

THE EAGLE.

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

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The Secretaries of College Societies are requested to send in their notices for the Chronicle before the end of each Term.

Contributions for the next number should be sent in at an early date to one of the Editors (Mr. Mullinger, J. R. Tanner, S. A. S. Ram, H. D. Rolleston, H. S. Cadle).

N.B.—Contributors of anonymous articles or letters will please send their names to *one* of the Editors who need not communicate it further.



FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(Continued from page 258.)

THE benefactions already enumerated are comprised within a period of thirty years. They came in, says Mr. Baker, principally with regard to Bp. Fisher and Dr. Metcalf. After Fisher had suffered in London his enemies were not content without seeking to obliterate his memorials from the College. His arms were taken down, his name was erased from the list of benefactors, and his endowments were ascribed either to the Foundress or impersonally to her executors. The old Catalogue of Benefactors, which extends as far as the contributors to the present Library, only mentions Fisher's name in a marginal note. His *rebus* even was removed. "All the stalls' ends in the queere...had graven in them by the joyner a Fish and an eere of wheat." But Lord Cromwell had them cut off and the present figures put in their places. The only example now left in College of what was then a "thing much in fashion, and which must be forgiven to the humour of the age" is the *Ash* growing out of a gilded *tun* which decorates the canopy of Ashton's monument. We

formerly had one of Dr. Keyton. A mistake on page 257 with respect to Dr. Keyton's Chantry was copied from Prof. Babington's book. The date of Loggan's views is 1688, and it is difficult to explain how Baker, who was at that time a Fellow of the College, could have been ignorant of its existence. "There was a third chapel," he writes, "which though now demolished is mentioned with its altar upon the books. It was probably situated on the same side with Dr. Thompson's, adjoining to that part of the College Chapel where there is a door or passage, now indeed walled up or plastered over, but whenever the plaster is removed, it will mark out its situation." In default of any better explanation, the following may be hazarded: that Baker did not recognize as Keyton's Chantry what was then the Vestry, but looked for the entrance to the Chantry further East, where afterwards a door-way was discovered. Carter, in 1753, writes, "The Vestry here was formerly a Chapel founded by Dr. *Heton* (or *Keyton* as Fuller calls him) in which he had his Chantry Priest to say Mass for his soul and to keep his Anniversary."

In addition to the acknowledgments prefixed to the former paper, the writer desires to thank Mr. J. Willis Clark, the Editor of Prof. Willis's forthcoming "Architectural History of the University," for having permitted him to see and make free use of the advance sheets of that interesting work. He has also frequently copied notes collected by the Rev. A. Freeman on the College Portrait Pictures, which appeared in a former volume of this magazine.

The record of Mr. Gregson's benefaction was accidentally omitted from the middle of page 256.

EDWARD GREGSON, B.D., Rector of Fladbury, in Worcestershire, founded in 1527 two Fellowships and a Scholarship.

He paid for this foundation £829. 13s. 4d.

†THOMAS THOMPSON, D.D., left £5. 6s. 8d. per annum to 'two poor preachers,' originally two chaplains, to officiate in the Chapel which bore his name. This chantry was a small, low building fitted into the angle between the west wall of the range of chambers forming the front of the College and the south wall of the Chapel. It did not extend beyond the second buttress. It seems to have been the old Sacristy slightly altered, and older than Bp. Fisher's, Ashton's, or Keyton's chantries. It is depicted by Loggan (1688), and is mentioned by Baker as still existing in 1707. It is not known when it was pulled down, but the removal was so complete that only very slight traces of its foundations could be found in 1869, when the doorway leading into the Chapel, an altar tomb, a hagnoscope and other remains were discovered under the plaster of the south wall of the Chapel, as shewn in Prof. Babington's book (plate 4).

Dr. Thompson appears to have been of the County of Durham and of Pembroke Hall. He was afterwards Vicar of Enfield, Middlesex, Master of Christ's Coll., and twice Vice-Chancellor. He died in 1540.

†WILLIAM CHAMBRE, of Royston, who died 1546, granted 13s. 4d. per annum for a sermon at Royston on every Rogation Monday by a Fellow of this House.

CATHARINE, Duchess Dowager of Suffolk, gave in 1552 an annual rent-charge of £6. 13s. 4d. on estates at Parham for four poor Scholars.

The Duchess was the sole daughter and heir of William, Lord Willoughby of Eresby. The benefaction was in commemoration of her sons, Henry and Charles Brandon, successively Dukes of Suffolk, who were students of the College. They were youths of extraordinary promise. Sir John Cheke instructed them in Greek and Bucer superintended their education. They were skilled in Latin, Greek, French and Italian, were well read in the laws and history, fond of music and drawing, and delighted in the conversation of the learned. They were made Knights of the Bath at the coronation of King Edward VI. The sweating sickness breaking out in Cambridge their mother removed them to the palace of the Bishop of Lincoln at Buckden, Hunts. Immediately after their arrival there they were seized with the fatal epidemic and died in a few hours, July 15, 1551. Verses to their memory were published by the leading scholars of both Universities.

The arms of the Duchess are in the great oriel window of the Hall.

†ROBERT CARTER in 1563 devised an estate in London to the Company of Fishmongers, directing that out of the rent the annual sum of £4 should be paid to a poor Scholar of this College.

SIR AMBROSE CAVE, K.B., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who died 1568, gave £10 per annum, charged on land at Appleby, Nuneaton, for two Divinity Students.

This benefaction was due to the influence of Lord Burghley, to whom a Latin letter was addressed, 5 cal. April, 1572, thanking him for his favour in procuring the donation, and in excusing the fee for the privy seal. Sir Ambrose left a similar endowment to Magdalen Coll. Oxford. He was probably a member of that house as well as of St. John's.

†WILLIAM LITTLEBURY in 1571 bequeathed £200 for an exhibition in this or Christ's College.

He was of Dedham, Essex, and endowed the grammar school there.

JOHN THURLESTONE, M.A., Master of Archbishop Holgate's Hospital and Grammar School of Hemsworth, Yorkshire, gave £90 in 1572 to found a Scholarship.

The Scholar was to receive £1. 6s. 8d. yearly to have his chamber in his seniority, his readinge in the Hall, launnder and barbour as other Scholars haue, and to be discharged of all Cooke's wages at the coste' of the College.

JOHN GWYNNE (or Wynne), LL.D., left a rent-charge of £40 per annum on his estates in Caernarvonshire, for two Fellows and three Scholars. These were reduced by a decree in Chancery in 1650 to three Scholarships.

Dr. Gwynne, uncle of Owen Gwynne, 18th Master, was elected Fellow of the College, March 21, 1547, Senior Fellow 1553, Prebendary of Llanvair in the Church of Bangor, and afterwards sinecure Rector of Llanrhaiadr in Denbighshire. He sat in Parliament for the town of Cardigan and the county of Caernarvon successively.

Owen Gwynne, the Master, was one of the first Scholars and subsequently a Fellow on this foundation.

The foundation appears now to be lost. No payment of the rent-charge has been made since 1825.

JOHN PARKHURST, D.D., Bishop of Norwich, gave 100 marks to the Library.

He was of Magdalen and then of Merton College, Oxford, tutor to John (afterwards Bishop) Jewel, Vicar of Clevee, Gloucs., fled from England during Queen Mary's reign, consecrated Bp. of Norwich 1560, died 1574. The verses he wrote on the death of the two young Dukes of Suffolk, above mentioned, are given in Fuller's History of the University.

†JAMES PILKINGTON, D.D., Bishop of Durham, 10th Master, gave about fifty books to the Library.

He was of Rivington, in Lancashire, where he founded a Grammar School, and left the patronage of it to the College. Fellow 1539, an exile during Queen Mary's reign, he lived sometime at Basle, and afterwards preached to the English congregations at Geneva, during which time he wrote several commentaries, though Baker says those on St. Peter and Ecclesiastes were never published. Returning on the accession of Elizabeth he was made Master in 1560, and the same year Bp. of Durham. He resigned the Mastership in 1561. He died and was buried at Bishop Auckland in 1575, æt 55, but his body was removed to Durham and buried near the high altar in the Cathedral.

The College now nominates a Governor of Rivington School.

†ROBERT HORNE, D.D., Bishop of Winchester, gave MSS. and printed books to the Library.

Fellow 1536, he was made Dean of Durham, his native diocese, in 1551. He fled to Germany in Queen Mary's reign and became the head of the Episcopal party at Frankfort. Queen Elizabeth made him Bishop of Winchester in 1560. He was one of the Reformers at the Westminster Conference in 1559, and read their paper against the Latin service. He was one of the translators of the Bishops' Bible, the portion assigned to him being from the Song of Solomon to the Lamentations of Jeremiah. "A worthy man," writes Fuller, "but constantly ground betwixt two opposite parties, papists and sectaries. Both of these in their pamphlets sported with his name, as hard in nature and crooked in conditions; not being pleased to take notice how horn in Scripture importeth power, preferment and safety.... He died in Southwark, June 1, 1580, and lieth buried in his own cathedral near to the pulpit."

THOMAS ASHTON, the first Master of Shrewsbury School, founded two Scholarships and two Exhibitions.

He graduated in 1559-60, was Fellow of Trin. Coll., 1562, M.A., 1563. He made Shrewsbury School one of the largest and most famous then in England. The charter of the school was granted in 1551 by Edward VI., but the king died before it could be opened. It was in abeyance during the reign of Mary. The date of the actual opening is 1562. Ashton was the

first Master but resigned in seven years. He obtained from the Queen the grant of the tithes of Chirbury. By Elizabeth's indenture the Bailiffs and Burgesses were bound to apply the profits of her grant "according to such orders and constitutions as shall be taken in that behalf by Thomas Ashton, Clerk, now Schoolmaster of the said grammar school." The orders and constitutions dated 1577 are set forth in Appendix Q, Vol. IV., of the Public Schools Commission Report, 1864, and also in *Mayor-Baker*, pp. 405-413. St. John's was to appoint the Head Master and to receive notice of all vacancies.

'This year, 1577, and ye xxixth daye of August being frydaye Master Asten that godly father departid this present lyffe a lytyll besydes Cambridge who before hys deathe cam to Salop and there prechid famously and dyd fynyshe and seale up Indentures to the full accomplyshme't and annuitie of cxxli for the sufficient fyndinge of the schoolemast^r there in Salop w^{ch} he of hys greate suyte before was a travelar to the queene's m^{tie} for the augme'tac'on to that annuall porshyon and so fynyshinge all things gyving the sayd towne of Salop a frindly farewell and wth in a foureteene dayes after dyed.' (*MS. Chronicle, in the Library of Shrewsbury School*).

Certain rent-charges were left for the fulfilment of Ashton's bequests, in accordance with which the Corporation of Shrewsbury still pays £17 annually to the College. The Scholarships, &c., are replaced by one exhibition. Other school Exhibitions, formerly tenable only at St. John's, can now be held at any College in Oxford or Cambridge. The Head Master is now elected by a Board of Governors, of which our Master is *ex officio* a member.

