her husband celebrated their Golden Wedding in December 1914.¹

Mrs Horton-Smith was an excellent linguist, a lady of rare intellect, of a consistently shrewd and delightful wit and humour, of an astounding memory so that, for example, Sir Walter Scott's poems touching Scotland she seemed to know by heart, and even Tasso was not far behind, of an intense sincerity coupled with a no less intense practical ability, of an entire disdain for the merely superficial and the sham, of a marvellous and never-failing brightness and buoyancy of temperament whatever the surrounding difficulties of life, of unabated and supreme certainty of faith in the Christian verity, and of a wonderful and sustained vitality which seemed, despite the advance of years, to make her no older than her succeeding generation, a lady of singular personal charm who not only endeared to herself, but absolutely bound to herself in devotion, all who had the good fortune to know her.

She was a grand-niece of Francis Baily, the celebrated astronomer, remembered on all hands even to-day by "Baily's Beads" in the sun, to whom the nation, through the authorities, wished to give burial in Westminster Abbey, desisting only in deference to family desires, and a niece of Miss Ann Louisa Baily the centenarian, one of the early travellers in Egypt and the Holy Land, who died in October 1917.

Her grand-uncle, Capt. William Thomas Graham—the elder of the two sons of her great-grandfather, Alexander Graham, who was a lineal descendant of James Graham, 7th Lord Graham and 5th Earl and 1st or "Great" Marquis of Montrose—was the hero of the desperate sea-fight with the Joasmi pirates in the Persian Gulf in 1808, so well described in Mr C. R. Low's *History of the Indian Navy*, 1613-1863 (published in 1877), vol. i. chap. x., pp. 320-322,² and detailed by Capt. Graham himself in his official report, dated from H.M.S. *Neriade* the 28th October 1808, which was published nearly a century later in the *Navy League Journal* for July

¹ See "*Family and College: Some Interesting Records and a Golden Wedding: 22 December 1914.*", published in the *Cambridge Daily News* of the 2nd January, 1915.

² Mr Low inadvertently gives Capt. Graham's second initial incorrectly on p. 321, but rectifies the matter on pp. 533-6 and in vol. ii. pp. 577 sqq.

1899, together with a covering and explanatory letter from the pen of her second son.

She was also a direct descendant of William Ruthven, fourth Lord Ruthven, hereditary Sheriff of Perth, and first Earl of Gowrie, whose share in the "Raid of Ruthven" takes our memories back to 1582.

For many years of her married life she did infinite personal work amongst the poor of Nine Elms, where earlier had lain a part of the life-work of two of her father's sisters, after the death of their second brother, who was a Fellow of Clare and Queen Victoria's Chaplain at Hampton Court;¹—and in later years Lincoln's Inn Chapel hardly knew a Sunday in term-time, year in and year out, when she and her husband were not present at its services.

She retained all her faculties and vitality and maintained all her interests to the end, and she passed onward peacefully and without suffering.

Her body was laid to rest in the family vault at Highgate Old Cemetery, where her husband and her two youngest sons had been buried before her, the funeral service being conducted throughout by the Rev. J. Percy Hales, M.A., Rector of Cotgrave, Notts.

GEORGE BALLARD MATHEWS.

George Ballard Mathews was born in London 23 February, 1861, was sent to Ludlow Grammar School, of which the headmaster was a devoted linguist, was then a student under Henrici at University College, London, and was Senior Wrangler in 1883. With characteristic independence, Mathews preferred as coach the lecturer of his own College, Dr W. H. Besant, and proved his mathematical ability by breaking the long succession of Senior Wranglers who were trained by Dr E. J. Routh. Other distinguished names in that year are those of Gallop, Lachlan, Whitehead, Chree, Morley. He did not, however, obtain a Smith's Prize. In 1884 he went as Professor to the recently founded University

¹ The Rev. William Percival Baily, B.D.;—who died on the 3rd August, 1871.

College at Bangor for about twelve years. In 1902 he came back to Cambridge and served for four years as College Lecturer in Mathematics at St John's. This work he resigned in 1905 and again became attached to Bangor as Special Lecturer. He died 19 March, 1922. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1897, and served on the Council 1905-6. He served on the Council of the London Mathematical Society from 1897 to 1904. He was made LL.D. of Glasgow in 1915. He was a Fellow of University College, London.

He was, one gathered, an accurate linguist, of wide literary interests, devoting much time to studies of which he scarcely ever spoke; he was also an unostentatious student of music. One felt of him that there was always something more to learn, if he were not so retiring and self-depreciatory.

As a mathematician it is easy not to rate him highly enough. Through life he bore the impress of Henrici's teaching at King's College, London; but at Cambridge there must still have been many to whom the Mathematical Tripos was the important thing, and mathematics only the means. Dr Besant certainly used occasionally to count up, with one of those little chuckles which his friends learned to like, how many years he had held the market with his *Elementary Hydrostatics*. It would have been easy for Mathews to adopt the prevailing complacency. What is striking is that he broke away from this, became a student of a wide range of mathematics, till, in later years, one of his Reviews of new books in *Nature* was an event, letting in the light and furnishing a stimulus for a wide range of readers. Mathews was one of the first in England to appreciate the beauty and importance of an exact logical treatment of his subject; his exposition of Number, in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, is a model of careful statement; and his volume on the *Theory of Numbers*, though its reception discouraged him from continuing it, was a piece of pioneer work here. His exposition of the Principles of Projective Geometry, after von Staudt, and his account of Galois' theory of groups, if they contained nothing very new to readers of the original authorities, were also done in despite of the current opinion of those about him. His

knowledge of languages, and his historical interests, would have made him an ideal exponent of the progress of his subject; but he was subject to fits of depression, and of poor vitality, at least in later life, and did himself far less than justice.

His resignation of his post as lecturer in mathematics in the College was instructive in this respect. He held strong views about education, and, when stirred, would express himself with enthusiasm. Coming back to us from Bangor he did not perhaps quite understand the anxieties of a College Tutor in Cambridge. Beneath the wilfully neutral tones of our Combination Room conversation he failed, I think, to detect the deep-lying concern for the ultimate purposes of a University. And, doubtless, his health was not vigorous. At any rate, he was quite explicit as to the reasons why he could not bear the life any longer. He preferred to go back to a life which to him, I suppose, seemed a life of ineffective loneliness. But I am sure that there were many to whom the news of his death came as a saddening shock, as of a steadily burning light, which had its beneficent place, gone out beyond repair.

MR ERNEST CARPMAEL, K.C.

We regret to record the death, in December, 1921, of Mr Ernest Carpmæl, K.C. We take the following from the *Times* of 8 December: "The seventh son of William Carpmæl, C.E., of Lincoln's Inn, he was born in 1844, and went up to St John's College, Cambridge, where he was Sixth Wrangler in 1867 and was elected a Fellow of his College in 1869. In that year he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple, and went the Northern Circuit. Mr Carpmæl practised chiefly in patent cases, and took silk in 1895. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Royal Astronomical Societies, and a member of the Royal Institution. He married, in 1876, Matilda Catherine, only daughter of James Henry Butler, F.R.C.S., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Army".

Professor

We regret to record the death, in January, 1922, of Professor J. H. Cotterill, M.A., F.R.S., who was for many years on the teaching staff of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. We take the following from the *Times* of January 18: "James Henry Cotterill was born in 1836, the youngest son of the Rev. Joseph Cotterill, of Blakeney, Norfolk. He was educated at Brighton College, and after serving an apprenticeship in the engineering works of Messrs. Fairbairn at Manchester, went up to St John's College, Cambridge. In 1866 he became Lecturer and in 1870 Vice-Principal of the Royal School of Naval Architecture at South Kensington. The school was removed to Greenwich in 1873, and became part of the Royal Naval College, in which Cotterill was Professor of Applied Mathematics till his retirement in 1897. Sir William White, Sir Philip Watts, and Sir Francis Elgar were students in the school, and they and many others, chief constructors and chief engineers, similarly trained, by their distinguished services profoundly influenced the shipbuilding industry and the development of the Royal Navy.

"Professor Cotterill was mainly responsible for the organization of the theoretical part of the instruction, and was a clear and original teacher. Besides some papers dealing with problems in naval architecture he published, in 1878, a treatise on 'The Steam Engine, considered as a Thermodynamic Machine'; and in 1884 a treatise on 'Applied Mechanics'. These text-books have passed through several editions, are still in use, and have much influenced the teaching of their subjects in engineering schools both here and in America. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1878, and Hon. Vice-President of the Institution of Naval Architects in 1905. Professor Cotterill was unmarried".

Mr J. A. Foote, K.C.

We regret to record the death on January 26, 1922, of Mr John Alderson Foote, K.C., at the age of 73. We take the following from the *Times* of January 27: "Foote's

prospects at the Bar were at one time brilliant, in the opinion of his colleagues. Although he could never have been called a great or a subtle lawyer, he had the learning, the gift of lucid expression, and the practical ability which it was thought might well bring him to the Bench. However, others were promoted and the time went by. Once, in 1913, he was appointed a Commissioner of Assize on the North-Eastern Circuit. Manners and methods change at the Bar, as in other professions, and it was a pathetic reflection in Foote's later days that the man who was destined by merit, in the opinion of many, for the High Court Bench, was said to have applied for a County Court Judgeship. He lost much of his practice as he grew older, and as men of more superficially attractive qualities gained favour. He had no trick of courting the popular suffrages, and though his conduct of a case was always courteous, he had a certain polite tolerance, which was more amusing than successful. Had the views of the Bar been considered, he would have won a better place, for he was respected and liked in his profession, both for his legal attainments and his personality.

"He had a remarkable career at St John's College, Cambridge, to which he went from Charterhouse. There, after winning Scholarships in 1868 and 1870, he took a First Class in the Classical Tripos in 1872. A year later he was Chancellor's Legal Medallist and Senior Whewell Scholar of International Law. He won a senior studentship at the Bar examination of 1874, and on his call by Lincoln's Inn in 1875 he joined the Western Circuit. He was made a revising barrister in 1892, counsel to the Post Office on the Western Circuit in 1893, and Recorder of Exeter in 1899, and was elected a Bencher of his Inn in 1905. In 1905 he was appointed, with Mr M. L. Romer, K.C., counsel to the University of Cambridge.

"Foote was the eldest son of Captain John Foote, R.N., and brother of Admiral Sir Randolph Foote, formerly of the Ordnance Board. He married, in 1877, Jessie, daughter of J. A. Easton, C.E., of the Priory, Shrewsbury, and leaves one daughter".

MR A. F. WATERHOUSE.

We regret to record the death on February 13, 1922, of Mr Alfred Francis Waterhouse, of 3, Lewes Crescent, Brighton. He was born on November 17, 1865, and was a son of the late Alfred Waterhouse, of London and Brighton. He came up to St John's in 1875 from Brighton College, but resided only three terms and did not take a degree. He was a member of the Union Club, Brighton, and, in his younger days, a regular follower of the Crawley and Horsham Hunt. In spite of physical handicaps in recent years, he was always cheerful, and a very familiar figure in his carriage on the Brighton front. For the past ten years he has been President of the Sussex County Chess Club. He married in December, 1919, Muriel Gertrude Jane Anne Baillie, who survives him.

REV. EDWARD BREWER.

We regret to record the death on Wednesday, May 31, 1922, of the Rev. Edward Brewer, Honorary Canon of Worcester since 1916. He came up to St John's in 1869, was ordained in 1872, and served his first curacy at Broadwater, Sussex. He was appointed London Diocesan Home Missionary at St John's, Islington, in 1874, and four years later became Vicar of St Thomas, Islington. He moved to the diocese of Worcester as Vicar of Old Hill, Staffordshire, in 1888, and retired only two years ago.

W. H. R. RIVERS, F.R.S.

We regret to record the death on Sunday, June 4, 1922, of William Halse Rivers Rivers, F.R.S., Fellow and Prælector in Natural Sciences of the College.

With these objects in view, therefore, THE EAGLE has undergone a reform which it is hoped will render it more suited for its three-fold purpose. The literary side has been greatly reduced, while the Chronicle has been greatly expanded, the doings of the various College teams being reported at much greater length. We also wish to increase as much as possible the amount of old Johnian news. For this purpose we need the whole-hearted assistance of all Johnians who can send us details of interest concerning themselves or others whom they may happen to know. It is hoped that we may be able to find old members of the College who will be prepared to act as regular correspondents, and make it their special endeavour to keep us informed of the doings of their own generation. If any who read this are prepared to undertake the task we shall be greatly indebted to them if they will communicate with us.

We would add one more word. The success of our present venture depends entirely on the help we receive from all Johnians, past and present alike. A start has been made. Much, we are well aware, remains to be done, but if all who believe in the value of the objects we have set ourselves to achieve will rally to our support the work before us will be easy to accomplish. Criticisms and suggestions of all kinds will be gratefully welcomed. The price, which in the present issue has been cut down to 2s. a copy, or 6s. for the three issues of the year, may, we hope, soon be reduced to 1s. if sufficient support is forthcoming.

OBITUARY.

EDWARD ERNEST FOXWELL.

Another name has to be added to our death roll. Born at Shepton Mallet on April 27, 1851, Mr E. E. Foxwell died in College after a short illness, from bronchial pneumonia, on October 18, 1922. He was the last who spoke with Sir John Sandys in the moments preceding his death, July 6. A fuller notice will appear in the next number.

W. H. R. RIVERS.

William Halse Rivers joined the College in October, 1893, was admitted to Fellows Commons and occupied rooms in the Chapel Court. Working as we did in the same laboratory and in the same College we became close friends. He had come to Cambridge on the invitation of Sir Michael Foster to lecture on the Physiology of the Special Senses and to found a school of Experimental Psychology.

Rivers was born on March 12, 1864, the elder son of the Rev. H. F. Rivers, of Trinity College, for many years Vicar of St Faith's, Maidstone. From his father's side he inherited a love of the sea, for several members of the family had been officers in the Navy.

Rivers was educated at Tonbridge, but lost what would have been his last year at school through an attack of enteric fever. This was a severe illness, which entailed a long convalescence and left capped him. He was not a strong man, obliged to take a few days rest in bed and subsist on a milk diet. Working, as he did, at high pressure, he found frequent holidays necessary. This illness shattered the hopes he had of competing for a scholarship at Cambridge, and he entered St Bartholomew's Hospital and was qualified with the M.B. London at the early age of 22. The following year he travelled to Japan and to America as ship's surgeon. This was the first of many voyages; for, besides his great expeditions for work in the Torres Straits, India and the Solomon Islands, he took holiday voyages twice to the West Indies, three times to the Canary Islands and Madeira, to America, to Norway, to Lisbon, as well as numerous visits to France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. While he was at St Bartholomew's as House Physician he read several papers before the Abernethian Society, beginning in 1888, and it is well to note that the subjects which interested him then—hysteria and neurasthenia—were in his mind at the last. In 1891 he was appointed house physician to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen Square, thus choosing neurology and psychology for his medical work. Here he met Dr Head, who became one of his most intimate friends, and with whom he subsequently carried out an important investigation to which I will refer later.

He was already interested in the phenomena of vision, and, stimulated by Head, who had been with Hering at Prague, took up with enthusiasm Hering's views on colour vision. He studied deeply the whole subject of sight, and this led in 1903 to his coming to Cambridge to lecture on the special senses. But before he took up that work he spent several months in Germany, chiefly at Jena. I found a diary of that journey buried among his papers. It is the only diary he has left, and from it we learn not only whom he met and what he read, but that he was interested in much besides his work; his comments on the buildings, the picture galleries, the church services, and on education, show his wide interests and critical judgment.

In the Cambridge physiological laboratory he had to lecture to a large elementary class. He was rather nervous about it, and did not like it. This was partly owing to a

hesitation of speech, which at times was quite embarrassing when he was speaking without notes. So he wrote out his lectures pretty fully, and the habit grew of committing everything to paper for any speech or address he had to make. As a result many of his thoughts are preserved for us which would otherwise have been lost. This practice made him a rapid writer, and generally he was quick to publish, never fearing criticism if satisfied with his work; but sometimes, if not satisfied, he would let the papers wait two or three years. How prolific he was may be judged from the list of his published works prepared by Miss Fegan, which appeared in the July number of *Man*. Of great and small publications there are 142 titles.

An important contribution to physiology was the article he wrote on Vision in Schaefer's text book. In it he set out in a masterly way the work of previous investigators, modestly incorporating his own, and critically examining the rival theories of colour vision, pointing out clearly the importance of psychological factors in, for instance, the phenomena of contrast. Another important physiological work was an investigation of the influence of tea, coffee, alcohol, tobacco, and a number of drugs on the capacity for doing work both muscular and mental. For this research he was well fitted, for he had studied for a short time under Kraepelin at Heidelberg, then the leading worker at that subject. A great many of the experiments Rivers made on himself, and for this purpose gave up for a period of two years not only alcoholic beverages and tobacco, which was easy enough for him as he liked neither, but all tea, coffee and cocoa as well. The main report of this work which was published as the Croonian lectures at the Royal College of Physicians in 1906, shows how great was the labour of the research. It shows also the subtleness of reasoning by which he detects psychological factors which had been overlooked by previous observers, and the ingenuity of his own experiments to avoid them. It sets forth the method and principles which should be followed in the study of pharmacology in man. It reflects also that interest which was growing in him—individual psychology—which he studied with such success in his later work when dealing with members of different races. Another important piece of physiological work, occupying some four years, was done in conjunction with Head, when he studied the regeneration of a sensory nerve which had been cut for the purpose in Head's arm. Most of the observations were made in Rivers' rooms, M. 2nd Court, Head coming to St John's each week-end, and the extent of the work may be judged from the fact, that from first to last 167 days were devoted to studying the phenomena of the returning sensations. This work formed a great advance in knowledge,

and led to new views of the structure and functions of the nervous system from the evolutionary standpoint. During this, which I may call the physiological period of his life, Rivers planned a course of systematic practical teaching in experimental psychology, the first in England; and, with the assistance of Professor James Ward, founded in 1904, and subsequently edited, the *British Journal of Psychology*. In 1897 he was elected to the newly established University Lectureship in Physiological and Experimental Psychology.

A turning point in his life came in 1898 when he was invited to join the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to the Torres Straits. I well remember the joy with which he looked forward to it, for he was not completely happy or satisfied with his Cambridge life, and had had periods of depression, and signs of nervous strain. He returned from that expedition set up in health and full of mental vigour. In the Torres Straits he acted primarily as a physiologist, and the reports he wrote on the acuity of the senses and on the colour vision of those primitive people form a monument of what such investigations should be. He was in contact there with McDougall, formerly Fellow of our College, and Myers, as psychologists. But to Rivers' regret they had but little time for the introspective aspect of psychological experimentation. It was the opportunity this expedition gave, under Haddon's influence, that made Rivers turn to ethnology. Here he made his mark, and after his later work with the Todas and Melanesians, was recognised as the first ethnologist in England. The work with the Papuans of Torres Straits mainly dealt with physical anthropology, but it was not long before he was attracted to the study of the social and religious customs of the people. For this study he worked out a new method, the genealogical method of collecting social statistics, and developed it to the full in his subsequent expeditions. It is not too much to say that he gave to ethnology a new plan for investigation and laid down the lines on which subsequent research must proceed.

Rivers' second great expedition was to the Todas of Southern India in 1902, but his book did not appear until 1906, although he published several papers about the Todas in the interval. This book is probably as complete an account of a tribe as it is possible to make in five months through interpreters, and is a model of method for all workers in ethnology.

In 1908 he made his first voyage to Melanesia with the Percy Sladen Trust Expedition, visiting chiefly the Western Solomon Islands, travelling from island to island in the *Southern Cross*, the vessel of the Melanesian Mission. The fruits of that expedition are recorded in his greatest work, *The History of Melanesian Society*, which appeared in 1914,

and was dedicated to the Fellows of St John's. These two volumes contain a vast amount of information about these primitive people and fill us with admiration of the masterly way in which he analysed the complex conditions of that society and formulated a scheme for their explanation. He showed the danger of conclusions drawn from the study of material objects alone, and maintained that the study of the social structure and social institutions, being more permanent and deep-seated, afford the surest guide for the analysis of culture and for tracing origins when the culture is complex. He insisted on the value of the study of secret societies as repositories of ancient customs. He examined the special duties, privileges or restrictions of various relatives, and showed how these are linked with marriage customs. Although he made no special study of the native languages, he showed how the nomenclature of relationship was connected with the social practices and marriage customs. In analysing for instance the cross-cousin marriage, which he had previously met among the Todas, he pointed out that, where there is only a single designation for the mother's brother, the father's sister's husband, and for the father-in-law, it is because, after marriage, the social functions of all these are combined in one and the same person. The study of nomenclature of relationship became in Rivers' hands so sure a method of research, that he was thereby able to predict that a certain social relationship unknown among a given people, would be discovered, or it would be shown that it formerly existed if now extinct. This prediction he verified more than once. In one of the Fijian Islands he discovered the existence of marriage customs which brought into one class, by a new relationship, persons even two generations apart. His researches on this special subject were brought together in his book *Kinship and Social Organisation*, which is the published lectures he gave at the London School of Economics in May, 1913. He continued to work at this subject until his death, and left the MS. of a book which will shortly appear with the title *Principles of Social Organisation*.

The study of the social phenomena in Melanesia led Rivers to an important conclusion. He showed that among people who appear simple and primitive, as the Melanesians were usually regarded, customs and beliefs when fully analysed fall into groups, so that they can only be accounted for by assuming that one or more waves of immigration must have occurred among the indigenous population. He was thus led to abandon the evolutionary standpoint founded on the assumption of a psychology common to mankind as a whole, which would ascribe similarities found among peoples far asunder, to independent origin, as due to the similar workings of the human mind, and to embrace the view put forward

by German ethnologists, particularly Ratzel, of the blending of independent cultures due to early migrations of ideas, and even the settlement of immigrant people. He showed that the early dual organisation of Melanesian society which had developed into a number of complex forms, when analysed fell into two groups, and that one of these was widely diffused throughout Melanesia and Polynesia. He thus recognised that an external influence had been at work, and that one or more immigrations had taken place. He stated his views in a striking address delivered as President of the Anthropological Section of the British Association at Portsmouth in 1911. When Rivers was in Egypt in 1900 studying the acuity of vision of the tribes of Upper Egypt, he asked Elliot Smith, a former Fellow of our College and then Professor of Anatomy at Cairo, to come and examine a desiccated brain he had discovered, and Rivers' enthusiasm led Elliot Smith to take up the study of anthropology. Elliot Smith was led by his anatomical investigations of racial remains in Egypt and elsewhere, and from a study of the distribution of megalithic monuments, to the view that there had been an immigration into Egypt of an alien people before the Pyramid age, and that there had been subsequently a wide-spread movement of such people to distant parts of the world, deriving their customs directly or indirectly from Egyptian sources. Rivers showed that the megalithic culture reached Oceania in two streams widely separated in point of time, and that the later of them were sun worshippers, and had social customs which are associated with megalithic builders wherever they occur in other parts of the world. These views, expounded by Rivers, Elliot Smith and Perry, have thrown new light on this old controversy. Rivers' work in Melanesia is of much more than local interest, for, as he himself says, it is only among insular and isolated people that we are able to analyse samples of culture preserved in a pure form, which have contributed to the building of some, perhaps all, of the great historical civilisations of the earth. His work is a noble contribution in the vast field of research into the origins of human civilisation.

Great as was Rivers' own field work, he had a remarkable influence in stimulating young men to embark on lines of research suggested by him and to persuade them to carry them out with the same strictness of method which he imposed on himself. Scattered over the world are men working at the problems of ethnology who owe their inspiration and guidance to him, but I will mention only two of them. When Mr W. J. Perry, now Reader in Comparative Religion at Manchester, was up at Selwyn, Rivers persuaded him to learn Dutch and to read the Missionary Journals of the Dutch East Indies in order to study the migrations into the

Indonesian Islands in the same way as he had himself studied them in Melanesia. The outcome of Perry's work was a confirmation of Rivers' views with regard to the spread of the megalithic building races, but it was more than this, for it led Perry to attribute their movements to the search for gold, for pearls and precious stones. One of the most remarkable controversies in the history of anthropology, which rages furiously to-day, was thus due to Rivers' work. In the Solomon Islands Rivers met the Rev. C. E. Fox, the missionary at San Cristoval, and induced him to use his knowledge of the Melanesian languages to discover the secrets of the traditions and beliefs of the people, and Fox's enthusiasm for ethnology has led to a most important discovery, mentioned by Rivers in his Presidential address to the Royal Anthropological Society, which was only printed after his death. Fox has discovered in this remote Melanesian Island customs and beliefs still surviving which were current in Egypt in the Pyramid age, and have been extinct there for fifty centuries. This remarkable discovery, due to Rivers' initiative, is sure to produce a great influence on the future study of ethnology.

The honours that fell to Rivers as a result of his ethnological work were many. He was elected a Fellow of the College in November, 1902, when he was in India with the Todas. On his return he took over the rooms I vacated on the top floor of M, 2nd Court. During an illness a few years later he felt some strain in climbing the stairs, and Hart was good enough to exchange rooms with him, bringing him down to the first floor. Here he remained till 1919, when he was appointed Praelector in Natural Sciences, and removed to the large set on E, New Court, vacant by the death of Bushe-Fox. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1908, and gained the Royal Medal of the Society in 1915. The same year he was appointed Fitzpatrick lecturer at the Royal College of Physicians. In 1919 he received honorary degrees from the Universities of St Andrews and Manchester. At the time of his death he was President of the Royal Anthropological Institute, and his presidency of the Folk Lore Society had just lapsed.

Rivers went to the meeting of the British Association in Australia in 1914, where he discussed the influence of gerontocracy on the evolution of marriage customs, and afterwards made his second expedition to Melanesia, visiting the New Hebrides. This was his last expedition, for when he reached England in March, 1915, the war called him for new work, and, although he wrote a few more papers on ethnology, and indeed planned a third expedition to Melanesia, what I may call the ethnological period of his life ended, and the psychological period began. These three periods into

which I have divided his life's work have no real division between them, they not only overlap, but are continuous, and the results of any one period are never put aside, but are carried with him to the end, and built up together in his last writings by a mind that could grasp things as a whole.

For some months Rivers was uncertain in what capacity he could best serve his country during the war. He was good enough to come to the First Eastern General Hospital, which was established in Cambridge, to help me with the psychological examination of some of the nerve cases under my charge. While he was thinking of joining Head in his nerve work in London, he was invited to Manchester to discuss the possibility of being the Professor there of Comparative Religion, and he learnt from Elliot Smith of the facilities for work at the psychoneuroses at the Maghull Hospital, Liverpool. This decided him, and he became one of a band of workers which made Maghull one of the most important hospitals in England for the study of the abnormal psychology of the war. In the following year he received a commission in the R.A.M.C., and was appointed one of the medical officers to the Craiglockhart War Hospital, Edinburgh. Towards the end of 1917 he was transferred to the Central Hospital at Hampstead to act as Psychologist to the Royal Air Force. Rivers was very happy in his war work. He had wanted as a young man to become a medical officer in the Army, and his success may have been due, as Myers pointed out in his eulogy of him at the British Association at Hull last August, to the realisation of a long discarded or suppressed wish. He worked with great energy at the analysis and elucidation of that condition which was badly named shellshock. As I have already mentioned, his first papers had been on neurasthenia more than 25 years ago, and the subtle mind and ripe judgment he now brought to bear on the problem gave to the world the means of alleviating a vast amount of suffering. Not only was his personal influence on his patients most remarkable, but by his publications he brought other medical men to the right understanding of the psychoneuroses. Some indeed came from far to learn from him, and in their turn published books acknowledging fully his inspiration and counsel. As to his patients, his transparent honesty of purpose, his sympathy, his insight, and his truthfulness, gained their confidence and so enabled him to unravel the cause of their mental distress. Many of them simply worshipped him. He, too, became attached to them, would spend holidays with them or invite them to stay with him in his College rooms, and thus got to know them through and through.

Rivers' contributions to psychology were largely embodied in his book *Instinct and the Unconscious*, the first edition of

which appeared in 1920. Here he gave the substance of the lectures he delivered at Cambridge and at Baltimore, enriched by his war experience. In this book he aims at giving a biological setting to the whole system of psychology, and strives to show that the course of the evolution of the mind comes into line with the evolution of the body. His early work in physiology, his later work in ethnology, and his war work in psychology, are all used in building a standpoint from which he views the problem of man's evolution. The great principles which had in the meantime been established by other workers in physiology are drawn into the scheme, for he had always kept himself abreast of the progress of physiology. The new view of the development of the sensory nervous system, with a fine epicritic or discriminating system of nerves superadded to a coarser protopathic or primitive system, which he had worked out with Head, is now used to explain the development of the mind. The phenomena of reflex action and of inhibition, as worked out largely by Sherrington and particularly by Head and Riddoch, after war injuries, are utilised to explain mental phenomena. So again the physiological "All or None" principle of cardiac muscle and of nerve, which means that they always give a maximal effect, if roused to activity at all, is transferred to explain the uncontrolled instinctive behaviour of the child. I shall not attempt here to criticise the views Rivers puts forward in this book as regards the structure and processes of the human mind. They indicate at any rate the vast range of his thought, the power he had of co-ordination, and his grasp of the problem of man's evolution as a whole.

Two books on psychology, *Conflict and Dream* and *Psychology and Ethnology*, were found nearly completed at the time of his death, and have been prepared for the press by Elliot Smith. There are also several papers on anthropological and psychological matters more or less complete, which it is hoped may see the light. Elliot Smith is undertaking this labour of love; he was asked to do so by Rivers in his will. By this document he gave to the College and to the University Departments of Ethnology and Psychology any of his books they choose to select. He also left to the College his portrait, painted by D. G. Shields, which is now hung in the Combination Room.

The intense study of personal psychology which the war work entailed had a marked effect on Rivers himself. When he returned once more to College a certain reticence, a certain shyness, and a certain difficulty of approach which some of us had always felt with him had disappeared. He was no longer wholly absorbed in his own thoughts—he was scarcely ever that—but was taking a keen interest in other people and in the ordinary affairs of life. Late one evening I went to his

rooms, as I sometimes did, to have a talk, and told him of the scheme the College had worked out for the appointment of a Praelector of Natural Science, who was to do no formal teaching, but to guide the men in their studies, to interest them and stimulate the best of them to research. When I asked him if he would undertake that work, in a few moments his eyes shone with a new light I had not seen before, and he paced his rooms several minutes full of delight. In that office he was a remarkable success. He was "at Home" on Sunday evenings; he opened informal discussions in his rooms, or he gave formal lectures in the Hall, or arranged for well-known men to give them, inviting them to stay in College as his guests. He took the trouble to see every student until he knew him well, and was thus able to advise and encourage them all. To the better men he opened up new fields of thought. One of his recent pupils, T. G. Platten (B.A. 1922) writes to me as follows: "Rivers' influence was due to a very fascinating personality, which it is impossible to express in words. I think that which first impressed most of us was his boundless enthusiasm for his work, an enthusiasm which he succeeded in instilling into his students. At the same time the range of his intellectual interests was so wide that he had none of that narrowness of outlook which so often makes a great scholar rather unattractive to the average man. . . . Busy as his many activities kept him, he always seemed to be genuinely glad when we interrupted his work by bringing some problem for discussion. His own mind was so clear that he was not always able, perhaps, to appreciate at first the difficulties which we encountered, but he never grudged the time spent in getting at our trouble and thrashing it out. . . . It is a remarkable tribute to the sympathy which we intuitively felt for him that none of us hesitated to bring forward his difficulties or express his opinions, for he had an extraordinary way of making us feel that we were taking part in a discussion on a plane of equality with him. . . ."

Rivers was a great reader outside his own work. He not only read the new novels and the new poetry, but invited novelists and poets to stay in his College rooms. He yachted with Arnold Bennett and tramped with Siegfried Sassoon. The latter was deeply attached to him, and his poem, *To a Very Wise Man*, is written to Rivers, to whom he gave three volumes of his poems beautifully bound. Rivers treasured them, for I found them carefully wrapped up and labelled "for the College Library". Generally he set very little store by material possessions. On the other hand, he owned friends beyond number. Sympathetic and interested in their affairs, he was unselfish and ever ready to help them. The breadth of sides of life with which he was familiar often made his

advice of unique value. One got it best when alone with him. At meetings or in general company he had not the force of the man with one idea, and his modesty and his knowledge of the complexity of things sometimes made him silent or ineffective. Neither was his speech or conversation ever heightened by exaggerations, smart personalities or amusing half-truths. In manner he was singularly gentle.

He was never too busy to be Secretary of this Club or President of that, he made no excuses when asked to take on another little job, and on the top of all, came in December last, the invitation to be Labour Candidate for the University of London. He hesitated at first, and then he wrote these words: "To one whose life has been passed in scientific research and education the prospect of entering practical politics can be no light matter. But the times are so ominous, the outlook both for our own country and the world so black, that if others think I can be of service in political life I cannot refuse". He threw himself into the work, prepared addresses, sat on committees and studied industrial problems, and wrote a book which will shortly be published under the title *Psychology and Politics*.

Rivers was now getting overwhelmed with work, but some relief came to him in an unexpected way. Mr A. E. Heath, of Trinity, now Lecturer on Education at Liverpool, was lecturing to a Working-man's Club at Nelson, and was much struck by an essay, based on certain suggestions made by Rivers in his book, *Instinct and the Unconscious*, which had been written by one of his pupils, Mr Milton Harrison, a weaver. Heath sent the essay to Rivers, who, recognising its ability, got in touch with the writer and went down to Nelson to see him, and gave a lecture to the Working-man's Club. The upshot was that Rivers invited him to come to Cambridge to be his secretary, and to have the opportunity of studying under him. Harrison came in April last, only six weeks before Rivers died. He has returned to his weaving with a brief but memorable experience which gives a new stimulus to the Nelson Working-man's Club. The essay is published in the *Monist* with the title "Mental instability as a factor in progress".

The end came suddenly on June 4, when he was at the summit of his powers. Not one of his friends was with him, with no farewells all was cut off. He had put his hand to so many problems, and attracted to him so many men of diverse conditions and different races that his loss to the world is great indeed.

L. E. SHORE.

Dr Rivers went about getting the best out of people. How many geniuses he discovered in the course of his life I do not know; they did not all come up to expectations, but

they all did better because he believed that they were going to do superlatively well. Moreover, he had this very great and rare gift, that in winning admiration he never forfeited affection.

When I came up to St John's Rivers was Director in Moral Sciences. I used to see him officially once a Term, unofficially two or three times more if he happened to be in residence. We would have tea,—that is to say, I would, and he would drink milk and water—and then he would talk about ethnology. There he would sit, generally in a large basket chair, in the room which later I came to know and to like better than any other room in College, his legs crossed, one hand at the back of his head, the other waving his spectacles, or at times—with that most familiar gesture—pressed over his eyes. There was always a great heap of papers on his table. I used to wonder how he could ever find anything, but he generally got what he wanted. He was, particularly at that time, "wonderfully good at pauses". But when the mood was on him he had, as much then as ever, that dominating enthusiasm, that singleness of the immediate purpose, that width of knowledge of things human, above all that belief that you to whom he was talking were going to see things as he saw them, do things as he did them, and go along a path of life very like his own.

He never directed my moral science studies. He never attempted to do so. Later on, as we in College all know who knew him then, he became very keen on supervision. Perhaps if everybody supervised in his way there might be more to be said for the system. I don't think any of the books he told me to read were much good for examinations. He did not intend them for that purpose. There were three things that were the constant burden of his advice. They were: Always go to original authorities; whatever you have to do, take pains with the *method* of your work; never—for heaven's sake never—get mixed up in administration.

After the war, when he got involved in nearly everything that was going, was on multitudinous committees, and dragged you on to them too, I sometimes reminded him of the last article of his earlier advice. It only made him impatient. "I know I said that", he answered; "and it was true. But the world's different now. Things are in a mess, and no matter how big a bother it is we've simply got to help put them straight".

Many say that he changed wholly as a result of the war. I have always rather doubted that. When I look back now, and try to think what were the real springs of his life, I doubt it more than ever. I think perhaps the war helped him to find out that English people—particularly young ones—were nearly as interesting as Melanesians. But he would have

found that anyway. He had got his great work—how great I think few people yet know—"off his chest", to use his own frequent expression. And the result was that at last he could let all kinds of tendencies and capacities that he had held under and brought into submission have their full swing.

He seemed to come closer to life. But I think that was our limitation, and that it was because we could not see that the life that he was very close to before was the same life as ours, differing only so far as its external customs went. Before the war he would get more in six months out of remote people in a primitive stage of development than other folk would get in six years. After the war he did the same with all sorts and conditions of people here in our midst. The change was not essentially in the man half so much as in the place of his work.

Rivers was intolerant and sympathetic. Somebody told me, "If you say that to him, he will jump down your throat". I said it, and the leap came off right enough. He was once compared to Moses laying down the law. The comparison was an apt one, and one side of the truth. The other side was his sympathy. There is really no word for this. Sympathy is not good enough. It was a sort of power of getting into another man's life and treating it as if it were his own. And yet all the time he made you feel that your life was your own to guide, and above everything else that you could if you cared make something important of it.

It is no good. I cannot say what I want. What I want to say will not go down in ink and be made public. During the last strenuous year I saw him very often indeed. I saw him all alone; at breakfast with his friends; at lectures; in discussions at the Psychological Society; at his squashes; sitting at the table in the College Council, and sometimes every other impression would vanish away before a sudden overwhelming impression that he was horribly weary. But that was always for a few moments only, and then his great vitality would sweep back again and carry him on. "I am only suggesting things now", he often said of his latest work. "I shall never push them through; but other and younger people will see what can be made of them". All those who heard him say it, some of them in this College, some in other Colleges, many in the greater world outside will remember his belief all their lives. I still think that was the greatest part of him—his belief. The range of his knowledge often amazed you; the power of his imaginative sympathy made him open to almost all men; but it was his belief, in himself, in his work, in the value and possible greatness of nearly every human life he touched, which made him an outstanding power to many, and the best possible kind of friend to a few.

F. C. B.

SIR JOHN SANDYS.

By the sudden death of Sir John Sandys on 6th July, 1922, in the third court, while on the way to the Senate House, the College lost one of its most notable scholars. He came into residence in October, 1863, obtained the Bell scholarship at the end of his first year, was Browne's Medallist, twice Porson Prizeman and twice Members' Prizeman, Senior Classic, and Fellow of the College 1867, tutor 1870-1900. He was always intensely interested in every aspect of College activities, and an important figure in University Administration after his election as Public Orator in 1876. He proceeded to the degree of Litt.D. 1886, was elected a fellow of the British Academy 1909, and was given the honorary degree of LL.D. on his retirement in 1920 as *orator emeritus*. We print the following from the *Cambridge Review*:

"In Sir John Sandys we have lost one of the very few Humanists who belonged to the rank of Mayor and Munro and Jebb, his older contemporaries. Classical scholarship will not die because compulsory Greek is dead; but we need not the less regret the passing of the old order, because we have still hope for the new.

"Sandys' output of scholarship extended over more than fifty years, and (which is more important) the most remarkable of his many works is the product of his later period. For, although such editions as the *Bacchae* or *Orator* or Aristotle's *Constitution*—not to mention a series of editions of Demosthenes—would have given him high rank among scholars, the *History of Classical Scholarship* is undoubtedly his *magnum* (or *maximum*) *opus*.

"The *History* might well have taken an ordinary scholar's lifetime. As a matter of fact, it occupied him from New Year's day in 1900—when Sandys was just about to resign his tutorship—to July, 1908. A work—at once erudite and pleasant to read—ranging from Peisistratus to Walter Headlam, may well be called 'monumental'; and if his other books appeal mainly to the classical student, these three volumes, at least, must always command a much wider public. Within its own limits the *History* is probably final, though it is to be hoped that a new edition may soon appear with a full account of the author's own contribution to learning.

"For more than forty years he had presented the distinguished strangers who came among us,—some hundreds of them he had introduced in speeches, the Latinity of which was never impeached, speeches wrought with great care, and uniformly bringing out the main distinctions of the man described.

"During the last thirty years of his life, honours—not only

academic, though Sandys had many of these—were crowded on an Orator, who had himself expressed the honour paid by the University to hundreds of distinguished men. One might fancy that he was best pleased with the Greek Order of the Saviour, conferred in 1914, since this was a fitting recognition—not often vouchsafed to English scholars—of his wide Hellenism. Fond as he was of any travel in Europe or America, he was naturally most interested in Italy or Greece itself; and, if not a professional archæologist, he appreciated Greek art no less than its literature. Of this, Cambridge has now a practical proof, since (by Lady Sandys' generosity) the Museum of Classical Archæology—always dear to his heart—has been presented with a very large number of volumes from his splendid library.

"Everybody knew him in the Senate House; a great many during his long life at St John's knew him as lecturer and tutor, but comparatively few knew the real man with any close intimacy. He was always shy, and a shy man protects himself when he is not sure of his company; and such self-protection constantly creates wrong impressions. The Sandys of the surface could be taken to be icy; the real Sandys was affectionate and friendly, capable of the sort of kindness that depends on a real recognition of the other man. How many can recall gifts of books—and good ones, sometimes written by Sandys himself, sometimes duplicates from his library? Or words and messages where real warmth of feeling and happy quotation might go together? Here is one sent to a friend in very bad health on his election to a fellowship—*ἀριστος εὐφροσύνη πόνων κερκισμένων ἱατρος*.

"But as one writes of him, it is not so much the learning as the kindness that comes back—one act after another, and the tolerance and magnanimity that bore with the ways of younger and sometimes difficult colleagues. But his heart was not worn on his sleeve, and men of character far less solid and far less fundamentally kind did not realize that a manner sometimes frigid went with a genuine capacity for friendship".

The following is taken from the *Cambridge Daily News*:

"Sir John Sandys was a scholar of a type which will never (one hopes) be quite extinct while human nature remains and while civilisation and education have a place in this country, but it is not at all so commonly to be found in this generation as half a century ago. He was extraordinary, however, even among scholars of that day, at once for the width and the accuracy of his scholarship; he knew so much and knew it so well, he remembered everything with such precision, that it was dangerous to try to catch him tripping, and probably few people tried it twice. He had from the

start a gift for writing Greek and Latin, both prose and verse, which is not very common among scholars and is to-day less cultivated than it once was. As a consequence, our scholarship has a good many loose edges, and fails in that exactness of knowledge which goes to make instinct, and on which, in the long run, everything depends. Sir John Sandys was not of the build of those who confine themselves to 'doing things more or less'; he was incapable of the untidiness of impressionism, and he took pains to know what he had to do.

"Of his services to learning it is easy and not easy to speak. Few could say off-hand how many were the books he edited, standard as his editions remain of Isocrates and the speeches of Demosthenes. His edition of Euripides' *Bacchæ* was famous; but other canons of interpretation prevail for the present, from which no doubt good results will follow, though not all said by modern exponents of the play will remain. He occupied his retirement by making a prose translation of Pindar for the Loeb Library, which has already seen a second edition. But his greatest work was the *History of Scholarship*—an achievement quite out of the range of most scholars. There are few to-day who could write a book to rival Mark Pattison's *Casanbon* and Monk's *Bentley*, and these were monographs. Sir John's history is encyclopædic in its range; it is not lost in generalities, it gives pictures of men that are pictures, it is readable wherever you open it, and you can rely on what you read. It was not the least of his services to learning of every kind that when the Government, in the rage for efficiency, proposed to hand over the British Museum to a department of War Service, Sir John led the forces of sanity and learning which averted the risk and saved the Museum.

"The records of his long tenure of the office of Public Orator are in his collected speeches. And here a little scandal will bring out the value of his work. Some time ago an ancient University of Scotland (be it nameless for the sake of decency) had a Fourth or a Fifth or Fourth-and-a-half Centenary, and Universities and seats of learning near and far sent addresses of congratulation, which were all published in a big volume. The addresses in Chinese and some other tongues were, we believe, lithographed to save anxiety to editor and printer; but the editors, to save their own faces and the printers', slipped in a little note to say that they had given the Latin addresses as they were received, though in some cases they had not quite understood the grammar and the construction used by the senders. No such criticism was ever recorded—or made—of a speech or a letter written by Sir John and he wrote something like 700 or 800 for the Senate.

"Of his personal quality it is difficult to speak. Not many people guessed how much genuine affection and real kindness his rather shy disposition led to his protecting under the cover of a rather formal manner. But among his pupils and friends there are those who look back to a long series of kindnesses, to gifts of valuable and useful books, to the little thoughts that shew realisation of the other man's needs and difficulties, to sudden little sentences that revealed in a quick and fugitive gleam something of the older man's heart—sentences that stayed with the younger man as a picture of the real Orator. To our generation he will always be 'the Orator', and his successor will never grudge him the name so long associated with Lecture Room VI., St John's, the rooms in I, New Court, the Senate House, and the study at Merton House."

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—The Master. *Treasurer*—Mr Cunningham. *1st Capt.*—F. W. Law. *2nd Capt.*—H. W. Shuker. *Hon. Sec.*—A. F. Dunlop. *Jun. Treas.*—W. E. Gaccon.

Henley Fund Committee.

A meeting of the Henley Fund Committee was held on June 9, 1922, in Mr Dunlop's rooms, St John's College, there being present the Master, Canon A. H. Prior, Mr J. J. Lister, Mr J. Collin (*Hon. Treasurer*), Mr G. L. Day (*Hon. Secretary*), and, at the invitation of the Committee, Mr Francis (*1st Boat Captain*).

The resignation from the Committee of the Rev. H. E. H. Coombes was accepted with regret, and Mr P. H. G. H. S. Hartley was elected to fill the vacancy.

After some discussion it was agreed not to send the 1st Boat to Henley, as it had not come up to expectations, but with a view to improving the College rowing in the future, the Committee voted a grant of £70 towards the expenses of a crew to be entered for the Thames Cup, the crew to consist of three First Boat Colours (two of whom would be in residence

OBITUARY.

The Rev. WALTER EARLE died on October 2nd, 1922, at Redgate House, Reigate, aged 83. Mr Earle took his degree from St John's in Classics in 1861. He was an Assistant Master at Uppingham from 1862-73, and Headmaster of Bilton Grange School from 1887-1902.

JOHN COTTAM MOSS, M.A., formerly Fellow, died on October 14, 1922, at Scarborough, aged 63. He came up to St John's in 1879, was Porson Scholar in 1879, Craven Scholar in 1880, Browne Medallist in 1879, 1880 and 1881, and third Classic in 1882, being elected to a Fellowship in the following year. He was for a long time a house master at Harrow, his House being now amalgamated with The Grove under his successor, Mr C. G. Pope.

The Rev FREDERICK WILLIAM HAINES (B.A. 1873) died on October 25, 1922, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 76. He was formerly Vicar of The Lye, Worcester, and then for 21 years Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bromley Common.

HENRY GEORGE FREAN, M.A., M.B., B.C., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (B.A. 1904), died on June 18, 1922, at the early age of 38. Dr Frean was in residence at St John's from 1901-5, and was a prominent member of the L.M.B.C. At the outbreak of the war he gave up an excellent practice at Oxford and saw service with the R.A.M.C. in Egypt, Salonica and Tiflis. He contracted tuberculosis whilst on service and died a victim of that disease.

ARNOLD HUGHES, M.A., died on August 23, 1922, at the age of 35. Mr Hughes took his B.A. degree from St John's in 1909, and was for nine years Headmaster of Ying Wa College, Hongkong. He died on his way home on the *Empress of Russia*, and was buried at sea.

By the death of the Rev JOHN FRANEY in his 94th year on October 5, 1922, Ely Cathedral has lost one who had held a minor canonry for 52 years. A keen student, an eminent theologian, and a kindly ministrant to those under his charge, his passing has severed long-standing ties, and closed a record of outstanding merit. He was educated at King's College, London, before coming up to St John's, where he took his B.A. in 1855. The same year he was ordained deacon, and from 1855-63 he was curate at Hellesdon, Norfolk. He then became curate-in-charge of Burlingham, Norfolk, but in 1870, on his appointment as minor canon of Ely, he removed there and lived in the city for the rest of his life. From 1871-7 he was chaplain of the Ely Gaol, from 1874-1901 he was Vicar of St Mary's, Ely, and from 1898 until 1913, when he finally retired, he was Vicar of Chettisham. Other offices which he held were those of Governor of Parson's Charity and chaplain to the 4th Battalion Suffolk Regiment until its disbandment in 1908.

The Hon. JOHN FREDERICK GRUNING, C.I.E., died at Patna on October 3, 1922, aged 52. He was educated at Eastbourne College and at St John's, where he matriculated in 1892. The same year he entered the Indian Civil Service; he became Magistrate and Collector in 1906, and since 1917 had been Commissioner of the Orissa Division. He compiled for the Government of Bengal a Gazetteer of the Jalpaiguri district, which was published in 1911.

The Venerable PERCY HARRIS BOWERS (B.A. 1879), Archdeacon of Loughborough, died at his Rectory, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, on November 15, 1922, after a long illness, aged 67. He was ordained in 1886, was curate successively of Fladbury and Leyland, and was presented to the rectory of Market Bosworth with Shenton in 1886. He became Rural Dean of Sparkenhoe in 1909, an Honorary Canon of Peterborough in 1913, and Warden of the Society of Missionary Clergy in the diocese in 1917.

The Rev. REGINALD ILLINGWORTH WOODHOUSE (B.A. 1877) died at Reigate on November 13, 1922, aged 68. He held curacies at Holy Trinity, Beckenham (1879-80) and at Kensington (1880-7), and was Vicar of St Luke's, Bromley Common, from 1887 to 1894. In the latter year he was collated by Archbishop Benson to the Rectory of Merstham. He edited in 1896 the poetical works of his ancestor James Woodhouse (1735-1820), "the poetical shoemaker".

COLLEGE NOTES.

At the Annual Election on November 6, 1922, the following were elected to Fellowships:—George Udny Yule, M.A., F.R.S.; John Edward Pretty Wagstaff, M.A.; William Herbert Michael Greaves, B.A. Mr Yule is University Lecturer in Statistics. Mr Wagstaff obtained a First Class in Part II. (Physics) of the Natural Science Tripos, 1915; he worked in the Research Department of Woolwich Arsenal from 1916 to 1919, and is now Lecturer in Physics at Leeds University. Mr Greaves was a Wrangler in 1919, with distinction in Schedule B; he gained the Tyson Medal for Astronomy, was awarded a Smith's Prize in 1921, and is an Isaac Newton Student.

The following Johnians were elected to the new Parliament in November, 1922:—Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke (B.A. 1878), Unionist, Devonport; Sir Alfred Mond (Matric. 1886), National Liberal, Swansea, West; R. Richards (B.A. 1908), Labour, Denbigh, Wrexham.

Sir Duncan M. Kerley, K.C. (B.A. 1884), formerly Fellow, received the honour of Knighthood in 1921.

In the Resignation Honours, October, 1922, the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward A. Goulding, Bt. (B.A. 1885), receives a Peerage. He will take the title of Baron Wargrave.

hour of 3 a.m. However, we arrived in Ostend about 8 a.m. and had a couple of hours to get shaved and have breakfast. Another good crossing and we rolled up at Victoria at 4.30 p.m. vowing it was the best tour we had ever been on and one and all hoping to go again next Christmas.

H. H. F.

3.—SWITZERLAND, 1922-1923

Two members of the College, L. G. Dobbs (Capt.) and E. van Millingen (Hon. Sec.) were members of the Ski team that raced against Oxford at Wengen on January 1st. Dobbs is to be congratulated on putting up a very fine performance against a Norwegian and American (not African, as some papers said!) champion, coming in third. E. van Millingen came in eighth. A third member of the College, G. R. Sutton, one of last year's team, was reserve. It is a great pity that so few men can get out before Christmas and get fit for such a race; most of them come just before the New Year and cannot hope to do any good in a very stiff cross-country race of five miles. In the British Ski Championship Dobbs regained the champion title, which he had not been able to defend last year, with great ease, and at present there is certainly no Englishman who can give him a race.

There were one or two other Johnians in Mürren, but perhaps for their own sakes their deeds had better not be related. Suffice it to say that a visit to their rooms will show how the crest of a certain hotel *was* not unlike our own! No Johnian played in our Ice Hockey team, which was unbeaten except by Oxford. We hope that next year some of the Americans and Canadians, and of course Englishmen, will be able to go in for the Trials at Manchester.

E. v. M.

Obituary

WILLIAM ALBERT COX

"ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Cambridge, to which I owe so much." These words in his will, penned by an undemonstrative man, simple as they are, glow with grateful love for the venerable Foundation wherewith our friend was so long associated, and which had so much of his heart. They read indeed like a parting benediction.

