

THE EAGLE.

A MAGAZINE SUPPORTED BY MEMBERS OF
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Printed for Subscribers only.



J. R.

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1881.

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Contributions for the next number should be sent in at an early date to one of the Editors (Mr. Sandys, Mr. Caldecott, A. E. Brett, *Hon. Sec.*, D. C. Falcke, A. J. Poynder, W. S. Sherrington).



OUR PORTRAIT PICTURES.

CATALOGUE OF THE PICTURES BELONGING TO ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.*

(*In the Combination Room.*)

JAMES WEBSTER, B.D., *formerly Fellow, Benefactor,*
by A. J. Oliver, A.R.A.

Canvass, 4 ft. 1½ in. by 3 ft. 3 in. Seated at a table on which are inkstand and books (*Powell's Works* and *Pyle's Works*). Holds a MS. open in both hands. Wears a B.D. gown, cassock and bands. White hair, smooth face, looks to right of picture. A very finely painted portrait, three-quarter-length. An engraving of this portrait bears the inscription "Rev. James Webster, B.D. [æt. 63], late Rector of Meppershall, by A. J. Oliver, Esq., A.R.A., 1809, engraved by Thomas Lupton."

James Webster, co-Lancaster, was admitted to a Fellowship at St. John's, March 22nd, 1774, to a Senior Fellowship, September 24th, 1791. (*Baker*, ed. *Mayor*, p. 308, l. 45, p. 330, l. 40). Elected into the Rectory of Meppershall in Bedfordshire, 1791, June 18th (*Conclusion Book*). Instituted the same year. Died in 1833, and bequeathed to the College £3500 where-with was founded one Fellowship Exhibition and one Scholarship Exhibition, now merged in the Foundation. A.B. 1770, A.M. 1773, B.D. 1780.

EDWARD FREWEN, D.D., *formerly Fellow and Tutor.*

Canvass, 2 ft. 11 in. by 2 ft. 3½ in. Wears a gown with bands, looks to left of picture. Oval half-length. Copied by *Zincke* in 1873, from a miniature in possession of C. H. Frewen, Esq., by whom in that year the picture was presented to the College.

Edward Frewen, co-Sussex, was admitted to a Fellowship at St. John's, March 14th, 1769, to a Senior Fellowship, Oct. 4th, 1787. His vacant Fellowship was filled up March 31st, 1789. (*Baker*, ed. *Mayor*, p. 308, l. 24,

* *Continued from page 368.*

p. 330, l. 34, p. 310, l. 15). Elected to the Rectory of Frating-cum-Thorington, Essex, Oct. 29th, 1787 (*Conclusion Book*). Instituted 1788 (*Calendar*). A.B. 1769, A.M. 1772, B.D. 1780, D.D. 1792. Died 1832. Said to have been the Tutor of Wilberforce.

THE HON. CHARLES EWAN LAW, Q.C., LL.D.,
Recorder of
by H. W. Pickersgill, R.A.

Canvass, 2 ft. 11½ in. by 2 ft. 3¼ in. Wears a legal gown, and is holding a roll of white paper tied with red tape in both hands, a broad white neckcloth is round the throat. Looks slightly towards right of picture. Half-length. Attributed to Pickersgill by the late Mr. Robert Roe of Cambridge. The picture was the gift of Mr. Law to the College (*Rev. Dr. G. F. Reyner*). A very successful portrait, also by Pickersgill, is in possession of Mr. Law's son the present Lord Ellenborough. It exactly corresponds with ours.

The Hon. C. E. Law, second son of Edward Law, first Baron Ellenborough and Anne, daughter of Capt. A. P. Towry, R.N., was born 14th June, 1792. Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, M.A. 1812, LL.D. by King's Mandate 1847. M.P. for Cambridge University 1835 to 1850. He was a Q.C. and Recorder of London. He married Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of Sir Edward Nightingale, Bart. of Kneesworth, Cambridgeshire, and died 13 August, 1850 (*Luard's Graduates* and *Burke's Peerage*).

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SELWYN, D.D., *Bishop, first of New Zealand, afterwards of Lichfield, formerly Fellow.*
By George Richmond, R.A.

Canvass, 2 ft. 11½ in. by 2 ft. 4 in. Wears a full black gown, holds an academic cap in right hand, half-length, three-quarter face, looks nearly to front. This portrait was painted by G. Richmond during a visit of the Bishop to England in 1854—5. The portrait usually engraved was painted by the same artist in 1841, the year of the Bishop's consecration. (*Letters to the Author from the Bishop's son the Rev. W. Selwyn*). The engraver of the earlier portrait was Samuel Cousins, A.R.A. Publisher, Rev. Edw. Coleridge, Maple-Durham, Reading, Nov. 21st, 1841.

Bishop Selwyn, the son of William Selwyn, Esq., Q.C., and Letitia Frances, daughter of Roger Kynaston, Esq., of Witham, Essex, was born at Church Row, Hampstead, April 5th, 1809. He was educated at Ealing and Eton Schools and at St. John's College, Cambridge. B.A. 1831, with the honours of the second place in the first class of the Classical Tripos. Admitted to a Fellowship, March 26th, 1833, which he vacated 1839—40. M.A. 1834. D.D. by the Queen's Mandate, 1842. Curate of Windsor. Tutor at Eton to Lord Powis' sons. Consecrated first Bishop of New Zealand, Oct. 17th, 1841. Confirmed Bishop of Lichfield, Jan. 4th, 1868. Died at the Palace, Lichfield, April 11th, 1878, aged 69, and is buried near the Cathedral. (See *Sketch of the Life of Bp. Selwyn*, by Mrs. G. H. Curteis, J. Parker & Co., London, 1878).

SIR JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM HERSCHEL, BART.,
F.R.S., *Astronomer, formerly Fellow.* By H. W.
Pickersgill, R.A.

Canvass, 2 ft. 11 in. by 2 ft. 3 in. Seated at a table on which left elbow rests, an astronomical globe is on the table. Wears M.A. gown, large white neckcloth, frilled shirt-front. Looks to front, half-length. A splendid portrait. An engraving by W. Ward from this picture by H. W. Pickersgill was published in 1835.

Sir John F. W. Herschel, the only son of Sir Frederick William Herschel, Knt., F.R.S. of Slough, Bucks., and Mary Pitt, daughter of Adee Baldwin, Esq., of Slough, was born at Slough, March 7th, 1792. He was educated at home and at St. John's College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. in 1813 with the Honours of Senior Wrangler and first Smith's prizeman. Admitted April 6th, 1813, to a Fellowship at St. John's, he became M.A. 1816, and vacated his Fellowship by marriage, March 3rd, 1829, with Margaret Brodie, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Stewart, D.D. In 1821 in conjunction with Sir James South he formed a Catalogue of Double Stars (*Trans. Roy. Soc.*, 1824), and received the Medal of the Royal Society. After the death of his father in 1822 he commenced a series of observations with a 20 foot reflector, continued for eight years from 1825, resulting in a series of *Catalogues of Double and Multiple Stars* (See *Memoirs, Royal Astronomical Society*, 1826 to 1836). Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, 1826. In 1830 he published his excellent *Treatise on Sound*, and in 1831 a most valuable *Treatise on Light*, in 1836 a less known but useful *Treatise on Physical Astronomy*. These three treatises were contributed to the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*. His *Discourse on Natural Philosophy* appeared in 1836. He had proceeded in 1834 to Feldhausen, Cape of Good Hope, and with an 18-inch reflector completed his survey of the Southern Sky in the four years 1834 to 1838. His *Results of Astronomical Observations made at the Cape of Good Hope* were finally published by the aid of the Duke of Northumberland in one volume 1847. Herschel was created a Baronet at the Coronation of Queen Victoria in 1838. Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford, 1839. President of the Royal Astronomical Society 1848. His *Outlines of Astronomy* first appeared in 1849. This standard work passed through ten editions in his life-time. In 1850 he was appointed Master of the Mint, he resigned that office in 1855. He was nominated one of the Eight Foreign Associates of the French Academy of Sciences in 1855. His *Familiar Lectures on Scientific Subjects* first appeared in 1867. He was the Author of an admirable *Treatise on the Telescope*, Edinburgh 1861, and of treatises on *Meteorology* and *Physical Geography*. Sir John's *Memoirs* in divers fields of Science, 150 in number, extending over a period of sixty years, are described in the Royal Society's Catalogue of *Memoirs*. He published a volume of *Essays* contributed to *Reviews*, and a *Metrical Translation of Homer's Iliad*. Sir John Herschel died at Hawkhurst, Collingwood, Sussex, May 11th, 1871, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, by the side of Sir Isaac Newton.

LADY MARGARET. *Foundress.*

Panel, 5 ft. 4 in. by 4 feet. Painted in wax colours on wood. Kneeling at a table, open service book in front. Figured gilt cloth on table, the same pattern repeated on canopy overhead, and at back of figure. Wears a Conventual Dress, consisting of black gown and white coif. Hands clasped, rings on 1st, 3rd and 4th fingers of right hand. A window at left-hand upper corner of picture. Looks to left, three-quarter-length.

This, which there is reason to believe to be the oldest large portrait in College of our Foundress, was found, in bad state but with no essential part injured, about 1874, in a store-room of the Third Court. The picture was carefully restored by the late Mr. Robert Roe. The picture in the Hall greatly resembles it, but is probably later in date.*

JOHN COUCH ADAMS, ESQ., F.R.S., *Lowndean Professor of Astronomy, formerly Fellow, by T. Mogford.*

Canvass, 2 ft. 11½ in by 2 ft. 7½ in. Seated in a chair, wears M.A. gown. Left arm is over back of chair, grasping arm thereof in front. Buff vest, dark blue necktie, looks to front, half-length. On the picture are the words "J. C. Adams, A.M., divi Johannis apud Cantabrigienses socius, 1846. Neptunus Calculo Monstratus A.D. 1845." The picture was painted by Thomas Mogford, and has been engraved by Samuel Cousins, A.R.A. (Published by J. Hogarth, 5, Haymarket, July 10th, 1851).

Professor Adams was born at Lidcot Farm, Laneast, near Launceston, June 5th, 1819. He entered St. John's College in 1839. B.A. 1843, with the Honours of Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prize. Admitted to a Fellowship at St. John's, April 4th, 1843, the term whereof expired in 1853. Tutor at St. John's. M.A. 1846. Fellow of Pembroke College, 1853. Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry 1858. Director of the Cambridge Observatory, 1861, May 2nd. President of the Royal Astro-

* The oldest portrait of Lady Margaret, in Cambridge, is in the Chapel of Christ's College. It is a full-length, standing, with book half open in both hands, done on panel. The inscription on the frame is of later date than the picture, and partly resembles the inscription on her tomb in Westminster Abbey. There is good reason to believe that the standing-figure-portrait is the original work of Harry Maynerde (or Maynert) painter, done for Christ's College, at the expense of Lady Margaret's Executors, and from it were copied, probably by John Wolff, the two half-length small portraits on panel, one of which is in the University Library (gift of Dr. Edward Grant, Head Master of Westminster School, 1581), and the other in the Hall of the Master's Lodge, St. John's. (See the *Executors Accounts* in Cooper's *Life of Lady Margaret*, pp. 186, 198, for *Maynerde*, and pp. 185, 229, for *Wolff*). Harry Maynert, painter, was one of the witnesses of Hans Holbein's Will, discovered in the Archives of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, 1861. (*Hans Holbein* by J. Gundall, London, 1879, p. 102). It is most probable that all the Kneeling Portraits of Lady Margaret are imitated, directly or indirectly, from the Portrait at the Earl of Derby's seat at Knowsley.

nomical Society 1851 and 1871. Copley Medal of the Royal Society 1848. F.R.S. 1849. D.C.L., Oxon., 1855. LL.D., Dub., 1865. His investigation of the perturbations of Uranus commenced in 1843, was communicated to the Astronomer Royal in October, 1845. In August, 1846, Professor Challis, at Cambridge Observatory, began the search for the unknown planet cause of the disturbances. But for the want of sufficiently extensive star charts, Neptune must have been discovered telescopically at Cambridge from the approximate position assigned by our Professor. As is well-known, Urban Leverrier of France, and Dr. Galle of Berlin, were more fortunate in their combined investigation and search.

In 1852 Professor Adams constructed *New Tables of the Moon's Parallax* in correction of Burckhardt's. In 1853 appeared his important memoir *on the Secular Variation of the Moon's mean motion*, in correction of Laplace's theory. Prof. Adams' results have been since confirmed by M. Delaunay. His investigation of the 33 year *Orbit of the November Meteors* appeared in 1867. Professor Adams is now engaged upon the *Improvement and Simplification of the Theory of Jupiter's Satellites*, and on the *Correction and Extension of Gauss' Numerical Theory of the Terrestrial Magnetism*.

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, ESQ., M.P., *Abolitionist, by George Richmond.*

Canvass, 35½ by 24 inches. Seated in red covered arm-chair, right arm rests on arm of chair, holds an eye-glass in right hand. Seems to wear two coats. Head inclined over right shoulder, hair tawney grey. Half-length, looks forward. Painted by George Richmond, the signature G.R. 1834, is in the lower left-hand corner. An engraving of a different picture also by Geo. Richmond, may be seen in *Wilberforce's Life*, 8vo., London, 1835, engraved by J. Jenkins.

William Wilberforce (B.A. 1781, M.A. 1788) Son of Robert Wilberforce, Merchant of Hull, and the daughter of Thomas Bird, Esq., of Barton, was born at Hull, August 24th, 1759. Educated at Hull, Wimbleton and Pocklington. Entered St. John's College, October, 1776. Soon after coming of age he was elected M.P. for Hull. M.P. for the County of Yorkshire, 1784—1812. Established a society for the reformation of manners 1787, and about this time joined Granville Sharp and Thomas Clarkson in their efforts to abolish the Slave Trade. In January 1807, his book against the Slave Trade appeared and the Abolition Bill passed both Houses of Parliament. In 1797 Religious Systems in this Country." Married Barbara Ann, daughter of John Spooner, Esq., in 1797. M.P. for Bramber, 1812 to 1825. Died July 29th, 1833, and is buried in Westminster Abbey, where is a sitting figure of him in marble, by Joseph. One of his sons was the late Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop, first of Oxford and later of Winchester.

THOMAS CLARKSON, ESQ., M.A., *Abolitionist, by Henry Room.*

Canvass, 31 by 27 inches. Seated in chair, spectacles in left hand, pen in right. Arm on table on which is a map of Africa and a letter addressed to

himself at Playford Hall, Ipswich, franked by W. Wilberforce. Three-quarter-length. Painted in 1838, by Henry Room, being a copy of a large picture from life, by the same artist, which was done for the Anti-Slavery Society. (See Mrs. Clarkson's letter to the Artist, Nov. 1st, 1838, inserted in a copy of Clarkson's *Historical Researches* given by Mrs. Room to the College Library in 1880). There is another portrait, by Lane, in the Council Chamber at Wisbeach.

Thomas Clarkson (B.A. 1783, M.A. 1786) was born at Wisbeach, Cambs., March 26th, 1760, his father, a clergyman, being Master of the Grammar School there. Educated at Wisbeach, St. Paul's School, London, and at St. John's College. Obtained a University Prize for a Latin dissertation "Anne liceat invitos in servitutum dare," as a Senior Bachelor, 1786. Became an active supporter of the Abolition of Slavery. The law for the Abolition of the Slave Trade was passed in 1807, and the Emancipation Act (British West India Islands) was passed 1833. Died at his residence, Playford Hall, Suffolk, Sept. 26th, 1846. Besides pamphlets and other small works, Mr. Clarkson published in 1806 'A Portraiture of Quakerism,' 3 vols. 8vo.; in 1808 'The History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade,' 2 vols. 8vo.; in 1813 'Memoirs of the public and private Life of William Penn,' 2 vols. 8vo.; and in 1836 'Researches, Antediluvian, Patriarchal, and Historical on the knowledge of God and Religion,' 8vo. An obelisk to his memory was erected near Ware, 9 October, 1879.

THOMAS BAKER, B.D., *formerly Fellow, after C. Bridges.*

Canvass, 29 by 24 inches. The words "Mr. Baker" on picture. Is represented in gown and bands with own hair, looks to front, three-quarter-face. Similar to the original by Charles Bridges in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and to the other two copies in St. John's College.

Thomas Baker, son of George Baker, Esq., and grandson of Sir George Baker, Knt., Recorder of Newcastle, was born at Crooke near Durham, Sept. 14th, 1656. He died at his rooms in St. John's, south side of Third Court, first-floor, July 2nd, 1740, and was buried in Dr. Ashton's Chapel of the former College Chapel. Fellow 1679 to 1710. Ejected as a Non-Juror. Antiquarian and Historian of St. John's College. Most of his MSS. are in the British Museum, London, but a considerable number are in the University Library, Cambridge. B.A. 1677, M.A. 1681, B.D. 1688.