The most noble WILLIAM CECIL, Lord Burghley, K.G., Lord High Treasurer of England, and Chancellor of this University, gave in 1581 £30 per annum to increase the payments to the 24 Foundress' Scholars from 7*d* to 12*d* weekly, and for other purposes. He also gave Communion Plate to the Chapel.

He was born 13 Sep. 1520, educated at Grantham and Stamford Schools, admitted May, 1535, under Dr. Metcalf, then Master, who 'seeing his diligence and towardness would often give him money to encourage him: he was so toward studious and so earely capable as he was reader of the Sophistrie lecture, being but sixteen yeres old.' After six years' residence without taking a degree he became a member of Gray's Inn.

He was Chancellor of the University forty years, 1559-1598, and 'as he was a true friend to the University, so particularly he was a constant patron and protector of this' which he 'usually styled his *beloved college*.' The benefactions which bear his name are but a small part of his favours. 'In one word,' adds Mr. Baker, 'he was another Bishop Fisher to the Society.'

He accompanied Queen Elizabeth I. on which occasion he was created M.A. with the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Leicester and others of the Court.

He was chief of the Commissioners who framed the Statutes by which the University was governed for nearly 200 years. He died Aug. 4, 1598, and was buried at St. Martin's, Stamford, in which church there is a rich monument to his memory between the chancel and north aisle.

In acknowledgment of his bounty, Lord Burghley was during his life to nominate two of the Lady Marg. Scholars. Also the College was to send yearly one person, having authority and ability to preach, to make a sermon at St. Martin's in Stamford Baron, and one to make a sermon in Chesthunt parish church, both sermons to be made about the time of the receipt of the rents, in which sermons the preachers 'shall yearlie onelie for a memory declare the gift of the said Lorde Burghley to the said colledge, and the usage thereof for the reliefe of the said 24 scollers, so as suche as hereafter shall be chargeable with the foresaid severall yearlie payments maie knowe howe the said graunts hadd their begynninge.' Each of the 24 scholars yearly shall put into Latin verses some of these sentences of Scripture, viz. *Maledictus*, etc., Jer. xvii. 5, 7; Ecclus. iii. 22, vii. 40, xi. 14, xxxii. 4, 10 (adding after *vix cum necesse fuerit*)—13, xii. 1.; 1 Cor. i. 26 (omitting *quia non . . . nobiles sed*)—29; 2 Tim. ii. 22—25; 'So as every of the said 24 schollers shall seuerallie make in lattyne and write foure or more exameter or Iambik verses subscribinge the same with his propre name and the daie of the moneth and yeare of oure Lorde: whiche said verses shalbe yearlie presented to the said Lord Burghley duringe his life at the tyme of the payment of the said seuerall yearlie rents.' A letter from Wm. Earl of Salisbury, 20 Apr. 1632, fixes the times of sermons at Hatfield and Quixwold (the place being changed from Chesthunt) to the end 'that being an eare-witness of the prechers' merits I may with more confidence endeavour their good and preferment.' Sermons at Stamford and Hatfield are still preached by Fellows of the College, usually on the Sunday after St. Luke's Day and on the second Sunday after the Feast of St. Michael, and exercises in Latin and Greek verse presented to the Marq. of Exeter and Salisbury.

By a special Statute of 1859 the Marquess of Exeter has the right to nominate to an Exhibition of £20 per an. a properly qualified student of Stamford School, and the Marquess of Salisbury the right to nominate to an Exhibition of £10 per an. a properly qualified student of Westminster or Hoddesdon School. The Marquess of Exeter pays a rent-charge of £20 to the College annually and the Marquis of Salisbury a rent-charge of £10. The College now nominates a Governor of Stamford School instead of nominating, as formerly, the Head Master to be elected by the Mayor of Stamford.

A massive silver gilt Chalice and Paten is preserved which may have been Lord Burghley's, it is apparently of the 16th century. In 1632, when the College was turned into a prison by the Puritans, the Earl of Salisbury interceded for the Communion Plate to be spared. The sons of this Earl, Charles Viscount Cranborne and Robert Cecil, who were admitted Fellow Commoners in 1634, presented two silver flagons, which bear their names and arms. The silver gilt Communion Plate now in use was presented in 1728 by Brownlow, 8th Earl of Exeter. It is ~~presented with the Earl's arms and those of the College.~~ ^{augmented with the Earl's arms and those of the College.} It consists of 2 flagons, a large paten, 4 chalices, 4 small
1563-4

patens and a large alms dish with the following inscription: *Deo et Ecclesie Coll Div Johan Evang Cant Haec Vasa perpulchre Deaurata (Quadringentas uncias pendunt) Sacra esse voluit Honorat D^o D^o Broonlowe Comes Exon Tanquam Indicium Animi vere Munifici erga Collegium Nutritium 1728.*

A statue of Lord Burghley, given by the present stands on the buttress next to the main entrance of the Chapel. His arms are in the great oriel window of the Hall, and there are portraits of him in the Master's Lodge.

†LADY MILDRED, second wife of Lord Burghley, one of the learned daughters of Sir Ant. Cooke, gave £20, and presented a polyglot Bible to the Library.

'She gave a some of money to the Master of St. John's Colledg, to procure to have fyres in the hall of that colledg upon all **Sondays** and hollydayes betwixt the fest of all Sayntes and Candlemas, whan ther war no ordinary fyres of the charge of the colledg.' And 'very many books in Greke, of divinitie and physick, and of other sciences.' She was the real foundress of Dr. Goodman's scholarships (see below).

Lady Burghley's arms are in the great oriel window of the Hall. The Marquess of Salisbury is descended from Lady Mildred; the Marquis of Exeter from Lady Mary, Lord Burghley's first wife, sister of Sir John Cheke.

GABRIEL GOODMAN, D.D., Dean of Westminster, gave, Feb. 20, 1579, lands in Bransdale, Yorks., and £18. 13s. 4d. in money for two Scholars.

He was Lady Burghley's chaplain. His scholars not seldom call themselves hers. One of them is registered thus: *ego Johannes Ogle Lincolniensis admissus sum discipulus (ex fundatione Domine Burghley erased) pro doctore Goodman Marcij vndecimo 1585.* In a letter of thanks to him for his benefaction the College urges him to thank the unknown benefactor.

He was born at Ruthin, 1529, educated at Christ's Coll: B.A. 1549-50, soon after elected Fellow of Jesus Coll: D.D., a member of St. John's, 1564. He was Dean of Westminster 40 years, and was buried in the Abbey in 1601. He founded the Grammar School at Ruthin, his birth-place, where Bp. Williams was educated. A list of his other numerous benefactions is given in Cooper's *Athene* II. 318. He translated the first Epistle to the Corinthians for the Bishops' Bible, and also assisted Dr. William Morgan in his translation of the Bible into Welsh, and it is said he defrayed the cost thereof.

The Bransdale estate pays £8 a year to the College. It is said to be vested in the College subject to a lease, granted 19 Elizabeth, for 1000 years.

FRANCES JERMYN, sister of Sir Robert Jermyn, of Rushbrooke, Suffolk, endowed a Scholarship.

By her will, 10 Sep., 1581, she gave to the maintenance of one Scholarship in Trin. Coll. and one at S. J. C. so much as should be thought

sufficient by her exors. Sir Rob. to nominate during his life such as be 'meete and able in respect of wytte learninge vertew and pouertie.... apte to learne Logicke in the Hall' and not under 14 yrs. of age. The exors. judge a yearly stipend of £5 to be sufficient, and Sir Robt. gives a rent-charge of that amount out of his manor of Badwell in Stanton, Suffolk.

WILLIAM SPALDING, yeoman, of Timworth, in Suffolk, gave £60, to which his brother, Wm. Spalding, of Great Barton, added £20 for a Scholar.

Sir Robt. Jermyn was to nominate the College where the Scholarship was to be founded, the Scholar to be chosen from Bury School.

In place of the Scholarships on this foundation and on that of Mr. Symonds, of Gissingham, an Exhibition was established by Statute in 1858 of the yearly value of £18, to be called the 'Spalding and Symonds' Exhibition, to be given by way of preference to scholars of Bury St. Edmund's Grammar School.

†WILLIAM CARDINALL, ESQ., in 1595 founded Exhibitions for two poor Scholars.

Born at Dedham, he studied for a time at St. John's, but left without a degree and entered Gray's Inn. He died c. 1596, leaving lands at Much Bromley to Dr. Chapman, V. of Dedham, for his life, and afterwards to the Dedham Grammar School upon trust, to employ the rents and profits in maintaining two poor Scholars at St. John's College.

The 'Cardinall' scholars of Dedham may now choose their College.

[Bishop Latimer in his sermon *Of the Plough* says: 'In times past when any rich man died in London they were wont to help the Scholars of the Universities with exhibitions. . . When I was a Scholar at Cambridge myself I knew many that had relief of the rich men in London.'

St. John's has many records of this kind of munificence.]

HENRY HEBBLETHWAYTE, citizen and draper of London, gave £500 in 1587 for one Fellow and two Scholars.

The college having received the money 'to the end that by some foundation in wryteinge a perpetual memorye of the Benevolent mind of the same Henery Heblethwayt towards the said Collidge and of his zelous affection towards poor Scollars therein may remayne for euer hereafter,' covenant within one year to invest the money as directed. . . . Also to elect into the fellowship 'Rob. Heblethwayt now a graduate.'

His arms are in the old oriel window of the Hall. A stained glass window to his memory was placed in the present chapel, on the north side, by the late Rev. Jos. Hindle, Vicar of Higham, in Kent, who held the Fellowship on his foundation from 1818 to 1830.

For the 'Lupton and Hebblethwaite' Exhibitions replacing the above-mentioned Scholarships see the note on Roger Lupton, D.D.

SIR HENRY BILLINGSLEY gave three houses in London, Feb. 1590-1, and £20 in money for three Scholars.

The money was to buy land of the value of 20s. per an. in order that $\frac{1}{4}$ of the benefaction might remain to the use of the College according to the statute. For 24 years of his life he gave 16 marks each to five students.

H. B. was a Scholar of the College in 1551, but did not graduate. He applied himself to trade in London, being a member of the Company of Haberdashers. After being Sheriff in 1584 he was elected Lord Mayor 1596, and knighted during his tenure of office. He represented the City of London in Parliament 1603-4 and died in 1606. He was an eminent Mathematician, Editor of Euclid, and author of papers relating to shipping. His son Henry was a Fellow-Commoner of the College, and it is thought that Wm. Billingsley, scholar, 1579, and Fellow, 1585, was also his son.

†RICHARD PLATT, citizen and brewer, of London, in 1600 founded Aldenham School, in Hertfordshire.

The College was to nominate three Masters of Arts, from whom the Brewers' Company, of which he was a member, was to choose one for Head Master of the School. To the Master he left a house, with orchard and garden, and £20 a year. His son, Sir Hugh Platt, author of many curious books, was a graduate of this College, and his grandson, Wm. Platt, was one of our munificent benefactors.