A "Senior Fellow" under the old statutes, he had at the date of his death (the feast day of the Epiphany, 1923),

gone some little way in his 79th year : a pretty good old age. though youthful compared with that to which certain other elders have happily attained. Latterly there had seemed some hope of his following their example inasmuch as, after a prolonged period of bodily infirmity, he had wonderfully rallied and was able in the summer and autumn of last year to take a good deal of exercise and to enjoy a number of exhilarating expeditions in country air. He retained his eyesight and hearing to the end.

In a short memorial notice of a brother, he has left on record a few family and personal particulars of his own early life. Grandson of one John Cox, woolstapler of Stourbridge, he was the third son of this John's son, John Horatio, born in 1801, the year of Copenhagen, and named after the naval hero of the day. Of French (Huguenot) descent on the mother's side, John Horatio married a Miss Rocke, who came "of a family long established at Shrewsbury and in the neighbourhood of Welshpool." The Stourbridge woolstapler died in 1815, shortly after buying a pleasant little estate near Halesowen. His premature death affected the future of his ten children. The son John Horatio settled after a while at Birmingham, where our friend was born 16th September, 1844. Hence his upbringing at Birmingham, where he was educated at King Edward's School, then at a high point of eminence. Prince Lee had been headmaster not long before, and had left a great tradition. E. W. Benson and B. F. Westcott had been among his pupils. William Albert Cox, as we know, came afterwards to Cambridge, and in 1867 (Sir John Sandys' year) was 6th Classic, and also one of several bracketed 3rds in the first class of the Moral Sciences Tripos. The late Dr. Hort and F. D. Maurice were two of the examiners for the latter. The late H. M. Gwatkin was one of the bracketed thirds, was also a Wrangler, and in the first class of the Classical Tripos that same year. Our friend was wont to ascribe his own success in the latter in great part to the coaching of the late Henry Jackson. It was, however, his own indefatigable industry that carried the day, in addition to his own very superior intellectual gifts. The habit of industry he kept up to the last.

For a number of years he faithfully discharged such College duties as fell to his lot, highly responsible duties as dean and lecturer. Circumstances as well as temperament kept him out of prominence in the business life of the University ; nor was it given to him to achieve the authorship of any great book. He was however a reliable authority on many things. In classics he was a good example of the older type of scholar, powerful in vocabulary, textual criticism, metres and such like : hardly caring to follow up

much philological enquiry or archæological research. but acutely interested in the latter in so far as it might contribute to throw light on the influence of Hellenism upon Christianity.

Few, if any, in Cambridge can have excelled him in acquaintance with German theological literature and facility with the German language. The outbreak of the War, with subsequent revelation of German methods and mentality, was a cruel blow for him. Some may remember how, referring to Germany in his Commemoration Sermon of 1917, he said in bitterness of soul, "How great has been her moral downfall, how utter her negation of Christ!" German poetic literature he used, before the War, to study with much ardour and to considerable effect. Goethe was one of his demigods, and the readers of this magazine have been afforded several opportunities of seeing the results of his high appreciation. His renderings of "Euphrosyne" and "The Bride of Corinth" are masterpieces.

Turning away from Germany and all its works, his chief interest had lately lain in our own literature, and in Biblical and Theological inquiry. He watched with anxiety the recent developments of Christological study. And then there was the perennial interest of music. His personal accomplishments in music were considerable. He had a true ear, and he was an able player on the violin. Some lines of modern musical taste he did not like.

Well known to a wide circle of friends in Cambridge and elsewhere, William Albert Cox will be long remembered and greatly missed.

C. J. C.

RAWDON LEVETT

Mr. Rawdon Levett died on Thursday, 1st February, 1923, at Colwyn Bay in his 78th year. We take the following from the *Times* ;—

Mr. Levett will be remembered as a schoolmaster of genius, to whom more than to anyone else is due the abolition of Euclid both in schools and at the universities. He was, besides, a man of rare humour, combined with intellectual and spiritual gifts. To him Shorthouse dedicated "John Inglesant."

The son of Mr. Benjamin Levett, of Hull, Rawdon Levett was educated at Pocklington School and St. John's College, Cambridge, whence he took his degree as eleventh Wrangler in 1865.

At the close of 1869 Rawdon Levett went to King Edward's School, Birmingham, as chief mathematical master.

There he reorganised the teaching of mathematics, and soon became known for the fertility of the ideas by which he initiated the reform of mathematical education in English public schools. His success was extraordinary. For many years he sent a succession of boys to Cambridge who won high places in the Mathematical Tripos. Many of them became college lecturers or public school masters, and so spread his ideas and methods throughout the country. Levett inspired his pupils with real enthusiasm for their subject. He taught with equal ease boys of all ages and types of mind. One never thought of him as a disciplinarian; he had the innate quiet authority which prevented the happy freedom which he permitted from ever degenerating into disorder. He was extraordinarily quick to recognise the promise of mathematical ability, and clever boys, whether in his own classes or not, were never forgotten. He hated "cramming," and carefully guarded his pupils from over-pressure. The boy whose mind was growing faster than his body would find Levett more eager that he should get into a second eleven than that he should begin to study a new branch of mathematics. Boys in danger of becoming mere specialists would be forced to write Latin prose, though they were exempt from the Previous Examination, that they might think lucidly and express themselves accurately. Levett's humour was unfailing; he would have a "trigonometry race," and give for a prize, not his own valuable text-book, but Meredith's "Shaving of Shagpat."

With the insight of genius, Levett foresaw that, alike in geometry and in analysis, a reformulation of fundamental principles was necessary. After Chrystal had published his singularly important "Text-Book of Algebra," Levett's acute criticisms caused him to make some fundamental changes in a second edition. "The Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching" naturally yielded to Levett's guidance, for a public schoolmaster familiar with non-Euclidean theories of geometry was a rarity before the end of the nineteenth century. In time the earlier body became the Mathematical Association, where the influence of Levett's friends and former pupils is still great. Only experts know the extent of the changes in the teaching of mathematics, alike in schools and at the universities, which the association has been able to effect. Among them is the "abolition of Euclid," a change due to Levett more than to any other single man. His most important published work was "The Elements of Plane Trigonometry," written in collaboration with Dr. Davison. Apart from Dr. Hobson's treatise, published a few months earlier, it was the first rigorous text-book on the subject to appear in this country. Older writers had

been often content with slovenly assumptions, and their work contrasted unfavourably with that of the best Continental writers. "Levett and Davison" was thoroughly English in its profusion of exercises for the student, but it reached a standard of accurate excellence which is now happily becoming common in our modern mathematical text-books.

In 1891 Levett became second master of King Edward's School. He retired in 1903 owing to the onset of tuberculosis. His medical advisers thought that the disease would rapidly prove fatal, but at Colwyn Bay, where he named his house "Inglesant," he lived in seclusion for many happy years with his friend and former colleague, Hunter Smith.

THE REV. HAROLD ROSS BROWNE (B.A. 1880), formerly Headmaster of Hanley Castle, nr. Malvern, and for twenty-five years Headmaster of Aldro School, Eastbourne, died on September 13th, 1922.

THE REV. FREDERICK WILLIAM PATTEN, vicar of Barnoldswick, Colne, Lancs. (B.A. 1884), died in December, 1922. He was formerly Rural Dean of Skipton, and since 1920 had been Honorary Canon of St. Chad in Bradford Cathedral.

THE REV. WILFRID WALMSLEY NICHOLSON, vicar of Askham Richard, York, (B.A. 1888), died on Saturday, 6th January, 1923. He was ordained in 1889, held a curacy at Capel until 1892, and then became a Naval Chaplain. From 1910 to 1916 he was rector of Thorneyburn.

MR. RALPH PROWDE (B.A. 1885), for many years head of the Modern Languages side at Wilson's School, Camberwell, died on February 22nd, 1923. He was educated at Rossall School, where he was head-boy, and graduated from St. John's with a second class in the Classical Tripos. He edited Scott's *Legend of Montrose*, and was engaged in a work on Ancient Roman History.

The College Mission

THE past term has been a period of very great encouragement at the Mission. Much that we looked forward to with great hopes in our report of last term has now actually come to pass and has more than fulfilled our expectations. The Club is now, after its long struggle for existence, really beginning to feel the benefit of its connection with the

of the Aeroplane. He also assured us that his discourse would have been perfectly intelligible if he had been able to produce a model flying machine.

The attendance at all the meetings was good. The thanks of the Society are due to the senior members, who have given hospitality, have graced the meetings with their presence, and in every way have given all the assistance in their power.

The officers for next session are :—*President* : R. Schlapp ; *Vice-Pres.* : T. A. A. Broadbent ; *Secretary* : S. Goldstein ; *Treasurer* : P. Fletcher.

Obituary

JOHN GASTON LEATHEM.

JOHN GASTON LEATHEM, Sc.D., Fellow and Senior Bursar of the College, died at Cambridge on Monday, March 19, 1923, aged 51.

Leathem came to St. John's, I think, by one of the Exhibitions given through an examination held at the end of the summer, wherein the restriction of age necessary for the scholarship examinations of the preceding December was not enforced. He took his degree in 1894 (Part II of the Mathematical Tripos in 1895), and was made Isaac Newton Student in 1896. He wrote a brilliant essay on the Equations of Electrodynamics, published in the Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society (Vol. 17, 1899). In due course (1899) he became Mathematical Lecturer of the College, and took private pupils. The zeal with which he worked was evidenced by the enormous pile of manuscripts which he wrote for his students ; and his character came out also in the respect he had for the personality of every one of these ; in the humblest as well as in the ablest, he took a minute individual interest. Later (1909) he was chosen to become Senior Bursar of the College. He would himself, I think, have liked to continue also as lecturer in mathematics ; this was denied him ; but he bargained that he should be allowed to give an open lecture between nine and ten in the morning ; this he did for many years. One of the pathetic things of his career, if the writer is not mistaken, was the constant longing to have time to continue his mathematical work. He wrote, in the leisure his work allowed, various small books and many papers which are indications of this : a collection of examples in Electricity ; two volumes in the Cambridge Mathematical Tracts, one on Optics, the other on the logical questions

arising in the ordinary theorems for Newtonian attraction—for many years he was one of the Editors of these Tracts;— a new rendering, practically a new book, and a most fascinating one, of Todhunter's Spherical Trigonometry; papers on conformal representation applied to Hydrodynamics (in the Transactions of the Royal Society, and of the Royal Irish Academy), and others; and at the time of his death he was engaged on a book intended to introduce junior students to the theory of limits in the simplest way. This was nearly finished, and is being issued by Professor E. T. Whittaker. He was at one time Examiner for the University of London, and took a keen interest in the differences between their examinations and the Cambridge Examinations. There is one point about his mathematical work which should be remembered also, small as it may seem at first sight. He was, I believe, the first to express that the limit of y is b , when x tends to a , by writing $y \rightarrow b$, when $x \rightarrow a$. This notation has been adopted widely, not only in England, but abroad; and no acknowledgment is usually made—though the fact will be interesting to future historians.

His appointment as Senior Bursar was perhaps not entirely welcome to some among those Fellows of the College to whom the interests of the mathematical man are unintelligible. But it was pleasant to notice how, as it began to be recognised what careful thought, what accurate business capacity, and what a firm will, lay behind his actions, he gradually won recognition. And when the loyalty and courtesy of his nature, and the almost unexpected ability he had for taking an unbiassed view of personal questions, was well established, he became, I suppose, not only the most respected but the best regarded of our College officers. Few will ever know what trouble he took in helping to elaborate the scheme, intended to increase the public usefulness of the College in the study of scientific subjects, which issued in the appointment of a Prelector in Natural Sciences. He himself selected the word Prelector, and fought the opposition with which it was at first met. Through two years he acted as Secretary of the Committee which worked for this scheme. Few again, know the thought he gave to the salaries and financial means of the less well paid of the officers of the College and his constant readiness to take the responsibility of making proposals in such matters.

Of the hidden springs of his character it is fitting not to speak explicitly—nor, to the knowledge of the writer, did he do so himself with frankness, except on special occasions. Even when Rivers was taken, he left it to be inferred what he was thinking, and talked cheerily and conventionally—ill as he

was himself at that time. But those who knew him, guessed what was beneath, from the dignity of his reserve. Let us imitate him; we have loved him; that remains.

Although "Jack" Leathem, as his friends affectionately called him, was born and educated in my own native city (Belfast). I never had the opportunity of meeting him till he came up to Cambridge as a candidate for a scholarship in December, 1890. After taking my first degree in 1891, I went to Italy for a year, and only returned to Cambridge in October, 1892, when Leathem had completed his first year of residence as an undergraduate. From that time until I left Cambridge, in 1897, to begin my career as Professor, in Montreal, Leathem was my constant friend and companion. When I entered St. John's, in 1888, a few Ulster men made a sort of informal Society, meeting in each other's rooms on Sunday evenings, for the purpose of all sorts of acute discussions—political, theological, etc. When I returned to College in 1892 I found Leathem a member of this Society, and that is how our friendship began. As I found in Leathem one of the best and most constant friends I ever possessed, it is difficult to be moderate in my praise of him. He had a most delightful personality, warm, faithful, and at the same time reserved. In a word he was without that impetuosity which is often such a blemish in the Irish character. He had a clear sober judgment, and did not hesitate to tell his friends when he thought that they had done wrong. His principal failing was a physical, not a mental one. He had rather a sluggish temperament, and was disinclined for out-of-door exercise. It may be an idle fancy, but I cannot help connecting, in my mind, the fatal disease which carried him off with this habit of body. But both he and I realised that we were leading too sedentary lives, and after discussing various forms of sport we decided to revive our boyish beginnings at golf, and in the autumn of 1896 we began to play golf on a short course which then existed on the Grantchester meadows, within easy walking distance of the college. I fear, however, that when this links was closed, an event which happened soon after my departure for Canada, Leathem did not substitute any other form of exercise for golf.

In politics, as in religion, Leathem was, when I knew him, a strong Conservative. Most of our Ulster band were Conservatives, but we had one unfortunate Protestant Home-Ruler amongst us. This was R. McElderry, now Prof. of Classics in University College, Galway. He was at times somewhat unmercifully handled in debate, and I remember

that Leathem would always strive to prevent the attack from going too far.

On the religious side, Leathem who had been brought up in the austere doctrines of the Scotch Church, was a faithful adherent of the Presbyterian Church in Downing Street, the pastor of which at that time was a brilliant and attractive Scotch University man, who later took an advanced degree in Philosophy, and became a fellow-commoner of S. John's College.

Though, no doubt, Leathem's religious views broadened with advancing years, yet I feel sure that the core of his beliefs which nourished a deep religious faith remained unshaken and sustained the fine and lofty character which made him beloved by all who knew him.

The late Prof. Macalister was in the habit of inviting the undergraduates who attended S. Columba's Church to meet in his house after evening service on Sundays. Leathem and I frequently attended these meetings, and it was here that we were both first introduced to the results of the Higher Criticism, which at that time had hardly touched the Scotch Church in Ulster. The implications of the critical results were hammered out in debate, and Leathem like others of us found that the traditional position had to be modified.

One of my cherished possessions is a photograph of the Ulster group of friends which was taken just before I left Cambridge in 1897. Leathem is the second of that group to join the majority. The other, who preceded him, was McClelland, later Professor of Physics in the Royal College of Science in Dublin. The group includes also McElderry and Houston, now colleagues in the Professorate in Galway; Locke, headmaster of a Manchester Grammar School, and Dale, who though not an Ulster man, was a strong Presbyterian, and who is now lecturer in mathematics in King's College, London. But not all of us were present when the group was taken. The most distinguished absentee was A. Robb, F.R.S., a life-long friend of Leathem's, who, though like the rest of us a strong Unionist, was far beyond us in 1897 as an original and brilliant thinker in philosophy and religion.

E. W. MACBRIDE.

LAURENCE HODGSON ARCHER-HIND

Laurence Archer-Hind was son of the late Dr. R. D. Archer-Hind, Fellow and Classical Lecturer of Trinity College and Mrs. Archer-Hind, of Little Newnham, Cambridge. He was born on 18th March, 1895, and was educated at the King's College Choir School, at Fonthill Preparatory School, and (from 1909 to Aug. 1914) at Haileybury, where he was in the

Sixth form, and a House Prefect. On the outbreak of war, he at once enlisted, and was gazetted **second-lieutenant** in the 7th Lincolnshire Regiment, but was obliged to resign his commission by reason of tubercular trouble in 1915. He was elected to a Choral Studentship at St. John's, and began residence in October, 1915, but after two terms he decided to take school work, in order to release a master for war service.

During the brief period of his residence at St. John's, he had already made a name for himself, not less by his personality than by his great musical ability. His many friends will agree with the following appreciation of his character and attainments, written by one who knew him well:—

"Very few events can be put on record in the short life of one who was always delicate. Laurence Archer-Hind was as delicate as his slight frame suggested; yet his life was full, for he was always happy and always enthusiastic. His *joie de vivre* was born in him, and he enjoyed everything even to the end, when he was pleased to be a 'stretcher-case,' brought home from Switzerland to die two days later. Almost his last words were, 'I have had a happy life.' He would undoubtedly have chosen to go on enjoying that happiness, but he faced death when it came, as a new and gay adventure.

"Music was his first love. Mr. Secley Taylor happened to hear him sing when he was eight years old, and wrote to his mother (in his characteristic style): 'It gave me real pleasure to hear your youngster's performance. I was surprised how exactly in the spirit of the composition he managed the phrasing. Only a genuinely musical nature is capable of assimilating and reproducing such qualities in so musicianly a way. I could see also from the way the boy listened to the Bach that he had got the root of the matter in him, and would be found later on worshipping at the right shrines.' These shrines proved to be Bach and Purcell; and in the *Fairy Queen* performances in Cambridge no one was more joyful than the Big Drum.

"His compositions began with comic songs, and a small boy's operatic efforts, and ended with a Suite in A minor (played at the C.U.M.C. Concert on May 19th, 1923), and a Tarantella for Piano and Violin. Happily for him he had a treble voice, which became a tenor. He won a choir scholarship at King's (this was not taken up), and later was a choral scholar at St. John's. At Haileybury he won the tenor cup, and used to take the solos in the school chapel.

"Laurence left Haileybury the day war broke out. He enlisted, and at Christmas was given a commission in the Lincolnshire Regiment, but in January, 1915, at Bovington Camp, he had a sudden hæmorrhage, which ended his career

in the army, though on his return to Cambridge he did training work for the O.T.C. As soon as he could he found a war job, schoolmastering at Mr. Pellatt's Preparatory School in Dorset. Here he found intense enjoyment, but suddenly his voice failed. Tuberculosis of the throat was discovered, and his beloved work had to be given up at a moment's notice. It was thought he had only some months or weeks to live. But he went on strict silence for nine months at a Sanatorium, and recovered, so that he was even able to sing again. This was 1917-18.

"In December, 1920, he married, and almost at once it was found that tuberculosis had attacked internal organs, and a critical operation followed. From this trouble he also slowly recovered. In October, of 1922, he went to Switzerland, with his wife, to escape the English winter. All seemed well, but there was a sudden relapse in March. He was brought home on his birthday (March 18th) and died two days later.

"He could not fulfil his musical promise, but so long as he lived his light was undimmed. It was his gallant spirit, his versatility, his intense interest in other people, his philosophy, that made the happy life. Supremely blest is 'He who would valiant be 'gainst all disaster.'"

THE EARL OF PLYMOUTH

We regret to record the death, on Tuesday, March 6, 1923, in London, of Robert George Windsor-Clive, First Earl of Plymouth, High Steward of the University. He had been to the King's Levée and was taking off his uniform, when he was seized with an attack of hæmorrhage, dying almost immediately. We take the following from the *Times* :—

The facts of Lord Plymouth's quiet and retiring life are soon told. He was born on August 27, 1857, the son of the Hon. Robert Windsor-Clive, M.P., and at the age of 12 he succeeded his grandmother, a peeress in her own right, as fourteenth Baron Windsor. His father had died in 1859. Educated at Eton and St. John's, Cambridge—of which University he became High Steward in 1919—he married in 1883 Alberta, daughter of Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, long our Ambassador at Rome; and doubtless this connection, and the fact that his wife's family possessed a charming villa near Florence, partly accounted for Lord Plymouth's love for Italy and her art. This led him, during and just after the great war, to give much help and counsel in the formation of the British Italian League. In December, 1905, he was created Earl of Plymouth and Viscount Windsor; but it was only a revival of what had happened so long ago as 1682, when the

seventh Lord Windsor was created Earl of Plymouth "with remainder to his heirs male." This peerage remained in the family till 1843 when it expired.

The death of Lord Plymouth is an irreparable public loss, not only to his family and his many friends, but to all who take an interest in the right direction of the public taste. He fulfilled with zeal all the duties that fall to a peer and a wealthy landlord in this country, but he will be chiefly remembered for the assistance he gave, almost too unostentatiously, to art, architecture, town-planning and other departments of national culture. He was for a short time Paymaster-General in 1891, but a more appropriate post was offered him some ten years later. It was that of First Commissioner of Works, which he held from 1902 to 1905, and there could not have been a better appointment.

In or out of office he was a kind of friendly referee on matters of taste to many societies and many individuals. He was Chairman of the Trustees of the Tate Gallery and a leading member of the London Society (formed to teach London people to take an intelligent interest in their city); and it would be difficult to name any great question of a public improvement on which he was not consulted. For instance, he had a great deal to do with the Queen Victoria Memorial and the whole scheme of which it forms a part, and he worked hard on the project for a new Charing Cross Bridge and the complete reconstruction of that end of the Strand. In 1911, when the Crystal Palace and its grounds were ordered by the Court of Chancery to be sold by auction, Lord Plymouth stepped in and made himself personally responsible for sums amounting to £230,000. This was done to give a Mansion House Committee which had been formed time to raise the money. In December, 1913, however, there was a deficit of nearly £30,000, and Lord Plymouth, who had already subscribed £5,000, once more came forward and made up the amount outstanding.

In South Wales, Lord Plymouth was known as the "Good Earl." Here some 18,000 acres of the family estates are situated. His public gifts are too many to enumerate, but the most recent was the presentation to Cardiff of the Great Wood at St. Fagan's, which he intended to become a great pleasure ground for the new garden city planned at Ely. He identified himself closely with industrial developments in Glamorgan. When quite a boy he opened Penrith Dock, and some twenty years later he cut the first sod of another dock at Barry, the modern prosperity of which is due almost wholly to the vision and efforts of Lord Plymouth. He was Chairman of the Barry Railway Company, and was Lord Mayor of Cardiff in 1895. During the war he devoted practically the whole of his time to raising and equipping troops.

He also did much for the British Red Cross Society. He helped to bring about the creation of the Welsh Guards; he had been Hon. Colonel of the Glamorgan Royal Garrison Artillery since 1890, and was also Hon. Colonel of the Glamorgan Yeomanry and the 3rd Battalion Welch Regiment. A Tory of the old school, Lord Plymouth was for a long period chairman of the Union of Conservative Associations and president of the Cardiff Association.

A lover of many sports, he was a good shot and did much to encourage games. He was for many years president of the Glamorgan County Cricket Club, and he was formerly a keen golfer. An artist of no mean ability, he was president of the South Wales Art Society, contributing charming water colours to its exhibitions. He was especially an expert in stained glass.

Lord Plymouth interested himself in the British Pacific Science expedition recently founded by Mr. Neal McNeill, who is to lead the exploration work in New Guinea.

Lord Plymouth had three sons and one daughter. His eldest son who was A.D.C. to Lord Minto, Viceroy of India, died at Agra in 1908, and his youngest son was killed at Landrecies in August, 1914. He is succeeded by his second son, Viscount Windsor, M.P. for the Ludlow Division, who was born in 1889.

We regret to announce the deaths of the following members of the College, which have not been already recorded in the EAGLE:

THE REV. NORTH GREEN-ARMYTAGE (B.A., 1863), incumbent of St. Aidan's, Boston, from 1889 to 1906, died at St. Leonard's on January 15th, 1922.

THE REV. EDWARD HENRY GENGE (B.A., 1866), late Rector of Lilley, Herts., and mathematical master at Whitgift Grammar School for thirty years, died at Croydon, on February 1st, 1922, aged 78.

THE REV. ARTHUR BAYNES MERRIMAN LEY (B.A., 1871), formerly vicar of White Colne, Essex, died at Bishops Stortford, on February 28th, 1922.

THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE FREDERICK HOSE, D.D. (B.A. 1861), died at Normandy Manor, Guildford, on March 26th, 1922, aged 83. He was born in 1838, the son of Frederick Hose, for many years rector of Dunstable. In 1861 he was ordained deacon, and in 1868 accepted the offer of the colonial chaplaincy of Malacca. In 1873 he was appointed colonial chaplain of Singapore, in 1875 Archdeacon

of Singapore, and in 1881 he was consecrated Bishop of the diocese of Singapore, Labuan and Sarawak, from which he resigned in 1908, having spent over forty years in the East. On his resignation the diocese was divided into two.

He was one of the founders in 1877 of the Straits Branch of Royal Asiatic Society, of which he was the first president. In his day he was probably the leading authority on the Malay language, of which he had exceptional knowledge, which enabled him to revise the Malay New Testament and Prayer Book, adding to it many additional Psalms. In later years he threw himself with equal enthusiasm into the study of the Dyak language.

THE REV. ROBERT VINEY (B.A., 1879), for the past seventeen years curate of All Hallows', London Wall, died on April 12th, 1922, aged 76.

THE REV. PERCIVAL SABEN (B.A., 1879), rector of Althamstone, Bures, Essex, died at the rectory on his 65th birthday, May, 1922.

MR. FRANCIS LAUDER MUIRHEAD (B.A., 1883), died at Downe, Kent, on May 26th, aged 64.

THE REV. EDMUND CARLES HOPPER (B.A., 1879), rector of Starston, Norfolk, died at Norwich, on June 7th, 1922. The son of the late Archdeacon Hopper, of Starston, he was educated at Marlborough and St. John's, where he was one of a group of men whose names made a singular company; there was a Hopper, a Leeper, a Skipper, a Walker and a Trotter. He was ordained in 1879 and worked for a year as curate of St. Barnabas's, Cambridge. In 1880 he went under the S.P.G. to Japan, to return to England in 1887. Eight years after the death of his father he succeeded Dr. Watson, Fellow of St. John's, in the rectory of Starston. He was a zealous worker on the Board of Guardians and an enthusiastic antiquary, devoting much of his leisure to examining and cataloguing the church place of the diocese. He was for some time secretary of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.

THE REV. CHARLES HENRY NEWMAN (B.A., 1883), vicar of St. Mark's, Millfield, Sunderland, died in September, 1922, while on holiday at Lucerne. He was born in 1860 at Newport, Monmouthshire, and was ordained in 1883 to the curacy of Tanfield, Durham. After four years there he became curate of St. Helen's Low Fell, Gateshead, and in 1893 was appointed rector of Hetton-le-Hole, near Fence Houses, a populous

mining district. In 1903 he moved to Sunderland. Of sturdy build, he achieved distinction in his youth as a three-quarter in Rugby football, playing for Cambridge University in 1880, and also for Blackheath and Wales.

MR. THOMAS KEMMIS BROS (B.A. 1857), died at Ballards, Limpsfield, Surrey, on September 29th, 1922, aged 88.

THE REV. ROBERT PROWDE (B.A. 1868), vicar of Rawcliffe, near Goole, died on October 23rd, 1922, aged 76.

MR. REGINALD GILLIAT TOWNSEND (B.A. 1881), of Critchelle, Lockerley, died on November 8th, 1922, at Dunvegan, Skye.

THE REV. EDMUND HENRY WOODWARD (B.A. 1852), formerly Fellow, died at Brighton on January 14th, 1923, aged 94. He was for many years assistant master at Brighton College.

MR. HENRY EDWARD PLATT (B.A. 1875), died at Bournemouth, on February 17th, 1923, aged 70.

MR. JOHN EDWARD PERCIVAL (B.A. 1869), of Ashfield, Peterborough, died on February 27th, 1923, aged 75.

SIR ERNEST CLARKE (Hon. M.A. 1894), who for many years played a prominent part in agricultural administration in England, died at 31, Tavistock Square, on March 4th, 1923, aged 67. Born at Bury St. Edmunds in 1856, the second son of the late J. J. Clarke, he began his career as a clerk in the Medical Department of the Local Government Board, leaving it in 1886 to become assistant secretary to the Share and Loan Department of the Stock Exchange. Six years later he was made secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society of England—a post which he retained until 1905. Many distinctions were conferred upon him during that period, including a knighthood in 1898, and an honorary degree in 1894 at Cambridge, whose first lecturer on agricultural history he became in 1896. His great interest in agriculture did not, however, prevent him from achieving considerable success in what were his two other great pre-occupations—music and bibliography. Many articles from his pen have appeared in the Dictionary of National Biography and other publications, and he was a vice-president of the Bibliographical Society and a chairman of the Committee of the Folk-lore Society.

THE REV. ALEXANDER WILLIAM WISEMAN (B.A. 1879), Hon. Canon of Manchester, formerly vicar of Ashton-on-Ribble, died at Chester on April 5th, 1923, aged 77.

MR. FREDERICK CHARLES NORTON (B.A. 1872), died in London on April 15th, 1923, aged 72.

THE REV. WILLIAM WARREN (B.A. 1877), formerly Fellow, died at Bournemouth on May 4th, 1923, aged 70. He was Naden Divinity student and Fry Hebrew scholar in the College, was placed second in the First Class of the Moral Sciences Tripos in 1877, and obtained the Burney Essay Prize. He was elected to a Fellowship in 1880, accepted the College living of Horningsey, Cambridgeshire, in 1887, but soon removed to Poslingford, Suffolk. In 1907 he was presented by the College to the rectory of Black Notley, Essex, which he held until 1918.

THE REV. JOHN LANE-HOPKIN (B.A. 1875) died on May 29th, 1923, aged 72. A Yorkshireman by birth, his first and only curacy was at St. Mary's, Hull, from 1875 to 1883, whence he was called to fourteen years of strenuous work at St. James's, Wednesbury. Leaving here in 1897, he returned as vicar to St. Mary's, Hull, but left again in 1899 for the vicarage of Great Barr, near Birmingham. Retiring in 1913, he took up his residence at Fairford, where he died.

THE REV. CHARLES HENRY DRINKWATER (B.A. 1853), vicar of St. George's, Shrewsbury, died on June 5th, 1923, aged 92. He was born at Shrewsbury, in 1831, in the house in which he died. He was ordained in 1856 and in 1863 was appointed rector of St. Thomas's, Hamilton, Canada. In 1868 he returned to England, and after holding curacies at Ixworth, Richmond and Exeter, was appointed in 1872 to Shrewsbury. Mr. Drinkwater was a keen archaeologist; a notable work was his transcript of the Shrewsbury Guild Merchant Rolls from John to Henry VIII.

MR. ROBERT HENRY FORSTER (B.A. 1888), died at Rest Dod, Combe-in-Teignhead, on June 6th, 1923. He was the fourth son of George Baker Forster, of Newcastle-on-Tyne and Wreay, Ullswater. He rowed in the Lady Margaret Eight which won the Ladies' Plate and the Thames Challenge Cup at Henley Royal Regatta, in 1888. Afterwards he rowed for the Thames R. C., of which he was for many years captain, at Henley and other regattas up to 1903. After giving up rowing he devoted his time to coaching the club crews and

occasionally coached the Lady Margaret crews at Cambridge, where he founded the Forster-Fairbairn Pairs, in 1910.

MR. HENRY FRASER JAMES COAPE-ARNOLD (B.A. 1872), of Wolvey Hall, Warwickshire, Commissioner of land tax, died at Leicester, in July, 1923, aged 77.

College Notes

Mr. M. P. Charlesworth, Fellow of Jesus, has been elected to a Fellowship in St. John's, and has been appointed to a Lectureship in Classics. Mr. Charlesworth was Bell Scholar, 1915; Craven Scholar, 1920; obtained a first class in both parts of the Classical Tripos, 1920 and 1921; the First Chancellor's Medal, 1921; Hare Prize, 1922. He was a Procter Fellow of Princeton University, U.S.A., 1921-2.

The Adams Prize for the period 1921-2 has been awarded to Mr. J. Proudman, of Trinity College. The essay submitted by Mr. H. Jeffreys (B.A. 1913), Fellow of St. John's, is considered by the Adjudicators to be worthy of high commendation.

The Vice-Chancellor has nominated James Stevenson, Scholar of St. John's (B.A. 1923) to hold the Princeton Visiting Fellowship for the year 1923-4.

Mr. M. H. A. Newman (B.A. 1921) has been awarded a Rayleigh Prize for a dissertation "On Discontinuities of a Function of a Single Real Variable."

The Chancellor's Medal for English Verse has been awarded to D. W. A. Llewellyn, Exhibitioner of the College. We print the Prize Poem elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. G. R. Potter (B.A. 1922) has received honourable mention for an essay submitted for the Members' English Essay Prize.

The first Winchester Reading Prize has been awarded to H. C. J. Peiris (B.A. 1923).

The George Williams Prize for Liturgiology has been awarded to Mr. E. C. Ratcliffe (B.A. 1920).

The Rev. John Roscoe (Hon. M.A. 1910), Rector of Ovington, has been appointed to deliver the Frazer Lecture in Social Anthropology.

The Linacre Lecture was delivered on Saturday, May 5, 1923, by Sir Archibald Garrod, F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford, on "Glimpses of the Higher Medicine."

The Croonian Lecture of the Royal Society was delivered on June 21, 1923, by Mr. F. F. Blackman (B.A. 1891) Fellow, on "Plant Respiration as a Catalytic Process."

Mr. L. J. Mordell (B.A. 1910) has been appointed to the

to the toast of "The Master"; Mr. Squire proposed "The College," and Mr. Armitage responded; Mr. Whiteley proposed "The Old Johnians," and Mr. Hartley replied.

Sir Edward Marshall Hall proposed the formation of an Old Johnian Association which among its other activities would hold a dinner annually on one of the Varsity Match nights. This was carried with enthusiasm.

The following officers were elected :—

President : Sir Edward Marshall Hall, 3, Temple Gardens, E.C.

Secretary : Mr. E. W. R. Peterson, 81, St. Georges Square, S.W. 1.

Committee : Mr. J. C. Squire; Mr. B. W. F. Armitage, St. John's College, Cambridge; Mr. F. D. Morton, 2, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; Mr. H. H. S. Hartley, River House, Eton, Windsor; Mr. A. S. LeMaitre, The Admiralty, S.W. 1.

Obituary

EDWARD ERNEST FOXWELL.

THE late Rev. W. A. Cox had in hand at his death an extended notice of Ernest Foxwell, whose death, on October 18th, 1922, was announced in *The Eagle* (vol 53, p.2). Unfortunately his notes have been found to be too incomplete for printing. Pending a more detailed account, we print the following appreciation :

"Many good and generous men it has been my luck to know, and for this I am thankful. But I can not point to anyone of them as examples of living generosity superior—I might say equal—to Ernest Foxwell.

I have known several men in whom independence of judgment was a marked feature of their character. But, here again, I can point to no superior. Indeed, in his case, independent opinions now and then reached a point at which they seemed grotesque to cynical observers. They were a natural outcome of the chivalrous nature of the man.

So also was the trying and devoted night work at Cambridge Station during the war. Numbers of weary soldiers passing through were provided with refreshments by an organisation of which he was a self-denying and hard-working member.

He was zealous in hiding his own good deeds. But there are some who will not forget them.

W. E. H.

2 November, 1922."

ROBERT HENRY FORSTER.

There passed away on the 6th June, 1923, Robert Henry Forster, M.A., LL.B., F.S.A., at the early age of 56 years, in which period he achieved some distinctions in several spheres of life, first as a scholar at Harrow and Cambridge, and, incidentally, as an oarsman. Later he produced a number of novels based on historical incidents and contributed various articles of Antiquarian interest to the learned Societies.

He was born at Backworth, Northumberland, the fourth son of George Baker Forster, the well-known Mining Engineer of his day, and was educated at Harrow, having obtained an entrance scholarship in 1881. He proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1885, by a scholarship, followed by the Leaf scholarship and a Foundation scholarship in 1887. In 1888 he was in the first class of the Classical Tripos and in the following year was Senior in the Law Tripos.

After leaving Cambridge he determined on a legal career. He was McMahon Law Student in 1891 and was called to the Bar in 1892, but circumstances and his individual tastes led him to follow more congenial pursuits. While an undergraduate he had shown an inclination for literary work and contributed some useful articles to *THE EAGLE*, several of which he afterwards published in book form under the title of "An Amateur Antiquary," a book that was much appreciated and is now difficult to obtain.

Henceforth historical novels appeared in rapid succession, together with antiquarian papers, whilst, as will appear below, he practically directed the management of the Thames Rowing Club.

The first novel "The Hand of the Spoiler" was published in 1898, and was followed by "The Amateur Antiquary," "Down by the River," "A Tynedale Comedy," "The Last Foray," "In Steel and Leather," "Strained Allegiance," "The Arrow of the North," "The Mistress of Aydon," "A Jacobite Admiral," "Harry of Athol," "Midsummer Morn," "The Little Maister," as well as various books of poems: "In Old Northumbria," "Idylls of the North," "War Poems of a Northumbrian," "The Double Realm," "Two Romances in Verse," and another published posthumously, "A Devonshire Garden."

His antiquarian leanings prompted him to attach himself to the British Archæological Association of which he became treasurer in 1905, and a vice-president in 1911. During the period he contributed papers to the transactions on such various subjects as "Some Notes on Hadrian's Wall," "Durham and other North Country Sanctuaries," and with his brother, T. E. Forster, "The Chiselhurst Caves." After-

wards "The Tenth Iter of the Roman Stations in the North of England," "Turgot Prior of Durham," "Notes on Maiden Castle," "Notes on the Hangman's Wood Deneholes," "Wilfrid's Church at Hexham," "Boadecia's Battle," "Notes on Warkworth," "Carausius and Allectus." The call of Northumbria, his native county, when the proposal to excavate the Romano British town of Corstopitum was mooted, found in R. H. Forster a willing worker. The excavations were conducted during the summer months over a period of eight years (1907-1914) mainly under the direction of Mr. Forster who resided each year on the spot and contributed to the lengthy and detailed reports which appeared annually in the transactions of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. The work needed not only the ability to control a number of paid and voluntary assistants on the site, but also the archæological knowledge and the literary accomplishments to enable the results to be properly recorded. During the whole of the period the writer was in almost daily consultation with him, and can testify to his popularity with the workmen and with the executive committee who much appreciated his talents and suitability for the work.

Whilst pursuing his studies at Cambridge, Forster was a keen oarsman and rowed in the first boat of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, as well as in the crew it sent to Henley in 1888, which won the Thames cup and Ladies' plate on the same day. His association with rowing continued in after life. In 1892 he became joint secretary, with his friend, the late L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (fellow of St. John's, Cambridge), of the Thames Rowing Club, and afterwards, in 1896, its captain, which office he filled until 1907. During this period he frequently rowed for the Club at the various Thames regattas and "by his commanding intellectual ability and energy"—so writes a fellow-worker—"succeeded in interesting every member of the Club which rose from a comparatively dubious position to what it is now, undoubtedly the largest and best managed amateur rowing club in England." His services as a rowing coach were much in demand. A scholar and athlete, R. H. Forster will be much missed in various circles.

He married in 1913, Margaret Hope, daughter of the late Mr. Arthur George Payne, of Dartmouth, a lady who was his constant companion and devoted amanuensis.

W. H. KNOWLES.

SYDNEY SAMUEL HOUGH.

The following notice, by the Astronomer Royal, of Mr. S. S. Hough, Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope,

who died on July 8th, 1923, aged 53, is reprinted by permission from *The Observatory* :—

"Sydney Samuel Hough was born at Stoke Newington, on June 11th, 1870. He was educated at Christ's Hospital School, where his mathematical ability was revealed and developed. He obtained an open Foundation Scholarship at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1887, but did not proceed to the University till October, 1889. He was Third Wrangler in 1892, and obtained Class I, Div. 3, in Part II of the Mathematical Tripos in 1893. In 1894 he obtained the First Smith's Prize for an essay on the subject of the 'Oscillations of a Rotating Ellipsoidal Shell containing Fluid,' which was afterwards communicated to the Royal Society by Sir Robert Ball, and is published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1895. This research was undertaken in view of the then recent discovery of the variation of latitude. Hough showed that the extension of the period was not (as had been suggested by M. Folie) accounted for by the freedom a fluid would have in the interior of the Earth, and, considered that Newcomb's explanation of the phenomenon as arising from the Earth's elasticity was probably correct.

"He obtained an Isaac Newton Studentship and a Fellowship at St. John's College in 1895, and continued his researches on the cause of the prolongation of the period of latitude variation in a paper on 'The Rotation of an Elastic Spheroid' (*Phil. Trans.*, 1896). He obtained rigorous dynamical equations for the oscillations of such a system, and solved them for the case where the ellipticity and consequently the angular velocity are small. He found that the general character of the motion agreed with Newcomb's geometrical explanation, but differed slightly in the amount of the displacement of the Pole. He showed that the variation of latitude gave an effective rigidity of the Earth a little greater than that of steel in agreement with Lord Kelvin's result from tidal theory.

"In 1897 and 1898 Hough undertook a revision of Laplace's 'Theory of the Tides.' The great value of this work is summarized in the following extract from Sir George Darwin's article on 'Tides,' in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (11th Edn.) :—

"S. S. Hough undertook an important revision of Laplace's theory, and succeeded not only in introducing the effects of the mutual gravitation of the ocean, but also in determining the nature and periods of the free oscillations of the sea. A dynamical problem of this character cannot be regarded as fully solved unless we are able not only to discuss the 'forced' oscillations of the system, but also the 'free.' Hence, we regard Mr. Hough's work as the most

important contribution to the dynamical theory of the tides since the time of Laplace. We shall accordingly present the theory briefly in the form due to Mr. Hough.

"He was introduced by Sir George Darwin to Sir David Gill, and on the recommendation of the latter was appointed Chief Assistant at the Cape in September, 1898. In the 'History of the Cape Observatory,' Gill remarks : 'He threw himself into the work of the Observatory with much earnestness, ability and interest, rapidly acquiring familiarity with those departments of practical astronomy in which he had not previous experience.'

"Hough's training and mathematical ability were admirably suited to supplement and carry through work which Gill's energy and instrumental skill had begun. He made a very complete discussion of the heliometer triangulation of the stars near the South Pole, and followed this up by a photographic triangulation of the same region. The combination of these series of observations gave very accurate positions of stars which were required in the Southern observatories. He did not relinquish his interest in dynamical astronomy, and published in the *Acta Mathematica* a valuable paper on 'Periodic Orbits.'

"Gill's new transit circle made it possible greatly to improve the fundamental positions of stars in the Southern Hemisphere; Hough studied the instrument with great care. To the *Monthly Notices* for 1904, he communicated a paper on the division errors of the circle, in which he considered how the great labour involved in such determinations should be bestowed in order to obtain the most accurate results. The work of determining the division errors, pivot errors, errors of screws, the investigation of the stability of the vertical collimators were carried out in 1904 and 1905, and Hough ably seconded Gill's efforts to make the Cape transit circle the best possible instrument for the purposes of fundamental astronomy. Hough was in charge of the Observatory during Gill's absence in England in 1900, 1904 and 1906, and was appointed H.M. Astronomer on Gill's retirement in February, 1907. The results obtained with the new transit circle are contained in two fundamental catalogues resulting from the observations in 1905—1911, and 1912—1916 respectively, and are probably the most valuable contributions of recent years to the correction of fundamental right ascensions and declinations. At least 16 observations were made of each star, equally distributed in four positions of the instrument. The discussion of the results from different positions of the instrument leaves no doubt of their accuracy. The southern circumpolars were thoroughly observed, and the results compared with those previously obtained with the heliometer and by photo-

graphy. The observations of the Sun and inner planets made after the introduction of the new transit circle are exhaustively discussed by Hough in the introduction to Vol. VIII of the *Cape Annals* to give corrections to the equinox and the elements of the planets. The heliometer observations of the outer planets, instituted by Gill, are similarly discussed in another section of the same volume.

"In conjunction with Dr. Halm, who was appointed Chief Assistant in 1907, two important researches were carried out. One of these was a discussion of the radial velocities obtained with the Victoria telescope, and the other was a discussion of the systematic motions of the Bradley stars.

"Next to fundamental astronomy, Hough gave most thought to the completion of the 'Astrographic Catalogue.' He was not satisfied that the measures should be published till an exhaustive comparison had been made of the overlapping plates. In this way a number of false stars were eliminated and mistakes in measures corrected. It led to a very thorough investigation of the plate constants, and the determination of a scale correction for stars of different magnitudes. This very heavy piece of work was carried through, and Hough had the satisfaction of seeing three-quarters of this work through the press. In addition, a magnificent volume was completed, giving the Right Ascensions and Declinations of the reference stars and all stars down to 9m.0 in the Cape Photographic *Durchmusterung*—over 20,000 stars in all. Meridian observations were combined with the photographs, and the positions of the stars in the region from Dec. -40° to -52° for the epoch 1900 are given with the highest accuracy obtainable from combined meridian and astrographic work. The elaborate and careful discussion on lines designed by Hough was carried out under Mr. Power's direction and by his personal work, and a well-deserved tribute to his skill and industry is paid by Hough in the Introduction to the catalogue. Another service which Hough rendered to the 'Astrographic Catalogue,' was in the compilation with Backlund of a series of fundamental reference stars for use in that undertaking.

"Hough became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1902, and was President of the South African Philosophical Society in 1907, and on the re-construction of that Society as the Royal Society of South Africa was its first President. On the formation of the Astronomical Union he was made Chairman of the Committee on Fundamental Astronomy, and at the meeting in Rome was elected a Vice-President of the Union. During his stay at the Cape he visited Europe several times as representative at various astronomical conferences. He did not speak much in the formal meetings, but his colleagues

valued his opinion and were glad of these opportunities to consult him.

"In 1906, Hough married Gertrude Annie, daughter of J. H. Lee, of Halstead, Essex, a former student of Newnham College, who had gone to Cape Town as a mistress at the Cape Town High School for Girls. Mrs. Hough accompanied her husband to Europe on several occasions, and some of his colleagues, including the writer, had the pleasure of receiving her kind hospitality in a short visit to the Cape Observatory on the way to Australia in 1914. Their very happy married life was terminated by Mrs. Hough's death from pneumonia following influenza in 1918.

"Hough came to the Meeting of the Astronomical Union in May, 1922, and stayed in England for the centenary celebrations of the Royal Astronomical Society. He appeared to be in good health, but at the beginning of 1923 disquieting letters were received from the Cape. His medical adviser sent him, accompanied by a nurse, to London, where he underwent operations in a nursing home, and the effect of radium was tried. After leaving the home he stayed with his brother at Gerrard's Cross, and had recovered sufficiently to contemplate a return to the Cape in September. But his illness progressed rapidly, and he died on July 8th. He was buried at Chingford Mount Cemetery on July 13th. The service was conducted by Dr. Pearce, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, and was attended by relatives and friends and colleagues representing the Admiralty, the Royal and Royal Astronomical Societies, and the Royal Observatories of Greenwich and the Cape of Good Hope. His death is a great loss to astronomy and a personal loss to many friends in England and South Africa." F. W. DYSON.

The Rev. Leonard Henry Evans (B.A. 1870), died at 6, Sion-hill Place, Bath, on 10th July, 1923, aged 75. He was a Senior Optime in 1870, was ordained the same year, and after holding curacies at Wolstanton and Wolverhampton, was successively vicar of Tunstall (1880-7), of Hope-under-Dinmore (1888-92), of Ford, Herefordshire (1890-2), and vicar and lecturer of Rhayader (1892-1912). He then retired, but during the war he served as curate at New Milton (1917-18).

The Rev. Henry Ernest Casey (B.A. 1862), died at Malvern Link, on August 16th, 1923, aged 83. He was educated at Uppingham and St. John's, where he was a Senior Optime. Ordained in 1864, he was in 1879 appointed vicar of Berrow, Worcestershire, and remained there for thirty-seven years.

Pat Byrne Pelham-Browne, only son of Cynthia Strockley, the novelist and of Captain Pelham-Browne, of Givelo, Rhodesia, died on August 18th, 1923, at Sheringham, Norfolk, of sleepy sickness, aged 18. He had just left Beaumont College, Old Windsor, and was coming into residence at St. John's this term.

Mr. Shapland Hugh Swinny (B.A. 1880), President of the London Positivist Society for the past twenty-two years, died in September, 1923, at the age of 66. He was a native of Dublin. He was a member of the Council of the Sociological Society and a Vice-President of the Irish Literary Society. His publications include a History of Ireland and "The Day of All the Dead." He was editor of *The Positivist Review* and joint editor of the "New Calendar of Great Men."

John Henry Gregory (Matric. 1922), died in September, 1923, aged 19. He was the son of Dr. and Mrs. Gregory, and the grandson of Mr. David Munsey, of Cambridge, and was an Exhibitioner of the College. He was erecting a wireless mast at his home at Highgate when he slipped and fell.

The Rev. Thomas Stone (B.A. 1880), vicar of Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough, died in October, 1923, after a short illness. He was a scholar of the College; was trained at Ridley Hall, and was ordained in 1890. After being curate of Holy Trinity, Heigham, Norwich, he was appointed in 1896 vicar of St. James with Pockthorpe, Norwich. In 1904 he was appointed to the College living of Barrow. He leaves a widow and four daughters, his only son having been killed in the war in Mesopotamia.

Mr. James Reader White Bros, J.P. (B.A. 1863), for thirty years a Metropolitan Police magistrate, died on October 2nd, 1923, of pneumonia, at his son's house, Eastington Manor, Northleach, aged 82. He was born in 1841, the third son of Thomas Bros, barrister-at-law, was educated at Rugby and St. John's, and was called by the Inner Temple in 1866. He went the Oxford circuit, was appointed Recorder of Abingdon in 1878, and ten years later was raised to the Metropolitan Bench and appointed to the joint courts of Clerkenwell and North London. He retired in 1921. He married, in 1871, Emily Spearman, daughter of Anthony Wilkinson, of Coxhoe Hall, co. Durham, who died in 1921.

A writer in the *Times* of October 8th points out his interest in social work—he was Chairman of the old Relief of Distress Society and on the committee of the Catherine Gladstone Home—and his taste for art. He was a great frequenter of the Burlington Fine Arts Club. "No one could know him without loving him. The sweetness of his beautiful face reflected the sweetness of his nature; but it was sweetness combined with sanity and with a strong sense of duty."

The Rev. Arthur Evans (B.A. 1863), died at Brighton on Monday, October 8th, 1923, aged 85. He graduated through the Classical Tripos, was for five years master at Rossall, then second master at King Edward's School, Retford, Headmaster of Wigan Grammar School (1872-82), and Warden and Head Master of St. Andrew's College, Chardstock (1882-9). For twenty years (1893-1913) he was Chaplain at Malaga and Linares.

The Rev. Henry Charles Mitford Barton (B.A. 1874), died at Eltham on October 12th, 1923. He was ordained in 1874, held curacies at Wyke, Andover, Mudeford and St. Margaret's, Lee, was vicar of Birley from 1894 to 1903 and rector of Lillingstone Dayrell from 1903 to 1912.

Mr. Stephen Abbott Notcutt (B.A. 1886), died at Ipswich, on October 20th, 1923, aged 58. He was educated at Ipswich Grammar School and at St. John's where he took a second class in the Natural Sciences Tripos. He was articled to his grandfather in Ipswich and was afterwards in partnership with his uncle as a solicitor. At the same time he maintained his interest in science, was an early member of the Ipswich Scientific Society and the District Field Club, and was joint secretary of the reception committee when the British Association visited Ipswich in 1895. He was also a member of the Geological Association. Mr. Notcutt held a number of public offices in the borough; he was Clerk to the Governors of the Ipswich School, Clerk of the Ipswich Municipal Charities, representative of Cambridge University on the East Suffolk Education Committee, and a co-opted member of the Museum Committee. He played for his county at both cricket and football.

The Rev. Cyril Egerton Hubbard (B.A. 1879), died at North Lancing, on November 5th, aged 68. He was ordained in 1879, held curacies at West Ham and at Hitchin, became vicar of Lower Beeding in 1883, and rector of St. Michael, Lichfield, in 1886. From 1901-5 he was chaplain at Gotha, and then until 1909 at St. Jean de Luz.