SAMUEL PARR, LL.D., *Head Master of the Colchester and Norwich Schools, by George Dawe.*

Canvass, 4 ft. 7 in. by 3 ft. 7 in. Habited in cassock, gown, bands and wig. Is seated in a large arm-chair as if conversing. Left-hand thrust into waistband, fingers of right hand outstretched. Three-quarter-length, looks to right of picture. This picture was given to the College about 1826 by the then possessor through the agency of E. S. Halswell, Esq., M.A., of St. John's College. It was painted by George Dawe (*Letters to the Author from the Rev. H. H. Hughes, B.D., formerly Fellow*). In Dr. J. Johnstone's edition of the *Life and Works of Dr. Farr*, London, 1828, may be seen an

engraved portrait also by George Dawe, [1814] in which Dr. Parr is represented in a dressing gown and smoking cap with a long pipe in his hand. The portrait in Emmanuel College Hall represents him in the prime of life, wearing a scarlet gown. The portrait in the Fitzwilliam Museum, is by J. Lonsdale, and represents him in more advanced age.

Samuel Parr, son of Samuel Parr, a Surgeon at Harrow, and Anne, daughter of Leonard Migaard, was born at Harrow on the Hill, January 15th, 1747. Educated at Harrow School, 1752 to 1761, at the same time with Sir William Jones, and Dr. William Bennett, Bishop of Cloyne. Captain of the School, 1761. Admitted Sizar of Emmanuel College, 1765. Resided as a Pensioner, October 1765 to November 1766, when he accepted an assistant Mastership at Harrow School, and left Cambridge. Ordained Deacon Christmas 1769, with the Curacies of Willsden and Kingsbury, Middlesex. Failing to obtain the Head Mastership in 1771, he set up a private School at Stanmore, and in November 1771 married Jane Marsingale. His second wife was a Miss Eyre, to whom he was married in 1816. A.M. per literas regis, 1772. In the Spring of 1777, he became Head Master of Colchester School, and was ordained Priest by Bishop Lowth in the Summer of 1777, with the Curacies of Hythe and Trinity Churches, Colchester. In the Autumn of 1778, he was elected Head Master of Norwich School, and removed to Norwich, Jan. 1779. LL.D. 1781. He resigned this Mastership in August, 1785, and became Curate of Hatton near Warwick in Easter 1786. He was also a Prebendary of St. Paul's. Dr. Parr died at Hatton aged 79, on Sunday March 6th, 1826. He was a man of great talents, very extensive classical learning, and pre-eminent conversational power. His writings, edited by Dr. Johnstone, fill eight octavo volumes.

OVAL STAINED GLASS PORTRAIT (*In the bay window. Size, 14 by 11 inches*).

From a direct comparison of a photograph taken by Mr. Stearn of this old piece of stained glass with the fine engraving No. 190 of the *Cracherode Collection* in the British Museum, I am able to state that the two agree even to the most minute particulars. We have here therefore a portrait on glass of HENRIETTA MARIA, *Queen of Charles I., after Mytens*. The engraving before mentioned is in the form of an oval 14 in. by 11½ in. with a border ⅝ inch broad bearing the words "C'EST REGNER SERVIR A DIEU." Underneath is the following inscription:

Serenissimæ, Potentissimæ, Excellentissimæq Principis Henricæ Mariæ Dei gratiâ Britannicæ, Francicæ et Hibernicæ Reginæ etc. hanc ipsius Mtis effigiem calo hæc formâ expressam, dedico consecroq. ego Guilielmus Jacobi Delpsius ipsius effigiei Sculptor.

Cum privilegio regis, cum privilegio Illustr. D.D. ordinum Generalium ad anno octo. Anno Dom. MDCXXX. Daniel Mytens pinxit.

The companion portrait No. 186 of the Cracherode Collection represents Charles I., engraved by Delpsius after Mytens, two years earlier.

Robert Masters erroneously described the above thus:—"On the middle Window, Elizabeth, Q. of Bohemia, on painted glass, after Mireveldt."

Framed Engravings in the Combination Room.

DIDO AND AENEAS. (*Virgil's Aeneis, Book IV, line 231*).

The landscape painted by *J. Jones*, the figures by *J. Mortimer*. The figures engraved by *F. Bartolozzi, R.A.*, the landscape by *Wm. Woollett*.

LANDSCAPE, *with three figures, two dipping a goat.*

Painted by *Claude Lorraine*, engraved by *Wm. Woollett*. 1772.

CELADON AND AMELIA. (*Thomson's Seasons, v. 1191 to 1214*).

R. Wilson pinxit, Londini. *Browne* aqua forti fecit. *Woollett* sculpsit. 1776.

PHAETON. (*Duke of Bridgewater's Collection*).

Richard Wilson pinxit, *I. Boydell* excudit. *William Woollett* sculpsit.

THE FISHERY. (*Ships entering a Port*).

Richard Wright pinxit, *William Woollett* sculpsit. 1768.

[SHIPPING, *near a shore*].

C. Lorraine pinxit. *Jas. Mason* sculpsit. 1772.

CEYX AND ALCYONE.

Probably engraved by *W. Woollett*.

THE LAST SUPPER.

Engraved after *Leonardo da Vinci*.

SOLITUDE.

Painted by *Richard Wilson, R.A.*, engraved by *Wm. Woollett* and *Wm. Ellis*. 1778.

UNNAMED SUBJECT. (*From Thomson's Summer, lines 516—525*).

Engraver's name not visible, probably by *W. Woollett*.

THE RURAL COTT. (*Thomson's Winter, lines 1034—1045*).

G. Smith pinxit, *Wm. Woollett* sculpsit. 1769.

PRESENTATION OF THE INFANT JESUS IN THE TEMPLE.

With figures of *Simeon*, *Mary*, *Joseph*, *Elizabeth* and others.

LANDSCAPE (*with five figures, two on a rustic bridge*).

Annibale Carracci pinxit. *W. Woollett* sculpsit.

LANDSCAPE. (*In foreground, a Poet, Painter, Musician*).

I. Boydell sculpsit.

LANDSCAPE. (*In foreground three figures, of Shepherds*).

J. Boydell excudit.

MACBETH. (*The Witch Scene*).

Painted by *Francisco Zuccarelli*. Engraved by *Wm. Woollett*.*

Engraved Portraits, &c.

J. FISHER, *Bishop of Rochester*.

Folio, engraved by *James Houbraken*. Taken from *Birch's Heads of Illustrious Persons*.

The Hon. SIR SOULDEN LAWRENCE, *Judge of the King's Bench*.

J. Hoppner, R.A. pinxit, *C. Turner* sculpsit. 1808.

RENE FRANCOIS DE BEAUVAU, *Archevêque of Narbonne*.

Hyacinthus Rigaud pinxit. *P. Brevet* sculpsit. 1727.

EVELYN RICHARD SUTTON FALKNER, *M.A. of St. John's College*.

Mr. Barber pinxit. *H. Dawe* sculpsit.

Dr. Samuel Butler BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

Painted by *Thomas Philips, R.A.* Engraved by *Samuel Cousins, A.R.A.*

SIR WILLIAM STERNDALE BENNETT, *Professor of Music*.

Painted by *John Everett Millais, R.A.* Engraved by *T. Oldham Barlow, A.R.A.* The gift of *R. Pendlebury, Esq., Fellow*. 1876.

DR. JAMES WOOD, *Master and Dean of Ely*.

Painted by *J. Jackson, R.A.* Engraved by *E. R. Whitfield*, 1842.

FRANCISCO DE MONCADA, *Marchio Aytônæ*.

Antonius Vandycck pinxit. *Stephanus Toffanelli* delineavit. *Raphael Morghen* incidit. Romæ. 1793.

CHARLES DE LA PORTE, *duc de Melleraye, Pair et Maréchal de France, Chevalier des Ordres du Roy*.

Robert Nanteuil sculpsit 1662. *Justus* pinxit 1648.

* All the foregoing engravings by *Woollett* and others, and many of the following engraved portraits were bequeathed by the *Rev. Christopher Stannard*, Rector of *Great Snoring-cum-Thursford*, *Norfolk*, and were accepted by the *College*, Oct. 15th, 1851. (*Conclusion Book*).

CAR. MAURIT. LE TELLIER, *Arch. coad. Rhemensis, Capelle Reg. Præfect.*

R. Nanteuil ad vivum pingebat et sculpebat, 1670.

NATALIS DE BOULTZ, *regi a sanctio consiliis et supremi ordinis Senator.*

Nanteuil ad vivum pingebat et sculpebat, 1671.

PIERRE DU CAMBOUT* *Cardinal de Coislin, (regi ab eleemosynis primus Aurelianensium Episcopus designatus).*

Nanteuil ad vivum faciebat 1658.

Le Maréchal D'HARCOUR.

N. Mignard Aveni pinxit. *Antonius Masson* sculpsit 1667.

MOISE (*With the two tables of the Law*).

Peint par *Phillipe de Champagne*. Gravé par *R. Nanteuil* et le Chevalier *Edelinck*, 1699.

IOANNES ROFFENSIS.

Size, 5 in. by 4½ in. Ancient line engraving. Taken in old age. In surplice under fur gown without sleeves. Square cap. Strongly lined features. Looks to right.

The Rt. Rev. Father in God, JOHN FISHER, Bishop of Rochester.

This is the frontispiece of a 12mo. book *Life of Fisher*, by Thomas Bayly, D.D., London 1655.

LADY MARGARET.

Duplicate engravings from the *Eagle* College Magazine.

Pictures in the Library.

SIR ROBERT HEATH, KNT., *Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.*

Canvass, about 4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 6 in. The words "Justice Heath" are at the back of picture. Seated with right arm on table, wears a judge's wig, red gown with white tippet, laced neck-cloth, and plaited linen wristbands. The tippet seems bordered with a red band near the edge. Appears also to

* This portrait is not named, but has been identified by comparing No. 267 with No. 241 of the Fitzwilliam Museum Collection of Nanteuil's portrait engravings. No. 267 is identical with ours, and is dated 1658. All *Nanteuil's* engravings are described by *Robt. Dumesnil* in his book *Le peintre gravure Français*, Tome IV. see pp. 85, 86. No. 241 is dated 1666.

wear a brown fur cloak with white fur cape. Young looking face, looks to right of picture. Rather more than half-length.

Another picture in the Master's Lodge represents him with the gold chain which he would wear when Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Opposite p. 110 of the *Chronica Series* at the end of Dugdale's *Origines Judiciales*, 2nd Ed. 1671, is a fine line engraving by *Wenceslaus Hollar* 1661, size, 9¼ by 7¾ inches, inscribed thus:—"Vera effigies *Robert Heath* equitis Aurati primo Capitalis Justiciarii de Banco, deinde ad placita Coram Rege tenenda assignati."

Robert Heath, son of Robert Heath of Brasted, Kent, and Jane daughter of Nicholas Prior, was born May 20th, 1575. Educated at Tunbridge School, and for three years at St. John's College. Admitted to Clifford's Inn and thence to the Inner Temple, when he was called to the Bar in 1603. According to Dugdale (*Origines* pp. 167, 171), he was a *Reader* of the Inner Temple in 1619, and *Treasurer* of the Inner Temple 1625. He had been elected Recorder of London, Nov. 10th, 1618, and nominated Solicitor General Jan. 22nd, 1621, when he resigned the Recordership and became M.P. for the City of London in 1621. Knighted by James I. Promoted by Charles I. to be Attorney General, Oct. 31st, 1625. Constituted Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Oct. 31st, 1631. Removed Sept. 14th, 1634. Resumed practice as Junior Serjeant. Became King's Serjeant Oct. 12th, 1636. Constituted a Justice of the King's Bench Jan. 23rd, 1640—1, and appointed Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries May 23rd, 1641. Retired with the King to York. D.C.L. of Oxford 164½ Feb. 7th, and appointed by the King Chief Justice of the King's Bench at Oxford, 1643, July 4th. Impeached by the Commons in 1644; his whole estate was sequestered 1648. Sir Robert Heath had retired to France 1646. He died at Calais August 30th, 1649, and is buried under a stately monument in Brasted Church. While yet a student of law he married Margaret, daughter of John Miller. (For *Authorities*, see E. Foss, *Judges of England*, London, 1870).

ALEXANDER MORUS, *Protestant Preacher at the Hague.*

Canvass, 29 by 24 inches. At the right hand top corner of the picture are the words "Anno Dni. 1653, Aetat. 36." Wears a black gown, own flowing hair, simple white collar, white wristbands partly plaited and turned over sleeves. The right hand holds corner of a large printed Greek Testament open at St. John's Gospel. Oval face, sharp chin, very small moustache with hair under lower lip.

Alexandre More was a French protestant preacher and professor in Switzerland and Holland, and a Latin poet. He was born at Castres in France, in 1616. His father was a Scotsman, and principal of the College of Calvinists in that City. More was sent to Geneva, where he became Professor of Greek and Theology. Saumaise invited him to Holland, where he was first appointed Professor of Theology at Middleburgh, and then of History at Amsterdam. In 1655 he went to Italy, and for his Latin poem on the Defeat of the Turkish Fleet, received the gold chain of the Venetian Republic. He afterwards became a celebrated Preacher at Charenton in France. (*Encyc. Perthesis*. Edinburgh 1816). We have two of More's works in the College Library,

they are the gift of Bishop Gunning who frequently entertained foreigners at the Lodge when Master (Mayor's notes to Baker's History, p. 652, l. 42). The titles are (1) *Fides Publica contra Calumnias Milioni*, Hagæ Comitum, 1654, (2) *Quadam loca novi fœderis notæ*, London 1661. In Samuel Pepys' *Collection of Engraved Portraits*, Vol. III., 816, preserved in the Library at Magdalene College, is a portrait of Alexander Morus inscribed 'Eloquent' by means of which our picture has been identified. The resemblance is very striking. There is also in the *Pepysian Library* a book in French entitled *Fragmens des Sermons de Monsieur Morus avec ses dernieres heures, à la Haye, chez Abraham Troyel, marchand libraire* 1685. From pp. 415, sqq, it appears that A. More died Sept. 28th, 1670 aged 54 years, at Paris.

PORTRAIT (not certainly known) Cleric.

Oval, about 28 by 24 inches. Black gown, white bands, light brown flowing hair, double chin, half-length, looks to right of picture. The words "Left No. 1" are in chalk at the back of the frame.

This picture is very like an oval engraving inscribed thus:—"William Broome, *etat.* 37, 1726, *Hæns*, p. 1725, *G. Vertue*, sc." Dr. William Broome was born at Haslington, Cheshire, May 3rd, 1689. He was sent to Eton College, and at the age of 19 to St. John's, matriculated sizar, July, 1708, B.A. 1712, M.A. 1715, LL.D. 1728. He became Rector of Sturston, Suffolk, and afterwards, in 1728, Rector of Pulham, in the gift of the Crown. Here he wrote the notes to Pope's Homer. He published '*Poems on several occasions*,' London, 1739. He was Chaplain to Lord Cornwallis of Eye, and died at Bath, November 16th, 1745. He assisted Pope by translating eight books of Homer's *Odyssey*. See T. W. Barlow's *Memoir of William Broome*, 8vo., Manchester and London, 1855.

DR. HAWKINS, by B. Orchard, 1682.

Canvass, about 29 by 24 in. The words "B. Orchard 1682" are at back of picture. "Hawkins, M.D. in Robes, $\frac{1}{2}$ -length, by B. Orchard" [R.M.]. Wears a scarlet gown, seemingly edged with white, open so as to shew a buff coat with large metal buttons, white bands, long flowing wig. Seated, half-length, looks to right of picture.

Dr. Hawkins is not included in Munk's *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*. There was a Galfr. Hawkins, Trinity, A.B. 1665. Kings, A.M. 1669, who may possibly have migrated a second time to St. John's.

EDWARD BENLOWES, ESQUIRE, by S. Walter, 1650. Benefactor.

Canvass, about 29 by 24 inches. The words "S. Walter fecit 1650" at the back. Seated in red-backed chair, wears a black gown, white collar and cuffs; supports a large open book on the left arm; the left hands seems to hold book, right hand points with forefinger at the page. Head is turned over right shoulder. Middle age, own flowing hair. Half-length. "Mr. Edward Benlowes, with a book in his hand" [R.M.]. He was the Author of a remarkable English poem called *Theophila, or, Love's Sacrifice*, London 1652, folio. A copy presented by him is in the College Library. The engraved portrait of the Author, following the title page, closely resembles

this picture, though probably taken at an earlier age. The author's name will be found on an engraving opposite page 30. He died 1676, and is described in Carter's *History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge*, London 1753, p. 257, as "Edward Benlowes, of Brent in Essex, Esq.: an ingenious sacred poet." He was a Fellow-Commoner of St. John's, and gave £50 worth of Books to the Library A.D. 1631. An inscription with Epigram is in the book Gg. 5, 20. His name occurs in Pope's *Dunciad* III. 21. (*Prof. J. E. B. Mayor*).