The College now nominates a Governor of Aldenham School.

WALTER SAWKINS, a London citizen, left 40s. per annum for a Student in Divinity, being the rent of a house in Wood Street.

The house still remains in possession of the College.

To MARY, COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY, we owe our beautiful Second Court. She also gave a piece of tapestry, the last mention of which in the College accounts is that it was hung up in the Hall in 1722; probably it was lost two years later when a quantity of new wainscotting was erected.

The daughter of Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, she was born April 22, 1556. She was married to Gilbert Talbot, afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury, whose full consent was given to her munificence. She assisted in bringing about the marriage of her niece, Lady Arabella Stuart, for which she was imprisoned and heavily fined by James I. She died in 1632.

Her statue over the gateway of the Second Court, the work of Thos. Burman, was presented to the College in 1671 by her nephew, the famous cavalier general, William Cavendish, the 'loyal' Duke of Newcastle. Another statue of her stands on a buttress of the Chapel near the E. end of the S. side. There are portraits of her in the Master's Lodge, and her arms are carved below her statue in the Second Court and represented in the great oriel window of the Hall.

The Second Court was begun in 1598, the N. side being undertaken first on account of Dr. Metcalfe's buildings on the opposite side. The date of its completion may still be seen on two ornamental gutters, ANO $\overline{D}O$ on the one, 1599 on the other. The whole Court was finished in 1602. The architect was Ralph Simons, who also built the older parts of Emmanuel and Sidney, and designed the great Court of Trinity College. The inscription on his picture in the Gallery of Emman. Coll. speaks of him as the most accomplished (*peritissimus*) architect of his age. The first contract was for £3400, and the materials of the buildings to be removed; £205 was afterwards allowed for additions and improvements. The ultimate cost was £3655. The Countess paid £2700, her misfortunes preventing her from completely carrying out the work. The undertaking was an unfortunate one for the contractors. It involved them in a law-suit with the College, and Gilbert Wigge, the builder, was imprisoned for a time. Simons, also, had the misfortune to lose one of his hands.

The plans signed by Simons and Wigge are preserved in the Library, bound up with those of the old stone bridge. They afford an interesting contrast to the detailed plans of modern times, being comparatively meagre outline sketches, which were not even strictly adhered to. They contain for instance no sketch of the oriel windows in the centre of the N. and S. sides.

Simons and Wigge, who were both freemasons, must have used their judgment and discretion and have exercised constant supervision over the artisans, who would probably be for the most part craftsmen accustomed to work together.

The whole of the first floor of the N. side, 187 ft. 6 in. in length, was assigned to the Master. The principal portion of this, and the most remarkable feature of the whole Court, was the Long Gallery, which originally extended from the W. wall (in which Simons placed an oriel window) for a length of 148 ft.; this is still shewn by the ceiling, which is ornamented by plaster enrichments in relief, executed in 1600. Unfortunately this noble room has been much mutilated. In 1624 about 24 ft. of the W. end was absorbed in order to obtain a staircase and vestibule to the Library. This alteration, however, was evidently so managed that the Gallery still presented a clear space from the Lodge to the Library door, uninterrupted even by a partition to separate the staircase, for Carter, writing in 1753, says: 'The Master's Lodge hath many good and grand apartments, but especially the Long Gallery, which is the longest room in the University, and which, with the Library that opens into it, makes a most charming view.' In the last century it was apportioned into rooms, of which the Drawing Room, containing the oriel window and one of the large fire-places, was 50 feet long. When the present Lodge was built, c. 1870, the Combination Room, 93 ft. long, was formed out of these rooms.

Baker speaks disparagingly of the Court as a 'crazy building' not likely to last as long as the first, which was erected nearly 100 years earlier. It soon began to need repairs. In 1691 it was deemed necessary to put two buttresses in the S. E. corner of the Third Court as supports. Another addition may be recorded here. In 1765 an Observatory was erected above the gateway, the ceiling of the upper

rooms being lowered to make room for it. It was removed in 1859, the Observatory on the Madingley Road having made it unnecessary.

†ROBERT BOOTH, B.D., of Cheshire, 'our best solicitor,' as Mr. Baker calls him, 'through whose unwearied agency' the Second Court was begun, superintended its building, erected a wooden bridge across the river at his own expense and bequeathed £300 and valuable plate.

He was Bursar, elected Fellow 1572-3. His sole executrix married Mr. Chas. Markham, who writes to the College: 'It was his wyll, to give £300 to your Colledg to be bestowed vpon the building of a Conduyte in your Courte ... as it might continue as a Memoriall, and himself not forgotten. Notwithstanding hearing that you are not willing for some reasons best known to yourselves: To avoyd all suspicion that we intend not to make any vse of this mony... allways provyded that it goe not in darikenes, but that he may be admitted as a Fownder, or a Benefactor, so as he may continue vpon record... the mony shalbe ever ready when it shall please you to demand it.'

The money was partly swallowed up in the general expenses of the Court. In 1636 we find £26. 18s. out of Mr. B's money spent on beautifying Fisher's and Ashton's chantries, and about the same time the organs (placed probably in the chamber over Bp. Fisher's chantry) 'wholy paid for with Mr. Bowthe's money.' These improvements and embellishments were all removed or destroyed when Cromwell's soldiers had possession of the College a few years later.

The elaborately chased silver gilt loving cup bearing the hall-mark of 1616 used to be known as the Booth cup.

†STEPHEN CARDINALL, Vicar of North Stoke, Oxfordshire, bequeathed £40 to the College.

He was son of Wm. Cardinall of Much Bromley, Essex, by his second wife. The Wm. Cardinall who founded the Dedham scholarships was an elder son by the first wife. He graduated in 1560-1, and was elected Fellow the year following. M.A. 1564, Vicar of Stoke 1571. In 1572 he was one of the opponents of the New Statutes of the University. In July, 1573 he headed the movement which resulted in the ineffective re-election of Dr. Longworth to the Mastership. He died in 1575. His name is recorded in the old list of benefactors.

†RICHARD SMITH, M.D., Professor of Physic.

'Did by his last will dated June ye 9th. 1599 give one 3^d. part of his estate to his son Paul Smith for life and if he died without heirs to ye College of St. John's in Cambridge. He did die without Heirs but we never received one farthing of ye Estate.'

A native of Gloucestershire, Fellow 1557-8, Mathematical Lecturer 1561, M.D. 1567, about which time he was elected Fellow of the College of Physicians, of which he was also successively Censor, Consiliarius, and President. He was also one of the Royal Physicians.

GEORGE PALYN, citizen and girdler of London, gave £300 in 1611 to purchase lands of the clear annual value of £16 for four scholars.

Our estate, 45 acres, at Radwinter, Essex, was purchased with this bequest.

Palyn was of a Cheshire family. Fuller gives a list of twelve of his benefactions which he calls a "golden girdle of charity," 'continuing till he ended where he began,' with a bequest to the parish of Wrenbury, where he was probably born.

JANE WALTON, widow of John Walton, B.D., Archdeacon of Derby, Prebendary of Lichfield and Rector of Bredsall, near Derby, gave £100, Oct. 24, 1609, for a scholar.

Archdn. Walton entered the College May, 1568. B.A. 1571-2, M.A. 1575, B.D. 1582, Archdn. of Derby 1590. He held the rectory of Gedling in Nottinghamshire in addition to that of Bredsall. He died 1st June, 1603, and was buried in the Old Church of All Saints in Derby, where there is a monument commemorating him and several of his charities.

His widow died in 1605, bequeathing the above mentioned Scholarship to St. John's, with a preference to boys educated at the Derby Grammar School, and £40 for the benefit of the Masters of that School.

JOHN HOPPER, of Colchester, gave £100 in 1616 for two sub-sizars, 12*d.* per week each, towards sizings.

They were not to be absent above six weeks without allowance of the Coll.

†JOHN BUCK, citizen and cutler of London, gave £3. 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum—the Cutlers' Exhibition—out of the rent of premises in Fleet Street.

'For ever trusting in God that the sd. Company of Cutlers will help to augment and increase it, so that there may be one scholar found and maintained by the sd. Company of Cutlers in the aforesd. College, that it may be to the praise of God.'

This foundation appears now to be lost.

†ROBERT HUNGATE, Barrister, of Lincoln's Inn, gave 40 marks per annum to four scholars.

He was admitted here in 1564. In 1619 he founded the Grammar School and Hospital of Sherburn, in his own county of York, endowing it with property in the same parish, out of which £120 *per annum* was to be devoted to clothing and maintaining the boys, and £12 *per annum* to the Master. The boys of his school were to come to St. John's not later than the age of 15½ years. He died 25th July, 1619.

†WILLIAM, LORD MAYNARD, of Wicklow, founded a logic lecture in 1620.

This was an University lectureship, but the lecturer was to be a member of this house. A royal dispensation was granted on behalf of this lectureship 'that notwithstanding all the Fellows except those two that study Physick are by the Statutes of the College obliged to go into Priest's orders within six years after they are Masters of Arts, and also that every one's Fellowship shall become void a year after he has got anything certain amounting to the yearly value of ten pounds, except he is College Preacher as appears more fully by the same Statutes it is by this Dispensation declared that the said Lecturer shall enjoy his Fellowship notwithstanding the salary annexed to the said Lectureship and may choose whether he will go into orders or no.'

The first and only lecturer was Thos. Thornton, who was with many others deprived of his Fellowship for his loyalty. He was at that time President of the College as well as Logic Lecturer.

In the list of benefactors to the University drawn up by public order in 1640 (MS. Dr. Jo. Cosin, Vice Chancellor) there stand commemorated my lord Maynard for £50 per annum for a logic lecture, my lord Brook for £100 per annum for a history lecture, Sir Henry Spelman for a Saxon lecture, whereunto he annexed the impropriated rectory of Middleton in the county of Norfolk, and Sir Edwin Sandys for £1000 left by will for a lecture in metaphysics; all which seem to have been lost by the iniquity of the times, and being gone no more is needful to be said about them than to preserve their remembrance.—(Mayor-Baker, p. 212).

MARY, widow of ROBERT LEWIS, of Colchester, in 1620 bequeathed £100 to found a scholarship in connexion with Colchester School.

Both Robert Lewis and his wife were born and brought up at Colchester. R. L. graduated at S. John's 1571-2; he was Vicar of St. Peter's, Colchester, 3rd Dec. 1579, from which benefice he was suspended for non-conformity, but was afterwards restored. He was in Newgate prison Nov. 1581. On another occasion a day was set for his deprivation for refusing to wear the surplice. He avoided his benefice in 1589. In his memory, and to carry out his wishes, his widow bequeathed £100, for which the Corporation of Colchester granted an annuity of £7 per annum, for the maintenance of a scholar.

†GEORGE WHITE, gent., of London, left £8 per annum.