Obituary

THOMAS GEORGE BONNEY

I SUPPOSE it is a penalty of survivors to be made writers of obituary notices. Experience in this function has not lessened my dislike for it. I am always heavily conscious that, with the best will to say only what is just, one can never feel sure of not conveying a wrong impression; and the possibility is painful.

In the case of Dr. Bonney it would be absurd to say nothing of the conflicts in which the warmth of his nature involved him. But it is the fate of most loyal and affectionate men that the milder operations of their characters attract the notice of contemporaries less than the occasional collisions.

When I came up in 1867 Bonney was Junior Dean. There were then two Deans, and the junior administered the disciplinary regulations for Second-year men and Freshmen. The regulations were minute. For instance, till 11.0 a.m. the wearing of cap and gown, even if you had but to cross the court, was obligatory; and the gown must be worn, not carried. Hence in the College Alphabet the two lines by Thomas Moss:

G was the gown. "Throw it off: it's eleven."

H "Half-a-crown, Sir—it's 10.57."

For the rules were enforced by fines, which the porters collected. In particular, the Chapel rules were rigid. If I remember aright, seven Chapels a week was the number required. This total was reckoned with a quaint subtlety. If you kept two on Sunday, it was enough to keep four on the week-days. Any Undergraduate would tell you that "two on Sunday count for three." But this was warmly denied by the officials: the correct version being that four were accepted on week-days provided you kept two on Sunday. This quibble may give some notion of the moral atmosphere in which a plain-spoken man like Bonney had to live and drive students to Chapel.

That he hated the duty was evident to all; but he did it like a man. Your silly and insincere pleas were cut short, to your own relief. "Gated at 8 for a week" was an ordinary sentence. You knew you had earned it, and Bonney never irritated an offender by futile "jaw" to which you couldn't reply. In short, he was a man ruling men, and did his work like a gentleman.

What gave an exceptional colour to his action as Dean was the difficulty found at that time in the matter of sermons in Chapel. This department was generally conducted in a

perfunctory manner, but one of the senior Fellows took upon himself to maintain orthodox views, and to denounce latitudinarian doctrine. That he referred to Bonney, was the general opinion, probably correct. And Bonney was not slow to answer the challenge. I shall never forget hearing him preach one evening, evidently in a white heat, and pause in the middle of his discourse, only to start again with bated breath "*You have been told by those who ought to have known better.*" . . . and so on. Such scenes were not edifying, and sermons in Chapel were for many years discontinued. But the champion of "broad" views had suffered great provocation.

It is pleasant to record that years after, when Dr. Reyner had gone to the Rectory of Staplehurst, the two pulpit adversaries met in London on the friendliest terms, and the Rector invited the Professor to come and preach in his church. Both meant well, and now both are at rest.

As Tutor Bonney was not remarkable for great success or failure. He was good and manly, but the office was not specially suited to bring out his proper gifts. He had some very good pupils. But he was all the while subject to the irritation arising from the dominance of a reactionary majority on the Governing Body. By the new Statutes of 1860 the three remaining by-Fellows on the Platt foundation had become Foundation Fellows. And they had all survived and passed up the list so that they became members of the acting Seniority. The result was a decided check to the reform movement in which Roby, John Mayor, Liveing, and others had borne a part as supporters of Dr. Bateson. It was a weary time for Bonney; and he was not sorry to leave the Tutorship for a Professorship of Geology in London.

But just then (1881) Dr. Bateson died, and several of the Fellows wished to make Bonney his successor. The Lay element in the Society was by this time strong. The particular type of Clerical rule developed in recent years had made it certain that a Layman would be chosen, if the Statutes allowed. But the new Statutes of 1882 were not yet in force, and the sitting Commission had no dispensing power to meet the situation. So a Cleric had to be chosen. Having been in the thick of the contest, I can say with confidence that Bonney would have been Master but for the fear he inspired in many of the more active juniors. I do not mean that they were afraid of strong government. Unhappily it was Bonney's way to "deal faithfully" with those who differed from him, whether they did not go far enough to satisfy him, or went further than he approved. Rightly or wrongly, this led to the election of a candidate supposed to be more neutral.

To discuss the "might-have-been" is vain. That so straightforward and earnest a man should suffer a marked

rebuff, was matter for sincere regret. But I cannot honestly say that it was matter for wonder. The dread of intolerance in either direction was at the time very strong, and the non-residents who came up to vote found it hard to understand, not having been through recent experiences on the spot.

It may be said that I am doing wrong in bringing up stories of the past, better left to die. Very true, so far as outside publications are concerned, but hardly in the case of *THE EAGLE*. That Dr. Bonney returned to Cambridge in his later years, still energetic and full of interests, and that he has passed away amid the general respect of all who knew him, need not be set out in detail. Of his manifold activities in the course of a long life he has left a record in the *Memories* published by him in 1921. This I had to review for *THE EAGLE*, and I am assured that my treatment of it was void of offence. Therefore I am emboldened to add here a few closing remarks.

When a man is a Geologist of distinction, past President of the British Association, and at the same time Canon of Manchester, and an active non-parochial Clergyman, he has in his own career the making of a full life. I believe he thoroughly enjoyed it, and that no disappointments or frictions seriously impaired his happiness. He could fight and forgive; he could not feign. Such a man is not bored by monotony, and has no insincerities of his own to regret. And this is both the effect of a sound constitution and a contributory cause of long life. Bonney once expressed himself to me by quoting the words of Moloch (P.L., II, 51):

"My sentence is for open war: of wiles,
More unexpert, I boast not."

And this was indeed his general attitude towards all matters of dispute. I cannot wish that he had been a time-server.

W. E. HEITLAND.

21st January, 1924.

The following is a brief summary of the facts of Dr. Bonney's life; for fuller details and an appreciation of his geological work reference may be made to articles (by Professor Sollas, one of his pupils) in *The Geological Magazine* (September, 1901), and in *Nature* (February 9th, 1924).

Thomas George Bonney was born July 27th, 1833, at Rugeley, Staffordshire. His father, the Rev. Thomas Bonney, son of the Rev. George Bonney, vicar of Sandon and sometime Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, was master of the Grammar School, Rugeley, and perpetual curate of Pipe Ridware, a small parish five miles away. He died in 1853, leaving a widow, the daughter of Edward Smith, and ten

children, of whom Dr. Bonney, then just entering upon his second year at Cambridge, was the eldest. He had been educated at Uppingham, where he became head of the school. At St. John's he read for the Mathematical and the Classical Tripos, taking his degree in 1856 as 12th Wrangler and 16th in the second class in the Classical Tripos.

Already at school he had begun to collect fossils, and at Cambridge he occasionally went to hear Sedgwick, but he never attended a regular course of geological or other scientific lectures. After taking his degree he was compelled to leave Cambridge on account of his health, and it was then that he made his first acquaintance with the Tertiary fossils of the Isle of Wight. He became a mathematical master at Westminster School, was ordained deacon in 1857 and priest in 1858, was elected to a fellowship in St. John's in 1859, and returned to the College in 1861 as Junior Dean. He threw himself whole-heartedly into the movement for securing in the University a wider recognition for the study of natural science, and one of the first results was an open exhibition in natural science offered by St. John's. In 1868 he was appointed tutor, and in 1869 College lecturer in geology. The professor, Sedgwick, was by this time in failing health, and the teaching of geology in the University devolved in consequence upon Bonney, who became the founder of the flourishing school which has given pre-eminence to Cambridge in this subject ever since. Among his pupils in the early 'seventies were Sir J. J. Teall, Sir Aubrey Strahan, and Professors Sollas, Marr and Watts. "All regarded him not merely as a tutor whose duty was to exercise strict discipline, but as a personal friend deeply interested in their welfare. He invited confidence, and there were few subjects he was unwilling to discuss. In country walks, where he had but one companion, even religion was not taboo, and the most heretical views were listened to and considered with kindly tolerance. At his hospitable table conversation over the wine did much to broaden our youthful outlook upon life; and on the numerous occasions when we gathered together at an evening reception in his rooms, we were introduced to some of the leading investigators of the day, and learnt that these princes of our science after all were human."

In 1877 Bonney was elected Professor of Geology in University College, London, but still continued to lecture at St. John's; in 1881, on being appointed Secretary of the British Association, he left Cambridge and went to live at Hampstead.

He was President of the Geological Society in 1884-6; and received the Wollaston Medal in 1889. He was elected to the Royal Society in 1878, and was vice-president in 1899;

Boyle lecturer, 1890-2; Rede lecturer, 1892; president of the British Association, 1910-11. As a clergyman he was also active, being one of the Cambridge Preachers at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, 1876-8; Hulsean lecturer, 1885; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Manchester and an Honorary Canon of Manchester.

Besides his contributions to scientific journals, Bonney published several books on geological subjects, of which the more important are "The Story of our Planet" (1893), "Charles Lyell and Modern Geology" (1895), "Ice Work" (1896), and "Volcanoes" (1898). Reference should also be made to his books descriptive of Alpine scenery—he had from his youth a love of mountains and mountain climbing, and was at one time president of the Alpine Club.

Dr. Bonney retired from his professorship in 1901, and made his home once more in Cambridge; but he did not cease from his geological labours and made numerous additions to the already long list of his published writings. A small room was assigned to him at the Sedgwick Museum, and here he installed his collection of rocks and rock-slices, which he presented to the University, but retained for the time in his own hands. Very often, however, he found himself attracted to the neighbouring room, in which undergraduates gather for practical work, and by degrees he established himself as a regular volunteer demonstrator. His fondness for the society of young men was very marked, and he seldom failed in attendance at the meetings of the Sedgwick Club.

In College he was a familiar figure, for he attended Chapel and dined in Hall daily, and never failed to appear at College Meetings. He was excellent company, and was always ready to talk about the men and the things he had seen. He held strong opinions upon many subjects, and these he would express with force, and sometimes with fire. He was a very kind friend, and not least so to the more Junior members of the High Table.

He died, after a lingering illness, on December 10th, 1923, aged 90.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS

Aneurin Williams, who died on January 25th, 1924, was, I venture to think, one of the most remarkable Johnnians of his generation. His father, Mr. Edward Williams, of Middlesborough, though in many ways an admirable specimen of the best type of north-country industrialists, was by birth not a north-country man, but a Welshman. Edward Williams' father and grandfather were both of them Welsh

bards, the latter one of special distinction, and from them, perhaps, Aneurin inherited a distinct gift for verse, which he has handed on in an increased measure to his son, Mr. Iolo Williams. Williams was educated at a private school in Surbiton under Dr. Dawes, who, I should imagine from what Aneurin used to tell me, was a teacher of considerable personality. His education was not specialised, and at the age of 16 he gained honours in London Matriculation, which in those days implied considerable general attainment. The next year, 1876, he came up to St. John's a few days before he was 17. He was thus much the youngest man of his year, but, though there was a pleasing simplicity about him, he was by no means immature in mind. His general training, however, had not fitted him for Tripos work. I believe that for a few days he tried mathematics but speedily found that he had far too much headway to make up to hope for success. He, therefore, went over to classics, and to this in spite of much discouragement he adhered. He had done, I think, no Latin or Greek Verse composition at all, and in other ways in training, to say nothing of age, he was behind VIth form public-school boys. He worked, however, splendidly and when in 1880 he came out in the 2nd Class his place probably represented more classical progress than that of any other man of his year. He also rowed, and his name appears in the list of the 3rd boat in the Mays of 1879. He spoke fairly frequently at the Union, though he never, I think, held office there.

When he went down, he was called to the Bar, but never, so far as I know, practised. For some years he was actively attached to the great iron business of his family in Middlesborough. But his heart was in public life and social questions. Though he may be truly called a life-long liberal, his opinions went through a certain amount of flux. For a short period in the eighties, I remember, he had some leaning to socialism, and in 1886 he was for some time an energetic opponent of the Gladstonian programme, though he afterwards became a firm home-ruler. His first try for parliament was in the Maidstone division in 1906, but in spite of the great liberal wave he failed to carry what was then a stronghold of conservatism. In the election of January, 1910, he was elected for Plymouth, but failed to retain the seat in the December election in the same year. In 1914, he was returned at a bye-election for North West Durham, and sat for it till 1918. I should say that he decidedly made his mark in Parliament, though I do not imagine that either Mr. Asquith's or Mr. Lloyd-George's Government looked upon him as a very submissive follower. One story I have heard (I do not vouch for its truth) seems to me significant. Mr. Lloyd-George once ascribed some

remark or proposal which he was criticising to Williams, who at once denied it. "If it wasn't you," rejoined Lloyd-George, "it was somebody like you." The rejoinder was probably intended to be rather impolite, but it brought out the fact that there were many views and causes of which Williams was felt by the house to be the staunchest and most independent champion.

One of his most important tasks in the War Parliament was to act as a member of the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform. The Conference resulted, among other more important things, in a redistribution of seats, and thus in the election of 1918 Williams appeared as a candidate for the Consett Division of Durham, which was to a large extent coterminous with his old constituency. He refused Mr. Lloyd-George's "Coupon," but was none the less elected and sat for Consett till the dissolution of 1922. During this Parliament he held for two years the responsible position of Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. When the dissolution came he was away on a voyage for his health. His family fought well for him, but the Labour Candidate carried the day. In the recent election, while Williams was lying on his deathbed, his daughter Miss Ursula Williams contested the seat, unsuccessfully indeed, but with considerable distinction.

The causes which Williams championed were many, but probably the most important were Proportional Representation, the Garden City Movement, Co-operation and Co-partnership, The League of Nations and Armenia. I should say that the last of these was nearest to his heart, and roused most strongly that profound, yet ever practical chivalry, which was one of his most endearing qualities. His last appearance in Cambridge was in 1920 at a public meeting in behalf of Armenia. In all these movements he took a leading position either as Chairman or Treasurer or Secretary. He was a vigorous, lucid and fairly prolific writer. His longer published works were on co-operation, including an article on the subject in the British Encyclopædia, but besides these he contributed many articles to the leading periodicals. One of these may, perhaps, find a mention in the histories of the future. It is an article published in the *Contemporary Review*, of November, 1914, called "Proposals for a League of Peace." Williams, though by no means a "pacifist" in the sense in which the word was used then, was, at the very height of the war fever, the first to foreshadow the future League of Nations. The reader will find in this article a large part of what Wilson afterwards drafted, and also, I may add, some points, the neglect of which has lessened the effectiveness of the League.

His health was never, I think, of the strongest. In 1922, he broke down and was ordered a long sea voyage. When he was in Australia he received the news of the death of his wife who had long been in delicate health. He returned apparently better for the voyage, but the recovery proved delusive. An operation was found necessary, and in spite of temporary improvement, the case became hopeless. It is characteristic of him that in *The Times* of December 8th, six weeks before the end, there appears a letter from him of considerable length and vigour on the lesson of the elections just concluded, and even at the end of the month he carried on a correspondence in the *Westminster Gazette*.

He married, in 1888, Miss Helen Pattinson. Of her death I have already spoken. His only children are the son and daughter mentioned above.

Williams' public life cannot be better summed up than in the words of "A.G.G." in *The Nation* of January 26th: "The death of Mr. Aneurin Williams removes from the public life of the country a fine and disinterested spirit, and leaves many good causes bereft of a devoted servant. He ground many axes in his time, but never his own."

In private life he was a man of unusual sincerity, candour and kindness, and the present writer may perhaps be excused for adding, from his first days at St. John's, the most faithful of friends to him and his.

F.H.C.

STANLEY DOUGLAS ALLDRED

The death of Stanley Alldred was a direct consequence of the war; and, although his name cannot be added officially to the Roll of those who fought and fell in that war, he deserves equal honour and remembrance. His long illness, patiently and bravely borne, showed the stuff he was made of, while he was denied the opportunity of showing it in face of the enemy. Of all the men in his generation at St. John's, there could have been few or none who would have done better service to his country in war or peace.

He was born on March 24th, 1899, the younger son of Mr. Frederick Alldred, of Holbeach Hurn, Lincolnshire, and was educated at Pocklington School (1911-1917), where he became Head of the School and Captain of Rugby Football, Hockey and Gymnastics. He won a scholarship in Classics in December, 1916, but joined the Artists Rifles Training Corps before residence (August 31, 1917), and was gazetted to a commission in the R.F.A. (September, 1918). His service was in Ireland, where he contracted what ultimately proved to be tuberculosis in a leg. After the armistice he seemed well

enough to reside in College (Michaelmas, 1919), where he kept four terms, and in 1920 was placed in the First Class of the Inter-collegiate Classical Examination—no mean achievement in the circumstances. Early in 1921 the trouble, which had never disappeared, grew worse, and in the March of that year it was found necessary to remove him to a military hospital. His letters from there proved his indomitable pluck and good spirits. "This is a very maimed and cheerful ward"—he wrote to me—"I have not heard it discuss the Greek play, though it dissertates on the state of the money market and indulges largely in the time-honoured ward-jokes of the recent war. Really altogether a goodly company. I shall feel perfectly at home when de-Cantabridgised a little . . . I am to be attached this morning to a set of shackles known as a St. Thomas' splint and rendered more or less immovable. I do not remember whether St. Thomas was martyred or what form his martyrdom took."

It was hoped that the disease might be stopped by amputation of the leg, and Alldred was moved to a hospital at Brighton, where he married Miss Victoria Tonge-Smith, and was devotedly nursed by his wife. Many of his friends saw him there, and we were impressed, as ever, by his unabated cheerfulness. He seemed well enough to leave hospital in November, 1922, and moved to Rustington where he died on December 9th, 1923, maintaining to the last his interest in things intellectual and musical—he was devoted to music—and refusing to acknowledge that he was "ill."

F.E.S.

RICHARD POLGREEN ROSEVEARE

Canon Richard Polgreen Roseveare, vicar of Lewisham and canon residentiary of Southwark, died on February 24th, 1924, at the age of 58. Last year he underwent an operation in St. John's Hospital, Lewisham, for the removal of a growth behind the eye. After leaving the hospital he resumed his work for a short time, but was compelled to lessen his activities, and among other offices which he resigned was that of Rural Dean. His old trouble reasserted itself, and he returned to the hospital for a further operation, but some weeks ago it was recognized that there was no hope of saving his life.

The son of Mr. William Roseveare, of Monmouth, Canon Roseveare was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and took his degree as a senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1888. He became an assistant master at the then newly-opened school, St. Dunstan's College, Catford, under

the headmastership of Mr. C. M. Stuart. Ordained in 1889, he also served as curate at St. Mary's, Lewisham, under the late Dr. Legge, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield, who was a member of the family in whom the patronage of the Lewisham benefice has been vested since 1689. Curacies in Staffordshire and Yorkshire followed, and for six years Canon Roseveare was rector of Great Snoring with Thursford. In 1903 he returned to South-East London—where he was then remembered as a footballer who had played at Blackheath—as perpetual curate of the Church of the Ascension, Blackheath, and six years later he became rector of St. Paul's, Deptford. There he built the clergy house, served as Rural Dean of Woolwich, chaplain to the Miller Hospital, and, during the early years of the war, in addition to his parish work, acted as a special constable, regularly undertaking a nightly share of duty.

Seven years ago he was instituted as vicar of Lewisham, in succession to Dr. Hough, then Archdeacon of Kingston, and now Bishop of Woolwich. In 1919 he was made Rural Dean of Lewisham and also an hon. Canon of Southwark Cathedral, being promoted to a residentiary stall in 1922. He took an active part in the movement to bring before the parishes the claims and history of the Cathedral. In his work at Lewisham begun during the darkest days of the war, he fulfilled the expectations that his reputation had aroused. Two of his sons—Harold and Bernard—fell in the war. The Lewisham Hospital, then filled with wounded soldiers, was in his parish, and he became a frequent visitor there. One of the last occasions on which he preached was on Armistice Day last year, when, in the presence of the local civic representatives, he delivered a characteristic address bearing on the health and well-being of the people, housing, and education, subjects in which he was deeply interested.

A correspondent in the *Church Times* calls attention to Canon Roseveare's activity in connection with the Ministry of Healing. "He was one of the first in recent times to see the need for the revival of this ministry as part of the ancient and proper work of the Church, and one of the pioneers in making that ministry a reality in life rather than the theory of a visionary. He was warden from its inception of the Guild of St. Raphael, for the Ministry of Healing, and was a member of the Archbishops' Committee on that Ministry."

The Bishop of Woolwich writes: "He was a man of real power and difficulties did not discourage him. The greater the difficulty, in fact, the more he put into it. With that power there was, underneath, a very wonderful strain of love and courage. This was not always manifest at first sight, and sometimes people did not at first quite understand him, imagining that he was a strong, brusque man. But underneath

was a wonderfully kind heart. There are numberless instances of the kind, unselfish way in which he did things. From the time of his illness, which began about six months ago, he passed through terrible pain, but never once did he make complaint. He has done a wonderful piece of work for South-East London. He and I were very near to each other, and I shall miss him very much."

Two of Canon Roseveare's brothers and three of his sons have been members of the College. His eldest brother, William Nicholas (B.A. 1885), formerly Fellow, is Professor of Mathematics at University College, Natal; a younger brother, Walter Harry (B.A. 1901) is vicar of St. Catherine's, Hatcham. Of his sons, the eldest, Harold William, was elected Scholar in Classics from Marlborough College in December, 1913, but did not come into residence on account of the war, and died of wounds, September 20th, 1914 (*see* EAGLE, xxxvi., p. 210); Martin Pearson (B.A. 1921) is a master at Haileybury and Edward (B.A. 1922) is to be ordained in Lent, 1924.

THE REV. CHARLES EDWARD BOWDEN (B.A., 1855), at one time rector of St. Columba's, Edinburgh (1872-88) and formerly rector of Ellough, Suffolk (1896-1900), died on November 30th, 1923, at 13, Powis Square, Bayswater, aged 91. A writer in the *Church Times* describes him as the last link with the Tractarian Movement.

He was the son of Mr. John Saunders Bowden, a London solicitor, and was born at Stoke Newington, in 1832. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and King's College, London, and came up to St. John's in 1855. He was ordained by Bishop Phillpotts, of Exeter, to the curacy of St. Teath, Cornwall, at a stipend of £50 a year. "Here some remarkable practices prevailed. When prizes were to be given to the Sunday School children, the books were previously arranged on the altar, giving it the appearance of a book-stall. The manner of collecting the alms was singular; the churchwarden's hat served the useful purpose! He first lined it with a large silk pocket handkerchief, and when the alms were collected, he gathered up the four corners and this was placed on the altar. A mixed choir seated in the gallery, singing to the accompaniment of a barrel-organ, was one of Father Bowden's recollections; exchanging his surplice for the black gown in the vicar's pew, because there was no vestry, was another."

From St. Teath's he went to Wellington, Somerset, where he married in 1859. Successively he went to Bardsea, Lancs, and to St. Peter's, Vauxhall. In 1866, Father Bowden corresponded with John Keble, in respect of the curacy

at Hussley. Not requiring immediate help, the latter recommended him to offer his services to his brother, the Rev. Thomas Keble, at Bisley, in Gloucestershire. His offer was accepted. He also met others of the Tractarians, Pusey and Manning, and knew Dr. Neale and Canon Gregory, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's. In 1900 he retired and went to live in the parish of All Saints', Notting Hill, where he frequently gave voluntary service. "A deep humility and self-effacement were the marked characteristics of this kind and gentle priest, and gained for him the sincere regard and affection of those who knew him."

MR. FREDERICK GEORGE STOREY (Matric., 1886), Barrister-at-law, died of influenza, followed by bronchitis, on February 24th, 1924, at South Bailey, Durham, aged 56. The only son of Mr. Samuel Storey, he was born at Sunderland, on February 17th, 1868. He was educated privately, and during this period paid a long visit to Australia. He came up to St. John's in 1886, but his course was interrupted as he had to take charge of his father's various newspapers during the latter's enforced absence from England for three winters in succession. He afterwards returned to Cambridge and was also called to the bar by the Middle Temple. For a time he practised in London and in the North, but at the renewed request of his father gave up his profession and devoted himself entirely to the business of a newspaper proprietor, in which he was most successful. He was the chairman of and principal shareholder in the *Newcastle Daily Journal* and *North Star* Company and vice-chairman of the *Sunderland Echo*. In his earlier days he was active in local affairs, being a member of the Sunderland Town Council and of the Durham County Council, but increasing failure of hearing compelled him to give up work of this kind.

THE REV. HENRY HOWLETT (B.A., 1868), Master of Archbishop Holgate's Hospital, Hemsworth, Pontefract, died on December 4th, 1923, aged 77. He was an Exhibitioner of the College; was vicar of All Saints', Leicester, 1891; rector of Ackworth, Yorkshire, 1891-1906.

THE REV. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH (B.A., 1883), late vicar of Hamble, Hants., died on Sunday, January 27th, 1924, at Horsham, aged 64. He had been vicar of Moulton, Northants, 1888-92; Lecturer of Sandown, I.W., 1894-1900; vicar of Hamble-le-Rice, 1900-19.

THE REV. ALFRED CHARLES CLAPIN (B.A., 1850), for 34 years master at Sherborne School (1850-84), died on January 16th, 1924, in his 98th year. He was Bachelier-es-lettres of the University of France, 1843, and was the author of *Optical Problems* (1850).

THE REV. GORGES FETTIPLACE JOHN GWYNNE EVANS-GWYNNE (formerly EVANS) (B.A., 1865), died on December 30th, 1923, at Canterbury, aged 81. He had been vicar of Sapiston, Suffolk, 1871-80, rector of Eastwell, 1880-90, vicar of Potton, 1890-1901, of Stamfordham, 1901-12, rector of Rettendon, 1912-19.

MR. ALEXANDER LEOPOLD MORRIS (B.A., 1885), died at 17, Springfield Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, on Monday, December 3rd, 1923, in his 60th year, after a lingering and painful illness. He was born on June 10th, 1864, and took his degree from St. John's as 13th Junior Optime (bracketed) in 1885. He was called to the bar by Lincoln's Inn and practised until his health broke down two years ago. The Rev. T. B. Tatham (B.A., 1886), rector of Hockcliffe, Leighton Buzzard, writes: "He was always an enthusiastic Johnian and a warmhearted friend. I went down, by his desire, to officiate at his burial at Hollington, Sussex, after an uninterrupted friendship of 40 years, first formed at St. John's."

MR. JOHN WILLIAM BRODIE INNES (B.A., 1872), died on Saturday, December 8th, 1923, at Milton Brodie, Forbes, aged 75. We take the following from *The Times*: "Mr. Brodie Innes was a man of much learning and versatility—a Morayshire laird, a Scots advocate, an English barrister, and a writer of curious and original books.

Brodie Innes traced his descent from Malcolm, Thane of Brodie in the reign of King Alexander III, who died in 1285. He was the only son of the Rev. John Brodie Innes, whom he succeeded in the property in 1894. Born on March 10th, 1848, he went to St. John's, Cambridge, and took the degrees of B.A. and LL.M.; he was also an advocate of the Scottish Bar, and was called to the English Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1876.

As a writer Brodie Innes united enthusiasm for antiquarian research and for romance, with a special leaning to demonology and witchcraft, as well as criminology. It was his wont to present the results of his researches in the guise of fiction, a convenient means of offering interpretations of his material for which he could not claim historical certainty.

Thus in "For the Soul of a Witch" (1910), he drew an extraordinary romantic picture of a young girl, of half-noble, half-gipsy ancestry, who has a double nature, being both an angel of light dedicated to holy and radiant works of faith, and also to a witch and a werewolf, wholly evil. This is woven like a tapestry against the background of the years following Flodden, and is based on certain records of the Morayshire clans. Similarly in "The Devil's Mistress" (1915), he made a blood-curdling tale out of those records of infernal pacts with the Devil in which many matter-of-fact Scots people of the later 17th century firmly believed. He portrayed his imponderable horrors with an artistic restraint which made them all the more impressive. Other books of his that may be mentioned are "Morag the Seal," "Old as the World," a romance of the Western Isles, "The Golden Rope," and "The Tragedy of an Indiscretion."

He married, in 1879, Frances Annesley, daughter of the Rev. Charles Voysey, of the Theistic Church. His only son was killed in action in 1915.

DR. WILLIAM ARTHUR BOND (B.A., 1879), M.D., F.R.C.P., died of pneumonia following influenza, on February 20th, 1924, at Torquay, aged 67. We take the following from *The Lancet*: "Dr. Bond was educated at King Edward VI School, Norwich, and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was scholar and 14th wrangler. He went on to St. Thomas's Hospital, holding there the position of house physician, and later, house appointments at Queen Charlotte's and the South Western Fever Hospitals. For a while he studied in Paris, after which he took the M.R.C.P., Lond. His earliest public health work was done as medical officer to the St. Olave and Holborn District Boards of Works, when he gained experience of the hygienic problems of meat storage and transport, which then needed much attention. When Holborn amalgamated with St. Giles, Dr. Bond became full-time medical Officer of Health for the combined Metropolitan Borough of Holborn, an appointment which engrossed all the busiest years of an active life. Gradually his recommendations resulted in a thorough overhauling of meat inspection, and in a series of prosecutions which initiated reform. He retired in 1921. Outside his official life he was active in his profession, being hon. secretary to the Royal Institute of Public Health and one of the earliest supporters of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, which, for several years, actually met in his office. His work was careful and systematic, and his writings, both official and quasi-popular, were lucid and finished. Although he did nothing to bring himself

prominently into the public eye, the public health service will remember Dr. Bond with honour and gratitude."

THE REV. HENRY GRASETT BALDWIN (B.A., 1880), died on February 29th, 1924, at Willey Park, Farnham, aged 69. Ordained in Toronto, in 1879, he was rector of Ascension Church, Toronto, 1879-96; chaplain of Christ Church, Mentone, 1896-1903, and chaplain of Trinity Church, Rome, 1904-12.

MR. HERBERT COWIE (B.A., 1872), formerly Fellow, H.M. Inspector of Schools in Devon and Cornwall, died on January 17th, 1924, aged 73.

College Notes

THE Master has received the Honour of Knighthood (New Year's Honours, 1924).

Sir Donald MacAlister (B.A., 1877), Fellow, received the honour of a baronetcy at the New Year's Honours, 1924. He has also been appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of the City of Glasgow.

Other Johnnians whose names appear in the New Year's Honours are Mr. C. L. S. Russell (Matric., 1891), I.C.S., Resident at Hyderabad, and Mr. C. M. Webb (B.A., 1894), C.I.E., I.C.S., Chairman Development Trust, Rangoon, Burma, who received knighthoods; and Mr. James Donald (Matric., 1895), C.I.E., I.C.S., Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal, who becomes a Commander of the Star of India.

Mr. L. J. Mordell (B.A., 1910), Professor of Pure Mathematics in Manchester University, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He is well known for his researches in the theory of algebraic numbers.

The first Whewell Scholarship in International Law has been awarded to A. D. Evans (B.A., 1923). This is the first award of the First Scholarship since 1914. Mr. I. L. Evans (B.A., 1922), Fellow, and Mr. W. W. Hitching (B.A., 1921), have been re-elected to Second Scholarships.

Dr. P. H. Winfield (B.A., 1899), Fellow, has been appointed to examine in Common Law, Criminal Law, Evidence and Procedure at the Inns of Court.

Mr. G. A. Lyward (B.A., 1920) has been appointed assistant History Master at Trinity College, Glenalmond.

Had the words been written more than two days beforehand and the play rehearsed more than two hours previously, and lastly, the parts learnt, the performance might have been excellent, for the Opera contained much humour, and the audience was appreciative.

This criticism does not apply to the detective drama which concluded the programme: it had been both written and rehearsed many days before; characters appeared and disappeared, one man began dying before we realised that the other had finished dying. Holmes, and his familiar, dealt conventionally with a mystery of Mah Jongg, the famous master criminal. The motive of a triple murder was original, *i.e.*, the trumping of an ace by the murderer's partner, but the entry of the police force, and the final elucidation, was a little forced. All went with a swing, however, which showed that a great amount of trouble had been taken over its production, and perfection is hardly the Gadflies' claim.

Altogether an excellent show. Long may the Gadflies live!

Obituary

THE BISHOP OF JARROW

We regret to record the death of the Rt. Rev. Dr. John Nathaniel Quirk (B.A., 1873), Bishop of Jarrow since 1914, in his 75th year. He left Durham in April on a visit to Italy, but was seized with a stroke at Lugano on Good Friday and died in a Nursing Home on April 26th, 1924.

We take the following from the *Times* :—

"The late Bishop had no pretensions to scholarship, nor did he play any part in secular affairs, but in his clerical career of half a century he gave abundant proofs of his fitness for the pastoral office. Ecclesiastically he was an evangelical, with a leaning towards the Broad Church position, which he probably owed to the early influence of Dr. Vaughan. A man of wide sympathies an irresistible kindness and geniality, he made friends wherever he went, and the experience he gained in several populous and important parishes enabled him, when he became a suffragan, to be specially helpful to the clergy of whom he had the oversight in their varied interests and difficulties. The laity also held him in high regard for his broad-mindedness and his capacity for hard work.

"The son of the Rev. Thomas Quirk, rector of Golborne, Lancashire, he was born on December 14th, 1849, and was sent to Shrewsbury School, when Benjamin Hall Kennedy's great headmastership was drawing to a close. Going up to St. John's,

Cambridge, he was a junior optime in the mathematical tripos of 1873. In that year he became one of Dean Vaughan's "doves" at the Temple, together with the present Bishop of Southwell, Sir E. Hoskyns. After this preparation he was ordained to the curacy of St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth, by the Bishop of Hereford (Dr. Atlay), and removed to the curacy of Doncaster in 1878. In 1881 he accepted the vicarage of St. Thomas, Isle of Man, from Bishop Rowley Hill, but in the following year undertook the important vicarage of Rotherham, Yorkshire. There he remained for seven years, being appointed to a prebend in York Minster by Archbishop Thomson, and in 1889 was nominated by the Simeon's Trustees to the vicarage of Beverley, whence he would write to Vaughan for curates and say that he liked men with some private means. In 1894 he came to London as vicar of St. Paul's, Lorrimore Square, Walworth, but in the following year was appointed, again by the Simeon's Trust, rector of the Abbey Church at Bath, being also Rural Dean of Bath and Proctor in Convocation. In 1901, however, he returned as vicar to Doncaster, where his old master, Vaughan, who had been vicar more than 30 years before, first resolved to prepare candidates for ordination.

"In 1901, Archbishop Maclagan, feeling the need of further help in his work, applied for another suffragan who should take his title from Sheffield, and Mr. Quirk was one of the two persons whose names he submitted to the Crown. Mr. Quirk was chosen, and was consecrated the first Bishop Suffragan of Sheffield in October, 1901, receiving the D.D. at Cambridge *jure dignitatis*. The new Bishop was generally in sympathy with the type of Churchmanship prevailing in Sheffield, and he soon made his influence felt in many directions. In 1905 he undertook in addition the vicarage of St. Mark's, Sheffield, which he held till 1911. In 1912 Dr. Lang, who had succeeded to the Archbishopric, appointed him to a residentiary canonry in York Minster. Bishop Quirk took a leading part in the movement for creating a new diocese of Sheffield, and when in 1914 these efforts were successful many Churchmen in South Yorkshire would have welcomed his appointment. But other counsels prevailed, and his commission as Suffragan naturally lapsed on the appointment of Dr. Burrows to the new See. On leaving Sheffield in April Dr. and Mrs. Quirk were presented at a large gathering of Churchmen and Nonconformists with a cheque for £1,400 and they on their part presented an episcopal throne to Sheffield Cathedral. At the same time the local University gave him the honorary degree of D.Litt. Dr. Quirk did not long remain without a charge, for in May, 1914, he was appointed by the Crown a canon residentiary of Durham in succession to Dr. Nickson, appointed Bishop of Bristol, and was shortly afterwards, on

the nomination of Bishop Moule, of Durham, made Bishop Suffragan of Jarrow, also in succession to Dr. Nickson. The Durham Chapter elected him their Proctor in Convocation. To his work among the industrial population of the North he brought the same qualities of friendly earnestness which had made his success at Sheffield, and Dr. Hensley Henson, on succeeding to the Bishopric of Durham, renewed his commission as Suffragan, and learned to value him highly, and in 1922 added the office of Archdeacon of Durham with the oversight of eight rural deaneries.

"The Bishop married in 1880, Mary Jane, daughter of the Rev. John Clay, vicar of Stapenhill, Derbyshire. She survives him with two sons."

SIR ASUTOSH CHAUDHURI

We regret to record the death on May 23rd, 1924, at Ballygunge, Calcutta, of Sir Asutosh Chaudhuri (B.A. 1884), Judge of the Calcutta High Court. He had been ill with fever for several weeks and died of heart failure.

He was born in 1860, the eldest son of Durgadas Chaudhuri Zemindar of Rajahye, a member of one of the oldest families of that district, the title "Chaudhuri" having been bestowed upon them by the Emperors of Delhi. After graduating at Calcutta University he came up to St. John's and studied mathematics, taking the Tripos in 1884. He was admitted as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court in 1886, and practised for a quarter of a century, until in 1911 he was appointed a Judge of the Calcutta High Court. He retired from the Bench in June, 1921, and rejoined the Bar for about a year.

The *Pioneer Mail* of May 30th, 1924, says:—

"His name was prominently connected with political activities before and during the Partition days. He was one of the founders of the Bengal Landholders' Association, of which he also acted as secretary for several years. He was deeply interested in social reform and literary and educational activities and took a prominent part in the Reform movement in Bengal, and the deliberations of the Syndicate and Senate of Calcutta University, of which he was for several years a member.

"His remains were taken to Kalighat crematorium, and a large gathering of relatives and friends, including the Chief Justice and several Judges of the High Court, and members of the Bar, were present to pay their last respects."

SIR J. J. H. TEALL

We regret to record the death at Dulwich on July 2nd, 1924, of Sir Jethro Justinian Harris Teall (B.A. 1872), Sc.D., F.R.S., late Director of H.M. Geological Survey, one of the most distinguished of the pupils of Dr. T. G. Bonney.

We take the following from the *Times*:—

"The son of Jethro Teall, of Sandwich, by his marriage to Mary, daughter of Justinian Hathaway, of Northleach, Gloucestershire, he was born on January 5th, 1849, and was sent to a private school at Cheltenham. Going up to St. John's, Cambridge, he was bracketed second in the first class in the National Sciences Tripos of 1872. In 1874 he was awarded the Sedgwick prize, which was established in memory of Adam Sedgwick to promote the study of geology, and in 1875 he was elected a fellow of St. John's. For some time he was a University Extension lecturer, and his gift for the lucid and popular exposition of the marvels of geology was further exhibited in his "British Petrography," 1888. But he was much more than a popular lecturer, and he set forth the results of his researches in various papers on geology and petrology. He presided over the geology section of the British Association in 1893, and he was already president of the Geological Society of London and vice-president of the Royal Society when in 1901 he was appointed director of H.M. Geological Survey and of the Museum of Practical Geology. He succeeded Sir Archibald Geikie, O.M., under whom he had worked for more than 12 years on the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. He continued as director till 1913, and during his term of office he served as a member of the Royal Commission on Coal Supplies, and was awarded the Delesse prize of the French Academy of Science. Honorary degrees were also conferred on him at Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and St. Andrews, and he was knighted in 1916.

"Sir Jethro married in 1879 Harriet, daughter of G. R. Cowen, of Nottingham, and had two sons."

CHARLES EDWARD SAYLE

We regret to record the death at Cambridge, on July 4th, 1924, of Mr. Charles Edward Sayle (M.A., 1891), under-librarian of the University Library. The following notice appeared in *The Times*

"Born in 1864, and educated at Rugby, he matriculated in 1883 at New College, Oxford, where he took honours in moderations and *Lit. Hum.* After a short period in London he returned to his father's town of Cambridge, and was for a time engaged on cataloguing work in the libraries of St. John's College and the Union Society. He was incorporated M.A.

in 1891, and joined St. John's College. Two years later he entered the library and was appointed assistant librarian in 1910.

"His life was devoted to the library and to bibliography, and he was a fine example of the type of man who likes to catalogue things in the right order. He edited the 'Annals' of the library, and his chief works for it were a 'Catalogue of Early English Printed Books,' four vols., 1900-7; a 'Catalogue of the Bradshaw Collection of Irish Books,' three vols., 1916; and he was engaged on a revised catalogue of the MSS. at the time of his death. He also made a catalogue of early printed books in the McClean Bequest to the Fitzwilliam Museum; and edited the works of Sir Thomas Browne. He was a finished and accurate scholar, and no pains were too great for him to take in the pursuit of his work. He was also one of the most helpful people among the very helpful staff of the library; he always seemed to have time to spare for any inquirer, and his wide knowledge enabled him to find a quotation or verify a reference in the shortest possible time.

"Sayle took a great delight in artistic subjects, especially music, and was an ardent supporter of the Cambridge University Musical Society and Musical Club. He wrote on music, and fostered the taste in others at small musical parties in his charming little house in Trumpington Street. He had a natural gift for winning the affection of young men, especially the more intellectual and artistic among them, and his Sunday evenings were a feature in the life of many a Cambridge student. Sayle was very fond of flowers—especially white flowers—and he sedulously cultivated his garden, hidden away behind his house in Trumpington Street. He once remarked to a friend that he should like to pass away during May Week, with the May Week throng of people around him. He almost had his wish. Never very robust, he had a certain delicacy of mind and constitution. But his heart was in Cambridge, and few members of the University had as great a knowledge of its intimate history, apart from the official, as he had."

THE REV. CANON WALTER FREDERICK ROWSELL (B.A., 1860), died at St. Margaret's-on-Thames, on March 15th, 1924, aged 86. He was the son of a former rector of Hambleton, Surrey, and was sent first to Elstree School and then to Sedburgh. He came up to St. John's with a classical scholarship and was ordained in 1863 in the diocese of Chichester. In a few years, however, he began his long connection with York diocese, as vicar of Copmanthorpe (1867-76), and was

later successively vicar of St. Paul, Sulcoates, Hull (1876-91), vicar of Topcliffe (1891-1902), and rural dean of Thirsk (1892-1902). In 1882, Archbishop Thomson, who had known him as rural dean of Bishopthorpe, appointed him to the canonry or prebend of Weighton in York Minster; at his death he was the senior canon. Canon Rowsell was secretary of the York Diocesan Conference for 25 years, from 1876 until his retirement in 1902.

THE REV. CHARLES MAIDWELL COCKS (B.A., 1884), rector of Folkes, Sherborne, Dorset, since 1894, died in April, 1924, aged 62. He was ordained in 1886, after a year at Ridley Hall.

THE REV THOMAS DAVIES TULLOCH SPECK (B.A., 1869), died on April 3rd, 1924, at East Grinstead. He held curacies at St. James, Wolverhampton (1869-72) and St. John, Greenwich (1872-4), was rector of St. Crux, York (1874-85), and vicar of Longtoft with Cottan (1885-1912). In 1907 he was appointed rural dean of Buckrose.

Mr. HENRY FLETCHER POOLEY (B.A., 1863), late Assistant Secretary to the Board of Education, died at Hampstead, on April 24th, 1924, aged 83.

REV. HEATON EDWARD STURMER (B.A., 1880), died on April 9th, 1924, at St. Barnabas Homes, Dormans, aged 90. He was rector of Scottan with E. Ferry, Lincs., from 1882 to 1887, and was chaplain at Riga, 1897-1918. He was the author of "Christ, the Divine Man" (1889).

THE REV. JOHN TINKLER (B.A., 1855), vicar of Caunton, Newark, since 1891, died on May 17th, 1924, aged 91. He had been vicar of Whiston, Lancs. (1862-68) and of Arken-
garthdale, Yorks. (1868-91).

THE REV. JOHN WILBERFORCE CASSELS (B.A., 1869), died at Dulwich, on June 21st, 1924, aged 78. He was a foundation scholar of the College and was 32nd wrangler in 1869. From 1871-9 he was vicar of St. Thomas, Batley, and was then appointed Chaplain to H.M. Indian Government, a position which he held until 1898. He afterwards held the vicarages of Hayton (1899-1902) and Eastwood (1904-6), and the rectory of Millbrook, Beds. (1910-12).

THE REV. JOHN BEARDALL (B.A., 1879), vicar of Holybourne, rural dean of Alton, died on June 22nd, 1924, aged

68. He had been vicar of St. Saviour, Poplar (1889-98), of Christ Church, Southgate (1898-1905), of Yately (1905-17), rural dean of Aldershot (1912-17), perpetual curate of Minley (1913-17), rector of W. Meon (1917-22).

THE REV JOSEPH ADAMSON (B.A., 1875), vicar of Exminster, Exeter, since 1905, died on June 23rd, 1924, aged 71. He had been vicar of Colston-Bassett, Notts. (1889-97), and of St. Luke, Woodside, Croydon (1897-1905).

College Notes

SIR LEWIS TONNA DIBDIN (B.A., 1874), Dean of the Arches, has been elected to an Honorary Fellowship in the College.

Sir Humphry D. Rolleston (B.A., 1886), President of the Royal College of Physicians of London, received the honour of a baronetcy in the Birthday Honours, 1924. He has also received the honorary degree of D.Sc. from the University of Oxford, and has been appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Lunacy and Mental Disorder.

The Birthday Honours List includes the following other members of the College :—

Mr. Leonard Day Wakely (Matric., 1898), Secretary Political Department, India Office, to be C.B. (Civil Division).

Mr. Donald Hector Lees (Matric., 1888), I.C.S., member the Board of Revenue, to be C.S.I.

Sir Donald MacAlister (B.A., 1877), Fellow, has received the Freedom of the City of Glasgow.

Mr. T. R. Glover (B.A., 1891), Fellow and Public Orator, is this year's President of the Baptist Union.

Dr. P. H. Winfield (B.A., 1899), Fellow, has been appointed a Magistrate of the Borough of Cambridge.

Mr. J. H. Field (B.A., 1903), has been appointed to succeed Dr. Gilbert Walker, as Director-General of Observatories of the Indian Meteorological Department.

Mr. G. M. Bennett (B.A., 1915), late Fellow, has been appointed Lecturer in Organic Chemistry at Sheffield University.

Mr. E. L. Davison (B.A., 1921), has been appointed General Manager of the *Guardian*.

Mr. J. L. Paton (B.A., 1886), has accepted an offer of the Canadian Council of Education to undertake special educational lecturing propaganda work in the Dominion for at least a year.

Obituary

GEORGE DOWNING LIVEING

We regret to record the death, which occurred on December 26th, 1924, while this number was in the press, of the President of the College, George Downing Liveing, Sc.D. Dr. Liveing was born on December 21st 1827, and had thus just reached the age of 97 years.

The funeral service was held on December 31st in the College Chapel, and was attended by a large number of members of the University.

ALFRED MARSHALL

1842—1924.

In July last the College lost one of her most famous men—Alfred Marshall—for nearly twenty-four years Professor of Political Economy in the University. He died in his eighty-second year, after a life of unflagging industry, in which he had created anew the main body of economic thought and had been the teacher of the great majority of English economists. The story of his life and of his contribution to economic science has been admirably told by Mr. J. M. Keynes, in a memoir in the *Economic Journal*.^{*} But Marshall's fame as a teacher rivals his fame as a scholar, and there may be room in the *Eagle* for a few personal recollections from one who was also for a time his pupil and who looks back on that experience as amongst the best things which Cambridge offered to students of his generation.

I attended Marshall's lectures in the academical year 1900-1901. He used to lecture a great deal at that time—an elementary course twice a week for three terms and an advanced course three times a week for one term. In later years he lectured substantially less. The fame of Marshall drew a large throng, which was evidently not what he desired. Amongst the first sentences in his opening lecture I remember: "If you have come to me for the knowledge with which to pass the Tripos, you will certainly fail. I know more than you and I shall defeat you. You had better go elsewhere." This won all hearts. But the first lectures were a sifting process, and we soon settled down to the term's work with about

^{*} Of September, 1924.

half the original number. Marshall's style was not popular, and he was at his best with a small class. He did not impart information, but sought to awaken understanding. One gave up note-taking in despair. From seventy lectures or more I brought away about as many pages of notes as one might gather from half-a-dozen of a more ordinary type. I doubt if the originality of Marshall's ideas could ever be vindicated, as that of Adam Smith's has been, from a student's notes. The connection of Marshall's thought was hard to follow. There was something elusive and baffling, though always stimulating, in his style, which stirred the mind, but, except for a telling phrase or unexpected illustration, left little in the memory. His manner was easy, as of a person talking, and he seemed supremely happy in the lecture-room. Memory still recaptures the man coming into his room in the Divinity School, his head bent forward as if in thought, mounting his platform with a little flutter of manner, leaning on his desk, his hands clasped in front of him, his blue eyes lit up, now talking easily, now chuckling over some story, now questioning his class, now pausing impressively, with rapt expression, his eyes in a far corner of the room, now speaking in solemn prophetic tones of some problem of the future—the feeding of India, the prospect of England maintaining her greatness, the banishment of poverty from the world.

He had a singular power of illustration. His mind was stored with facts, though they never came out except in their subsidiary place. He dived into the remote past, or drew on recent statistics, on letters in the papers, on some play then being performed, on his own observation. He was never out of touch with life. His range of information and his habit of simple, concrete and apt illustration recalled the "Wealth of Nations." Who would forget the malignant form of competition illustrated from the old Mathematical Tripos, or the lady who put aside her dresses till the fashions came round again, or the widow buying the name-plate, "John Smith, Dentist," at an auction, on the ground that you never knew what might happen? Humour played an important part in his lectures. He had good stories, and no one enjoyed their fun more than himself. He sometimes brought notes, though I doubt if he ever followed them, and even when he announced beforehand the topics of a lecture, he would often depart altogether from them, pursuing some new train of thought that had suddenly suggested itself to him. He was not always particular about time when the subject interested him, especially with his advanced class, and lectures which began at twelve often went on long after one, and on one occasion till after two, though it is only fair to add that on

that occasion he stopped to warn us that he should need another hour. Of history, especially recent economic history, he made extensive use, though with historians he often dealt very faithfully. They repeated one another's errors from generation to generation. "When causes and events make melodramatic combinations, historians connect them—suspect the connection." He loved to contrast the supposed and the real causes of events; to lay stress on the significance of concealed or ignored facts—this unsuspected cause, this minute circumstance, this neglected coincidence, changed the course of history. Though he had not, I think, much love of history for its own sake, his generalisations and interpretations of history were of great originality and interest. He generally set questions with his lectures. The answers of the elementary class he farmed out in my day, but those of the advanced class he read himself and with considerable care. The papers were returned with much writing in red ink upon them—humorous criticism, generous praise, sweeping censure. It was part of Marshall's impulsive nature that whatever came, came with a good deal of force.

He was certainly a unique teacher. He seemed to grip the mind of his hearer and force it through unaccustomed exercises, with many a violent jolt and breathless chase. He loved to puzzle and perplex you and then suddenly to dazzle you with unexpected light. "Ages of darkness and moments of vision," was one description of his lectures, I remember. But the vision was worth it, and was not to be appreciated without the preliminary bewilderment. Always to look beneath the surface was the burden of his teaching, and many arresting sentences and terse injunctions emphasised his meaning. He was particularly fond of the phrase "the one in the many, the many in the one," applied to the unity of economic phenomena. "Disregard what men deny, listen to what they affirm," he said; and, speaking of the functions of Government, "Do you mean Government all wise, all just, all powerful, or Government as it now is?" Sometimes the personal note was sounded: "I should be a Socialist if I had nothing better to do"; or things were thrown out in challenging way: "I don't matter at all, you don't matter much, the only people who matter are those under three." Often he spoke with a laugh and a choking exuberance of utterance ending in falsetto. These mannerisms were gratifying and memorable to the undergraduate. What we brought away from Marshall's lectures was certainly not any ordered knowledge of economics, not enough, as he had predicted, for passing an examination, but perhaps an awakened interest, a little more insight, the memory of some moment of illumination and a sense of the importance of

economics. Economics, we had learnt, was a difficult science, unsuited for the schoolroom; useful, but with very definite limitations to its powers; and yet with a high purpose for the furtherance of human welfare which made it worthy of a man's pursuit.

But Marshall had not done with you when he left the lecture room. He was at home at his house in Madingley Road one or two evenings a week, and a visit to him there was an experience *sui generis*. Making your way up between the shelves of books that lined the staircase walls, you entered a room where many bookcases left little space for other furniture. When you were comfortably seated in a deep arm chair, with tea and macaroons at your side, Marshall mounted a somewhat higher arm-chair opposite. Then came a terrible "Well?" One feebly blurted out something to start the great man, and if one had hit on a fruitful topic, all went swimmingly. Marshall poured out what was virtually another lecture for your exclusive benefit, and sometimes went on for the best part of an hour. It was not as a rule wise to interpolate remarks when Marshall was answering a question. A premature intervention might produce the discouraging reply: "You have not yet the facts for comment." At the end you would be warmly invited to come again, and two or three such visits created a more intimate relationship which was soon developed in various ways. When English or foreign economists or men of note in the industrial world were staying with him, some of us would be invited to meet them. He was always at his best at such parties—full of stories and an infectious gaiety, bubbling over with half-suppressed excitement.