WILLIAM BENDLOWES, Serjeant at Law.*

Canvass, about 29 by 24 inches. Arms at left hand top corner. The words "Serjeant Benlowes, 1564" at the back. "Serjeant Benlowes, Solus ad legem serviens, æt, suæ 49, et sui gradus, An. Dom. 1564, with arms, $\frac{1}{2}$ -length" says [R.M.]. Heavy red gown and cape, white skull cap, holds a roll of paper in both hands, rings on third finger of the left hand. Half-length, looks to left of picture.

Serjeant William Bendlowes' *Reports* are in the University Library (*Camb. MS. Gg. ii, 5*).

A DIVINE, probably B.D.†

Canvass, about 29 by 24 inches. In black gown with a black scarf over a cassock, square white collar, own flowing dark brown hair; right hand holds a book with blue cover and gilt edges, forefinger between pages of book. Young, half-length, looks to right of picture.

The subject of this picture has a considerable resemblance to Bishop Francis Turner, whose portrait is in the dining-room of the Master's Lodge. It is thought by some to resemble the nonconformist divine Stephen Charnock, born 1628, died 1680. Compare the portrait at a later age, engraved as frontispiece to the Works of Ste. Charnock, B.D., 2 vols., fol., 3rd ed., London, 1699.

OTHER PICTURES IN THE COLLEGE.

In the New Chapel Transept is a large canvass picture by *Raphael Mengs* representing the reception of the body of our Lord after it had been taken down from the cross. The picture was the gift in 1841 of the late Hon. Robert Henry Clive, M.P. and was the altar-piece of the old Chapel.

In the Senior Bursar's rooms there are canvass portraits of *Alexander Pope* and *John Locke*, and two large

* Cooper, *Memorials of Cambridge*, Vol. II., p. 151.

† R. Masters has entered in his Catalogue "Waller, M.D. $\frac{3}{4}$," next before "Serjeant Benlowes," and "Hawkins M.D. by Orchard." We cannot find this picture. There was an Edmund Waller of St. John's, A.B. 1701, A.M. 1705, and M.D. 1712. He is not included in Munk's *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*.

canvass portraits of a *Lord of the Manor of Ramerick* and his *Lady*, brought from our farm at Ramerick. There is also a vigorous sketch on a wood panel of the *Three Witches in Macbeth* done with a hot iron by 'Black Stanley' formerly Bishop of Norwich and father of Dean A. P. Stanley. Our authority is the late Professor Adam Sedgwick.

In the *Lecture Room, Third Court*, are eight portraits on canvass, subjects unknown, only one of which is in good condition. Among them possibly may be the missing one of Edmund Waller, M.D.

In a set of rooms, *Third Court F, first floor*, are nine fine engravings after the Raphael Cartoons in the Collection of Her Majesty the Queen. These Engravings are in good gilt frames, and are supposed to have been left in College by a Fellow Commoner.

In the *Hall-Butler's Room* is a curious Kitchen Piece with the arms of Benlowes and the date 1631 on the frame; the letters E.B. formerly on the frame have been obliterated.

It represents a Knight and a fishwife standing by a table on which are fish of all kinds and cooking vessels. They seem to be bargaining. To the right is a fire-place with a servant watching a pot boiling. In the centre of the back ground, behind open curtains, three persons are seated at table. A man servant loops up the hangings of the aperture or doorway, and a maid is bringing cups on a salver. A small hanging picture is shewn to the left, a moveable cupboard to the right.

In the Dyce Collection at the South Kensington Museum there is a portrait of Dr. Richard Bentley, copied by R. W. Bass, after Sir J. Thornhill. We mention this on account of its close resemblance to the portrait in the College Hall. The still finer original, from which both these were copied, is in the Dining Room of the Master's Lodge, Trinity College.

With reference to our portrait of Count Gondomar, we may add to the previous statement that his full name should be given as *Diego Sarmiento de Acuna*. He came to England as Ambassador from Spain about August, 1613, was created Count of Gondomar, April,

1617, left England on a visit to Spain, July, 1618, returned, November, 1619, was finally recalled, May, 1622. (See S. R. Gardiner's '*Prince Charles and the Spanish Marriage*,' London, 1869. Vol. i., pp. 9, 69, 135, 301; vol. ii., p. 220.) There is a portrait of Gondomar, $\frac{3}{4}$ -size, by C. Janssen, at Hatfield House. He is represented with a black velvet dress, pointed hat, sword and gold chain.

In the account of the Queen Henrietta Maria, the name of her mother is incorrectly given, it should be Marie de Medicis.

This notice of our pictures must not be concluded without the expression of the Author's grateful acknowledgements for the kind assistance given in answer to his inquiries by the late *Master*, the Rev. Dr. Bateson, the Rev. Dr. Wood, *President*, the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, *Professor of Latin*, the Rev. P. H. Mason, *Senior Dean*, the Rev. H. Russell, *Junior Bursar*, and other Fellows of the College. Similar assistance was also rendered by the Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, the Countess of Shrewsbury, Lord Ellenborough, the Very Rev. the Dean of Chester, the Hon. and Rev. W. Talbot, Thomas Hughes Esquire, of Chester, F.S.A., the Rev. Dr. Reynier, the Rev. S. Earnshaw, the Rev. H. H. Hughes, the Rev. H. R. Bailey, the Rev. J. B. James, the Rev. W. Selwyn, the Rev. Philip S. Smith, of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, the Rev. T. K. Cheyne, of Balliol College, Oxford, H. Bradshaw, Esq., of King's College, *University Librarian*, H. T. Francis, Esq., of Caius College, Professor Colvin, F. Patrick, Esq., of Magdalene College, the Rev. J. W. Cartmell, of Christ's College, R. T. Caldwell, Esq., of Corpus Christi College, and by the Curators of the Engraved Prints in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, and in the British Museum, London.

A. FREEMAN.



SIMPLEX MUNDITIIS

(OR, WHAT SHOULD A MAIDEN BE?).

[The following lines were written by request, to be read at a Meeting of the "Girls' Friendly Society."—ED.]

WHAT should a maiden be? Pure as the rill,
Ere it has left its first home in the hill;
Thinking no evil, suspecting no guile,
Cherishing nought that can harm or defile.

What should a maiden be? Honest and true,
Giving to God and to neighbour their due;
Modest and merciful, simple and neat,
Clad in the white robe of innocence sweet.

What should a maiden be? She should be loath
Lightly to give or receive loving troth;
But when her faith is once plighted, till breath
Leave her, her love should be stronger than death.

What should a maiden be? Merry, whene'er
Merriment comes with a natural air;
But let not mirth be an every-day guest,
Quietness sits on a maiden the best.

Like a fair lily, sequestered and meek,
She should be sought for, not others should seek;
But, when the wild winds of trouble arise,
She should be calm and courageous and wise.

What should her words be? Her words should be few,
Honest and genuine, tender and true;
Words that o'erflow from a pure heart within,
Guiltless of folly, untainted by sin.

What should her dress be? Not gaudy and vain,
But unaffectedly pretty and plain;
She should remember these few simple words—
"Fine feathers flourish on foolish young birds."

Where should a maiden be? Home is the place
Which a fair maid is most fitted to grace;
There should she turn, like a bird to the nest,
There should a maiden be, blessing and blest.

There should she dwell as the handmaid of God,
And if He bid her 'pass under the rod,'
Let her each murmur repining suppress,
Knowing He chasteneth that He may bless.

But if earth's blessings each day He renew,
Let her give glory where glory is due;
Deem every blessing a gift from above,
Given and designed for a purpose of love.

What will her future be? If she become
Matron and mother, may God bless her home!
God to the matron all blessings will give,
If as God's maiden the young maiden live.

What will her future be? If she should die,
Lightly the earth on her ashes will lie;
Softly her body will sleep 'neath the sod,
While her pure spirit is safe with her God.

"ARCULUS."



THE USE AND ABUSE OF SLANG.

THIS subject may appear at the first glance not a very reputable or dignified one, but I hope to shew that it is of considerable importance to all who care for the purity of the English language, and that it lies at least on the border-land of literature. To define slang would be no easy task, the term is indeed used rather loosely. Roughly, it may be said to comprise all those words and phrases employed in familiar conversation, but not recognised in the standard literature of the country. We shall find it convenient, however, to include, under the same name, certain peculiarities to which there is a noticeable tendency, at least, in the more ephemeral portion of modern literature.

Slang is no modern invention. In fact, it seems so natural an outcome of an artificial state of society that it is not surprising to find it of great antiquity. Accordingly we recognise it in the comedies of both Greek and Roman writers, not to mention more serious works.

The constituents of English slang are of a very heterogeneous nature. All the languages of the civilised world have been laid under contribution. Examples might be multiplied indefinitely. The classical origin of the words *mob*, *tog*, *chum*, and *gyp* is generally admitted. *Bosh* and *chouse* are Turkish; *mull* (to spoil), *bamboozle*, *pal*, and many other words, including *slang* itself, are Gipsy. The French argot has furnished some of our slang, and so has the

Lingua Franca, a dialect spoken in some of the Mediterranean ports. *Lark*, in the sense of sport, and *bone* (to steal) are Early English words; *duds*, *galore*, &c. are Gaelic; *vamoose*, Spanish. *Cant*, *fudge*, *burk*, and a few others are derived from proper names. Many curious derivations are given in the "Slang Dictionary," which has much interesting information on the subject.

A number of words and phrases now discarded in literature can boast an irreproachable pedigree and history, having at one time been employed by the best authors. In Shakspeare, for instance, we have the following:

"*Ram* thou thy fruitful tidings in mine ears."

Ant. and Cleo.

"*Pitch* me in the mire."—*Tempest.*

"Roaming *clean through* the bonds of Asia."—*Com. of Errors.*

"I cannot tell *what the dickens* his name is."

Merry Wives of Windsor.

Many other examples suggest themselves, among which we may mention *flush* (that is, having plenty of money), *lift* and *prig*, both meaning to steal, *jolly*, *saucy*, *budge*, *dodge*, and *tyke*. All these words have lost caste since Shakspeare's time.

A large class of words such as *whiz*, *fizz*, *bang*, *crunch*, &c. are obviously imitative. Descriptive words of this kind have been sanctioned by many great authors, from Homer downwards, and the use of them within reasonable limits adds force to a description either in conversation or writing. Besides peculiar words, slang comprises new applications of words, odd phrases, fanciful metaphors, unusual constructions, and countless strange tricks of language which cannot be classed under any head. Metaphors are drawn from all manner of professions and occupations; from the workshop, as for example, the expressions '*a screw loose*,' and '*a close shave*'; from

the billiard table, as 'to put *side* on'; the hunting-field, as to 'come a cropper'; the card-table, as 'a regular trump,' and 'left in the lurch'; from nautical life, as 'to raise the wind,' and 'the cut of his jib'. I mention these only to shew from what diverse sources the materials of our slang have been collected.

Many words and phrases now familiarly employed were originally provincialisms. But of late years one of the most copious fountains of slang has been Young America. We are in fact deluged by these efforts of our Trans-Atlantic friends to improve upon the language of the mother-country. They vary, of course, from ingenious and expressive turns of language to phrases suggesting only the most vulgar ideas. They include a number of barbarisms, against which British taste has hitherto taken its stand, and I hope it will be a long time before such words as *cablegram*, *walkist*, *swimmist* and the like become naturalised in this country.

The practical side of our subject lies in the consideration of how far the use of slang may be justified, in conversation and also in writing. It may perhaps be urged by some that since the object of speech is to express our thoughts to others, that form of words is the best which most fully and precisely conveys our meaning, whether it be sanctioned by general usage or not. But this broad view of the question is a very superficial one. Among people with any claims to culture, to give pleasure to the ear and mind of the hearer or reader often becomes an aim scarcely less important than to render our ideas with precision. So we see that it is impossible to lay down a clear rule on the point at issue. It is well to realise at the outset that the use of slang is absolutely universal. Those who would confront this assertion with an indignant denial are frequently among the most hardened offenders. We have the slang of the university, the school, the turf, the cricket-

field, the street, the stage, the drawing-room; slang in trade, in art, at the bar, even in the pulpit. It cannot be denied that our slang comprises a large number of apt metaphors, happy similes, and successful strokes of 'word-painting,' whose expressiveness is proved by their untranslatability into the English of the lexicographers. Some of the best slang expressions ultimately work their way into the recognised tongue. Words like *queer*, *cheat*, *bet*, *vagabond*, *filch*, &c. were once slang. Having "served their apprenticeship," as it has been termed, in that capacity, they have been promoted and duly authorised. This process of 'natural selection' is the way in which the language grows to meet growing requirements. Until civilisation comes to a stand-still, it is impossible for language to become stationary. But the art of inventing or selecting really expressive slang is not possessed by everyone. Few can use it with the skill and effect of Ingoldsby or Tom Hood, and the great majority of aspirants have recourse to it merely for singularity, to give a cheap semblance of humour to their talk, or to parade their familiarity with various phases of life and manners. It becomes every lover of the Queen's English to guard it jealously against encroachments of this kind.

Any detailed consideration of the more open and obvious forms of the slang of the present day is unnecessary, but I shall specify certain peculiarities of speech to which there is a marked tendency, and which may reasonably be included under the head of slang in the wider sense in which we have used it. The needless use of technicalities is one of these tendencies. It is objectionable when new and uncouth words are thus thrust into our notice, but it is more objectionable when good old words are saddled with strange meanings. This is the sort of slang towards which our lawyers, politicians, and divines evince a leaning; it affords such facilities for those strokes of

sophistry which logicians call 'Ignoratio Elenchi' and 'Petitio Principii,' that it is of the greatest use to all whose position involves them in disputes and arguments. There are many words, such as *loyal, orthodox, constitutional, sensational, æsthetic*, which a plain man is now almost afraid or ashamed to use. Slang is in a sense the technical language of common life, but to intrude upon it the technical terms of lawyers and theologians is an unpardonable affront to slang itself.

Next we may notice the excessive use of pointless quotations or weak and conventional phraseology. To call a fire "the devouring element," or a dinner-table "the festive board," or to describe a crowd as "a sea of faces," may have been brilliant ideas in the brain of the man who first used those expressions, but now they seem to be a *little* thread-bare. The chief offenders in this way are those ingenious newspaper writers generally called "penny-a-liners," and that well-known social monster the "comic man," who is permitted to run at large in our midst. It is true that the latter often modifies and embellishes the expressions he quotes, but the alteration is not always for the better. He may, for instance, describe the conflagration we have referred to as "the devouring elephant," but this is a questionable improvement.

Unnecessary quotations from foreign tongues are another modern development of slang. There are persons who habitually interlard their conversation or writing with such expressions as *mauvaise honte, sang froid*, 'on the tapis,' &c., all of which have adequate equivalents in English and some of which belong only to that dialect of French which Chaucer calls the "scole of Stratford atte Bowe." If the language which Shakspeare found sufficient, does not satisfy these people, it must be because they are very imperfectly acquainted with it. The literary disease I am speaking of has been well burlesqued by Mark Twain in his "Tramp Abroad."

But perhaps the worst offence against good taste is the introduction of foreign idioms into the English language. When a man says "*cela va sans dire*" instead of "that's taken for granted" we think he wishes to shew us his acquaintance with a few words of French; but when he says "that goes without saying" we can only conclude that he wishes to display his French, but dare not trust himself to pronounce it. Still such a man may deserve our pity; but he who uses such expressions as "apropos of boots" or "let us return to our muttons" rouses more violent emotions.

Here a remark may be necessary to guard against misapprehension. We are all liable to let fall occasional phrases such as those I have been criticising, and the offence, if it is one, is very venial. What I think we *should* discourage is the *deliberate* and *habitual* employment of such expressions, and especially the stereotyping of them in print. Summarily, the question of how far we may use slang, like most other questions, has two sides, and it devolves upon individual taste to balance them. Our part in the matter seems to be on the one hand to recognise the natural and inevitable growth of the language, and on the other to do our best to preserve intact that "well of English undefiled" which is one of the noblest inheritances that our fathers have left us.

A. H.



A SONG.

I.

THE morning sun is in the sky,
 Its beams are dancing on the stream,
 I watch the daisies floating by,
 Fall'n emblems of a May-day dream.
 'Tis childhood, with its fleeting joys,
 The grace and sparkling flow of youth,
 Before the world's rude touch destroys
 The bloom of Purity and Truth.