George White, gent. of London, left £8 per annum out of part of certain lands at Sunderly in Essex 'towards the maintayning of one poore Scholler or other that studdies Divinity.'

He bequeathed, 17th Nov. 1583, all his lands to his Brother, Thomas White, citizen of London, upon condition that he should pay the above annual rent-charge to the College.

This endowment is lost.

SIR RALPH HARE, K.B., of Stow, Bardolph, gave, 30 April, 1623, the impropriate Rectory of Cherry Marham, in Norfolk, and the patronage of the living of Cherry Marham.

The Rectory which had formerly belonged to the monastery of Westacra, in Norfolk, was valued at £64 per annum. The income for three years was to go towards building the Library, and thereafter for the maintenance of thirty of the poorest and best disposed scholars of the foundation. He is said to have been moved to his generosity by reading Sir H. Spelman's book *de non temerandis ecclesiis*. In the College Catalogue of Benefactors and in the *Liber Memorialis* he is said to have contributed £300 to the Library.

He was knighted at the coronation of James I. in 1603.

There is a large portrait of him in the Hall, and a window erected to his memory in the Chapel on the south side of the apse by Exhibitors of his foundation. His arms are in the old oriel window of the Hall and in the *Liber Memorialis*.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Bishop of Lincoln, afterwards Archbishop of York, keeper of the great seal, gave more than £2000 to build the present Library. He left lands at Raveley and £160 to found Scholarships, and bestowed upon the College the patronage of the Rectories of Aberdaron, Freshwater, Soulderne and St. Florence. He also gave silver sconces for the long gallery.

He gave us many valuable books, and also left land at Coton, the rent of which was to be devoted to the Library.

His intention was to found two Fellowships and four Scholarships.

It appears that in the year 1651 the attention of the Committee for the reformation of the University was called to the state of Bp. Williams's Fellowships. The College state that Bp. Williams gave lands of the supposed value of £55 a year, but with the most careful management these did not return more than £40, a sum sufficient to maintain only the scholars. That the College had unwillingly accepted the trust, and were only induced to do so by the promise of increased funds. That the Fellowship Fund was in debt £500 to the College. The Commission gave the College leave to discontinue the Fellowships.

Compare the note on Dr. Gwynne's foundation.

By the provisions of Bp. Williams's deed of gift the Master might 'assume and retain unto himself' one of the Rectories above mentioned 'at every avoidance.' The remaining three were for the preferment chiefly of the Fellows of his Lordship's foundation, and to make way for the scholars to their places. The Rectory of Freshwater has been from time to time held by the Master, but such an arrangement being contrary to the spirit of recent legislation, a Statute was made in 1859 for increasing the endowment of the Mastership by other means. The two Rectories in Wales were sinecures; that of St. Florence has been recently united with the Vicarage of the same place, but efforts to bring about a similar consolidation of the benefices of Aberdaron have been hitherto unsuccessful. In the choice of Scholars on the Bishop's foundation preference was to be given to Wales, to the school and liberties of Westminster, and to the Diocese of Lincoln. They were to have the rooms under the Library assigned to them.

Bp. Williams was born at Conway, of which town his father was an Alderman, 25th March, 1582. He was educated at Ruthin School, then recently founded by Dr. Goodman (see p. 330). The Bishop of London, Dr. Vaughan, himself a Welshman, visited the school, and noticed the young scholar. Williams entered the College in 1598 under his cousin Owen Gwynne, who afterwards owed his Mastership mainly to his pupil's influence. He graduated in 1602 and was elected Fellow the year following. He seems (says Granger in his *Biographical History*) to have owed his first preferment, and to that his succeeding dignities, to his magnificence and well-conducted entertainment of the Lord Chancellor Egerton, and the Spanish Ambassador, during his Proctorship. The Chancellor told him that 'he was fit to serve a king,' and soon recommended him at Court. The Master, Dr. Clayton, found in him a useful emissary and deputy in state affairs. He was ordained in 1609, after which preferments came to him in rapid succession. He held the livings of Honington in Suffolk, Grafton and Walgrave in Northamptonshire, the last of which he seems to have retained until he became Archbishop of York. In 1612 he was Prebendary of Hereford, then Prebendary and Precentor of Lincoln, Archdeacon of Cardigan, Canon of Peterborough, Dean of Salisbury, Dean of Westminster, in 1621 Bp. of Lincoln, and finally, in 1641, Archbishop of York. James I. made him Keeper of the Great Seal in 1621, the last ecclesiastic who has held that office. He was deprived of it by Charles I. in 1626. In consequence of the King's displeasure and the rivalry of Abp. Laud he withdrew from political life. In 1637 he was prosecuted and committed to the Tower, and only released in 1640, when prosecution was directed against Laud. The rivalry of these eminent prelates seriously disfigures the lives of both. The promotion of Williams to the Archbishopric was little more than nominal. He worked hard in connexion with Morton, Bishop of Durham, and others to reconcile the Puritans so far as could be done by remedying abuses in the Church, but the attempt was fruitless, it was made too late and hostility was too intense. The civil war soon broke out and the Archbishop fled from his diocese to his native country never to return. Opinions differ as to the character of his military operations in Wales. His biographer, Bp. Hacket, maintains that

he remained an ardent Royalist to the last. Evidence, however, seems to prove that he took the side of the Parliament, but whether actually against the King, or solely in the interests of law and order, may perhaps be doubted.

He died in 1650, and was buried at Llandegai near Bangor, where there is a handsome monument to his memory.

If he received the emoluments of many cures, and frequently, according to the custom of the time, held two or three together, he was everywhere lavish in his beneficence. 'Every place (says Bp. Hacket) where he had a title was the better for his charity.' He gave lands for the poor at Honington and Walgrave. He repaired or restored Walgrave Church, the Palace at Lincoln, and part of Westminster Abbey. He built a court at Lincoln College, Oxford, and built, endowed, or enriched Libraries at Lincoln, Westminster, and Leicester, as well as at St. John's. His own books were, like Bp. Fisher's, destined for the College, but, through his misfortunes, comparatively few came to us at his death. Compare the appendix to *Philip's Life of Williams*, pp. 310—322, with *Mayor-Baker*, pp. 620—2.

It is believed that our copy on vellum of the large Bible known as "Cromwell's Bible" belonged to Archbishop Williams.

We have a large portrait of the Bishop in the Hall and a small one in the *Liber Memorialis*; his arms are emblazoned at the east end of the Library, in the *Lib. Mem.*, and in the great windows of the Hall and Library; and there is a statue of him on one of the buttresses on the south side of the Chapel.

The Old Library was situated on the south side of the Entrance Gate, on the first floor, where the tops of the windows are arched. It was approached by a staircase in the S.W. turret, the largest of the four at the corners of the Gateway Tower. In 1616 it was divided into apartments and the books removed to a room over the Buttery. Many applications were made for assistance towards building a new Library, but without much result, until an unknown donor expressed his desire to undertake the work alone. In 1623 the Bishop confessed himself the donor, promised £2000 towards the building, consented to Sir R. Hare's benefaction being used for the same purpose, and approved of the plans. The shell of the building was completed in 1624, as is recorded by the inscription on the west end over the great window, where the initials I L C S stand for *Johannes Lincolniensis Custos Sigilli*. The floor was laid in 1625, the staircase

completed and the books placed on the shelves in 1628.

In addition to the Vestibule and the Librarian's room, which were incorporated from the Long Gallery, the Library measures 110 feet by 30. Being thus 10 feet broader than the side of the Second Court it necessitated the closing up of some windows and the opening of others in the older building. And when, forty years later the south side of the Third Court was undertaken, the new buildings also were made 30 feet deep, and became the first example in the College of a block, two rooms in depth, divided longitudinally by a substantial wall.

In the summer of 1628 the Bishop came to inspect his gift. Preparatory to his visit, his portrait, for which the College paid Gilbert Jackson £10, was hung up in the Library.

The whole cost of the structure was £2991 1s. 10d., towards which the Bishop contributed £2011 13s. 4d., and Sir R. Hare £192 (or £300). The remainder, besides incidental expenses, was paid by the College.

The erection of the building led almost immediately to the bestowal of valuable contributions of books or of money to purchase books. The beautiful MS. book, called the *Μνημόσυρον* or *Liber Memorialis*, frequently referred to in these pages, was written to commemorate these benefactions to the Library. A reprint of its text will be found in *Mayor-Baker*, pp. 338—342, and a description of the arms portrayed in it in pp. 1107—9 of the same work. A longer list of the benefactors is given in Cooper's *Memorials*.

A. F. T.

(To be continued).



OF MEMORY.

INQUIRIES into the nature and field of memory have often posed the profoundest minds. All knowledge, said Plato, is remembrance; and many of the present generation jump with this opinion, howbeit, without going so far backward as the lofty Grecian, to a former life, they rest content if they remember what they acquire with pain in their brief sojourn in this place if so be they may profitably exhibit it before they depart. Aristotle did sometimes incline to the conceit that all virtuous and moral life is the fruit of a good memory; for, said he, all our judgments in matters of practice being reached by the syllogism, their moral worth and quality will follow the remembrance of that syllogism which is proper to each particular and occasion of life. And thus, if the question be of drinking, the sight of a stoup of sack will remind one person that "sack is pleasant, this is sack, therefore it is pleasant," whereas it will cause another to reflect that "sack worketh inebriation, this is sack, therefore it is inebriating"; which difference in the particular of memory will tend to make the one virtuous and the other the opposite. Such observations of these immortal ancients of rival schools concur to shew that memory should embrace all the parts of man and their actions; as well all knowledge and virtue as that which is composed of these two, that is to say, wisdom. Our beloved University, which is the

mother of us all, doth herein shew a fit consideration, for that she hath devised many and diverse tests which shall confer divers degrees of honour on those of her sons that can on set occasions prove an adequate remembrance of facts and good men's sayings and opinions. And yet, notwithstanding, experience teaches us that men's memory answers not always to their virtuous conduct, nor their painfulness in study; even as there be also whose meagre virtues are not answerable to their great parts. Yea, a writer of antiquity did not inaptly liken some minds to sieves that leak out as fast as one should fill them, and eftsoons are as unfurnished as at the first, or if they keep aught it is as likely garbled chaff as fattening grain—for the former by its lack of substance floateth naturally on the surface, while the latter sinketh out of the sight of the superficial. Of such, said the son of Sirach, "they shall not be sought for in publick Council, nor sit high in the Congregation." It is here to be noted that the memory so far forth as relateth to its quality is very much in the power of the will and the higher part of man, and is apt to remember that which the soul delighteth in; while for its quantity it followeth in some measure men's natural parts, and in some measure their painfulness in study. And thus we shall often find there are those who profit much by reading, albeit they remember but little of any particular: the pure water from the Muses' fountain, though it filter quickly through the mind, yet cleanseth and sweeteneth by its mere passage. Which thing was not inaptly shewn by the Indian sage to his disciple by way of parable; when the pupil blamed his lack of memory, alleging it for an excuse of his want of diligence that he could hold nothing longer than the reading or hearing of it, hereupon the philosopher bade him first fill a jar with water, and anon empty it and wipe it dry with a towel: teaching him that though nought

remained of the water but its effect of cleanliness, yet this was no little gain. Indeed, there are who seem to remember least and yet profit most by learning, because it becometh so intimately a part of themselves that they cannot separate it, so as to shew to others that in particular whereby they were advantaged: just as there are who forget no parts of their learning, but hold them so distinct that they receive nothing into themselves for their profit. And so the learned have distinguished two provinces in memory, the one conservative and the other reproductive of knowledge. The latter (which, however, argueth the possession of the former) is chiefly necessary to make a man be held for a wit; for to have the former only is as if a man should be laden with a cumbrous weight of riches, and yet could never find aught at hand for his need.