In the career of his pupils Marshall took the keenest interest. While he was eager to win the best intellects to economic studies, he seemed no less anxious to lay before them the claims and opportunities of business. In the future relations of capital and labour he believed that a generation of industrial leaders educated in the university might play a powerful and much needed part. If a man turned to academic research Marshall was fertile in suggestions of promising fields of work; he loaded him with books from his own library, persuaded him of the immense importance of the investigation he was undertaking and encouraged him with a generous appreciation of his capacity to carry it out. How many persons owed their interest in economic studies to Marshall, I do not know, but the number must have been very large; and several young lecturers about my own time started their careers, not only under his stimulus, but supported by his generosity, without which the teaching in the early years of the Economics Tripos could not have been provided.

The sense of his personal interest remained to the end. The gift of the successive volumes of his works, as they appeared, humbled and encouraged old pupils and reminded them that they were not forgotten.

In these years, when I knew him best, Marshall was giving his time without stint to the educational part of his work, and thought it well spent, though the long-expected second volume of his great treatise—the *Principles of Economics*—delayed its coming, and in the end was destined to be abandoned for a work on another plan, which itself did not appear till many years after he had resigned his professorship and the prime of his life was past. Whether this was the best use of his powers, I do not know, but in the academic world, with its two-fold sphere of education and research, a man will necessarily emphasise that for which he feels the strongest vocation, and Marshall seemed to have chosen to put his pupils first. Sometimes he would take his class into his confidence and lament the amount of his time which was occupied in correspondence, in correcting misunderstandings of what he had written, to which he was extraordinarily sensitive, and by other interruptions. He gave little time, I think, to College affairs. I never remember seeing him in Hall after I became a Fellow, and only once at a College meeting. He seemed to eschew society, except what he sought for himself and gathered at his own house, feeling that thus he economized his strength for other things. It was part of his intense way of looking at life. The College meeting which he attended, if I may digress for a moment, was called by the late Professor Mayor, then President, to arrange for a present from the Fellows to Dr. Taylor on the occasion of his marriage. I fancy Marshall took a warm interest in the event. More than twenty years before, when he had called at the Lodge to congratulate Dr. Taylor on his election, he had left him with the words: "There's room for two." The meeting no doubt remains in the memory of all who were there. The President, who improved that important occasion in other ways too, took this particular opportunity to review the history of furnishing in a speech that occupied no inconsiderable part of the afternoon, and Marshall himself added to the humour of the proceedings by dwelling at some length on the disadvantages of silver. He left without awaiting the result of our deliberations, and probably only his friendship with the late Master had brought him to the meeting.

At his last lecture in 1908 there assembled by arrangement many generations of his pupils, and when Marshall had finished, the Registry of the University, one of his earliest pupils, spoke on their behalf. Marshall in his reply said that he was resigning in the hope of completing his scientific

work. But the best of his life was then gone—given in large part to his pupils. Happily there remained time and strength enough to garner the labour of preceding years. I visited him only a few times after that, though now and then one met him in the Backs, walking with Mrs. Marshall, with whose single-minded devotion the work of his life will be ever associated. In 1919 he published "*Industry and Labour*," and in 1923, "*Money, Credit and Commerce*," not unworthy companions of the wonderful first volume, his "*Principles of Economics*," which constructed the instrument of modern economic reasoning. But Marshall's books were only one of the legacies of his strenuous life—his other legacy to posterity was his pupils. He was the founder of a School as well as the refounder of a science. Possessed of a quick insight into character and an instinctive sympathy with youth, he had the secret of capturing the hearts and ambitions of young men and inspiring them with a zest for economic studies. By the stimulus of his mind, by his power of communicating confidence and enthusiasm, by his unflagging interest and his high and unworldly example he exerted a far-reaching influence on generation after generation. Doubtless not all his pupils were as good as he was willing to think, or worth half the trouble he lavished on them, but to-day it is of no small advantage to England that he awoke the interest of so many in her manifold economic problems and trained some few to face them with sober reasoning and strict analysis.

E.A.B.

JOSEPH GOUGH McCORMICK

THE Very Rev. J. G. McCormick, Dean of Manchester, died at a nursing-home at Higher Broughton, Manchester, on August 30th, 1924. He was taken ill suddenly about four weeks before with a rare form of kidney disease and a severe operation was performed. No improvement resulted and as the only hope of saving his life a further operation was performed on August 29th. The patient was, however, too much exhausted to stand the strain.

We take the following from *The Times* of September 1st:—
"The Dean of Manchester had no pretensions to profound scholarship or depth of thought. But during his short tenure of the deanery—not much more than four years—he won great respect and affection from all classes and creeds in Manchester and the diocese. A man of deep sincerity and earnestness, he devoted himself with the greatest energy to social and

educational work, seeking to bring the message of the Church to various classes of people who have been neglected in the past, and working also for the promotion of a better understanding between the different Christian communities.

A son of the late Canon McCormick—another son, William Patrick Glyn (B.A. 1899), is vicar of Croydon—he was born in 1874. He recalled his father in stature, features and Irish agreeableness. Like his father, he went to St. John's, where he took an ordinary degree (1896). He was ordained in the diocese of Norwich as curate of Great Yarmouth, and in 1901 was made vicar of St. Paul's, Prince's Park, Liverpool. Eight years later he came to London on his appointment by the Duke of Westminster to the benefice of St. Michael, Chester Square, which had been rendered illustrious among London churches by the ministry of Canon Fleming. McCormick was a fluent and attractive preacher, and the church maintained its status in the matter of congregations; but even then his work began to be seriously imperilled by an internal complaint and by considerable periods of disability. In the main he maintained the ecclesiastical traditions of St. Michael's though he drew away from active association with Evangelicalism and threw himself into the "Life and Liberty" movement, in conjunction with the present Bishop of Manchester, who then held St. James's, Piccadilly, the last benefice of McCormick's father.

Thus in 1920 he came to his deanery young in life, in order that his delicate constitution might be met by a less arduous sphere. But that is not to say that he took his duties at Manchester lightly. For there is no cathedral which more answers to the possibility of being the chief centre of worship in the city. Efforts such as those among the pantomime folk at Christmas time, which had been started under his predecessor, were steadily maintained, and there rose up for him a personal popularity among the Manchester folk which will set no easy task to his successor. His work was probably all the more helpful because it was always kept clear of either sectional or political interests. The keynote was conveyed when, on March 25th, 1920, he was formally installed at the Cathedral. He then said: "The tasks before us are a great deal too big, the enemy very much too strong, and the cause we have at heart too important, to permit any of us to stray into the paths of controversy."

From the very first he concentrated on his declared aim of making the Cathedral the centre of the religious life not only of Manchester but of the immediately surrounding towns. He never troubled to enquire as to anyone's theological views; his one question was whether he was striving to uplift the people. There can be no doubt that the energy with which

he devoted himself to the work of the Cathedral services contributed to his breakdown. So popular were the Sunday evening services at the Cathedral that, though they did not begin until 7, there were always long queues of people waiting from 5 o'clock. The addresses, invariably delivered by himself, were marked by power of thought, breadth of view and intense Christian insight. A sportsman to the core, and associated with Lancashire County Cricket (he was formerly a member of the Norfolk County eleven), he made a great point of special services for cricketers and footballers, always arranging that some prominent amateur should take part. Apart from the Cathedral he shared in every effort in the interests of social advancement, there being scarcely a committee for its promotion of which he was not a leading member. He was on the Education Committee of the Borough of Salford, in which the deanery is situated, and was also identified with the Council of Christian Congregations. He probably did more than any other Dean of Manchester in drawing together the leaders of the different religious bodies, one of his most remarkable departures in this connection being a series of marches through the most neglected parts of the city and of Salford on Sunday evenings, with the object, as he phrased it, of taking the Gospel to those who could not be induced to go to the churches to receive it.

Dr. McCormick went out to India in 1922 as a member of the Mission of Help sent out by the Church of England, the work of which extended into 1923. As a member of that Mission he rendered service to the English-speaking people of India, which one member of the Mission declared could never be forgotten or over-estimated.

He married Alison Mary, daughter of the Rev. E. Conybeare, and had two sons and two daughters."

The Bishop of Manchester wrote in *The Times* of September 2nd:—

"No man of my acquaintance has possessed the gift of charm in at all the same degree. He exercised a personal attraction, amounting to fascination, over people of the most diverse types. In almost any company he was the centre and focus of the gathering within a few minutes of joining it. He was a fine athlete and easily attracted sportsmen; but just as easily he attracted men of business and public servants. His humour was a great magnet; no one knew him fully who had not heard or seen him singing nursery rhymes to his own fantastic settings. But more than the humour was the ready and spontaneous affection which arose in him for all with whom he had to do. It is love that calls out love, and I doubt if any man ever had the love of a whole city as the Dean had the love of Manchester. He worked with a marvellous energy.

He certainly did not leave London for Manchester in search of less arduous work. He knew the North too well for that. And in all his work and social intercourse he exerted the influence of a completely devoted Christian character, so that many who revelled in his gaiety came afterwards to seek help in their practical lives. His loss at the height of his powers is irreparable."

H. B. COTTERILL

A link with the past was severed by the death on July 22nd, 1924, near Vevey, at the age of 78, of Henry Bernard Cotterill, who took his degree in the Classical Tripos of 1869. Cotterill was connected with St. John's by various family ties. Among others his father, Henry, Bishop of Grahamstown in S. Africa, and afterwards of Edinburgh, graduated in 1835, as Senior Wrangler and 1st Class in Classics, taking one of the best double degrees on record, while his eldest brother George Edward (B.A. 1861),¹ also a Johnian, played for 4 years in the University Cricket XI. Cricket was in their blood. Cotterill's youngest brother, J.M.B., now Sir Montagu Cotterill, ex-president of the Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland, shone for a brief period, in the early seventies, like a meteor in the cricket world, in the same class as W. G. Grace and few others. The family was also closely connected with the Tillards, several of whom were well-known members of the College.

Henry Cotterill was born at Blakeney in Norfolk, but most of his early life was spent at Grahamstown. He was 16 years old when he returned to England and entered Brighton College, where his father had been Headmaster, and where he himself was a pupil of Dr. Long. His year at St. John's, to which he came up with a Minor Scholarship in 1865, was noteworthy for its large entry of Rugby, Shrewsbury, Marlborough and other public school men; and among his contemporaries and friends in college were the Salopians, (Prof.) H. M. Gwalkin, T. W. Brogden, T. Moss, G. H. Hallam, G. H. Whitaker, W. E. Heitland; the Rugbeians, (Sir) W. Lee Warner, W. G. and W. Hart, E. W. M. Lloyd, and J. S. ff. Chamberlain, Charles and William Hoare of Eton, T. Benson (I.C.S.) of Marlborough, (Prof.) Aug. S. Wilkins, the future Lord Justice Moulton, and J. W. Dale the double "blue." Another most intimate friend of those days was Edward Carpenter, an old Brighton College Schoolfellow, and at that time Fellow of Trinity Hall and Maurice's Curate, the most charming of men, who shared with Cotterill his love of all that was beautiful in art and literature and music. Games

¹ d. June 2, 1913. See *Eagle* xxxv, 217.

Cotterill enjoyed, and he played them well, representing the College both at Cricket, for which he just failed to get his "blue," and at Football, in the newly invented Association game. He was a good classical scholar, but his instincts inclined him to the artistic and literary aspects of classics even more than to the linguistic studies of pure scholarship which were then characteristic of Cambridge. His love of the beautiful especially as developed by the Greek Spirit and genius "haunted him like a passion" then and always, and later on exhibited its flower and fruit in a remarkable literary output.

But there was another side to him. He never lost his love of South Africa. In Cambridge days he used to look back with longing to the wild, free life, the kopjes and the kloofs, and the brown skins which had once been familiar to him, and he was fond of imitating, which he did with great success, the Kaffir "cluck." Livingstone was then the hero of his worship, and he had taken deeply to heart the picture which Livingstone drew in his "Last Journals" of the ravages of the slave trade which was then depopulating E. Africa. Livingstone estimated that 25,000 slaves were annually shipped by Arab slavers from Zanzibar at a yearly cost of 250,000 lives, while the slave routes were whitened with the bones of those who dropped by the way; and he believed that the only antidote to this was the introduction of legitimate trade. Fired by this idea Cotterill started a crusade, addressing audiences at Leeds and Oxford and other places on the subject, and in particular awaking the interest of boys at Harrow and Haileybury, in both of which schools he served for a time on the staff. The Harrow boys and masters, with help from Haileybury, presented him with a steel launch, christened the *Herga*, constructed in sections for portage over the cataract country on the Shiré and Zambesi. Supporters at Leeds and elsewhere entrusted him with calico and beads for barter, and on October 29th, 1877, the *Herga* with Cotterill on board sailed into the waters of Nyassa and anchored off the newly founded Livingstonia. After exchanging his wares for ivory, and establishing friendly relations with the chiefs he started on an exploration of the Northern shores of the lake, accompanied among others by Captain Elton, H.B.M.'s Consul at Mozambique, and by a brother of Cecil Rhodes. The voyage was brought to an end by a great storm, in which the *Herga* was wrecked, and rendered for a time useless. After a perilous and romantic journey of nearly 400 miles through unexplored country (recently known as German E. Africa), in which Elton and others died of fever, and exhaustion, Zanzibar was reached, and Cotterill returned to England. Soon afterwards he married, and, of course, his African adventures were at an end.

The latter part of his life was very different. It was spent in Germany, Italy and Switzerland, where in spite of much ill health he produced a number of books of first rate and distinctive quality. Among them, besides smaller books of selections from Dante, Tasso, Goethe and Schiller, and parts of the Aeneid, edited for use in schools, were a History of Greece from the literary and artistic side and two books on Italy, "Medieval Italy," and "From Dante to Tasso."

Three or four years ago he made an isolated and unexpected excursion into drama, by his translation of Signor Forzano's "Christopher Sly," which had a temporary success on the London stage. Most important of all were a line-for-line translation of the Odyssey into English hexameters, of which Dr. Walter Leaf has stated that he considers it the best verse translation of the Odyssey ever made; and finally, in two beautifully illustrated volumes, which he had completed just before he died, a History of Art, a work of much original thought and as readable as it is learned. His friends like to think also of the hundreds of Alpine flowers which he painted most artistically on his beloved Swiss mountains.

Living as he did for so many years abroad, and also from a natural shyness and reserve, and a fundamental simplicity of character with a strong aversion from anything pushing or pretentious, together with his absorbing devotion to literature and art, he was less generally known in England, and certainly at Cambridge, than might have been expected in a man of his ability and distinction. But his friends, some of them humble people to whom he was endeared by many kindnesses, were devoted to him in no ordinary degree—and those who survive him will miss in particular his delightful and remarkable letters.

G. H. HALLAM.

S. Antonio, Tivoli.

Mr. Henry Fletcher Pooley (B.A., 1863), whose death on April 24th, 1924, was announced in the last number of THE EAGLE, was the eldest son of the Rev. J. H. Pooley, rector of Scotter, Lincolnshire, who was also a member of the College.¹

He was educated at Rossall and, coming up to the College in 1859, took his degree in mathematics and classics. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple and practised both in London and on the Midland Circuit for some years, when he was appointed Junior Examiner to the Board of Education, eventually becoming Assistant Secretary. He retired in

¹ B.A. 1825. See *Eagle* xviii, 602.

1905. He was specially interested in the education of defective and epileptic children, and served on a departmental committee in 1897. Also he had much to do with the education of the deaf and dumb. After his retirement he joined the Council of the National Association for the Welfare of the Feeble-minded and the Council for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf, and he did good service on both.

For forty years he lived in the same house in Well Walk, Hampstead, was a Trustee of the Hampstead Parish Church, and an energetic worker for the Hampstead Council of Social Welfare. He was one of the leading men in the movement for securing Parliament Hill and the adjoining fields as an extension of Hampstead Heath, and took part in every succeeding endeavour to obtain still further additions.

He married Miss Susan Bond, who survives him with two sons.

"Those who knew and honoured him will not soon forget his fine presence, his kindly manner and his generous sympathy."

Mr. Samuel Nall (B.A., 1876), who was for many years in practice as a physician at Disley, died suddenly on June 29th, 1924, at Furness Vale, aged 69. He received his medical education at St. Bart's.

The Rev. Lewis Harold Nicholl (B.A., 1887), rector of Bredenbury-with-Wacton, Bromyard, Worcs., died on November 21st, 1924, at Bournemouth. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. David Nicholl; ordained in 1889, he held curacies at Thornbury and Ludlow and was chaplain of Ludlow Union (1895-1902). From 1902-04 he was rector of Ribbesford and perpetual curate of S. Ann's, Bewdley, and then for ten years chaplain at Christ Church, Pau.

The Rev. Canon William Northcott (B.A., 1877), died on October 12th, 1924, aged 70. He was a foundation scholar of the College and took a second class in the Classical Tripos. He was ordained in 1879 to the curacy of Hartshill, of which he afterwards became vicar (1880-8). He then was appointed vicar of Atherstone, and held the living until his death. In 1918 he was appointed an honorary canon of Coventry. He published a number of occasional sermons and hymns.

The Rev. Edward Richard Mosley (B.A. 1875), of Keyhaven, Lymington, died on August 16th, 1924, at a nursing home, aged 71. He was an exhibitor of the College and graduated with a third class in the Classical Tripos of 1875. Ordained in 1878, he held curacies at Everton and Bowdon,

was vicar of Raskelfe, Yorkshire (1885-93), and then for 28 years held livings in Gloucestershire, being vicar of Hawkesbury (1893-1900) and rector of Tortworth (1900-21).

The Rev. Philip John Richards (B.A. 1889), vicar of St. Michael's, Belgrave, Leicester, died in 1923. He was a Senior Optime, was ordained in 1890, held curacies at Deptford, South Luffenham and Peterborough, was vicar of Woodville (1903-13) and of St. Peter's, Rushden (1913-8).

Tom Headland Sifton (B.A. 1887), of Desburga, Walters Ash, High Wycombe, formerly Headmaster of the Grammar School, Abergavenny, died on December 10th, 1924, aged 58.

Dr. Herbert Williamson (B.A. 1893), of 8, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish square, W., was found dead in a chalk pit on Combe Hill, Wendover, on December 16th, 1924. At the inquest a verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned.

Dr. Williamson, who was 53, was well known as a gynaecologist, being physician accoucheur at St. Bartholomew's, and obstetric physician at the Royal Hospital for Women. He had been in practice in Queen Anne Street for a considerable time. The son of S. L. Williamson, J.P., of Grantham, Lincolnshire, he was born in 1872 and came up to St. John's in 1890, where he took a 2nd class in the Natural Sciences Tripos of 1893, and afterwards graduated M.B., B.Ch. He pursued his studies at St. Bartholomew's, where he was Brackenbury Scholar in surgery, and qualified as M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., becoming later F.R.C.P. At various times he held appointments at the Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women, Queen Charlotte's Hospital and the City Lying-in Hospital. He was an examiner in his special subjects at Cambridge, and also for the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges. During the South African War he served as surgeon to the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, Pretoria.

Dr. Williamson contributed chapters to Allbutt's "System of Medicine" and Herringham's "Diseases of the Kidney," as well as papers to the St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports and other professional publications.

In 1915 he married Mrs. Edith Lockwood.

The Rev. Benjamin Carleton Howell (B.A. 1886), chaplain to the Bishop of Barbados since 1905, and rector of St. George's, Barbados, died in February, 1923. He graduated with a second class in the Classical Tripos, and after holding a curacy at Verran, Cornwall, went out to the West Indies as rector of Christ Church, Carriacou, in 1889. He was curate of S.

James's Cathedral, Antigua, 1890-95, and then went to Barbados, where he was successively vicar of St. Matthew's (1895-1900), of St. Leonard's (1900-14), and rector of St. George's.

Mr. James Noon (B.A. 1870), second son of the late Thomas Noon, of Lancaster, and some time assistant master at Charterhouse, died on November 29th, 1924, at Reculver, Sevenoaks, in his 78th year.

Mr. John Galbraith Ambridge (B.A. 1876), of Sydney and Tamworth, N.S.W., died on December 1st, 1924, at Longhope, Gloucestershire, in his 69th year.

Mr. Richard Fysher Brayn (B.A. 1903), of the Audit Department, Hong Kong, died at sea on October 21st, 1922, from the results of an accident.

The Rev. George Edward Gardner (B.A. 1869), died on September 22nd, 1924, at Poole, Dorset, in his 80th year. He was ordained in 1871, held curacies at Hertingfordbury and St. Pancras, was vicar of Heworth, Yorks (1877-85), and of Lyonsdown, New Barnet (1885-1917).

College Notes

Mr. Douglas Rayner Hartree and Mr. Arthur Ernest Watkins have been elected to Fellowships in the College. Both are former scholars of the College; Mr. Hartree took a first-class in Part I of the Mathematical Tripos in 1915, and a second-class in Part II of the Natural Science Tripos (Physics) in 1922; Mr. Watkins took a first in Part I of the Mathematical Tripos in 1919, a second in Part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1920, and the Diploma in Agriculture in 1922.

Mr. E. V. Appleton (B.A. 1914), Fellow, has been appointed Wheatstone Professor of Physics in the University of London, tenable at King's College, London.

Mr. S. C. Laws (B.A. 1904), principal of the Wigan Mining and Technical College since 1915, has been appointed principal of the Northampton Polytechnic Institute, Clerkenwell.

Mr. A. I. Ellis (B.A. 1906), superintendent of the Reading Room, British Museum, has been elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

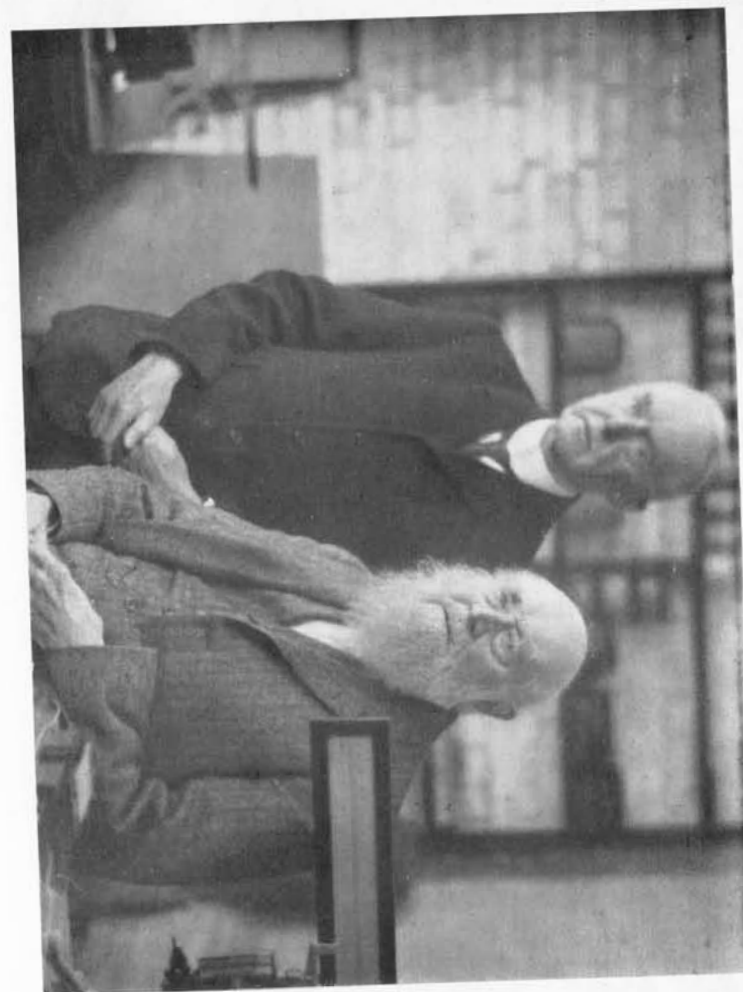
Obituary

GEORGE DOWNING LIVEING

1827—1924

I AM not writing a biography, but setting down a few remarks, based on personal observation over a long space of years. I speak of one born under George IV. who just reached the age of 97. He was a Fellow of St. John's, studied also in Germany, became College Lecturer, and afterwards as Professor of Chemistry established that study on a firm footing in the University. In early days he once managed the Local Examinations, and he served for many years on the Council of the Senate and on endless Boards and Syndicates. Meanwhile he was a Magistrate for both County and Borough, Visiting Justice of the Prison, member of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committee, Churchwarden of St. Giles' parish and supporter of St. Mark's, and one of the little company who used to promote better housing in Cambridge by buying up bad house-property and putting it into habitable order. In St. John's he was (to cite one instance of his activities) a member of both the committees concerned with the building of the Chapel Court (1884—8). As a landowner and a chemist he was deeply interested in agriculture, and promoted its recognition as an academic study. He was the confidential correspondent of two Chancellors, and in private life gave much time and attention to trusteeships. One hobby of later years was the verification of genealogies connected with English History, for which a family heritage of valuable books offered ready material. And this was a man whom years ago I have heard old men recall to mind as a big red-haired oarsman in an L.M.B.C. Boat. And in 1884, when the British Association met at Montreal, he followed up the meeting by a long tour in America, including the Yellowstone Park. In the course of his wanderings he met a great storm on one of the big lakes, and was the only person on board the vessel (crew included) that was not seasick.

I could put in a few more details, but let the above suffice. The point on which I would insist is not the list of manifold occupations, but the utter absence of fuss. Every duty or function undertaken was performed with a fulness and punctuality very rare in real life. Yet he made no stir in the world. Even in the little Cambridge circle, while loyally supporting every movement that he deemed good, he never "flamed in the van" of anything. His position was that of a man whom all men trusted, one to be depended on for good work, good



faith, and common sense. As a committee man he had a singular readiness to accept defeat and to co-operate with the majority for good or ill, though retaining his original convictions; and this power is up to a certain limit a great and useful gift. It seldom goes with such definite opinions as it did in his case. In discussions he generally said little, and with a minimum of warmth. Once I knew him too indignant to hide his wrath. This was when the enlargement of his Laboratory was opposed on the plea that it was only needed for the accommodation of women students. Then his fly-sheet growled "this is idle talk," as indeed it was.

Self-repression and dislike of self-advertisement, however noble, are qualities perhaps unfavourable to initiative. Once the new Laboratory (the crown of Liveing's efforts) was fairly at work, there were restless juniors who feared that the department was slipping into an honest but humdrum routine, and desired a more enterprising policy. Was it not time for Cambridge to assert herself as a famous centre of research? Competent observers presently noted with pleasure that Dewar was drawing Liveing forward into more active connexion with outside scientific circles, and that their co-operation was producing happy results. But it must not be forgotten that it was Liveing who exerted himself to bring Dewar to Cambridge. The long struggle against sulky and captious opposition, of which he had borne the brunt, was over; he now sought the help of a brilliant colleague, with whom he worked in close friendship. Under this impulse the grim devotion to daily duty was united with distinction. I have said the above, on good authority, because it is needed to give a fair picture of a character solidly consistent but very hard to describe in words. What is a poor scribbler to say of a man so free from eccentricities, so verily himself under all the changes and chances of his long life, a man who could appear stern but was in truth full of human kindness?

I venture to say a few words on the old man's private life, so far as personal observation may reach. It was all of a piece with his public acts. He had married early, and built himself a house in what was then open country, only approached by a narrow lane and a narrower footpath. But his wife became invalid, and I well remember how for many years one used to meet the busy Professor wheeling her out in a bath chair, a pathetic sight. One saw duty and patience incarnate and operating with manful regularity. His garden was one of his leading interests, and his skill made it a success from every point of view. In those days he found in it employment for his bodily vigour as well as technical direction. Even when past 60 he could not wholly lay aside the familiar tools—spade, fork, axe, saw, beetle and wedges—and I found

him still at work cutting wood after 95. But the garden was failing, and the sight moved him at times to rare words of sadness. The political and industrial movements of these last years added a depressing influence. As a sincere liberal and individualist of the old school, he found it hard to read the signs of the times, still harder to sympathize with views as far removed from his own as his own were from die-hard Toryism. But to mere apathetic despair he never surrendered. Progressive he remained to the last, and shared every function in which he was still able to bear a part. At his death he was President of St. John's, respected and beloved by all.

During Dr. Liveing's last years at the Pightle I saw a good deal of him, and sometimes was able to get from him reminiscences bearing on past matters in which I took interest. One of the most important of these was the correction of views on the Chapel question which I had hitherto shared with many others. It was said that the destruction of the old Chapel and erection of the new was due to the insistence (or at least the advice) of Sir Gilbert Scott, the Architect. This, said Dr. Liveing, is an error, Scott's own proposal was to restore, and extend if necessary, the old one. It was the dominant party among the Fellows, led by Archdeacon France and G. F. Reyner, who insisted on the policy of which we now see the results. I have no doubt that William Selwyn, the Lady Margaret Professor, was in league with them, but I do not remember that Dr. Liveing said so. On the whole his testimony fully agrees with my impressions of the Johnian clergy as I remember them a few years later. Archdeacon France was gone when I came up in 1867, but the general tone of the clerical residents was an acceptance of views then widely prevalent. The period of ill-informed and misguided restoration (and often re-building) of churches was then in full swing, and endless abominations were perpetrated. With every wish to judge charitably the enthusiasts of those days, who sincerely believed that they were acting for the glory of God, I cannot but deplore the effects of a Gothic Revival ignorantly and hastily promoted. When it came to pulling down the old Chapel of St. John's, I am sure that many of the Society felt some remorse as the process of demolition gradually revealed the fine early-English work that had been hidden for centuries under a mean Perpendicular shell. I could never draw from Dr. Liveing an explicit condemnation of the whole affair. He was of course a subscriber to the Chapel Fund. Though not distressed by the other aesthetic results, he was very conscious of the disastrous effect on the once beautiful proportions of the First Court. These can now only be studied in Loggan's fine engravings.

Another matter of interest to me was the changes that he remembered in the water courses along the Backs. The river was not strictly confined to a single channel, as it is now. A small channel (ancient) ran on the Newnham side of Queen's Bridge, and was crossed by a little bridge of its own. This channel is now stopped, but sections of it remain here and there in the form of boundary-ditches, the last of which is in the grounds of St. John's. The Bin Brook did not flow in an artificial channel round the Wilderness, but in its natural course obliquely through the Johnian grounds. This channel still exists, but is hidden by a culvert, and its use for discharge of flood water is regulated by a sluice gate. All these water course "improvements" were heartily disapproved by Dr. Liveing. The increasing difficulty of dealing with the floods, which modern drainage makes more and more sudden, is a practical confirmation of the old President's views.

He also remembers the old Almshouses that used to stand where the now widened road passes in front of St. Peter's Terrace. They were removed when the Trumpington Street improvements were carried out and rebuilt on their present site in St. Eligins' Street. Thus the old coach road to London was provided with a fine entrance into the town. The removal of the Perse Almshouses to Newnham in order to make room for the Chemical Laboratory was a later act of the same kind and Dr. Liveing was directly concerned in it. In this case the houses were rebuilt with the old materials.

On the edge of Harwich churchyard facing the sea there stands the tombstone of Captain Thomas Liveing, sometime commander of the sailing Packet on the Baltic service. This naval veteran was, I think, great uncle of the Professor, who told me that he was employed to pilot the Fleet of Parker and Nelson to Copenhagen. I broke my old friend's usual reticence so far as to draw this information, but no more. Suffolk family pride was not lacking, and that the family record was a fine one is known to some; but an East Anglian silence was a mode of combining dignity with pride. That he has left no direct descendant is a matter for regret. W. E. HEITLAND.

As one who had the privilege of attending Professor Liveing's Lectures in 1871, before I was a member of the University, I accept with pleasure the invitation of the Editors of *The Eagle* "to contribute a few notes not too formal." The Professor was a stern man, even to the last, and he insisted on maintaining discipline both with students and the laboratory staff. Many stories are current about him

how one day he came to the laboratory and found an assistant cleaning a platinum crucible by rubbing it with a wet cork and sand. This, though I fear a sin we all from time to time commit, roused his wrath as it was contrary to his express orders. Punishment followed rapidly—the lad was made to march backwards and forwards the whole length of the lecture room, 100 times, and each time he passed the water tap on the lecture table he was made to repeat, under the Professor's supervision, the following sentence: "I, M.N., promise and swear that I will never clean a platinum crucible with sand or other gritty substance without the express permission of the Professor of Chemistry." Many years ago the Vice-Chancellor came in to see him, on some University business, whilst he was engaged in making an experiment, I believe an organic combustion. An ominous click was heard such as is familiar to those who have heated glass apparatus. The V.C. became very apologetic and asked if he could do anything to help to repair the damage, he was then told that the best thing he could do was "to get out of the laboratory."

How great a debt Cambridge owes to Professor Liveing it is difficult to convey to the present generation. He was one of the chief movers in getting the University to understand that it was their duty to encourage and teach the experimental sciences. In this view he was supported by such men as Whewell, Humphry, Adam Sedgwick, Stokes, and a few others. The task was an uphill one, for it took many years to bring about, owing to the natural conservatism of the place. We now see the results of his efforts in the magnificent pile of science buildings, especially in the chemical laboratory built in 1888, and added to from time to time since.

As a lecturer he was clear and stimulating to those who had sufficient ground work to follow his mathematical leaning. His lectures were fully illustrated by experiments, carefully rehearsed beforehand, but they not infrequently failed from his over anxiety to make them succeed. In 1875 Dewar was appointed Jacksonian Professor of Chemistry and the two almost at once began the series of spectroscopic researches for which their names became so justly celebrated. Fortunately their collected papers have recently been published by the University Press, forming one of the standard works on the subject. A life long friendship grew up between the two men which was only broken by the death of Sir James Dewar in 1923.

It is not generally known that when well over 90 he commenced a long and laborious research, on a difficult problem on radiation, in the metallurgical Laboratory, and it was whilst on his way to the laboratory that he met with the accident which caused his death some weeks later.

Professor Liveing served on many Boards and Syndicates and on the Council of the Senate; he also gave much time to the Magisterial Bench. Many benevolent societies and institutions have cause to remember his kindly advice and liberal donations. For several years he served as a Captain in the Town and County Rifle Corps.

Whilst strict he was very kind to his assistants and more than one of them had reason to be grateful to him for coaching in all the subjects of the Littlego.

To younger men he appeared somewhat unapproachable, but those who had the privilege of knowing him intimately mourn the loss of a staunch friend and a delightful companion for he had a great fund of humour and could recount by the hour inimitable stories of bygone Cambridge.

In 1921 the University presented him with an address of congratulation on the occasion of the 75th Anniversary of his matriculation and the Public Orator described him as "tam honesta tam utilis," never were these words more truly applied. C.T.H.

[The photograph which we reproduce was taken in the Metallurgical Laboratory by Mr. Stoakley only five days before Professor Liveing's death.—ED.]

CHARLES MEABURN TATHAM

Mr. C. M. Tatham, who died 12th July, 1924, at his residence Cary Castle, St. Marychurch, Devon, was the eldest son of Meaburn Tatham, a solicitor, and was born in London, 21st September, 1828. His father was a brother of Dr. Ralph Tatham, Master of the College from 1839 to 1857.

He was educated at Highgate Grammar School and at Sedbergh, from the latter he came to St. John's, being admitted 29th June, 1847. He took his degree as a Junior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1851, obtained a third class in the Classical Tripos of the same year and was first in the second class of the Moral Sciences Tripos of 1852.

He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn, 20th March, 1851, and was called to the Bar 1st May, 1854. He practised chiefly as a conveyancer. After 1878 he began to do less legal work; he lived at first in Cleveland Gardens and in 1878 took a second house at Emberton, Bucks, where he was a Commissioner of Income Tax. Finally about 1908 he gave up both houses and purchased Cary Castle.

He was a member of the Inns of Court Volunteers, on the Governing Body of King's College, London, and a Steward of the Sons of the Clergy Corporations. At the time of his

death he was, with the exception of the late Dr. G. D. Liveing, the oldest member of the College on the Boards, and he is believed to have been the oldest Sedberghian, and the last survivor of his generation there, which included the late Sir Francis Powell. He kept up his interest in Mathematics and Classics and was reading Geometry and Horace only a short time before his death.

Mr. Tatham married 20th July, 1853, at St. Michael's, Highgate, Elizabeth, only surviving child of Thomas Collingridge of Highgate; she died in 1916. They had one daughter, Jessie Elizabeth, and three sons, (1) Meaburn Smith, who died in infancy; (2) Meaburn Talbot, of Balliol College, Oxford, M.A., 1884; (3) Herbert Francis William, of Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A., 1890, who was a Master at Eton and died at Chamounix, Switzerland, 4th August, 1909, the result of an accident; on him see *The Times* of 9th August, 1909, p. 9, col. 4.

The following deaths of members of the College have not been recorded in *The Eagle* :—

The Rev. Augustus Sidney Stokes (B.A. 1872), vicar of Elm, Wisbech and Honorary Canon of Ely, since 1891, died at Folkestone, on September 24th, 1922, aged 75. He took a first-class in the Moral Sciences Tripos of 1871, held curacies at Kidderminster, St. Anne's, Soho, and St. Lawrence, Jewry, and then, in 1877, was appointed Diocesan Inspector at Ely, holding this until 1896. In 1916 he became rural dean of Wisbech. He married in 1879 Alice, daughter of John Hill, of Wombourn, Staffs., and had 4 sons and 4 daughters.

The Very Rev. George Frederick Coombes, (B.A. 1879), Dean of Rupertsland, died at Santa Monica, California, on September 22nd, 1922, aged 76. He was born in 1856, the second son of the Rev. J. Coombes, vicar of Portwood, Cheshire. Educated at Manchester Grammar School, he was a Foundation Scholar of the College, and graduated with a second class in the Classical Tripos of 1879. The next year he was ordained to a curacy at Portwood, but soon became classical master at his old school. In 1883 he went out to Canada as Canon of St. John's Cathedral, Winnipeg. He married in 1885, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Eagles of Wolsall. In 1905 he was appointed Dean of Rupertsland and Professor of Ecclesiastical History at St. John's College, Manitoba, and since 1915 he was also Professor of Classics in the University of Manitoba, which conferred upon him the degree of D.D. *honoris causa*.

Mr. Nigel Charles Alfred Neville (B.A. 1872), stipendiary magistrate for Wolverhampton and South Staffordshire since 1885, died at Shenstone, near Lichfield, on April 12th, 1923, aged 74. The eldest son of Thomas Neville of Shenstone House, Lichfield, he was born on April 10th, 1849, was educated at Uppingham and St. John's, and was a Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1872. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1873. He married, 1892, Julia Anne, daughter of David Ballinger of Wolverhampton.

Mr. William Hutt Allhusen (Matric. 1865), died on August 25th, 1923, at 15, Kensington Palace Gardens, W., aged 77. He was the third son of Christian Allhusen of Stoke Court, Bucks, was educated at Cheltenham College and matriculated at St. John's in 1865, but migrated to Magdalene in 1867. He married Beatrice May, daughter of Colonel T. Bromhead Butt of the 79th Highlanders; she died in 1918. Mr. Allhusen was a keen sportsman, and had a house at Lemoenfontein, Cape Colony, for buckshooting.

Mr. George Alfred Haden Best (B.A. 1861), of Haden Hill, Old Hill, Staffs., died in October, 1921. He was the son of Benjamin Best and was born at Rawley Regis, Staffs., in 1839.

The Rev. Henry Borlase Grylls (B.A. 1862), died at Ashbrook, Whitchurch, Tavistock, on January 21st, 1925, aged 86. Ordained in 1864, he held curacies in Liverpool and in Devonshire, and in 1874 he was appointed vicar of Marystowe with Thrushelton. He retired in 1908.

The Rev. Frederick William Wallis (B.A. 1878), died at 4, Blenheim Parade, Cheltenham, on January 11th, 1925. He graduated with a third class in the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1877, was ordained in 1880, held curacies in Worcestershire, was rector of Martin-Hussington, Worcs. (1892-4), and of Hindlip (1894-1915).

The Rev. Robert Trousdale (B.A. 1866), of Hove, Sussex, died in Portugal on December 29th, 1924, in his 83rd year. He was successively vicar of Rathby with Groby, Leicestershire, and rector of Roughton, Norfolk.

The Rev. Joseph Vernon Theed (B.A. 1852), died at 72, Bromfelde Road, Clapham, on January 4th, 1925, aged 96.

THE EAGLE

He had been vicar of Great Gidding, rector of Irthlingborough, and vicar of Lower Halstow, Kent, retiring in 1902. He was one of the last survivors of the clergy ordained by Dr. George Davys, Bishop of Peterborough, who was principal tutor to the young Princess Victoria from 1827 till her accession.

The Rev. Henry Toke Scudamore (B.A. 1882), died on February 10th, 1925, aged 64. He was ordained in 1885, and held various curacies, mostly in the outskirts of London. In 1914 he was appointed to the vicarage of Studham, Dunstable, Bedfordshire, to which was united in 1921, the rectory of Whipsnade.

Mr. Edward Bertram Hilton Kershaw (B.A., 1892), O.B.E., J.P., died on December 26th, 1924, at Bryn Eglwys, Aberdovey, aged 54. He was born at Middleton, Lancashire, May 12th, 1870, and was the son of William Edward Evans Kershaw, F.R.C.S., Edin. He was educated at Uppingham School and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple on May 8th, 1895.

Mr. William Henry Ruston (B.A., 1873), died at Camborne on December 28th, 1924, aged 74, after a long and painful illness. The son of Henry Ruston, he was born at Camberwell, June 9th, 1850. He was 18th Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1873, and was for many years an Assistant Master at Wellington College.

Mr. Mark Francis James Mann (B.A., 1878), died in Guernsey on January 4th, 1925, aged 69. He was the son of Major-General Gother F. Mann, C.B., R.E., of DeBeauvoir, Guernsey, and was born in St. Peter Port, 21st July, 1855. He was educated at Wellington College, and was 23rd Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1878.

Mr. John O'Neile Barnes (B.A., 1864), died at North Lodge, Lambourn, Berks., on January 20th, 1925, aged 82. The son of Charles James Barnes, Solicitor, he was born May 3rd, 1842, at Chipping Lambourn.

Mr. Harry Howard Fuller (B.A., 1884), died at 9, Kimbolton Avenue, Bedford, on February 18th, 1925. He was the son of Charles Fuller, was born at Colchester on August 21st, 1862, and was educated at King's College School, London. He was a Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1884. From 1900-25 he was an Assistant Master at Bedford School.

books of the Laws Tripes, as a background for future work. He emphasised the need for absolute honesty in all branches of a Barrister's career. The address, which was thoroughly appreciated and felt to be of real practical use, was illustrated by some amusing and some serious anecdotes.

Our second meeting was a private business meeting, when election of officers took place for next year. The year had been successful that it was felt that a Ball might be held by the Law Society. Mr. J. G. Kellock was appointed as Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and Committee to arrange for the Ball. We have heard nothing further. We are not sure what inferences to draw.

Adams Society

ONE meeting only of the Society has been held this term. At the annual election of officers which took place at this meeting the following were elected:—

President.—T. A. A. Broadbent.

Vice-President.—M. J. Pollard.

Secretary.—H. Fyson.

Treasurer.—J. W. Harding.

R. Schlapp then read an interesting paper on "Heredity in Physics."

Obituary

JOHN SKINNER.

IN 1899, Westminster College was opened in Cambridge, and the staff of the old Presbyterian Church of England College in London moved into their new home. With them came their professor of Hebrew and Old Testament, John Skinner. He was a Scot from Aberdeenshire, a pupil and a follower of Robertson Smith. He was a Minister of the Free Church of Scotland, and had been for a while in charge or part charge of a church in Elgin, where one of his parishioners summed up his preaching as "cold and clear like a frosty morning." This was true, if you take it aright. It was good healthy, bracing preaching, but, if you wanted sentiment or traditional ideas, you did not get them. Skinner had a cool clear mind from the beginning, acutely sensitive, as Scotsmen often are and Englishmen less often, to any strain of insincerity

in talk or thought, and he would drop an idea, and, I think, probably a man, when he found, or thought he found, a trace of unreality. It may be said that this limited him; it undoubtedly did; and there were leaders in his own church and other churches who found him cold, negative, unconstructive and so on. I can quite understand their thinking so; he was never built to be a popular preacher, nor perhaps a popular figure in days of convictions lightly held and loose-hung callow eclecticism. He never thought that Christian charity meant saying to oblige another man that you believed what you had never examined or what you knew you did not believe.

It was a surprise therefore to many in his own Church to find what a tender heart he had, and how responsive he was to affection. Those who knew him well will always carry with them the memory of a smile the kindest they ever met, a hand that swung through a wide arc to grasp yours when he was glad to see you, a twinkle that altered the value of everything he said. A rather silent man in general company, with intimates he talked freely, and gave you his judgments of men with a minimum of reserve. For instance, I recall his description of a well known and very successful clerical leader of public opinion (now dead) as "a hell-hound—a dancing Dervish." Not ministerial language? No, but think of the company, of the Scottish habit of speech that Froude never understood in Carlyle; remember that he believed the man to be fundamentally insincere, a trader in what he thought (not so incorrectly) that the public wanted; and remember the twinkle with which Skinner spoke. It is the fallacy of the untrained that words mean the same thing, if I may compress their notion; the fact is that words never mean anything but what you choose. Humpty-Dumpty was right against all the lexicographers. Skinner was as straight and loyal a man as I ever met, though, to quote *Alice in Wonderland* again, he would often prefer like Tweedledum to roll himself up in his umbrella and escape notice. Once I told him the lines on which I was proposing to speak somewhere and asked "Would that do?" "Yes," he said "if you thought it worth saying." We often walked together and he would talk to me—and it had the effect that the Elgin man described. He was gentle, amusing and sympathetic; you could talk nonsense with him, but serious ideas had to be taken seriously; you couldn't talk nonsense to him, if the change of preposition will make things clear. He helped you to clarify your ideas; he was so frank and candid that you instinctively shed things you felt, in his company at least, not to be quite right. He once paid me a compliment—smilingly. We had talked of a book a good deal discussed just then; he had read it and

thought it nonsense. "That's what you say about my stuff," I said. "No!" he corrected, "however deplorably wrong you go, you at least move on the plane of commonsense." A thing had to be good for Skinner to call it good; and when he did, you felt sure there was something in it.

He was a man of very great learning, a great scholar, and in this sphere too, the quiet candour of the man told. His first book was a commentary on Ezekiel, published with a preface from which it was clear that he did not think so much of his work as did some other scholars, e.g., A. B. Davidson (if I remember), who reviewed it. His Genesis in the International Commentary is appallingly learned. But his learning was not of the accumulative kind; he discriminated, and every proposition of the scholar was acutely and shrewdly tested. His last great book was *Prophecy and Religion*—a study of Jeremiah, and, I think, the best of his books. There is the cold clear weighing of theory and evidence as you go from stage to stage, for Jeremiah's life is less easy to follow than Queen Victoria's; but Skinner never forgets that Jeremiah was a man, and he brings out how intensely human he was. Perhaps the two were not unlike, both intensely clear-headed, honest and affectionate, neither inclined to expect too much of quick success or a rapid millennium. Anyhow he makes a real picture of the Prophet.

It is curious how men of Skinner's build will escape notice in Cambridge. The University after an interval at last gave him that *honorary* M.A. which has so deeply mortified some of its recipients. It allows you to wear an M.A. gown and use the University Library, but not to interfere. Skinner never wished to interfere and I never heard him say a word to hint any incomplete satisfaction. St. John's admitted him to the High Table, but people were busy and Skinner never pushed into conversation, and he was somehow allowed to feel that he was not greatly wanted, or missed when he dropped out—which was a pity, for he was a great character and would have contributed. His old students toward the end of his life gave Westminster College a fine marble bust of him—Oxford gave him the degree of D.D.

It is open to anybody to say that a scholar's duty is to impress himself on the world or at any rate on the academic society in which he moves. Cambridge hardly knew Skinner and the world did not know him at all. But to his friends and his pupils he gave himself, and they knew him, valued him, loved him, and were better every way—intellectually, morally, spiritually—for the friendship and the honesty of this deeply religious and upright man. People do not talk of such things, but I have been told that prayers in Westminster College showed his pupils what he was. He spoke quietly with God,

humbly and sincerely ; he forgot self-revelation, everything but Him with whom he spoke. Such characters contribute far more than men think, even if they are not intellectually strong nor fortified with learning. In character, insight, learning, manhood, I have known no one in his faculty in the University who could be compared with Skinner—in the American phrase, an “honest-to-God” man every way.

T.R.G.

DR. JOHN SKINNER, Principal Emeritus of Westminster College, Cambridge, died suddenly on March 20, 1925. We take the following from the *Times* :—“ Born at Inverurie, Aberdeenshire, on July 18, 1851, he was educated at Aberdeen, where his career at the University was extraordinarily brilliant. He studied theology at the Free Church College, Aberdeen, and at New College, Edinburgh, where he came under the influence of Professor A. B. Davidson. Afterwards he went to Leipzig and Göttingen, and although his fame rests on his contributions to Old Testament scholarship, his specialistic knowledge was based on wide culture and thorough theological learning. He held two pastorates in the Free Church of Scotland, first at Fergus (1880-1886) and afterwards at Kelso (1886-1890).

In 1890 he was elected Professor of Old Testament Language and Literature and Apologetics in the Theological College of the Presbyterian Church of England, and from 1908 to 1922 he was Principal of the college. His academic distinctions were many. He was a D.D. of Aberdeen and St. Andrews, an honorary M.A. of Cambridge, and an honorary D.D. of Oxford. The balance of his judgment and the depth of his learning made his contribution to the study of the Old Testament most valuable. He published less than his friends could have wished, but all his work was of the highest quality. Mention may be made of his volumes on ‘Ezekiel’ in the Expositors’ Bible, ‘Kings’ in the Century Bible, and ‘Isaiah’ in the Cambridge Bible series—the last an ideal commentary, combining in a remarkable degree trustworthy and detailed information with illuminating exposition of the religious significance of the Book. In 1910 he published ‘Genesis’ in the International Critical Series, an edition which remains the standard work on this subject in English and bears witness alike to the range of his scholarship and the lucidity of his style. His latest volume, ‘Prophecy and Religion,’ is a study of the Book of Jeremiah, issued in 1922. Here his keen religious sensitiveness, his mature judgment, and his profound knowledge of theology, and of the prophetic literature of

Israel in particular, found at last full scope for expression. The result is a book which will long be known and studied.

Dr. Skinner will live also in the memory of his friends and students. To know him was to experience the influence not only of a great mind, but of a still greater spirit. The simplicity and honesty of his character were evident in all he did or said and made an unforgettable impression. To quote the words of one of his students :—

As a lecturer he was clear, illuminating, and impressive. He cared nothing for cheap verbal victories because he believed obviously in the sufficiency of truth. The massiveness of his intellect and the nobility of his character dominated his students. When they became intimate with him they discovered that to him scholarship was subsidiary to personal religion. He made his students feel that peace and satisfaction were to be found not in seeking great things for themselves, but in the selfless service of the Kingdom of God.

At the time of his death he was engaged on a revision of his edition of ‘Genesis,’ and on the last page of his manuscript occur these words : ‘I am still convinced. . .’ They are characteristic of his scholarship, because, although he was patient of inquiry and open to correction, his opinions had not been lightly formed ; of his life, because his whole personality reposed on a quiet and unshaken faith in the things that are eternal.

Dr. Skinner married in 1885, Jessie Elizabeth, daughter of James Niven, of Echt, Aberdeenshire ; she survives him.”

Dr. H. H. TOOTH.

Dr. HOWARD HENRY TOOTH, C.B., C.M.G. (B.A. 1877), consulting physician to St. Bartholomew’s Hospital and to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic in Queen’s Square, Bloomsbury, died on May 13th, 1925, at Hadleigh, Suffolk, aged 69.