II.

The noontide sun is shining now,
 Gilding the leaves of velvet green,
 And warming with its mellow glow
 The bursting blossoms in the dene.
 An emblem this of manhood's power,
 When mind and soul, transfused with thought,
 Reap by reflexion every hour
 The fruit of lessons dearly bought.

III.

The dial marks another day:
 The blood-red tints upon the meres
 Resolve into a sombre grey,
 And dewdrops rise like welling tears.
 'Tis age; eternity must pave
 The lonesome path that leads us home,
 The life-shade, Death, falls on the Grave,
 And angel-voices whisper "Come!"

D. C. F.



COMMEMORATION SERMON.

(Printed by request.)

[The Commemoration Sermon on the Sixth of May, 1881, was preached by the Reverend Charles Pritchard, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., formerly a Fellow of the College, and now Savilian Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxford.]

EPHESIANS 4, 11, &c.

And he gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and teachers; for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ; till we all come, in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, and the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ.

THE circumstances of to-day's anniversary can scarcely fail to carry our thoughts in thankfulness back through well nigh four hundred years, and onwards in hope for centuries as yet unknown. Before the mind's eye there passes a long unbroken succession of famous men; statesmen and divines; lawyers and physicians; poets and philosophers; each of whom, according to his measure, has left his mark on the progress of the arts, on the appliances or on the manners of human life and of society. And observe, these all owed their means of culture primarily to the prescient munificence of our Foundress, and to the fidelity with which able men have successively executed her behests. Of many of these famous men, it may be safely affirmed, that if it were possible to efface their memories and their deeds, the blank could be traced, and would be felt by us in some art, or mode of social life, at this moment. And this, be it observed, is the undeniable result of this one College in this one University. Yet of a like character are

the results also of not a few similar institutions in this place; and of others not a whit behind the chiefest of our own in the sister University. Surely, then, we may reasonably impute some of the happier and more unique phases of English life and of English institutions to the existence of corporations such as ours, unique as they certainly are amidst all the multifarious associations of Europe.

Take your stand on the rising ground in the neighbourhood of Madingley, now so freshly consecrated in our memories, and there contemplate the fair spectacle which in one direction bounds your view. Towers, and pinnacles, and storied roofs rise up in graceful profusion, the like of which it would be elsewhere difficult to find, excepting as it is my lot and my privilege daily to see in the sister University. But it is not in these tokens of architectural genius and munificent benefactions that is to be found the true source of the fascination of the scene. The enchantment comes from the memories of famous men, who, gifted with the highest and brightest types of cultivated intellect, through centuries have given life and animation to those material fabrics which so delight and instruct the eye. And then, around all this fair scene, so suggestive of mental energy and social progress, there seems to hang an atmosphere of repose and of dignified prosperity. It may well remind us in this place of ancient learning, of that spectacle of national magnificence, wherewith the Athenian orator and statesman sought to allure his countrymen away from mere passive admiration, and animate them into practical act: *ἔργῳ θεώμενοι*.* The perceptions must be dull, and the emotions cold, if at the sight of all this excessive grandeur it be easy to repress the struggle ready to break forth into a shout of joy, and thanksgiving, and hope.

But there are higher and more salutary thoughts

* Thuc. II. 43.

than these suggested conjointly by the ceremonial of to-day, and by the Apostle's language, which I have quoted for our text. For if we adopt St. Paul's estimate of Providence, then those worthies of the past, the records of whose lives at this moment crowd upon our memories, were Gifts—gifts from the great Head of the Church, bestowed upon Christian society, to serve as guides and examples for the onward progress both of individuals, and of the community, towards their perfection. The endowments of these lights of the world, that is, were *not* the mere necessary outcome of the accidental environments of the men and of their times, but the *men themselves* were *given* of God; given for the service of God's family on earth, and they were endowed with special gifts for special ends. It was our Lord and Saviour, Christ, who gave and who gives them: *αὐτὸς ἔδωκεν* is the language of St. Paul. This is the manifest doctrine of the Apostle in our text, and I stop not now to discuss the knotty and metaphysical points herein involved of responsibility and free-will.

But if anyone is disposed to doubt the special gifts of individual endowment, and of the Providential allotment of this condition or that, then let him turn aside, and, in quietness, let him look in the history of his own heart. How few of us have in reality chosen our habitations and our careers in life by our own free choice! What apparently trivial circumstances, for I will not call them accidents, have placed us here or there! Take, for instance, the case of our late revered Master. If any man was a great gift to his College from the Disposer of all things, it was he. And yet I am assured by an old schoolfellow that his coming to Cambridge was no immediate or original act of his own. His own aim in early youth was a scholarship in Oxford. The Head Master of his School (the late Dr. Butler) sent him thither in confidence of success, because an offer was made by

certain College authorities in the sister University, to regard the youthfulness of a candidate as an element of advantage in the competition. Yet he missed his aim, and, strange to say, his youthfulness was urged against him, and he was advised to return back to his school. Those of us who knew the disposition of Dr. Bateson, and his clear love of justice, can well imagine the forcible expostulation with which he received so unexpected an intimation. Our College, then, may safely apply to our late Master, St. Paul's language, *αὐτὸς ἔδωκεν*. For a moment also recall to your recollection how Mr. Carlyle sought for the astronomership at Edinburgh with all his might, and with his own full expectation of success. His actual path was, as we know, in wisdom, allotted to him in quite another direction; and, instead of probably an indifferent astronomer, he became the undaunted champion in his day of energy and truth. So true it is, that most of us must be constrained to adopt the language of the patriarch Joseph, and say with him, "So, now, it was not your will, nor my own, that sent me here, but *God* sent me hither to preserve life." Surely, my friends, thoughts and convictions of this kind indicate the true source and great dignity of our offices, as tutors, and governors, and professors; for to ourselves, if to any men, apply the Apostle's words: *τοὺς δὲ προφήτας, τοὺς δὲ ποιμένας, τοὺς δὲ διδασκάλους αὐτὸς ἔδωκεν*.

And now let us turn to another thought, not alien to that which has so far occupied our attention. I turn, that is, from the Divine gift to the traditionary spirit in which the gift has hitherto been here, in this College, received and administered. Most of you may remember that Bishop Butler, in one of his usual evening walks up and down the garden of his palace, put the apparently strange question to his chaplain, whether he thought that nations could grow mad. The reply is not recorded; but the France of 1797, and

the Ireland of 1881, might possibly supply the answer. Happily there is a reverse to the question, and it is this: "Can corporate societies acquire habits of wisdom and virtue?" For my own part I think they can; and pretty much in the same way as that in which the habits of individuals are formed; and such, I truly believe, was the happy condition of the governing body of this great society at the time when it was my privilege to be placed under its direction. I doubt not of its continuance still. Speaking, however, of half-a-century ago, the traditionary spirit of the College was habitually exhibited in a fixed intention and a constant endeavour to hold out the right hand of benevolent aid, to such poor but truly deserving students, as were found in their society. I never heard of an instance when a young man of true intellectual promise, and of virtuous character, was allowed to leave the College, for want of the necessary material means of support. I could enumerate three or four students among my contemporaries who, within my own knowledge, derived their whole pecuniary means from the generous yet always discriminating aid afforded by the College. These young meritorious students surely, were as St. Paul describes: that is, they were Christ's gifts to the great society of Christians; by you they were faithfully nurtured, and with many others they have gone forth from among you, some as prophets of the knowledge of God in Nature; some as evangelists; and some, as pastors and teachers, in the varied occupations of human society, for the edification of their brethren in the world.

Among such gifts from God to this College and to Society, I will select two in particular; and that, for a purpose which you will soon discern. The names of Henry Kirke White, and of Henry Martyn, are still familiar within this College; their memories, and their example will endure with the endurance

of our language. The one was the son of a poor tradesman in Nottingham; the other was the son of a Cornish miner living at Truro.* As poor but meritorious students your predecessors received them in the first decades of this century, in a spirit of benevolence, and in accordance with your old traditions, and the intention of our fond Foundress. The name of their College Tutor, Thomas Catton, and the record of his considerate kindness and his fostering care will worthily endure alongside of their own touching histories. It was the record of Mr. Catton's goodness as the official representative of the College to these poor but eminent young students, that fired my youthful enthusiasm, that I might walk where Kirke White and Henry Martyn had walked, and might become acquainted with that kind and loyal man, and with the noble institution which had so befriended them.

My friends, if I introduce the personal element, pardon the speaker and regard him solely as the mouthpiece of a hundred others who have shared from our College a like generous experience to his own.

On my arrival here, Mr. Catton had become an old man, and had retired from tuition. But I found the Tutors of the College still representing the same traditions of which I had read in the memoirs of Kirke White and of Henry Martyn. Now, they are, all but one of them, gone to the account of their stewardship of God's gifts; but their memories still cling to me, with a veneration and affectionate respect.†

* The Bishop of Truro desires to erect in his contemplated Cathedral in that city such a memorial of this most eminent Missionary as shall be of an appropriate and practically serviceable character. Funds are needed for the purpose; and contributions will be gladly received by the Rev. G. H. Whitaker, Truro.

† May I here have the privilege of recording the names of Richard Gwatkin, Charles Jeffreys, Watkin Maddy? Mr. Hughes and Dr. Hymers are still preserved to their duties as clergymen. Mr. Jeffreys, the clearest-headed mathematician I have ever met with, was the private tutor of Mr. Hopkins; this I think helps to explain one cause of the celebrity of the latter.

Forming my judgment now with the advantages of the experience of a long life, I am sure that all that could be done for me and for my contemporaries, in the way of personal encouragement, wise counsel, and the most splendid tuition, was in that day effected by these excellent men. The example also of their daily lives before us was that which might be expected from devoted but unobtrusive Christians. As for the College behind them, which they represented, I (like others) soon became the glad recipient of its bounty; and even more was offered than the actual need required.

But something more valuable than material aid to the needy but promising student, was provided by the College in those days. The curriculum of study was broad; we were educated 'all round' as it were, and if we looked to the College for income and aid, we were expected to conform to the course prescribed to us. That course of study was strictly methodical; it had been long considered, and wisely planned; and, as I have already said, the tuition was magnificent. The result of all this happy arrangement was shewn in the successful nurture of many great men; great as statesmen, great as lawyers, great as divines. Specially they had educated John Herschel, who entering the College, as he told me himself, a mere novice in mathematical learning, left it on resigning his fellowship, one of the most profound and accomplished philosophers of modern times: he was peculiarly the product of the College training, cultivated in ancient literature, and a great master of the English language. I regard it as a significant fact, that the solace of his old age was the translation of the Iliad into English verse.

I speak warmly and without faltering lips on the subject of this broad and varied culture, because almost every day of my life, as a University Professor, I am conscious of the inestimable benefit of the plan

of education adopted by the College in those days. Among other subjects, neither classical nor mathematical, the College authorities made it essential for its highest grade of students to become well acquainted with Butler's Analogy. I, for one, was encouraged to learn it by rote; and I soon learned also to regard both the book and its author, with something akin to reverence and affection. Its suggestiveness, through many years, roused my curiosity; its argument, for the most part, satisfied my reason. Since then, it and the Bible, have been the anchor of my life amidst the floods of a free and unbounded enquiry, and the many phases of scientific enlightenment, which form the unavoidable environment of our times: at once our trial, and, I hesitate not to say, our hope. What I acquired here, I have elsewhere attempted to dispense to others. Οἱ λαμπάδια ἔχοντες διαδώσουσιν ἀλλήλοις.

I have ventured to speak thus strongly on the subject of the old College curriculum, because the resulting conviction from my own experience, is adverse to the contraction of the course of study into specialities selected either by the mere taste or by the apparent material interests (often ephemeral) of the young student; and, that too, at a period of life, before he has acquired a proper amount of intellectual discipline and of general information.

I am far from unaware of the difficult circumstances in which you are placed by the peculiar and predominant taste of the age in which your lot is cast. You live in times of transition, and you have to combine the tried experience of the old, with the always attractive, and often the just claims of the new. All wisdom is not confined to the antique, neither is all gold in modern glitter. There is a phrase in the Old Testament, much quoted, though for another purpose, by one of the greatest of the many great Divines educated within our College, and it is this: "Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward."

Surely that motto expresses a principle at all times wise and essential: possibly it implies a law of social improvement: nevertheless, the forward movements to be salutary, must be deliberate. He that maketh haste shall fall into a snare. But, whatever course of action you may find it wise to adopt, I am sure you will not willingly forsake the old traditions of the ancient house, but will continue to accord your special aid and encouragement to those poor but gifted young men, who, from time to time, may be entrusted to your nurture as themselves Divine gifts to you for the advancement of the best interests of the great Christian community; never forgetting the Apostle's remark *αὐτοὺς ἔδωκεν*. So, through you, their poverty shall make many rich.

I have said but little to-day regarding our late most valued Master, much as he has been in your thoughts and mine: if I had said more I could only have repeated what it was my duty and my privilege to say, a very few Sundays ago, in St. Mary's pulpit.* And, as for our new Master, to him let us all accord the right hand of a hearty fellowship and respect; and, better than that, let us pray to Him who giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not, that he may be endowed with the spirit of wisdom, and of counsel, and of understanding, and of a sound mind: yes, and if so it please Him, with abundant prosperity in life. And as for ourselves, as members of this noble College, let us adopt that portion of the old form of the Bidding Prayer, which somehow has dropt out of the Cambridge text; and so let us pray, "that in this, and in all other places, more immediately set apart for God's honour and service, true religion and useful learning, may for ever flourish and abound."

* See p. 474 of this number.



IN EPULUM

A REMIGIBUS LECTIS
UTRIUSQUE ACADEMIAE
DECIMO CONFECTO LUSTRO CELEBRATUM.

a.d. VII. Id. Apriles, A.S. CIOCCCLXXXI.

Dic mihi, Musa, dapes festas quas struxit in aula
annus Eleusina jam quinquagesimus ex quo
decertare Academiam conspexit utramque
remigibus lectis Thamesis.—Coiere frequentes
quos et Camus iners et quos velocior Isis
sustulerat gremio heroas, juveniliter olim
ut certare pares, ita nunc cenare parati.
O qui complexus et gaudia quanta fuere!
adsunt causidici, praetores, clericus ordo,
Curia quos audit, quos ditat Janus, et acrem
qui Mavortis agunt rem, ludorumque magistri:
miscentur cani flavis, calvisque comati,
longaevus juvenes, barbati imberbibus, omnes
viribus integris vegeti memoresque juventae.
Grandior hic alios primi certaminis heros¹
arduus exsuperat recta cervice humerisque,
pondere quo nemo invasit graviore phaselon,
jam senior, sed cruda viro et rubicunda senectus.

Convenere omnes: discumbitur ordine jusso,
aequales nempe ut coeant aequalibus et se

¹ Rev. J. J. Toogood rowed at 14 st. 8 lbs.

acta juvent variis memorantes tempora ludis:
praesidet his et quondam et nunc fortissimus *ICTus*,²
murice bis tinctus, salicis palmaeque abiegnae
rex pariter, toties certaminis arbiter aequus.
Arbiter³ hunc alius resonabilis ore rotundo
pone premit, qui plaudentes nimis atque loquentes
intempestive jubet auscultare, regitque
undantis dextrae moderamine propinantes.

Jus testudineum sorptum est, et rhombus, et albi
pisciculi incerti generis—poppysmate crebro
exsilit explosus cortex spumante lagena—
solvuntur linguae—memorantur pristina, qua vi
hic vir *principium*, qua *cancros* ceperit ille,
quaque gubernator cursum, et qua torserit undas
nauta manu: quoties fauste pecus egerit *Aegon*,
et *Morison* quoties: quam multa comederit alter
terga boum, quot lactucas consumpserit alter.

Talia jactantur, dum fundunt aere canoro
cornicines musaea mele, lautasque ministri
permutant lances, et amor pacatur edendi.
Postquam exemta fames glacieque astricta quiescit
ventris inops rabies, assurgit praeses amatae
Reginae in laudem, mox Principis atque nepotum:
hoc propinarchi gravius devolvitur ore
votum—exoptamus matri natoque salutem
et natis natorum et qui nascentur ab illis;
et vocem et proprios numeros chorus aereus addit.

Nec mora—non alio poscente adhibemus honorem
quos Fora quos Cathedrae quosunque Ecclesia jactat
remigio insignes: hac scilicet arte doceri
quid jus, quid valeat sancti reverentia et aequi.
Ipse viros numerat laudatque, et fortia narrat
dum facta, in medium mirantibus omnibus effert
qua tunica indutus sudavit Episcopus⁴ olim.

