

# THE EAGLE.

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ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

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There will be an election of Editors at the beginning of next Term.



## THE GHOSTS WE RAISED.—A REMINISCENCE.

THE EDITOR'S STORY (*continued*).

**S**TANDING erect upon the bed, his little hands stretched as high as they would reach, and clenched above his head; his brow black with unutterable rage; his cheek blanched to a ghastly hue by passion or by fear; his innocent lips pouring forth a tide of mingled blasphemy and execration, so ingeniously revolting that it would have been startling in the mouth of a hardened convict—was my little brother! Yes, there was no mistake: in the clear ruddy firelight I saw the little figure convulsed with demoniac frenzy, his eyes riveted on the corner of the room, opposite where I stood; and while I gazed in powerless horror, oath succeeded oath, and adjuration mingled with defiance, and ever and anon some strange uncouth word of foreign sound hissed upon his tongue. How long I stood listening with my feet rooted to the spot I do not know: I was roused from my trance by a sudden silence in the room; and looking at my brother, I saw that his eyes were closed, and that he was tottering on the point to fall. I rushed forward and caught him in my arms. He lay there stiff and motionless; and I was not long in discovering that he had swooned. I hurried at once to my bedroom, and applied restoratives. After a few minutes he came round, and, feebly raising his eyelids, asked where he was and what had happened? He went on to complain that he felt very ill. Before he had received an answer to his question he fell asleep from sheer exhaustion. I laid him gently in my bed and watched

by his side till morning. As soon as I heard Mrs. Marks about, I left him still sleeping as though he would never wake, and went to my sitting-room, where I found Mrs. Marks preparing my breakfast. Asking her to sit down, I told her what had happened. She interrupted me with frequent expressions of concern, and finally said—"Perhaps I ought to have told you all about the room, sir; but I'm sure I did it for the best; and I can't make it out that it should happen on the 28th of June; if it had been a day later, now, I could understand it." "I can't think what the date has to do with it," I answered; "but that reminds me that I did make a mistake in telling you the day of the month, yesterday. It was the 28th and not the 27th as I told you." "How very unfortunate that I did not look myself, sir! But that explains it all at once. I should never have been willing for him to go near the room if I had known it was the 29th. But I see I am puzzling you, sir: I will get you the paper that explains it all."

So saying, she hurried upstairs; and in a few moments returned with a manuscript somewhat worn with use and yellow with age, but very legible, nevertheless. This she gave into my hands, and said—"We found this paper hidden under a loose bit of board in the room yonder; and all I can tell you about it is this: When we took this house, the tenants who had occupied it before us told us that room was haunted. An old madman, who had lived nearly all his life in India, had died there, they said; and it was his ghost that haunted the room. The last tenant before them was this old madman's keeper, who had lived there ten years after his master was dead; and he told them, whatever they did, never to sleep in the room on the 29th of June. Well, sir," continued Mrs. Marks, "I don't know that we should have taken much notice of what they told us, if we hadn't happened to come upon this paper, which explains why it is the

29th of June; and though many of our friends, who have read the paper, have asked to sleep there on that night, I have always said, 'No; let well alone, is my motto; and you may laugh as you like, but I believe what the paper says is Gospel truth.' And so it is, sir, as you have found out. But I will leave you to read the paper; it will tell you all about it."

#### THE KEEPER'S MS.

"June 29th. So he is dead—dead and gone! His troubles over, his sins upon their trial before the Judge of all the earth! Ah! to think that I should ever have come to be thankful for his death. I remember, as well as though it were yesterday—it is nine-and-forty years ago—when he and I were boys together at school, and he had with his own impulsive generosity insisted on sharing my punishment, just, as he said, to keep me company, though he was not in any way an offender. I remember saying to him, 'Frank, if you ever want any one to die for you, I believe I could do it.' And I think I could; not only then, but many and many a time afterwards. Yet he had his faults, had Frank. Even at school his temper would blaze up with ungovernable fury at times; and I think his mother never checked it as she ought to have done, for Frank was said to be the image of his father, who had died when his child was six months old; and so it was not wonderful she spoiled him. However, if she had lived longer, his life might have taken a different turn. I cannot tell. Shall we ever be allowed to read that sealed chapter in the book of fate—the 'might have been'?"

"He was taken away from school when his mother died; and soon I heard that he had got a cadetship in India. He came down just before he sailed, and the sight of him revived all my roving tendencies. My mind was made up the night before he started. I would not stay behind; and the next morning, before



it was light, I stole out on tiptoe, and made the best of my way to the early London coach, where I was warmly greeted by Frank. By the time my school-fellows were seated before their porridge, I was thirty miles away. The next day saw me enlisted in the H. E. I. C.'s 8th regiment of Fusileers (I was a tall, well-grown lad, though only sixteen); and another month found me on my road to India. I had arranged that Frank, who had preceded me by another ship, should send me his address to Madras; but his letter never reached me, though he afterwards told me that he wrote; and it was not until five years had passed, that as I marched into Cuttypore, I saw him standing at the door of a fine bungalow, and learnt that he was the resident magistrate of the place. It was not long before I made myself known to him, and he welcomed me with all his old warmth. He was, however, altered; and not for the better. The exercise of an almost despotic power had had a bad influence upon him. He was more subject than ever to fits of uncontrollable passion. At ordinary times he was indulgent, even to a fault, to his servants; but let his temper be tried ever so little, and their very lives were not safe from his rage. More than once I remonstrated with him, and he acknowledged his failing; but the next day some trivial occurrence would bring the thundercloud back to his brow and the lightning to his eyes, and woe to the unhappy domestic who crossed his path at such times! I had not been at Cuttypore more than a fortnight, when we were ordered to the front to check the marauding Mahratta horse, who had dared to extend their depredations within a few miles of the city. In the first engagement I was hit hard by a bullet in the region of the lungs, and was brought back to the hospital at Cuttypore. The struggle between life and death was a long one; and even when I was pronounced convalescent, the surgeons agreed that I should be of no further use

to the service, and I accordingly received my discharge. What would have become of me, a helpless and penniless invalid, if Frank had not been by to help me, I cannot conceive. But he had, from the first, been unremitting in his attendance at my bedside; and when I was turned adrift he insisted on my staying with him at all events till I was strong enough to be sent to England.

"It was while I was lying utterly prostrate at his house that I was one day the unwilling spectator of a scene between Frank and one of his servants, which was the prelude to a terrible calamity. This man, a syce, had offended in some way, and Frank struck him a heavy blow with his riding-whip. I saw blood gush from the syce's mouth, but more horrible than the sight of blood was the overmastering passion which distorted Frank's features into the face of a demon, thirsting for his victim's life. It passed in a moment, but it had left me absolutely appalled by the lurid glare which my interpretation of that uncontrollable fury shed over my friend's future. The catastrophe followed only too quickly. The next day I heard aloud altercation in the compound outside; then a fall, and then a groan. In a moment more Frank rushed into the room with that hateful look upon his face, shouting—'I have done for him; I knew I should; I'm glad of it—the sneaking nigger!'" Before I could ask what he meant, the fierce light had faded in his eyes, and reflection dawned again in a look of dismay which gathered and grew upon his face. In a few seconds more he had sunk into a chair and covered his face with his hands, crying—'God help me! what have I done?' But my horror and consternation culminated when, a minute later, an old man, the father of the syce, entered, and in mingled English and Hindostan cursed Frank in imprecations too horrible to be conceived, denouncing him with shrieks of frenzy as the murderer of his

son, and declaring that his vengeance should follow him to the day of his death. And it has followed him. Before nightfall of that calamitous day he was raving mad, and though he recovered in course of time a precarious tenure of his reason, yet the anniversary of that black day never comes round without unsettling his mind fro

the night of the 29th of June I kept watch in his rooms; for in the middle of the night he springs to his feet, however quietly he may have been sleeping the moment before, and with abject terror written in his pallid face and dilated eyes, shrieks out those awful imprecations which were once launched at his head by the father of the man whom he had murdered; and then, his strength spent in the unnatural effort, he sinks heavily back into the arms which I hold ready to break his fall.

"Sinks back, did I say? Alas! he will do so no more! He lies dead in the next room to this, and I am alone in the world! It is twenty-five years since we returned to England together, and in all that time I never had a harsh word from him. How he struggled to subdue his passions, no one will ever know, but if it is remembered where he has gone, he will not have struggled in vain.

"June 30th. Mystery of mysteries! Is it not all a horrible nightmare? How should a curse have power to wake the dead to life? I must have dreamt it all. But, no; I saw it with these eyes, and had I not seen it, the position of the body —. Let me try to collect myself and commit to writing what has happened.

"I went to bed last night at my usual time, but sleep refused to visit me. All our life, Frank's and mine, rose up before me, and I tossed uneasily from side to side for more than three hours. I had not forgotten that this was the fatal night of the 29th of June, on which I had so often watched for the mysterious fulfilment of the old man's curse; and I suddenly resolved

that I would watch this last time in the old room over the body of my friend. I got up, and slipping on a dressing-gown, stole softly across the passage and entered the room. Yes, there he lay in his open coffin, at peace at last! The moonlight played upon his face, and I could almost fancy he smiled. It was but for a moment: ten seconds had not passed before I started back with a shriek of dismay. The dead sprang upright in his coffin, and poured forth from his cold inanimate lips the execrations I knew, alas! too well. I believe I fainted. When I recovered, day was breaking, and a glance showed me *the corpse lying stretched upon the floor, with the coffin overturned beside it!*

\* \* \* \*

Can it be that the curse will cling to the room for ever? Why not, if it can wreak its vengeance on the dead? One resolution I have made: I will never sleep in that room on the 29th of June, and if ever I leave the house, I will warn the next tenant to take the same precaution. I daresay he will not believe my story, for how can I account for such an influence being exercised? I never have accounted for it; all I know is, that the old man was reputed a great magician among his own people, and from some tricks which I once saw him perform, I believe his magic was neither more nor less than mesmerism. It was notorious that some of the subjects upon whom he had practised his art were ever afterwards completely in his power, and would come to him from a distance if he only expressed a wish to that effect. That is the only circumstance which seems to me to throw any light on the mysterious accomplishment of his curse."

Long before I concluded my story, the only light left in the room was that proceeding from the fire, which was itself burning very low; but still we sat on, unwilling to face the darkness outside. As we sat



thus, Macdonald suddenly exclaimed, "What's that noise?" We all listened, and in a moment I heard it too. It was a heavy footfall on the staircase. "What can it be?" I whispered. We all held our breath. Slowly the sound descended the stairs above, it turned the corner, it approached O'Connor's rooms; good heavens! it stopped just outside the door. We drew closer together, and O'Connor reached out his hand to grasp the poker. Suddenly, to my great consternation, Macdonald burst into a loud laugh, which almost choked him. At last, struggling for breath, he ejaculated in a series of disjointed gasps: 'Its—the man—who turns—out—the gas!' And so it was. In the amusement inspired by this incident our fears vanished, and we ventured to disperse to bed.



## A DEAD HERO.

*Chorus.*

*First Voice.*

King of men!

All things miracles unto him,  
There was the earth, and it spake to him—  
There was the water, that laughed to him—  
There was the sky, and it sang to him—  
And the breeze that buffeted others  
Knew him and came and caressed his  
Golden glory of hair.

*Second Voice.*

Therefore from these his lovers  
Came Strength herself with a girdle,  
And girdled him finding him guileless;  
Help came and clear glad eyes,  
Looking all utterly fearless,  
Fearless; for why should he fear aught  
Evil from these his lovers.

*First Voice.*

Lo! when the Earth was early,  
Childlike men in the young time,  
Men god-gifted with wonder,  
Heard, unastonished, voices  
Gently telling, of all things—  
"Lo! we are not far from you  
All we are here to help you  
Only love us;" and these men  
Loved and straightway were strong.

*A Dead Hero.**Second Voice.*

Therefore I think Antaeus  
Fainted not, neither was weary;  
Therefore Balder the Beautiful  
All things vowed to preserve  
Only immortal of Aser.

*First Voice.*

Yet Antaeus the wrestler  
Caught up from the Earth his lover  
Died in the helpless Aether  
Heeding too late its calling.

*Second Voice.*

Ay! and round Balder the Beautiful  
Waited his lovers and wept  
Nought availing to aid him  
From the one he had not loved.

*Chorus.*

Even so he, my Hero,  
By a heedless chance at last  
Fell—I should have seen him sooner—  
I should have loved him longer—  
I should have died for him,  
My great golden-haired man.  
King of men!



## A VISIT TO THE GRANDE CHARTREUSE.

**R**INGING the skirt of the great crystalline masses in the western and central districts of the Alps, is a band of limestone rocks, mostly of the cretaceous era, to which the range of the Jura, rising on the opposite side of the Swiss lowlands, gradually approaches, until the two are united together a little to the south of the Lake of Geneva. The characteristic features of this district are well marked and constant; the mountains consist of long sweeping slopes of turf, formed upon the floor of the upraised strata on the one side, and of one or more precipitous cliffs of rock with steep banks below on the other. At certain spots, where the upheaving force appears to have acted unevenly, these beds are thrown up into sharp peaks; at others they run in an unbroken wall for many a mile, crowned only here and there with some bastion-like outlier of newer rock. At the head of a valley in this region, lying in an angle formed by the river Isère, is the monastery of the Grande Chartreuse.

We quitted the railway from Lyons to Grenoble at the busy little town of Voiron, where we hired a carriage to take us to Saint Laurent du Pont, a village situated at the entrance of the glen which leads up to the Grande Chartreuse. The road rises gradually, commanding fine views over the valley of the Isère, until it crosses a low hill and descending into the valley of La Morge, loses sight of the main stream. It then approaches a magnificent gorge between two mountains. On the right are vertical precipices tower-

ing up to a great height; on the left the rocks are only a little less steep, so that the sides appear to have been rent asunder by some natural convulsion. Pine trees have fixed their roots wherever the scanty soil has clung, softening the sternness of the frowning crags; and as though to increase the grandeur of the scene, a mountain rises in front, with smooth rounded cliffs too steep to scale, and seems to bar the ravine. Through this vast chasm the road passes, rising at first, till a kind of watershed is crossed; after which it descends rather rapidly, and at last turning to the left, emerges into a comparatively open and fertile valley.