We take the following from the *Times* of May 15th :—“ In him neurology loses one who did much to advance this branch of medicine both on the clinical and on the scientific side. Born on April 22nd, 1856, he was the son of Frederick Tooth, of Hove, Sussex. He was educated at Rugby from 1871 to 1873, and then went up to St. John’s College, Cambridge, where he graduated with a third class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, and studied at St. Bartholomew’s Hospital. He was admitted M.D. at Cambridge in 1886 with a thesis ‘On the Peroneal Type of Muscular Atrophy,’ and in due

course was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London. At St. Bartholomew's he rose gradually from assistant demonstrator of physiology in the medical school to be senior physician in the hospital and lecturer on medicine. These posts he resigned in the Spring of 1921, on attaining the age limit of 65.

For many years he was examiner in medicine to the Universities of Cambridge and Durham. He was censor of the Royal College of Physicians, 1913-4, and had held office as President of the Neurological Section and Vice-President of the Medical Section of the Royal Society of Medicine.

On the outbreak of the war in South Africa he offered his services in a civil capacity, and was attached to the Portland Hospital. He was mentioned in dispatches, and was created C.M.G. in 1901. Joining the Territorial Force in 1908, he was placed in command of the First London General Hospital at Camberwell in 1915, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He resigned the post in the following year, and was sent abroad as consulting physician and Colonel, A.M.S., first to Malta and afterwards to the Italian Front. He performed his duties so efficiently that he was thrice mentioned in dispatches, and in 1918 he was gazetted C.B. (Military Division). He was twice married, first to Mary Beatrice, daughter of Edward Price, and secondly to Helen Katherine, second daughter of the Rev. S. Chilver."

Dr. H. Morley Fletcher writes in the *British Medical Journal* of May 23rd:—"By the death of Howard Tooth his former colleagues have lost one who had a high place in their affection and esteem. He had to an unusual degree a bright and sunny temperament which endeared him to all, and this was combined with a most transparent honesty of character to which the faintest touch of chicanery was abhorrent. During the many years I had the privilege of knowing him I do not think I ever heard him make a disparaging remark about anyone. As a neurologist his advice was sought for by his colleagues, and he would spare neither time nor trouble to help in a difficult case. His name is particularly associated with the peroneal type of muscular atrophy, but in more recent years—1912 and 1913—he did valuable work with regard to cerebral tumours.

He had many interests outside his profession; he was devoted to music, and during his residence in London played regularly in orchestra. He was a first-class mechanic, and many of his happiest hours were spent in his well equipped workshop. Later in life he became an ardent gardener, and up to his last illness work in his garden absorbed much of his leisure.

During the war he was one of the staff of No. 1 London

General Hospital, and became the officer commanding until he was sent out as consulting physician to the forces at Malta. All who served under him at No. 1 Hospital can recall the pleasant way he had of dealing with the difficulties, both small and great, which are constantly liable to occur during war service, and how much we missed him when he was seconded for foreign service. His sunny presence will be missed by all who knew him."

WILLIAM RICHARD LE FANU (B.A. 1883), Secretary and Treasurer to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, died in a nursing home on March 22nd, 1925, aged 63. We take the following from the *Times*:—

"Mr. Le Fanu belonged to the old Irish Huguenot family, one of whom married Alicia, the favourite sister of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and was the grandfather of Joseph Sheridan Le Fanu, author of 'Uncle Silas.' He was born in 1861, the son of W. R. Le Fanu, Commissioner of Public Works, Ireland, and was sent to Haileybury, where his brother, Mr. T. P. Le Fanu, C.B., had preceded him, and where another brother, now Coadjutor Bishop of Brisbane, followed him. He went up to St. John's College, Cambridge, graduated in the Classical Tripos of 1882, and was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1886. He joined the staff of Queen Anne's Bounty about the year 1890, and soon became chief clerk. On the death of Mr. Joseph K. Aston, he succeeded him as secretary and treasurer.

"Mr. Le Fanu was something more than merely an administrator. He was an authority on questions of Church administration, and was often consulted by the Bishops on general matters which were outside his official duties connected with the Bounty. During his tenure his work as secretary and treasurer considerably increased. The Bounty has always had a great deal to do with ecclesiastical dilapidations, and Mr. Le Fanu played a considerable part in shaping the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Measure of 1923, which changed the whole system. He was, indeed, an advocate of reform in that matter long before it was taken by the Church Assembly.

"In his official capacity at the Bounty Mr. Le Fanu also had much to do with tithe rent-charge, a subject to which he devoted a good deal of thought and attention. He participated in the recent tithe conferences which were brought together by the Central Board of Finance, and played a prominent part on behalf of the Church with a view to arranging a useful settlement from next year, when certain temporary Acts

come to an end. Mr. Le Fanu was a member of the Commission of Inquiry into the capital and revenues of the Church, of which Lord Cave was the first chairman, and which reported last year. Recently he had also been an active and very useful member of the Legal Committee of the Central Board of Finance. Mr. Le Fanu had many friends, and was known and welcomed in general society. He was a bachelor, and lived in the Albany."

CANON HENRY DAVID JONES (B.A. 1865), senior Canon, Treasurer and Precentor of Chichester Cathedral, died at The Chantry, Chichester, on April 26th, 1925, aged 83. He had been in failing health for some time, but kept up his Cathedral duties with remarkable determination. He took a choral celebration in the Cathedral on the previous Sunday and attended service on Thursday afternoon. Evensong was in progress at the Cathedral when he died, and the Dean read the office for the death of Cathedral dignitaries, the organist playing the Dead March in Saul. The late canon, who was 83 years of age, had been a Cathedral canon for 25 years, and, including a period as a Prebendary under Bishop Durnford, he served under four Bishops. He was made Precentor in 1918. Before going to Chichester he accomplished great work at St. Leonards-on-Sea, where he was rector of St. John's from 1879 to 1915. He went to what was really a new parish, and it was through his initiative and energy that St. John's Church was built.

Canon Jones was the eldest son of Robert Jones, a Deputy-Lieutenant of Middlesex, and was educated at Shrewsbury and St. John's College, Cambridge. He was ordained at York in 1865, and after holding curacies at St. James's, Kingston-upon-Hull, and St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, he became Rector of St. Mary's, Aberdeen, in 1869. He resigned his living for reasons of health, and was a chaplain at Genoa for 12 months and afterwards a curate at St. Michael's, Bournemouth, before becoming Rector of Upper St. Leonards. He was twice married, and he leaves five sons and two daughters.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM MARSDEN (B.A. 1864), late of the 87th Regiment (Royal Irish Fusiliers), of Chelmsorton, Derbyshire, and Cedar Court, Farnham, Surrey, died in London on June 3rd, 1925, aged 83. He was the eldest son of Canon J. H. Marsden, F.S.A., Fellow of the College.

We take the following from the *Times* :—

"The distinctive achievement of a long and active life was the work which he did for the improvement of rifle shooting, first as an undergraduate officer of the Cambridge University Volunteer Corps, then during his service in the Regular Army, and thereafter as a member of the council of the National Rifle Association. As a Regular officer he held various staff appointments in relation to musketry, and he organized the first Army Rifle Meeting, held at Browndown in 1878. His connection with the National Rifle Association was continuous throughout his Army service at home, and after his retirement in 1883 he was largely instrumental in forming the decision of the council to move its standing camp from Wimbledon to Bisley. He was a member of the council for some 30 years, and on ceasing from active association with it, he was elected a vice-president for life. Highly gifted as an organizer, and possessed of great energy and administrative capacity, he also accomplished much useful work for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association during and after the South African War, and his services in diocesan and other fields set him high in the ranks of those who engage effectively in voluntary effort for the general weal. Colonel Marsden married, in 1873, Katherine, daughter of B. R. Murray, D.L., of Parton, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, by whom he had two sons and a daughter."

The RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM JOSHUA GOULDING, BART. (B.A., 1879), chairman of the Great Southern Railway of Ireland, died in Dublin on July 12th, 1925. We take the following from the *Times* :—

"Sir William Joshua Goulding, who was 69 years of age, was the eldest son of the late Mr. W. Goulding, M.P., of Summerhill House, Co. Cork. After graduating at St. John's College, Cambridge, he devoted his time largely to commercial activities in Ireland, and gained much experience of railway administration. In addition to being chairman of the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland he was chairman of the Irish Railway Clearing House and deputy-chairman of the Fishguard and Rosslare Harbours and Railway Company. When the Free State railways were amalgamated at the beginning of the present year he became chairman of the new amalgamated company. He was also an Irish Lights Commissioner and a director of the National Bank, Limited, and Northern Assurance Company (Dublin board), besides being chairman of W. and H. M. Goulding, Limited. In addition to his business interests, he touched Irish life at many points.

He was a member of the Irish Convention, 1917-18, and after the establishment of the Free State, became a member of the Senate; he was a deputy-lieutenant for Cork and a magistrate for the counties of Dublin and Kildare, for each of which he had served as Sheriff; and he was a member of the Church Representative Body of Ireland. He took a keen interest in sport—he was an old Rugby international—and was a steward of the Turf Club of Ireland. He was created a baronet in 1904, and an Irish Privy Councillor in 1917. In the previous year he was made chairman of the Irish Property Losses Committee.

"Sir William Goulding married, in 1881, Ada, daughter of the late Mr. C. L. Stokes, of Pauntley, Gloucestershire, and had a son and four daughters. He is succeeded by his son, Captain William Lingard Amphlett Goulding, Royal Irish Fusiliers, who is married, and has two sons."

Dr. ALBERT WILLIAM BEAUMONT (B.A. 1877), of Oak Hall, High Street North, East Ham, died on March 26th, 1925, after many years of ill-health, aged 70. He received his medical education at St. Mary's, obtaining the L.R.C.S. Edin., in 1885, and his M.D. from Dublin in 1898. In 1886 he began to practise in East Ham and was appointed surgeon to the Gas Light and Coke Company's Workmen's Provident Society, holding the post for nearly 40 years. For many years he was Medical Officer of Health for East Ham before it became a county borough, resigning subsequently owing to pressure of private practice. His other appointments included those of medical officer to the East Ham Division of the West Ham Union for 30 years and consulting surgeon to the East Ham Cottage Hospital. In 1918 he was joined in partnership by his eldest son, Dr. O. A. Beaumont (of Christ's).

Mr. THOMAS WILLIAM BROGDEN (B.A. 1867), of No. 1, New Court, Temple, barrister-at-law, died on April 6th, 1925, aged 81.

He was the son of the late Mr. Thomas John Nathaniel Brogden of Lincoln, was educated at Shrewsbury and graduated as 7th Classic in 1867.

He was called by the Middle Temple in 1868, his name being the first in the "Roll of Barristers" instituted in the Crown Office after the "Swearing Roll" was discontinued, and went the Midland Circuit, practising also at the Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Sessions. He was much attached

to his inn, of which he was elected Benchler in 1902, and of which he knew all the history and traditions. He lived in the Temple for many years and will be greatly missed by its frequenters.

By his will he left £100 to the College.

The REV. JOHN CLAYFIELD STEPHENS (B.A. 1893), incumbent of Christ Church, Harrow Road (formerly known as the Lock Chapel), and Chaplain of the London Lock Hospital and Home since 1910, died on April 24th, 1925. He was at Ridley Hall, 1899, was ordained in 1900, and had held curacies at St. Paul, Portman Square, and at Christ Church, N. Brixton.

Mr. NEWTON WORRALL (B.A. 1906), H.M. Consul at Tabriz, died in Persia on April 30th, 1925, aged 41. He was the youngest son of the late Joseph Worrall, of Sheffield, and was born on March 22nd, 1884. He graduated in 1906 with a first-class in the Mediæval and Modern Languages Tripos, and in 1907 was appointed Student Interpreter in the Levant. His subsequent appointments were Assistant, 1909, Acting Vice-Consul at Bushire, 1910, H.M. Vice-Consul at Diarbekir, 1912, in charge of the Vice-Consulate at Resht, 1912-3, transferred to Ispahan, 1913, received the Delhi Durbar medal, on special service at Ahwaz from September, 1915, to April, 1916, employed at Bushire, 1916-9, transferred to Larache, 1919, acting Vice-Consul at Tangier, 1920, Ispahan, 1921, Acting Consul at Kermanshah, 1922-3, promoted to be Consul at Tabriz, May, 1923.

Mr. JOHN MATTHEWS ENGLAND (B.A. 1890), of Kensington Road, Barnsley, Yorks, for many years headmaster of the local Central Higher Grade School, died recently aged 65 (will proved June 1st, 1925).

He was the son of George England and was born at Barnsley, March 12th, 1859. He was admitted to the College in October 1888, having matriculated from Ayerst Hostel the year before, and having been Headmaster of Darrington National School and Organist of the Parish Church for 8 years before entry.

The REV. GILDART JACKSON (B.A. 1860), died at Quarry Edge, Guildford, on May 7th, 1925, aged 88. He was a Hewyitt Exhibitioner of the College and was a senior optime

in the Tripos of 1860. Ordained the next year, he became curate of Berwick-on-Tweed, and in 1865 rector of St. James-the-Less, Leith, and acting Chaplain to the Forces, holding these positions until 1898. He was a canon of St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, from 1878 until 1898, and in 1899 became an honorary canon.

The REV. WILLIAM ALAN GARDNER (B.A. 1896), rector of Tacolneston, Norwich, died at the rectory on May 29th, 1925, aged 50. He came up to St. John's as an Exhibitioner in 1893 and after taking his degree with a second class in the Classical Tripos of 1896 he migrated to Jesus with a Lady Kaye Scholarship. He held curacies at Calstock, 1898-1902, St. Paul, Brentford, 1902-5, was Chaplain of All Saints, Kadikeuy, Constantinople, 1905-8, at H.M. Legation, Athens, 1908-17. He then returned to England and, after officiating at St. Saviour, Paddington, for two years, was presented to the rectory of Tacolneston.

We have received the following note of the career of the late Mr. R. F. Brayne (B.A. 1903), whose death has been recorded in THE EAGLE (vol. 44, p. 45):—

RICHARD FYSHER BRAYNE, born 13th April, 1881, son of the late Sir Richard Brayne, Kt., educated at St. John's College, Camb., M.A., and Middle Temple.

Entered the Colonial Audit Branch of the Exchequer and Audit Department 5th April, 1905, Examiner Exchequer and Audit Department 3rd December, 1908. Appointed Assistant Auditor, Hongkong, 14th April, 1906, Assistant Auditor, Nyassaland, July, 1921, Senior Assistant Auditor, Nigeria, 25th November, 1914, Senior Assistant Auditor, Hongkong, 28th March, 1918, acted as Auditor on many occasions. Mr. Brayne died at sea on the 21st October, 1922, *en route* for Hongkong.

The REV. WALTER JAMES SOWERBEY (B.A. 1855), died at Villette, Shanklin, on March 14th, 1924, in his 62nd year. He graduated as a Junior Optime in 1855, was ordained in 1856, was curate of Moulsham, Essex, 1856-59, of Romford, 1859-63, of Lewisham, 1863-69, and vicar of Eltham, 1869-95.

Mr. HENRY WILLIAM KENNEDY MARKHAM (B.A. 1870), solicitor, of Lyndale, St. Simon's Avenue, Putney, died on March 23rd, 1925, aged 75.

Mr. EDWARD WADE BARDSLEY (B.A. 1890), younger twin son of the late Dr. Bardsley, Bishop of Carlisle, died in Cambridge on June, 27th, 1925, aged 59.

Mr. HARRY ORMES MASCALL (B.A. 1886), died in London on June 21st, 1925. He was the son of Thomas Mascall, was born at Newport, Essex, in 1863, and was educated at Newport Grammar School.

College Notes

The Birthday Honours List, June, 1925, contains the names of Percy Jesse Gowlett Rose (B.A., 1901), Assistant Under Secretary for Scotland, who receives a C.B., and of James Peiris (B.A. 1884), first Vice-President of the Legislative Council of Ceylon under the new Constitutional Reform, who receives the honour of knighthood.

Mr. W. Massy Royds (B.A. 1900), British Consul at Honolulu, has been appointed Consul-General at Kobe, Japan.

Sir Francis Henry Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G. (B.A. 1873), Attorney-General of New Zealand, became Prime Minister on the death of Mr. Massey, but announced that his Premiership would be only temporary.

Mr. R. A. S. Macalister (B.A. 1892) Professor of Celtic Archaeology in University College, Dublin, has received the Honorary Degree of Litt.D. from Trinity College, Dublin.

Mr. E. W. MacBride (B.A. 1891), Professor of Zoology at the Imperial College of Science, has received the Honorary Degree of D.Sc. from Queen's University, Belfast.

The Honorary Degree of LL.D. has been conferred by the University of Bristol upon Sir Humphry Rolleston (B.A. 1886), Regius Professor of Physic.

The Rev. J. M. Creed (B.A. 1911), Dean, has obtained the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

Mr. W. G. Palmer (B.A. 1914), Fellow, has obtained the degree of D.Sc., and Mr. F. H. Constable (B.A. 1923), that of Ph.D., in the University of London, both in Chemistry.

J. Hyslop, R. Schlapp, A. F. Burstall and F. W. Whitehouse, research students, have obtained the Degree of Ph.D.

Mr. J. W. Smellie.
 *Mr. R. W. Smith.
 *Mr. W. H. Sobey.
 Mr. R. L. C. Southam.
 Mr. R. P. Stedman, 1877.
 Mr. N. P. Symonds, 1884-5-6.
 *Dr. J. R. Tanner.
 Major E. C. Taylor, 1895.
 Mr. S. K. Tubbs.
 Mr. A. T. Wallis, 1890-1.
 Dr. R. F. C. Ward, 1896.
 *Mr. A. E. Watkins.

*Mr. G. Watkinson.
 *Mr. F. P. White.
 Mr. G. G. Wilkinson, 1880.
 Mr. H. A. Williams, 1876.
 *Prof. J. T. Wilson.
 *Mr. R. W. R. Wilson.
 *Dr. P. H. Winfield.
 *Mr. H. A. Womack.
 Canon H. T. Wood, 1870-1.
 The Dean of Worcester, 1871.
 *Mr. J. M. Wordie.
 *Mr. G. U. Yule.

* In residence.

The following has been received from a correspondent :—

“ Mr. Sawyer might have added to his reminiscences of Goldie that when Cambridge (stroked by Goldie) beat Oxford in 1870 after many Oxford wins, the Cambridge crew rowed back to Putney. Goldie, who had a large white camelia in his hat, dropped back on his seat when opposite the boathouse there and waved both his legs in the air. I saw this . . . ”

Obituary

JOHN NEWPORT LANGLEY (B.A. 1874), F.R.S., Professor of Physiology at Cambridge since 1903, died on November 5th, 1925, at Cambridge, aged 73. He was born in 1852, the second son of John Langley and Mary, daughter of Richard Groom. From Exeter Grammar School he came to St. John's, of which he was a scholar, in 1871. This was the year after Michael Foster came to Cambridge as Prae'lector of Physiology at Trinity College. The institution of this Prae'lectorship was largely due to the advice of Huxley and was the foundation-stone of the modern Biological School at Cambridge. Langley was one of the small band of students who attended Foster's early lectures, and, stimulated by him, decided to adopt a scientific career. After taking a first-class in the Natural Science Tripos of 1874, Langley at once began research, and his first reward was his election to a Fellowship at Trinity in 1877. For some time he assisted Foster as a demonstrator, was made a University lecturer in 1884, and at the same time a lecturer at Trinity. In 1900 he became deputy to Foster, who had been Professor since 1883, and in 1903 succeeded him in the Chair. For an account of his scientific work reference may be made to the *Times* of November 6th, and to *Nature* of December 12th, 1925.

Mr. WILLIAM HOARE (B.A. 1870), late of Staplehurst, died at Summerhill on July 22nd, 1925. We take the following from the *Times* :—

“ A friend may, perhaps, be permitted space to give some account of what was essentially a lovely and pleasant life. Passing over Eton and Cambridge days, one recalls pictures of Sidcup, Iden, Staplehurst, The Brewery in London, The Manor, small and large, at Staplehurst, and finally of the last phase, Mr. Hoare's retirement to the peace, beauty, and cheeriness of Summerhill, near Benenden.

“ What were the essential qualities which have made and will continue to make that life of value to those who have come within the reach of its influence? Cheerfulness in sickness as in health, in reverses as in wealth; a delightful courtesy to all and sundry, that minded not high things and condescended in the old and truest sense to those of low estate. An open house, hospitality, and kindness that took particular pains to give the poor relation a good time; and a mighty and infectious zest in any business or pleasure, big or little, that he put his hand to. And how mighty his zest for cricket—county cricket (he was president of Kent C.C.C. in 1900), village cricket, boys' cricket. His father made him a London brewer. Most of his 50 nephews and nieces think he should have been a schoolmaster or scout leader, being a perfect teacher of the gentle art of being unobtrusively useful, with a real passion for imparting knowledge of the important trifles of life and improving every occasion with a little instruction, including the scout-like duty of incessant warfare against all untidiness and litter.

“ No account would be complete without mention of his Churchmanship and his religion, which occupied a very real part of his daily life. It was characteristic that his innumerable and unknown subscriptions were all doubled before he allowed himself to finish his larger house, The Manor at Staplehurst. To the end he was treasurer of his sister's mission in Calcutta and of many charities in the diocese of Canterbury. How happy will be the memories of his widow, his keen and sympathetic partner and co-worker, and of their three surviving children.”

The REV. EDWARD ARTHUR CHICHESTER (B.A. 1873), honorary canon of Winchester, for 36 years vicar of Dorking, died at Ashleigh, near Dorking, on September 30th, 1925, aged 76. He was the eldest son of the Rev. George Vaughan Chichester, rector of Wotton, Surrey, and a nephew of the Rev. William Chichester, who assumed the surname and arms of O'Neill and was created Lord O'Neill of Shane's

Castle. He was ordained to the curacy of Farncombe, and was vicar of Okewood, Surrey, for eight years. In 1885 he was nominated to the vicarage of Dorking by the late Lord Ashcombe, whose daughter he had married the year before, and he held the living till his retirement in 1921. He was rural dean of Dorking from 1891 to 1919, and in 1906 Bishop Ryle made him an hon. canon of Winchester. Canon Chichester leaves one son, Mr. Arthur O'Neill Cubitt Chichester, M.C., late captain in the Surrey Yeomanry, and two daughters. His younger son was killed on the Somme in 1916.

We take the following from the *Church Times* ;—

"At Dorking he efficiently carried on and inspired the various activities of the parish, and the progress of the years witnessed developments as circumstances called for them. Yet, amid all the newer organizations which find their place in a well-worked parish, he always laid stress on the importance of regular house to house visiting on the part of the clergy. But in addition to the more special duties of his office, he took a keen interest in all that tended to further the philanthropic, educational and general welfare of the people of Dorking. A strong Churchman, he always retained the influences of earlier Evangelical training. He drew up a small manual of short counsels to the clergy, with a preface by Bishop Talbot, at that time Bishop of Winchester, entitled 'Memento. Ad Clerum. A Solemn Reminder,' calculated to prove of valuable help to those for whom it was intended. He leaves behind the memory of a genial companion, a doer of many unobtrusive kindnesses, a true friend, an earnest Christian, and a faithful parish priest."

The RIGHT REV. WILLIAM WHARTON CASSELS (B.A. 1882), Bishop in Western China, died at Pao-ning, West China, on November 7th, 1925, at the age of 67. We take the following from the *Times* :—

"William Wharton Cassels, the son of John Cassels, was born at Oporto on March 11th, 1858. He was sent to Repton School, and then went up to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took an ordinary degree, and was ordained in 1882 by the Bishop of Rochester, Dr. Thorold, to the curacy of All Saints, South Lambeth, of which parish the late Dr. F. G. Lee was vicar. In 1885 Mr. Cassels went out to China as one of a party of young Cambridge graduates, who have been since known in missionary circles as the 'Cambridge Seven.' Ten years later, in October, 1895, he was consecrated first Bishop in Western China. He had thus just completed 40 years of service in China and 30 years

of his episcopate. This constitutes a 'record' which is almost unique in foreign missionary annals.

"During his residence in China the bishop saw some remarkable changes. When he went to the West of China as a young pioneer missionary it was to encounter much bitter opposition and prejudice, which frequently showed itself in riot and disorder, but he lived to see this opposition pass away and give place to a spirit of friendliness on the part of the people. Some few years ago a cathedral to seat 1,500 people was erected in the city of Pao-ning, which had been his headquarters for nearly 40 years. Churches have also been built in a large number of cities in the diocese, and the bishop was able to ordain some 12 Chinese clergy. He had under his jurisdiction members of both the Church Missionary Society and the China Inland Mission and, owing to the growth of the work, the Archbishop of Canterbury some three years ago appointed an assistant bishop to Bishop Cassels in the person of the Right Rev. H. W. K. Mowll, D.D., news of whose capture by brigands and subsequent liberation was received quite recently. Bishop Cassels was held in great respect by Chinese of all classes, who will feel his death as a personal loss."

Bishop Cassels married in 1887; his widow, Mary Louisa, only survived him a week, dying at Pao-ning on November 15th, 1925. A nephew, Wilfred Gardiner Cassels, a member of the College, was killed in the War. (See *Eagle*, xxxix, 79).

Mr. HENRY LEE WARNER (B.A. 1864), died at Swaffham, Norfolk, on November 8th, 1925, aged 83. We take the following from the *Times* :—

"Mr. Henry Lee Warner was one of the carefully chosen undergraduates who were associated with King Edward in his Cambridge days.

"Born on January 3rd, 1842, he was the second of the five sons of Canon H. J. Lee Warner, of Thorpland Hall, Norfolk, of whom the most conspicuous was the late Sir William Lee Warner, G.C.S.I. At Rugby Henry Lee Warner was head of the school when Temple arrived, and the relationship ripened into a lifelong friendship. He went up to St. John's, Cambridge, as a minor scholar in 1860, H. W. Moss, afterwards headmaster of Shrewsbury, being elected at the same time. In the following year he was nominated to represent his college with the late Earl Castlestewart in a class of undergraduates formed to join the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward, for instruction in English history by Charles Kingsley. The group included Lord John Hervey, Lord Cobham, Lord Belper, C. Wood, A. W. Elliot, C. I. Hamilton, and George Howard, afterwards Earl of Carlisle.

Another of the group was Clay, afterwards a Clifton master, with whom in 1864 Lee Warner went up the Finisterrehorn, a few days after an accident he had with Professor Tyndall on the Morteratsel mountain, near Pontresina. Tyndall's graphic story of their being carried down an ice slope after the ascent was known to successive generations of school children by its inclusion in an elementary school reader. Lee Warner took his degree in the first class of the Classical Tripos in 1864, and was elected a fellow of St. John's in the following year.

"The Prince, as Sir Sidney Lee relates in his biography, rode over from his house at Madingley thrice a week to Kingsley's house in Cambridge. On two days the 11 chosen undergraduates joined him in listening to the professor's eloquence, while each Saturday Kingsley recapitulated the week's work for the Prince alone. The course covered English history up to the accession of William IV, and dealt freely with all aspects of the theme—the growth of the Constitution and of the Empire and the causes of the French Revolution. Lee Warner often said that the inspiration of Kingsley's conversation as he talked, standing on his drawing-room hearth-rug, about William of Orange, the Georges, Marlborough, and Walpole, clung to the group in later days; nor could they ever forget the earnest candour with which the last lecture of the series ended:—'If there is ever another George IV there will be a revolution.' Sir Sidney Lee indicates the strong impression this teaching made upon the Prince.

"On completing his career at Cambridge Lee Warner was invited back to Rugby by Temple as an assistant master. Though handicapped by a frail physique, he threw himself into his work with an enthusiasm which never flagged during 22 years. In the long days of school work he could always find leisure for walks and talks and readings with younger as with older pupils. Such relations of intimacy between tutors and boys are now happily characteristic of public school life, but when Lee Warner in due course became house master he made a new *departrue*. Till then a house master was content to rule his house from the Sixth; he rarely visited the boys' side of it, where his presence was regarded as a pardonable, because infrequent, intrusion; above all, their studies were their castles. Lee Warner dared to say that he was there in place of their fathers; that they were free to come to him at any time, and that he intended to visit them in their studies, just as their fathers would. The proposal was warmly resented, and none but a strong man endowed with sympathetic charm could have carried it into practice. His final success was attested by the loyal affection of all the boys. Seven years of these cares added to laborious school

work exhausted his slender stock of bodily strength. When one referred to some house master as wearing himself out, he replied, 'It is the duty of a house master to get worn out.'

"Thus in 1886, at the age of 44, he resigned and went to live at Swaffham, in his native Norfolk. Retirement in his case, however, meant only diversion of activity. At the General Election of 1886, when hardly settled in his new home, he contested East Norfolk as a Home Ruler; but neither on this occasion nor in 1892, when he stood for the South-West Division, did he succeed in entering Parliament. He was to find his new life work in local politics. He was elected to the Norfolk County Council, and soon found his place on the Education Committee, where for many years he rendered efficient service as chairman. He was examined by the Public Schools Commission and by the Commission on secondary education presided over by his friend from early days, Lord Bryce. An earnest Churchman, he strove at all times by speech and pen for a comprehensive Christianity, contributing in no small degree to better relations between the Church and Nonconformity in the Norfolk villages. He married in 1868 Eleanor, daughter of Robert Blake Humphrey, of Wroxham, Norwich. His nephew, Mr. Philip Lee Warner, the publisher and enthusiast for fine printing, died last January."

Mr. HERBERT SZUMOWSKI (B.A. 1888) died at 53, Windsor Road, Worthing, on November 10th, 1925. He was formerly Senior French Master at Christ's Hospital, Horsham, and House-Master of Lamb B. We take the following from the *Times*:—

"From the point of view of teaching he was between the old and the new. Deriving his education and teaching experience largely from both Germany and France, and adding to this the advantages of graduation at an English university, he was somewhat of a new type of assistant master in the French school when he was appointed about 1889. As head of French studies he was in the succession of such well-known men as Dr. P. H. E. Brette and Henri Bué. He will be gratefully remembered by many hundreds of Old Blues, both of London and of Horsham days, both as teacher and as house-master. Kindliness and considerateness were at the roots of his character, and also a shrewd, practical common sense. Many will remember him in earlier days as the almost inseparable companion of R. W. Hogg, the two being among the last to occupy chambers in the old Furnivall's Inn, Holborn."

Dr. JOHN MASSIE (B.A. 1866) died in London on November 11th, 1925, as the result of a motor accident, in his 83rd year. We take the following from the *Times* :—

" John Massie was born on December 3rd, 1842, at Newton-le-Willows, where his father, the Rev. Robert Massie, was Congregational minister. In 1848 the father removed to Atherstone, in Warwickshire, and at the grammar school of that town his son was educated. Thence he went up as a scholar to St. John's College, Cambridge. After taking his degree with a second-class in the Classical Tripos, he settled for a time at Highgate, and prepared pupils for the university. In 1869 he was appointed classical tutor at Spring Hill Theological College, Birmingham, where, in 1871, he became Professor of New Testament Exegesis. In 1876 he married Edith Mary, daughter of Alexander Ogilvie, of Sizewell House, Suffolk, and settled at Leamington. There he became a councillor and alderman, and served on the governing bodies of various educational institutions.

" In 1886 Spring Hill College was closed, and its endowments transferred to Oxford, where Mansfield College was founded in its place. Massie removed with the college to Oxford, and shared with Dr. Fairbairn the work of building the new foundation, forming a valuable link with the old order. He found himself very much at home in Oxford, and on incorporation as M.A., joined Corpus Christi College. For the next 16 years, as Yates Professor, he was responsible for the New Testament teaching at Mansfield and became increasingly absorbed in various forms of educational and religious work. As a teacher he won the respect of his pupils, and trained them in careful and accurate methods of exegesis, while his generous and kindly nature endeared him to them as a friend. He took a keen interest in their sports, and on the cricket field, in particular, his own performances were more than respectable. In 1894 he was Assistant Commissioner to the Royal Commission on Secondary Education, and wrote an official report on the position in Warwickshire. He also served for some years as chairman of the National Education Association. In 1901 Massie received the honorary degree of D.D. from Yale University, in recognition of his work on the New Testament. He had published commentaries on the First and Second Epistles to the Corinthians, and many articles in Hasting's ' Dictionary of the Bible ' and Cheyne's ' Encyclopædia Biblica,' and had frequently written for the *Expositor* and other magazines on New Testament subjects. All his published work was characterized by sound scholarship and sober judgment.

" In 1902 he gave up his post at Mansfield to devote himself to public work. Massie was an ardent Congregationalist

and a convinced Free Churchman. He threw himself with energy into the education struggle, and in all the various phases of that conflict steadily pursued the aim of freeing the schools from what he considered to be the domination of the Church. He was a Liberationist of the old order, and no man ever followed more faithfully in the footsteps of Edward Miall and the early advocates of Disestablishment. He was for long a member of the executive of the National Liberal Federation and treasurer for three years; also president of the Liberation Society, and chairman of the Body of Protestant Dissenting Deputies. The Congregational Church, too, owed him a great debt. He became chairman of the council and of the General Purposes Committee of the Congregational Union, and with both purse and tongue was ever ready to serve the Churches that he loved. He was an excellent committeeman, sane, orderly, and judicious, but when occasion arose, as in the passive resistance movement, he could be a stern and resourceful fighter.

" Massie was elected in 1906 as Liberal member for the Cricklade Division of Wilts, and held his seat until 1910. In Parliament he strongly opposed woman suffrage, and became hon. treasurer of the Women's National Anti-Suffrage League. He was a hard-working and useful member, devoting himself especially to educational and ecclesiastical matters. He did excellent committee work, and was also welcome on the platform, where his speeches were carefully prepared, well informed, and not without the salt of wit. His retirement from Parliament meant no cessation from public activity. He had by this time gone to live at Old Headington, near Oxford, and been appointed a magistrate for the county. He was a diligent attendant of the Bench and took a keen interest in local affairs, while he maintained, and even extended his public services in both Oxford and London. For a long time he was chairman of the Oxford Liberal Association, and did real spade-work for his party in very unpromising soil.

" Amid these many activities Massie never lost sight of those things which he regarded as fundamental. He was a man of devout spirit, and his religion was real and practicable. He had come to possess considerable means, and he gave as freely as he had received. Whenever he was at home, Sunday morning found him in his place in the George Street Congregational Church, and the church and its ministers had no more loyal helper than he. Though something of an old-fashioned Puritan, Massie had a lively interest in all things human, kept well abreast of the movements of thought, and could talk on them wisely and well. To his friends he was the most genial and loyal of comrades. Where he

differed from them he did so without bitterness, and few men can have had so many friends in other camps than his own. In the course he marked out for himself he was so obviously guided by conviction, and withal he was so modest and faithful in following it, that he could not but command respect."

The REV. CANON ALFRED LANGDON (B.A. 1865), Vicar of Sleaford, Lincs., since 1882, and Prebendary of Nassington in Lincoln Cathedral, formerly Rector of High Bickington, North Devon, died at the Vicarage, Sleaford, on 16th November, 1925, in his 84th year.

He had been in failing health for some months, and never really recovered from the shock caused by burns in an accident which occurred in his study earlier in the year.

Canon Langdon was the fourth son of the late Mr. William Langdon, of Ashford House, Nr. Barnstaple, North Devon, who then owned a considerable property in that County, and was the last survivor of several brothers. He came up to St. John's in 1861 and was a friend and contemporary of Alfred Marshall, Professor of Economics, F. C. Ware, E. A. Alderson, and other distinguished Johnians.

In his college days the late Canon was chiefly interested in rowing, being in the 1st May Boat in his last year; he also entered for the Colquhoun Sculls but did not get further than the first heat in that event. Canon Langdon married, in 1866, Elizabeth Davy, daughter of Dr. Davy, of Chumleigh, N. Devon, who pre-deceased him many years, and leaves a family of four sons and three daughters.

A grandson of the late Canon—R. L. C. Foottit, the runner up in the Colquhouns, 1925—is at present an undergraduate at St. John's.

Mr. WILLIAM PHILIP HIERN (B.A. 1861), F.R.S., formerly Fellow, died at The Castle, Barnstaple, on November 29th, 1925, aged 86. We take the following from the *Times*:—

"Born at Stafford on January 19th, 1839, he was the son of Mr. J. G. Hiern, formerly of Castle House, Barnstaple, where he was at one time a partner in an old firm of bankers. In 1857 he went up to St. John's College, Cambridge, and was ninth wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1861. In 1863 he was elected to a fellowship, and was at his death the senior, with the exception of Canon J. M. Wilson, of the former fellows of St. John's. He was admitted M.A. *ad eundem* at Oxford in 1868.

"It was about that time that Hiern began the study of botany, first at Kew Gardens and afterwards at the principal

gardens on the Continent. His chief works were 'Dicotyledons,' 1896-1900; a catalogue of the African plants collected by Dr. F. Welwitsch in 1853-61; a monograph on Ebenaceæ for the Cambridge Philosophical Society in 1873; and an alphabetical index to the first edition of Linnæus's 'Species Plantarum.' He also made contributions to the study of the flora of British India, tropical Africa, South Africa, and New Guinea, in the *Transactions* of the Linnæan Society, of which he was a Fellow, and other scientific journals. In 1903 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and he was also a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Lisbon. In his later years he devoted himself to educational and municipal work in Devonshire, where he was a county alderman and a leader of the Liberal Party. He married, in 1868, Martha Bamford, who pre-deceased him."

Mr. RICHARD HENRY DONE, D.L., J.P. (Matric. 1869), of Tarporley, Cheshire, was found dead in his bed in the Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, on Thursday, December 3rd, 1925.

Mr. Done, who was in his 75th year, had been in failing health for some time. He had been living at the club for the last ten days, and on Wednesday evening, feeling unwell, he had a medical man called in, and received attention throughout the night.

Mr. Done was the son of Mr. Richard Done, of Salterswell House, Cheshire, his mother being a daughter of Sir William Domville, second baronet. He was born in 1851, and was sent to Harrow, to a Small House, in 1865, when Dr. H. M. Butler was headmaster. He left in 1868 and went up to St. John's College, Cambridge. He was D.L. and J.P. for Herefordshire. He married in 1872 Louisa, only daughter of the late Rev. Francis Daubeney, rector of Mepal. His sons, Brigadier-General H. R. Done, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Done, D.S.O., who were at Harrow like their father, distinguished themselves in the War. Lady Balfour of Burleigh is the late Mr. Done's daughter.

The death is reported of ROBERT ARTHUR HENRY MCFARLAND (B.A. 1884), formerly headmaster of Campbell College, Belfast. Educated at the Royal Academical Institute, Belfast, and at Queen's College, Belfast, Mr. McFarland came up to St. John's in 1880, but migrated to Gonville and Caius College in January, 1882. He graduated as 9th Wrangler in 1884, and was an assistant master at Repton for some years. He was appointed headmaster of Campbell College in 1907.

The REV. ALFRED GEORGE CLEMINSON (B.A. 1888) died at Prospect Road, Southborough, in 1925. He was curate of Christ Church, Burton-on-Trent, was appointed rector of Akeley-with-Stockholt in 1891 and vicar of St. Paul's, Halliwell, Bolton in 1906, retiring in 1917.

The REV. GEORGE THOMAS WINCH (B.A. 1875) died at Harbledown, near Canterbury, in June, 1925, aged 81. He was an exhibitioner of the College and graduated as senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1875. After holding curacies at Darlington, Eastgate and Byers Green, he was appointed vicar of Brompton, Northallerton, Yorks, in 1889, and remained there for 30 years.

Dr. HUBERT NICHOLLS (B.A. 1881) died at Cranleigh, Langton, Stoke-upon-Trent, on July 1st, 1925. He was the son of John Nicholls and was born at Champion Hill, Surrey, on May 20th, 1858. He was educated at Cranleigh School and graduated through the Natural Sciences Tripos of 1880. Leaving Cambridge in 1882 he went to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was appointed Honorary Assistant Physician to the North Staffordshire Infirmary in 1891 and full Physician in 1906. He was medical referee to the Scottish Widows' Fund and to other insurance companies. He was also a J.P. for the Borough of Stoke. He married Edith Frances, daughter of Dr. Henry John Foulds, and leaves two sons.

Dr. Nicholls was a fine athlete; he was awarded a half blue for cycling at Cambridge, was captain of the St. Bartholomew's Hospital Association Football Club in 1884 and also captained the United Hospitals and Surrey.

The REV. GEORGE RUSSELL CHELL (B.A. 1860) died at Ealing, on August 16th, 1925, aged 89. He was vicar of Kneesall, Notts., from 1863 to 1911. He was the father of two members of the College, John Whyley Chell, who was killed in the Boer War and is commemorated on a Brass in the College Chapel (THE EAGLE, vol. xxv, p. 350) and Harold Chell, who died of wounds on August 10th, 1915 (THE EAGLE, vol. xxxvii, p. 123).

Mr. DAVID HENRY WILSON, LL.M. (B.A. 1870), last surviving son of the late David Wilson, of Castleton, Wimbledon Common, and Calcutta, died at 3, Burbage Road, Herne Hill, on September 13th, 1925, aged 78. He graduated with a third-class in the Moral Science Tripos of 1869 and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple on 26th January, 1874.

The REV. THOMAS ROBINSON (B.A. 1859) died at Heckfield Heath House, Basingstoke, on September 16th, 1925. He was the youngest son of Nathaniel Robinson, of Littlebury House, Essex; was ordained in 1861, and after holding curacies at Thorpe-Mandeville, Tatterford and Langar, was appointed Chaplain of Crookham, Hants., in 1869. In 1886 he was appointed perpetual curate of Ewshot S. Mary, Hants., becoming vicar there in 1890, and resigning in 1905.

The REV. JOHN MALLABONE EUSTACE (B.A. 1869) died at 7, Grosvenor Avenue, Newquay, on September 21st, 1925, aged 78. Graduating as 25th Wrangler, he was ordained in 1869; was curate at Holy Trinity, South Wimbledon, 1872-4; chaplain at Atkinson-Morley's Convalescent Hospital, 1874-82; Head Master of Wimbledon School, 1882-4; of Oxford Military College, 1884-7; assistant-master United Services College, Westward Ho! 1887-97; at Weymouth College, 1897-1902; rector of Challacombe, N. Devon, 1902-18.

The REV. JOHN HENRY SOUTHAM (B.A. 1872) died at 49, Pulteney Street, Bath, on September 28th, 1925, aged 76. He was an exhibitioner of the College; obtained a second-class in the Classical Tripos; was ordained in 1873, and, after holding curacies at Harrogate and Kilmington, Devon, was appointed vicar of Trull, Somerset, in 1882. He resigned in 1906, but two years later took a curacy at Stawley-with-Raddington (1908-10).

Dr. ALFRED FEATHERSTONE KELLETT (B.A. 1888) died at 39, Granville Park, Blackheath, on October 13th, 1925, aged 59. He was an exhibitioner and proper sizar of the College, and obtained a second-class in the Natural Sciences Tripos of 1887. He was for a short time a Demonstrator in Physiology at Cambridge, and then went to Leeds, where he received the rest of his medical education, being House Surgeon and Anæsthetist to the Hospital for Women and Children there. He was also for a time Medical Superintendent of the Lewisham Medical Mission and wrote "The River Ravensbourne, its connection with the health of Lewisham." Later he was Medical Superintendent of the Deptford Day Nursery and Clinical Assistant to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital and Central London Throat Hospital. He was awarded the Chesterfield Medal of the S. John's Hospital, London.

The REV. JOHN SANGER (B.A. 1891) died at Ightham Rectory, Sevenoaks, Kent, on October 16th, 1925. He was the eldest son of the late William Albert and Ann Mary Sanger. Ordained in 1916, he was curate of Higham and of Meopham, and in 1921 was appointed vicar of Exton, and rector of Horn, Oakham, moving thence to Ightham in 1924.

The REV. SAMUEL WILLIAM PANAJOTTI WEBB (B.A. 1872) died in London on October 26th, 1925. He held curacies at Heydon, Essex, at Welton-le-Wold, Lincs., at Ware, Christchurch, Streatham, and at East Ham, and in 1892 was appointed rector of Ashwell, Herts., remaining there for 33 years.

Mr. MARTIN STEWART, LL.M. (B.A. 1876), died at Penn-home, Exmouth, on November 9th, 1925, aged 73.

Mr. GEORGE EDWIN CRUICKSHANK (B.A. 1871), barrister-at-law, of 5, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, and of Ealing, died at a nursing home from heart failure following an operation, on November 24th, 1925, aged 77. He was the eldest son of George Cruickshank, of Combe Down, Somerset, and was born on February 22nd, 1848. He was educated at Sydney College, Bath, and was a scholar of the College, graduating as 10th Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1871. He was called by Lincoln's Inn on June 7th, 1873. He married in 1880, Sarah Marion, daughter of Joseph Savory Taylor, M.D.

The REV. PEMBERTON LLOYD (B.A. 1877) died at 3, Carlton Road, Ealing, on December 1st, 1925, aged 74. He held curacies in Clifton, Hove and London, and in 1895 was appointed vicar of St. Martin's, Ancaster, resigning in 1903. In 1909 he published "Months of the Year."

Mr. BOVILL WILLIAM SMITH (B.A. 1879), barrister-at-law, died at "Wykeham," Hill Head, Stubbington, Hants., on December 19th, 1925, aged 67. He was the only son of Charles Bovill Smith, of Fareham, Hants, and was born on June 16th, 1858. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple on May 11th, 1881, and went the Western Circuit.

Mr. WILLIAM ARTHUR HASLAM (B.A. 1870), sometime Fellow, formerly an assistant-master at Felsted School, died at 72, St. Andrew's Road South, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, Lancs., on December 13th, 1925, aged 78.

Obituary

THE BISHOP OF THETFORD

JOHN PHILLIPS ALLCOT BOWERS (B.A. 1877), Bishop of Thetford, died in his sleep on January 6, 1926, at The Close, Norwich, at the age of 71. We take the following from *The Times* :—

“John Phillips Allcot Bowers was the son of Mr. John Bowers, of Glenluie, Southampton, and was born at Portsmouth on May 15, 1854. He was sent to Magdalen College School, Oxford, and went up to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he “kept” on the same staircase with H. E. J. Bevan, afterwards Archdeacon of Middlesex, who had gone up with a Shrewsbury scholarship. The two were both musical, having rich bass voices, and both desired to be minor canons. Bevan tried at St. Paul's and was unsuccessful; Bowers in due course was successful at Gloucester. Both became Archdeacons. Having taken an ordinary degree, Mr. Bowers was ordained deacon in 1877 by Dr. T. L. Cloughton, Bishop of Rochester, who had become Bishop of St. Albans by the time that the deacon was ready for priest's orders. His first curacy was at Coggleshall, in Essex, where in 1879 he married the eldest daughter of Mr. J. Beaumont, of Chancery Lane, who lived at The Lawn, Coggleshall.

“After being for a short time curate of St. Giles, Cambridge, and St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, he was appointed in 1882 to a minor canonry at Gloucester, and became also domestic chaplain to Dr. Ellicott, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, over whom he came to exercise considerable influence, and who, being himself an eminent scholar, made the new minor-canon one of his examining chaplains as well. But Mr. Bowers, though no scholar, proved a very hard-working and efficient helper. He was chaplain to the infirmary and librarian to the Dean and Chapter, and in 1885 the Bishop asked him to resign his chanting office and become diocesan missionary, an office which he filled with much satisfaction to the ageing Bishop for the next 17 years. In 1890 the Lord Chancellor appointed him to a residentiary canonry, which he resigned in 1902 when the Bishop collated him to the Archdeaconry of Gloucester and to the neighbouring vicarage of Sandhurst. A vigorous, breezy, earnest parson, with considerable evangelistic aptitudes, Canon Bowers made himself felt all over the diocese of Gloucester.

“The separation came in 1903. Dr. Lloyd, who, since 1894 had been the first Bishop Suffragan of Thetford, was nominated to the See of Newcastle, and Dr. Sheepshanks, Bishop of Norwich, in his search for a suitable successor whom he could

nominate to the Crown for the suffraganship, heard of the work which Archdeacon Bowers had done in the West, and invited him to East Anglia. He was made Archdeacon of Lynn, and by arrangement with the late Lord Spencer the valuable benefice of North Creake was to be the suffragan's portion. Dr. Bowers was consecrated in Lambeth Palace on St. Peter's Day, 1903. He brought to the work in Norfolk just the qualities that made him effective in Gloucestershire. His power in the diocese was not so great, but his popularity was as marked as ever.”

A correspondent writes :—“The acquaintance of the late Bishop I made on this wise. Asked to collect in the College for Foreign Missions, with no little trepidation I started to call on J. P. A. Bowers, H12, New Court, that being the first name on the list given me. The result, as I told him, many years after, much to his pleasure, was most encouraging. After I had gone down I heard often about him from his great College friend, H. E. J. Bevan, now Archdeacon of Middlesex, whose lodging I shared when we were Curates, he of a highly respectable City church, I of the worst slum parish in London. 1903 saw the Bishop and myself both in Norfolk, but my few months' start in work there before he came had been enough to show me that a man would have a hard task to follow the popular Bishop Lloyd. All doubts were however soon set at rest. The new Bishop at once made an excellent impression and soon won the hearts of clergy and laity alike. His sympathy appealed to the former; his bonhomie to the latter. For sixteen years I had the happiness to work with him in various ways, first in Sunday School Teachers' classes, afterwards as one of his Rural Deans. He had the happy knack of making his Visitation Charges as Archdeacon interesting, and the gathering of clergy, wardens and church workers afterwards was much appreciated as an opportunity for social intercourse. He was an attractive preacher and had a fund of good common sense. The last time I met him was like the first, at Cambridge, when in our College Hall he took my arm with the words, ‘Now you must tell me anyone I ought to know,’ referring to Old Johnians present at a College gathering. Loving he was, and lovable.

A.L.H.”

CUTHBERT COURTENAY GALE

CUTHBERT COURTENAY GALE (B.A. 1911) died at Mousehole, near Penzance, on February 20, 1926, aged 42. He was born on December 11th, 1883, the son of the Rev. Canon Courtenay Gale, a member of the College (B.A. 1880), and was educated at the Royal Naval School.

We have received the following from a correspondent :—

"To write a last notice and appreciation is the jealous privilege and duty reserved for friendship.

"That others write with greater command of word and phrase is certain; yet few knew him better, and this must be the justification for my words.

"A biography, even in outline, is in no sense my purpose; indeed many of the broadest facts of my friend's life are unknown to me; we always had so much else to discuss.

"Our friendship dates from our freshman's term in October, 1908, and lasted to the end. Looking back on the period, Gale's capacity for friendship stands almost as a reproach. As undergraduates we were intimate: after going down our meetings were infrequent, and then fortuitous. We met after the war by a most fortunate chance, which showed me my old friend in his studio flat in Grosvenor Road. Later we met frequently.

"Our friendship never needed renewal, for it was never broken: we were always able to start again where we had left off. Such were our relations, the most valued by busy men.

"Gale was a striking man, tall, lean and powerfully built, with a strong jaw, fresh complexion and blue-grey eyes. His habit was essentially athletic. A fine walker and swimmer, as a rowing man he might have claimed high honours had he yielded to persuasions in his third year. The monotony of rowing palled; and, more than that, he felt the drain on his time was interfering with his purpose, which was to obtain an education, a degree and Holy Orders. For this he had abandoned a commercial career in his middle twenties.

"Gale's vigour was immense and his manner direct to the point of bluntness. His high sense of duty and of public service might have rendered him austere, but for his sense of humour and great kindness.

"He read for the ordinary degree; I think he felt a greater freedom than in reading an honours subject. If such was his view, his actions were entirely consistent. The breadth of his interests and range of his reading were extraordinary. He took the keenest interest, as well his friends knew, in the facts of science, and loved to speculate upon their influence on the problems of human life. It is possible that he was studying us, the students of biological science. How did we harmonise new knowledge with old creeds; how was he to represent Genesis to an evolutionist?

"Darwinism, abiogenesis, Mendelism and the like were of never-failing interest. His information was drawn from all sources, for he was an omnivorous reader and recorded impressions both pertinent and accurate.

"He dearly loved an argument, whether in his College

rooms, on a country walk or in his home. His humour sometimes allowed him to draw out his adversary, till, with a burst of laughter, he would reveal his position; but in his serious mood he was a right doughty opponent.

"He had a great appreciation of the beautiful, whether in nature, art or literature; the English poets were widely read, and Tennyson perhaps the most often quoted.

"If the sketch above suggests a mind and man mature beyond the average undergraduate, the point is well taken.

"Gale was old among his contemporaries, set in physique, broadly read and experienced. 'Pa' Gale he was then, and 'Pa' Gale he has been since. No name could more plainly convey personal popularity and esteem. 'Pa' Gale never changed through the war years and after. The vigorous qualities which made him old as an undergraduate made him boyish at 42.