But to flee tedium, we will leave to the schools the question of memory in the general, as it is concerned with study, and descend to the memory that is conversant in the homely matters of life. Here the quality or sort of things that each man will remember habitually and naturally differeth so greatly that this would furnish a revelation of his innermost nature—for the things remembered shew the condition of the mind remembering. To take a general instance, he that hath great strength and health will naturally dwell on the pleasures or pains that come to him by the senses, he that is weak in body will be exercised on what he findeth in his own mind. And this would be most apparent if we could take the earliest thing that one can with clearness remember; and, forsooth, to discover such first remembrances, whether in ourselves or our friends, would afford, I imagine, an infinite amusement. For as it is a true observation of the Roman poet that a vessel will keep longest the flavour of that which is first put into it, so also the new vessel will impart some taste

of itself to its earliest contents. Let an instance or two attest this assertion. That rare example of all the accomplishments and most of the vices that are in men's power, I mean Benvenuto Cellini, giveth as among his earliest recollections the sight of a little lizard running lively about the blazing oak logs on the hearth. "After I had looked awhile, says he, at this wonder, my father fetched me a blow on the ear that fairly staggered me and set me a-crying, whereupon he gave me money and comforted me, saying that he beat me not in punishment of a fault, but to make me know and remember that this was a salamander, an animal rarely if ever seen before. And, though I was barely five, I remember it all most plainly to this day," and he wrote this pleasant history when he was run far in years. This narrative of the Florentine would go to shew that memory is fortified by an affection of pain or terror or dislike. And there are who have likened the mind to seasand, and impressions and ideas to waves causing furrows therein, and it may well be that fear or pain hardeneth and fixeth them. Which comparison may be thought to be approved by the Scripture that describeth the understanding of Solomon the wisest of men to be "even as the sand that is on the seashore." And, notwithstanding that those do not always, nor indeed often, excel most in memory who feel most pain or distaste in study, yet for common things they are beyond question fastened in the mind as much by pain and fear as by joy. And this would hold in the things recalled from childhood. Herein it is difficult to disentangle that which we remember from that which we know by later growth or narration of others. My own memory would seem to begin with a night in early childhood when the anxiety of an unanswered question banished sleep. I had heard how the two bears had come out of the wood to eat the children that were rude to the

prophet. My untravelled mind knew no other wood than that of doors and tables and the like, and I feared lest bears should issue thence to feast on me. My pain was great at my failure, after long and painful efforts, to articulate intelligibly the question What kind of wood bears lived in? Perseverance on the morrow gained me an answer; but the sleepless night of terror has stayed in my mind though quite forgotten by all around me.

Even if we descend so near the present as our first entrance on life at the University, how faint does the passage of two or three years make the most lively impressions, and of how varied quality are the remembrances of each several person. What strikes us most is methinks the presence in the flesh of men long revered and almost worshipped. To walk the same streets with Todhunter, whose name is in all the schools, filled one with such awe and surprised delight that it would not have added a much greater astonishment to have stumbled, in turning a corner, into the arms of Euclid and Algebra themselves, his companions. And then, among the emotions called forth by the wealth of antiquities, the Urn from the tomb of Euclid beside the Senate House almost made one prostrate oneself before the venerable relic of him who has delighted and instructed the world with a treatise, which is at once so just and candid, and in which the illustrations are in so rare a degree proper to the subject handled. Had time only allowed him to study at St. John's, his book would have been surely perfect, and a delight, without even the small alloy of pain felt by some schoolboys at occasional obscurities.

Do we not all recall how the very depths of our nature were stirred by the first sight of the statues on the parapet at the Library at Trinity, designed, it is said, by the noble and renowned Wren, to figure forth to all time the virtues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and

Mental Arithmetic, which, as the most superficial reflexion will shew, afford so apt an emblem of the courtesies of life in this place conjoined with a sound learning and religious education.

We end here: for to pursue the subject were infinite, and though the curious might seek out the growth of fictitious aids to the memory—as when a dame should fasten a knot in her kerchief on her lord's departure for the Holy Land, to the end she may keep him in her mind in his absence—yet to make plain the reasons of these connexions would demand the patience of Tully, and as we aspire not to his eloquence, neither will we emulate his prolixity.

X.



TEUFELSDROECKH IN CAMBRIDGE,

AN UNWRITTEN CHAPTER OF "SARTOR RESARTUS."

RECENT researches among the six paper bags which hold the miscellaneous literary and autobiographic writings of Professor Teufelsdröckh have disclosed certain fragments, the significance of which has been overlooked by editors unfamiliar with English academic life. Upon what grounds we base our belief that this University of ours has at one time been honoured by the presence of the great German Philosopher will appear in the few selected passages which we now hasten to make public.

It is among the multifarious contents of the bag marked *Sagittarius* that our attention is first arrested by sundry shreds and scribblings, here closely commingled with tailors' bills, street-advertisements, and other extraneous matters. We find, for instance, an ingenious "Meditation upon a Trencher-Board" and certain not unsuggestive "Thoughts on the Curfew-Bell," with other disconnected but often partially intelligible jottings, as thus:

'Here is indeed a Paradise for the Clothes-Philosopher, a very Elysian Field, wherein the patient reaper may gather rich harvests of fruitfulest Ideas, while the heedless wayfarer cannot fail to glean some few straws, whereby, in sooth, one may learn from what quarter blow the Winds which sway this earth-kingdom "of Chaos and old Night." From the summit of a lofty Chapel-Tower, for us a *speculum* or watch-tower and philosophic *πῶν στῶν*, we gaze into the

'terrestrial Man's-nest beneath. Which eminence we
'have reached not without sundry gropings and harsh
'abrasions of our personal Epidermis and with a
'sufficiency of stumblings and ejaculations: but what
'Balaam upon Peor, soul-enkindled to clearest vision,
'mourned for a moment the toil of his ascent? In the
'buildings beneath us and some score like assemblages
'of brick-and-mortar are housed three thousand two-
'legged animals without feathers, each one in character
'and tastes (*Gemüth und Neigung*) different from his
'neighbour. Here, if you will, is a vast Man-Factory,
'whither comes-in each year much young Rusticity
'and other raw Produce, in time to be worked-up by
'processes occult and various, by many shuttlemovings
'and rattlings of the ponderous loom of Time, into
'glowing Web and shining Vesture, and sent out to
're clothe a naked World. Hither also a Product
'already and elsewhere finished, the unendeavouring
'and unattaining one, all-too-satisfied with himself and
'his experience. Yet of all these varieties of bipeds,
'from the Nephelim-race of giants intellectual, Men-
'of-the-Chair, nay from the Vice-cancellarial Presence
'itself, begirt with awful Panoply of silvern pokers, to
'mere undergraduate insignificancy and Pigmyhood,
'each I perceive enshrouding and enwrapping himself,
'as the outermost Envelope or Investiture of his distinct
'Ego, with one uniform garment of black Bombazine,
'and superadding for the outward case or covering of
'his heaven-created Brain a four-cornered cap surely
'the uncouthest and uncomfortablest. Thus have the
'Fates willed that into this retired pool or backwater
'of the great Life-Stream no Current of Change shall
'penetrate, and that amidst the tottering of Thrones, the
'passing of Reform Bills, and innumerable restless
'Movements and Hurryings-to-and-fro, the Academic
'Costume alone shall remain uniform and immutable.
'Nevertheless can this mediaeval attire but mask or
'partially obscure the Personality of the wearer, which

‘will still make itself seen in divers signs and tokens,
 ‘as who should say:
 ‘ ‘Behold I too, howsoever Tradition may tyrannise
 ‘and tailorise me, am no mere Cap-and-Gown-Screen but
 ‘a man and a brother, with originality enough and
 ‘not a little boldness of conception: witness these
 ‘grey gaiters, these trousers of loud-resounding check,
 ‘this waistcoat of coerulean hue and multitudinous
 ‘adornment of silver buttons.’ Thus may we guess
 ‘from this and the other inkling and suggestion whether
 ‘the volumes beneath the arm of that hurrying
 ‘Undergraduate are the epics of Homer or the romances
 ‘of Whyte-Melville; whether the chalk-dust on the
 ‘sleeve of this impassive Bachelor comes from the
 ‘Black-Board or the Green-Table. Nay, in this same
 ‘Allcovering Vesture of Cimmerian black itself are
 ‘not wanting to the eye of Discernment indications
 ‘significant enough. That youth of mild aspect, with
 ‘sleeves intact and sharply-angled cap—is it not he
 ‘whom mis-directed piety led last Sunday to wait
 ‘white-robed before the doors of the University Press?
 ‘That other, the shreds and ribbons of whose toga
 ‘flutter in the breeze, from whose shapeless head-gear
 ‘proceeds, as he passes, rattling of wooden chips—was
 ‘it not he who yesternight held high revel in his
 ‘rooms, who is but now returned from close conference
 ‘with the Dean?’

Such jottings as these, scarce decipherable in Teufelsdröckh’s cramped *cursiv-schrift* , are of interest only as the first impressions of a mind vigorous enough, but too prone, perhaps, to bring all that it saw to the Procrustean standard of a special philosophy. Such passages as this following evince the same dominating idea:

‘See too that this Temple of Learning lacks not
 ‘its *Sanctum Sanctorum*, this Brain-centre of Civilised
 ‘England hath yet its Cerebrum and Cerebellum, or, to
 ‘speak more plainly, in this Republic of Letters are

‘Degrees whereof Clothes are the symbols and out-
 ‘ward badges. Wherefore it is ordained that each
 ‘alumnus, at certain periods or crises of his development,
 ‘shall crab-like cast off his external crust and appear
 ‘with increased dignity of aspect, or rather that having
 ‘fulfilled his grub-like or pupal state, or in academic
 ‘phrase *status pupillaris*, he shall emerge a free
 ‘butterfly, albeit of sober hue and with wings useless
 ‘for flight.’