We left our carriage at St. Laurent du Pont, and started on foot for the monastery. A few minutes walk brought us to the entrance of the lateral valley, in which it is situated. The entrance is through a narrow gorge, and an archway spans the road between the rock and the river: this is the *Fourvoirie*, the *Forata via*, so called from the road hollowed out in the cliff, which was commenced about the year 1510 by Dom Le Roux, thirty-third general of the order. This gateway was in former days the barrier of the Carthusian domain, and beyond it no female was allowed to pass. A well engineered carriage road now mounts gradually up the gorge. Over it, above long slopes, tower vast precipices of limestone, fringed and tufted with spires of pine, which cling to every ledge and fix their roots in every cranny. Below it the clear stream leaps and dashes among the fallen masses of rock. In rather less than an hour a bridge is reached, spanning the gorge with a single arch, nearly 150 feet above the bed of the torrent. The view from this up the valley towards a magnificent cliff, apparently blocking it up, is very grand. About a mile further on, the road passes under a vast pinnacle of rock which rises like some huge cathedral spire, and is crowned with one or two stunted firs. The difficulties of making

this part of the road must have been considerable; four tunnels are passed, one of which is about 250 feet in length. After this, the road turns aside from the principal branch of the Guiers Mort into a wider glen, and plunges more deeply into the forest. We walked quickly through this; for the evening was now closing in: but before long the tolling of bells broke the stillness of the wood, and some buildings appeared through the trees. In a few minutes we came out in full view of a huge pile of white and grey walls, with long slopes of roof sufficiently broken in outline to be rather picturesque, which stands in an open clearing on the hill side, overhung by the precipices of the Grand Som, and is backed by a rich scene of rounded grassy alps and dark groves of pine. Passing along by the convent wall, we reached the principal entrance, which looks towards the head of the glen; and, after ringing there, were admitted within the gates.

A lay-brother conducted us across the court, and through an entrance hall at the end of a long cloister into a sort of kitchen; where, behind a desk, sat one of the brethren, clad in the customary white flannel robe of the order, with a long beard and clean shaven head. After a few words with him, we were taken into one of the guest rooms, each of which bears the name of some continental nation, that were ushered being the *Salle de France*.

The Carthusian rule forbids the use of meat within the walls of the monastery; however, with *soupe maigre*, a little fish, omelettes, various cunning preparations of milk, good wine, and a *petit verre* of the genuine Chartreuse liqueur, the traveller does not fare amiss. The lay brothers are attentive and obliging, and the bed chambers, though roughly furnished, are clean. Each, in addition to the necessary fittings, contains a *prie-dieu*, a holy-water stoup, and some pictures of saints.

The Carthusian order was founded in the year A.D. 1083. Fifty years before that date, there was born at Cologne, of parents in easy circumstances, one Bruno, who however was mainly educated at Rheims. To this town he returned, after his ordination, to fill the post of Canon in Theology. During his occupation of that chair the see became vacant, and was usurped by one Manassez. Bruno took an active part in the disputes which resulted from this proceeding, and after the intruder had been expelled by the Pope, had the offer of the vacant mitre. But having already determined to lead a contemplative life, he declined it, and withdrew to Paris. Here, according to tradition, the event occurred which irrevocably fixed his resolution. An intimate friend, one Doctor Raimond Diocres, a man held in great respect for his sanctity of life, died suddenly. The corpse was taken to Notre Dame for burial; the mourners and officiating clergy stood around; they were reading Job xiii. 22, 23, when a deep groan was heard to issue from the coffin. The dead man slowly raised himself up, and from his pallid lips proceeded these terrible words—"I am accused by the just judgment of God." There ensued an awful pause, broken only by the sobs and muttered prayers of the terrified bystanders. Again the dead man spoke—"I am cited before the bar of Divine Justice": clergy and laity alike fell on their knees in silent horror. Once more that awful voice was heard: "I am condemned for evermore by the just sentence of God." This said, the corpse fell back into the coffin. Bruno, horror-stricken, quitted Paris, and retired for awhile to a Benedictine monastery near Châtillon-sur-Seine. From this, after maturing his plans, he departed with six companions to Grenoble, the bishop of which place was an old friend and pupil. He, after trying in vain to dissuade them from their purpose of secluding themselves wholly from their fellow men, granted to them the lonely valley of which we have been speaking.

Hither came Bruno and his companions, and chose for their abode a spot in the forest about a mile above the present convent, where now stands a chapel dedicated to the founder. He however did not end his days here; but, after visiting Rome in obedience to a summons from the Pope, he founded a similar establishment in Calabria, and died there, October 6th, 1101.

The present pile differs much from the wattled huts erected by Bruno. It is an irregular mass of buildings in the tasteless style of the seventeenth century, which is only redeemed from absolute ugliness by the high pitch of its roofs and rather picturesque irregularity of its outline. A wall encloses the monastery, on the north side of which is a massive gateway and porter's lodge. This gives admission to a paved court, on the opposite side of which is the main entrance to the convent: it opens into a long corridor, right and left of which are the principal buildings of the establishment. Somewhat to the left of this group, and making an angle with its general direction, is an oblong court, the larger sides of which are formed by the great cloisters, with which the monks' cells communicate. When once the male visitor has entered the porter's lodge he may congratulate himself, or the reverse, on being on ground sacred to his sex. No woman passes those doors; they may be seen lingering and longing outside them, like as

"A Peri at the gate  
Of Eden stood disconsolate."

Next morning, being Sunday, we attended the service in the convent chapel. It is a very plain building with an apsidal east end. The roof is vaulted, the ribs springing from an architrave, which rests on pilasters supported by corbels about half-way down the wall. The choir occupies about two-thirds of the building, and is cut off by a plain wooden screen which is surmounted by a grating. A gallery over the western door is appropriated to visitors, who however



are prevented by the grating from seeing the faces of the monks. The service was very disappointing; and, either from the absence of trebles, or want of proper cultivation, the effect was very different to what I had been led to expect from often listening to the students' choir in St. Mark's College, Chelsea. At certain parts of the service the brethren prostrate themselves upon the ground.

In the course of the morning we made the tour of the convent. From the church we passed into the great gallery, on the walls of which hang paintings of the different convents belonging to the order. This leads to the chapter-house, a square room, ornamented with portraits of the generals of the order and copies of Le Sueur's pictures, representing incidents in S. Bruno's life. Above the general's chair is a statue of the founder. After this we visited the library, which is a square room with a small annexe; it contains about 6000 volumes, which, as far as I could judge from a hasty glance, are chiefly theological. It was despoiled of its choicest treasures at the time of the revolution. Hence we went to the great cloisters; these are built about an irregular oblong, the largest of them being 735 feet long, and consisting of 130 arches. A part of these arches appeared to be good thirteenth century work; the rest was of the same date as the main building. The intervening space is divided into three courts by two transverse cloisters, between which is the cemetery. Stone crosses mark the graves of the generals of the order; the resting-places of the inferior members are undistinguished. The brethren's cells, which open into these cloisters, are not shewn to visitors. They consist, it is said, of two chambers very plainly furnished, which communicate with a little garden.

Rain had fallen heavily during the morning, but it cleared up sufficiently to allow us to walk to the top of the Grand Som, the highest point of the lime-

stone range overhanging the building on the east. It is a pleasant stroll; first through the pine woods by S. Bruno's chapel, then over the grassy alps, and finally up a steep track among the rocks to the summit of the mountain. The limestone cliffs were bright in many places with Alpine flowers, and I saw for the first time a specimen of the rose-coloured pastor flying about them. The clouds hid from our sight the glacier-covered peaks of Dauphiné, but there was a beautiful view over the neighbouring valleys, the lake of Bourget, and the comparatively level district traversed by the Rhone.

The previous night I had been too sleepy to attend the midnight service, but on this I was awakened by the chanting, and after hurrying on some clothes, went into the strangers' gallery. The chapel was dimly lighted by a few candles, and the singing was even more inharmonious than it had been in the morning; so that I was soon glad to get back to bed, for it was very cold and dismal.

Next morning we left the convent early, after paying the moderate charge made for our entertainment, and walked to St. Pierre de Grande Chartreuse, a little village in the other glen of the Guiers Mort. Our two days *maigre* had produced a decided hankering after the flesh-pots, which we satisfied here; and then ascended through a pine wood to some rich alps, where 300 cows are pastured. Their grassy slopes brought us at last to a pass called the Col du Coq, which commands a lovely view of the crags and glaciers of the Grand Rousses, and of the rich Gresivaudan, watered by the Isère. Into this we descended, and crossing it, hired a carriage at Goncelin, and drove to the Baths of Allevard.

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## THE PROPHET OF LOVE.

FROM THE ARABIC OF BAHÁ-EDDEEN ZOHEIR OF EGYPT.

I WORK great wonders in fair Cupid's name,  
I come to lovers with these words divine.  
No skill had any to declare his flame,  
Till taught to utter it in verse of mine.

I am the Prophet of the latter day;  
Mine are the votaries of love and youth:  
These are my people, in my name they pray,  
And own my mission to be love's sweet sooth.

My martial drum throughout their army rolls,  
My flaunting standard waving overhead,  
My speech doth penetrate the hearers' souls,  
And by my eloquence their wits are led.

Where are the lovers? Let me now rehearse  
The "righteous remnants" of my faith revealed;  
For love "lies sealed with perfume in my verse,"  
And none but precious things are so concealed.

When happy lovers in my path I greet,  
And hail with "Benedicite!" the pair,  
My blessing soundeth to their ears more meet  
Than "Benedicite" when breathed in prayer.

Now is my doctrine one of highest truth;  
I bear it witness with a mighty sign.  
Yet am I gentle as a love-sick youth,  
And nought but kindly attributes are mine.

I care for nothing but to keep my faith  
Towards those to whom my love and troth I plight,  
E'en though my faithfulness should bring me scathe.  
My speech is pure, my conduct is upright,

My mind is modest, my regards are chaste,  
And though my wont be silence and reserve,  
I own the dictates of refined taste,  
And bend to all who may my love deserve.

Dear to my heart are damsels young and fair,  
I love the wanton drooping-eyed gazelle;  
But oh! far greater is my love and care  
For her whose name it were not wise to tell.

Men call me lover, and they call me well,  
For well and truly do I play the part;  
And oh! *how* truly God alone can tell,  
Who knoweth every secret of the heart.

My Love, and what a Love! by God's good grace  
No parting ever shall our peace alloy.  
The day on which I gaze upon thy face,  
For me that day is one of twofold joy.

Thou art my soul and all my soul is thine;  
Thou art my life, though stealing life away;  
I die of Love, then let thy breath benign  
Call me to life again, that so I may

Make known to men the secrets of the tomb.  
Full well thou knowest that no joys endure;  
Come, therefore, ere there come on us our doom,  
That union may our present joy secure.

God look on Egypt! many a happy dream  
Of bygone days in memory I retrace:  
Methinks I look upon the Nile's fair stream,  
With all the myriad craft upon its face.

Recount to me the beauties of the Nile,  
 No more of Tigris or Euphrates sing;  
 Those nights of joy in Gheiza and the Isle,  
 Their memories ever round my heart will cling.

There, where the flowerets on the meadows lie,  
 And spot the verdure like the peacock's vest;  
 There where the azure of the starlit sky  
 Is all gem-studded like a falcon's breast;

There bright Khaleega, like a spotted snake,  
 Past meads and gardens trails its glittering coil;  
 There did my love and I our pleasure take—  
 Oh love, and love alone is worth our toil!

There was the pleasure, such as never palls,  
 Of sense unsatiate and ravished eye:  
 But now vain sorrowing my spirit galls,  
 For happy days, for happy days gone by!



## THE NEW CHAPEL AND THE CONSECRATION OF IT.

**W**EDNESDAY, May 12th, 1869, will be a day long remembered by members of the College, as the day of the Consecration of the New Chapel.

The erection of a new Chapel had been desired and discussed in the College for many years. At the beginning of the year 1861, the seventh jubilee of the foundation of our old house, the realization of the project began to take shape; and at the Service of Commemoration of Benefactors on May 6th (St. John Port-Latin Day) of that year, the Preacher, Canon Selwyn, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, and formerly Fellow—preaching from Haggai ii. 8, 9—applied the words to the College with a pointed exhortation to mark the jubilee by commencing proceedings.

A meeting of the Master and Fellows was held on May 28th, and a resolution was adopted requesting the Master and Seniors to undertake the work.

The work was placed in the hands of George Gilbert Scott, Esq., R.A., as architect; and, all preliminaries having been settled, the contract for the New Chapel was signed on June 15th, 1863, and the contractors commenced operations on Midsummer Day.

After the Service of Commemoration of Benefactors on St. John Port-Latin, 1864, at which Professor Selwyn again preached the Sermon, a stone was laid for a Foundation-stone by the late Henry Hoare, Esq., M.A., formerly Scholar. Our readers will find an account of this in Number xx. of *The Eagle*, of date June, 1864. The stone is at the base of the south wall of the south

transept, and has on its face a brass plate with a commemorative inscription:

"In Nomini Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti Hujus Sacelli fundamenta posita sunt pridie Nonas Maias A.S. MDCCCLXIV Georgio Gilberto Scott Architecto."

To Mr. Hoare is owing the building of the Tower of the New Chapel. He had undertaken to give for it £1000 a-year for five years, if he should live so long: but he died at the end of two years.

The Chapel is built of Ancaster stone, and is in the style of architecture which prevailed about A.D. 1280, commonly called Early Decorated. This was the original style of the old Chapel, which had its Tudor aspect given to it at the time of the foundation of the College, the perpendicular windows being insertions within the original windows.