"Gale took Holy Orders, but served in the war as a combatant, holding a commission in the Army Service Corps. A commercial life claimed him, and he lived in a studio flat in Grosvenor Road. A reminder of the University, conveyed by the small court surrounded by studios, perhaps influenced his choice of residence.

"Just as in the old days did a kindly welcome, the same demand for information, especially scientific or medical, a long argument, surely follow one after the other; and, just as surely, was the same sense of humour and broad outlook on humanity displayed.

"An illness, in which periods of hope alternated with relapses, shadowed the last years of his life. Ill-health was faced, as it seemed, with a scientific interest and with a pluck beyond praise. He retired from business, early in the summer of 1925, to the country; and, slowly failing, he died on February 20th.

"So passes a man whose capacity for friendship, vigour of person, great heart and broad mind have made an ineradicable impression on those who knew and loved him."

W. G. RUSHBROOKE

WILLIAM GEORGE RUSHBROOKE (B.A., 1872), formerly Fellow, late Headmaster of St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, Dean of the College of Preceptors, died at a nursing home on January 30th, 1926, aged 77. We take the following from *The Times* :—

"Mr. W. G. Rushbrooke can justly be classed among the great headmasters of the last fifty years. His lot was cast in

one of the most, if not the most, exacting and difficult of all scholastic fields—the rule of a day public school in a great city. Higher education in general has just cause to be grateful for the way in which he fulfilled his task.

“William George Rushbrooke was born in 1849. Before entering a public school he was a pupil of Dr. Aldom, of Salwey House, Leyton, to whose good teaching he in after life bore grateful witness. From Salwey House he passed to the City of London School, and there came under the powerful influence of Edwin Abbott. He was a little senior to, but of the same generation as, H. H. Asquith, who distributed the prizes of St. Olave's in 1922, when Rushbrooke laid down his ferule. Abbott was a great maker of men, and in Rushbrooke he made a great schoolmaster. For three years under Abbott's immediate teaching in the Sixth, he acquired a sound and accurate grounding—and something more—in classics, a love for English, and English poetry especially, which never left him, and a particular bent to New Testament studies, not on their exegetical side only but also as a foundation for life. *Abierunt studia in mores.*”

“When he left school for Cambridge he established a reputation as a scholar of St. John's for solid work and industry, in accordance with the traditions of that hard-working society. He proceeded to his degree in 1872 and thereafter spent a short time at the University, taking private pupils. Election to a Fellowship came some years later—indeed, than his friends hoped and expected. In 1872, when the late Dr. Vardy left the Fourth Form mastership at the City of London School to take the headship of King Edward VI's School at Birmingham, Rushbrooke succeeded him in Milk Street. At the City of London School he worked till 1893, moving with Abbott to the new buildings on the Embankment. Not quite happy when his old head retired, in 1893 he was appointed headmaster of St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark.

“Here came his great opportunity, and well he used it. St. Olave's, then a comparatively new building on an ancient foundation, had not indeed lacked distinction, and it had had notable pupils in its time and measure; but Rushbrooke gave it a special character and made it a very important institution at a critical time in the provision of secondary education of a high type for London. In education, as to curriculum, he stood indeed upon the old paths, and the literatures of Rome and Greece and England were always the instruments of his predilection; but he was no pedant, and he realised to the full the claims of other subjects to a place in the pyramid of studies. The laboratories of St. Olave's never lacked in his time their due attention or its staff the proper men to equip them.

“It used to be a common complaint a generation ago that if a recruit to the profession of schoolmastering wanted his Field-Marshal's *baton*, he must get it for his knapsack by taking Holy Orders. Action and reaction here, as elsewhere, have been equal and opposite. Some schools of the older and more austere type are still constrained by unbroken tradition, if not by instruments of government, to exclude laymen from their headships; but the enormous extension of secondary education and the development of public opinion and official policy, dating from the work of the Bryce Commission, have given England a new race of schoolmasters. Rushbrooke was one of this new race, in this particular at all events; nor, though he was a good ‘Churchman,’ is it likely that his ecclesiastical tastes and his upbringing would have made it easy for him to take Anglican orders. But in all other essentials he was a lineal descendant of the Arnolds and Bradleys and Bells and of the great line of famous nineteenth century English schoolmasters; and though he was not a cleric, he was in the highest sense of the word a ‘clerically-minded’ layman, for he was deeply religious; he moved consciously under the great Taskmaster's eye; and his schoolmastering was in its chief aims and in its methods an expression of natural and unaffected piety.

“The main quality of Rushbrooke's teaching cannot be better summarized than in the words of one of his most distinguished pupils, as trenchant lucidity and genial understanding of boys. There was no mistaking his meaning, and he had Abbott's command of exhaustive logic, a fine intellectual honesty, in tackling difficulties with his form. He liked fun, but he could lose his temper, with effect, when he met any shirking or disingenuousness.

“Apart from at least one admirable school-book, his main contributions to literature were concerned with the New Testament; and here his work was of first-rate importance. In his Synopticon, which appeared in 1880, he actually carried out the research which the Tübingen school of theologians and many others had been content to generalize with always incomplete verifications. The common tradition of the three synoptics, the further matter common to Matthew and Luke, the matter peculiar to each of the three, the matter shared by any one of them with the fourth Gospel, and some other categories of material that arise by comparison, all stand out from the page in black, red, and golden letters and in various types; and the result is that ever since Rushbrooke published his book writers on the Gospels have had absolutely firm ground to tread on. Without such an *organon* the whole brilliant (and often adventurous) structure of Abbott's ‘Diatessarica’ could never have been built. And the value

of Rushbrooke's work is not merely positive in affording starting points for theories; it is even more important as providing the means of checking and criticizing theories. It is one of those great undertakings which needed to be done, and it has been done so devotedly and wisely that it will never have to be done again. The task of seeing it through the press might have daunted the most resolute worker, and the strain in fact seriously impaired the vision of one eye for many years. 'The Common Tradition of the Synoptic Gospels,' written in co-operation with Abbott, was published in 1884.

"It is possible that Rushbrooke's memory, so far as it is associated with printed matter, will live longest and most endearingly in the Olavian Hymnal, which he compiled for his school, but which has been an admired and prized *viaticum* for many more than the boys for whom it was intended. It is a noble collection of the finest hymns in English, with illustrative comments and parallels. Its use at St. Olave's was a real consecration of the school's daily life.

"Keenly interested in art, and particularly in the Italian schools, he set himself to impart an equal enthusiasm in his pupils, and the excellent reproductions which now hang round the walls of St. Olave's hall, and on which the school was yearly examined, have given many a boy his first acquaintance with the great masters.

"Rushbrooke's unselfish services to the cause of educational organization were considerable, his longest and most considerable given being to the College of Preceptors, of which he was Dean for many years.

"Rushbrooke was a bachelor, but his interest in his pupils was truly fatherly; and many unrecorded deeds of unobtrusive kindness, known only to those who profited by them, will keep his name and memory fresh wherever Olavians or Old Citizens are to be found."

SIR GEORGE FORREST

Sir GEORGE WILLIAM FORREST, C.I.E. (B.A. 1870), died at Iffley Turn, Oxford, on January 28, 1926, aged 80. We take the following from *The Times* :—

"George William Forrest was born at Nasirabad, in the Bombay Presidency, on January 8, 1845, the second son of Captain George Forrest, V.C., who (as Sir George was always proud to recall) was one of the heroic garrison that defended to the last the magazine at Delhi in the early days of the Indian Mutiny. He was of Irish descent, and, though he never resided in Ireland, he was, to the end of his life, deeply

interested in Irish questions, on which during the later stages of the Irish controversy he frequently wrote to the *Fortnightly Review* and other periodicals. The boy was educated privately, and then passed on to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1870. He next joined the Inner Temple and read for the Bar; but was attracted to journalism, and became a contributor to the *Saturday Review* and other London periodicals. India, however, was calling him, and towards the close of 1872 he accepted an appointment in the Bombay Educational Service, his first post being that of headmaster of the High School at Surat. Ill-health sent him home again in June, 1874, and it was not until September, 1876, that he resumed his post. In July, 1879, he was promoted to the professorship of mathematics at the Deccan College, Poona, an appointment which he exchanged for that of Professor of English History, Elphinstone College, Bombay, in August, 1887. During these years he maintained his connexion with journalism by acting as a correspondent of *The Times*, and he was fond of relating how he sent to this journal the first news of the Maiwand disaster that reached Britain. In the meantime he had held various officiating appointments, including that of Census Commissioner for Bombay (1882) and had produced his first historical work, 'Selections from the Official Writings of Mountstuart Elphinstone' (1884); and from November, 1884, he had been on special duty, engaged in preparing for publication extracts from the records preserved in the Bombay Secretariat. These were published in two sections; one, dealing with the Maratha records, appeared in 1885, and the other, called the Home series, two years later.

"The result of the interest aroused by these publications was his appointment in April, 1888, to the newly-created post of Director of Records for Bombay; and when, in November, 1889, the Government of India resolved to have their records examined, with a view to their classification and publication, Forrest was naturally the person chosen for the task. As the first fruits of his labours there appeared in 1890 three volumes of 'Selections from the State Papers in the Foreign Department of the Government of India,' the long introduction to which was issued separately two years later, under the title of 'The Administration of Warren Hastings.' In the spring of 1891 an Imperial Record Office was formally created at Calcutta, and Forrest became the first Officer in Charge of the Records of the Government of India, his duties including the superintendence of the new Imperial Library. He then turned his attention to the records of the Indian Mutiny, and in 1893 issued the first instalment (dealing with the outbreak and with events at Delhi).

"After an interlude during which he prepared the official

narrative of the Governor-Generalship of the Marquess of Lansdowne (published in 1894), he returned to England on leave and spent some time in examining the Mutiny records at the India Office. He resumed his post at Calcutta in October, 1898, when he was also made an *ex-officio* assistant secretary to the Government of India and placed in charge of the office of secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act. By this time, however, his service in India had told seriously upon his health, and in the following spring he was compelled to come home again. There he still continued his labours upon the history of the Mutiny, and for this purpose he was placed upon special duty in England for a year from November, 1899; but at the end of that period he resigned, without returning to India. The second and third volumes of his Mutiny Selections appeared in 1902, though the fourth volume was delayed until ten years later. Meanwhile, he had published a revised and enlarged edition of the introductions to the first three volumes under the title of 'A History of the Indian Mutiny' (1904).

"During his retirement Forrest devoted himself steadily to writing. Besides contributing largely to *Blackwood's* and other magazines, he produced 'Sepoy Generals' (1901), 'The Cities of India' (1903, 1905), 'Selections from Travels and Journals preserved in the Bombay Secretariat' (1906), 'The Life of Sir Neville Chamberlain' (1909), 'The Life of Lord Roberts' (1914), and 'The Life of Lord Clive' (1918), a subject on which he had been engaged from his Calcutta days. His relations with Lord Roberts were close and intimate, and when Roberts was appointed to the command in South Africa in 1899, one of his first steps was to ask Forrest to prepare a memorandum on previous hostilities in South Africa for perusal on the voyage. While engaged upon these biographies, Forrest also began a series of 'Selections from the State Papers of the Governors-General of India,' of which only two volumes dealing with the administration of Warren Hastings and issued in 1910 have yet appeared.

"In 1904 Forrest settled at Iffley Turn, near Oxford, leasing a house which (under the name of Rosebank) is familiar in biographies of Newman, whose mother occupied it for some years. He had been made a C.I.E. in June, 1899, and was knighted in January, 1913. In the preceding June the University of Oxford gave him the honorary degree of M.A. He took an active interest in the Indian Institute there, and he also served for some time as a member of the council of the Royal Historical Society. He married Emma, daughter of Thomas Viner, of Broadfield, Crawley, Sussex, and leaves one son and a daughter. Lady Forrest also survives him. His elder brother, Robert E. T. Forrest, well known as the author of 'Eight Days,' a novel description of the Indian Mutiny,

died in 1914. Forrest was an amusing companion and a good conversationalist; and for many years, until the final breakdown of his health, he was a familiar figure both in academical circles in Oxford and at the Savile Club in London. He wrote with ease and at times with considerable charm. His chief claim to remembrance must rest upon his work in connexion with the Indian records. In the movement for the adequate preservation and publication of these he took a leading part; and his work, taken as a whole, remains a solid and creditable achievement."

LORD CARMICHAEL

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD CARMICHAEL OF SKIRLING G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. (B.A. 1881), died at 13, Portman Street, W., on January 16th, 1925, aged 67. We take the following from *The Times* :—

"Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael was born at Edinburgh on March 18th, 1859, the eldest son of the Rev. Sir Henry William Gibson-Carmichael, 13th baronet, and of Elenora Anne, daughter of David Anderson, of St. Germain's, N.B. The first baronet, Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, was President of the Court of Session in 1642. In conformity with the entail of Skirling, the sixth baronet took the additional name of Carmichael. 'Tom Carmichael' (as his intimates called him through life) was a graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge. After leaving the University his traditional association with Scottish Liberalism caused him to become private secretary to Sir George Trevelyan and to the late Lord Dalhousie when they held the office of Secretary for Scotland in the fleeting 1886 Administration. In 1894, two years after he had unsuccessfully contested Peebles and Selkirk, he was appointed chairman of the Scottish Board of Lunacy, a position he held for three years. On Mr. Gladstone's retirement from Parliament in 1895 he succeeded him in the representation of Mid Lothian. He was chairman of the Scottish Liberal Association from 1892 to 1901, but retired from Parliament in 1900. A lover of fine art, he was appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery in 1904 and of the National Gallery in 1906. He had succeeded to the baronetcy in 1891.

"In 1908 he was made Governor of Victoria, and he won much popularity by his free and easy manner and accessibility. His term was cut short by his nomination to follow Sir Arthur Lawley in the Governorship of Madras at the close of 1911. He arrived in Madras only a few weeks before the historic Delhi Durbar at which the King-Emperor announced the

transfer of the capital to Delhi and the reconstitution of Bengal with its elevation to a Province. Sir Thomas was selected to be the first Governor, and went to Calcutta after fewer than five months in Madras, being raised to the peerage under the title of Baron Carmichael of Skirling.

"A more difficult time than that by which he was confronted could scarcely be imagined. Calcutta was smarting under its dethronement, and from the date of Lord Curzon's partition the province had been seething with unrest and anarchical crime, in which the life of the Lieutenant-Governor was more than once attempted. The revocation of the partition, however, though unwelcome to the Mahomedans of the East, seemed to provide a fresh opportunity for pacification. Anxious to hurt no one's feelings and to hear what every one had to say, Lord Carmichael adopted the detached rôle of a kindly sympathetic observer of current events, willing to assist, but disinclined for strong measures. Bengal probably needed them at that time more than the Governor at first was willing to admit. In any case his policy was soon determined by the coming of the war, and the consequent Defence of India Act, under which many dangerous people were interned. The Act placed in the hands of the police an instrument they had long needed for dealing with secret conspiracies. Lord Carmichael personally examined every case in which proceedings were taken, and investigation by High Court Judges at a subsequent date completely justified the policy pursued. The later speeches of the Governor in the Bengal Legislature were so full of sound sense and warning on the subject of political crime as to condone in some measure his earlier disbelief in its magnitude.

"As the first Governor of Bengal he set up a high standard of public and private hospitality, and managed, at much personal inconvenience and expense, adequately to fulfil the heavy social obligations formerly shared in Calcutta by the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. He had the hearty co-operation of his wife, a daughter of the late Mr. Albert Nugent and sister of Algernon fourth Baron Nugent, and she promoted with eagerness philanthropic and educational work. It is appropriate to Lord Carmichael's modesty and kindness of heart that the provincial memorial to his rule is not one of the many statues which cumber Dalhousie Square, but a Carmichael Institute of Hygiene at the School of Tropical Medicine.

"Though Lord Carmichael extracted from his Bengal satrapy all the interest it could give to a man of his versatile tastes—he was no mean judge of art and was a keen entomologist—and seemed to carry his responsibilities lightly, they

took heavy toll upon his vigour. Showing signs of age, he returned to this country to join the boards of banking and insurance concerns, with some of which he had been identified in his younger days, and to associate himself with various movements seeking the welfare of India. Now and again he spoke in Indian debates."

The following paragraphs have also appeared in *The Times* :—

"Perhaps one who knew him and served under him in India may be allowed to add a word. Lord Carmichael was, above all things, a man whom men liked and understood. In a club, at the races, at a dinner party, he made everything go, and yet he never made a bet himself or touched a card. His hospitality was generous in the extreme, and yet there was a kindly simplicity about him which charmed the most diffident. But there was more than this. He took a real personal interest in what people were saying and doing. This is a quality which some Governors pretend to, but which it is absolutely essential they should possess if they are to be popular amongst the quick-witted Bengalis. I have not space to speak of his delightful sense of humour. One example amongst many must suffice. A troublesome man in Calcutta who had no special claim to consideration, once called upon him to grumble about his position at the Governor's table. It was a curious thing to do, but there are people who do such things even in Calcutta. Lord Carmichael, far from being vexed, enjoyed the situation. 'I'll tell you what, Dr. —,' he said, 'I'll give you in future the precedence of an English Duke.' Those who know Indian ways will appreciate the joke. The death of this warmhearted Scottish gentleman will be lamented in Australia and Bengal as well as in his native land, for he made friends wherever he went; an enemy he could not have."

"Lord Carmichael—or 'Tom' to his friends, devoted friends in every class and among people of the most varied occupations—was one of the rare men about whom there is only one opinion. His originality in all his ways and thoughts, his rich humour, and his wonderful kindness led his friends not only to love him, but to love to talk about him. He thus formed a very notable bond in the friendships of others, a service it is given to very few men to confer. His conversation was always delightful. It would be unseemly to analyse or even to praise anything so natural and modest. What perhaps charmed his hearers most was the combination of slow speech and nimble wit. Whether the subject was pictures or bronzes, politics, bees or centipedes, Scotland or Italy, India or Australia, the same fine taste always shone through his talk, and the same personality, wide of view, free

from prejudice, keen as a boy right up to the end with a boy's contempt for any kind of pretence. To his friendships, of which some were made at first sight and many bridged wide gaps of age and station, he brought perfect constancy and that comfortable confidence and contentment which are the soil in which true comradeship flourishes. No need to say that this man will be joyfully remembered so long as his friends live."

H. P. HORNE

HENRY PERCY HORNE (B.A. 1864) died at 49, Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park, on February 18, 1926, aged 84. We take the following from *The Times* :—

"Mr. Henry Percy Horne was one of the eight children of Mr. Benjamin Worthy Horne, of 33, Russell Square, W.C. He went to Shrewsbury in 1854, and remained there six years under Dr. Kennedy, subsequently going up to Cambridge, where he became a scholar of St. John's College, and took his degree among the Senior Optimes in the Mathematical Tripos of 1864. For two years he represented the University at billiards. On leaving Cambridge Mr. Horne became a solicitor, entering into partnership with Sir Robert Hunter, and later Mr. Percival Birkett, the firm carrying on business as Messrs. Horne, Hunter and Birkett. As solicitors for the then newly-formed Commons Preservation Society they carried out successfully many of the great lawsuits which secured the preservation of such places as Hampstead Heath, Epping Forest, Banstead Downs, Wimbledon Common, Plumstead Common, Hackney Marshes, and Berkhamsted Common. Afterwards, when Sir Robert Hunter, with Canon Rawnsley and Miss Octavia Hill, founded the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty, the firm acted for this society.

"Mr. Horne was a brilliant card player, and one of the oldest members of the Portland Club. For many years he was chairman of the Card Committee, to which all questions on whist—and afterwards bridge—were referred for final decision. In this capacity he was one of the first to play bridge in England, and took a large part in drafting the original rules. Possessing a remarkably fine palate, Mr. Horne was one of the best judges of a good wine or a cigar, and for a very great number of years he presided at the weekly club dinner at the Portland Club, an engagement he was hardly ever known to miss. But it will be as an art collector that Mr. Horne will be best remembered. He began collecting mezzotint engravings as a young

man, and rarely missed a sale at Sotheby's or Christie's of any note. He had a remarkable eye and could remember every print he saw, and so formed a collection which, for its size, was unequalled. For many years he lent liberally to the chief exhibitions of this form of art, and in the Exhibition of Prints held at the South Kensington Museum he was one of the largest exhibitors. He compiled a catalogue of all the known prints of the pictures of Romney and Gainsborough, giving details of the various states, mostly obtained by personal inspection. He never undertook any literary work, but many writers on the subject were indebted to him for valuable help."

SIR E. J. SOARES

Sir ERNEST JOSEPH SOARES (B.A. 1884) died at 12, Lowndes Street on March 15, 1926, aged 62. We take the following from *The Times* :—

"The son of Mr. José Luiz Xavier Soares, a Liverpool merchant, he was an exhibitor and first-class prizeman of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. and LL.B. in 1884, taking a third-class in the Law Tripos, and afterwards proceeding LL.D. In 1888 he was admitted a solicitor and became a partner in the Manchester firm of Allen, Prestage and Soares. In 1900 he won the Barnstaple Division of Devonshire for the Liberals, and held the seat till 1911. In 1906 the present Lord Gladstone, then Home Secretary, appointed him Parliamentary Private Secretary (unpaid). In October, 1908, Mr. Soares was appointed a Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, and in February, 1910, he became a Junior Lord of the Treasury (unpaid) and (paid) in January, 1911. In April, 1911, he was appointed Assistant Comptroller of the Reduction of the National Debt and Life Annuity Office, and also received the honour of knighthood. This appointment was criticized by the Opposition in Parliament, chiefly on the ground that it was inexpedient to confer important Civil Service posts on politicians to suit the convenience of the Government of the day. Sir Ernest Soares's high qualifications were, however, energetically defended by Mr. Lloyd George and others, and on the point of legal knowledge and experience it was pointed out that he had previously derived a large income from his practice as a solicitor. Sir Ernest Soares held the appointment till 1916, when he retired. He married in 1893 Kate Carolyn, daughter of Mr. Samuel Lord, and had one daughter."

Professor H. H. SCULLARD

The Rev. HERBERT HAYES SCULLARD (B.A. 1888), Professor of Church History, Christian Ethics, and the History of Religions at Hackney and New Colleges, University of London, died in London on March 22, 1926, aged 64. He was one of a theological circle, guests of Principal Garvie, at New College, and was reading a paper on the idea of Worship in the Psalms, when suddenly the manuscript dropped from his hand, and in a few minutes he was dead, just after a doctor had arrived. We take the following from *The Times* :—

"Born in 1862, the son of the Rev. H. H. Scullard, who was a Congregational minister for more than 50 years, he was sent to Pembroke House School, Lytham, and went on to the Lancashire Independent College. At Owens College (now Manchester University) he obtained distinction in many subjects, including modern philosophy, ethics, political economy, psychology, and logic; while at London University he graduated M.A. in mental and moral science in 1885, B.D. in the first division in 1903 and D.D. in 1907, being the first Nonconformist to obtain a D.D. degree at any English University. Meanwhile, he had gone up to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was foundation scholar, Hughes exhibitioner, Naden Divinity student, and Greek Testament prizeman. He was placed in the second class in the Theological Tripos, Part I., 1888, and in the first class in Part II., 1889. In 1890 he was Hulsean University prizeman.

"For six years Dr. Scullard was pastor of York Street Congregational Church, Dublin, and afterwards of the Howard Church at Bedford, of which John Howard, the philanthropist was a founder. He wrote a study of Howard's life, a book on St. Martin, the Apostle of Gaul, and 'Christian Ethics in the West,' in addition to essays in 'Christ and Civilization' and 'London Theological Essays' and articles in the *Quarterly* and other reviews. He married, in 1901, Barbara Louisa, daughter of Mr. G. W. Dodds, and granddaughter of Ebenezer Viney, who was for many years treasurer of Hackney College. He leaves one son."

The Rev. PERCIVAL CLEMENTI-SMITH (B.A. 1871) died at Elhanan, High Wycombe, on December 23rd, 1925, aged 77. We take the following from *The Times* :—

"For 37 years he was rector of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe with St. Ann, Blackfriars, the parish in which *The Times* office stands. Mr. Clementi-Smith was very much liked and respected, both in the City generally and by all connected with this journal, in which he took a kindly interest, and was

ever ready to hold services in his church to mark occasions of special interest to *The Times* staff. He was a man of distinguished presence, and his handsome features and stately figure, as well as his benevolent disposition, will be long remembered.

"The son of the Rev. John Smith, rector of Buckhurst Hill, Essex, by his marriage with a daughter of Muzio Clementi, the composer, he came of a family which possessed a long association with the Mercers' Company. Naturally, therefore, like others of his kindred, including his brother, the late Sir Cecil Clementi-Smith, he was sent to St. Paul's School. He went up in due course to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took an ordinary degree, and after preparation at Cuddesdon was ordained in 1872 by the Bishop of Lichfield (Dr. G. A. Selwyn) to the curacy of Stoke-on-Terne. In 1877 he went out to Quebec as a missionary, and in 1879 removed to Ontario. Returning to England in 1880, he served curacies at Brighton and Lincoln until, in 1886, he was appointed rector of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, resigning in 1923. In the City Mr. Clementi-Smith was a well-known figure. He was a Common Councilman from 1904 to 1920, chairman of the City Guardians in 1915-16, and chaplain to two Lord Mayors. For many years, like others of his family, he was on the Court of the Mercers' Company, and was Master in 1904-5. In 1906-7 he was President of Sion College."

The Rev. CHARLES FRANCIS REAM (B.A. 1906), superintendent of the West London Mission, Kingsway Hall, died at Barnet Nursing Home on January 16th, 1926, aged 41. "He was only appointed to his responsible post in September last, and under his virile and stimulating ministry the congregations at Kingsway had already considerably increased. Since the appointment of Mr. Ream the work of the mission has steadily advanced, and his striking and unconventional style of address, coupled with an earnest evangelism, has attracted large numbers of young people. Mr. Ream entered the Wesleyan ministry in 1906, and was not much over 40 years of age. He was sent, on acceptance as a candidate, direct into circuit work without college training, and went to Daventry for his first circuit, where he is still remembered with much affection. After a year at Daventry, he went for two years to the Manchester Mission, under the late Rev. S. F. Collier. Four years were spent at Stockport, and the last 12 years in three London circuits—Ilford, Highgate, and six years in Stratford. He was a man of high intellectual gifts, and his short but effective ministry proves there need be no incompatibility between culture and evangelism."

The REV. CANON ARTHUR ADAMS (B.A. 1875), vicar of Crowan, Prazz, Cornwall, died on February 13th, 1926, as the result of a bicycle accident. From Cambridge he went to Cuddesdon College and was ordained to the curacy of Camborne. In 1881 he was appointed vicar of St. Colan, in 1883 vicar of Tuckingmill and in 1904 vicar of Crowan, all in Cornwall. In 1912 he was made honorary canon of St. Corentin in Truro Cathedral.

The REV. ROBERT ALEXANDER MCKEE (B.A. 1870) died on February 19th, 1926, aged 78. After holding curacies in Lancashire he was appointed vicar of Lumb-in-Rossendale in 1877. In 1882 he became vicar of Farnsfield, Notts., and he held this for forty years, until 1922. He identified himself largely with education in the diocese of Southwell, being secretary of the Board of Education for the Archdeaconry of Newark and Nottingham 1897-1921, of the Notts Church School Association, 1903-1921, of the Southwell Diocesan Education Committee, 1904-1921. He was rural dean of Southwell 1910-21 and honorary canon of Rampton in Southwell Cathedral, 1915-1922.

The REV. JOHN HOOLEY ELLA BAILEY (B.A. 1882), rector of Wiscoe, Halstead, Essex, died at the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, on January 5th, 1926, aged 67. He matriculated from St. John's in 1878 but migrated later to Corpus as Sykes Scholar. He was Chaplain to the Forces 1890-92, vicar of Burscough Bridge 1892-95, of Whitwich St. George-with-Swannington 1895-1913, rector of Peterstow 1913-18.

RIDLEY LATIMER COLENZO (B.A. 1876) died at Kilmuir, Inverness, on February 20th, 1926, aged 80.

HOWARD EDMONDS RADFORD (Matric. 1884) died at Johannesburg on December 26th, 1925, aged 59. His widow, Gwendolen Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Roe Thompson, was killed in a motor accident near Durban, on January 8th, 1926.

HAROLD SMALLEY WILLOCKS (B.A. 1891), of the Red Lodge, Hale, Cheshire, died at Cape Town on March 19th, 1926, aged 55.

ERNEST HORNE WINSTONE (B.A. 1875), elder son of the late Benjamin Winstone, M.D., died at Kensington Palace Mansions on January 2nd, 1926, aged 72.

ALEC NORMAN TOTHILL (Matric. 1925), undergraduate, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Tothill, of St. Mary Cray, Kent, died at the Cray Valley Hospital on January 21st, 1926, aged 25.

THOMAS LATHAM (B.A. 1874), barrister-at-law, died at 69, Bouverie Road W., Folkestone, on January 13th, 1926, aged 78. He was the eldest son of Henry Latham, a registrar of the High Court of Chancery, and was born in 1847. He was called to the bar by the Inner Temple on November 17th, 1874, and went the Western Circuit. In 1876 he married Mary Harriet, daughter of the Rev. J. Bazett Doveton, rector of Barnet.

College Notes

Mr. G. U. Yule (M.A. 1913), Fellow of the College, has been appointed Fellow of University College, London.

Sir Humphry Rolleston (B.A. 1886), Regius Professor of Physic, has been appointed as the representative of the University on the General Council of the Fellowship of Medicine.

Mr. F. Stephenson (B.A. 1921), late master at St. Paul's School, has been appointed Assistant Secretary for Higher Education to the Staffordshire Education Committee.

Mr. T. R. O. Field (B.A. 1925) has been appointed to a mastership at the Imperial Service College.

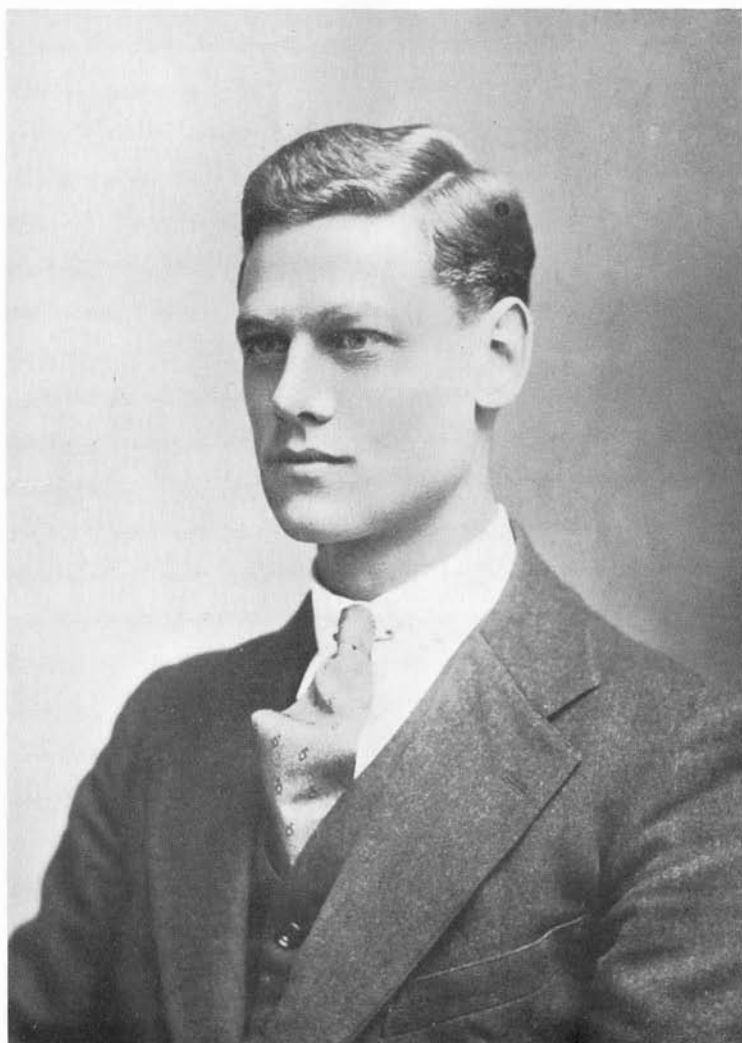
Mr. V. S. E. Davis (B.A. 1917) has been appointed to a mastership at Birkenhead School.

Instr.-Capt. C. S. P. Franklin, R.N. (B.A. 1898), has been appointed to *Warspile* as Fleet Education Officer, Mediterranean Fleet.

Mr. F. H. Colson (B.A. 1880), formerly Fellow, has been appointed a member of the Cambridge County Education Committee and of the Sub-Committee for the management and carrying on of the Cambridge and County High School for Boys.

Obituary

STEPHEN WALKER.



STEPHEN WALKER.

GREAT was the grief of all who knew Stephen Walker at Cambridge, when they heard of his sudden death at his home in Yorkshire, as a result of injury to his head sustained while playing in a practice Rugger match with his local club at Barnsley on Thursday, 26th August. He was taken at once to hospital and received every medical attention but never regaining consciousness he passed away peacefully on the morning of the 31st.

Four of his Johnian friends were able to attend the funeral at Kexborough, near Barnsley, on the following Thursday.

"Squeak," as he was generally known at Cambridge, was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Walker, of Barnsley, where he was born on the 4th March, 1902.

In 1911 he went to Wakefield Grammar School and then to Mill Hill in September, 1915, leaving in 1919. He was School Junior Athletic Champion in 1917 and Captain of the School XV. in 1919.

On leaving School he entered Solicitor's Articles and began work with his father and uncle at Barnsley. After passing the Solicitors Intermediate examination he came to St. John's in October, 1922, and at once began the successful combination of work and games which were to have carried him so far.

Playing full-back in the University Rugby Freshman's Match, he was recognised as a sound and promising player. Later, he often represented the Varsity and also took part in the match between Yorkshire against the All Blacks. But acutely sensitive and highly strung, he seldom showed his true form in first class Rugby.

He was elected Secretary of the College Rugby team for the season 1923-4, becoming Captain in the following year. As Secretary he exerted the keenness, promptness and tact that are, unfortunately, seldom found in club secretaries, and organised in a businesslike way the most successful and enjoyable Rugger tour that the Club has probably ever had.

As Captain he was excellent and led the team through a most successful season, only two matches being lost in the

first half of the season. In the latter half of it, St. John's reached the semi-final in the College Competition.

He was elected a member of the Eagles Club and the Varsity XX Club in 1924, an honour which he fully deserved.

He read for the Law Tripos and with his many athletic ties he yet found time to take a very large interest in the social life of the College, as an editor of the Eagle, a leading light in the "Gadflies," a staunch cricketer and an occasional supporter of the College Debating Society when the subject for debate was in his line.

After getting a second class in his Tripos, he went down in June, 1925, and settled at Barnsley with his father.

He passed the new LL.B. and the Solicitors Final with honours last June and he was in charge of "the firm" for the first time while his father and uncle were on their holidays. It was then that the fatal accident occurred and the College was deprived of a very loyal and true friend while he was playing the game he loved so well.

With his unselfishness, chivalry and thoughtfulness for others, and with his most charming manner and ability to be cheerful at all times, suiting his mood to the requirements of the moment, he never failed to win the respect and affection of all with whom he came in touch, or to make friends wherever he went. His open manner and strong personality commanded spontaneous interest, respect and trust in even the most casual acquaintance. Yet modesty and dislike of self-advertisement forbade that he should ever create any stir in the sphere in which he lived.

As Secretary and Committee-man he possessed that dutifulness, punctuality and power of co-operating with others for the common good, which led him into many offices. His happy smile and general cheerfulness permeated the whole College and the healthy influence which he and his brother "Pip" exerted on us all, both on the Rugger field and about the College, can never be forgotten.

Such characters as Walker's contribute far more than we can possibly realise to the world's happiness, and the example which he set us must have helped us all; and now, somewhere, he carries on the beauty of his short but splendid life of duty carried out with such pluck, determination and human understanding.

J. G. K.

* * * *

An inspiring captain and a skilful player full of pluck and courage. He could always be relied on, and never let anyone down, either on the field or off. He loved his School and his College and at both he has left many friends, who will always remember him for his example, and his strength of character, and will honour him for the way in which he lived his life.

W. H. S.

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STEPHEN WALKER has passed from us on the threshold of a career full of promise. Of his brilliant achievements in College football others, who were his comrades in the game, have spoken. It is enough to add here that none of us who took part in the College matches as mere spectators ever saw him turn out on the playing field without feeling that the last line of defence was in the hands of one who could not only stem the fiercest attack, but could also turn defence into a penetrating counter-attack. But it was not merely in athletics that Walker made his personality felt. His simplicity and strength of character made him loved by everyone who knew him. He had not the slightest idea of thrusting himself forward as a leader of men or of deliberately ruling anyone, and it was precisely because his influence was so unconscious that it was all the more powerful, and that he became one of the outstanding men of the College. Mill Hill has sent many distinguished sons to St. John's, and Walker was among the best of a fine type of public school men. He was one of the first to pass the new LL.B. examination and he took honours in the Final Examination of the Law Society. He was very human and was interested in most things and in everything that concerned his College. His early death from a tragic accident in the game at which he was so expert throws into sharper relief the good that he did in his undergraduate years. Neither his contemporaries nor the staff of his College will forget that he maintained and added to the best traditions of St. John's.

P. H. W.

WILMOT HAWKESWORTH FAWKES.

Admiral Sir Wilmot Fawkes died suddenly at Spye Park, Chippenham, on May 29th, 1926, in his 80th year. He was President of the Johnian Society 1924-5. We take the following from *The Times* :—

Wilmot Hawkesworth Fawkes was in many ways a remarkable man. The second son of Major Richard Fawkes, born on December 22, 1846, he came of an ancient Yorkshire family, which has given many of its members to the Services. His near kinsman, Lieutenant Hawkesworth Fawkes, fought in the *Pearl's* Naval Brigade in the Indian Mutiny, and was wounded. The late Admiral entered the Navy in 1860. The greatest care was bestowed upon his education, and it was his good fortune to spend some time at St. John's College, Cambridge, though "the needs of the Navy" did not give him leisure to graduate. Afterwards he recalled, in evidence on naval education, the fact that Admirals Sir James Hope and Sir Alexander Milne spent their time at the universities when on half-pay. He kept touch with the university, which in 1913 conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. *honoris causa*.

Throughout his life he attached the greatest importance to education in the Navy, and endeavoured to inculcate in young officers his own love of literature, nature and art. It was his great fear that the scheme of educating naval cadets and midshipmen would by its youthful entry deprive them of the basis of a wider education. When he was in the West Indies he used to send his midshipmen into the gardens at Dominica, and they returned on board to write essays on what they had seen. At Athens, he himself took them ashore, and described to them the characteristics of Greek architecture. When he had his flag in the *Good Hope*, the midshipmen were a great success, because under his influence, the captain, commander and naval instructor looked after their studies from a larger standpoint than was customary. In that ship and in others he caused to be hung in his cabin selected examples from his fine collection of mezzotint portraits of famous naval officers, and it greatly pleased him to interest his shipmates in them. His tall figure, grave face, and courtly manner were expressive of the character of a high-minded officer of much learning and of fine qualities in the service and in society.

In 1867 Fawkes won his promotion to lieutenant by the meritorious examinations which he had passed in seamanship and gunnery at the Royal Naval College. He served in the Mediterranean for some years, being lieutenant of the *Prince Consort* and the *Research*. The first named of these was one

of the earliest of British ironclads after the launch of the French *Gloire*, and was a full-rigged broadside vessel, differing but little in external appearance from the ships of Nelson's time. The second was a converted wooden sloop. Thus Fawkes lived through the great revolution in naval shipbuilding and he served in or commanded nearly every principal class of ship before the Dreadnought era.

In March, 1880, he was promoted to commander, and was appointed to the *Northampton*, a partially belted cruiser, which flew the flag of that celebrated officer, Sir Leopold McClintock, Commander-in-Chief on the North America and West Indies Station, and had the future Lord Fisher as her Captain. Admiral Sir Edmund Poe was one of her lieutenants. From this service Fawkes returned to take command of H.M. yacht *Osborne*, which he held for two years, and on June 30, 1886, was promoted to captain. He was generally recognised to be a capable, experienced, and thoughtful officer, and was accordingly chosen for the office of Naval Adviser to the Inspector-General of Fortifications, which he held in 1891-2. From this duty he went, in command of the *Mercury*, to the China Station, and was there during the China-Japan War. He was instrumental in the salvage of the four-masted English sailing-ship *Drumellian*, which had gone ashore at Tanega Island. At Nagasaki he made a friend of Admiral Ito, and out of this friendship arose a minor international episode. Admiral Fremantle, whose flag remained in the *Centurion* at Chemulpo, arrived with him in the *Mercury* off Wei-hai-Wei, where Admiral Ito's squadron was at the time. With Admiral Fremantle's approval, or perhaps without his disapproval, Captain Fawkes saluted the Japanese admiral's flag, the salute being promptly returned. It was afterwards publicly stated by Sir Edwin Arnold, and by some people in Japan, that this salute had given warning to the Chinese of the Japanese attack, and was contrary to neutrality, although the Japanese fleet was visible to the Chinese and the Japanese had no desire to conceal it. From this time onward, however, the British Fleet, while maintaining the most friendly relations with the Japanese and doing its best for our extensive trade with China, relaxed its observance of the Japanese movements. Fawkes characteristically deplored that the Admiralty provided no suitable library for the officers in the *Mercury*, nor indeed in the *Terrible*, to which he was removed in 1896. Afterwards he did much to further the supply of good literature to the Fleet.

On his return he was appointed private secretary to Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, in 1897, and held office until 1899. At the beginning of that year he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Queen Victoria. His period at the Admiralty

was one of rapid expansion of the Fleet and the personnel and of exhaustive inquiry into the question of the training of junior officers, both matters on which Captain Fawkes had a trained judgment, and his chief found his services of great value. After having commanded the *Canopus* in the Mediterranean, he was promoted to flag rank, January 1, 1901. He continued to do useful work at the Admiralty, and was appointed to his first flag command in November, 1902, that of the Cruiser Squadron, his flag flying in the *Good Hope*.

It can hardly be said that Admiral Fawkes displayed high qualities as a squadron commander. In the manoeuvres of 1903 he commanded the armoured cruisers in the Br Fleet of Sir Arthur Wilson, and after highly interesting operations there followed the episode of his flagship being put out of action by Sir Baldwin Walker in the *Bacchante*. In the same year he received the K.C.V.O. He took no part in the eager naval controversies of 1903 and the succeeding years, but in 1905 he gave important evidence before the departmental committee on the extension of the new scheme of training for naval officers. Generally his view was sympathetic, but critical. He dissented from the removal of naval instructors and he lived to see them reinstated; he thought few lieutenants could direct adequately the education of young officers, and would have liked university graduates to go afloat at times to lecture to the officers. He summed up his position in the words, "I welcome the idea of general education for young officers, and I would add old—for it should be lifelong."

In 1905, having been promoted to vice-admiral in March, he was appointed to the Australian Command, with his Flag in the *Powerful*. He was an ideal Commander-in-Chief on the station, made himself highly popular with the Australian people, and was in full sympathy with the active steps which were being taken to co-ordinate the naval defences of the Empire. The Colonial Premiers visited Portsmouth in May, 1907, and in the following month the Commander-in-Chief on the station received the K.C.B. On his return Sir Wilmot Fawkes assumed the command at Plymouth, in April, 1908, with the acting rank of admiral, to which he was promoted in the following October. He held the Western Command for three years and retired in April 1911. At the Coronation of King George V. he was advanced to the honour of G.C.B. After his retirement he lived at Steel Cross, Crowborough, where he took an active and useful part in local affairs.

The Admiral married in 1875, Juliana, daughter of Mr. J. W. G. Spicer, of Spy Park, Wilts; she died in 1916.

HENRY LOWTHER CLARKE

The Most Rev. Henry Lowther Clarke, late Archbishop of Melbourne, died on June 23rd, 1926, aged 76.

The following notice is extracted from an article in *Theology* by his son, the Rev. W. K. Lowther Clarke, formerly Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge; his second son, the Rev. H. L. Clarke, vicar of Armley, Leeds, is a member of the College (B.A. 1904):—

Henry Lowther Clarke was born at Firbank Vicarage in Westmorland on November 23rd, 1850. He was educated at home by his father and, later, at the neighbouring Sedbergh School, then in low water as regards numbers and efficiency. But the old-fashioned classical discipline which he received from his father combined with his private study of mathematics formed intellectual habits which lasted a lifetime. From Sedbergh he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, as a Sizar and Exhibitioner, being elected to a Foundation Scholarship after two years. His mother had been left a widow with five children. She took a little house in Cambridge, and on an income which never exceeded £300 a year sent her three sons to the University. What the burden meant to her may be gathered from a letter written to Henry Lowther, to be read after her death: "I hope she [your wife] may not be left with such a charge as I was; the responsibility is heavy. I trusted in God and I have been mercifully dealt with. I have gone to bed many a time half broken and hysterical, but I put my trust in God, and in the morning I felt a new creature, able to struggle with the coming day's work."

The future Bishop's life was necessarily Spartan. He refused all social invitations, for how could he return them? For St. John's he cherished a deep affection. He died just too soon to see its boat after 50 years go Head of the River in the May Races, which would have given him the keenest pleasure. Sedbergh, too, never had a more loyal son; fortunately he lived long enough to write her history.

After taking a high degree, Seventh Wrangler, in 1874, Henry Lowther Clarke was ordained, and served his first curacy in Hull. There he married Alice Lovell Kemp, of whom he said to one of his sons: "I was a raw lad from the North. I had character, intellect, initiative—that was all. Whatever I have of gentleness and manners I learned gradually from your mother." This was an over-statement—the natural refinement of his Northern home with its piety, simplicity, and intellectual interests was considerable—but none the less touching.

After two years in Hull he became Vicar of Hedon, six miles away, a tiny municipal borough with a minster-like

church. His life there can be summarized in his own words. "Every afternoon without fail I turned out at 2.30 and visited until 5. There were no services except on Sunday and on Wednesday, when I gave a Bible Reading in church to about 70 people. There were no meetings in the parish, and no clerical gatherings except once a year when the Rural Dean invited us to his house during the strawberry season." He would go on to contrast the heightened activities but, he believes, diminished efficiency of present-day clergy.

From Hedon he went to York, first to be a house-master at St. Peter's School, then to be Vicar of St. Martin's, Coney Street. The schoolmaster episode was his one failure. He had insufficient patience, at least at that period of his life, with the average boy. As a York Vicar he became a man of affairs, especially in regard to educational administration. There and at Dewsbury, in the West Riding, he was Chairman of the School Board, a Governor of several Secondary Schools, a founder of others, and a prime mover in the investigations which resulted in the Education Act of 1902. At Melbourne his interest in education had full scope, and he will long be remembered in Australia as a founder and benefactor of Church Schools. Education was a passion with him. Coming on both sides of a long line of "statesmen" (small Cumberland and Westmorland farmers owning their own land), he had a supreme sense of the value of the family, that each member should do his best to hand on the lamp. But he was large-minded enough to be almost equally keen on the education of other men's sons.

In 1902, when he was Vicar of Huddersfield, two Australian laymen were travelling through England on the look-out for a suitable man to recommend to their diocese as Bishop of Melbourne. Their choice fell on Henry Lowther Clarke. His consecration in St. Paul's Cathedral was one of the last public acts of Archbishop Temple.

The choice of the Committee was generally approved. The see had been administered for more than ten years by that great Bishop, James Moorhouse, afterwards of Manchester, who assisted in the consecration of Canon Clarke, and it was traditionally associated with a vigorous Broad Churchmanship, inclining to the Evangelical position, with which the new Bishop was definitely in sympathy. He was but 52 years old, and he possessed a great deal of experience of pastoral work in large industrial centres. In Australia Dr. Clarke showed, as was indeed expected, remarkable administrative ability and energy, especially in promoting popular education, and he also made a reputation as a preacher of exceptional gifts. Not long after his arrival the five dioceses in the State of Victoria were constituted an ecclesiastical province, and in 1905 the Bishop

of Melbourne, as Metropolitan, received the title of Archbishop. He took an active interest in the training of clergy, and was president of the Melbourne College of Divinity from 1911 to 1916, and a Fellow of the Australian College of Theology during his whole period in Australia. In 1904 he was appointed one of the six episcopal canons of the collegiate church of St. George the Martyr at Jerusalem, his stall being entitled Pisgah, and at his death he was the senior canon.

The Lambeth Conference of 1920 was the culmination of his official career. He took a prominent part on the Committee which dealt with Reunion, but saw the difficulties more plainly than most of the Bishops, thanks to his experience in Australia of negotiations between Anglicans and Presbyterians.

After the Conference, on his seventieth birthday, the Archbishop resigned his see. Having been responsible for a measure which practically compelled the clergy to retire at that age, he felt that no other course was possible. He bought a house at Lymington, Hampshire, in which Coventry Patmore had lived, and settled down to enjoy his newly-found leisure. After fifty years' cessation from classical studies he began Latin and Greek again, soaking himself in Virgil and Horace, and making a translation of the whole of Homer with his own hand. (An attempt to read Plato was unsuccessful.) This was partly for recreation, but partly also with a view to forming a literary style, in which respect he felt himself to be deficient. His *History of Sedbergh School* (1925) shows that Homer had taught him how to tell a story, and *Death and the Hereafter* (1926) is a model of a simple exposition of a great theme. Besides these books he wrote after his retirement a massive volume on *Constitutional Church Government* in the Anglican Communion (1925), and many pamphlets and articles on a variety of subjects, including the antiquities of Hampshire. So long as his health lasted he preached constantly both in the neighbourhood and at a distance. And he played his part as a wise and moderating counsellor in current Church movements, never seeking to overstep the limits necessarily imposed upon a retired bishop.

EDWIN ABBOTT ABBOTT

The Rev. Edwin Abbott Abbott, formerly Headmaster of the City of London School, Honorary Fellow of the College, died at Wellside, Well Walk, Hampstead, on October 12th, 1926, aged 87. He had been bedridden for more than seven

years. We take the following notice from *The Times* :—

Edwin Abbott Abbott was the son of Edwin Abbott, Headmaster of the Philological School, Marylebone, described by those who knew him as a man of strong personality. Born in London on December 20, 1838, Edwin Abbott the younger was sent to the City of London School in the early fifties, and left it as captain in 1857, with a scholarship at St. John's College, Cambridge. When, in 1861, he became Senior Classic and Senior Chancellor's Medallist, and W. S. Aldis Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman, to the City of London School fell quadruple honours such as had never come to any school in a single year. The Classical Tripos over, Abbott turned to Hebrew and New Testament Greek, and soon after was ordained in the Church of England. He was elected Fellow of St. John's in 1862, and 50 years afterwards Honorary Fellow, a distinction followed in the next year by his election as a Fellow of the British Academy. Other marks of public recognition were offered him, but declined.

His marriage in 1863 with Mary Rangeley, the daughter of a Derbyshire family, was the beginning of a long and happy wedded life, terminated only by Mrs. Abbott's death on February 5, 1919. A son and daughter maintained their father's high standard of scholarship; and that he was able to bring his great work to completion after 20 years of unremitting toil was due in large measure to the help he received from his accomplished and devoted daughter. She nursed him with equal devotion in his last years of disabling illness. Abbott was a student and an author from the first. Incidentally he was a preacher, incidentally a schoolmaster, and in both characters eminent; but he gave up preaching to husband his strength, and schoolmastering to husband his time.

For a term or two he was at King Edward's School, Birmingham, but an invitation from Percival drew him to Clifton. Thence, at the call of his own old Headmaster, Dr. G. F. W. Mortimer, he went up to London and was appointed to succeed him at the City of London School. At that time he was a clean-shaven young clergyman of 26, so youthful in appearance that he was at times mistaken for a junior member of his own Sixth. Twenty-four years of work placed him amongst the acknowledged heads of his profession, and made his school famous at the Universities. It has been publicly stated that Benson was most anxious to have Abbott as his successor at Wellington; Rugby also was pressed on him; and it is probable that he could have had any of the great public schools. But he preferred to retire to Hampstead to devote himself to the work that had attracted his youth and that gave full scope to his remarkable powers of critical and constructive scholarship.

Abbott was undoubtedly a great headmaster. Originality, freshness, and vigour were his in a degree far from common; but his pupils carried away most enduringly from his teaching a deep impression of an overmastering intellectual honesty and of the ruthless application of all available means to the discovery of truth. Abbott was a student of Bacon to some purpose. His direct teaching was confined to the three highest classes, but his influence was felt in every part of the school. He had the gifts of enthusiasm, of penetration into character, of fertility of resource, of clear and incisive speech. It has been truly said of him, "He always made the best of us and got the best out of us"; but he was sternness incarnate to the "slacker."