² J. W. Chitty, Esq., Q.C.

³ The toast-master.

⁴ Of St. Andrew's. Not being able to attend, his Lordship sent his jersey.

Respondet primus⁶ triplici qui robore et aere
pectus habet munitum, ut equi labentis in ipsum
pondere contritus tamen assurrexerit atque his
intersit dapibus, durus durique laboris
clericus officio per longos deditus annos.
proximus huic Iudex,⁸ quo nec servantior aequi
nec magis humanus quo quivis provocet, alter ;
blanda viro species—mens recta in corpore recto—
et pariter studio remisque exercita virtus.

Hunc sequitur crebra natus de gente *Fabrorum*⁷
consultus juris, quem mersum flumine quondam
ignarum nandi eripuit sors invida, fatum
quis scit an ut sublime magis servatus obiret ?

Poscitur et terra pridem spectata marique,
et sua quae tantum meditatur praelia virtus :
terni respondent Etonae matris alumni,—
Reginaldus⁸ atrox quem sensit Taurica tellus
robore *Taurino* invictum, cui Sarmata cessit :
excipit hunc, quamvis rebus non ipse marinis
deditus, at saltem nauarchis acribus acer⁹
cognatus, crebra metuit quem *classe* juvenus
divisa, Henrici fasces et sceptrum gerentem :
et tu,¹⁰ militiam senserunt quo duce primam
Ἄρες, *Ἄρες*, pueri innocuam, patriamque tueri
assuescunt, positus Thamesino in margine castris.

Tum demum auctores primi certaminis ipsos
excitat et salvere jubet Denmanius : omnes
infremuere viri, et numerosi adduntur honores.
Tres¹¹ aderant venerandi, et pro se quisque loquuntur

⁶ Rev. W. Rogers of Bishopsgate.

⁷ Rt. Hon. Sir W. Brett, I.d. Justice of Appeal.

⁸ A. L. Smith, Esq.

⁹ Col. Reginald Buller.

¹⁰ Rev. J. J. Hornby, Head Master of Eton.

¹¹ Rev. Edmond Warre.

Rev. C. Staniforth, }
Rev. J. J. Toogood, } Oxford.

Very Rev. The Dean of Ely, Cambridge.

proque suis, quos distinguere negotia longe,
aut quibus Elysium remus jam verberat amnem :
et tempus laudant (quam dignum laude !) peractum,
cum magis extentis spatiis certare solerent
et brevior ictu graviorem urgere phaselon,
necdum libratis tereti fulcimine major
vis accessisset remis et forma rotunda,
nec natibus motum labentia transtra dedissent.

Haec inter senibus sermo producit—hora
sera jubet festis convivas cedere mensis,
nec tamen immemores quam sint bene munere functi
auctores epuli : datur his laus justa, tuamque,
praeses, opem agnoscunt laetis clamoribus omnes ;
tum dormitum abeunt. O terque quaterque beati !
Gaudia quis novit sociis majora receptis !
Aemula sic virtus uno per secula utramque
corde Academiam et fraterno faedere jungat !

H. KYNASTON.



In Memoriam

WILLIAM HENRY BATESON.

WHEN the last number of our College Magazine was on the point of publication, the College sustained a severe and sudden loss in the death of its Master, which was recorded in the briefest terms at the close of our last Chronicle. In the few following pages we propose, with the kind assistance of those who were more or less intimately acquainted with him, to give a short sketch of his career, and to gather together in one view some of the recent tributes to his memory.

William Henry Bateson, the fifth son of Richard Bateson, a merchant of Liverpool, was born in that town on the 3rd of June, 1812. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, which was then under one of its most distinguished head-masters, Dr. Samuel Butler. His original destination was the University of Oxford, where he was encouraged to compete for a Scholarship at an unusually early age. He entered the examination under the assurance that, if he acquitted himself well, his youth would count in his favour in the result, and his performances in the competition fully entitled him to election, but the Scholarship was, nevertheless, awarded to an older candidate.* It was consequently arranged that he should go to Cambridge instead, and accordingly, on October

the 12th, 1829, he was entered on the books of St. John's College, which had long been closely connected with Shrewsbury School. The two names placed on the boards of the College immediately before his own, are those of Henry Cotterill, Senior Wrangler in 1835 and now Bishop of Edinburgh, and George John Kennedy, Senior Classic in 1834, a younger brother of the Regius Professor of Greek. It was not, however, until 1831, that he actually came into residence, after having closed his career at Shrewsbury with a Latin prize-poem on the Nile, which won the warmest commendations from the head-master.

His College tutor was Mr. Ralph Tatham, who had then been Public Orator for 22 years, and was elected Master of the College eight years after, in 1839. During his undergraduate course, his most intimate friends were George Kennedy, then in his second year; G. F. Harris, of Trinity, third Classic in 1835, who had been with him at Shrewsbury; and William Drake, who was afterwards a Fellow of the College and is now Rector of Sedgebrook, near Grantham. The last was one of his constant companions in his walks: they read Herodotus, Tacitus, Juvenal, and a large portion of Aristophanes together; at the second Christmas Examination, which was deferred to January 1833, the men having been sent down in the October term on account of the cholera, Bateson and Drake, according to the custom of the time, declaimed in the College Chapel, on the subject of 'The Gracchi,' and won the two prizes for Latin declamation. It is still more interesting to note, because strikingly characteristic of the man, that he was one of a party who stoutly opposed the exclusion of Sizars from the College boat and cricket clubs; and, though he never rowed or played cricket, identified himself with the movement which resulted in the establishment of new cricket and boat clubs. In the Spring of 1834, he was attacked by typhus fever, and lay, in his rooms at the far end

* See *Commemoration Sermon*, p. 447.

of the New Court, for six weeks between life and death. When he left College, he was reduced to a skeleton, and his memory was entirely gone. After some months, his Classics came back to him quite suddenly; but his severe illness had left its traces on him in a certain loss of elasticity and a slight weakening of memory which, little as they may have been suspected by others, made him conscious in after life that he was never quite the same man after it as before. He had another narrow escape while bathing in the estuary of the Mersey; though a remarkably strong swimmer, he was carried out to sea by the current and gave himself up for lost, when he was picked up by a passing steamboat which was plying between the Isle of Man and Liverpool. The life that was afterwards to be of such value to others was thus twice rescued from an early death; twice in our late Master's case was verified the memorable saying, 'man is immortal till his work is done.'

His illness made it necessary for him to degrade, and he thus fell upon a year in which the Classical competition was unusually severe; but for which, in the opinion of his contemporaries, he would have been a University Scholar. He took his degree in 1836, as Senior Optime and third in the first Class of the Classical Tripos; among his Examiners for the latter were the present Dean of Ely and the Rector of Freshwater. In February 1837, he was elected to a Fellowship, and, immediately after, became second master of a Proprietary School at Leicester, of which the present Master of Trinity had been the first headmaster. It was then under the Rev. E. T. Vaughan, of Christ's; and on the resignation of the latter, Mr. Bateson was elected his successor, but never took up the office, his friend Mr. Drake being appointed in his place.

After this, he read for the Bar, and it can hardly be doubted that a high position in that profession

would have been reached by one who in after years, as Master of his College, was remarkable for his legal acumen and judicial ability. He ultimately decided, however, on taking holy orders, and returning to Cambridge. In the Conclusion Book of the College, we find that, on January 27th, 1840, it was agreed by the Master and Seniors 'to appoint the Rev. W. H. Bateson chaplain of Horningsea during our pleasure.' It was at Horningsea that his first sermon was preached in the same year, on Galatians vi. 15, 'In Christ Jesus neither circumcision availeth any thing, nor uncircumcision, but a new creature.' In the same year, a school was established in the parish, the College deciding on the 26th of October 'to give a site for the proposed national school-house at Horningsea, not exceeding half a rood of land,' and also 'to give five guineas a year towards the support of the school.' The Chaplaincy of Horningsea was resigned in 1844: he had meanwhile been appointed Vicar of Madingley. Here, again, the building of the school, which may still be seen on the right hand of the entrance into the village, bearing the date 1844, was due to his zeal and energy.* Meanwhile, on Nov. 1, 1843, he had been elected to a College Preachership. The Conclusion Book also informs us of three tours on the continent; on three several occasions, under the dates of 16 July, 1838, 13 May, 1843, and 2 July, 1845, we find the entry of permission granted in the following terms, in accordance with the Statutes then in force: 'agreed that Mr. Bateson have leave to go abroad.'

In 1842 and 1843, he was one of the Examiners

* The present Vicar informs me that the earliest entry of his name as Vicar of Madingley is on Nov. 26, 1843 (in the book of burials); and the latest, on March 21, 1847. The school was built, he believes, at the expense of Sir Vincent Cotton.

for the Classical Tripos. For some years, about this period, he was engaged in private tuition; and, in that capacity, had a high reputation in the University for the soundness and accuracy of his scholarship, more especially in Greek and Latin Prose Composition. It is said that no one of his time knew his Demosthenes, or his Tacitus, better than he. Among his private pupils may be mentioned the Hon. George Denman, Senior Classic in 1842, who, writing shortly after the late Master's death, describes him as his 'dear old friend and revered tutor,' and adds, 'I feel that I owe him more than I can express for what he did for me, and I shall always honour his memory as that of one of the most genuine of friends.' The last place in the first Class of the same Tripos was occupied by another distinguished pupil, Charles Kingsley*. Among others who read with him were two who were among the highest in the Classical Triposes of 1846 and 1848 respectively, the Rev. Dr. J. S. Wood, now President of the College, and the present Professor of Latin.

In 1846, the year of his B.D. degree, after holding the office of Steward, he was appointed Senior Bursar of the College, at a time when grave irregularities had found their way into the management of the College property. The nature of these irregularities may be gathered from the following entries in the Conclusion

* *Life of Charles Kingsley*, I., p. 57, 58: 'Dr. Bateson, his tutor much beloved, whose kindly reception of him when he returned as Regius Professor of Modern History in 1860, was a source of grateful joy to him, thus recalls the undergraduate, to whom his help was so important: December, 1875. . . . I look back with much satisfaction, and shall always reflect with pride on my engagement to serve him in the capacity of Classical private tutor. He was my pupil for his three first terms, from October, 1838, to Midsummer, 1829, and again from October, 1840, to the end of the Long Vacation, 1841. . . . My own relations to Charles Kingsley in those early days were always agreeable, although I was unable to induce him to apply himself with any energy, to his classical work, until quite the close of his undergraduate career.'

Book. Feb. 10th, 1846, 'agreed that before the renewal of any of our leases, the Bursar do furnish the Seniors with all particulars respecting the property intended to be leased, at least a month before any offer is made to the tenant.' On March 23, (in the hand-writing of the newly appointed Bursar, as junior member of the Seniority), 'agreed that all accounts of every kind, trust funds as well as the general accounts, be examined and prepared at least a week before the final Audit, for the inspection and approval of the Seniors, and not be finally passed unless signed by the Master and at least one of the two Deans.' Lastly, on November 21, it was 'agreed that the Senior Bursar be requested to communicate to Mr. Bushby, as one of the Executors under Dr. Wood's will, that it is resolved by the Master and Seniors to rectify without delay, so far as possible, the irregularities that have been committed with regard to Dr. Wood's estate, and that Mr. Bushby be requested to act with the President, and the Senior Bursar, in endeavouring to ascertain the exact sum which is due to Dr. Wood's residuary estate, and ought to have been invested, with a view to the investment of the same, and to report to the Master and Seniors.' Within a week after, the amount was ascertained to be more than £3,000, which sum had apparently been allowed by the outgoing Bursar to form part of the dividends of the Fellows, instead of being from time to time duly invested as a fund held in trust by the College. The dividend which for several years had, by these artificial means, been kept up to £130, dropped to £110 at the close of 1846, to rise under better management to £140 for 1847, to £150 for the years 1848 to 1851, and £160 for 1852.

On October 26, 1848, when President of the College, he was elected Public Orator, after a contest with the late Dr. Rowland Williams, Fellow and Tutor of King's College, who obtained 396 votes against Mr.

Bateson's 458. The manner in which he discharged the duties of his office may be concluded from the following interesting extract from Mr. Todhunter's work on the 'Writings and Letters' of the Rev. Dr. Whewell, the late Master of Trinity, where the editor remarks (vol. i., p. 411): 'I once heard him complain very much of the Latin Prose Composition which came under his notice officially in the University, not for faults of style, but for the absence of point and meaning; to this general censure he made one decided exception, namely, the speeches of the Public Orator of the period, the present Master of St. John's College.' The following specimen of his Latinity is selected from the letters written by him on behalf of the University, not that it is the most interesting, but mainly because it happens to bear on the relations then subsisting between the University and the Town,—a subject which afterwards commanded a large share of his attention when, as Master of the College, he was member of at least one important Syndicate appointed for its consideration.

Viro honoratissimo Johanni Pateson, Equiti Aurato, Regiae Majestati a secretis consiliis, Procancellarius reliquusque Senatus Cantabrigiensis S. P. D.

Exspectandum ratis, donec, lege secundum sententiam tuam sancita, opus abs te nostra causa susceptum ad exitum perduceretur, ignoscas nobis, precamur, vir amplissime, si tardius justo has ad te litteras dedisse videamur. Quibus id potissimum significari volumus, propter operam in negotiis nostris navatam, et propensam erga Cantabrigienses voluntatem, nos gratias tibi quantum possimus et agere et habere maximas. Cum enim multae res inter Academiam nostram et Municipium Cantabrigiense aliquot annos in disceptationem quaestionemque vocatae erant, neque multum jam aberat quin plures ultro citroque intenderentur lites, per te imprimis stetit quominus controversiae diu vexatae infestis hominum animis in mutua incommoda exirent. Semel proposito quid in his rebus aequius melius videretur ad arbitrium tuum referen-

dum esse, omnibus repente ex utraque parte tuo standum esse judicio placuit. Ut enim ante susceptum, ita cum maxime post actum arbitrium, singularem omnes in te vidimus prudentiam, justitiam et aequitatem plane religiosam, comitatem et suavitatem morum omnino admirabilem. Neque judicio demum pronuntiato id a nobis possumus impetrare quin disertis verbis profiteamur, quod aequum bonumque esset, neminem perspicacius videre potuisse; neminem mutuae inter partes benevolentiae consultius prospicere.

Re denique confecta, ne decisset quod concordiam indicaret tuo officio inter dissidentes conciliatam, tum etiam te beneficia apud homines non omnino ingratos atque immemores collocasse, munusculum in commune Academici et Burgenses comparavimus, quod te non gravate accepturum esse confidenter speramus. Vale.

Dabamus e Senaculo nostro

a. d. vi. Idus Octobres

A. S. MDCCCLVI.*

In 1850, when a Commission, consisting of Dr. John Graham, Bishop of Chester, Dr. Peacock, Dean of Ely, Sir John Herschel, Sir John Romilly, and Professor Sedgwick, was appointed to inquire 'into the state, discipline, studies, and revenues' of the University of Cambridge, and 'of all, and singular, the Colleges in the said University'; the Commissioners nominated Mr. Bateson as their Secretary. Within two years of their appointment, the Commissioners presented, in 1852, an elaborate Report extending over more than 200 folio pages, with 474 pages of evidence, forming altogether a

* *Epistolae Academicae*, p. 1094 (to the author of the Cambridge Award Act). The same volume includes manuscript copies of the letters of thanks addressed by him on the part of the University (in 1849) to the Chancellor, H. R. H. Prince Albert, for his portrait in the Fitzwilliam Museum); to Mr. John Disney and Mr. John Kirkpatrick for the Marbles and Casts presented by them respectively, to the same Museum, in 1850; and to Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, in 1852, for his proposed gift of the great work of Lepsius, on the Monuments of Egypt and Ethiopia, to the University Library.

most valuable body of information on the state of the University and Colleges, and including suggestions for many important reforms, the majority of which have since been carried out.

In 1857, on February 2, he was elected Master of the College, in place of Dr. Tatham. He was soon after admitted to the degree of D.D. *per Literas Regias*, and his marriage took place in the following summer. In 1858, he was elected Vice-Chancellor, but held office for one year only, and subsequently on more than one occasion declined to serve. He was, however, repeatedly elected a Member of the Council of the Senate, a body in whose original establishment, in place of the *Caput*, he took an important part, and in whose proceedings he always shewed an active interest. For the last few years of his life he acted as Secretary of the Council; and there were few important Syndicates of which he was not a member. He also did good service as a member of the governing bodies of Shrewsbury, Rugby and the Perse School; and his counsel was greatly valued in Cambridge by the promoters of the High School for girls, and by all who were interested in advancing the higher education of women.