The Ground Plan forms the head and the cross arms of a Cross. The head is the Choir, divided at its west end from the cross arms by an open screen in carved oak, and terminating at the east in an Apse of five sides. The cross arms form a Transeptal Ante-chapel, over the middle of which rises the Tower. The Great Door of the Chapel is in the east face of the south transept. A smaller door is in the west face of the north transept. On the north side of the Choir towards the east end is a projection for an Organ Chamber.

In exterior dimensions,

	ft.	in.
The extreme length of the Chapel from east to west is....	193	1
" breadth.....north to south is....	52	0
" length of the Antechapel from north to south is	89	0
" breadth.....east to west is	50	0

The exterior height of the Chapel is

	ft.	in.
To the top of the Parapet....	50	0
" ridge.....Roof .....	80	0

The exterior measure of the Tower above the buttresses is

	ft.
From north to south	42
From east to west	41

Its height is

	ft.	in.
To the top of the Parapet....	140	0
..... Pinnacles....	163	0

The pinnacles are 4 in number, one at each angle.

In interior dimensions,

	ft.	in.
The extreme length of the Chapel from east to west is.....	172	9
The length of the Choir from east end of the Apse to Choir arch is	137	10
The breadth of the Choir is.....	34	0
The height of the ridge of the vaulted ceiling of Choir is.....	63	0

The number of stalls is 98.

The Organ Chamber is 31 ft. 10 in. long, 14 ft. 6 in. broad, and 33 ft. 6 in. high from the floor to the two apices of its stone groined ceiling.

Of the Ante-chapel

	ft.	in.
The interior length is .....	74	8
" breadth in the Transepts is .....	32	0
" ..... under the Tower is .....	29	8
" measure of the Tower from north to south is	30	8

The Tower is open in the interior to the top of its second stage of windows at the height of 84 feet from the basement.

Above is a Belfry Chamber, the interior dimensions of which are

	ft.	in.
Length from north to south	34	3
Breadth from east to west	33	3
Height .....	40	0

The tower is divided from the north transept by two open arches, and similarly from the south transept. Its piers are of Ketton stone. The middle piers, north and south, have a shaft of Peterhead red granite on each of their four faces. The other piers have clusters of shafts of Devonshire, Irish, and Serpentine marbles. The abaci of all the piers are of black Derbyshire marble.

In the sides of the windows in the ante-chapel, except of those in the second stage in the Tower, are shafts of Devonshire, Irish, and Serpentine marbles.

In the south wall of the south transept three arches have been constructed for receiving the arches of Bishop Fisher's chantry from the old Chapel.

Ashton's monument has been moved from the old Chapel, and placed under the eastern of the two arches which divide the tower from the north transept. (He was comptroller of the household to the Lady Margaret, and was one of her executors; and himself founded four fellowships and four scholarships).

Dr. Wood's statue has been moved from the old Chapel, and placed facing eastward in front of the middle of the west wall of the tower.

Stalls from the old Chapel have been placed eastward in the Choir, 22 on each side.

Outside of the old Chapel, round its east end, and along its north side, was a stone passage leading to rooms which were between the old Chapel and a lane, called St. John's lane, leading to the river.

These rooms were called the rooms in the *Labyrinth*.

In the demolition of these the Chapel of St. John's Hospital, which was founded in the reign of Henry II., or perhaps before, and to which the Lady Margaret's Foundation succeeded, was discovered. Its style is the earliest type of Early English. An Account of this Chapel has been published by Professor C. C. Babington, and is printed in No. XXII. of *The Eagle*, of date March, 1865.

The arches of its Piscina, which is there described, have been placed in the south side of the sacarium of the New Chapel.

Under the terminations of the principal ribs of the ceiling of the Choir, are statues carved in stone with distinctive emblems. Taken in order from east to west they represent—

*North Side.*  
St. John, as Evangelist.  
St. Luke.  
St. Mark.  
St. Matthew.

*South Side.*  
St. John, as Apostle.  
St. Paul.  
St. Peter.  
St. Thomas.

*North Side.*

St. Bartholomew.  
St. James the Greater.  
St. Jude.  
St. Matthias.  
St. Stephen.  
St. Philip the Deacon.

*South Side.*

St. Philip the Apostle.  
St. Andrew.  
St. James the Less.  
St. Simon.  
St. Barnabas.  
St. Silas.

Under these, and also in the sides of the windows in the Choir, and of the bays opening into the organ chamber, are shafts of Devonshire, Irish, and Serpentine marbles.

The basement of the Choir from the screen to the sacarium is laid with Purbeck and Sicilian marbles, and encaustic tiles.

The steps leading up to the Altar are six in number, and of Devonshire marble.

The pace to which the first step ascends is laid with Purbeck, Sicilian, and black Derbyshire marbles, and encaustic tiles.

The second pace has the same marbles and tiles, and also figures of white marble inlaid in a ground of black Derbyshire with distinctive inscriptions.

The twelve Signs of the Zodiac are a symbolical representation of the Celestial Sphere.

Of the Scriptural subjects taken in order from north to south,

In the lower line,

*Moses Propheta* has the inscription (Exodus xii. 26, 27)—

"Quæ est ista religio? Victima transitus Domini est, quando transivit super domos filiorum Israel in Ægypto."

Moses at the Burning Bush has round him the words (Exodus iii. 5)—

"Ne appropies huc: solve calceamentum de pedibus tuis: locus enim, in quo stas, terra sancta est."

*Zacharias Propheta* has (Zach. ix. 17)—

"Quid enim bonum ejus est, et quid pulchrum ejus, nisi frumentum electorum, et vinum germinans virgines?"



Moses, in the midst of the gathering of manna, stands, as if uttering the surrounding words (Wisdom xvi. 20, and Psalm lxxviii 25).—

“Panem de coelo præstitisti eis omne delectamentum in se habentem. Panem angelorum manducavit homo : cibaria misit eis in abundantia.”

*Malachias Propheta* has (Mal: i. 11)—

“Magnum est nomen meum in gentibus et in omni loco sacrificatur, et offertur nomini meo oblatio munda.”

In the line above these,

Abel sacrificing has round him the words (Gen. iv. 4)—

“Abel obtulit de primogenitis gregis sui, et de adipibus eorum : et respexit Dominus ad Abel, et ad munera ejus.”

*Salomon Rex*, holding in his hand a model to represent the Temple, is saying (Prov. ix. 1, 2, 5)—

“Sapientia immolavit victimas suas, miscuit vinum, et proposuit mensam suam. Venite, comedite panem meum, et bibite vinum quod ego miscui vobis.”

Melchizedech brings forth bread and wine, and blesses Abram; and around them are the words (Heb. i. 1; Genesis xiv. 18, 19)—

“Melchisedech, rex Salem, Sacerdos Dei Summi, obviavit Abraham et benedixit ei. Proferens panem et vinum ait, Benedictus Abram Deo excelso.”

*David Rex* holds his harp, and prophesies (Psalm lxviii. 19, 18)—

“Ascendisti in altum, cepisti captivitatem, accepisti dona in hominibus : etenim non credentes inhabitare Dominum Deum, Dominum in eis in Sinai in sancto.”

The sacrifice of Isaac by Abraham has round it Isaac's question and Abraham's answer (Gen. xxii. 7, 8)—

“Ecce ignis et ligna, ubi est victima holocausti? Deus providebit sibi victimam holocausti.”

There are also on this second pace, at the north side, figures of *Theologia* and *Philosophia*; and at the south, figures of *Geometria* and *Poesis*.

On this pace in the south wall are four Sedilia.

The third pace has the same marbles and tiles as the

first and second, and has figures representing, in order from north to south—

Justice, Temperance, Faith, Charity, Hope, Humility, Fortitude.

On this third pace in the south wall is the Piscina above mentioned.

The fourth pace is laid with Sicilian marbles and tiles, with a border of Devonshire marble round the base of the walls.

A fifth and a sixth step lead up to the pace on which stands the Altar.

The Altar is of oak with a single slab of Belgian marble for its top.

The front has three deeply carved panels, of which that in the centre represents the Lamb with the Banner; that at the north side of it the Lion, as the Evangelistic emblem of St. Mark, and that on the south the Eagle as the emblem of St. John. The north end of the Altar has a panel with the Angel for the emblem of St. Matthew, and the south end a panel with the Ox for the emblem of St. Luke.

Round the whole of the sacrarium, which is divided in blind arcading in pairs of smaller arches within a larger, are shafts of Devonshire, Irish, and Serpentine marbles. The abaci are of the red marble, known as the Duke of Devonshire's marble, and were the gift of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the University.

Within each of the larger arches and above the two included smaller, is a quatrefoil with an angel carved in stone, appearing from an encircling cloud, and playing an instrument of music.

The spandrels of the larger arches are carved in diaper work.

The five Painted Windows of the Apse are the gift of the Earl of Powis, LL.D., of St. John's College, High Steward of the University. Taken round the apse in order, beginning on the north side, they have for their subjects—



I. *Christ the Light of the World.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Patriarchs looking upwards in contemplation.             | 1. Kings looking upwards in contemplation. |
| 2. Our Lord washing the Disciples' feet. S. JOHN xiii. 4... | 2. The Agony.                              |
| 3. Mary washing the feet of Jesus. S. JOHN xii. 3.          | 3. The Betrayal.                           |

II. *Christ the True Manna.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Prophets looking upwards in contemplation. | 1. Priests of Old Dispensation looking upwards in contemplation. |
| 2. Jesus before Caiaphas.                     | 2. 'Behold your King!' S. JOHN xix. 14.                          |
| 3. Jesus captive. S. JOHN xviii. 12.          | 3. Jesus scourged. S. JOHN xix. 1.                               |

III. *Christ the Spotless Lamb.* S. JOHN i. 29; REV. v. 6.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Apostles looking upwards in contemplation. | 1. Apostolic men looking upwards in contemplation.                      |
| 2. The Crucifixion.                           | 2. Descent from the Cross.  |
| 3. Bearing the Cross. S. JOHN xix. 17.        | 3. St. John taking the Blessed Virgin to his own home. S. JOHN xix. 27. |

IV. *Christ in Apocalyptic Vision.* REV. i. 12...

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Martyrs (Men) looking upwards in contemplation.    | 1. Martyrs (Women) looking upwards in contemplation. |
| 2. Lament over our Lord's Body.                       | 2. Entombment. S. JOHN xix. 38-42.                   |
| 3. Joseph begging the Body of Jesus. S. JOHN xix. 38. | 3. Nicodemus bringing spices. S. JOHN xix. 39.       |

V. *Christ the Good Shepherd.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Bishops and Doctors looking upwards in contemplation.   | 1. Priests and Deacons looking upwards in contemplation.    |
| 2. The Resurrection.                                       | 2. 'Noli metangere.' S. JOHN xx. 16, 17.                    |
| 3. St. Peter and St. John at the Sepulchre. S. JOHN xx. 3. | 3. St. Mary Magdalene at the Sepulchre. S. JOHN xx. 11, 12. |

Painted glass for the following side windows of the Choir has been provided for:—

(1) For a window on the North side next to the Apse, in memory of the late Rev. A. V. Hadley, Fellow and Tutor, by his friends.

(2) For a window on the South side next to the Apse, in memory of Sir Ralph Hare, by Hare Exhibitioners.

(3) For a window on the South side, next west of (2), by C. Bamford, Esq., M.A., St. John's College.

(4) For a window on the South side, next west of (3), by F. S. Powell, Esq., M.A., formerly Fellow.

(5) For a window on the South side, next west of (4), by the Rev. A. C. Haviland, M.A., late Fellow.

(6) For a side window by the Rev. S. Parkinson, D.D., Senior Fellow, President, and Tutor.

(7) For a window on the North side next west of the Organ Chamber, by the Rev. Canon Selwyn, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, and formerly Fellow.

(8) For the Westernmost window on the North side, by William Cunliffe Brooks, Esq., M.A., St. John's College.

The Subject of (1) is to be The Last Supper.

" (2)....."Peace be unto you."

" (3).....The Ascension.

" (4).....The Descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost.

" (5).....The Healing at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple.

The great West Window in the Tower has been filled with painted glass by Bachelors and Undergraduates of the College. The subject is The Last Judgement.

The beautiful, though fragmentary, painted glass which was in the east window of the old Chapel has been placed in the middle of the three windows in the west face of the lantern-stage of the tower.

The painted glass which was placed in a window of the old Chapel in memory of the late Rev. John James Blunt, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, and formerly Fellow, by his widow and family, has been adapted to the window in the east face of the north transept of the new Chapel. In the three lights of the window respectively it represents St. John as the writer of his Gospel, his Epistles, and the Apocalypse.

The painted glass which was placed in a window in the old Chapel in memory of the Rev. Dr. Tatham, late Master of the College, by his brother and sister, will be replaced by glass for the two windows in the north face of the north transept. The subjects will be from the Apocalypse.

The Ceiling of the Choir is vaulted in oak in nineteen bays decorated by a continuous line of figures in full length, and by scroll work in polychrome.

In the central bay at the east end is a representation of OUR LORD IN MAJESTY.

The other eighteen bays contain figures of *illustrious* of the eighteen Christian centuries after the first, each bay being appropriated to a century. The

centuries proceed in order from east to west, those of even number on the north side, and those of odd on the south.

In the *Second Century* is

ST. IGNATIUS, Bishop of Antioch, martyred in the persecution under Trajan. In accordance with his appellation of Christophorus, he holds in his hand his emblem, a heart with the sacred monogram IHS. With him is

ST. POLYCARP, Bishop of Smyrna, martyred under Aurelius. He holds a burning stake, indicating the manner of his martyrdom.

In the *Third Century* is

ORIGEN, head of the great Catechetical School of Alexandria, and

ST. CYPRIAN, Bishop of Carthage, martyred under Valerian.