It was characteristic of Abbott to bring to the solution of every task every tool that he could find or fashion. When he determined to make the study of Shakespeare—for which special inducements existed in the school—a real thing, he tackled as a preliminary the apparent chaos of Elizabethan syntax. He published the first edition of his "Shakespearian Grammar" in 1870. This work, which involved heavy labour and untiring accuracy, placed him at once among the chief authorities in the matters treated. It was followed by "English Lessons for English People," in which he was assisted by his old friend and schoolfellow, J. R. Seeley. Then came an incomparable guide to teachers of the Bible called "Bible Lessons," and other small but solid and enduring schoolroom classics. In 1876 Abbott produced the fullest and best edition of Bacon's "Essays" yet published. Some of his views on Bacon's work and character were resented by Spedding, and a battle ensued in which the veteran but over-partial Baconian met a discriminating and well-equipped antagonist. A further book on "Bacon and Essex" was the immediate result, to be followed ten years later by "An Account of the Life and Works of Francis Bacon."

In 1877 the publication of "Through Nature to Christ, or Through the Illusion to the Truth," brought down a storm of hostile criticism because it defined for the first time that liberal attitude to theology which marked all his subsequent works. The year following he published anonymously a book of singular beauty, "Philochristus, or the Memoirs of a Disciple of the Lord," written in Elizabethan English, a style proper to "the highth of this great argument." Two other works of historical imagination followed, one intended to illustrate the spread of the Gospel in the time of St. Paul, and the other to depict the conflict of Christianity with Stoicism: "Onesimus" in 1882, and "Silanus the Christian" in 1906. A long article on "The Gospels," packed with facts, in the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" was

from his pen. To him also was due the plan of the elaborate "Synopticon," which old pupil and lifelong friend, W. G. Rushbrooke, afterwards headmaster of St. Olave's, carried out in detail in 1881. With Rushbrooke, also, he produced in 1884 the "Common Tradition of the Synoptic Gospels." In 1886 a realization of the difficulties presented to the would-be believer by the miraculous elements in the Bible story led to the series of letters to a young friend called "The Kernel and the Husk," dedicated "To the Doubters of this Generation and the Believers of the Next." And even this list does not exhaust the astonishing series of books written during the 24 years of headmastership in which nothing required by the day's business was left undone, nothing done except in the freshest way and after the ripest consideration.

The notable series of erudite books which came from his hand when he left the City of London School was preceded by a long and arduous study of Syriac and of the Rabbinical literature. Yet he found time to deal also with the interesting problems presented by the character and career of John Henry Newman and the varying accounts of the Death and Miracles of Thomas à Becket. The latter subject was an excursion into medieval history made to illustrate the development of miraculous story; the former was the result of a controversy in which he had become entangled and in which his intense passion for truth led him into what some regarded as unduly polemical iconoclasm.

The "Spirit on the Waters," published in 1897, but written long before, was an aphoristic summary, intended only for students, of the course of the Divine Revelation; it might be called a Manual of Theology for Thinkers. Not till eleven years after his retirement did he put out the first volume of the great work he had taken in hand, and he was then 62 years of age; but as there had been no haste, so there had been no rest. This book is called "Clue, a Guide through Greek and Hebrew Scripture," and was followed in rapid sequence by a series of volumes, solid and learned, amply justifying the promise of the first. To these he gave the general title of "Diatessarica."

To find a parallel to such single-hearted devotion to a scholar's task one must go back to the great scholars of a bygone age. And though little or no official recognition was ever given to Dr. Abbott's work by the authorities of his own Church, from the fit audience of the greatly learned he had ample recognition. On his 80th birthday he received a remarkable tribute in the form of an address signed by the two Archbishops and many Bishops and dignitaries of the Church of England as well as the leaders of the nonconforming Churches, the headmasters of most of the great schools of

the country, and most of the chief theological professors, besides men and women of eminence in various other pursuits.

Nothing has been said of his vivid and inspiring utterances in the pulpit, which those who heard him cannot forget. Bishop Percival said on one occasion, "Had Edwin Abbott been able to continue preaching, he would have been the greatest preacher in the English Church"; and a distinguished contemporary headmaster on another occasion declared, "I never met a man with so strong a passion for truth as Edwin Abbott." Abbott's greatness as teacher, preacher, and scholar was based on deep and lively human sympathies and an unquenchable passion for truth.

We have received the following reminiscences by an old friend:—

One of Abbott's earliest publication was a little work entitled "Bible Lessons" (1872), which had the honour of being commended by Bishop Thirlwall as showing "how this difficult duty of imparting a sound religious education may be effected." The book was a characteristic indication of his desire to bring into their right connexion the two things—education and divinity—to which his life was with such rare consistency of purpose devoted. The lines which he chose for the motto of his last book may be deemed to express a fundamental principle of his theology:—

"Since God made man so good—here stands my creed—
"God's good indeed."

His books on Bacon won the approval of the omniscient and critical Lord Acton, who styled him "notre premier Baconien" in a letter to Lady Blennerhassett.

His fixed habit of concentrating his attention and his prodigious powers of work on a few big things gave rise to the remark that he knew only three books well (if books is the right word)—the New Testament, Shakespeare and Bacon—and that with regard to many matters, both in literature and in life, which are well known to ordinary people, he was almost as ignorant as a child. In the "Life and Remains of R. H. Quick," edited by F. Storr (1899), the following evidently refers to Abbott:—"One of the ablest men and best workers I know gets to have a splendid accuracy of knowledge in the area on which he has worked, but shows astonishing ignorance when you go a step beyond." Elsewhere Quick compares Abbott with F. W. Walker, the famous High Master of St. Paul's and pronounces the latter to be the stronger man of the two in the arena of controversy, though "Abbott might beat him by agility," like a light-weight pugilist. Abbott, it appears, expected his sixth-form boys to do at least three hours' work in the evening, after the regular school day. At the same time his boys "have great liberty

of study, for they are treated like so many private pupils." Abbott, who relished Walker's half-cynical frankness of speech, used to relate how the latter showed him over his grand new school buildings at Hammersmith, and how, when he (Abbott) expressed his admiration of everything, and especially of the magnificent chemical laboratories, Walker replied:—"Yes, they are all very well in their way; but, as we two are alone here, I may venture to say (lowering his voice to a confidential whisper) that you and I know that this sort of thing is *not education*."

Among those who in certain ways influenced Abbott—for the most part he was singularly independent, while generous in acknowledging obligations—was the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, an intimate and life-long friend. Abbott's father was Davies's churchwarden at Christ Church. E. A. Abbott was for many years a member of the congregation, and sometimes preached. He had a natural gift of extemporaneous utterance, and his sermons were always listened to with keen interest. He showed in them a power of persuasive exposition and popular appeal of which he afterwards gave signal proof in his "Philochristus" and other works, and which is seldom found in combination with minute and profound learning. He was debarred from making fuller use of his faculty of eloquent speech in the pulpit or elsewhere by a chronic delicacy of the throat, which rendered it imprudent for him to add to the strain which his school work necessarily imposed upon his voice. In earlier days, when Abbott lived in St. John's Wood, his garden was the scene of little Saturday-afternoon lawn-tennis parties, of which some of his younger friends have pleasant recollections. This was the only form of bodily exercise or recreation, it is believed, in which Abbott could ever be induced to indulge.

People who met him out of school sometimes wondered whether the shy little man—as he seemed to be—could possess that power of keeping order and commanding respect without which other talents are almost useless to a schoolmaster. In point of fact he was a strict and highly efficient disciplinarian; it was a case of the triumph of mind—the *vivanda vis animi*—over matter. One heard how a noisy little mob of boys round the class-room door would be suddenly hushed into awe-struck stillness at the sound of the voice of the approaching headmaster:—

"He called

"Across the tumult, and the tumult fell!"

That he was able to inspire in his pupils, not only a wholesome fear, when necessary, but also the warmest admiration and gratitude has been made known to the world by testimonies and tributes of the most striking kind.

Reference must also be made to a book first published in 1884 entitled "Flatland, a Romance of Many Dimensions," by A. Square. This, as is well known, was written by Dr. Abbott. The original edition is now scarce, but a new edition, with an introduction by William Garnett, has recently been published by Basil Blackwell, of Oxford.

By his will Dr. Abbott left his theological MSS. and books to the College.

EDWARD SHIRLEY CHAPMAN (B.A. 1882), of Fairlie, Norfolk Road, Longueville, Sydney, New South Wales, and of Wynnestay, Tavistock Road, Croydon, Surrey, manager in Australia of the Employers' Liability Assurance Company, Ltd., died on December 31st, 1925, aged 66.

FREDERICK HYNE (B.A. 1897), late of 31, Brunswick Square, W., died at Lucerne on May 12th, 1926, aged 59.

RALPH SPENCER (B.A. 1883), of Netherwitton Hall, near Morpeth, Chairman of Directors of J. Spencer & Sons, Limited, steel manufacturers, Newburn-on-Tyne, died on August 23rd, 1926, aged 64. He played cricket for the University in 1881-3.

HENRY SIMPSON (B.A. 1888), of Mana-ha-ta, Brenchley, Kent, died at a nursing home on May 30th, 1926, from the results of a motor accident on March 30th. He graduated with a First Class in the Natural Sciences in 1888 and read medicine at St. Thomas's Hospital, taking the M.B. and B.C. degrees and the diploma of M.R.C.S. He was assistant house-surgeon and clinical assistant dispenser of the Ear Department, St. Thomas's, and clinical assistant at the Evelina Hospital.

The Rev. JOHN CHARLES BALLETT FLETCHER (B.A. 1878), Vicar of North Mundham and Rector of Hunston, Sussex, Prebendary of Hova Ecclesia in Chichester Cathedral, died at North Mundham Vicarage on May 6th, 1926, aged 70. After a curacy at Cuckfield, he was appointed to North Mundham in 1882, remaining there for nearly 44 years. He became Surrogate for the Archdeacon of Chichester in 1893, Rural Dean of Selsey with Pagham in 1897, and Prebendary in 1918. Mr. Fletcher's father, John Ballett Fletcher, was a member of St. John's and took his degree in 1831, his brother William Holland Ballett Fletcher graduated from St. John's in 1875 and his nephew, John Holland Ballett Fletcher, son of William, also of St. John's (B.A. 1902), was killed in the War (see *Eagle*, vol. 37, p. 131).

The Rev. EDWARD HARTLEY (B.A. 1876), Rector of Sidestrand, Norfolk, Vicar of Christ Church, Isle of Dogs, from 1902 to 1920, died on July 25th, 1926.

The Rev. WILLIAM SAMUEL FREDERICK LONG (B.A. 1880), Rector of Ufford with Ashton and Bainton since 1922, died on September 5th, 1926. He was a scholar of the College and was 18th Wrangler in 1880. Ordained in 1887, he became vice-principal and then principal of Culham Training College. He afterwards held curacies at Willesden, Beckenham, Fulham and Walham Green and was Chaplain of Spelthorne St. Mary from 1910-14.

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM WILFRED CORDEAUX, O.B.E. (Matric. 1879), died at Ashford on July 29th, 1926, aged 65. The son of Mr. John Cordeaux, of Great Coates, Lincolnshire, he was educated at Bute House, Petersham, and St. John's College, Cambridge. He served with the 21st Lancers in the Sudan campaign of 1898 under Sir Herbert Kitchener, and was present at the battle of Khartum. During the war he was employed at the Cavalry Record Office at Canterbury. He married Edith, daughter of Captain T. Hilton, late of the 19th Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN ROBERT SANDWITH, Indian Army, retired (Matric. 1873), died at Weem, Aberfeldy, on April 9th, 1926, aged 72. He was the eldest son of Major-General John Pitcairn Sandwith and was first commissioned in 1876. He served in the later stages of the Second Afghan War, being in the march from Quetta to Kandahar, and received the medal. He reached his lieutenant-colonelcy in 1902, and retired in 1908.

JAN HENDRIK HESSELS (Hon. M.A. 1884) died at Bloemendaal, near Haarlem, on October 8th, 1926. Born at Haarlem, he came to England when a young man, and, late in life, became a British subject. He devoted himself to the pursuit of bibliographical and antiquarian research, and received from the University the degree of M.A. *honoris causa*; his output of work was prodigious, and the most valuable part of it was his studies on the history of printing in Holland. He was for long a familiar figure in the streets and libraries of Cambridge. Readers of *The Eagle* will remember his articles on the name of the College—"Coll. Sanct. Joh. not Coll. Div. Joh."

HORTON CLARIDGE ALLISON (Mus.B. 1877) died at 24, Park Range, Victoria Park, Manchester, on October 17th, 1926.

BENJAMIN WILLIAM GARDOM (B.A. 1870), third son of the late John William and Eliza Gardom, of Butterson Hall, Staffs., died at Devoto, Buenos Aires, of pneumonia, on October 22nd, 1926, in his 80th year.

EDWARD NORMAN MARSHALL (B.A. 1887), head-master of Queen Mary's Grammar School, Walsall, for the past 18 years, died on August 16th, 1926, aged 61. He was educated at Sedbergh and at St. John's, was formerly a master at Hemel Hempstead, at Loretto and at Manchester Grammar School.

RUSSELL TINNISWOOD RACE (B.A. 1901), a former Sheriff of Lincoln and head of the firm of Race, Hill and Co., Solicitors, Cornhill, Lincoln, died in 1926.

Dr. REGINALD WILLIAM PHILLIPS (B.A. 1884), Professor of Botany at University College of North Wales, Bangor, from 1884 to 1922, died at Leominster on December 2nd, 1926, aged 72. He was born at Talgarth, on October 15th, 1854, and was the son of Thomas Phillips, Registrar. He was educated at the Normal School, Bangor, and at St. John's College, where he graduated with a first class in the Natural Science Tripos in 1884. At the foundation of the North Wales University College, Bangor, he was appointed lecturer in Biology, and he remained here until his retirement in 1922. He was a member and vice-chairman of the Bangor School Board, a president of the North Wales Congregational Union, a member of the Merionethshire Education Committee and a J.P. for the County of Carnarvon. His published works include *Memoirs on Algae*.

College Notes

On Saturday, November 20th, 1926, the Rev. John Martin Creed, Fellow and Dean of the College, was elected into the Ely Professorship of Divinity. On December 4th he was duly installed in the Canonry in Ely Cathedral attached to the Professorship. Thus, once again, after a lapse of 51 years, the College has a Divinity Professor to the University among its Fellows.

Frederick fell far short of the ideal moral code he was strongly condemned, but later in the evening the problem whether public and private morals are to be judged from different standpoints raised a considerable amount of metaphysical argument. As this was the last meeting of the year it was necessary to appoint a new Hon. Secretary, and P. L. Bushe-Fox was unanimously elected.

F. M.

OBITUARY

JOSEPH JACKSON LISTER, 1857-1927

JOE LISTER, one of the most patriotic Johnnians that ever stepped, was probably known by sight to few of the younger generation, and nothing that I can say in *The Eagle*, though I could say much, can convey to those who missed the blessing of his friendship how great a blessing that friendship was.

They may have heard of him as a notable oar, and the winner of the Diamond Sculls at Henley. If they are artists, they may have seen his delicate water-colour sketches in the annual exhibition of paintings by Cambridge people. If they are students of science, they will know and revere him as a first-rate zoologist, the author of an admirable section on the "Foraminifera" in Ray Lankester's *Treatise*, and of sundry valuable minor memoirs, and as the abettor of Adam Sedgwick in his *Student's Text-Book*. Whatever he turned his hand to, he did with loyalty, gusto, and success. And when I say "his hand" I mean it literally; many maimed soldiers have cause to be grateful for the skill with which he wrought artificial legs and arms for them during the war.

But for precarious health he would have won high eminence in Science. As it was, it is enough to say that he bore himself worthily of the famous name of Lister, of the College and of the Royal Society of which he was proud to write himself a Fellow.

His scientific achievement, if not great in volume, was

beautiful in quality. That is the epithet bestowed upon it in my hearing by William Bateson, and it is the index to his character.

He had, indeed, an exquisite appreciation of all that is lovely in Nature, literature, and art. Charles Darwin, as all the world knows, confessed with regret that advancing years dulled his aesthetic sense, and that he came to be bored by Shakespeare. With Lister it was just the opposite. He had a power of verbal recollection which time could not impair, and a zest for poetry, rather rare in men of science, which coloured all his outlook on the world about him.

Although Cambridge was his home, and the laboratory his work-place for thirty years and more, he lived a full and varied life. The ill-health which dogged him was the immediate cause of one of his most cherished periods—three or four years' travel in the South Seas, from which he brought back not only zoological specimens but a rich store of memories.

From 1911, the year of his marriage to Miss Dorothea Maryatt, until his death on February 5th of the present year, he lived quiet and very happy in his house and garden at Grantchester, long known to him as Bateson's home, and these last three lustres round-off the story of one who will long live in the heart of his friends as the purest-minded, bravest and most delightful of men.

H. F. S.

Canon Edwin Hill writes of J. J. Lister: "He was early seen to have marked character. In his first term, his Tutor asked him if he had got up his *Paley* for the Little-go. He answered 'he had been reading up in the afternoons, at the Boat-house, while waiting for his turn.'"

T. S. P. STRANGEWAYS

STRANGEWAYS PIGG STRANGEWAYS, who died on December 23rd, 1926, aged 60, joined the College when he came to Cambridge from St Bartholomew's Hospital in 1897 to be Demonstrator of Pathology, and was made an Hon. M.A. in 1900. For the study of disease he considered it desirable to

carry on intensive laboratory investigation in the same building with the patients, and through the generosity of Sir Otto Beit founded the Cambridge Research Hospital on the Hills Road. Here he worked for many years, with numerous assistants, whom he attracted by his enthusiasm, on the problem of rheumatoid arthritis, and published much valuable work. A Special Lectureship was founded for him in 1905 at the instance of Professor Woodhead and by the generosity of certain manufacturers and others living at Huddersfield. Later on he realised that our knowledge of the process of inflammation was more likely to be advanced by a study of living cells *in vitro*, a method that was being worked out, notably by Carrel, in America. Strangeways elaborated the technique of the method and published a most useful laboratory book in 1924, which was soon followed by another book recording some of his remarkable observations on the behaviour of living cells which he was able to keep under observation for many weeks. By his death this method, which is so full of promise for the elucidation of many problems, has lost a brilliant exponent. Strangeways came very seldom to College, he was handicapped by deafness, but those who sat next to him enjoyed his company greatly, for he could talk on many topics; but it was in his laboratory that one saw the real man.

L. E. S.

SIR GEORGE GREENHILL

SIR GEORGE GREENHILL, F.R.S., died at Penge on February 10th, 1927, aged 79. He was born on November 29th, 1847, and was educated at Christ's Hospital, where he gained the Thompson Mathematical Gold Medal. He came up to St John's in 1866 and was second wrangler in 1870, and was bracketed for the Smith's Prizes with the senior wrangler, Richard Pendlebury, also of St John's. He was elected to a Fellowship in the same year, but in 1873 he became Fellow and Lecturer at Emmanuel, having meanwhile held for a short time the Professorship of Applied Mathematics at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. Soon after, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics to the Advanced

Class of the Royal Artillery officers at Woolwich, where he remained for over thirty years. After his retirement he lived in chambers in Staple Inn.

The following appreciation is reprinted, by permission, from *The Cambridge Review*:

The death of Sir George Greenhill means the departure of yet another man who was identified with Cambridge Mathematics and the Mathematical Tripos as they existed, for better or for worse, during the third quarter of the nineteenth century. He was second wrangler in 1870, and has often been mentioned as one of the illustrious band of "seconds," which was evidence that the "seniors" did not invariably have it all their own way in after life. The band included Kelvin, Maxwell, Sylvester, Glaisher and others, who did much to make British Mathematics renowned. He was noted throughout his long career as a mathematical investigator, as being distinctly of a practical turn of mind, without possessing a pronounced flair for actual practical construction. This characteristic differentiated him somewhat sharply on the one hand from ordinary applied mathematicians, and on the other from practical engineers who have a leaning towards mathematical theory. He was a Fellow of St John's, and did some college lecturing before joining the staff of the Cooper's Hill Engineering College. A few years later he became Professor of Mathematics to the Advanced Class of Artillery Officers, at Woolwich. At this time he was in full touch with Cambridge and took part in the examinations there. He was in the habit of taking long walks with his colleagues in order to discuss the questions to be set. It is quite remarkable how he would find common objects suggestive in this respect. Evidence of this may be found in the papers that were set in the subjects of statics and dynamics about this time. His questions were of a new type and very searching in character. Although much of his original work was in Applied Mathematics, he was more on the pure side than he was wont to give himself credit for. He had a predilection for the Elliptic Functions, and he it was who brought to the notice of Cambridge men the Weierstrassian method of studying the subject. He applied it to several problems in mechanics, in the broad sense of this word, and showed how solutions of great elegance could be reached.

He was versatile and over a wide range he could write in a manner to convince and astonish a student by the wide reading and extensive knowledge that he exhibited. At Woolwich he was a successful teacher, and he managed to interest his pupils in just

the kind of mathematics that would be most useful to them in their profession, and the various departments of the adjacent Royal Arsenal found frequent occasion to ask his advice. Perhaps the most important work of this nature that he rendered was in connection with the rifling of heavy breech-loading ordnance.

He was retired for age after more than thirty years' government service. He received no pension as the King's Regulations did not permit of one being granted. Unsuccessful efforts were made by his many friends in the Army to get the Regulations altered. He received the honour of knighthood and a few years later he was granted a Civil Service Pension. After his retirement he was a well-known figure at the Athenaeum and in the tea room of the Royal Society.

It remains to be seen what the verdict of posterity will be, but there is no doubt that he was regarded by his contemporaries as a mathematician of quite unusual ability. The work by which he will be best remembered is probably his *Hydrostatics*, which strikes out a new line for students and places before them in an attractive manner many of the problems that come before the shipwright and naval architect.

Many will remember his sociable and friendly personality in the old days when it was usual to have long-continued Christmas festivities at St John's College. Others will recall that his learning and enthusiasm were an inspiration to many with whom he came into contact during his long life.

SIR EDWARD MARSHALL-HALL

SIR EDWARD MARSHALL-HALL, K.C. (B.A. 1883), died at his home in Wimpole Street, London, on February 24th, 1927, aged 68.

A notice will appear in the next number of *The Eagle*.

FRANCIS CAMPBELL BAYARD (B.A. 1874), of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, died at Wallington, Surrey, on January 22nd, 1927, aged 75. He was the eldest son of John Campbell Bayard, J.P., of Gwernydd Berriew, Montgomery, and was born on November 10th, 1851. He was educated at Rugby and was MacMahon Law Student of the College. He married on March 20th, 1880, Edith Jane, daughter of Frederick Hamilton Simpson, F.R.C.P., of Carshalton, Surrey.

The Rev. ALGERNON FRANCIS LEGGE WILKINSON (LL.B. 1869) died at Drayton, Bromsgrove, on December 10th, 1926, aged 81. He was vicar of East Drayton, Notts., from 1886 to 1915.

FRANK DUNBAR STEEN (Matric. 1913), of the Secretary's Department, Inland Revenue, Somerset House, died at Saltburn, Yorkshire, on December 14th, 1926, aged 32. He was the second son of Mr John Dunbar Steen, of Wolverhampton, and was educated at Sedbergh and at St John's. He served throughout the war in the 60th Rifles, was wounded twice and was awarded the Military Cross. He was a keen oar and an excellent golfer, and was secretary of the Somerset House Golfing Society.

The Rev. EDWARD GUSTAVUS WADESON (formerly Punch) (B.A. 1881) died at sea on September 20th, 1926, aged 68. He was Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibitioner of the College and was ordained in 1886. He was vicar of Thornton-le-Street 1888-98 and of Bramham, Yorkshire, 1898-1925.

FRANCIS ARTHUR WELLS (B.A. 1884) died on August 15th, 1926, aged 64. He was a native of Winchester and was educated at the Devon County School and at St John's, where he took his degree as a senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1883. During most of his life he was a coach for candidates for the Army; one of his pupils was Prince Prajatipok, the present King of Siam, who passed into Woolwich with distinction. At the outbreak of the war Mr Wells, although 52 years of age and married (in 1891, to Rose Katherine, daughter of Archdeacon Hugh Jones), volunteered for active service. He had served for many years in the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment. He was given a commission in the 9th (Cyclist) Battalion, and after being in command of the dépôt at Southampton, he served in France and Flanders with the 2nd Battalion; afterwards he taught in the 4th Army School of Instruction and in the Army General and Commercial College at Cologne. He was not demobilised until 1920, when he was appointed lecturer in the Mathematical Department at University College, Nottingham. He also became Warden of the Waverley House Hostel. A writer in *The Gong*, the magazine of University College, Nottingham, says:

Successfully and conscientiously as he fulfilled all his College duties, and excellent teacher and mathematician though he doubtless was, he had not, from a worldly point of view, reached a very high position. To those who knew him well this was not to be wondered at: he was so modest that even his intimate friends only learnt gradually to appreciate his natural gifts and the diversity of his

intellectual qualities. Free from self-assertion and from the commercial instinct, and always giving more than was required of him—whether in time or in money—he did not gain that recognition to which his abilities entitled him, but he had in full measure the confidence and regard of all.

The Rev. FREDERICK PAGE-ROBERTS (B.A. 1871), for 22 years rector of Strathfield Saye, died of pneumonia at Strathfield Turgis, Basingstoke, on January 5th, 1927, aged 82. He was the brother of the late Dean of Salisbury. He was rector of Scole 1875–1900, of Halstead 1900–3, and was then appointed to Strathfield Saye. He was an enthusiastic member of the Royal Rose Society and bred several new varieties.

The Rev. CHARLES MIDDLETON (B.A. 1881) died at Southport in February, 1927, aged 70. He had been for 21 years vicar of St John's, Birkdale, Southport, and for nearly 25 years previously curate of St James's, Birkdale.

WILLIAM BARNES CHAMBERLAIN (B.A. 1882) died at 18, Pembridge Square, Bayswater, on January 27th, 1927, aged 76. He was the son of Humphrey Chamberlain, of Barnsley, Yorkshire.

The Rev. FRANK WHALEY HARPER (B.A. 1872) died at York, as the result of a street accident, on February 16th, 1927. His father, of the same names (1814–95) was a Fellow and classical lecturer at St John's during the 'forties and was vicar of Selby and canon of York for many years (see *The Eagle*, XIX, 198). The son was ordained deacon at Bishopthorpe Old Church in 1873. After serving curacies at Selby Abbey and at Brompton, he was, in 1885, appointed by the Dean and Chapter of York to the vicarage of St Lawrence, York. Here he did 23 years' hard work, clearing the heavy debt then existing on the fabric fund of the new church, and building a tower thereto. Like his father, he held one parish only, and during his 18 years' retirement he survived his predecessor, two successors, and two of his five curates. He was a bachelor.

HENRY BEDINGFIELD GOODWIN (B.A. 1869), late R.N., F.R.A.S., died at Norbury on February 24th, 1927, aged 79. After taking his degree he joined the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, and, after being an instructor in the Royal Navy, became Examiner in Nautical Astronomy at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, and to the Board of Education. He was the author of a text-book on trigonometry and of various works on nautical astronomy. He was also assistant editor of *Brown's Nautical Almanac*, and a frequent contributor to the *Nautical Magazine*.

The Rev. ABRAHAM ELLIOTT LORD (B.A. 1896), rector of Edmonds-ham, near Cranborne, Dorset, died suddenly at the rectory on January 21st, 1927, aged 53. He had only just been appointed rector of St Nicholas, Hereford. He had held curacies in Leeds, St Leonards and Chichester, and during the war was Chaplain to the Forces.

Sir CHARLES PITCHER CLARKE, K.C. (LL.B. 1880), died after a long illness at Barbados on December 16th, 1926, aged 69. He was the eldest son of Mr J. S. Clarke, of Barbados, was born on June 26th, 1857, and was a student at Codrington College. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1883 and, returning to Barbados, was elected a member of the House of Assembly, and was appointed Solicitor-General in 1907, and Attorney-General in 1913. He took a prominent part in the Nelson Centenary and in the tercentenary of the Colony in 1905. He was knighted in 1922. He married, in 1883, Theresa Matilda, daughter of Mr Albert Kahl, and had one son. His brother, Sir Frederick James Clarke, is Speaker of the Barbados House of Assembly.

BENJAMIN MASON COOK (B.A. 1898), solicitor, died at Bournemouth on January 27th, 1927, aged 50. He was the son of Robert Hyatt Cook of French's, Hadleigh, Suffolk.

The Rev. THOMAS HENRY IRVING (B.A. 1879) died on November 11th, 1926. He was born on December 21st, 1856, came up to St John's in 1875, was ordained deacon in 1879 and priest in 1881. He was curate successively of Farlam (Cumberland), Kendal (Westmorland), and Lindale (Lancashire) 1879–96. He became perpetual curate of Lindale in 1896 and vicar of Hawkshead in 1909, where he remained until his death. He was also rural dean of Cartmel 1907–9 and of Ambleside 1910–26. In 1913 he was appointed an honorary canon of Carlisle, in which diocese his ministerial life was entirely spent.

Hawkshead Grammar School, as Canon Irving was proud to note, was founded by a Hawkshead Johnian, Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York (B.A. 1539), and sent up to the College a great number of north country men including William Wordsworth.

JAMES TAYLOR (B.A. 1867) died at Launceston, Tasmania, on November 18th, 1926. The son of a pioneering family in Tasmania, the original Taylors of Valley Field, he was born in 1843 and educated at the High School, Hobart, and came to England and to Cambridge in 1862. He graduated as a Junior Optime in 1867 and took his Master's degree in 1872. He was called to the

Bar by the Middle Temple, but returned to Tasmania for reasons of health. He did not enter upon legal practice, but took up farming in the midland district of Tasmania, retiring in 1886 to live in Launceston.

Taylor was an intimate friend of Palmer, the Oriental scholar, with whom he spent one vacation in Paris, and whose portrait was hung as a treasured relic of College days in his Tasmanian study. Among other treasured possessions were five bound volumes of *The Eagle* from 1859 to 1867.

The Rev. GEORGE WILLIAM DAUBENY (B.A. 1881) died at the Grey House, Southwold, on January 25th, 1927. He was ordained in 1881, and was rector of Hellington, Norfolk, 1882-8. He then held various curacies in London, and in 1894 was appointed rector of Knoddishall with Buxlow, Suffolk, resigning the living in 1922.

JAMES TURNER WELLDON (B.A. 1870) died at The Garth, Ashford, Kent, on February 6th, 1927, aged 80. At his death he was one of the oldest solicitors practising in Kent. He was the son of Kenneth Welldon, a former headmaster of Tonbridge School, and was educated there and at St John's. He was admitted a solicitor in 1882. Mr Welldon was a keen cricketer and had played for Kent.

The Rev. ROBERT CHADWICK (B.A. 1882), honorary canon of Worcester since 1915, died at Caldecote Rectory, Nuneaton, on February 15th, 1927, aged 68. He was vicar of Chilvers-Coton, Nuneaton, 1887-1914, rural dean of Atherstone 1907-14, vicar of Christ Church, Malvern, 1914-22.

COLLEGE NOTES

The following have been elected into Honorary Fellowships:

JOHN AMBROSE FLEMING (B.A. 1881), Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering, University College, London.

GEORGE FREDERICK STOUT (B.A. 1883), Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, St Andrews.

AUGUSTUS EDWARD HOUGH LOVE (B.A. 1885), Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy, Oxford.

The following members of the College have been recommended for election into the Royal Society:

Professor EDWARD VICTOR APPLETON (B.A. 1914), formerly Fellow, Wheatstone Professor of Physics in the University of London.

Minor Scholarships: WYNNE WILLSON, A. A., Marlborough College, for Mathematics; STEPHENS, A. V., Clifton College, for Mathematics; BANKS, K. C., Reading School, for History; WILMERS, C. K., Bootham School, for Modern Languages; SMITH, M. C. F., Chesterfield Grammar School, for Modern Languages; KEY, S., Oulton School, Liverpool, for Modern Languages; YATES, G. A., Clifton College, for Hebrew (Rogerson Scholarship).

Exhibitions: ROBERTON, S., Exeter School, for Classics; FOUNTAIN, C. O., Oundle School, for Classics; ALCOCK, R. S., Sheffield Central School, for Natural Sciences; NOBBS, D., Palmer's Endowed School, Grays, for History; AYLETT, A. D., Highgate School, for Modern Languages; GREENUP, B. W., Merchant Taylors' School, for Hebrew.

SCHOLARSHIPS, CLOSE AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS AND SIZARSHIPS (*June, 1927*)

Open Scholarships: LARMOUR, J., Queen's University, Belfast, for Mathematics; GREGORY SMITH, T., Watford Grammar School, for Natural Sciences.

Open Exhibitions: ELSWORTH, W. L., Bradford Grammar School, for Classics; LENDON, N. C., Warwick School, for Natural Sciences; ROBINSON, E. DE B., University of Toronto, for Mathematics.

To Dowman Sizarships: LENDON, N. C., Warwick School; HOWARD, A. W., Great Yarmouth Grammar School; COLLISON, L. H., Mill Hill School.

To Close Exhibitions: *Lupton and Hebblethwaite*: MARTYN, M. K. (Sedbergh School); *Archdeacon Johnson*: TOD, G. N. (Uppingham School); *Somerset*: WHIPP, B. (Manchester Grammar School); BLUNT, G. (Hereford School).

OBITUARY

WILLIAM BURNSIDE

PROFESSOR WILLIAM BURNSIDE, F.R.S., of Cotleigh, West Wickham, at one time Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, Honorary Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, who died on August 21st, 1927, aged 75, was one of the most distinguished pure mathematicians that Cambridge and England have ever produced. His treatise on the Theory

of Groups is known as a classic throughout the world. *The Eagle* is not the place for an account of his work, for which reference may perhaps be made to a notice to appear in the *Journal of the London Mathematical Society*, but we cannot refrain from mentioning what the official obituaries will probably omit. William Burnside came up to St John's in 1871. He migrated to Pembroke in the Michaelmas Term of 1872, but in the meantime he had rowed "3" in the L.M.B.C. May Boat which went Head of the River in 1872. Probably his last visit to Cambridge was for the L.M.B.C. Centenary Dinner in October, 1925.

JAMES BARNARD (B.A. 1874) died suddenly at Loxwood, Sussex, on April 30th, 1927, aged 76. He was Senior Mathematical Master at Christ's Hospital from 1882 to 1911, and during his tenure of the office some sixty of his "Grecians" won mathematical scholarships at Cambridge or Oxford.

JOHN HORSLEY BRADSHAW (Matric. 1899), of San Diego, California, and Birchington-on-Sea, Kent, died at a nursing home in London on July 15th, 1927, aged 48.

FREDERICK ALFRED GATTY (Matric. 1874), of Red House, Keswick, eldest son of the late Frederick Albert Gatty, of Elmfield Hall, Accrington, died in London on October 16th, 1927.

DR HARRY NEWTON MATTHEWS (B.A. 1897), of 3, Whitehall Court, died in London on April 11th, 1927, aged 51. He received his medical training at St Mary's Hospital, of which he was for some time honorary surgeon. He was physician to St Luke's Hospital for Advanced Cases.

The Rev. MATTHEW MERRIKIN (B.A. 1883), vicar of Higham, Kent, died there on April 11th, 1927, aged 66. He was formerly vicar of Great Wilbraham 1891-5, vicar of Kelstern and rector of Calcethorpe 1895-1921.

HERBERT PATTISON WILTSHIRE (B.A. 1897), of White Hall, Hemsworth, Yorks., died at Colwyn Bay on April 25th, 1927. He received his medical education at Guy's Hospital and was Medical Officer of Health to the Hemsworth Urban District.

The Rev. ROBERT JAMBLIN (B.A. 1866), late vicar of Wilmington, Kent and St Paul's, Paddington, died at Southbourne on October 8th, 1927, aged 85. He had also been English chaplain at Monte Carlo 1911-15 and 1918-20, and at Alassio 1916-17.

The Rev. ALFRED FULLER (B.A. 1856), formerly rector of Itchenor, Sussex, died at 7, Sydenham Hill, S.E., on June 28th, 1927, aged 94.

The Rev. JOSEPH RUSSELL OLORENSHAW (B.A. 1881), rector of Rattlesden, Suffolk, died there on May 4th, 1927, aged 77.

The Rev. ALFRED KING CHERRILL (B.A. 1862), died at Bude on March 19th, 1927, aged 87. He was educated at Sedbergh, was a wrangler and a first class in the Moral Sciences Tripos, was successively Master at the King's School, Worcester, and at Eastbourne College, Head Master of Pembroke Grammar School and rector of Trevalga, Cornwall.

EDWARD MOUBRAY PHILLIPPS TREBY (formerly Phillipps) (Matric. 1867) died at 2, Whittingstall Mansions, S.W., on January 18th, 1927.

The Rev. HENRY NEVILLE HUTCHINSON (B.A. 1879) died at St John's Wood Park, N.W., on October 30th, 1927, aged 72. He was the son of Canon Thomas Neville Hutchinson (of St John's, B.A. 1854, see *Eagle*, xxi, 234), and was at school at Rugby. He was ordained in 1883 to a curacy at Bristol, but his health gave way and after a period of travel he took up literary work in London, producing several books of popular science, notably *Prehistoric Man and Beast*, *Extinct Monsters* and *Marriage Customs in Many Lands*, which had a large circulation. He married in 1902 Bertha, daughter of the late Mr D. S. Hasluck, of Olton Court, Warwickshire.

THEODORE RIBTON (B.A. 1866, from Pembroke), of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, died at 32a, Pembroke Square, W., on September 30th, 1927, aged 83.

PERCY JOHN HIBBERT (B.A. 1874), of Hampsfield, Grange-over-Sands, Lancs., a former High Sheriff of the county, died on September 29th, 1926, aged 76. Mr Hibbert rowed in the L.M.B.C. First May Boat from 1870 to 1874 and was thus in the crew which went Head of the River in 1872. He rowed bow in the victorious Cambridge crew of 1874.

JOHN SIDNEY GRANVILLE GRENFELL (B.A. 1888), youngest son of Admiral Sidney Grenfell, late of Heath Mount, Hampstead, died at Cimiez, France, on April 12th, 1927, aged 62. He was educated at Sherborne School and came up to St John's in 1883. He was captain of cricket. He was afterwards Head Master of Heath Mount Preparatory School, Hampstead. Mr Grenfell was a prominent

Freemason and from 1912 until shortly before his death was Grand Director of Ceremonies in the United Grand Lodge of England.

FRANCIS BARING-GOULD (B.A. 1862), son of the Rev. Charles Baring-Gould, of Lew Trenchard, North Devon, died at Merrow Grange, Guildford, on October 2nd, 1927, aged 88.

JOHN WILLIAM DENNE HILTON-JOHNSON (formerly Hilton) (Matric. 1864), of Temple Bellwood, Lincs., and Sarre Court, Kent, died on September 28th, 1927, aged 81. He was the eldest son of the late John Denne Hilton and served in the 3rd and 21st Hussars.

The Rev. WILLIAM BISSETT (B.A. 1882), formerly vicar of Kenilworth and rector of Shalden, died at a nursing home after a long illness on May 8th, 1927, aged 67.

JAMES RICHARDSON HOLLIDAY (B.A. 1862) died at Edgbaston, Birmingham, on July 22nd, 1927, aged 86. He was a solicitor, the head of the firm of Wragge, Evans and Co., of Birmingham. He was an enthusiastic art-collector and did much to promote the acquisition of works of the Pre-Raphaelite school for the Birmingham Art Gallery. He was himself an accomplished draughtsman and an authority on English water-colours, on the rood screens of East Anglia, on the thirteenth century tiles made at Chertsey, on old cottage architecture and many like subjects. In recent years he was honoured by being appointed a trustee of the Tate Gallery. By his will he left bequests to various art galleries in England, including the Fitzwilliam Museum.

HARRY CECIL ROSE (B.A. 1905), son of the late William Rose, of Palermo, Sicily, died at 40, Leith Mansions, W., on April 4th, 1927.

REGINALD GODFREY MARSDEN (Matric. 1864) died suddenly in London on May 11th, 1927, aged 81. He was the son of the Rev. J. H. Marsden, rector of Great Oakley, Essex, and was a collegier at Eton from 1859 to 1864. He rowed in the Eton Eight in 1864 and came up to St John's, but migrated to Oxford in 1865 on being elected to a postmastership at Merton College. While at Cambridge, however, he stroked the Lady Margaret Four which beat Third Trinity by a fraction of a second in record time (see *L.M.B.C. History*, 1926, p. 86). At Oxford Marsden stroked the University Eight in 1867, and rowed "4" in 1868, Oxford being victorious on both occasions. On going down Marsden was called to the bar by the Inner Temple and was at one time a magistrate in Jamaica.

He became a student of maritime law and was the author of the standard work on the law of collisions at sea. He also edited two volumes for the Selden Society on *Select Pleas of the Court of Admiralty* and two volumes for the Navy Records Society on *The Law and Custom of the Sea*.

RICHARD FOORD WINCH (B.A. 1877) died at Bourne Cottage, Crondall, Hants., on June 6th, 1927, aged 74.

The Rev. REGINALD MORETON PRICHARD (B.A. 1916), vicar of St Wilfred's, Lidget Green, Bradford, died on April 9th, 1927. He was also Secretary to the Bradford Diocesan Board of Finance, Chaplain to the Bishop of Bradford and diocesan inspector of schools.

The Rev. ARTHUR ROBBS (B.A. 1882) died at Meldreth House, Meldreth, Royston on March 25th, 1927, aged 66. He was vicar of Wereham with Wretton 1905-16, of Thriplow 1914-24.

The Rev. JOSEPH WHITE HORNE (B.A. 1869), sometime vicar of St James's, Islington, and of Monkton in Thanet, died at 8, Strathmore Gardens, Kensington, on April 23rd, 1927, aged 81.

RUSSELL COOTE (Matric. 1879) died at Eastbourne on March 14th, 1927, aged 67.

HILL MUSSENDEN LEATHES (B.A. 1892), younger son of the late Rev. Carteret Henry Leathes (of St John's, B.A. 1855), of Reedham, Norfolk, died on April 22nd, 1927, aged 57. He was in medical practice at Godalming, Surrey; his hospital was St Thomas's, and he was formerly clinical assistant to the East London Children's Hospital, Shadwell.

The Rev. EDGAR JAMES BAKER (B.A. 1870), formerly rector of Northenden, Cheshire, of Orsett, Essex, of Christ Church, Southwark and vicar of Braughing, Herts., died at Kelfield Gardens on June 5th, 1927, aged 79.

The Rev. HENRY RASTRICK HANSON (B.A. 1873), formerly rector of Cranham, Gloucestershire, died at Bournemouth on September 30th, 1927, aged 77.

The Rev. GEORGE AUGUSTUS KNIGHT SIMPSON (B.A. 1873) died at Clifton, Bristol, on September 28th, 1927. He was educated at Bristol Grammar School and at St John's, was ordained in 1875 and was appointed vicar of St Peter the Great, Worcester in 1892. He retired in 1920.

The Rev. JAMES PILKINGTON BAYNES (B.A. 1877), vicar of Odiham, died suddenly at the vicarage on March 5th, 1927, aged 74. He had been vicar of Odiham since 1907, having previously been vicar of All Saints', Princes Park, Liverpool. He held both the Volunteer Decoration and the Territorial Decoration.

The Rev. Canon WILLIAM JAMES MOODY (B.A. 1890), late rector and sub-dean of the Cathedral, Georgetown, British Guiana, died at Yelverton, Devon, on July 21st, 1927, aged 62. He was ordained in Antigua in 1889 as curate of St John's Cathedral and second master of the Grammar School. In 1893 he returned to England as rector of St Saviour's, Chichester, but in 1895 he was again in the West Indies as rector of St Thomas, Lacovia, Jamaica. A year later he was appointed Missioner at Beachburg, Ontario, thence he went in turn to Falls City, Nebraska, to Brainerd, Minnesota, and to Monticello, Florida. In 1909 he received his first appointment in British Guiana, as missioner at Bartica Grove; from 1911 to 1919 he was rector of All Saints', Berbice, moving to Georgetown in the latter year. He returned once more to England in 1924 and took a curacy at Runcorn, Cheshire.

We have also to record the deaths of:

The Rev. FREDERICK FRANCIS FIELD (B.A. 1871), of St John's, Hazlemere, High Wycombe, rector of Woughton-on-the-Green 1884-1913.

Major GEORGE WILLIAM KINMAN (B.A. 1887), of Bayley Hall, Hertford.

COLLEGE NOTES

At the annual election on the Monday after All Saints Day, 1927, the following were elected into Fellowships in the College:

The Rev. JOHN SANDWITH BOYS-SMITH (B.A. 1922), Chaplain of the College, first class in both parts of the Theological Tripos, Naden Divinity and Burney Student.

Mr PETER SCOTT NOBLE (B.A. 1923), lecturer in Latin in the University of Liverpool, first class in both parts of the Classical Tripos and in both parts of the Oriental Languages Tripos.

Dr PAUL ADRIEN MAURICE DIRAC (Ph.D. 1926), research student, Senior Student 1851 Exhibition.

OBITUARY

ROBERT ALFRED LEHFELDT (B.A. 1890), Professor of Economics at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, died on September 11th, 1927, aged 59. He was the youngest son of Dr F. Lehfeldt, Professor of Physics at East London College. He went to Johannesburg in 1906 as head of the Department of Physics at the South Africa School of Mines and Technology. When the scope of the school extended in 1916, Dr Lehfeldt decided to devote himself to the study of economics, in which he had long been interested, and he was appointed Professor of Economics and Statistics. His earlier writings include text-books on Physics and Electro-Chemistry; later he published a pamphlet, *Controlling the Output of Gold*, in which he suggested the establishment of an international commission as a trading corporation to acquire a controlling interest in the principal gold mines of the world.

ROBERT PRESTON GILL (Matric. 1880), of Darna, Groby Road, Altrincham, wine merchant, died on August 30th, 1927, aged 65.

MATTHEW EASON WILKINSON (B.A. 1883) died at Pwllmeyric, Chepstow, on November 10th, 1927.

CHARLES FRANCIS EGERTON ALLEN (B.A. 1870) died at Norton House, Tenby, on December 31st, 1927, aged 80. He was the son of the late Charles Allen, of Tenby, and went to Eton in 1858. At St John's he graduated as a senior optime; he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1871, and, after practising on the North-Eastern Circuit, he went to India in 1873. Here he was lecturer at Presidency College, Judge in the Calcutta Court of small causes, Government Advocate, and afterwards Recorder of Rangoon. He returned to this country in 1888 and was returned to Parliament as a Liberal at the 1892 General Election for Pembroke and Haverfordwest District. He lost the seat in 1895.

Mr Heitland sends the following note:

Egerton Allen came up October 1866. I had known him at Tenby and saw a good deal of him when I came up a year later. He was an easy-going man who took life coolly enough, and was good company.

One little fact may interest the *Eagle*. Allen kept in ground floor rooms on "C" Second Court, opposite those now held by Mr Glover. The new Chapel was then in building, and the ground outside the College was all in confusion, filled with building materials and other appliances. Approaches from Bridge

Street had to be kept open for the convenience of the workers. Now Allen kept a dog, and did not wish to leave him at some stable, as was the common practice. So he trained the animal to jump in and out of the window that looked that way, and the workmen did not interfere. So the dog was actually kept in College for a considerable time. His master walked in or out of College by the gate: the dog at a given sign took the other route, and never appeared in the court. When I breakfasted with Allen, the dog was in the room all the time, displaying a characteristic canine interest in the presence of food.

The case was unique in my experience. The completion of the Chapel brought the arrangement to an end.

TALBOT BAINES (B.A. 1875) died at The Old Farm, Headingley, Leeds, on November 29th, 1927, aged 75. He was born in Burley, Leeds, was educated at Rugby School, and came up to St John's in 1870. He took his degree in the Moral Sciences Tripos and joined the staff of the *Leeds Mercury*, at that time owned by his father, Mr Frederick Baines. In 1887 he became editor, in succession to Sir Wemyss Reid, but he found the position difficult, the paper being a champion of Home Rule, while Mr Baines was tending towards Liberal Unionism. He resigned his position in 1897 and went to London, where he joined the leader-writing staff of the old *Standard*. For twelve years he was organising secretary of the National Society for educating the children of the poor in the principles of the Established Church. He also did a considerable amount of work for the Foreign Office, and during the War occupied a post in the Political Intelligence Department concerned with the situation between France and Spain. A breakdown in health caused him to return to Leeds, where for the last seven years he lived an invalid's life of retirement. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Agnes Talbot, three sons and a daughter.

The Rev. CHARLES WILLIAM BOURNE (B.A. 1868) died at 15 Ridgeway Place, Wimbledon, on December 10th, 1927, aged 81. He was educated at the Grammar School of Atherstone, and came up to St John's in 1864 as an Exhibitioner, becoming later Foundation Scholar. He was 26th Wrangler and in the second class in classics in 1868, and was appointed to a mastership at Marlborough. In 1875 he became headmaster of Bedford County School and six years later headmaster of Inverness College. In 1889 he began his 17 years' headship of King's College School, then in its old quarters in the Strand. There was a general feeling that the premises were inadequate, and that in the changed conditions of London life there was little future for the school in the Strand.

He succeeded in rallying the interest of a large number of the old boys and the move to the present buildings at Wimbledon was successfully accomplished under his care. He retired in 1906 and was appointed to the rectory of Frating, becoming rector of Staplehurst and rural dean of West Charing in 1913. He married, in 1875, Ada, daughter of J. McMinin.

The Very Rev. CHARLES JOHN FITZSIMON SYMONS (B.A. 1886), Dean of Shanghai, died there on January 19th, 1928. He was the son of Captain E. C. Symons, R.N., and was ordained deacon in 1886, after training at Ridley Hall. He went out to China as C.M.S. missionary at Ning-po, receiving priest's orders from the Bishop of Mid-China in 1892. In 1896 he moved to Shanghai, and in 1919 was made Sub-Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral and chaplain of the port. He had been many years C.M.S. secretary for the diocese of Mid-China, and also after its name had been changed to Chekiang. In 1920 he was appointed Dean, retaining his office of examining chaplain to the Bishop of Chekiang for the English jurisdiction in Mid-China.

EUSTACE FYNES-CLINTON (B.A. 1868) died at 25 Eldon Square, Reading, on January 11th, 1928, aged 82. He was the eldest surviving son of the Rev. C. J. Fynes-Clinton, for 50 years rector of Cromwell, Notts. Two of his brothers, Osbert and Charles Henry, were members of the College (see *Eagle*, xxii, 257 and xxxvii, 366). He took a first class in the Classical Tripos, and also in the Theological Tripos, with distinction in Hebrew. He was headmaster of Wimborne Grammar School from 1880 to 1907; he was known as an inspiring teacher, with a fine literary sense. After his retirement from Wimborne he did tutorial and examination work at Swanage, Haslemere and Reading. He married, in 1879, Miss L. R. Cunningham, daughter of the late Rev. F. W. Cunningham, rector of Brightwell, Berks.

The Rev. ZACHARIAH TWAMLEY (B.A. 1875) died at 94 Cecile Park, Crouch End, on January 18th, 1928, aged 88. He was the son of the late Zachariah Twamley of The Firs, Castle Bromwich, Warwickshire, and graduated through the Law Tripos. From 1881 to 1890 he was vicar of Little Wymondley, Herts.

The Rev. WILLIAM ANDREW TUTE (B.A. 1875) died in 1927. He took his degree through the Classical Tripos and became vicar of Camrhos, Pembrokeshire, in 1889, remaining there until his death.

ROBERT WILLIAM GENESE (B.A. 1871) died at Southborough, Kent, on January 21st, 1928, aged 79. He came up to St John's from the Liverpool Institute and graduated as 8th Wrangler in

1871. After being vice-principal of the Training College at Carmarthen he was in 1879 elected Professor of Mathematics at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. Here he remained for 40 years. He was a member of the General Committee of the British Association and a vice-president of the Council of the Association for the Improvement of Mathematical Teaching.

HARRY HERBERT COCHRANE (B.A. 1869) died at Yateley, Hants., on January 24th, 1928, within four days of his 81st birthday. He was the eldest son of the late John Cochrane, C.E., and was a partner in the firm of John Cochrane and Sons, Victoria Street, Westminster.