In 1872, he was appointed one of the seven Members of the Commission for inquiring into the property and income of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; and in 1880, on the death of the late Chief Justice Cockburn, he was placed upon the Commission appointed by the Act passed in 1877, 'to make further provision respecting the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the Colleges therein.' On July 4, 1867, he was examined before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the Oxford and Cambridge Education Bill, which resulted in the extension of the advantages of a University Education to Non-Collegiate Students. His evidence extends over fifteen folio pages, containing much that is interesting and valuable on College and

University matters. We here find the following question addressed to the Master, among many others of greater pertinence: 'Do you apprehend, from your knowledge of the English mind, that there is any prejudice in the middle class provincial mind of England against Colleges as compared with Universities.' The Master replied: 'I do not know what is meant exactly by the provincial mind of England.' Again, on March 17, 1871, he was examined before a Select Committee of the House of Lords on University Tests; and in the course of some nine pages of evidence, his opinions on the subject are clearly and judiciously stated. Out of more than one hundred of his replies to the enquiries of the Committee, we quote only one, in which the dilemma started in the question: 'Do you consider College endowments as belonging to the nation, or as belonging to the College?' is met by the prudent reply: 'I consider them as belonging to the College, but subject to Parliamentary revision.' The position that he took in University politics may in some measure be further illustrated by the following characteristic passages in the official report of some of his latest speeches in the Arts' School. They are all taken from the debate on the 17 graces, bearing on the revision of the University statutes, which were discussed in the Arts' School on March 11 and 12, 1878.

"It would be found on examination of the present Statutes that each clause contained a number of small things which stood in the way of doing anything. The University could not pass the scheme for admitting unattached students because there was no express allowance of such a thing in the Statutes. In Oxford the scheme was passed without any such difficulty, and thus Cambridge lagged behind Oxford, and seemed to be following its lead, although he believed there was a readiness to adopt the Scheme."^{*}

"If anyone would take the trouble to translate these Statutes into ordinary English, he would see that there was mighty little in them. They were a mild fetter, not a grave one, irritating perhaps, and putting the University on a lower level than Oxford, even than the public Schools. Those who thought it desirable to retain the words *penultimo Martis Junii* and

* *University Reporter*, March 19, 1878, p. 369.

Matriculatio did not breathe the spirit of the times. [Dr. Bateson then gave a literal translation of Statute II. 2, with highly amusing comments.] There was a good deal in these Statutes about migration from another University, which gave a good deal of trouble, so much so that Oxford had abolished it. There was something about computing terms to absentees, but all its vitality came from the regulations which depend upon Grace. If once it was allowed that the "nine terms" might be dealt with by Grace, all would be done; and the House of Commons—and, he believed, the Government—were in favour of that."*

The next quotation is from the debate, held on the following day, on the Grace proposing 'that the Vice-Chancellor be elected by those members of the Senate whose names are on the Electoral Roll, without any limitation of choice to persons previously nominated by the Council, or other Body.

"The Master of St. John's would clear himself of an imputation of regarding these propositions with any levity. What he did regard as unimportant were those regulations in the Statutes about degrees, *matriculatio, magna comitia, placet* and *non placet*, and various other formalities. Those were matters of a trivial nature which any ordinary set of gentlemen might arrange for themselves. The present proposals be considered to be of grave character. He was not specially tied to election by the Electoral Roll; but it was necessary to have a smaller body than the Senate, or they must come to a nomination, and that was a difficult matter to arrange. It was true that—as the Provost of King's had said—under the old system the Vice-Chancellor had a happy body to which he resorted, which met without authority indeed but regularly, and the more active members of this body constituted a sort of dry nurses to the Vice-Chancellor. They were most zealous and able, but they made themselves a Committee of advisers, and woe betide any unfortunate Vice-Chancellor if he did not resort to them. The Master of Jesus dared to venture to act alone and contrary to their advice, and had a troublous time of it, and very little was done in his year in consequence. But since the Council had existed, there had been no need of this ready-made committee to whom the Vice-Chancellor might go for advice. He had now no title to go to any one but the Council, who were best able to advise. If the Electoral Roll acted as any other body of gentlemen with responsibility did, it would select persons fitted for the Office, and such persons would be quite sure to get the needful knowledge in the Council or elsewhere just as well as now. The Clause of the Act which it was now proposed to repeal was a compromise, and was in direct opposition to the current opinion of the members of the Senate. On May 5, 1855, the Proctors convened a meeting of members of the Senate. Dr. Thompson, Dr. Campion, the

* *Reporter*, p. 371.

Bishop of Carlisle, Dr. Lightfoot, Professor Adams and others gave expression to the strong feeling of that Meeting, which was, that the Council of the Senate should have all the functions and power of the Heads of Houses. But after the failure of the first Bill it was proposed that this one thing should be introduced by way of lubricating the transition, and it was accepted because of the good effects hoped for from the rest of the legislation. They were now invited to make such proposals as should be for the interests of the University, and with the experience of twenty-two years they made this proposal. If nomination was done away with, it could only be that the election should be by the Electoral Roll or by Grace of the Senate. The anticipation which he heard of turmoil and angry passions reminded him of what was said twenty-two years ago, when there was much more alarm and apprehension succeeded by much satisfaction. The legislation of that period had resuscitated the University and placed it in a career of much wider usefulness and of satisfactory work."*

Extracts such as these, however, must necessarily fail to give an adequate conception of his style as a speaker. In his public utterances, whether in the Arts' School or elsewhere, the attention of those who were present was early arrested, and kept well in hand from first to last; but in all that he said, there was no appearance of display, no affectation of fine speaking. To enforce his views, he trusted mainly to weighty and cogent argument, expressed in clear and concise language, varied occasionally by a certain fondness for a sonorous combination of words or by a passing reference to phrases of classical or legal Latinity. At one time, he would state his opinion that a course of action that was contemplated would be *ultra vires*; at another, he would discountenance the insertion in College Statutes of embarrassing limitations, such as *ceteris paribus*; and one of his favourite metaphors was taken from the Roman *vivarium*. On an occasion when, in the debate on the 'Affiliation of Local Colleges,' Dr. Westcott had spoken of the happiness of Cambridge-working in union with Oxford, the two moving *pari passu*, he rejoined by expressing his fears that, so far as Cambridge was concerned, it

* *ib.* p. 374.

would be *passibus haud aequis*.* Lastly, in one of his Sermons he observes, 'a pagan writer could see that it was better *cum virtutibus esse quam extra vitia*: much more is it of the very essence of the Christian Church.' It was seldom, however, that he spoke on University matters with such warmth and energy as during the debates from which we have already quoted. The questions at issue appeared to revive, more keenly than ever, his remembrance of the battles that had been waged in his younger days during the last revision of the Statutes of the University; and, as the leading exponent of the points in which further revision seemed necessary, he shewed, in the debates of the Arts' School, as well as in the deliberations of the Council, a striking combination of the vigour of youth and the wisdom of maturer years. Similarly, during the numerous meetings of the Fellows of the College which were held between June 1877 and December 1878, under the provisions of the Universities Act of the former year, although in this case he appeared not as an advocate of reform, but as an impartial chairman, he always shewed a special interest in referring to the precedents of the last revision of the College Statutes. His patience in presiding over debates which were apt to be wearisome in the extreme, his industry and accuracy in constantly drawing up the necessarily somewhat intricate record of the *agenda* and the *acta* of each successive meeting, the high capacity shewn by his conduct in the chair, and the force and weight of the few speeches in which he occasionally gave expression at somewhat greater length to his own opinions on the matter in hand, were nothing short of a revelation of some of his great powers to those of the Fellows who had been brought less into contact with their Master than had been the case with the

* *Reporter*, May, 6, 1879, p. 583.

Members of the Seniority and others who were officially in constant communication with him.

As Master of the College, in the words of one who, as a Member of the Seniority, and in other ways, was intimately acquainted with him, he was 'ever ready to take the lead in widening and increasing the teaching powers of the College, and in rewarding intellectual distinction of every kind.*' He annually gave three prizes of books, of the value of three guineas each, for the best English Essay, in each of the three years. One of his latest acts, during the last few weeks of his life, was the anonymous donation of £500 to an undistributed balance of the Tuition Fund, a small and annually diminishing sum, out of which are paid the lecture-fees of students attending lectures in other Colleges on certain subjects in which no lectures are supplied by the College. Such an act of genuine and unobtrusive generosity entitles him to the grateful remembrance of the College, as one of its truest benefactors; and even although the transitory character of his benefaction may prevent his name being included in the list recited at our annual commemoration, that name can never be numbered among those 'which have no memorial.' But the benefits which he conferred on his College, during a Mastership of four and twenty years, were far wider in their operation than those which were intended to be promoted by his latest gift. In the words of the writer, whom we have already quoted, 'he found, we may hope, some recompense' for his services, 'in the respectful regard of the Society over which he presided; this, indeed, seemed to increase year by year, so that he was probably never more beloved than during the last few months of his life. . . . He was especially distinguished by a clear logical intellect, by a singularly acute judgment, and by a

* From the obituary notice written by Mr. Bonney for the *Cambridge Review*, for March 30.

remarkable faculty for seeing the weak points of any scheme or argument. He was an excellent man of business, of great industry and patience, a first-rate chairman of a meeting, discerning its feeling with marvellous intuition. An outward dignity of demeanour was combined with a real simplicity of character, and beneath a slight external coldness of manner lay a heart remarkably kind.'

During the Lent Term of this year, towards the close of a more than usually severe winter, he suffered repeatedly from attacks of gout and bronchitis, the latter occasionally taking a spasmodic form, but without leading to any serious alarm being generally excited as to his condition. On the morning, however, of Sunday, March 27th, at about nine o'clock, after a somewhat restless night, another spasmodic attack came on, and in a very short time all was over. The sad news of his death came with a shock of sudden surprise, when first announced, shortly before ten, to some of the Members of the College on their way to the Chapel Service. There was no music in the College Chapel on that Sunday morning. In the evening, the Dead March in Saul was most impressively played, and the same mark of respect to the memory of the departed was paid in the Chapel of Trinity College also. On the next day, in accordance with the Statutes, a meeting of the resident Electors to the office of Master, was called by the President, at which, after the hour of half-past two on the 12th of April had been fixed for the election of a new Master, the following resolution was unanimously passed, on the proposal of Professor Mayor:—

"The Fellows of St. John's College request the President to convey to Mrs. Bateson and her Family their heartfelt sympathy with them in their bereavement. They wish also to record their grateful sense of the services rendered by the late Master for many years both to the College and the University."*

* At the first meeting of the Master and Seniors, held on April 13th, the day after the election of the new Master, a letter from Mrs. Bateson was

The first part of the funeral service was held in the College Chapel at 11 o'clock on the 31st of March. In the front of the funeral procession, headed by the College Porter, were the Chapel Choir, the Deans and Professor Mayor. Next followed the Body, enclosed in a case of polished oak, with many wreaths of flowers resting on it, one of them the offering of the Bachelors and Scholars of the College. Four Senior Fellows walked on either side; next followed the Master's Family; and after them Dr. Paget and Dr. Latham. The rest of the procession, consisting of a large number of representatives of the University and the College, who had met meanwhile in the Combination Room, was in the following order:

The Vice-Chancellor, the Mayor of Cambridge, the President of the College, Heads of Colleges (including the Masters of Trinity, Clare, Emmanuel, Gonville and Caius, Peterhouse, Pembroke, Magdalene, Sidney, and the President of Queens'), Doctors (including Dr. Westcott, Dr. Hort, Dr. Clark, and Dr. Humphry), the Public Orator, Professors and Officers of the University (including Dr. Luard, Mr. Bradshaw, and Professors C. C. Babington, Birkbeck, Cayley, Colvin, Cowell, Liveing, Seeley, and Skeat), Honorary Fellows (the Dean of Ely, Dr. Kennedy, Dr. Babington, Professor Adams, and Mr. Todhunter), Fellows of the College, late Fellows*, Masters of Arts of the

read asking the College to accept as a gift from her the Portrait of Dr. Bateson in the Dining-room of the Lodge, and it was agreed to accept the same and to request the Master to convey to Mrs. Bateson the thanks of the College for her gift. A month after, on May 13th, it was agreed to present Mrs. Bateson with a copy of the Portrait, which has since been executed by Mr. J. Edgar Williams.

* Among former Fellows of the College, who came to Cambridge to attend the funeral, were Dr. Gifford, Dr. Currey, Dr. Reyner, Rev. J. H. Howlett, B.D., Rev. J. S. Hoare, B.D., Prof. Pritchard, Rev. Canon Drake, Rev. Canon Harper, Rev. Joseph B. Mayor, Rev. C. B. Hutchinson, Rev. E. W. Bowling, Rev. J. M. Fuller, Rev. C. J. E. Smith, Rev. W. D. Bushell, and Rev. H. W. Moss.

College, and Masters of Arts of other Colleges. Next came the Bachelors and Undergraduates of the College who had assembled beforehand in the Hall; and lastly, the College Tradesmen and the College Servants.

The procession passed round the Second Court, and extended so far that those at the head of the long line of mourners had already entered the first Court when the last Undergraduate left the Hall. On the way to the Chapel, the choir sang the hymn beginning with the words 'Brief life is here our portion,' pausing for a while before the final verses which immediately preceded the entry into the Ante-chapel. The Lesson was read by Professor Mayor, and the words of the Anthem were: 'I heard a voice from heaven, saying unto me, Write, From henceforth blessed are the dead which die in Lord: even so saith the Spirit: for they rest from their labours.' At the close of this part of the Service, the choir, as they passed out of Chapel through the first court, sang the hymn commencing with the lines

"Jesus lives! Thy terrors now
Can no longer, Death, appal us."

A very large number of carriages followed the hearse to the place of burial at Madingley, the scene of some of the Master's earlier labours, where his body now rests under the open space of level turf, just beyond the yew-trees that fringe the southern side of the older portion of the church-yard. On the next Sunday the Dead March was played after the University Sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Charles Pritchard, formerly Fellow of the College. In the course of the Sermon, the preacher referred in the following terms to the great loss which the University had sustained:—

I have spoken of the sunset of a great earthly life as a memory and a strength. The thoughts of many among you will have at once reverted to that impressive scene of decent pomp wherewith we carried all that is mortal of our friend to their quiet resting place under the shadow of those ancient trees.

The sun-lit spire which there rises conspicuous from their foot points with a sure significance to the abode of the spirits of the just, and will long serve to yourselves as a beacon and a daily remembrance.

It were indeed forbidden to associate the memory of our decent pomp with thoughts of triumph, for triumph becomes not yet the Church of Christ in this its militant condition, but assuredly there was not a heart beating in that long procession which throbbed not with the emotions of thanksgiving: thanksgiving for the light and the possession of a great example. An example of integrity unsullied; truthfulness inviolate; friendship firm and secure. Yourselves know better than I can remind you, how for the greater part of half a century he laboured among you, wisely, sincerely, and 'painfully,' for the promotion of all that you and he deemed to be useful for the public service. You have long been the familiar witnesses of his prompt sagacity, and of his judicial habit of mind, in council, and of his consistent perseverance in action. A man of strong convictions, steady, luminous; and because so strong, and steady, and luminous, therefore unostentatious and noiseless in the execution of his purposes.

My friends, these are great gifts, but they come to no man at the light bidding of the moment. The seeds thereof are sown indeed in the mind and in the heart, by a beneficent and providential hand; but the culture thereof, lies in the persistent efforts of the man himself. Efforts of patience, of forbearance, of self restraint, of gentleness, of humility; habits of faith; faith in God, faith in his fellow-creatures; faith in the onward progress of humanity. By the exercise of such high qualities it is ordained of God that the great pillars of Human Society are built up, and among such was our friend long honoured and loved; now revered. I have not the heart to call him our late friend: he is indeed gone before us by a little whiff of vaporous time, but surely we dwell ourselves amidst the eternal realities of spirits around us, from whom there is a voice heard articulate within the heart: Go thou and do thou likewise, after the measure of thy gifts.

The high regard in which he was held in the Town of Cambridge cannot be better attested than by the following extract from the proceedings of the Cambridge Improvement Board, a body on which the Town is largely represented. At the monthly meeting of the Board, held on April 12th, the Chairman, Mr. Swann Hurrell, spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen, since our last meeting, on the 15th of March, the Board have sustained a very great loss—for the second time this year—by the death of the Master of St. John's. It has been my good fortune to have known the late Master of St. John's since 1838, for forty-three years, and I am quite sure it will be the wish of every member of this Board that a due testimony of respect should be paid to his memory. I do not myself feel quite capable of saying all that might be said upon the distinguished gentleman whose death we deplore, but I will request Mr. Eaden to say a few words, and he will propose a resolution.