The *Fourth Century* is represented by

ST. ATHANASIUS, Patriarch of Alexandria, and

ST. AMBROSE, Archbishop of Milan. The scourge, the emblem of penance, commemorates his resolute excommunication of the emperor Theodosius, till he had performed public penance for his indiscriminate slaughter of inhabitants of Thessalonica.

In the *Fifth Century* is

ST. CHRYSOSTOM, Patriarch of Constantinople, and

ST. AUGUSTINE, Bishop of Hippo. He carries his emblem of a burning heart, indicating the intensity of his repentance, or the ardour of his devotion.

The *Sixth Century* commences with

ST. GREGORY THE GREAT, Bishop of Rome. The dove at his ear is an emblem of the Holy Spirit inspiring his writings. Next to St. Gregory is

ST. AUGUSTINE, who was sent by him on a mission to England for the conversion of the Saxons, and was consecrated first Archbishop of Canterbury. He is attired as a Benedictine monk, and carries a picture of the banner representing the crucifixion of Our Lord,

which he and his company bore as they came in procession, chanting a litany, to their first interview with Ethelbert, king of Kent. St. Augustine is followed by

ST. ETHELBERT, his convert, and founder of the see of Canterbury. Next after Ethelbert is

ST. COLUMBA, Abbot of Iona, called after him Icolmkill, which became under him, and continued to be for many long years of barbarism, the school of learning, and the centre of evangelization, for all western Europe. The century closes with

ST. BENEDICT, the founder of the Benedictine order.

The *Seventh Century* is represented, first by

ST. PAULINUS, one of St. Augustine's companions, and sent as domestic chaplain with Ethelbert's daughter Ethelburga, when she was given in marriage to Edwin, king of Northumbria. He was consecrated first Archbishop of York. Next is

ST. EDWIN himself, converted by Paulinus, and founder of the see of York, the adoption of whose name for a common English Christian name, was a memorial of the veneration in which he was held for the justice and the beneficence of his reign.

ST. ETHELDREDA follows, foundress and first Abbess of the monastery of Ely. Her staff, which budded, and grew into an overshadowing tree, is an emblem of Divine protection. Next is a prince commemorated by the University in its Catalogue of Benefactors as "that most famous and renowned prince

SIGEBERT, king of the East Angles," who founded the first school known in England for the instruction of boys in letters. The flattering tradition, which placed it at Cambridge, has unhappily been disturbed: the school is thought to have been at Dunwich on the coast of Suffolk. A purse, indicating his bounty, hangs from his arm, and he holds a charter of foundation. The last in this century is

ST. THEODORE, Archbishop of Canterbury, and first Primate of England, who originated the division of the

country into Parishes, and, by the impulse which he gave to Greek and Latin learning among the Anglo-Saxon clergy, laid the foundation of an English school of theology and literature.

First in the *Eighth Century* is

WINFRID, of Crediton, in Devonshire, the ST. BONIFACE, to whose devoted missionary labours great part of Germany owed its conversion. The book pierced with a sword represents his treasured *De Bono Mortis* of St. Ambrose, which, stained with his blood when he was murdered by pagan Frieslanders, was long exhibited as a relic at the Abbey of Fulda which he founded. Next is

BEDE, the diligent and learned monk of Jarrow, in Northumberland, to whom mainly the Church of England is indebted for its early history.

ST. FRIDESWIDE follows, the Patron Saint of the City of Oxford, and, as such, having an ox at her feet. At Oxford she founded a nunnery, to which, after several intermediate changes, the foundation of Christ Church succeeded. Next is

ST. JOHN OF DAMASCUS, one of the first writers of systematic theology, and famous in the Greek Church, as Peter Lombard and Thomas Aquinas in the Latin. From his hand hangs a string of beads, such as was afterwards called a rosary; and, in accordance with a received representation of him, he holds a vase.\*

\* A string of beads, for counting the number of prayers recited, involves no error in art, as the use of it was of Eastern origin. Traces are found of the use of it in the Latin Church in the Tenth Century to count the number of repetitions of the Lord's Prayer, and of *Ave Maria*. After the time of St. Dominic in the Thirteenth Century, this use of it in the Latin Church became general.

The Vase may perhaps mean the physician's vase of healing ointment, which is sometimes placed in the hands of sainted physicians. St. John of Damascus has been confounded, probably by reason of his Arabic name of *Mansour*, with John Mesue, also of Damascus, a celebrated writer on medicine. See Bayle's *Dictionnaire Historique et Critique*, DAMASCENE (JEAN), note E: but the correction of the mistake by the chronology is erroneous; see *Biographie Universelle*, MESUE.

The century closes with the learned and judicious

ALCUIN, of York, the foremost scholar of his age, the valued friend and counsellor of the Emperor Charlemagne, and the preceptor of his sons.

The *Ninth Century* begins with

KING ALFRED, as great as the greatest of its ornaments, famous as king and scholar and patron of learning; and, for his settlement of learned foreigners in a seminary at Oxford, regarded as the founder of the University. Next, the Greek Church contributes one of the most prominent persons in the history of its relations to the Latin in the learned

PHOTIUS, Patriarch of Constantinople. After him is

ST. ADELARD, Abbot of Corbie, who was probably a pupil of ALCUIN, and, as uniting the characteristics of St. Augustine and St. Antony, was called the Augustine and the Antony of his age. He stands, as at the gate of his abbey, distributing bread from a basket of loaves. St. Adelard is followed by

BERTRAM (= BEATUS RATRAMNUS), whose treatise on the Eucharist is said to have been the cause, first of Ridley's, and then of Cranmer's, abandonment of the Roman doctrine of Transubstantiation, and so to have left its impress on the Church of England. Next is

ST. EDMUND, king of East Anglia, who surrendered himself to invading Danes, in order to save his subjects from their ferocity, and, having been bound to a tree, was shot to death with arrows. He holds an arrow and cords.

The *Tenth Century* has

OTHO THE GREAT, Emperor of Germany, active in promoting Christianity, as yet but imperfectly established among his rude subjects, by the foundation of bishoprics, convents, and schools. As having reunited Lombardy to the empire, he holds its iron crown.

ST. DUNSTAN, Archbishop of Canterbury, perhaps the most influential man of his day in England. He was a zealous patron of monasticism, and founded or

refounded many religious houses and schools, repairing the ravages of the Danes, and extending and establishing the Benedictine system throughout England.

ST. VLADIMIR, sovereign of Russia, who, after his own conversion to Christianity, laboured to promote it among his subjects by founding schools of Christian teaching throughout his dominions.

OLGA, his grandmother, who governed before him with consummate prudence and skill, and, converted at an advanced age, prepared the way by influence and example for the subsequent exertions of her grandson.

ST. EDWARD THE MARTYR, king of England, whose youthful promise of a good reign was cut short by the dagger of an assassin, that he might make way for his stepmother's son, Ethelred the Unready. Stabbed whilst drinking a cup of wine, he bears a cup and a dagger.\*

The *Eleventh Century* follows with

ST. EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, last of the Anglo-Saxon Kings of England, founder of Westminster Abbey; in which, ever since the Norman conquest, the sovereigns of England have been crowned. He was the patron saint of England till St. George was acknowledged as such in the thirteenth century. The purse which hangs from his arm, indicates his liberality in almsgiving. The ring in his left hand represents the ring which, according to the legend, he gave to a stranger who asked alms for the love of God and St. John; and which, after twenty-four years, was sent back to him through two pilgrims returning from the Holy Land, with a message that soon after receiving it he should depart the world. The stranger was St. John.\*

\* Of the Churches in England dedicated in the name of St. Edward, that at Corfe Castle, where St. Edward the Martyr was murdered, is said to be the only one known to bear the name of the Martyr, and that at Cambridge the only one known to bear the name of the Confessor. In Mr. Goodknap's deed of indenture giving tenements in St. Edward's Parish, Cambridge, to found a Fellowship at Trinity Hall, A.D. 1508, the parish is called *parochia Sti. Edwardi Martyris*.

PETER THE HERMIT, whose preaching aroused Europe to the first Crusade.

GODFREY OF BOUILLON, its principal leader, saluted at the taking of Jerusalem as its king, though he would not accept the title, nor wear a crown. He carries on his shield the Jerusalem Cross. In his hand he holds an apple, having died, it is said, of poisoned fruit brought to him as a present of honour by the Emir of Cæsarea.

LANFRANC, called, though an Italian, the first Norman Archbishop of Canterbury, as having been chosen for the see by William the Conqueror. He was reputed the ablest dialectician of his age; and, as Prior of the monastery of Bec, in Normandy, had founded the great school of Bec, which became the most famous in Europe. Under him the arrangement of the Offices of Divine Service made by Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, and known afterwards as the Use of Sarum, was generally adopted throughout the south of England.

ST. ANSELM, Lanfranc's successor, celebrated for his resistance to the unscrupulous seizures of Church property by William Rufus, and to Henry I.'s claim to investitures. He is regarded as the first of the scholastic theologians, and is considered to have been the author of the argument called the Cartesian, which seeks to prove the existence of God from an innate idea, or from the conception of an All-perfect Being implanted in the mind of man. He carries a ship, in accordance with the legend that a ship in which he was embarked started a plank, but no water could enter.

The *Twelfth Century* commences with

Pope ADRIAN IV., Nicolas Breakspear, the only Englishman that ever filled the Papal throne. Next to him is

ST. THOMAS à BECKET, Archbishop of Canterbury. His murder is indicated by the sword across his mitre. He is followed by

ST. BERNARD, Abbot of Clairvaux, called *Doctor*



*Mellifluus*, and accounted as the last of the Fathers, one of the most influential men of his day in Christendom, from the respect entertained for his genius, sanctity, and learning. From him the Cistercian monks took their name of Bernardins. Next is

ST. HUGH, Bishop of Lincoln, and founder of the present cathedral, held in such honour that at his funeral John, king of England, and William the Lion, king of Scotland, held up the pall. His shrine at Lincoln was scarcely less thronged with pilgrims than that of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury. He has by his side a swan, the emblem of peaceful solitude, perhaps because his fame was known when he was still in the seclusion of the monastery of Chartreuse. Last in the century is

MATILDA, Queen of Henry I., a supreme favourite with the English nation, as being niece of the Saxon Edgar Atheling, and as a Queen that used her influence in promotion of deeds of gentleness and mercy.

The *Thirteenth Century* opens with

ST. LOUIS IX., king of France, the Crusader.

"Years roll away: again the tide of crime  
Has swept Thy footsteps from the favour'd clime.

Where shall the holy Cross find rest?

On a crown'd monarch's mailed breast:

Like some bright angel o'er the darkling scene

Through court and camp he holds his heavenward course serene."

(Keble's *Christian Year*—Advent Sunday).

Historians agree in the high character which they give of this prince, and in their estimate of the benefits which he conferred on his people by his administration. He promulgated the feudal laws called the Establishments of St. Louis. The chapel afterwards called La Sainte Chapelle was built by him to receive what was believed to be the true Crown of Thorns, which he had obtained from Baldwin II., Emperor of Constantinople, and other relics which he had collected in the Holy Land. He holds a sceptre and a staff of

justice;\* the nails from the Cross are in his right hand which is encircled by the Crown of Thorns, and on his sleeve is the red cross of the Crusader.

ROGER BACON follows, the Franciscan Friar of Oxford, the *Doctor Admirabilis*, a man of transcendent genius, and far in advance of his age in learning of all kinds. For his skill in physical science he was esteemed a magician, and confined as such for many years to a monastery. Next is

HUGH DE BALSHAM, Bishop of Ely. He had placed some secular scholars in St. John's Hospital, but transferred them to *hospicia juxta ecclesiam Sancti Petri* (now called St. Mary's the Less), thus founding *Domus Sancti Petri*.

ROBERT GROSTETE, Bishop of Lincoln, is next in order, the intrepid reformer of abuses of Ecclesiastical patronage, Regal, Papal, and Monastic, alike.

STEPHEN LANGTON, Archbishop of Canterbury, asserted the rights of the Church against King John, and the liberties of England, first against the King, and, when the King had made his peace with the Pope, against the Pope. It was mainly to his courage and prudence that England was indebted for Magna Charta. He was a diligent preacher and commentator on the Bible, which he is said to have first divided into chapters.

Next is the *Fourteenth Century* with

WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM, Bishop of Winchester, founder of New College, Oxford, and of Winchester College and School.

King EDWARD II., the reputed founder of Oriel College, Oxford.†

\* Called a *Main de Justice*, "espèce de sceptre que le Roi portoit le jour de son sacre, au bout duquel est la figure d'une main."—*Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française*.

† The College was founded by Adam de Brom, Edw. II.'s almoner, who, to secure for it protection and patronage, made it over to the King with the name and the rights of Founder.



MARIA DE VALENCE, Countess of Pembroke, foundress of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

WILLIAM BATEMAN, Bishop of Norwich, founder of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

THOMAS BRADWARDINE, celebrated as *Doctor Profundus*, an acute theologian and mathematician, and for a short time (June to August) until his death, Archbishop of Canterbury. He holds in his hand his treatise *De Causa Dei contra Pelagianos*.

The representatives of the *Fifteenth Century* are

HENRY CHICHELE, for 29 years Archbishop of Canterbury, founder of All Souls' College, Oxford, and of St. Bernard's College, Oxford, which was succeeded in 1555 by the College of St. John the Baptist.

MARGARET OF ANJOU, the queen of Henry VI., who began the foundation of a college in Cambridge which was completed by Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV., and bears memorial of its two foundresses in its name of "the Queens' College of St. Margaret and St. Bernard."

THOMAS à KEMPIS, the reputed author, but probably only one of many transcribers, of the *De Imitatione Christi*, a treatise which has been translated into every language in Christendom, and prized as a heritage of the Church in all lands.

King HENRY VI., founder of Eton College, and of "the King's College of our Lady and St. Nicholas in Cambridge."