As might be expected, of the Power and Influence of Clothes our Professor moralises much. ‘Thou, O ‘weary Tripos-grinder,’ he exclaims, ‘poring with ‘aching brows upon the Dynamics of a Rigid Body, ‘with all thy labours, thy tea-drinking and wet- ‘towelling, what at any time shalt thou gain? Dost ‘thou answer with the words of the Father of Triposes, ‘“Skin for Skin”? Wilt thou give all that thou hast ‘of strength and health for a mere Rabbit-skin?’

And again we have such a fragment as this:

‘It is evening, and we hover meditatively, with ‘sidelong excursions, bat-like, about the dark-growing ‘(*nachtende*) but not-yet-all-deserted streets. From ‘the murky shades comes one jaunty in carriage, ‘uttering snatches of jubilant song, rejoicing in freedom ‘from that all-levelling sable-hued Incubus. But lo! ‘why does he falter? why drops that half-enjoyed ‘cigar from his nerveless lips? See approach this stern ‘Dignitary, regulation-clad, close-attended by canine ‘followers; which unrelenting Man-monster straight- ‘way accosts the other, and from whom the gay ‘wayfarer parts at last mulcted, not without sundry ‘shufflings and would-be stavings-off of the Inevitable, ‘in the sum of six shillings and eightpence. Such ‘Tragedies perchance are enacted nightly beneath the ‘lamp-lights, Tragedies of maddest plot and passion, ‘opening with Joy and Music, closing with direst ‘Catastrophes, dreadfulest Apparitions, vanishing into ‘gloom amid muttered but all-too-vigorous Objurgation.

‘What thinks of them Boötes, celestial Proctor, as he
 ‘leads *his* hunting-dogs over the Zenith in their leash
 ‘of sidereal fire? But what hinders that I too, needy
 ‘traveller over Life’s dusty high-road, should thus
 ‘elicit from all and sundry whom I meet that same
 ‘third-part-of-a-pound sterling, and likewise withdraw
 ‘into the Tartarean darkness. Ah, foolish one! who,
 ‘owl-like, blinkest horny eyes at the world, saw’st
 ‘thou not around that official throat certain mysterious
 ‘Bands of white cambric? Know that without that
 ‘talisman of might our Djinn of terriblest aspect were
 ‘but a man, and a meek one withal. Spoil him of
 ‘those inches of snowy lawn; and like shorn Samson
 ‘his power is departed, and the budding scholar
 ‘smokes and sings gownless beneath the Concave of
 ‘all-embracing (*allumfassender*) Night.’

From all which jottings it will appear to the discerning reader, as to the patient editor, that the Professor writes somewhat rashly and from an inadequate knowledge of the whole life of our University. Other papers found in the same bag shew, however, that the Wanderer, as our amiable cynic loves to call himself, has extended his experience, and learnt that there are times when the sternest disciplinarian lays aside the academic costume for less sombre habiliments. Although none of these stray passages bear any date, the following one is of interest as indicating at what season of the year Teufelsdröckh resided, probably for some days, in the midst of a community which little suspected what hidden genius it was then privileged to harbour. The Philosopher, it would seem, visited Cambridge during the May Term.

‘See,’ he exclaims in one of his sudden out-bursts, ‘see now this gallant band who thus hurry on, scarlet-clad, one-purposed, northward-tending, rushing like Gergesene herd violently down to the river. By what strangest metamorphosis and Circean magic are the grave students of this morning transformed to

‘the eager athletes of this afternoon, and carried at one leap from Herodotus to Logan, from triremes to outriggers? Is not this too the spell of the Genius of Clothes (*Kleider-Dämon*)? Let but the sober scholar exchange the Chiton of Academe for this same resplendent coat, or, as it were, the wraith or beatified ghost of a coat, and forthwith the red clothes-symbol incites him bull-like to deeds of prowess and hugest extravagances.’ ‘Still otherwise too does the all-compelling Clothes-Spirit sway this and other like-souled but divers-coated bands of daring Argonauts, urging each hero to strive towards fullest excellence in his boat-propelling, if haply he may one day change his garb of martial scarlet, or regal purple, or scarce-credible zebra-like stripings for the much-coveted badge of Celestial Blue.’

‘And of these others, ‘babbling of green fields’ and smooth-shaven lawns and slowly faring thitherward over curse-provoking cobble-stones and past sacrest collegiate greenswards; of that motley array too disporting itself multitudinously in yonder bosky paddock, what shall be said? Almost had I written that the Clothes-Spirit which possesses them is Legion, so many are the rainbow-tints of their garments. Here shall the Philosopher take note, moreover, how each bird is to be known by his plumage, and that with ease; thus while your common earth-walking Mortal is content to clothe his back with a tunic of double-hued stripes, the Favoured of the Gods basks in the sunshine, (perchance Joseph-like envied of his brethren) in emblazoned coat of many colours.’

Our space will not now permit us to publish the Professor’s further remarks on this and kindred topics, of which, he writes, ‘the mutual connection (*Zusammengehörigkeit*) under intelligible laws, by the Clothes-Philosophy alone can we hope to elucidate.’

These reflections of his, not unkindly withal, but tinged with an atrabiliar humour, prove then, in default

of evidence more direct, that our Professor really visited Cambridge in the flesh. Could we resuscitate defunct bed-makers, we might hear perchance how a 'little figure' in 'loose, ill-brushed thread-bare habiliments,' was once seen walking the courts of St. John's, with many uneasy motions and mutterings, head-shakings and feelings-after a capacious German pipe, alas, unsmokable within the sacred precincts. Did the world-famed Teufelsdröckh reside within our own walls? was he an honoured guest at our High Table? did the inscrutable Weissnichtwo Professor ever, breaking one of his luminous silences, give forth in the Combination Room some scintillations of the fire that burnt in his self-contained soul? These are questions the answers to which must, to use a phrase of his own, 'remain 'always enshrouded and beclouded and indeed darkly 'obfuscated in the fathomless caverns of the Un-'knowable.'



“SAGITTULAE.”*

THIS little volume of society-verses with the whimsical, punning name, appeals specially to Cambridge men, and still more to Johnians. For, as we all know, Mr. Bowling is not only a late Fellow of the College, but he is also the most enthusiastic of 'Lady Margaret' men, and the most loyal of contributors to the *Eagle*. In fact, if there were not superabundant justification for the existence of the *Eagle*, (though rash hands were raised against it not so long ago) a new reason might be found in Mr. Bowling's collected verses. How many of these deftly-shot arrows, one may ask, would have left the bow, if the archer had not seen clear above him our 'αἰετος ὑψιπετερεῖς,' inciting him again and again to a new venture? We claim that Mr. Bowling is in the first place 'the poet of our College Magazine.' In this all will agree who have held our old volumes in double affection for having here and there the hall-mark of 'Arculus.'

It is no less demonstrable that Mr. Bowling has been chiefly inspired as a poet by those associations of the College and the river which make up so much of our own Cambridge life. We may open this little

* "Sagittulae: Random Verses:" by E. W. Bowling, Rector of Houghton Conquest, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Longmans, 1885.

book where we will, and be sure to find ourselves somewhere under the willows of our much-abused Cam, and within hearing of St. Mary's bells. There are some nine or ten spirited ballads on the great subject of Rowing, which celebrate alike the Lady Margaret Vth Boat of 1863, and the Eight which Goldie stroked to victory. We cannot help regretting, however, that Mr. Bowling has not arranged his poems in order of date, so that they might have thrown still clearer light on our half-forgotten annals. Three or four more ballads are concerned with Alpine climbing; and a greater number touch lightly and wittily on the social revolution produced in Cambridge by the rise of Girton and Newnham, and the abolition of celibate fellowships. Among them is the parody on Macaulay, by which probably Mr. Bowling is best known, and which commemorates for ever the admission of women to University examinations, on Feb. 24th, 1881. Finally, there are one or two poems of a more serious cast, and four 'Bedfordshire Ballads,' which we could perhaps have spared. They destroy the unity of the collection, and, so far as we can see, have no extraordinary value either as poetry or as vehicles of moral truths. The last of the four, which is written in dialect, has more character than the rest, possibly on that account.

But our readers will be glad after so much preamble to hear something from 'Arculus' himself. First, then, let it be the concluding verses of the excellent parody on Macaulay:

But when in future ages
 Women have won their rights,
 And sweet girl-undergraduates
 Read through the lamp-lit nights;
 When some, now unborn, Pollia
 Her head with science crams;
 When the girls make Greek Iambics,
 And the boys black-currant jams;

When the goodman's shuttle merrily
 Goes flashing through the loom,
 And the good wife reads her Plato
 In her own sequestered room;
 With weeping and with laughter
 Still shall the tale be told,
 How pretty Pollia won the Bridge
 In the brave days of old.

No one will contest the humour or the skilful workmanship of lines such as these.

But we must shew that Mr. Bowling is a poet also of the 'Dorian mood.' And what Lady Margaret man can read the lines that follow without a quickening of the pulse?

"Tell me, Muse, what colour floateth round the River's ancient head;
 Is it white and black, or white and blue, is it scarlet, blue, or red?"
 Thus I prayed, and Clio answered, "Why, I thought the whole world knew
 That the red of Margareta had deposed the flag of blue!
 Babes unborn shall sing in rapture how, desiring *Close affinity,
 Goldie, rowing nearly fifty, overlapped, and bumped First Trinity.
 I myself was at the Willows, and beheld the victory won;
 Saw the victor's final effort, and the deed of daring done.
 I myself took off my bonnet, and forgetful of my years,
 Patting Goldie on the shoulder, gave him three times thrice
 three cheers.
 Ne'er, oh! ne'er, shall be forgotten the excitement of that night;
 Aged Dons, deem'd stony-hearted, wept with rapture at the sight:
 E'en the Master of a College, as he saw them overlap,
 Shouted 'Well rowed, Lady Margaret,' and took off his
 College cap;

* Mr. J. B. Close, stroke of the First Trinity 1st Boat.

And a Doctor of Divinity, in his Academic garb,
 Sang a solemn song of triumph, as he lashed his gallant barb;
 Strong men swooned, and small boys whistled, sympathetic
 hounds did yell,
 Lovely maidens smiled their sweetest on the men who'd
 rowed so well:
 Goldie, Hibbert, Lang, and Bonsey, Sawyer, Burnside, Harris,
 Brooke;
 And the pride of knighthood, Bayard, who the right course
 ne'er forsook.

The quotations we have made would suffice to
 shew Mr. Bowling's great command of the resources
 of the versemaker: but we cannot resist giving another,
 from a poem dated 1875, which would seem to have
 suggested some familiar lines by Mr. W. S. Gilbert.
 Our quotation runs:

O oft do I dream of the muddy old stream, the Father of
 wisdom and knowledge,
 Where ages ago I delighted to row for the honour and praise
 of my College.
 I feel every muscle engaged in the tussle, I hear the wild
 shouting and screaming;
 And as we return I can see from the stern Lady Margaret's
 red banner streaming;
 Till I wake with a start, such as nightmares impart, and
 find myself rapidly gliding,
 And striving in vain at my ease to remain on a seat that
 is constantly sliding.
 Institutions are changed, men and manners deranged, new
 systems of rowing and reading,
 And writing and thinking, and eating and drinking, each
 other are quickly succeeding.