The Rev. ARTHUR BROOKE SMITH (B.A. 1890) died on February 16th, 1928. He was rector of Edgcote from 1905 to 1924, when he became rector of Middleton-Stoney.

Sir AUBREY STRAHAN, K.B.E., F.R.S. (B.A. 1875) died at Fairfield House, Goring, Reading, on March 4th, 1928, aged 75. He was the son of William Strahan, of Blackmore Hall, Sidmouth, and went to Eton in 1865 to the Rev. Herbert Snow's house. At St John's he took his degree with a third class in the Natural Sciences Tripos. He entered the service of the Geological Survey of England and Wales, becoming an assistant director, and, in 1913, on the retirement of the late Sir Jethro J. H. Teall, also a Johnian (see *Eagle*, XLIII, 315), he became director. He retired in 1920, having been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1903, and created a K.B.E. in 1919.

Sir Aubrey Strahan was president of the Geological Section of the British Association in 1904, vice-president of the International Geological Congress in 1913, president of the Geological Society and Wollaston medallist in 1913-14, and a member of the Royal Commission on Coal Supplies in 1903. He was the author of *British Petrography*, 1888, and of various memoirs in the Geological Survey. He was elected a member of the Athenaeum under Rule II in 1915. He married, in 1886, Fanny Evelyn Margaret, daughter of Mr E. H. Roscoe; she died in 1926.

The Rev. JOHN HENRY SPOKES (B.A. 1877), rector of Barton-le-Cley, Bedfordshire, died on March 8th, 1928, aged 75. He had been perpetual curate of Sutton St Nicholas (Lutton), Lincolnshire 1883-91, vicar of Weston St Mary 1890-98, and then was appointed to Barton. He was rural dean of Ampthill from 1909 to 1916 and for 24 years was chairman of the Barton Parish Council.

OBITUARY

JOHN ROBERT COLLINS



Photo: Hills & Saunders

'JESSE' COLLINS

JOHN ROBERT COLLINS, Assistant Head Porter of the College, died at the Evelyn Nursing Home, Cambridge, on Monday, August 13th, 1928, after a short illness. The funeral, attended by a very large number of friends, both from the College and from the town, was held in the College Chapel on Thursday, August 16th.

"Jesse" Collins was known to many generations of Johnians, and they were all known to him. He served the College for nearly forty years, from October, 1888, till his death last August as Assistant Head Porter. We are glad to be able to reproduce a portrait of Collins in this number. And, with the permission of the Editor, we reprint below an article, written by a Johnian, which appeared in the *Nation and Athenaeum* of October 13th, 1928.

It was in a small wayside village in Kent that I learnt, in casual conversation, that Collins was dead. I only mention the place because it seemed so ridiculously inappropriate, so far from Cambridge itself. It was as suddenly shocking as if, on a Yorkshire moor, one had met a stranger with a gun who had heard news that the statue of Henry VIII had fallen from the gateway of Trinity. This is not too far fetched indeed, for Collins, had he been bearded, would have borne a great resemblance to Henry, and he too for many years adorned a Tudor gateway, as famous and as beautiful.

The college porter is of a race apart. He is different from any other custodian in so far that the objects of his charge slip year by year past him in permanently regulated numbers. His permanence is, within the limits of a lifetime, next door to the permanence of the gates he guards. The club porter may know the idiosyncracies of all his members old and young; the office porter may watch the junior clerk rise by years of progress to a director's chair, but the college porter recruits a new company of youthful protégés every October. For three or four years they stay and are gone—but during that time he has learnt to know them, for what they are worth, by their character, their habits, their friendships, their contributions to College life, their promise even—and this detailed knowledge he never forgets.

Such was Collins, and returning at any time to that University which, if it is not a home of lost causes, becomes at last to each of its sons a cemetery of youthful friendships and ambitions unfulfilled—there was always the certainty that the great bulk of Collins would be stationed at the College gate, that his ruddy face would light up with a recognition that embraced the details of one's unimportant life between the years—whatever they may have been.

That was his genius, and the genius of so many of his kind. He guarded a large college, a college in which naturally undergraduates split themselves up into sets. Immediately he could throw himself back twenty or thirty years or more and bring back the time when Jones and Smith and Brown and Robinson were always together. Some he had kept touch with, about others he sought news, "Mr Smith, they tell me, is doing very well in India; Mr Brown, perhaps you know, has a college living, but I don't seem to hear much of Mr Robinson. Do you, sir, know how he's going on? Poor Mr Jones, of course, you've heard, was killed in the war." I have no reason to suppose that we had impressed ourselves on Collins more than any other collection of undergraduates; he could do the same thing, recall the apposite names to any member of the college revisiting it, who had been known to him.

How pleasantly refreshing and welcoming was this quality in him. Faces might have become lined and bespectacled, heads bald, but Collins could always identify, through the mask of advancing age, the undergraduate he had known. And now he is dead I humbly suggest to the powers above that the Recording Angel should keep him by his side for the purpose of marking in those applicants for bliss who may come from his own ancient foundation.

Nothing could exceed his ebullient optimism. Cant about the decline of manners or the deterioration of modern youth found no truck with him. Every year the College flourished more exceedingly. We were a poor lot compared to the young gentlemen of to-day. Never were there a better set of freshmen, never a harder lot of workers, a keener set of sportsmen. "Yes, sir, we're going ahead in every way, very different to what it was in your time. Beating *them*, we are"—this with a triumphant nod at that other gateway—"you mark my words." If the foundress herself had stepped out of her frame, Collins, with a reverent flourish of his top-hat, would have assured her that never since the year 1511 had her faith in liberal education been more amply justified than it was, in this, her college, in this year 1928.

I suspect that one of the best ways of handling the young is to believe in them, and perhaps Collins's abounding faith that every year brought up a finer, stronger, and more brilliant collection of young men had a good deal to do with his power to curb high spirits before they became a danger to their owners or to the college property. Collins, with his great frame, wandering through a crowd of undergraduates, exhilarated by success on the river and the fumes of a bump supper, a very Falstaff sent to judgment, was a sight always to be remembered. His genial discipline was exerted to the accompaniment of a series of chuckles. He, too, in his time had climbed lamp-posts, and lit bonfires, and exploded fireworks, and shouted at the top of his voice for no other reason than that he was happy and had had one over the eight. Why should he take any action unless he was positively forced to? Far rather would he pilot his young culprits to bed, tuck them up, and assure them what he must have known was a downright lie, that they would feel better in the morning.

Though he was a very individual personality he stood for more than himself. He stood for that type of faithful service which we are frequently assured is defunct—but which flourishes as hardily as ever. It flourishes, I take it, because it is never a menial service, otherwise it could not give rise to those bonds of friendship which exist wherever it exists. Moreover, to those croakers who say that there are no young men to take the place of such as Collins, the answer is clearly that no young man possibly could. Qualities and powers such as his come only with advancing years. The vintage matures. The college servant grows older and ripier as the port in the fellows' cellars.

ROBERT BERNARD HOBSON THOMAS

WE regret to record the death of ROBERT BERNARD HOBSON THOMAS on March 16th, 1928, at Southsea. He was the son of the Rev. J. H. Thomas, minister of Elm Grove Baptist Church, and was educated at Portsmouth Grammar School. He entered the College as a Scholar in October, 1913, and took his degree by the Classical Tripos in which he was placed in the second class. He was awarded a Browne Medal for a Latin Ode in 1915. In 1916 he joined the Army as a Gunner and, after obtaining a Commission in the R.G.A., he went to France in the following year, when he was slightly gassed. He rose to the rank of Staff-Captain and was appointed Education Officer for the Havre area. After the war he returned to Portsmouth, where he became a solicitor, having taken the LL.B. degree, and been

awarded a MacMahon Law Studentship; and he had already built up a very successful practice before his early death at the age of 33. He had married recently Dora Nicholson, daughter of Mr T. H. F. Laphorn, J.P., President of the Portsmouth Liberal Federation.

Those who remember him at College will miss a personality of distinct power and considerable charm.

JOHN RATCLIFFE COUSINS (B.A. 1884), Metropolitan Police Magistrate of West London, died in London on March 12th, 1928, aged 64. He was knocked down by a motor-car on November 21st, 1927, and was severely injured in the head. In January he resumed his duties, but had a relapse; an operation was performed, but was unsuccessful. He was the son of Edward Ratcliffe Cousins, M.R.C.S., and was at University College, London, before coming up to Cambridge. He obtained a second class in the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1884 and took the degree of LL.B. in 1886. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1887 and went the Western Circuit. He represented Dulwich on the London County Council from 1898 to 1903 and was the first Organising Secretary of the Tariff Reform League, 1903-6. In 1917 he was appointed Stipendiary Magistrate for West Ham, and in 1922 was made a Metropolitan Magistrate, sitting first at Greenwich and Woolwich and moving to the West London Court in 1925. A writer in *The Times* emphasises his kind-heartedness; he was a believer in probation rather than prison wherever possible. He married Eleanor, daughter of the Rev. James Edmund Law (of St John's, see *Eagle*, vol. xvii, p. 551), rector of Little Shelford, Cambridge.

He was long associated with Alleyn's College of God's Gift, and a bishop's chair has been consecrated in Dulwich College Chapel as a memorial. A yearly prize in Economics has also been founded in his memory at Dulwich College, of which he was for many years a governor.

The Rev. WILLIAM HENRY MARSDEN (B.A. 1874) died in 1928. He was the first vicar of St Luke's, Southport, 1882-1903.

MATTHEW VAUGHAN (B.A. 1877) died at Marlborough on March 13th, 1928, aged 74. He was the son of the Rev. Matthew Vaughan, vicar of Finchingfield, Essex. He was educated at Felsted and graduated with a first class in the Classical Tripos of 1877. He was a master at Haileybury from 1878 to 1910, being housemaster of Edmonstone from 1883 to 1898. He married the

daughter of Sir George Chesney and after his retirement lived at Marlborough, where he devoted himself to the study of English birds and of military history.

ROBERT GILES, C.I.E. (B.A. 1869), late Commissioner in Sind, died at Monte Carlo on March 17th, 1928, aged 81. He was the son of Archdeacon Giles, Canon and Precentor of Lincoln and rector of Willoughby. He was educated at Durham Grammar School and at St John's. In 1868 he was appointed to the Sind Commission, this being less than 25 years after its annexation. After a year with the Indus Survey, he served in the combined posts of Deputy Collector, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Educational Inspector. From 1885 he was Deputy Commissioner in charge of various revenue districts. During the bubonic plague of 1896 he was a member of the Plague Committee. Confirmed as Commissioner, he was created C.I.E. in 1900 and retired in 1902, settling at Midhurst, where he became a magistrate for West Sussex. He married, in 1885, Isabel, daughter of General Thom, of the Indian Medical Service.

The Rev. HENRY BILLITER COLCHESTER (B.A. 1884) died at Littlestoke, Redhill, on March 27th, 1928, aged 67. He was vicar of All Saints, Stoke Newington, 1903-12, of Holy Innocents, Hornsey, 1912-25.

The Rev. JAMES OLIVER (B.A. 1872) died on March 27th, 1928, aged 83. He had been rector of Cowlam, Sledmere, York, since 1891.

The Rev. FREDERICK SALTER STOOKE-VAUGHAN (B.A. 1867), died at Hilly House, Exmouth, on May 11th, 1928, aged 82. He was vicar of Wellington Heath 1871-1923, and rector of Coddington, Hereford, 1919-23.

ARTHUR YATES BAXTER (B.A. 1885), barrister-at-law, died at Sherbourne, Weld Road, Southport, on May 16th, 1928, aged 64. He was educated at Sedbergh and was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1888.

RICHARD PONSONBY MAXWELL, C.B. (B.A. 1876), of Birdstown, Donegal, Ireland, died at 3, Whitehall Court on May 23rd, 1928, aged 74. He was the son of the Rev. Charleton Maxwell, of Templemore, Londonderry, his mother being the daughter of Dr Richard Ponsonby, Bishop of Derry and Raphoe. General Sir George Maxwell, who served in the Crimea, and General Henry Maxwell, a Mutiny veteran, were his uncles. The Birdstown

estate has been in the family for centuries; during the period of the Battle of the Boyne and the Siege of Derry it was invaded by the contending soldiers and the family plate was buried in the grounds and lost.

Mr R. P. Maxwell was born on October 21st, 1853, and went to Winchester as a scholar in 1866. He was in Paris in 1870 when the Franco-German war broke out. After taking his degree he entered the Foreign Office. He served as Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople and was appointed to assist the British Agent on the Behring Sea Arbitration in Paris in 1892. From 1892 to 1894 he was private secretary to Lord Sanderson, and was then promoted to be Assistant Clerk. In 1899 he was Secretary to the British Plenipotentiaries at The Hague Peace Conference and in 1902 was promoted to be a Senior Clerk in the Foreign Office, being made C.B. in the following year. He was a Gold Staff Officer at the Coronation in 1911. He retired on pension in 1913. He was an early cyclist and was a member of the Travellers' Club.

JAMES ROBERT STERNDALÉ BENNETT (B.A. 1869), died at Barn House, Dymchurch, Kent, on June 4th, 1928, aged 80. He was the son of Sir William Sterndale Bennett, of St John's, Professor of Music 1856-75 (see *Eagle*, vol. ix, p. 250) and was educated at Kensington School. He was 18th Wrangler in the Tripos of 1869 and went to Sherborne as an assistant master. Both here and at Derby School, where he was headmaster for ten years, he devoted great energy to developing the musical side of school education. He lectured on acoustics at the Royal Academy of Music and was for a time lecturer in Mathematics at King's College, London, of which he was an honorary Fellow. He retired early in life and devoted himself to writing the life of his father, which was published in 1908. A writer in *The Times* relates that his handwriting was so beautiful that the Cambridge University Press returned his manuscript with a request for a rough copy, as the Syndics hesitated to expose the original document to the necessary handling in the printing office. He also contributed articles to *Grave's Dictionary of Music*.

At Cambridge he was one of the founders of the College Musical Society. He married, in 1876, Mabel Agnes Gaskell. Three of his sons are members of the College—James Bury (*Matric.* 1907), John (B.A. 1906) and Robert (B.A. 1904).

The Rev. THOMAS GREEN (B.A. 1864), died at 7, Albany Road, Leighton Buzzard, on June 7th, 1928, aged 88. He was educated at Sedbergh and was vicar of Stanbridge and Tilsworth, Bedfordshire, for 53 years.

CHARLES TOPPIN (B.A. 1886) died at Musgrave, Great Malvern, on June 8th, 1928, aged 63. He was educated at Sedbergh and played cricket for Cambridge for three years, 1885-7. He was a fast right-hand bowler and an excellent field, at slip, cover-point or in the long field. On going down he became a master at Malvern College, where he remained for 42 years.

The Rev. WILLIAM FERGUSON ASTON (B.A. 1895), died at 2, Southfields Road, Eastbourne, on June 14th, 1928, aged 56. He was curate-in-charge of Lee-on-the-Solent from 1901 to 1908 and since 1913 had been curate of St Anne's, Eastbourne.

THOMAS REES SYDENHAM-JONES (B.A. 1880), barrister-at-law, died at 75, Clarence Gate Gardens, N.W., on June 20th, 1928, aged 78. He was the son of Rees Jones, of Treacastle, Brecon. He was called to the bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1882 and went the South Wales Circuit. He also practised at the Glamorganshire and Middlesex Sessions and in the Lord Mayor's and the Central Criminal Court.

The Venerable BERNARD EDGAR HOLMES (B.A. 1883), formerly Archdeacon of King William's Town, South Africa, died at Claremont, Cape Colony, on July 7th, 1928, aged 68. He was the son of John Holmes, of Somerfield, Maidstone. He was priest-vicar of Truro Cathedral 1888-90, rector of King William's Town 1891-1921, canon of Grahamstown 1907-21, rural dean 1892-1921, Archdeacon of King William's Town 1910-21. He was afterwards British Chaplain at Rome. He was the author of *The Source of Civic Power*. He married Grace Pauline, daughter of Sir Jacob Barry.

The Rev. THOMAS LEONARD PALMER (B.A. 1886) died at Reigate on July 12th, 1928, aged 76. He was appointed vicar of Oulton, Staffordshire, in 1897.

The Rev. Canon HENRY THELLUSSON WOOD (B.A. 1872), rector of Aldbury, Tring, died at Aldbury on July 21st, 1928, aged 78. At Cambridge he rowed 2 in the First May Boat of 1870, and 6 in that of 1871, J. H. D. Goldie being stroke on each occasion. He was also a good cricketer and was invited to join the first English team sent to Australia, but was unable to go as he had accepted a mastership at Aldin House, Slough. He was ordained in 1874 and became vicar of Great Chishall, Essex, in 1877; vicar of Biggleswade 1884-1890, then rector of Aldbury. He was rural dean of Berkhamsted from 1902 to 1922 and honorary canon of St Alban's since 1904. He was a member of the Standing

Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, being especially interested in the development of the work in Western Canada.

The Rev. JOHN CHARLES DUNN (B.A. 1873) died at Courtlands, Edginswell, Torquay, on July 24th, 1928, aged 77. He was the son of the Rev. John Woodham Dunn, Queens' College, of Warkworth, Northumberland. He was vicar of Beadnell, Northumberland, 1878-87, vicar of Blanchland 1887-1914, and finally rector of Torbryan, Newton Abbott.

The Rev. CHARLES GEORGE GRIFFINHOOF (B.A. 1880) died at 69, Glisson Road, Cambridge, on July 24th, 1928, aged 70. He was chaplain of Mena, the Pyramids, Egypt, from 1892 to 1894 and rector of Strethall 1895-1918. He was the author of *Wintering in Egypt*, *The Unwritten Sayings of Christ* and *Celebrated Cambridge Men*.

The Rev. FRANK TAYLOR (B.A. 1889), rector of West Felton, Oswestry, Salop, died on July 26th, 1928. He was educated at Sedbergh and was vicar of Hamstead, Birmingham, 1901-3, and rector of Fleet, Lincs, 1910-14.

The Rev. DAVID WITTS MOUNTFIELD (B.A. 1883) died at the vicarage, Horsford, Norwich, on July 28th, 1928. He was rector of Heigham from 1895 until 1913, when he was appointed to Horsford.

The Rev. EDWARD FREDERICK CAVALIER (B.A. 1875) died at Lowestoft on August 5th, 1928, aged 77. He was appointed rector of Wramplingham, Wymondham, in 1885 and since 1908 had been also rector of Barford.

The Very Rev. WILLIAM PAGE ROBERTS (B.A. 1862), formerly Dean of Salisbury, died at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, on August 17th, 1928, aged 92. He was the son of William Roberts, of Brookfield, Lancashire, and was born on January 2nd, 1836. He was intended for the Methodist ministry and, after leaving Liverpool College, studied at Richmond Wesleyan College, but he decided to take orders in the Church of England and came up to St John's in 1858. His first living was at Eye, Suffolk. A volume of sermons, entitled "Law and God," was well reviewed in *The Times* and attracted the attention of Mr Disraeli, who in 1878 nominated him as minister of the unendowed chapelry of St Peter's, Vere Street, a post famous for the incumbency of Frederick Denison Maurice. Here he maintained for nearly 30 years a remarkable ministry, on Broad Church lines, depending

for its effect on his personal power as a teacher. In 1895 he was appointed canon residentiary in Canterbury Cathedral and in 1907 Dean of Salisbury. Here, especially during the war, when the city was the centre of one of our largest camps, he established a tradition of popular Sunday evening services, at which he preached to a large congregation. He retired soon after the end of the war and went to live at Shanklin, where, until within three weeks of his death, he was accustomed to read the lessons in the Old Church.

He was a great traveller, having visited the United States, Canada, Brazil and the West Indies, the Sudan, Ceylon and India. In 1872 he made the long and at that time dangerous journey to Petra in Arabia, by Sinai and Akaba to Hebron and thence through Palestine to Beirut.

He married, in 1878, Margaret Grace, daughter of the fifth Lord Rivers; she died in 1926.

The Right Rev. DANIEL DAVIES (B.A. 1886), Bishop of Bangor, died at Ruthin, Denbigh, on August 23rd, 1928, aged 64. He was born at Llanddewi, Cardiganshire, on November 7th, 1863, and was the son of Evan Davies. He was educated at Ystrad Meurig Grammar School and at St John's, where he took a second class in both parts of the Theological Tripos. He was ordained in 1887 and, after serving as curate in Conway and Bangor, became vicar choral of St Asaph Cathedral in 1890. In 1893 he became vicar of the industrial parish of Brymbo, in 1897 rector of Denbigh, being rural dean of Denbigh from 1904 to 1907. He then became vicar and rural dean of Wrexham, in 1910 canon residentiary of St Asaph Cathedral and in 1924 vicar of Bodelwyddan. He was a fluent preacher in Welsh and English and took a leading part in the Welsh National Eisteddfod at Wrexham in 1912. In 1924 the Bishopric of Bangor became vacant and on February 3rd, 1925, Canon Davies was appointed by the Electoral College of the Church in Wales, this being the first appointment to one of the four ancient Welsh Bishoprics since Disestablishment. As bishop Dr Davies did valuable work in connexion with the forming of the constitution of the new Province of Wales, in financial business, in restoring the Church schools of the diocese and in the building of the war memorial hospital at Wrexham. The Archbishop of Wales, in a sermon preached in St Asaph Cathedral on August 26th, paid a generous tribute to his memory, singling out for special mention his great gift for organisation. Dr Davies married, in 1892, Frances Hester Mary, daughter of Major R. C. Dobbs Ellis.

Sir JAMES BEETHOM WHITEHEAD, K.C.M.G. (B.A. 1881), late His Majesty's Minister at Belgrade, died at Efford Park, Lymington, on September 19th, 1928, aged 70. He was the son of Robert Whitehead, of Fiume, the inventor of the Whitehead torpedo. He was educated in Austria before coming up to St John's. In 1881 he entered the Diplomatic Service, where, owing largely to his linguistic ability—Russian and Japanese were among his languages—he received rapid promotion. After service at St Petersburg, Rio de Janeiro, Berlin, Tokio and Brussels he was, in 1902, appointed Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople. Next year he was transferred to Berlin and became Counsellor of Embassy. After the murder of King Alexander Obrenovitch of Serbia in 1903, all the Powers withdrew their representatives, and diplomatic relations between this country and Serbia were not resumed until 1906, when Whitehead was appointed Minister at Belgrade. He did valuable service in the cause of peace during the crisis provoked by the annexation of Bosnia by the Dual Monarchy in 1908. In recognition he was created K.C.M.G. in 1909; he retired from the Service in the following year. He married, in 1896, the Hon. Marian Brodrick, sister of Lord Middleton.

EDWARD WYNELL MAYOW LLOYD (B.A. 1868) died at Hartford House, Hartley Wintney, Hants., on September 27th, 1928, aged 83. He was at Rugby, and came up to St John's as a scholar in 1864, taking both the mathematical and classical triposes. He was an excellent cricketer, scoring 95 for Rugby against the M.C.C. at Lord's in 1864, and 139 not out in the same year against Marlborough. At Cambridge he just missed his Blue, but later he played for Somerset. He became a master at Marlborough but in 1876 he gave up this position to become headmaster of the preparatory school of Hartford House in Hampshire. Here he was very successful, as the record of scholarships won by his pupils indicates.

The Rev. HARRY ARCHIBALD WILLIAMS (B.A. 1868) died in London on October 9th, 1928, aged 82. He was chaplain in the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment 1874-96 and rector of Skelton, York, 1909-18.

The Rev. CHARLES EDWARD STUART RATCLIFFE (B.A. 1876) died at 16, Hove Park Villas, Hove, on October 12th, 1928, aged 74. He was vicar of Bickenhill, Warwickshire, 1890-95, rector of Downham, Essex, 1895-1926.

The Rev. HARRY BUTLER SMITH (B.A. 1888), rector of Layham, Hadleigh, Suffolk, died on October 25th, 1928. He was assistant master at Durham School 1892-1906, vicar of Lowick 1906-19.

The Rev. ARTHUR HERBERT POWELL (B.A. 1881) died at 23, Nelson Street, Edinburgh, on October 28th, 1928. He was the son of Captain Charles Powell, R.N. He was vicar of St John the Evangelist, Waterloo Road, 1893-5, of St Paul, Maidstone, 1895-1901, of Bridgewater with Chilton 1901-11, rural dean of Bridgewater and Quantockshead 1902-11, curate of St Andrew, Stamford Hill, 1912-17, vicar of West Lulworth 1917-24. He was the author of *Sources of Eighteenth Century Deism* and of books on the history of Bridgewater; he also contributed articles on Egyptology to Murray's *Dictionary of the Bible*.

MARK HYLDESLEY QUAYLE (B.A. 1864), of Crogga, Isle of Man, died at Dial House, Slough, on November 3rd, 1928, aged 86.

The Rev. CHARLES EDWARD NUTLEY (B.A. 1897) died at Killeagh, Prestbury, Cheltenham, on November 4th, 1928, aged 55. He was the son of Charles Nutley, of Newbury. He was vicar of St Mark, Ocker Hill, Tipton, 1918-23.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER MARR (*Matric.* 1895) died at Valescure, Var, France, on November 18th, 1928, aged 53. He was born in Aberdeen, went to the University there and came up to St John's in 1895, passing into the Indian Civil Service by the examination of that year. He was appointed to Bengal and specialised in land revenue matters, being for two years joint secretary of the Board of Revenue. For a short time he was political agent in Cooch Behar state. He was created C.I.E. in 1921 and at the time of his death, on leave, he was a divisional commissioner. He was unmarried.

The Rev. STEPHEN ADYE SCOTT RAM (B.A. 1886), Canon of York, died at 8, St Peter's Grove, York, on November 28th, 1928, aged 64. He was the son of Stephen Adye Ram and was born in London on August 16th, 1864. He was educated at Charterhouse and at Cambridge obtained a first class in the Classical Tripos of 1886. He was vicar of St Mary's, Lowgate, Hull, from 1899 to 1926 and since 1917 had been Canon and Prebendary of Fenton in York Cathedral. He married Margaret King Woodcock, of Oakley, Rawtenstall.

ARTHUR HAVELOCK EAST (B.A. 1880), of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, died on September 10th, 1927, aged 69. He was the son of Joshua East, of Great Longstock, Southampton. At Cambridge he was an athletic Blue, winning the weight against Oxford 1878-80, and the hammer 1879-80.

The Rev. THOMAS MELLODEY (B.A. 1874), vicar of Cullingworth from 1877 to 1913, died on December 12th, 1927.

The Rev. JOHN BULLIVANT SLIGHT (B.A. 1859) died on January 23rd, 1928. He was house-master at Brighton College 1859-74, headmaster of King's Lynn Grammar School 1874-87, curate of Sandridge 1887-91, rector of Moreton, Essex, 1891-1919.

HERBERT HOLMAN (B.A. 1883), of 4, Whitehall Court, S.W., and Holcombe Down, Teignmouth, died on March 1st, 1928, aged 66. He was a barrister, being called by the Inner Temple in 1886.

ALFRED RODGERS COWELL (B.A. 1887), Assistant Medical Officer, Public Health Department, London County Council, died on March 20th, 1928. He received his medical education at St Thomas's and took the degrees of bachelor of medicine and surgery in 1892. He held the positions of physician to All Saints' Hospital, Buxton Street, and out-patients' physician to the Victoria Park Chest Hospital; he was formerly clinical assistant at the Evelina Hospital for Children.

ARTHUR HERBERT BAGLEY (B.A. 1888), formerly Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon, died at 23, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W., on April 24th, 1928.

WILLIAM PRICE JONES (B.A. 1857), of Elm Grove, Ewen, Kemble, Gloucestershire, the son of the Rev. John Price Jones, of Ewen, died on May 15th, 1928, aged 96.

COLLEGE NOTES

MR EMLYN CAPEL STEWART WADE has been elected Fellow and College Lecturer in Law. Mr Wade was at Gonville and Caius College and was placed in the first class in both parts of the Law Tripos (1920, 1922). He was elected a Whewell Scholar in International Law in 1922. He resigned his position as Principal and Director of Legal Studies to the Law Society to come to St John's to succeed Professor Winfield.

things, that neo-gothic buildings had been judged, not by their formal qualities or defects, but by their historical or even ritual suitability. Hence, for instance, St John's College Chapel.

In the final paper of the term on May 23rd, Professor Hewitt at last dispersed the mystery surrounding the words "Bulbul, or the Pedigree of Omar."

There remains only the Society's "Haue with you" party to Saffron Walden and annual dinner, with Mr J. C. Squire in the chair.

OBITUARY

BALAK RAM

MR BALAK RAM was the son of Lala Madho Ram and was born at Jullundhar, Punjab, on April 21st, 1876. He was educated in the D.A.V. School and Government College, Lahore, and took his B.A. and M.A. degrees of the Punjab and Calcutta Universities in History and Physics. In 1897 he was awarded the Government of India Scholarship by the Punjab University and came up to St John's College to study for the Mathematical Tripos and the Indian Civil Service examination. He passed the open competition for the latter in 1899 and took his Tripos in 1900, coming out as fourth wrangler. Returning to India at the end of the year he served most of his time in the Bombay Presidency with a break of three years in the Finance Department of the Government of India. In the beginning he was an assistant collector but after about ten years' service he was taken into the judicial line and served as assistant judge and district judge in many districts. For the last three years of his life he was Legal Remembrancer and Secretary in the Judicial Department to the Government of Bombay, in which capacity he was also a member of the Legislative Council. For a month just before he died he acted as a judge in the Bombay High Court and was to act again from June next and would soon have been made permanent. In all districts in which he was posted Balak Ram earned the respect and confidence of both the public and the bar by his legal knowledge, tact and common sense. Mr C. A. Kincaid, I.C.S., who was a Judge of the High Court and afterwards Judicial Commissioner in Sind and who knew him well

both in his private and official capacity, writes as follows in *The Times* about his work as a judge. "He had an eminently judicial mind, and his judgments were admirably written. In civil cases he brushed aside technicalities; in criminal matters he was rarely led astray by the ingenuous objections that defending counsel advance against the conviction of their clients. In 1925 I again saw closely Mr Balak Ram's work, when he was Judge of Sholapur and I was Inspecting Judge of the High Court of Bombay. I found him full of fresh ideas, many of which were on my recommendation adopted by the High Court." He died at Mahabaleshwar of heart failure on April 17th, 1929.

But besides his legal and official work Balak Ram was keenly interested in many intellectual activities. He actively pursued mathematics even during his busy official career and was one of the founders of the Indian Mathematical Society, of which he was President for four years, and a member of the London Mathematical Society. He contributed many papers, great and small, to the *Journal* of the Indian Mathematical Society, and he had the faculty of clear exposition which was illustrated by his presidential address on Einstein's Theory in popular language. His chief interest was in Quaternions and Vector Analysis, Relativity, and the Theory of Numbers. He was last year struck by a remark of Ramanujan quoted by Professor Hardy about 1729 being the smallest number which can be expressed in two different ways as the sum of two cubes, and spent practically the whole of his holiday in Europe in calculating all numbers of this type up to 20,000,000. He completed his paper on this subject, giving his special method of calculation on his voyage back to India last November. He once said to me that if when he took his degree at Cambridge the Indian Educational Service had been open to Indians and he had had a chance of getting a professorship of mathematics he would have had no hesitation in resigning the Indian Civil Service and devoting himself to mathematics alone. He was a devoted Johnian and never failed to renew his acquaintance with his Cambridge friends when he came on leave. He was the Vice-Chancellor of the Indian Women's (non-official) University and a Fellow of the Bombay University at the time of his death.

I came to know him soon after he came up to Cambridge in 1897 and we took to each other immediately and have been intimate friends ever since then up to his death. We saw each other every day when we were in the same town and corresponded very regularly when we were away. We shared our ideals, joys and griefs

and there was hardly a day when we did not think of each other. He was simple in his habits and kindly in disposition. When the first ice was broken he was charming in conversation and social intercourse and had many friends both Indian and English. He leaves behind him his wife and a son who is employed in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. To me his death has come as a great shock for we were more to each other than the most affectionate brothers.

R. P. PARANJPYE.

ARTHUR HERBERT BAGLEY (B.A. 1888), formerly Judge of the Small Course Court, Rangoon, died at 23 Redcliffe Gardens, S.W., on April 24th, 1928. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1888.

PERCY FREDERIC BARTON (B.A. 1890), of Thurne, Ember Lane, Esher, and 98 Portland Place, died on May 11th, 1929, aged 60. He was the third son of the Rev. John Barton, of Cambridge. He received his medical education at St Thomas's Hospital and proceeded M.B., B.Ch. in 1899. He was physician to the Tavistock Clinic for Functional Diseases.

The Rev. Canon ERNEST JOHN HENRY BENWELL (B.A. 1895) died at St Adamnan's Rectory, Durar, Argyllshire, on January 31st, 1929. He had been rector of St Adamnan's since 1907, and since 1923 Canon and Synod Clerk of the Diocese of Argyll and the Isles.

JOHN GEORGE QUIDDINGTON BEACH (B.A. 1884) died at Oakdene, Terminus Drive, Beltinge, Herne Bay, on April 25th, 1929, aged 68. He was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1886.

THOMAS OWEN BOSWORTH, F.G.S. (B.A. 1906), of Spratton, Northampton, died in London on January 18th, 1929, aged 46. He was born at Spratton, Northamptonshire, on March 28th, 1882. In 1908 and 1909 he was on the staff of the Geological Survey of Scotland; the remainder of his life was chiefly spent abroad as an oilfield geologist. In this capacity he travelled extensively in America, from Peru to the Arctic Circle. His published works include *The Keuper Marls around Charnwood* (Leicester, 1912), *Geology of the Mid-Continent Oilfields, Kansas, Oklahoma, and North Texas* (New York, 1920), and *Geology of the Tertiary and Quaternary Periods in the North-West Part of Peru* (London, 1922).

WILLIAM CARLESS (B.A. 1874), of White Cross, St Leonards-on-Sea, died on March 17th, 1929, aged 77. He was a member of the firm of Williamson, Hill and Company, solicitors of Hastings.

The Rev. FRANK COLEBY (B.A. 1870) died on January 31st, 1929, aged 81. He was Somerset Exhibitioner of the College, and took his degree as a Senior Optime. He was rector of St John the Evangelist, Annan, Dumfries, 1887-1910, and vicar of Charles-town, Cornwall, 1910-19.

ALEXANDER JONES DAVID, K.C. (B.A. 1884), died at Aylesbury on February 1st, 1929, aged 77. Before going to the Bar he practised as a solicitor in Newport, Monmouth. In 1881 he came up to St John's and took the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1883 and had chambers in 4 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, where he practised with success, being often called in for cases in South Wales. He was a Liberal candidate for Parliament for Cambridge Borough in the nineties. In 1909 he was appointed Recorder of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and in 1910 he took silk. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and travelled to the United States, Canada and South Africa. He married Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer Lewis, of Newport, and leaves a son and three daughters.

The Rev. FREDERICK CHARLES DAVIES (B.A. 1879), C.B.E., vicar and rural dean of Reigate and honorary canon of Southwark, died on May 11th, 1928, at King's Lynn, aged 72. He was born at Crewkerne and was the son of the Rev. F. Davies, vicar of Wigenhall, King's Lynn. In 1887 he became vicar of Ketteringham and in 1892 vicar of St Stephen's, Norwich. He was for ten years a member of the Norwich School Board and was also a member of the Norwich Board of Guardians. In 1901 he was appointed vicar of Reigate; since 1918 he had been an honorary canon of Southwark and from 1922 rural dean of Reigate.

The outstanding characteristic of his public life was his association with the friendly society movement, in which he was well known, having been elected by the free vote of working men to the Grand Mastership of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows. He was also president of the National Conference of Friendly Societies.

He married Clare Isabel, daughter of Enoch Clarke, and had one son and two daughters.

The Rev. RICHARD SHEPLEY DAVIES (B.A. 1885), vicar of Earls-heaton, Dewsbury, 1894-1927, died at Eirene, Coleridge Road, Cambridge, in 1929.

The Rev. WILLIAM HENRY FERGUSON (B.A. 1891), of 66 Warwick Park, Tunbridge Wells, died on May 13th, 1929. He was vicar of Longwood, Huddersfield, 1899-1902, of St Paul, Stratford, 1902-19, of St Peter, Tunbridge Wells, 1919-21.

The Rev. JOHN GEORGE (B.A. 1866) died at 26 Upper Park Road, St Leonards-on-Sea, on January 23rd, 1929, aged 85. He was vicar of Ullenhall, Coventry, 1873-8, of St John the Evangelist, Hollington, Sussex, 1878-86, curate in charge and first vicar of St John's, Cherry Hinton, 1893-1903, vicar of Bathampton, Somerset, 1908-12, of Wendy with Shingay, 1913-16.

HENRY THOMAS GILLSON (B.A. 1859) died at Allcots, Castle Street, Porchester, on March 8th, 1929, aged 91. He was the son of the Rev. Edward Gillson, of Mount Sorrel, Leicestershire, and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1866.

The Rev. THOMAS ALFRED GURNEY (B.A. 1880), died in Cape Town on April 5th, 1929, aged 72. He was a son of Thomas Gurney, House of Lords' Shorthand Writer to the Crown. He was educated at Mill Hill, where he founded the school magazine, won the mile, and the gold medal for an English essay. After two years at University College, London, he came up to St John's, where he won the two miles. He became rector of Swanage in 1887, vicar of Emmanuel, Clifton, in 1901, of St Giles, Northampton, in 1910, and of Bishop's Nympton, South Molton, Devon, in 1919. He was interested in the work of the Charity Organization Society and of the Industrial Christian Fellowship, and wrote several devotional books.

The Rev. FREDERIC WILLIAM HARRIS (B.A. 1865) died at 22 Carlton Road, Putney, on February 1st, 1929, aged 85.

The Rev. JOHN POPHAM HAYNE (B.A. 1866) died on April 20th, 1929. He had been rector of Stawley, Somerset, since 1879, and since 1892 also rector of Raddington.

JOHN WYNNE JEUDWINE (LL.B. 1876) died at 17 St George's Square, S.W., on December 30th, 1928, aged 76. He was the son of George Jeudwine of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, and was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1878. He went on the Oxford Circuit and also practised in the Stafford and Shrewsbury Sessions.

The Rev. CHARLES RICHARD KILLICK (B.A. 1876), vicar of Holy Trinity, Runcorn, Chester, 1897-1923, died at Chambers Road, Southport, in 1928.

The Rev. JOHN SAM LADDS (B.A. 1868), of Ellingcote, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, died in 1928, aged 84. He was rector of West Keal, Spilsby, from 1879 to 1910.

The Most Rev. HARRINGTON CLARE LEES (B.A. 1892), Archbishop of Melbourne, died at Melbourne on January 10th, 1929, aged 58. He was the eldest son of William Lees, J.P., of Ashton-under-Lyme and Birkdale, and was born on March 17th, 1870. He was sent to the Leys School, Cambridge, from which he obtained a classical scholarship at St John's. After holding curacies in Reading and Lancashire he became, in 1900, vicar of St John's, Kenilworth. In 1907 he was appointed vicar of Christ Church, Beckenham, and worked there for twelve years, after which he became vicar of Swansea. In August, 1919, he was elected Bishop of Bendigo, but, in view of his very recent institution and the urgency of the affairs of the Church in Wales, he decided to remain where he was. In 1921, however, he was appointed Archbishop of Melbourne, in succession to Dr Lowther Clarke (of St John's, B.A. 1874, see *Eagle*, vol. XLIV, p. 323), and was consecrated in St Paul's Cathedral on November 1st, arriving in Australia early in 1922. His work had lain almost entirely in large urban parishes and his pastoral experience thus well qualified him for the oversight of his large diocese. Throughout his ministerial career he had maintained a definitely evangelical position; he was a good preacher and speaker, and had taken a leading part in the discussions of the Keswick Convention. He had been Stuart Memorial lecturer at Bow Church in 1917-18, lecturer in pastoral theology at Durham University, and member of the Governing Body of the Church in Wales. He married first Winifred May, daughter of the Rev. J. M. Cranswick; she died in 1927; and secondly Joanna, daughter of Mr Herbert Linnell, of Beckenham.

EDWARD RUSSEL FEATHERSTONHAUGH LITTLE (Matric. 1892), of Streatham Hill, died on April 27th, 1929, aged 56. He was the son of Edward Delaney Little, of St John's (B.A. 1859) (see *Eagle*, vol. XXIX, p. 223).

WILLIAM JOSEPH LOMAX (B.A. 1884), second son of the Rev. J. J. Lomax, vicar of Breinton, Hereford, died at 15 Old Deer Park Gardens, Richmond, Surrey, on February 23, 1929, aged 65.

WALTER BEZANT LOWE (B.A. 1877), of Bangor, North Wales, died on May 7th, 1928. He was formerly tutor of the King and the Duke of Clarence. He wrote *The Heart of North Wales*.

CHARLES NICHOLAS MURTON (B.A. 1877) died at The Grange, Edenbridge, Kent, on February 26th, 1929.

The Rev. EDWARD COPSON PEAKE (B.A. 1875) died in December, 1928, aged 75. He had been rector of Hinton Ampner, near Alresford, since 1900. He became secretary of the Winchester Diocesan Board of Education in 1913, rural dean of Alresford in 1914, and rector of Bramdean in 1918.

The Rev. HENRY HUNTER PHELPS (B.A. 1878), of 24 Devon Road, Bedford, died on May 15th, 1929. He was ordained in 1882, and was vicar of Titley, Herefordshire, 1895-1903, and rector of Withington, Herefordshire, 1903-20.

Sir JOHN PHILLIPS (B.A. 1877), Honorary Physician to H.M. the Queen, died at 24 Queen's Road, N.W., on December 8th, 1928, aged 73. He was the son of Mr L. Phillips, of Birchmoor Manor, Bedford, and was sent to Bedford School. He took honours in the Natural Science Tripos of 1876 and proceeded to the degree of M.D. in 1889. He specialized in midwifery and was until recently consulting obstetrical physician to King's College Hospital, where he had been a student. He was also Emeritus Professor of Obstetric Medicine at King's College, London, of which he was a Fellow. His book *Outlines of Diseases of Women* has reached a fourth edition; he also contributed to Allbutt's *System of Gynaecology*, and to Cheyne and Burghard's *Operative Surgery*. He was knighted in 1917 and appointed Honorary Physician to the Queen in 1918. He was twice married; first to Rachel Rattray, daughter of Robert Tweedie Middleton, of Hillfoot, Kilpatrick, Dumfriesshire, and secondly to Beatrice Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Clement Naish, vicar of Upnor, Kent. He leaves a son and three daughters.

The Rev. RICHARD DEARE PIERPOINT (B.A. 1861) died at Eastbourne on February 20th, 1929, aged 90. He graduated as a Junior Optime and with a third class in the Classical Tripos. He was vicar of St Matthew, Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich, 1874-89, and rector of West Halton, Lincolnshire, 1889-1900. He was the author of *In Uganda for Christ*, 1898.

The Rev. EDWARD AUGUSTUS BRACKEN PITMAN (B.A. 1868) died on May 16th, 1929, aged 85. He was educated at Sedburgh, was ordained in 1868 and became vicar of Old Malton, Yorkshire, in 1874. In 1891 he was appointed rector of Stonegrave, Yorkshire, and remained there until his death. He was elected F.S.A. in 1889.

Sir MUHAMMAD RAFIQ (B.A. 1884), a member of the Council of India, died in New Delhi on February 8th, 1929. He was called

to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1885 and after a few years' practice at Lucknow he joined the judicial service in 1892 as Judge of the Small Causes Court for Oudh. He acted on various occasions as judge and sessions judge in different districts of the United Provinces. He was promoted in 1911 to the Bench of Judicial Commissioners in Oudh, and in 1912 to the Allahabad High Court. He was knighted in 1923 and in the following year was appointed a member of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations Assembly. He became a member of the India Council in 1925. A writer in *The Times* says: "While being a staunch Mohammedan of the modern school, he was entirely free from race antipathies, and his attached friends, whether in India or in London, belonged to all communities. Indeed, the friend whose counsels he most valued and to whom he would most freely reveal his inner feelings was the late Bishop Westcott, of Lucknow."

The Rev. WALTER HARRY RAMMELL (B.A. 1877) died at 69 Bouverie Road, Folkestone, on January 16th, 1929, aged 75. He was rector of High Halden, Kent, 1899-1908, vicar of Boughton-under-Blean, Kent, 1908-16, rector of Great Margeham, Kent, 1916-26.

HENRY REYNOLDS (B.A. 1878) died at Leigham Vale Road, West Southbourne, on February 4th, 1929. He was educated at Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich and at St John's, where he was a scholar. He obtained a second class in the Classical Tripos of 1878. For eight years he was a master at the Royal Institute School, Liverpool; in 1888 he was appointed principal of Cliff House (Preparatory) School, Southbourne, Bournemouth, a post which he held until a few years before his death.

WILLIAM GOODFELLOW ROBSON (B.A. 1881) died at Bowness-on-Windermere on April 22nd, 1929. He was formerly a solicitor at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

FREDERIC ARTHUR SIBLY (B.A. 1883), of Flook House, Taunton, died on Christmas night, 1928, aged 69. He was the third son of Thomas Sibly, for 40 years headmaster of Queen's College, Taunton. For some time he was a law coach in Cambridge. In 1891 he became a housemaster at Wycliff College, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, and remained there until his retirement in 1921. Dr Sibly was secretary of the Taunton branch of the League of Nations Union, which owes much to his organizing power and enthusiasm. He was also well known as a rotarian and a conservative, and was a member of the Somerset Archaeological Society and a vice-president of the Taunton Literary Society.

The Rev. FRANCIS ABRAHAM SOUPER (B.A. 1867) died at Grantchester Meadows, Cambridge, on March 9th, 1929, aged 85. He was assistant master and later headmaster of St Andrew's College, Bradfield, 1867-77; but the school was at that time in grave financial difficulties, and the founder, who was also warden, was an autocrat who gave him little scope to introduce the necessary reforms. After five years as headmaster he resigned in despair and went to a private school in Eastbourne. His late life was spent as a country clergyman; he was vicar of Hilton, Huntingdonshire, 1898-1908. His son, Noel Beaumont Souper, of St John's (B.A. 1902), was killed in the War (see *Eagle*, vol. xxxviii, pp. 100, 238).

The Rev. JAMES STAFFURTH (B.A. 1875) died at 41 Thornhill Square, London, N. 1, on February 21st, 1929, aged 76. He was ordained in 1876 in the diocese of Cheshire to a curacy in Liverpool, held a chaplaincy at Ajaccio, Corsica, for a short period, and then held various curacies in London, notably at All Saints, Margaret Street, the Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston Street, and St Mary Magdalen, Munster Square.

FRANK TERRY (B.A. 1881) died at 23 Evelyn Gardens, South Kensington, on February 8th, 1929. He was the son of Edward Truelove Terry, of Dudley, Worcestershire, and was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1884.

The Rev. THOMAS WILLIAM THOMAS (B.A. 1875) died at Ripley, Great Shelford, on January 27th, 1929, aged 79. He was Somerset Exhibitioner of the College. He was vicar of Wicken, Cambridgeshire, 1885-92, of St Barnabas, Cambridge, 1892-1907, rector of Newton-in-the-Isle, Wisbech, 1907-22.

The Rev. FRANCIS WILLIAM TRACY (B.A. 1880) died at Plymouth on March 27th, 1929. He was ordained in the Isle of Man, where he was a master at King William's College. In 1887 he was appointed headmaster of King Edward's School, Totnes, and was afterwards in succession headmaster of the South-Eastern College, Ramsgate, of the United Services College, Westward Ho!, of Harpenden, and finally warden of the United Services College, Windsor, retiring in 1911.

The Rev. WILLIAM ROBERT WAREING (B.A. 1874) died on September 15th, 1928.

The Rev. ARTHUR THELLUSSON WHYTE-VENABLES (formerly Oddie) (B.A. 1876), of Hill Brow, Shinfield, Reading, and of Redhills House, co. Cavan, died in 1928, aged 77. He was vicar

of Glen Magna with Stretton Magna, Leicestershire, 1886-1909, rural dean of Gartree ii, 1901-8, licensed preacher in the Diocese of Kilmore, Ireland, 1911-16, vicar of Kimpton, Welwyn, 1916-27.

KENNETH BERTRAM FRANKLIN WILLIAMSON (B.A. 1897) died at Penrith, Cumberland, on January 31st, 1929, aged 53. He was born at Monghyr, India, the son of James Franklin Williamson, Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Public Works Department, India. He was educated at Bristol Grammar School and St Paul's School, London, and was a minor scholar of the College. In 1897 he was Junior Demonstrator in the University Biological Laboratory, but in 1898 he obtained an Eastern Cadetship. He was back in England in 1902, where he took the Teachers' Training Course at Cambridge, entering the Indian Educational Service and becoming Inspector of Schools, Principal of Jubbulpore College and member of the Board of Biological Studies, Allahabad University, 1904-11. He then returned to Cambridge to appointments in the School of Agriculture and Bacteriological Department, 1912-14. During the war he saw service in the R.A.M.C. in Egypt and Palestine, being twice mentioned in despatches. He was chief instructor in agriculture to the E.E.F., Army College, Zeitoun. At the time of his death he was Professor of Biology in King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore. He married Emilia Stuart, of Somerville College, Oxford, daughter of the Rev. Robert Lorimer of the Manse, Strathmartine.

The Rev. WILLIAM SPICER WOOD (B.A. 1871), formerly Fellow, died at 25 St Mary's Street, Stamford, on February 19th, 1929, aged 80. He was 31st Wrangler and obtained a first class in the Classical Tripos in 1871, a second class in the Moral Sciences Tripos and a first class in the Theological Tripos in 1872. He was elected a Fellow of the College in 1872. From 1881 to 1923 he was rector of Ufford with Ashton and Bainton. He was the author of *Studies in St Paul's Epistle to the Galatians*, 1887, *Problems in the New Testament*, 1890, and of other works. He married, in 1884, Agnes, daughter of the Rev. James Wastie Green, rector of March. His father, the Rev. William Spicer Wood (B.A. 1840), was also a Fellow (see *Eagle*, vol. xxiv, pp. 219-23), and his uncle, the Rev. John Spicer Wood (B.A. 1846), was Fellow, Tutor and President of the College (see *Eagle*, vol. xvii, pp. 654-64).

RICHARD HENRY YAPP (B.A. 1898), Mason Professor of Botany in the University of Birmingham, died at 101 Oakfield Road,

Selly Park, Birmingham, on January 22nd, 1929, aged 57. He was the son of Richard Keysall Yapp, of Orleton, Herefordshire, and a younger brother of Sir Arthur Yapp, of the Y.M.C.A. He was educated at Hereford and at St John's, where he was captain of the University lacrosse team in 1898-9, and was placed in the first class of the Natural Science Tripos, Part I 1898, and Part II 1899. He was elected Frank Smart student of botany at Gonville and Caius College and was appointed botanist to the Cambridge University expedition to the Siamese-Malay States. From 1900 to 1903 he was curator of the University Herbarium and he was secretary and subsequently recorder of the botanical section of the British Association. He was Professor of Botany at University College, Aberystwyth, 1904-14, and at Queen's University, Belfast, 1914-19, when he was elected to the Birmingham chair. He married, in 1913, Lajla, daughter of Dr Klintberg, of Visby, Gotland, Sweden, and had a son and a daughter.

COLLEGE NOTES

In the New Year's Honours List, published on February 28th, 1929, are the names of the following members of the College:

JOHN AMBROSE FLEMING (B.A. 1881), Emeritus Professor of Electrical Engineering, University College, London, Honorary Fellow, receives a knighthood.

Sir THOMAS HUDSON MIDDLETON (M.A. 1902), K.B.E., C.B., lately member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, becomes K.C.I.E.

The Air Force Cross is awarded to EDWARD JAMES POYNTER BURLING (matric. 1912), D.S.C., D.F.C.

The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, First Class, is awarded to the Rev. WILLIAM CHARLES BERTRAND PURSER (B.A. 1900), for public service in India.

Mr WILLIAM GEORGE CONSTABLE (B.A. 1909), formerly Fellow, has been appointed Assistant Director of the National Gallery.

Mr FERGUS DUNLOP MATON (B.A. 1909) has been appointed to the rank of King's Counsel.

Mr G. E. A. C. MONCK-MASON (matric. 1908) has been appointed His Majesty's Consul for the Vilayet of Aleppo and the Sandjaks of Alexandretta and Deir-Ez-Zar, to reside at Aleppo.