JOHN ALCOCK, Bishop of Ely, founder of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Of the *Sixteenth Century* the central figure is

The LADY MARGARET, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of king Henry VII, foundress of Christ's and St. John's Colleges, and of the Lady Margaret's Professorships of Divinity at Oxford and Cambridge. A memoir of this noble lady is given in Nos. XIX., XX., XXII., XXIII., of the Eagle, of dates March and June, 1864, and March and June, 1865. She wears, in

accordance with the usual representation of her, the habit of a nun,\* and carries in her hand a model of a building, as foundress of our College. On the left of the Lady Margaret is the able and courageous

JOHN FISHER, Bishop of Rochester and Cardinal, the Lady Margaret's Confessor, and, after her death, one of her executors. As it was owing to his advice that our College was founded, so it was owing to his exertions that, notwithstanding the rapacity of her dependants and of king Henry VIII., endowments were secured for it. He himself founded four fellowships and two scholarships, gave to the College plate and vestments for the Chapel, and bequeathed to it, besides other property, his noble library. "It was thought the like was not to be found againe in the possession of any one private man in Christendom."† He had built the Fisher Chantry in the old Chapel for his own burial. But he was sent to the Tower by Henry VIII. and beheaded, on the charge of denial of the king's supremacy. His bequests were all lost to the College. He framed statutes for the College, and holds a book of *Statuta* in his hand. On the Lady Margaret's right is

NICOLAS METCALFE, chaplain to Bishop Fisher, and appointed, in 1518, master of the recently opened College.‡ During the twenty years of his mastership he administered the revenues with great care, and trained up a succession of scholars equal to any in Europe. On the left of Bishop Fisher is

SIR JOHN CHEKE, fellow of the College, the first Regius Professor of Greek in the University, and Public Orator, afterwards tutor to Henry VIII's son, Prince Edward. Amongst his pupils at St. John's were

\* See Hymers' edition of Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermon on the Lady Margaret, Baker's Preface, p. 16.

† Baily's *Life and Death of That Renowned John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester*, p. 186.

‡ He was the third Master. The College was formally opened on July 29, 1516; see Hymers' edition of Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermon on the Lady Margaret, Appendix, p. 256.

William Cecil, who became Lord Burghley, and Roger Ascham. At a time when very few scholars were acquainted with Greek, he did incalculable service in promoting the study, as well of Classical Greek authors, as of the New Testament. His translation of St. Matthew's Gospel, and of the 1st chapter of St. Mark, from the original Greek into English, was one of the most important publications of his day. The figure is taken from a copy of the original engraving in Holland's *Heroologia Anglica*. On the right of Nicolas Metcalfe is

ROGER ASCHAM, fellow of the College, and Cheke's pupil and successor as Public Orator, afterwards tutor to the Princess Elizabeth, and her highly esteemed Latin secretary when she was queen. The figure is from a scarce print in the British Museum.

The *Seventeenth Century* commences with

GEORGE HERBERT, another Public Orator, afterwards Rector of Bemerton, still known as a household friend by his *Temple*, and his *Country Parson*. Next is

Bishop JEREMY TAYLOR.\* He is followed by

THOMAS KEN, Bishop of Bath and Wells, one of the seven bishops who were sent to the Tower by king James II. for refusing to read what was insidiously called a declaration for liberty of conscience.† After-

\* "There are two old houses in Cambridge, which tradition points out as claimants for the honour of having been the place of Taylor's birth. The preference seems to rest with that which is now [1822] the Bull inn, opposite Trinity Church. The rival tenement, known by the sign of the Wrestlers, in the Petty Cury, is, as I am assured, beyond the limits of the parish [Holy Trinity], where Jeremy Taylor and his brothers were baptized, where his parents were married, and where his father served the office of churchwarden."—Heber's *Life of Jeremy Taylor*, Note (A).

"The Bull inn, opposite Trinity Church" cannot well mean the Red Bull, which was in Sidney Street, and was separated from Trinity Church by a range of houses. It is perhaps an error for the Black Bear, access to which was opposite to the north porch of the Church. The Wrestlers is in the parish of St. Andrew the Great.

† Three of the seven were of St. John's College; Lake, of Chichester; White, of Peterborough; Turner, of Ely. Their arms are in the middle part of the new bay window in the Hall. With them are the arms of Lloyd,

wards, under William III., he was deprived as a non-juror. He was the author of the Morning Hymn, beginning—

'Awake, my soul, and with the sun',

and of the Evening Hymn, beginning—

'Glory to Thee, my God, this night';

composing them, and a Midnight Hymn,—

'Lord, now my sleep does me forsake,'

"for the use of the Scholars of Winchester College."

Next to Ken is

ROBERT LEIGHTON, Bishop of Dunblane, and subsequently appointed Archbishop of Glasgow, as being the only man competent to deal with the religious discords of the times in the west of Scotland. And last in the century is

BLAISE PASCAL, eminent in his youth as a mathematician; afterwards the unsparing castigator of the principles and practices of Jesuits in his *Provincial Letters*.

Of the *Eighteenth Century*, the first is the learned

WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, one of our own *alumni*, no less laborious as a minister than as a student, and called in his day the Reviver and Restorer of Primitive Piety. He refused the Bishopric of Bath and Wells on Ken's deprivation. In 1704 he was made Bishop of St. Asaph. To him succeeds

JOSEPH BUTLER, Bishop of Bristol, and afterwards of Durham, and author of *The Analogy*. Next is

Bishop of Norwich. Owing to neglect at a post-office, he had not the opportunity of joining the bishops in their petition to the King; but, together with other bishops, he expressed his concurrence by subscribing it after it had been presented (see the facsimile of the signatures in Cardwell's *Docum. Annals*, at No. cxiv.); and, whilst the seven were in the Tower, he served them "as their Solicitor, conveying to them those advices of the Nobility, Lawyers, and other friends, by which they governed their conduct through the whole course of this affair; and this his assiduity was so much taken notice of, that he was more than once threatened to be sent to keep company with those, whose cause he so diligently solicited."—*Life of Dr. Humphrey Prideaux*, pp. 40, 41.

Under William III. they were all deprived.

FENELON, Archbishop of Cambray, who divided with Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux, the attention of France, whilst the two, renowned as they were for genius and power of writing, carried on their controversy respecting the doctrines of what were called *Mystics* and *Quietists*.

SCHWARZ follows, the Danish missionary to the south of India. And westernmost is

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

The *Nineteenth Century* is all our own. It is represented by

HENRY MARTYN, fellow, the devoted missionary to India, to whom the editor of his Journals and Letters well applies words from the *De Imitatione Christi*,

‘Nemo ditior eo est, qui scit sese et omnia relinquere.’

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, who, as a member of the House of Commons, toiled for years for the abolition of Slavery. He holds in his hand a Bill for the Abolition of Slavery, and is trampling upon the chains struck off from the negro.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Poet Laureate, “the pure and guileless minstrel, who in his latter days spoke so earnestly of the dignity of the poet’s mission, and the deep responsibility of those who can pour forth Verse that charms the ear and hangs on the lips of men, and flies from land to land, from age to age, bearing with it either a blessing or a curse.”\*

THOMAS WHYTEHEAD, fellow, who went to New Zealand to be chaplain to its first bishop, but died within a few months after his arrival, leaving as a legacy to his beloved and loving New Zealanders a translation into Maori of part of Ken’s Evening Hymn which they delighted to sing as “the sick minister’s hymn.” To the College he gave the Eagle from which

\* *The New Chapel of St. John’s College, Cambridge: a word spoken at the Annual Commemoration of Benefactors, May 6, 1861, by William Selwyn, Lady Margaret’s Reader in Theology, and now Lithographed by the College.*

the lessons are read in Chapel, and bequeathed his library. And last is

JAMES WOOD, successively fellow, tutor, and for twenty-four years master, who repaid to the College a thousand-fold its care of him as an Undergraduate, by his zeal for its interests, and his princely benefactions.

On the *Outside of the Chapel*,

The Great Door has in its inner arch a representation of Our Lord in Majesty, attended on either side by an angel swinging a censer. At the springs of its outer arch are heads of King Henry VIII. and Queen Victoria, indicating respectively the date of the Foundation of the College, and the date of the erection of the New Chapel.

Round the whole of the Choir runs a blind arcading, with small and exquisitely carved heads at the springs of the arches, and also a series of niches to receive statues. Some of these are provided for.

The Roof is covered with Colly Weston slate.

In each face of the Tower are two niches containing statues, representing, one a founder of a building dedicated to religion, carrying a model, and the other a minister of religion as if receiving it at his hands. In the West face are Moses and Aaron; in the East, Solomon and the first High-Priest of the Temple; in the North, Henry Frost, a burgess of Cambridge, founder of St. John’s hospital, and the Bishop of Ely of the date of the foundation; in the South, the Lady Margaret and Bishop Fisher.

## THE CONSECRATION.

Invitations to the Consecration had been issued by the Master and Fellows two months beforehand to all non-resident members of the College whose names were on the boards and addresses known, and to all subscribers to the Chapel Fund. To each of those who accepted the invitation, 600 in number, was sent a card of admission to the Consecration, and also a card of

invitation and admission to a collation. Some, as was to be expected amongst so many, were, at the last, prevented from coming; but, as far as could be ascertained, there were present at the Consecration, residents included, some 900 members of our own body. Many non-residents arrived before the day. The Musical Society of the College had provided for them a hearty welcome in a Concert, which they gave in the large room of the Guildhall on the evening of May 11th, Dr. Garrett conducting. To all who had accepted the College invitation to the Consecration, invitations to the Concert had been sent for themselves and for any number of friends. The response shewed how well the greeting was appreciated, and the delight of the audience, which filled the room, how much the musical treat was enjoyed.

The weather on the 12th, the day of Consecration, was genial in its sunshine and temperature. A special train from London brought large numbers in the morning: a return special train had been provided for the evening also.

Morning Prayer and Litany were said in the Old Chapel as usual, at 7 A.M., a throng of old members of the College being present to join in the last service that would be held within its walls.

After the service in the Old Chapel, the day was a Surplice Day. 11.15 A.M. was the time appointed for the service of Consecration; but the Great Door of the New Chapel was opened half an hour beforehand to admit the Vice-Chancellor, the Members of Parliament for the University, Heads of Houses, Proctors, the Mayor of Cambridge, and any others that desired to take their places before the entrance of the procession; Fellows of the College being in attendance to marshal to their places both those who entered before the procession, and those who entered in it.

The Choir for the day consisted, men and boys included, of 48 persons.

Twelve were Undergraduates of the College:

Carver, T. G.	Madge, F. T.
Cook, C. H. H.	Norris, L. C. C. R.
Drew, C. E.	Pate, H. W.
Evans, L. H.	Pierson, C. H.
Hanbury, W. F. J.	Roberts, F. P.
Macmeikan, J. A.	Savage, F.

To Dr. Garrett, who conducted, and to all who composed, the Choir, the College is very greatly indebted for careful preparation, and effective and reverential execution of the musical part of the day's services. Dr. Garrett had practised the Choir with his accustomed painstaking and skill, seconded by the able and heartily rendered assistance of Mr. Frederic Smith, one of the permanent College Choir, and master of the Choir-boys' school. Of the effect of the New Organ in the Chapel nothing more needs be said, than that the acoustic properties of the Chapel are good, that the instrument is magnificent, and that Dr. Garrett played it.

The order of the Procession was as follows:

1. The Choir, led by Dr. Garrett, the Organist of the College.
2. Undergraduate Members of the Foundation.
3. Scholars, B.A.
4. Fellows.
5. The Master, accompanied by the Bishop of Ely, who was to consecrate the Chapel; Dr. Selwyn, Bishop of Lichfield, Honorary Fellow and formerly Fellow, who was to be the preacher for the day; Dr. Ellicott, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, formerly Fellow; Dr. Atlay, Bishop of Hereford, formerly Fellow and Tutor; and the Bishops of Oxford and Rochester, both of the University of Oxford; His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the University; the Earl of Powis, High Steward; the Dean of Hereford; Hon. R. C. Herbert; Sir Thomas Watson, Honorary Fellow and formerly Fellow; and many old members of the College.



The Bishop of Ely was attended by his chaplain the Rev. S. G. Phear, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel College.

6. Graduates above the degree of B.A.

7. B.A.'s.

8. Undergraduates in order of seniority.

The Choir and the members of the Foundation assembled within the old Chapel, and the Procession passed, two in each line, along the South side of the old Chapel, then towards the College gates, down the middle of the first court, through the Hall screens, along the South half of the East side of the second court, along its South and West sides and the West half of its North side, then through the North side of the second court to the North side of the New Chapel, along this North side, round the Apse, and down the South side, to the Great Door.