Surely one can almost hear Mr. Grossmith singing it!

If another proof is wanted of Mr. Bowling's versa-
 tility, we find him here in his own pages *coaching*
a boat, not however in the idiomatic Saxon which
 we are accustomed to hear from the towing path,
 but in Vergilian hexameters! We cannot quote the

whole passage, though we believe the soundness of
 the advice imparted would be acknowledged by all
 boat-captains. But there seems to our ear something
 almost pathetically earnest in the last precept—

Nec minus, incepto quoties ratis emicat ictu,
 Cura sit ad finem justos perferre labores.

For the benefit of the pure mathematician we
 may say that 'Ad Camum' is accompanied by a
 version in English, which, however, seems to be
 hardly so successful as its learned original, though
 it contains one pretty piece of poetry:

Where is Paley? Where is Fairbairn, from whose lips the
 Naiads dank
 Snatched and gave their sweetest kisses when our Eight at
 Chiswick sank?

We can now take farewell of our pleasant task.
 We have shown Mr. Bowling to possess the secret
 of well-turned verse, polished humour, and that
 spirit of affection for Alma Mater to which (as Charles
 Lamb says of another) 'the Cam and the Isis
 are better than all the waters of Damascus.' No one
 who appreciates these qualities will ever regret making
 Mr. Bowling's acquaintance.

It is true that Mr. Bowling in his preface modestly
 addresses himself to a narrower audience. He says
 of his pieces, "I hope their re-appearance will be
 welcome to a few of my old college friends." And
 no doubt to Johnians of the decade between 1860 and
 1870 these ballads will appeal with particular force,
 for they enshrine many names which to a younger
 generation are, alas, names only, but which to them
 call up heroes of their own time. But it is an author's
 privilege to add new friends to old, and, as we have
 said, this cannot fail to be the case with 'Arculus.'
 Will our readers forgive us if we quote for Mr.
 Bowling's encouragement some lines of Longfellow,

which are indeed hackneyed, but which perhaps are not altogether inappropriate?

'I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For, so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For who has sight so keen and strong
That it can follow the flight of song?

Long, long, afterwards in an oak
I found the arrow, still unbroke;
And the song from beginning to end
I found again in the heart of a friend.'

G. C. M. S.

HENRY KIRKE WHITE.

ON the Twenty-first of March, the first morning of Spring and the hundredth anniversary of Kirke White's birthday, a wreath of flowers was laid on his grave in the green enclosure opposite the College gate. The wreath was the gift of Mr. W. G. Pearce, of Brooklyn, New York, who sent a sum of money to the Mayor of Nottingham (the poet's birthplace), desiring that some honour, however small, might be done on his hundredth birthday 'to one whose poems gave him more pleasure than any other poet's.' The Mayor wrote to Mr. Orpen, Vicar of All Saints, who was kind enough to carry out Mr. Pearce's wishes in the manner he suggested.

Readers of the *Eagle* are no doubt aware that Kirke White died in his College rooms (F Third Court) on Sunday, October 19, 1806. He had come into residence a year before as a Sizar; and by great—it is to be feared excessive—application had won the first place in the annual College Examination. He was buried in the graveyard of what was then All Saints' Church, and for many years his only monument was the plain flat stone to the north-east of the recently-erected memorial cross. A tablet to his memory, with a medallion portrait by Chantrey and an inscription by Professor Smyth, was placed in the church by an American admirer, Dr. Francis Boott, of Boston. When the church was pulled down in 1870 the tablet was transferred to the Ante-chapel of the College. Southey was a warm friend and supporter of the poet, and Byron wrote—"I should have been most proud of such an acquaintance, his very prejudices were respectable"; but it is interesting and suggestive to note that his merits seem to be felt by Americans more than by his own countrymen. His centenary would probably have passed unnoticed but for Mr. Pearce's affectionate tribute.

Obituary.

THE REV. DR. CURREY.

WE note with regret the death of the Rev. George Currey, D.D., Master of the Charterhouse, which occurred on Thursday, April 30, from an attack of apoplexy. Dr. Currey was the son of the late Rev. James Currey, who was himself a preacher to the Charterhouse. He was born in Charterhouse-square, in April, 1816, and was educated at the Charterhouse School, whence he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which Society he became a scholar in 1834. In the following year he obtained the Bell University Scholarship, and in 1838 took his Bachelor's degree, being fourteenth Wrangler and fourth in the first class of the Classical Tripos. He was elected a Fellow of the college in 1839, and was appointed lecturer in 1840. He proceeded M.A. in 1841, B.D. in 1852, and D.D. in 1862. He was appointed preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, in 1845, and was preacher at the Charterhouse from 1849 till 1871, since which time he had held the Mastership. Dr. Currey was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in 1851 and 1852. In 1872 he was appointed to the prebendal stall of Brownswood, in St. Paul's Cathedral, and in 1877 he was nominated one of the examining chaplains to the Bishop of Rochester. He was also commissary to the Bishop of Newcastle. Dr. Currey was a contributor to *The Speaker's Commentary*, and also to *The Commentary on the Bible*.

Writing in the *City Press*, the Rev. W. Benham says of Dr. Currey: His value lay by no means in any brilliant show. He was a retiring and modest man, but there was hardly a man in London who

was more respected in his own sphere. He was a finished scholar, as well as deeply read both in modern literature and in some branches of science. For many years he presided over the Literary Council of the Christian Knowledge Society. It was in the unostentatious but thoughtful and careful labour which he gave to this work that much of his excellence was shown. It was quite remarkable how thoroughly he was trusted by his fellow-members. If an important work was to be published, everyone felt that it was safe if Dr. Currey took it in hand.

The following is an extract from the funeral sermon preached in the Chapel, Charterhouse, on May 3, by one of Dr. Currey's colleagues.

Dr. Currey was above all things a Carthusian. It is hardly too much to say that his whole life was passed in Charterhouse. Sixty-nine years ago he was born in Charterhouse Square, at a time when his father filled the office of Preacher, a post to which our late Master afterwards succeeded. His father died when he was yet a child, but that did not sever his connection with the place, for immediately afterwards he entered the school, when he was only eight years old. He remained in the school for the unusually long period of ten years, and left it with an admirable reputation for diligence and talent to go to the University of Cambridge. His career there was a brilliant one, and after much distinction, first as a learner, and then as a teacher, he left the University, and after a short residence at Isleworth, came back again to his old school, and his old home.

In the year 1848 he was appointed Preacher of the Charterhouse, and in 1872 he succeeded Archdeacon Hale in the office of Master, so that for the last thirty-seven years he has been a constant resident within these walls. And he was a Carthusian not only by birth, by education, by long residence, and by virtue of the offices he held, but also by affection and attachment. He loved the place right well, was exceedingly proud of being placed at the head of it, and nothing gave him greater pleasure than to witness or increase its prosperity. It is but a small thing to say that anything he could do to benefit Charterhouse he always did most gladly. He himself would have been the first to insist that in showing a warm interest in it and in all that concerned it he was discharging only the barest duty.

And he not only did what he could here, but he did it, as it seems to me, in the pleasantest possible way. I have been his colleague for fourteen years, and I may truly say that I never met any man more easy or pleasant to work with. All connected with Charterhouse will, I am sure, bear me out in this. He was a man I should say with whom it would have been impossible to quarrel. He was a man who never would, and I might

almost say never could, take offence. There was no littleness, no suspiciousness about him, no imputing of bad motives, no inclination to find fault. One always got on with him in an easy friendly way, and I, for my part, ever felt a growing confidence that, however long we might remain associated together, we should always continue on the same pleasant terms. Anyone who had to deal with our late Master must feel that in losing him we have lost a colleague who is not likely to be replaced by a better one. He was kind-hearted, ready to oblige, never extreme to mark what was done amiss, always willing to make the best of things, and smooth over difficulties.

The Sermon concludes with a reference to Dr. Currey's blindness, which came upon him towards the close of his life:—

Nearly all his life his eyesight had been defective. When I first knew him, fourteen years ago, it was in such a condition that reading and writing were a great labour to him, but without a word he persevered in what he had to do as if nothing was wrong. But of late years the defect grew worse and worse, until at length, from one cause or another, he has been for the last two years practically a blind man. The weight of that affliction who can tell, to a man of his literary tastes and habits, retaining as he did the vigour and energy of his mind. It cut him off from his work and his amusements. It deprived him of the occupations which give an interest to life, and make time pass pleasantly. It made the hours hang heavy on his hands, and drove him back upon his own thoughts, devouring his own soul, through many a weary day and night. It must be admitted that he bore his loss most patiently. He persevered and made the best of it, but it was a hard and dreary lot, which weighed on his spirits, damaged his health, and hastened his end. Hastened his end, let us say mercifully. The blow which brought the sorrow in no long time brought also the relief, and he has been taken away to a state in which the sorrows he suffered for a brief space will indeed seem like a dream when one awaketh. He is taken from us a God-fearing, diligent, kind-hearted, talented man; a good husband, a good father, a good master, and a good friend—one who was not content to discharge merely the duties which he could not neglect, but was ever ready to make himself useful, and did make himself very useful in many other ways. May the peace of God be with him! may his example not be thrown away on us who remain!

GORDONUS.

Non tua victrici velamus tempora lauru,
 Non tua natali condimus ossa solo;
 Spe fracta infractus, summo in discrimine rerum
 Fidus, et ah nimia proditus ipse fide,—
 Vinceris, at vincis moriens, surgisque cadendo:
 Quaeritur e cunctis ultimus hostis?—abest.
 Nulla diu victo superest victoria leto
 Nam tibi mors lucrum, nam tibi vita mori.

C. STANWELL.

GORDON.

Thy brows we veil not with the conqueror's meed,
 Not in thy country's soil thy bones are laid:
 Hopes broken broke not thee, in utmost need
 Found faithful, by thine own great faith betrayed.
 Vanquished thou still art vanquisher in dying,
 And risest most in that thy low down-lying.
 Where thy last foe? For him nor prize nor strife,
 Since death to thee is gain—to die thy life.



"Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

O FEEBLE heart, pursuing
Vain phantoms of the night!
How better far be doing
The nearest act with might!

How dark the path and weary
Wherein thou walk'st alone!
How long the way, and dreary!
How wild! how all unknown!

How happy is the duty
Of doing simple things!
How full of sweetest beauty,
The peaceful rest it brings!

Be humble then my spirit,
Nor aim at lofty deeds;
For who mistakes his merit
Shall gather nought but weeds.
But meekness will inherit
A harvest of sweet seeds.