Mr. Eaden: I have been requested to propose:—‘That this board desires to express its regret at the loss it has sustained by the death of the Rev. Dr. Bateson, Master of St. John’s College, whose foreseeing penetration and sound judgment have for so many years been of the greatest advantage to the various interests which this board represents. The board also wishes to express its condolence with the members of the late Master’s family, and that the Chairman be requested to furnish a copy of this resolution to be sent to Mrs. Bateson.’ Those who recollect the character of Dr. Bateson will no doubt chiefly remember that whilst he was not wanting in the shrewdness which goes to make a good man of business, he was at the same time possessed of the much higher wisdom which arises from a judicial mind, and which enabled him on all occasions to see that there are very few general questions which have not two sides, and that there are other people besides ourselves having views and prejudices. And this has been a great advantage for many years in the conduct of negotiations between the two bodies of the University and Town, in removing asperities and cementing a friendly feeling towards each other. Few are able to go back so far as the time previous to the Award Act, but those who are able to will recollect the heart-burnings that existed between the two bodies at that period; and all those who watched the progress of the negotiations which resulted in that Act, know how much we were indebted to Dr. Bateson for that most valuable measure. I may say, that to him, to the learned Judge who was the arbitrator, and to the late Town Clerk, Mr. Chas. Henry Cooper, this town and this University owe a deep debt of gratitude, their wisdom at times resolving the confliction going on, in a way which enabled us to see that our interests were not antagonistic but mutual. I pass on to another portion of the late Master’s career, namely, the year 1874, when a measure was proposed, which unfortunately miscarried. In the preparation of that measure, the late Master assisted with the same largeness of view as on former occasions, and though there were in the measure some objectionable provisions which did not meet the approval of members of this board, there were valuable provisions in it which must form the basis of any future legislation. Not only in regard to our relations with the University, but also with regard to the business of this board, the late Master was always willing to offer his valuable aid. Coming down to the question of the diversion of the sewage from the Cam, he was one who from the first preached a lesson of caution: that before we laid out such an enormous sum of money as the carrying out of a sewage-scheme would involve, we should be quite certain that we were following a true light and not a ‘Will o’ the wisp.’ I am happy to say that further delay and enquiry has enabled us to believe and to hope that we shall be enabled to do all that is required at a very considerably less expense than was at first contemplated. [Hear, hear.] We ought not, in viewing the Character of a man of Dr. Bateson’s station, take so narrow a view as to consider him only as a member of this board; though, of course, it is not one’s duty to enter very much into his private or University career. But those who believe, as I do, that the prosperity of the town has been greatly benefited by the extension of the University, are in duty bound to recollect the large share Dr. Bateson took in the promotion of that measure for extending the influence and utility of

the University. In fact it is not too much, perhaps, to say that he found the University the University of a class, and that he left it the University of the nation. I hope that all will cordially agree in passing the resolution I have read. [Applause.]

The resolution was duly seconded, and unanimously agreed to.

We have barely alluded in the above account of our late Master’s varied and active life to the Sermons which he preached in the College Chapel. Happily, a few of these have been lately printed for private circulation, and we cannot perhaps end this notice better than by the two following quotations. The first is a characteristic illustration from a Sermon entitled ‘Loss and Gain.’

Or again, suppose the case of a noble University like this, or to come more closely home, a College like our own, founded in a remote age to foster learning and the arts, to be a centre of intellectual life and of moral influence; to be in short a corporate teacher and to lead a teacher’s life, to continue long beyond the mortal term of three-score years and ten to perform a teacher’s duties and to be crowned with a teacher’s glory. Suppose the rulers of such a noble institution, grown forgetful of the ends for which it was founded, anxious only for their own ease and their own advancement, were either to give themselves up to luxury and idleness, or were to allow their College, instead of fulfilling the high purposes for which it was established, to neglect its duties and become rich and despised endowed and useless, you might well say—what is the use or profit to such an institution of wealth, of fine buildings and of ample revenues, if this is to be the outcome of it all? Or again, suppose there be in such a College with every incentive and appliance for learning and study a band of students sent hither from year to year with bright hopes and noble aspirations, yet many of them neglecting or misusing the opportunities for good, acquiring evil habits and indulging in vicious propensities, and gradually becoming a gnawing care to their parents and friends and finally a burthen to themselves, may we not ask whether even a student’s life in a noble College like this is not in danger of becoming worse than a wasted opportunity?

We close with the concluding passage of his sermon on ‘Life and Creed,’ the last words spoken by him in our College Chapel.

If our ideas of God, of life, of duty, of heaven and the future state, are coloured and affected by the life which we actually lead, by the condition in which we severally are, whether moral, physical or intellectual, how earnest, how diligent should we be, to keep our whole environment as pure and spotless as we can, to enlarge our field of knowledge and intellectual power, as being likely thereby to attain to more worthy thoughts of God and of His

moral government of the world. To find what God is and what He ought to be to us, what He was doubtless to the Prophets and Patriarchs of old, what we have to do is to order our lives to righteousness. Let us, by trying to do the will of God in our daily life, learn of the truth whether it be of God. We shall never learn it otherwise. If we would know God and delight ourselves in Him, we must not be satisfied to say what is commonly said or to think what is commonly thought and believed about Him. By daily doing His will—by daily doing our duty, all that we know to be right and good; by sincerity of speech, by honest and faithful work; by forgiveness of injuries; by kindness, by charity, let us try to raise ourselves out of all narrow and mean views of God and of the godly life. Don't be afraid of enquiry on religious subjects any more than on other subjects. It is just on these, if on no other subjects, that men must think for themselves if they are to think at all. Each man must be his own instructor in matters of religion. There is no reason why on the greatest, the most solemn, the most important of all subjects, men should condemn themselves to narrow views and poverty of mind. The study of books, all those ideas which are to be derived from the study of science, or from the course of history; in short, the whole of the noblest possession of an enlightened age, these things are within your reach and should enable you to refine and purify your minds and raise your aspirations above the common level; and what is certain is—and this is the great lesson which I desire to impress upon you—to live after the example of Christ—not merely to do no harm, but to do good—to devote your life to the highest ends of living—this will help you to rise to higher things; so that to you, whatever He may be to others, the Merciful may be merciful, the True may be true, and the Pitiful may be compassionate.

J. E. SANDYS.

July, 1881.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term, 1881.

On April 12th, the Reverend Charles Taylor, M.A., Fellow and Theological Lecturer, was elected to the office of Master. Mr. Taylor, who was born in the year 1840, and educated at King's College School, London, came into residence in 1858, and graduated in 1862 as ninth Wrangler, besides obtaining a second class in the Classical Tripos. In 1863 he was awarded a first class at the Voluntary Theological Examination, and in 1864 obtained the first Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship and the Crosse Theological Scholarship. In November, 1864, he was elected a Fellow of the College. In the year 1867 he was the successful candidate for the Kaye prize, and his Essay was published in 1869 under the title 'The Gospel in the Law; a critical examination of the citations from the Old Testament in the New,' a volume of 356 pages, dedicated to the Hebrew Lecturer of the College, Mr. Mason. In 1874 he was appointed Lecturer in Theology. In the same year appeared his next work, 'The Dirge of Coheleth in Ecclesiastes xii, discussed and literally interpreted.' In 1877, the Syndics of the University Press published his 'Sayings of the Jewish Fathers, in Hebrew and English, with critical and illustrative notes.' At the close of 1880 he completed his "Introduction to the Ancient and Modern Geometry of Conics," an enlarged edition of his previous work on 'Geometrical Conics' (1863), including an elaborate dissertation on the history of Greek Geometry. He has also contributed articles to the *Cambridge Journal*, and is joint editor of the *Messenger of Mathematics*. For a short time, about 1869, he was one of the curates at St. Andrew's the Great, his fellow-curate at the time being another Fellow of the College, Mr. Pearson, now Bishop of Newcastle. He was an Examiner for the Theological Tripos in 1872, 1879 and 1880. In November, 1880, he was elected a Member of the Council of the Senate. He is also one of the Syndics of the University Library and a Member of the Boards of Oriental and Theological Studies. It is generally under-

stood, that the elaborate and systematic scheme of Theological instruction drawn up by the last-mentioned body and published in *The Reporter* for March 17, 1876, pp. 319—324, was in a large measure the work of Mr. Taylor, who was then Secretary of the Board. In 1876 he was elected an honorary Fellow of King's College, London, and from 1874 to 1877, acted as an Examiner at Lampeter College. In the recent revision of our College Statutes, extending from June, 1877, to December, 1878, he took an active part, being a Member of both the Committees appointed on June 5, 1877 and March 23, 1878, in the course of the deliberations of the Governing Body under the Universities Act of 1877. Lastly, he was appointed in 1879, with the late Master and Mr. Bonney, one of the three Commissioners to represent the College in relation to the making of Statutes by the Cambridge University Commission.

At a Congregation held on June 14th, the day of the recitation of Prize Exercises, the newly-elected Master proceeded to the degree of D.D., *jure dignitatis*. In presenting him to the Vice-Chancellor, the Public Orator began with a brief eulogy on the late Master, in the course of which reference was made to the distinction with which Dr. Bateson had filled the office of Orator for the nine years between 1848 and 1857; to the manner in which, *animo neque trepido neque temerario*, he had for four-and-twenty years discharged the duties of his position as Master of a great College, and also to his valuable services as chairman of several important governing bodies, including that of Shrewsbury, his own former school. He had thus been one who *deliberationibus plurimis plurimam attulerat*; one whom *cotidie tot annos, velut in rerum natura certum aliquid* *1 cotidianum, contemplaba ur*; quo sole nostro subito extincto, *mus quantum lumen occidisset*. Dr. Bateson's successor was then introduced in the following terms:

*Hodie vero tanti viri salvere. Salutamus virum prudentem, Academiae totius nuper adscriptum, virum de sui Collegii statulis meritum. Salutamus virum non humanioribus tantum litteris butum, sed mathematicis praeserti linguae quae Ecclesiasticis librum claudit, quis tam sobrie est interpretatus, quis eruditius explicavit? Olim veteris Testamenti locos in novo Testamento laudatos summo iudicio examinaverat; idem nuperrime recentiora quaedam mathematicorum inventa cum historia geometriae antiquae coniunxit. Boni autem, nisi fallor, theologi, boni mathematici, boni denique magistri est, et antiqua et nova inter sese comparare, *tiquis, antiqua novis, animo ingenuo accommodare; et sine u partium studio, optimum quidque, sive antiquum sive**

Tanta vero argumenta nobis maiora, nobis altiora; hodie placet potius nobis, virum e fallentis vitae semita, sapientiae

studiis tam variis consecratae, ad dignitatis tantae fastigium nuper evectum, non aliter ea qua par est reverentia contemplari, quam ii qui, ipsi in reductis vallibus morantes, illos procul admirantur, qui in ardua Alpium culmina, huic ipsi non ignota, isde i e vallibus evaserunt.

Plura ne loquamur monent vetera illa verba libri a doctore nostro quondam editi, verba doctoris aetatem totam inter sapientes egisset, nihil sibi invenisse visus est homini pulchrius

Mr. Courtney, M.P., has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Smith has been appointed Steward of the College, in place of Mr. Bonney, who, we regret to say, is shortly going out of residence. Mr. Bonney will be much missed by his personal friends, and will be gratefully remembered by all who were under him as Junior Dean or as Tutor of the College, as well as by those who had the advantage of attending his lectures.

Mr. Garnett has been appointed a College Lecturer in Natural Sciences; and Mr. McAlister, on Medical Subjects, including the general supervision of the work of Medical Students at the College.

We congratulate Mr. Freeman on the completion of his catalogue of the College Pictures, the last instalment of which appears in our present number. The College has recently received a portrait of the Rev. William Abbot, Senior Wrangler in 1754, Fellow of the College from 1755 to 1768.

Mr. Freeman has accepted the office of Pro-Proctor for the coming year.

Mr. H. S. Foxwell has been elected Professor of Political Economy at University College, London. His professorial duties, however, are happily consistent with his continuing to reside in College as Lecturer in Moral Sciences.

The Rev. C. W. E. Body, Fellow and Lecturer in Theology and Curate of Chesterton, has been appointed Principal of Trinity College, Toronto, in the place of the Rev. George Whitaker. His marriage with Miss Perry, sister of the Vicar of Chesterton, took place on July 12th. He will be much missed both in his College and in his Parish.

Several members of the College have been remarkably successful in some of the recent Examinations of the University of London. In the Classical branch of the M.A. Examination, Mr. Dougan wins the Gold Medal, and the degree of D. Sc. has been attained by Mr. Larmor (for Electricity, treated mathematically), and by L. H. Edmunds, L. H. Hart, and D. W.

Samways (for Electricity, treated experimentally). The last three names also appear under the head of 'Magnetism, treated experimentally,' and they are the only successful candidates for the degree of D. Sc. in that branch.

Dr. A. Schuster, who has resided in the University for the last few years as Fellow-Commoner of this College, and has been engaged in physical investigations at the Cavendish Laboratory, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at Owens College, Manchester.

W. J. Lee, B.A., Scholar the Scholarship of 100 guineas, offered by the Benchers of the Inner Temple for the Student who should pass the best Examination in Equity.

We have much pleasure in recording that J. C. Moss, Craven Scholar, has won Sir William Browne's Medals for the Greek Ode, the Latin Ode, and the Greek Epigram. This is the first instance since the foundation of the Browne Medals in 1775, in which the medals for the Greek and Latin Ode have on three successive occasions been awarded to the same candidate. He has also won the Powis Medal for Latin Hexameters.

The first Winchester Reading Prize has been awarded to J. Russell, Scholar of the College.

We are glad to hear that F. Terry, LL.B., Scholar of the College, has succeeded in obtaining one of the Whewell Scholarships for this year; also that J. A. Fleming, B.A., Scholar of the College, has been elected to the Professorship of Physics and Mathematics at University College, Nottingham.

Mr. A. Caldecott, B.A., J. E. Marr, B.A., and E. J. C. Morton, B.A., of this College, have been lecturing under the University Extension Scheme during the past session; Mr. Caldecott on English Literature, Mr. Marr on Geology, and Mr. Morton on Astronomy.

The following have been admitted to the Degree of M.A., &c., during the Easter Term:—

April 22nd: M.A.—E. P. Rooper. *May 5th: M.A.*—G. C. Allen, J. Brownbill, J. Campbell, A. C. Crick, J. Dixon, F. Fisher, J. H. Gwillim, F. W. Horny, T. Lattimer, J. H. Mackie, C. A. Moull, H. C. Pinsent, A. L. Pitman, T. Stevens, F. L. Thompson, W. H. Thornton, F. W. Wallis, W. G. Williams. *LL.M.*—R. Nevill, W. H. Thornton. *May 19th: M.A.*—E. Carlisle, J. R. Davies, A. Griffiths, E. Kelly, R. H. Marsh, A. W. Momerie, J. H. Plant, F. A. S. Reid, H. Reynolds, J. H. Spokes, C. J. C. Touzel, W. J. Willan, H. A. Williams, A. R. Wiseman. *June 2nd: M.A.*—S. Bousfield, W. G. Halse, G. F. Hastings, F. T. S. Houghton, J. H. Ireland, (by proxy), E. M. Price, A. J. Rendle, H. E. Trotter, W. F. Whetstone. *LL.M.*—H. T. Kemp. *June 14th: D.D.*—C. Taylor (*Master*). *June 16th:*

D.D.—G. F. Hose (*Bishop of Singapore*). *M.A.*—A. D. Clarke, C. E. Cooper, J. C. B. Fletcher, W. Gripper, W. R. Hannam, J. A. N. Hibbert, Dairoku Yasuyuki Kikuchi (by proxy), J. V. T. Landor, F. W. S. Price, H. St. J. Wilding. *M.A.* and *LL.M.* H. Thompson. *June 18th: E. L.* Brown, W. W. English, C. Merivale.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, June, 1881.

Classics.

THIRD YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Tucker Moss	Smith, H. W. Christie Hardman

Mathematics.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Yeo Parker Brill Harker, A. Walker	Johnson, A. R. McAulay Roberts, S. O. Newham Posnett Hughes, F. S.	Mathews, G. B. Hogg McFarland Semple Gifford Knight, J. T.

Natural Sciences.
(In alphabetical order).

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Pagan Samways Weldon	Edmunds Love Roberts, T.	Clementson Goodman

Theology.
(In alphabetical order).

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Bennett	Clark, G. W. Jones, T. J.

Law.

THIRD YEAR.
<i>First Class.</i>
Peiris.

Prizemen.

Hebrew.	Greek Testament.
3rd year. Bennett.	3rd year. 1 Bennett.
" Russell, J.	" 2 Russell
2nd year. Jones, T. J.	2nd year. Clark, G. W.
	" Jones, T. J.