The processional hymn was Ps. 84, New Version, sung to the tune of "Winchester." It was conducted by Dr. Garrett till he arrived at the door under the Organ Chamber, and from that point by Mr. Smith. With the long procession of surpliced hundreds, it was one of the most thrilling parts of the day's solemnity. As the procession wound its way, the hymn was, by those within and those without the Chapel, sometimes heard, sometimes lost, sometimes faintly caught in the distance, till, as the Choir entered at the Great Door, the burst of sound filled the Ante-Chapel, and all that had assembled within the Chapel rose, and a volume of voices joined in the hymn. The hymn was continued, whilst those that preceded the Bishop of Ely in the procession were taking their places, the Scholars on the basement of the Choir on each side, below the stalls of the Master and the President, and eastward. When the Bishop entered within the screen, the Organ pealed, and Psalm xxiv was chanted, as the Bishop advanced to the East end of the Chapel. The Bishops of Ely, Oxford, and Rochester, took their places on the

North side of the Altar; the Bishops of Lichfield, Gloucester, and Hereford, on the South. Chairs placed in the sacarium were occupied by clergy. There had been placed, in addition to the permanent accommodation in the Chapel, four lines of forms extending, from west to east, from the screen to the places provided next to the sacarium for the Choir: and the Ante-Chapel was filled with lines of chairs. The Bishops being seated, Dr. Reyner, Bursar of the College, presented to the Bishop of Ely the Petition for Consecration, from the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, under the College Seal, and from the Incumbents of the parishes of All Saints, St. Clement, and the Holy Sepulchre, within which the New Chapel is situated, under their hands. The Bishop received the Petition, and delivered it to H. R. Evans, Esq., Deputy Registrar of the Diocese, to be read. The Bishop then proceeded with the service, according to the form used in the Diocese of Ely. After the prayers of Consecration, the Rev. Canon Sparke, M.A., of St. John's College, Canon of Ely, acting for the Chancellor of the Diocese, read the Sentence of Consecration, which the Bishop signed, and delivered to H. R. Evans, Esq., Deputy Registrar of the Diocese, commanding it to be recorded and registered, together with the Petition, among the muniments of the Diocese of Ely. Then followed Psalm 100, New Version, sung by the whole congregation; the Lesson, 1 King's viii. 22-62 inclusive, read by Professor Selwyn, from a stall in the middle of the South side of the Choir; and the *Te Deum* sung to a service in A, composed by Mr. E. J. Hopkins, organist of the Temple Church, London. The Bishop of Ely then commenced the office for Holy Communion, the Bishop of Hereford reading the Commandments. The *Kyrie* was from Dr. Garrett's service in D. Dr. Reyner, Senior Fellow, read the Epistle, and Dr. Parkinson, Senior Fellow and President, the Gospel. The *Credo* was from Dr. Garrett's service in D. After the Creed, the Bishop of Lich-



field was conducted to a stall in the middle of the north side of the Choir, and preached the Sermon, taking for his text St. John xxi., 22, 23. An Anthem followed, composed for the Consecration by Dr. Stern-dale Bennett, of St. John's College, Professor of Music in the University. The following were the words:

Now, my God, let, I beseech Thee, Thine eyes be open, and let Thine ears be attent unto the prayer that is made in this place.

Arise, O Lord God, into Thy resting place, Thou and the ark of Thy strength: let Thy priests, O Lord God, be clothed with salvation, and let Thy saints rejoice in goodness.

2 CHRON. vi. 40, 41.

So we Thy people and sheep of Thy pasture will give Thee thanks for ever: we will shew forth Thy praise to all generations.

PSALM lxxix. 13.

And I heard a voice out of heaven, saying,

Behold the tabernacle of God is with men, and He will dwell with them. And they shall be His people, and God Himself shall be with them and be their God.

REV. xxi. 3.

The Bishop of Gloucester read the Offertory Sentences; and the Alms, for the further decoration of the Chapel, were placed upon the Altar by the Bishop of Ely, who proceeded with the office, assisted by the Master. The *Ter Sanctus* was from the late Professor Walmisley's service in B flat. In the administration all the Bishops present took part. The *Gloria in Excelsis* was from Dr. Garrett's service in D. Handel's Hallelujah Chorus was sung before the Bishop of Ely gave the final blessing.

And so ended this spirit-stirring service, with which we have set apart our beautiful and now holy House for Almighty God, to be His dwelling place amongst us in our College.

#### A COLLATION

was served at 4 P.M., in the Hall, the Combination Room, and the two Racket Courts which had been kindly placed by the Managers at the disposal of the

College; B.A's. and Undergraduates being in the Racket Courts. There were four lines of tables in the Hall below the table on the dais, two lines in the Combination Room, and four in each Racket Court. The accommodation in the Hall was for 302 persons; in the Combination Room for 180; and in the Racket Courts for 416. Doctors were in scarlet. The Master presided in the Hall, supported by His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the University; the Earl of Powis, High Steward; the Bishops of Ely, Lichfield, Gloucester, Rochester, and Hereford; Lord Lyttelton; the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, and A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, Esq., M.P.'s for the University; Sir Thomas Watson; the Master of Clare College, Vice-Chancellor; the Masters of Sidney, and St. Peter's; the Mayor of Cambridge; Dr. Parkinson, President of the College; Dr. Reyner, Senior Fellow.

Fellows presided over the tables below the dais, and over those in the Combination Room, and in the Racket Courts.

Places in the Hall and in the Combination Room had been so assigned that guests of the same Academic standing were near each other: and many were the recognitions, and cordial the greetings, between old friends who had not met for twenty, thirty, and forty years, and now lived their College days over again.

It had been arranged by the Master and Seniors that there should be but one toast proposed, "Prosperity to St. John's College." But in the Hall the enthusiasm could not be restrained; and speech followed speech nearly till the time of the Evening Service.

#### EVENING PRAYER

was said at 7.30., the Chapel being completely filled, and the Choir being lighted with the lines of gas jets within the sill of each window, the effect of which was very beautiful. The Anthem of the morning was repeated.

And thus this happy day was brought to its close.

*The Architect* of the New Chapel was George Gilbert Scott, Esq., R.A.

*The Contractors were:* Messrs. Jackson and Shaw, Westminster.

*The Stone Carvers:* Messrs. Farmer and Brindley, London.

*The Wood Carvers:* Messrs. Rattee and Kett, Cambridge.

*The Glass Painters:*

Of the Apse windows, the Great West window, and the side windows in the Choir; Messrs. Clayton and Bell, London.

Of the window in the North Transept of the Antechapel in memory of Professor Blunt; Messrs. John Hardman and Co., Birmingham.

Of two windows to be placed in the North Transept of the Antechapel, in memory of Dr. Tatham late Master; Mr. Wailes, Newcastle.

*The Organ Builders:* Messrs. William Hill and Son, London.

*The Clerk of the Works:* Mr. W. M. Cooper.

The following is the specification of the Organ:

GREAT ORGAN; COMPASS CC TO G. 56 NOTES; 16 STOPS.

1	Double Open Diapason .....	metal	16 feet.....	56 pipes
2	Open Diapason .....	"	8 " .....	56 "
3	Open Diapason, No. 2.....	"	8 " .....	56 "
4	Stopped Diapason.....	wood	8 " tone.....	56 "
5	Cone Gamba .....	metal	8 " .....	56 "
6	Clarabella (tenor C) .....	wood	8 " .....	44 "
7	Quint .....	metal	6 " .....	56 "
8	Gemshorn .....	"	4 " .....	56 "
9	Harmonic Flute.....	"	4 " .....	56 "

10	Principal .....	metal	4 feet.....	56 pipes
11	Twelfth .....	"	3 " .....	56 "
12	Fifteenth .....	"	2 " .....	56 "
13	Full Mixture .....	"	3 Ranks.....	168 "
14	Sharp Mixture.....	"	4 " .....	224 "
15	Posaune .....	"	8 feet.....	56 "
16	Clarion .....	"	4 " .....	56 "

SWELL ORGAN; COMPASS CC TO G. 56 NOTES; 13 STOPS.

1	Liebligh Gedacht .....	wood	16 feet tone.....	56 pipes
2	Open Diapason .....	metal	8 " .....	56 "
3	Stopped Diapason.....	wood	8 " tone.....	56 "
4	Pierced Gamba (Tenor C) .....	metal	8 " .....	44 "
5	Voix Celeste (Tenor C).....	"	8 " .....	88 "
6	Suabe Flute (Tenor C).....	wood	4 " .....	44 "
7	Principal.....	metal	4 " .....	56 "
8	Fifteenth.....	"	2 " .....	56 "
9	Sesquialtera .....	"	4' Ranks.....	224 "
10	Double Trumpet.....	"	16 feet.....	56 "
11	Hautboy .....	"	8 " .....	56 "
12	Horn .....	"	8 " .....	56 "
13	Clarion .....	"	4 " .....	56 "

CHOIR ORGAN; COMPASS CC TO G. 56 NOTES; 10 STOPS.

1	Double Dulciana (Tenor C).....	metal	16 feet.....	44 pipes
2	Open Diapason .....	"	8 " .....	56 "
3	Stopped Diapason .....	wood	8 feet tone.....	56 "
4	Dulciana .....	metal	8 " .....	56 "
5	Flute .....	wood	4 " tone.....	56 "
6	Gedacht .....	"	4 " " .....	56 "
7	Viol di Gamba (Tenor C).....	metal	8 " .....	44 "
8	Cremona .....	"	8 " .....	56 "
9	Principal.....	"	4 " .....	56 "
10	Flageolet.....	"	2 " .....	56 "

PEDAL ORGAN; COMPASS CCC TO F. 30 NOTES; 9 STOPS.

1	Great Stopped Bass .....	wood	32 feet tone.....	30 pipes
2	Great Bass .....	"	16 " .....	30 "
3	Violon .....	"	16 " .....	30 "
4	Principal .....	metal	8 " .....	30 "
5	Flute Bass .....	wood	8 " tone.....	30 "
6	Fifteenth .....	"	4 " .....	30 "
7	Mixture.....	metal	3 Ranks.....	90 "
8	Great Trombone .....	wood	16 feet.....	30 "
9	Trumpet .....	"	8 " .....	30 "

## COUPLERS, &amp;c.

- |   |   |   |                 |
|---|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 | Swell Octave.                           | 4 | Great to Pedal. |
| 2 | Swell to Great.                         | 5 | Swell to Pedal. |
| 3 | Swell to Choir.                         | 6 | Choir to Pedal. |
|   | 7 Tremulant to Swell.                   |   |                 |
|   | Four Composition Pedals to Great Organ. |   |                 |
|   | Two do. to Swell Organ.                 |   |                 |
|   | Two do. to Pedal Organ.                 |   |                 |

Hoc in templo Summe Deus  
Exoratus adveni,  
Et clemente bonitate  
Precum vota suscipe,  
Largam benedictionem  
Hic infunde jugiter.

Te mane laudum carmine,  
Te deprecemur vespere,  
Te nostra supplex gloria  
In cuncta laudet sæcula.

*Hymnale Eccles. Sarisb.*

## ERRATA.

Page 353, *for* last line *read* Under William III., Lloyd, White, and Turner, were deprived, 1 Feb., 1689-90; Lake had been suspended, but died 30 Aug., 1689.

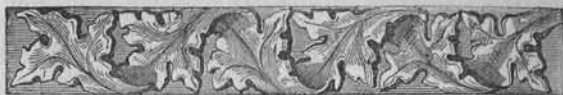
Page 355, line 6 from bottom, *for* two months *read* three months.



## THE STREAM OF TEARS.

“Mother, what makes our father *weep*?  
Sure ’twere the manlier part to keep  
The heart from overflowing—  
Mother, I cannot bear to see  
Yon form that like the rock should be  
Bent like the rushes blowing.”

“Thou art but young,” my mother said,  
And laid her hand upon my head,  
“The heart that fount embedding—  
Why doth it store the bitter well?”  
“Mother, indeed I cannot tell,  
Unless it be for shedding.”



## OUR CHRONICLE.

ANOTHER May Term has passed away, and its gaieties are numbered with the things that are not. But to the members of our College the expiring Term has bequeathed a memory more precious than the recollection of some transitory pleasures. In the midst of cold ungenial weather, the 12th of May shone without a cloud upon the consecration of our New Chapel. Those who were present will not soon forget the events which marked the gathering of that day. Those who were not so fortunate will find in the earlier part of this number an exhaustive description of the Chapel itself, accompanied by a full account of the ceremony which solemnized its opening.

The completion of another volume of our College magazine has suggested some serious reflections to its Editors. It is true that, when certain enthusiastic Johnians called *The Eagle* into existence 12 years ago, few who had any experience of the difficulties which attend the rearing of so delicate a charge, would have ventured to predict that the years of its life would ever reach a double figure. But the youthful vigour which inspired the early efforts of the new-fledged bird has all but disappeared with its advancing age. In less figurative language, contributions from any but the Editors are becoming rarities; and it cannot be expected that the Editors themselves will long be content to bear all the odium of the unpunctual appearance of *The Eagle*, while they are yet contributing to each successive number a much larger proportion of its articles than is either just or desirable. We foresee in this, and not in financial difficulties, the greatest danger to *The Eagle*. Its financial position is now comparatively satisfactory; but the dearth of contributions is a serious and growing evil—an evil which we entreat all well-wishers of *The Eagle* to do their best to correct.

The following is the list of the First Class in the Voluntary Classical Examination at Easter:

Baker	Haslam	Powell	Whitaker
Collins	Heitland	Saward	Welldon
Dymock	Macmeikan	Saxton	Wood, W. S.
Haskins	Marklove	Watson	

### Examination, Easter Term, 1869:

Third Year. First Class.			
Pendlebury	Noon	Haslam, W. A.	Bridges
Greenhill	Hilary	Baynes	Wheatcroft
Levett	Hathornthwaite	Griffith	
Second Year. First Class.			
Cruickshank	Bourne	Bishop	Carpmael, E.
Carver	Wood, W. S.	Genese	
First Year. First Class.			
Johnson, J. M.	Fowell	Smale	Oliver
Webb	Harries	Southam	Case
Cook	Madge	Stokes, A. S.	Clark, W. J.
Rushbrooke	Foote	Atkinson	Bradberry
Benson	Morshead	Wood, H. T.	Reid, F. A. S.
Lake	Clayton	Reynolds	Teasdale
Shuker	Cowie	Neville	
Gooch	Andrew, G.	Harper	
Sibley	Evans, A.	Pierson	

*Greek Testament Prizes.*—1 Foster; 2 Whitaker.

*Reading Prizes.*—Hanbury and Whittington.

*Essay Prizes.*—1st Year: Boyes. 2nd Year: Burder and Foxwell.

3rd Year: none adjudged.

*Moral Philosophy Prizes.*—Bachelors: Ibbetson.

Undergraduates: Burder.

*Hebrew Prizes.*—Watson, Fred.; Obbard.

The following were elected to Minor Scholarships and Open Exhibitions at Easter last:

*Minor Scholarships of £70.*—Gurney; Page.

*Minor Scholarships of £50.*—Hoare, A.; Sutton.

*Open Exhibitions.*—Adams; Allnutt; Haslam, A. B.; Hicks; Lees; Roughton; Whitfield; Wills.

*Natural Science Exhibition of £50.*—Garnett

The Chancellor's Medal for English Verse has been awarded to Mr. F. H. Wood of St. John's College.

The officers of the L. M. B. C. for the May Term were:

*President:* Rev. E. M. Bowling.

*Treasurer:* J. Noon.

*Secretary:* W. A. Jones.

*1st Captain:* F. Baynes.

*2nd Captain:* J. H. D. Goldie.

*3rd Captain:* E. S. Saxton.

*4th Captain:* H. Latham.



The crew of the first boat, May 1869, were the following:

	st.	lbs.
1 W. A. Jones	11	0
2 J. Noon	12	0
3 A. J. C. Gwatkin	11	12
4 J. Watkins	11	10
5 J. W. Dale	12	8
6 J. H. D. Goldie	12	3
7 F. Baynes ( <i>capt.</i> )	11	2
A. J. Finch ( <i>stroke</i> )	11	0
H. B. Adams ( <i>cox.</i> )	8	6

The distance between the stern of one boat and bow of the boat behind was doubled during these races; and owing to this, the L. M. B. C. failed to go head of the river, which position they have not held since 1858.

On the first night, the L. M. crew, which started second on the river, gained all but half a length on First Trinity 1st.

On the second night, they got within 8 feet.

On the remaining nights they gained enough each time to have bumped First, under the old regulations.

We may notice that Dale, 5, and Goldie, 6, rowed 4 and stroke respectively of the Cambridge Varsity Boat.

The crew of the second boat during the May Term were the following:

1 W. Hoare	6 E. S. Saxton
2 C. H. James	7 F. S. Bishop
3 J. Collins	H. Latham ( <i>stroke</i> )
4 J. W. Bakewell	H. Murphy ( <i>cox.</i> )
5 Ed. Carpmael	

This boat rowed over the first and last nights, but was bumped the other four nights.

The Freshman's Sculls came off on June 3rd. There were three entries, who started in the following order: James, Laing, Dymes. Laing won easily by 200 yards.

The Pearson and Wright Sculls were put off until the October Term.

On June 1st a meeting of the Club was held for the purpose of sending a boat to Henley.

It was decided to enter an eight for the Grand Challenge and Ladies' Plate, and a four for the Visitors' Plate.

£100 was guaranteed by the Club towards the expenses: the crew having to pay anything over and above that sum.

The crew of the May Term, with one or two alterations, immediately commenced practice together.

On June 9th, the following crew went to Henley to train for the Regatta, which came off on June 17th and 18th.

1 J. W. Bakewell	6 J. H. D. Goldie
2 J. Noon	7 F. Baynes ( <i>capt.</i> )
3 Ernest Carpmael	A. J. Finch ( <i>stroke</i> )
4 J. Watkins	H. B. Adams ( <i>cox.</i> )
5 A. J. C. Gwatkin	W. A. Jones ( <i>odd man</i> ).

This crew was entered for the Ladies' Plate and the Grand Challenge, for the latter of which they scratched.

On the 17th they beat the Radley boys in their heat for the Ladies', but in the final heat were beaten by the Eton boys by two lengths.

The Club also sent in a four oar for the Visitors' Plate.

1 F. Baynes	A. J. Finch ( <i>stroke</i> )
2 J. H. D. Goldie	H. B. Adams ( <i>cox.</i> )
3 A. J. C. Gwatkin	

This crew was beaten by the four from University College, Oxford, which has won the Oxford University Fours during the last two years.

On August 4th, the Lady Margaret Long Vacation Scratch Fours were rowed. The races were rowed abreast up the Long Reach. Five boats entered; there were two heats and a final heat.

The following was the winning crew:

1 W. J. Clark	T. B. Spencer ( <i>stroke</i> )
2 J. M. Johnson	L. H. Evans ( <i>cox.</i> )
3 E. Carpmael	

The following is the plan of the late May Races. The brackets denote the bumps:

#### THURSDAY, MAY 20. First Division.

1 1st Trinity	6 Christ's	11 Magdalene
2 Lady Margaret	7 1st Trinity 2nd	12 Trinity Hall 2nd }
3 3rd Trinity	8 Sidney	13 Jesus
4 Emmanuel }	9 Corpus	14 Pembroke
5 Trinity Hall }	10 Clare	15 1st Trinity 3rd

## Second Division.

1 1st Trinity 3rd	7 Corpus 2nd	13 Jesus 2nd }
2 Caius }	8 Lady Margaret 2nd	14 Caius 2nd }
3 King's }	9 1st Trinity 4th }	15 Trinity Hall 3rd }
4 2nd Trinity	10 Christ's 2nd }	16 St. Catharine }
5 Peterhouse	11 Sidney 2nd	17 Queens'
6 3rd Trinity 2nd	12 Emmanuel 2nd	18 Downing

## FRIDAY, MAY 21. First Division.

1 1st Trinity	7 1st Trinity 2nd	12 Magdalene }
2 Lady Margaret	8 Sidney	13 Jesus }
3 3rd Trinity	9 Corpus	14 Pembroke }
4 Trinity Hall	10 Clare	15 King's }
5 Emmanuel }	11 Trinity Hall 2nd	
6 Christ's }		

## Second Division.

1 1st Trinity 3rd }	8 Lady Margaret 2nd }	14 Jesus 2nd }
2 King's }	9 Christ's 2nd }	15 St. Catharine }
3 Caius	10 1st Trinity 4th }	16 Trinity Hall 3rd }
4 2nd Trinity	11 Sidney 2nd }	17 Queens'
5 Peterhouse	12 Emmanuel 2nd }	18 Downing
6 3rd Trinity 2nd	13 Caius 2nd }	
7 Corpus 2nd		

## SATURDAY, MAY 22. First Division.

1 1st Trinity	6 Emmanuel	11 Trinity Hall 2nd }
2 Lady Margaret	7 1st Trinity 2nd }	12 Jesus }
3 3rd Trinity	8 Sidney	13 Magdalene }
4 Trinity Hall	9 Corpus	14 Kings }
5 Christ's	10 Clare	15 Pembroke

## Second Division.

1 Pembroke	7 Corpus 2nd	13 Emmanuel 2nd }
2 1st Trinity 3rd	8 Christ's 2nd	14 St. Catharine }
3 Caius	9 Lady Margaret 2nd }	15 Jesus 2nd }
4 2nd Trinity	10 Sidney 2nd }	16 Queens'
5 Peterhouse	11 1st Trinity 4th }	17 Trinity Hall
6 3rd Trinity 2nd	12 Caius 2nd }	18 Downing

## MONDAY, MAY 24. First Division.

1 1st Trinity	7 Emmanuel	12 Trinity Hall 2nd
2 Lady Margaret	8 Sidney }	13 Kings
3 3rd Trinity	9 Corpus	14 Magdalene
4 Trinity Hall	10 Clare }	15 Pembroke
5 Christ's	11 Jesus }	
6 1st Trinity 2nd		

## Second Division.

1 Pembroke	8 Christ's 2nd	14 Emmanuel 2nd
2 1st Trinity 3rd	9 Sidney 2nd	15 Queens'
3 Caius	10 Lady Margaret 2nd }	16 Jesus 2nd
4 2nd Trinity	11 Caius 2nd }	17 Trinity Hall 3rd
5 Peterhouse	12 1st Trinity 4th }	18 Downing
6 3rd Trinity 2nd	13 St. Catharine }	
7 Corpus 2nd		

## TUESDAY, MAY 25. First Division.

1 1st Trinity	6 1st Trinity 2nd	11 Clare
2 Lady Margaret	7 Sidney	12 Trinity Hall 2nd }
3 3rd Trinity	8 Emmanuel }	13 King's }
4 Trinity Hall	9 Corpus }	14 Magdalene
5 Christ's	10 Jesus	15 Pembroke

## Second Division.

1 Pembroke	7 Corpus 2nd	13 1st Trinity 4th }
2 1st Trinity 3rd	8 Christ's 2nd	14 Emmanuel 2nd }
3 Caius	9 Sidney 2nd	15 Queens'
4 2nd Trinity	10 Caius 2nd	16 Jesus 2nd
5 Peterhouse	11 Lady Margaret 2nd }	17 Trinity Hall 3rd
6 3rd Trinity 2nd	12 St. Catharine }	18 Downing

## WEDNESDAY, MAY 26. First Division.

1 1st Trinity	6 1st Trinity 2nd	11 Clare
2 Lady Margaret	7 Sidney	12 Trinity Hall 2nd }
3 3rd Trinity	8 Emmanuel	13 King's
4 Trinity Hall	9 Corpus	14 Magdalene
5 Christ's	10 Jesus	15 Pembroke

## Second Division.

1 Pembroke	7 Corpus 2nd	18 Emmanuel 2nd
2 1st Trinity 3rd	8 Christ's 2nd	14 1st Trinity 4th }
3 Caius	9 Sidney 2nd }	15 Queens'
4 2nd Trinity }	10 Caius 2nd }	16 Jesus 2nd
5 Peterhouse	11 St. Catharine's	17 Trinity Hall 2nd
6 3rd Trinity 2nd	12 Lady Margaret 2nd	18 Downing

C. U. R. V. B Company. The Company Challenge Cup was won for the May Term by Corp. C. Carpmael, and the Small Cup for the winners of Challenge Cups during the year by Captain Wace. Corp. Carpmael also won the Cup open to extra efficient of the Company for 1868.

A match was shot against Winchester College Corps, on Friday, May 21st; 12 on each side: B Company being successful by 2 points.

The Cricket Club has held its own as well as usual.

The College Eleven won every match that was played out; and the finances are satisfactory.

The officers are:

*Captain:* J. T. Welldon. *Secretary:* A. A. Bourne. *Treasurer:* W. Hoare. *Sub-Treasurers:* J. Wilkes and F. Tobin. *Captain of Second Eleven:* W. Hoare.

The College was represented in the Seniors' Match at Fenner's by J. W. Dale, J. T. Welldon, F. A. Mackinnon, A. A. Bourne, and J. Wilkes; and in the Freshmen's Match by F. Tobin, H. P. Stedman, H. T. Wood, and A. Shuker.

The first match was between the College Eleven and 16 Freshmen. The Eleven made 127; J. W. Dale 12, R. E. Whittington 17, J. Wilkes 12, A. C. D. Ryder 34, A. A. Bourne 12. H. Stedman took 6 wickets.

The Freshmen made 169 for 10 wickets, of which A. A. Bourne took 6. A. Shuker 13, F. Tobin 45, H. T. Wood 64, A. E. Coates 17.

April 28th. St. John's v. Quidnuncs. The Quids made 365. The College 35 for 3 wickets; F. Tobin 13, F. A. Mackinnon (not out) 16. Bourne took all the wickets.

May 5th. St. John's v. Caius. Caius 118. St. John's scored 132, with the loss of only 2 wickets; Welldon 56,

Mackinnon 45, Whittington (not out) 18. Bourne 6 wickets.

May 10th and 11th. St. John's *v.* Etceteras. The College won in an innings. Etceteras 77 and 66. St. John's 172; J. T. Welldon 30, F. Tobin 33, A. E. Coates 40, A. Shuker 13. 12 of the Ecetera wickets fell to A. A. Bourne.

May 15th. St. John's *v.* Clare. Clare made 58. St. John's 375 (with 8 wickets down); Tobin 38, Hoare 28, Wilkes 81, Whittington 67, J. Taylor 30, A. Shuker 21, F. Savage (not out) 28, H. B. Cotterill 33.

May 17th and 18th. St. John's *v.* Trinity. Trinity 255. Rain stopped the play. St. John's did not go in.

St. John's *v.* Christ's. St. John's 183; of which Musgrave made 19, Ryder 34, Whittington 35, Chamberlain 30, Norris 24. Christ's 41 for 6 wickets.

St. John's *v.* Perambulators. St. John's 143; Dale 36, Tobin 20, Wilkes 24. Perambulators 111 (for 5 wickets).

St. John's *v.* Trinity Hall. Trinity Hall 62; Musgrave took 8 wickets. St. John's made 230 for 3 wickets; Dale 22, Musgrave 119, Tobin 63.

St. John's *v.* Jesus. Jesus 162. St. John's 192 for 8 wickets down; F. Savage 36, R. S. Whittington 27, F. A. Mackinnon (not out) 44, J. Wilkes 24, A. Shuker 21. A. A. Bourne took 8 wickets.

### STAINED GLASS WINDOW FUND.

At a meeting of the Committee of the above fund, held in Mr. Sandys' rooms, the Balance Sheet hereinafter printed was received from the Treasurer, and the following resolutions were carried, *nem. con.*:

I. Proposed by Mr. Sandys and seconded by Mr. William Hoare, that the Subscription List of the Stained Glass Window Fund remain open until further notice.

And II. Proposed by Mr. W. Hoare and seconded by Mr. Cordeaux, that Mr. F. C. Wace be appointed Treasurer of the Fund in place of Mr. Charles Hoare (resigned).

The Committee on behalf of the general body of Subscribers, embrace this opportunity of recording the thanks that are due to Mr. Charles Hoare, for the highly efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Treasurership.

At the beginning of the Easter term, Mr. Alfred Hoare was appointed Sub-Treasurer in place of Mr.

William Hoare, and the following names were added to the Committee:

W. CORDEAUX.  
C. E. CUMMINGS.

P. H. LAING.  
H. T. WOOD.

It is proposed, that the surplus remaining after the payment of Messrs. Clayton and Bell for the Great West Window, be devoted to filling with stained glass (in patterns, not in figures) one or more of the smaller windows in the Tower. At present these windows impair the effect of the West Window: the two East Windows (containing together about 112 square feet) are the most injurious; next in degree are the two on the South (containing together about 144 square feet): next the North Windows of the same dimensions, and lastly the two West Windows, not already filled, containing 151 square feet. The cost may be roughly placed at 30 shillings per square foot.

This proposal will be reduced to a definite estimate and finally voted upon at the next meeting of the Committee.

### ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE CHAPEL WINDOW FUND, BALANCE SHEET.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Postage, Printing, &c.	12	4	3	By Subscriptions	1470	2	6
To Balance	1675	10	9	By Interest on Investments	156	12	8
				By Profit on ditto	60	19	10
	£1687	15	0		£1687	15	0

Since the above balance sheet was prepared, further Subscriptions to the amount of £14. 9s. have been received.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Adams, G. H.	3	3	0	Barnes, W. S.	1	1	0
Alexander, J.	3	3	0	Barnett, J. W.	6	6	0
Alford, W. G.	0	10	0	Barratt, W. F.	2	2	0
Allen, C. F. E.	3	3	0	Bayley, E. K.	10	0	0
Allhusen, W. H.	1	1	0	Baynes, F.	1	1	0
Allott, H. H.	5	5	0	Beadon, H. S.	3	3	0
Almack, W.	4	4	0	Beaumont, E.	6	6	0
Andrews, F.	6	6	0	Beebee, H. M. L.	15	15	0
Atkinson, R. C.	2	2	0	Bennett, J. R. S.	6	6	0
				Bennett, H. R.	3	3	0
Bagnall, H. H.	10	0	0	Benson, R.	2	2	0
Baker, H.	2	0	0	Benson, T.	6	6	0
Bakewell, J. W.	3	3	0	Beor, H. R.	2	2	0
Barlow, S. B.	9	9	0	Bethell, J. F. H.	1	1	0

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Bishop, F. S.	1	1	0	Covington, W.	9	9	0
Bloxam, G. W.	3	3	0	Cowie, D. L.	4	4	0
Blunn, J. H.	2	2	0	Cox, W. A.	6	6	0
Bonney, A.	3	3	0	Cruikshank, G. E.	2	2	0
Bonsey, W.	6	6	0	Cummings, C. E.	2	2	0
Bourne, A. A.	2	2	0	Cust, A.	6	6	0
Bourne, C. W.	6	6	0				
Bousfield, H. T.	0	10	0	Dashwood, G. F. L.	5	5	0
Boutflower, W. N.	3	3	0	Davies, R. P.	3	3	0
Bower, R.	4	4	0	Davies, W.	4	4	0
Boyd, J. G.	3	3	0	De La Rue, T. A.	1	1	0
Boyes, D. L.	3	3	0	Dewick, E. S.	3	3	0
Boys, W. O.	2	2	0	Dockray, R. H.	6	6	0
Bradbury, T. C.	0	10	0	Drew, C. E.	6	6	0
Bradshaw, W. H.	6	6	0	Durieu, W.	5	5	0
Bray, E.	6	0	0	Dymock, H. M.	2	2	0
Bridges, T. C. L.	6	6	0				
Brogden, T. W.	6	6	0	Edmunds, W.	2	2	0
Bros, A. F. O.	3	3	0	Ellis, R. J.	3	3	0
Bros, J. R. W.	2	2	0	Elliott, J.	6	6	0
Browne, W. H.	2	2	0	Evans, L. H.	3	3	0
Buckley, A.	3	3	0				
Bulmer, G. F.	6	6	0	Fagan, C. C. G.	2	2	0
Burnett, F. G.	5	0	0	Fallow, T. M.	4	4	0
Burnside, F.	2	2	0	Farbrother, A.	3	3	0
Burwell, G.	2	0	0	Fear, J. S.	1	1	0
				Finch, A. J.	4	4	0
Cane, A. G.	5	5	0	Fisher, W. R.	1	1	0
Cann, J. P.	3	3	0	Fitzgerald, E. M.	1	0	0
Cargill, E.	1	11	6	Fitz-Herbert, R.	6	6	0
Carpmael, C.	6	6	0	Fitz-Herbert, R. H. C.	2	2	0
Carpmael, E.	6	6	0	Foote, F. A.	2	2	0
Carver, H. J.	1	1	0	Forbes, A.	6	6	0
Cassells, J. W.	2	2	0	Forrest, G. W. D. S.	2	2	0
Casson, E. V.	0	10	0	Foster, A.	3	3	0
Chabot, H.	1	1	0	Fox, J. K.	1	0	0
Chamberlain, J. S. ff.	6	6	0	Foxwell, H. S.	1	1	0
Channer, E. C.	3	3	0				
Chaplin, W. H.	3	3	0	Gaches, L. B.	6	6	0
Chapman, Rev. W. A.	5	0	0	Gardom, B. W.	1	10	0
Charnley, W.	3	3	0	Gatenby, A. G.	2	2	0
Chaytor, E. C.	3	3	0	Genge, E. H.	3	3	0
Child, W. H.	3	3	0	George, J.	3	3	0
Clare, O. L.	15	15	0	Gilderdale, F. G.	2	12	6
Clark, W. T.	3	3	0	Giles, R.	3	3	0
Clark, D.	1	0	0	Gillespie, R. A.	6	6	0
Clarke, A. D.	5	5	0	Gordon, T. W. W.	2	2	0
Clinton, E. F.	2	2	0	Green, W. H.	3	3	0
Coape-Arnold, H. F. J.	10	0	0	Greenhill, A. G.	2	2	0
Cochrane, H. H.	6	6	0	Gretton, F. G.	2	1	0
Coleby, F.	1	1	0	Griffith, C. H.	6	6	0
Collard, J. M.	6	6	0	Griffith, H.	1	1	0
Collins, J.	1	1	0	Griffith, W.	6	6	0
Congreve, J. E.	1	1	0	Guest, E. J.	2	2	0
Coote, A. C. P.	1	1	0				
Cope, S. W.	9	9	0	Hallam, G. H.	6	6	0
Cordeaux, W.	2	2	0	Hamond, P. F.	10	10	0
Cotes, M. C. R.	2	2	0	Hart, H. G.	9	9	0
Cotterill, C. C.	6	6	0	Hart, W. E.	6	6	0
Cotterill, H. B.	6	6	0	Hart, W. E., Jun.,	6	6	0

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Haskins, C. E.	2	2	0	Luck, E. T.	10	0	0
Haslam, C. E.	1	1	0	Lyman, F.	3	3	0
Haslam, F. W. C.	2	2	0				
Haslam, J. B.	6	6	0	Mackinnon, F. A.	6	6	0
Haslam, S.	6	6	0	Mansfield, H. M.	1	0	0
Haslam, W. A.	2	0	0	Mant, N. W. J.	1	0	0
Hathornthwaite, J. F.	3	3	0	Maples, F. G.	6	6	0
Haviland, J.	1	1	0	Margerison, J. B.	1	1	0
Haviland, A. M.	2	2	0	Markham, H. W. K.	2	2	0
Hebb, R. G.	1	1	0	Marklove, M. W. C.	3	3	0
Hewison, J. E.	3	3	0	Marrack, R. G.	6	6	0
Hey, R.	1	1	0	Marsden, M. H.	6	6	0
Hibbert, H.	10	10	0	Marsden, R. G.	3	3	0
Hill, E.	6	6	0	Marshall, A.	9	9	0
Hoare, C.	31	10	0	Marshall, F.	2	2	0
Hoare, H.	31	10	0	Martyn, R. J.	1	1	0
Hoare, W.	10	10	0	Masefield, R. B.	6	6	0
Hockin, A. P.	2	2	0	Mason, H. G.	1	1	0
Hockin, C.	20	0	0	Massie, J.	2	2	0
Hodges, T.	1	10	6	Maxwell, F. C.	1	1	0
Hodgson, J. W.	2	2	0	Miller, E.	3	3	0
Hogg, A.	5	5	0	Miller, E. F.	2	2	0
Hogg, C.	3	3	0	Mills, W.	9	9	0
Hope, C. A.	6	6	0	Mitchison, W. A.	1	1	0
Hooke, D.	3	3	0	McKee, R. A.	1	1	0
Horne, J. W.	3	3	0	Morgan, R. H.	3	10	0
Howell, T. J.	1	1	0	Morice, C.	1	0	0
Howlett, H.	1	1	0	Moss, H. W.	31	10	0
Hudson, C. T.	1	0	0	Moss, T.	2	2	0
Humphreys, H.	3	3	0	Mullinger, J. B.	3	3	0
				Murphy, H. H.	2	2	0
I'Anson, E. B.	6	6	0				
Inglis, J. D.	1	1	0	Newton, H.	15	15	0
Inman, J. S.	0	10	0	Noon, J.	6	6	0
Johns, T.	3	3	0	Norris, L. C. C. R.	3	3	0
Johnson, J. E.	2	2	0	Norton, H. T.	3	3	0
Jones, E. M.	2	2	0				
Jones, G. J.	1	1	0	Obbard, A. N.	3	3	0
Jones, W. A.	2	2	0	O'Grady, T. de C.	6	6	0
				Oldacres, G.	6	6	0
Keeling, C. N.	1	1	0	Oxland, W.	1	1	0
Kemphorne, P. H.	6	6	0				
Kendal, E. K.	2	2	0	Parrott, W. L.	1	10	0
Kiddle, F. G.	6	6	0	Pate, H. W.	2	2	0
Kilner, W. J.	2	2	0	Peachell, G. J.	1	1	0
Knowles, T.	6	6	0	Peake, J.	2	2	0
				Pearson, E. L.	6	6	0
Ladds, J. S.	3	3	0	Pearson, J. B.	31	10	0
Laing, P. H.	2	2	0	Percival, J. A.	3	3	0
Lambert, A. W.	2	2	0	Perkins, T. N.	3	3	0
Layard, C. P.	1	1	0	Phillips, H.	2	2	0
Lee-Warner, H.	25	0	0	Pierson, C. H.	1	1	0
Lee-Warner, W.	6	6	0	Pitman, E. A. B.	2	2	0
Lee-Warner, S. H.	5	0	0	Poole, T. G. B.	3	3	0
Levett, E. L.	3	3	0	Pooley, H. F.	5	0	0
Lewis, J. E.	1	1	0	Praed, F. W. B.	1	1	0
Lewis, W. H. H.	3	3	0	Preston, D.	3	3	0
Lloyd, E. W. M.	6	6	0	Pryke, W. E.	6	6	0
Low, A.	6	6	0	Pullblank, J.	6	6	0
Loxdale, H. M.	10	0	0				



	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		
Quayle, M. H.	-	6	6	0	Taylor, C.	-	31	10	0
Radcliffe, H.	-	6	6	0	Taylor, J.	-	6	6	0
Ransom, S. M.	-	2	2	0	Thornley, J. J.	-	0	10	0
Redhead, G. E.	-	4	4	0	Thorpe, C. E.	-	1	1	0
Reece, J. R.	-	3	3	0	Thorpe, E. S.	-	9	9	0
Reed, W.	-	2	2	0	Toone, J.	-	6	6	0
Reynolds, C. W.	-	2	2	0	Towle, C. S.	-	6	6	0
Reynolds, C. L.	-	3	3	0	Trousdale, R.	-	2	0	0
Roach, T.	-	3	3	0	Turner, E. W.	-	2	2	0
Roberts, F. P.	-	1	1	0	Twyne, W. R.	-	4	4	0
Robinson, G.	-	3	3	0	Unett, W. W.	-	9	9	0
Robinson, H.	-	3	3	0	Vipan, F. N.	-	1	1	0
Robson, F.	-	2	2	0					
Roe, C. F.	-	4	4	0	Warren, C.	-	9	9	0
Roscoe, J.	-	1	1	0	Watkins, J.	-	3	3	0
Rowsell, H.	-	6	6	0	Watkins, W.	-	1	0	0
Routh, W.	-	6	6	0	Watney, H.	-	10	0	0
Rudd, E. J. S.	-	10	10	0	Watson, A. W.	-	6	6	0
Russell, C. D.	-	6	6	0	Watson, Frederic	-	3	0	0
Ryder, A. C. D.	-	3	3	0	Watson, Frank	-	6	6	0
					Webb, A. S.	-	3	3	0
St. John's Naturalist Club	10	0	0		Webb, R. R.	-	0	10	0
Salts, A.	-	1	1	0	Welsby, C.	-	6	6	0
Sandys, J. E.	-	10	10	0	Whitaker, G. H.	-	6	6	0
Saxton, E. S.	-	3	3	0	Wheatcroft, J. G.	-	0	15	0
Scaife, T.	-	2	2	0	Whitby, J.	-	1	1	0
Selby, B. P.	-	6	6	0	Whiteley, G. C.	-	2	2	0
Selwyn, W.	-	1	0	0	Whittington, R. E.	-	1	1	0
Skrimshire, A. C.	-	3	3	0	Whitworth, W. A.	-	5	0	0
Smale, W.	-	2	2	0	Whytehead, R. Y.	-	4	4	0
Smallpeice, A.	-	5	5	0	Wilkes, J.	-	3	3	0
Smith, E. B.	-	1	10	0	Wilkins, A. S.	-	3	3	0
Smith, G.	-	3	3	0	Wilkinson, A. F. L.	-	2	2	0
Smith, P. C.	-	1	1	0	Willan, G. A.	-	3	3	0
Smith, J. P.	-	1	10	0	Williams, H. A.	-	3	0	0
Smith, W. F.	-	10	0	0	Williamson, A. J.	-	1	1	0
Souper, F. A.	-	6	6	0	Wiseman, H. J.	-	6	6	0
Sparkes, J. R.	-	6	6	0	Withul, Govind	-	1	1	0
Squires, R. H.	-	6	6	0	Wood, A.	-	9	9	0
Stallard, W. T.	-	2	2	0	Wood, H. T.	-	2	2	0
Steele, W. F.	-	2	0	0	Wood, W. S.	-	1	10	0
Stephen, R. S.	-	3	3	0	Wotherspoon, C.	-	3	3	0
Stevens, A. J.	-	6	6	0					
Stoddart, C.	-	1	1	0					
Stooke, F. S.	-	3	3	0					
Street, H. W.	-	6	6	0					

END OF VOL. VI.