English Essay.
2nd year. Tanner

Reading.
Sandford, F.
Chapman, A. G.

Wright's Prizemen, with £100 for the year.

Mathematics.	Classics.	Natural Science.	Theology.
Yeo	Tucker	Samways	Bennett
Johnson, A. R.	Stout		
Mathews, G. B.	Smith, H. W.		

Hughes' Prizemen.

Tucker Yeo

Sir J. Herschel's Prize for Astronomy.

Yeo

Foundation Scholars.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
Peiris	Edmunds	Mathews, G. B.
Walker	Hughes, F. S.	Smith, H. W.
Weldon	Love	
	McAulay	
	Newham	
	Posnett	
	Roberts, S. O.	
	Roberts, T.	
	Stout	
	Tanner	

Exhibitioners.

I. (£30.)

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
Bennett	Clark, G. W.	Goodman
Moss	Jones, T. J.	
Samways	Stout	
Tucker		
Yeo		

II. (£25.)

THIRD YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
Brill	Christie
Pagan	Hogg
Parker	Mathews, G. B.

III. (£20.)

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
Harker, A.	Johnson, A. R.	Gifford
Hodgson	McAulay	McFarland
	Sandford, F.	Smith, H. W.

IV. (£15.)

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.
Atmore	Davies
Exham	Dodd
Horne	Wells, W.
Rigby	

Proper Sizars.

Cleaver	Knight, J. T.
Knight, A. T.	Semple
Mason	Wells, F. A.
Rapson	Whiting
Gifford	

Minor Scholarships and Open Exhibitions.

Pattinson, J. A. (Manchester Grammar School)	} £70 Minor Scholarships.
Stanwell, H. B. (Shrewsbury)	
Crook, F. W. (Perse School, Cambridge)	} £50 for 3 years.
Hensley, E. H. (Sherborne School)	
Lewis, H. S. (for Hebrew; King's College School)	} £50 Minor Scholarships.
Fearnley, J. (Birkenhead, private tuition)	
Innes, C. H. (Chatham House, Ramsgate)	} £50 for 2 years.
Clarke, E. T. (Shrewsbury), £40 for 4 years.	
Chadwick, A. (St. Peter's School, York)	} £50 for 2 years.
Roby, A. G. (Manchester School and private tuition)	
Kerr, J. (Manchester Grammar School), £30 for 4 years.	
Kynaston, W. H. (Cheltenham College), £30 for 3 years.	
Murray, J. R. (Lancashire Independent College), £20.	
Wilson H. (The Leys School, Cambridge), Natural Sciences Exhibition, £50.	

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

The May Races. Owing to the institution, by the University authorities, of Tripos Examinations in May, it was decided at a General Meeting of the C.U.B.C., held in the Lent Term, to anticipate the usual date of these Races, that they might not clash with the new Triposes. The weather certainly did its best to shew its disapprobation of the change, some of the evenings being decidedly moist, and the last positively drenching.

The 1st Boat rowed in a ship built for them by Logan; it was undoubtedly too large for the crew; and, had it not been for this defect, they would certainly have scored another bump. The Races began on Friday, May 13th.

First Night. The 3rd Boat, gaining from the start, nearly made their bump at Grassy, here Magdalene spurted and managed to defer it till Ditton, where they were fairly rowed down. 2nd Boat, starting at a quick stroke, rapidly gained on 3rd Trinity II, overlapped them at Grassy, and bumped them at Ditton. 1st Boat, with a good start, managed to lessen the distance between themselves and Trinity Hall I, and at Ditton corner had gained a length; after this, Hall drew slightly away, and finished almost their distance ahead.

Second Night. 3rd Boat rowed over. 2nd Boat bumped 1st Trinity III at 1st Post. 1st Boat rowed over, gaining slightly on Hall I, which bumped Caius I, near the Railway Bridge.

Third Night. 3rd Boat rowed over. 2nd Boat bumped Emmanuel I, at Railway Bridge. This was the most exciting race of the week, as all down the Long Reach we kept overlapping Emmanuel, while they were only a few inches off Clare. 1st Boat rowed considerably better this night, and after a most plucky race bumped Caius I by Charon's Ferry.

Fourth Night. 3rd Boat were unfortunate in loosing the services of their stroke through illness, and in having consequently to row with an untrained man in the boat, yet when bumped by Christ's they were within a length of 1st Trinity IV. 2nd Boat caught Clare soon after entering the Long Reach. 1st Boat rowed over.

Fifth Night. 2nd Boat rowed over. 1st Boat gained rapidly on Hall I, and at Ditton corner were only half-a-length off; beyond this, neither were able to gain any advantage.

Sixth Night. The Boats started in a perfect storm of rain. 2nd Boat rowed over. 1st Boat pressed Hall, as before, but did not catch them.

The crews were:—

<i>1st Boat.</i>		
	st.	lb.
W. R. Kinipple (<i>bow</i>)	10	10
2 W. C. Curtis	9	10
3 J. S. Clementson	10	10
4 G. M. Kingtson	10	10
5 A. F. Green	12	4
6 H. Sandford	11	8
7 W. P. Mayor	10	10
J. J. Lister (<i>stroke</i>)	10	10
F. L. Muirhead (<i>cox</i>)	7	12

<i>2nd Boat.</i>		
	st.	lb.
G. D. Haviland (<i>bow</i>)	9	13
2 E. Hinchcliffe	10	5
3 A. Hawkins	10	9
4 L. H. Edmunds	11	7
5 W. F. Lund	11	8
6 A. F. Williams	12	2
7 T. Clarke	11	0
C. F. Whitfield (<i>stroke</i>)	10	2
Ll. Lloyd (<i>cox</i>)	8	10

<i>3rd Boat.</i>		
	st.	lb.
A. T. Knight (<i>bow</i>)	9	6
2 F. Looker	10	4
3 R. B. Davies	10	7
4 T. Cleworth	10	5
5 H. Holman	11	6
6 W. H. Dodd	10	10
7 J. H. Edwards	11	6
K. M. Ficke (<i>stroke</i>)	11	4
W. E. Facey (<i>cox</i>)	8	4

The Freshmen's Sculls, for which there were 4 entries, were rowed May 27—28.

First heat—Friday:

1st Station....	F. A. Wells0
2nd "	F. C. Marshall1

A good race; Wells going well and steering fairly, gained rapidly on Marshall, and at the Plough Reach was some 20 yards to the good; here Marshall ran into the bank, but pushed out again and went on; Wells, when within 10 yards of the winning post, and being quite 200 yards ahead, ran into the bank, where, in spite of all his efforts to get afloat, he remained whilst Marshall finished the race.

Second heat:

1st Station....	E. C. Andrews1
2nd "	J. H. Merrifield0

Merrifield getting off with a good start, gained rapidly up 1st Post Reach, but fell off in the Gut, and Andrews drew away to his full distance and won as he liked, Merrifield giving up at Grassy.

Final heat—Saturday:

1st Station....	E. C. Andrews0
2nd "	F. C. Marshall1

Marshall gained rapidly until within 30 yards of Andrews, when he ran into the bank. Meanwhile the latter making the most of his opportunity, had got as far as Plough Reach when he went into the bank, and Marshall coming up quite close, there left him for the rest of the course, thus winning easily.

The Bateman Pairs, rowed on Tuesday, May 24th. Only 2 boats entered.

1st Station—(<i>bow</i>)	W. R. Kinipple*	}0
" "	(<i>str.</i>) W. C. Curtis	
2nd Station—(<i>bow</i>)	W. P. Mayor*	}1
" "	(<i>str.</i>) C. F. Whitfield	
* Steerer.		

The latter crew, starting at a faster stroke, and steering much better than their opponents, soon took the lead which they maintained throughout, eventually winning by a couple of lengths.

CRICKET CLUB.

President—W. F. Smith. | *Captain*—P. G. Exham.
Hon. Treasurer—F. D. Gaddum. | *Hon. Secretary*—J. Colman.

Committee:

F. L. Thompson, P. T. Wrigley, R. Thorman, R. Spencer, E. S. Chapman.

We must congratulate the Committee of the Cricket Club upon the success which has attended their endeavours to

increase the popularity of the Club. Instead of 42 Members as last year, we now number 150 Members, who seem fully to appreciate not only the Cricket but also the Lawn Tennis, which they are now able to obtain on the Cricket field.

We also have to congratulate ourselves upon having had three men playing for the University during the May Term.

On the 27th of June, we were represented at Lord's by Spencer. Our Eleven, up to the time of writing this, has not suffered defeat, but with Exham, Gaddum and Spencer so often away they have to do all they know to prevent their colours being lowered. We hope, however, that by the end of the season we shall be able, as in the two preceding seasons, having lost a match.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At the General Meeting held at the end of the Lent Term, the following were elected to serve on the Committee for the May Term: E. S. Chapman, W. S. Sherrington, A. Fitz-Herbert, J. H. Matthews, and W. Bissett, *Hon. Sec.* Only two matches have been played; in the first, with the "Grasshoppers," we were well beaten, but in the second, with the "Mayflies," we managed to wipe out our defeat of last year. The general play of the Club has shewn a marked improvement during the season.

A series of Single Ties for Members of the Club has been played off,—the first prize falling eventually to F. E. Wilkes, and the second to J. H. Haviland.

The Club is to be congratulated on its good financial position; its numerical strength, mustering as it does 150 Members, is also satisfactory.

EAGLES' LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—F. L. Thompson.

Hon. Secretary—R. H. Landor. | *Treasurer*—F. Sandford

This Club has the use of some Courts on the Cricket field, and Members, during the unusually fine weather of the last Term fully enjoyed the advantages thus afforded them.

The Annual Ties were played off with the following results:

Single Tie W. R. LeFanu.

Double Tie..... { T. C. Ward.
 } J. H. Haviland.

There were seventeen entries for the Single and twelve for the Double Ties.

Matches were also played against the "Grasshoppers" and the "Mayflies," the victory in either case falling to our opponents.

ST. JOHN'S DEBATING SOCIETY.

The attendance at the Meetings held in the earlier part of the Lent Term was satisfactory, the Debates were of more than average interest, and were in some cases protracted to an unusually late hour. Towards the end of the Term, however, owing to the more scant attendance, and to the comparative unanimity of the speakers, the Debates were less vigorously sustained.

The experiment made of holding Debates in the May Term has been only partially successful, but the exceptional shortness of the May Term of this year will partly account for this result.

The following Motions have been discussed since our last notice:

"That in the opinion of this House the Chinese Opium Trade is immoral and unsound in policy, and that immediate steps should be taken towards its Abolition." Proposed by E. N. Coulthard—Carried.

"That in the opinion of this House a Liberal Measure of Home Rule should be granted to Ireland." Proposed by J. Spencer Hill—Lost.

"That in the opinion of this House a comprehensive scheme of Land Law Reform would tend to the welfare of the Nation." Proposed by A. J. David—Carried (unanimously).

"That this House approves of the action of the present Government in reversing, as far as possible, the Foreign Policy of their Predecessors." Proposed by O. Rigby—Carried.

"That in the opinion of this House the principle of the Irish Land Bill now before Parliament is opposed to the fundamental rights of Property, and is detrimental to the true interest of Ireland." Proposed by A. F. Barnett—Lost.

The following were the Officers for the May Term:

President :—G. C. M. Smith. | *Vice-President* :—A. G. Chapman.
Treasurer :—F. L. Muirhead. | *Secretary* :—F. S. Hughes.

The following are elected for the October Term:

President :—F. S. Hughes | *Vice-President* :—A. G. Chapman.
Treasurer :—F. L. Muirhead. | *Secretary* :—J. R. Tanner.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The College Musical Society, formed in October last, gave a Concert in the Guildhall, on Saturday Evening, May 14th. The Programme consisted of Spohr's "Hymn to St. Cecilia," the Recitative and Aria *Che faro*, from Gluck's "Orpheus," and Mendelssohn's Music to Racine's tragedy, "Athalie." The Chorus consisted entirely of Members of the College Society; while the Band was chiefly composed of Members of the University Musical Society, under the able leadership of Herr R. Gompertz, to whose kind and able assistance much of the success of the performance must be ascribed. The first Soprano and Contralto Solo parts in "Athalie" were taken by Miss Yates and Miss Lilian Yates, with great ability; the second Soprano part was sung by Master Thomas, one of the

College Choristers, and it is only bare justice to him to say that he was quite equal to his fellow soloists; and the Trio with Chorus ("Hearts feel that love thee"), in which the three solo singers joined, owed its enthusiastic *encore*, in no small degree, to the excellent effect with which the three voices blended together; though the careful and expressive way in which the Chorus was sung, and the delicacy with which the Band accompanied it, had, no doubt, their full share in the impression it produced on the audience. The well-known March, so frequently heard as a Voluntary in College Chapels, was also *encored*, but, perhaps wisely, not repeated. The illustrative verse was recited by Mr. J. Russell, who performed his difficult, important, and not very grateful task, with the utmost care and success. Miss Lilian Yates sang the beautiful Aria of Gluck, with much dramatic force and power; and here also the accompaniment of the strings left nothing to be desired.

Last, but not least, we wish especially to call attention to the able way in which Dr. Garrett, our well-known Organist, conducted the Concert; as a ship must run aground without a pilot, so too, we fear, would the Concert have been wrecked, but for his untiring patience and help during the rehearsals, and his excellent conductorship on the 14th of May. The fine way in which he quickened the time during the three renderings of the Chorus, "Holy, holy, ever blessed Lord," struck us, as an exceedingly beautiful part of the programme; and the light and shade all through the singing, both Chorus and Quartet, were exceptionally lovely.

In fine, the Concert was a complete success, and we earnestly hope that the Musical Society, which has with it so auspiciously begun its career, may become a settled and prosperous College thoroughly well officered, its present success amply testifies; its future well-being will depend mainly on the regularity with which Musical Members attend the weekly rehearsals. The Officers consider their positions as something more than honorary titles, and many members of the College, who are not able to assist the Society musically, have willingly become Honorary Members, and have thus shewn their practical interest in its success.

The Committee for the Term, who were selected without alteration from the Lent Term, were as follows:—

Librarian—F. E. Ainger.

Hon. Treasurer—R. B. Davies.		Hon. Secretary—S. T. Winkley.
G. R. Alston.		P. R. Christie.
T. C. Ward.		C. F. Whitfield.

Rules of the Society.

1. THAT this society be called the "ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE MUSICAL SOCIETY."

2. That this Society consist only of Members of St. John's College.

3. That the Society consist of Performing and Honorary Members. That Candidates for election as Performing Members having been proposed and seconded, be balloted for at a general Meeting, one black ball in four to exclude; any Member of the College becoming an Honorary Member on payment of the Terminal Subscription.

4. That the affairs of the Society be conducted by a Committee of seven, including Treasurer, Secretary and Librarian, with power to elect its own Chairman, who shall also preside at the General Meetings. That Five Members at least of the Committee, including the Officers, be Performing Members of the Society.

5. That the Committee be elected terminally: that for the October Term, at the first General Meeting of that term; those for the Lent and Easter Terms, at the last General Meeting of the preceding term. That at General Meetings the presence of 15 Members be required to form a quorum.

6. That notice of all General Meetings be posted on the screens at least three days beforehand. That no motion be brought before any General Meeting unless posted by the Secretary with the names of the proposer and seconder, at least 24 hours before such meeting.

7. That no motion affecting any rule of the Society be passed without the consent of two-thirds of the Members present.

8. That the Treasurer submit a statement of accounts at each of the General Meetings specified in Rule 5.

9. That no payments be made from the funds of the Society without the sanction of the Committee.

10. That the terminal subscription be 6/- for Performing Members, and 4/- for Honorary Members, due on the first day of Term. That any Member who shall not have paid his subscription at the end of the first two-thirds of the Term be posted, and cease to be a Member of the Society until he has paid all arrears.

11. That Meetings for rehearsal be held every Wednesday in full term; none but performing Members being allowed to take part. That no Member be allowed to sing at any of the Society's Concert unless he shall have attended a certain number of rehearsals, the number to be settled beforehand by the Committee.

THE THESPIDS.

IN spite of all the various Clubs which are in such a flourishing condition in the College, room has yet been found for another. We refer to "The Thespids," a Club which, under due sanction, came into existence a little more than a year ago, for the purpose of holding Dramatic Recitations only.

In a short notice like the present it would be out of place to enter into details; let it suffice to say that the writer has been present at four very first class recitals, at all of which the Members have managed to adapt themselves to the disadvantages of performing in a small room with astonishing pains, seconded by a most careful study of their parts; and it seems likely that if the new Members continue, as their predecessors have begun, the Club cannot fail to be a success, and that its performances will be eagerly looked forward to by their guests.

END OF VOL. XI.