H. W.



[A copy of the following verses, as originally printed on a folio-size sheet of paper, has recently been presented to the Library by Mr. Foxwell, and has been suspended in a frame near the upper bay window. The seat of the Earls of Oxford was at that time at Wimpole (the present seat of the Earl of Hardwicke), and it was at Wimpole that Prior spent the latter years of his life, and died 18 Sept. 1721. He retained his Fellowship until his death; but for the easy circumstances in which the latter years of his life were spent, he was mainly indebted to the liberality of Lord Harley, the son, and second earl. These verses would, accordingly, appear to have been composed on the occasion of a joint visit paid by himself and some members of his patron's family to the College Library, when coming over from Wimpole to Cambridge].

V E R S E S

SPOKE TO THE

LADY *Henrietta-Cavendish Holles Harley*,

In the LIBRARY of

St. John's COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

November the 9th, An. 1719.

By Mr. *PRIOR*.

MADAM,

SINCE ANNA visited the Muses Seat,
(Around Her Tomb let weeping Angels wait)
Hail THOU, the Brightest of thy Sex, and Best,
Most Gracious Neighbour, and most welcome Guest,
Not HARLEY'S Self to *Cam* and *Isis* dear,
In Virtues and in Arts great OXFORD'S Heir,
Not HE such present Honours shall receive,
As to his CONSORT We aspire to give.

Writings of Men our Thought to Day neglects,
 To pay due Homage to the Softer Sex;
Plato and *Tully* We forbear to read,
 And their great followers whom this House has bred,
 To study Lessons from Thy Morals given,
 And shining Characters, impress'd by Heaven.
 Science in Books no longer we pursue,
Minerva's Self in *HARRIET'S* Face We view;
 For when with Beauty we can Virtue join,
 We paint the Semblance of a Form Divine.

Their pious Incense let our Neighbours bring,
 To the kind Mem'ry of some bounteous King,
 With grateful Hand, due Altars let Them raise
 To some good Knight's, or holy Prelate's Praise;
 We tune our Voices to a nobler Theme,
 Your Eyes We bless, your Praises We proclaim,
 St. *John's* was founded in a Woman's Name:
 Enjoin'd by Statute, to the Fair We bow;
 In Spight of Time, We keep our antient Vow;
 What *MARGARET TUDOR* was, is *HARRIET HARLEY* now.

LONDON: Printed for *Jacob Tonson*, at *Shakespear's-Head* over-against *Katharine-Street* in the *Strand*. MDCCLXX. [Price 2d.]



OUR CHRONICLE.

May Term, 1885.

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

Mr Penrose has prepared preliminary designs for the buildings mentioned in our Chronicle of last Term, which have met with much favour on the part of the Fellows, and have now been approved by the Council. The style is essentially that of the Second Court, with some details suggested by the older parts of the First Court and by the Master's Lodge. The building will be of red brick with stone dressings, the roof being covered with plain red tiles. The length is about 130 feet in all, the width nearly 40 feet. The approach is through the archway (E Second Court) leading to the Library. The first flight of the Library staircase will be removed and turned round so as to form a continuation of the second flight, two archways being made in the north wall beneath the present windows lighting the stairway. All the interesting features of the present staircase will be carefully preserved, and, as some think, brought out more perfectly. A few steps will then lead to a corridor 85 feet long, running along the back of the block towards the Lodge Garden. From this corridor access is had to the lecture-rooms on the ground floor, and to the two wide staircases leading to the upper floors.

Four lecture-rooms are provided. The largest, at the north end of the building, is a handsome room 28 feet wide by some 38 feet long. The next largest is 25 feet by 35, and at the south end. Between these are two smaller rooms separated by a moveable partition, and suitable for smaller classes. There is also, intervening between the south end-wall of the block and the wall of the Second Court, a one-storey room, designed for holding physical apparatus, and capable perhaps of being used as a small laboratory. A doorway, like that in the Second Court facing towards the Master's Lodge, gives an independent entrance from what we may call the 'Chapel front' of the block into the lecture-rooms, and in the day-time also to the upper storeys.

This Chapel front is broken by the projection of the large lecture-room at its north end, and further south by an oriel

window like that in the Lodge. The windows of the lecture-rooms have arched heads like those of the Old Library in the First Court; those of the upper rooms are square-headed. Two gables break the roof-line, and the ridge is surmounted by a hexagonal lantern like that above the Hall.

The west elevation, towards the river and the Lodge Garden, shews for part of its length the red roof of the corridor, which is only one storey high, together with three square or polygonal stair-towers, each with features of its own. The variety of this aspect of the building is one of its special merits, and we think it will harmonise well with the Library on the one hand and the Lodge on the other.

Nine sets of rooms are arranged for on each of the two upper floors, the sizes being nearly those of the ordinary rooms in the New Court. The gyp-rooms are on a somewhat novel plan, for, while each man has a small service-room of his own, there are on each staircase two larger gyp's rooms where washing-up, &c. can be done for several men in common.

Very ample provision is made for light we can well believe that rooms in the New Building will be much sought for and highly valued. The new lecture-rooms are urgently needed for teaching purposes; but we may hope that they will also serve to accommodate, and so to bind more closely to the College, the various societies to which from time to time we have given a home. Lastly, when the finished plans are seen we believe it will be agreed that, from an architectural point of view, the New Building will be no unworthy addition to the varied and interesting fabric of St John's.

Dr. Taylor, our Master, has given at the Royal Institution, London, two lectures '*On a lately-discovered Document, possibly of the First Century, entitled THE TEACHING OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES, with Illustrations from the Talmud.*' Mr. Weldon has given at the same Institution a discourse '*On Adaptation to Surroundings as a Factor in Animal Development.*'

The Rev. William Allen Whitworth, Fellow of the College and Vicar of St. John's, Hammersmith, has accepted the Rectory of Aberdaron, Carnarvonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Henry Almack.

Dr. J. W. Redhouse, Oriental Interpreter to the Foreign Office, and a Member of the College, has received the decoration of C. M. G. (Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George). Dr. Redhouse has presented to the Library a copy of his great English-Turkish Lexicon.

Two of our Fellows, Mr. W. M. Hicks, Principal of Firth College, Sheffield, and Dr. A. M. Marshall, Professor of Zoology in Owens College, Manchester, have been chosen Fellows of the Royal Society.

Ds H. S. Lewis has been elected to Mrs. Ann Fry's Hebrew Scholarship, to which reference was made in our Chronicle of last Term. In accordance with the terms of the Foundation Mr. Lewis is about to prepare an edition of *Rashi's Commentary on the Book of Canticles* from a MS. in the College Library.

Mr. Mullinger delivered this Term, by appointment of the Teachers' Training Syndicate, a course of lectures on the History of Education. Mr. Heitland has been appointed an Adjudicator of the Members' Latin Essay Prize, Dr. Bonney and Mr. Teall Examiners for the Sedgwick Prize, Mr. Gwatkin an Examiner for the Lightfoot Scholarships, and Dr. Garrett for the degree of Doctor of Music.

Ds J. R. Tanner (First Class, Historical Tripos, 1882), has been appointed a College Lecturer in History.

The Rev. Thos. Adams (19th Wrangler, 1873), of the High School, Gateshead-on-Tyne, has been appointed Principal of Bishop's College, Lenno

TOYNBEE HALL.—We would remind our readers of the movement in the College on behalf of the Universities' Settlement in the East End. Toynbee Hall ought to be especially attractive to men who have taken their degree and whose occupations call them to London, for it affords them an opportunity of prolonging a Collegiate life, and introduces them to a new kind of experience which is likely to be valuable. We are informed that funds are still needed to give the movement a fair chance of success, and are asked to state that contributions to any amount will be gratefully received by T. Darlington, Hon. Sec., or by any member of the College Committee mentioned in last term's Chronicle.

The following books, by members of the College, have recently appeared:—*Defects of Modern Christianity*, Second Edition (Blackwood), by Rev. A. W. Momerie; *Guide to the Choice of Classical Books*, Third Edition (Bell), by Professor Joseph B. Mayor; *Poetical Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge* (Bell), edited by T. Ashe, B.A.; *Second Latin Exercise Book* (Clarendon Press), by J. Barrow Allen; *Thucydides: Rise of the Athenian Empire* (Macmillan), by F. H. Colson; *The Rise of Latin Literature* (J. E. Cornish), by Professor A. S. Wilkins; *The Influence of Science on Theology: the Hulsean Lectures for 1884* (Deighton, Bell and Co.), by Dr. T. G. Bonney; *M. Tulli Ciceronis ad M. Brutum Orator, and The Bacchae of Euripides*, revised edition (Cambridge University Press), by J. E. Sandys; *Analytical Notes on the First and Three Last of the Minor Prophets for the use of Hebrew Students* (Deighton, Bell and Co.), by Rev. W. Randolph; *Francis Bacon: an account of his life and works* (Macmillan), by Dr. E. A. Abbott; *The Andromache of*

Euripides, with short notes (Deighton, Bell and Co.), by F. A. Paley; *Q. Horatii Flacci Carminum liber III* (Macmillan), by T. E. Page.

The *Collected Scientific Papers of the late William Alexander Forbes, M.A.*, formerly Fellow of the College and Prosector to the Zoological Society of London, have just appeared, and a copy has been presented to the Library by the Rev. E. Hill, Tutor and Fellow. They make a volume of 496 pages, published by R. H. Porter, Tenterden Street, W., and edited by Mr. Beddard, Mr. Forbes' successor as Prosector to the Zoological Society, with a Preface by Mr. P. L. Sclater.

A NEW BALLOT BOX.—On Saturday last, May 23rd., a new ballot box of his own invention was exhibited in Dr. Besant's rooms by the Rev. J. F. Bateman, by means of which the most illiterate voter who could count, and any blind person who had fingers, could vote with secrecy and quickness. Over the slit in an ordinary tin ballot box is placed a frame with wires exactly coinciding with the lines dividing the names of the candidates, which are printed in alphabetical order on a card. The card is slipped into the frame by a poll clerk, and kept in position immediately over the slit by a little metal slide and spring. As soon as the voter, whose hand and wrist are entirely concealed from the poll-clerk by a low screen surrounding three sides of the top of the box, has made his mark, the poll-clerk pulls a string, the card is set free and drops into the box, which stands on a broad table, on one side of which sit the poll-clerk and agents. No building up of wooden "compartments" is required, but merely an upright screen or blank wall at the back of the voter, so that no one can look over his shoulder. Much greater rapidity in voting and counting the votes is ensured. The "official mark," which is on the back of the card when slipped into the frame, is not seen, and therefore is unknown to any one but the poll-clerk, till the counting. No person can take a ballot card out of the station, or hold it up to shew how he has voted. In fact, no less than five different actions which, in the Acts of 1872 are prohibited and made penal, are, by this system, made impossible. Mr. Bateman's ingenious invention aroused much interest among the recently enfranchised members of the College.

NEWCOMER PRIZE.

From the new volume of *Statutes of the College, etc.*, 1885, we learn (p. 88) that Dr. John Newcome, Master of the College, by his will dated 12 June, 1763, "gave his house in Trinity Parish, in which Mrs. Porter then lived, to the College, in trust, to keep it in repair and to bestow yearly on the best Moral Philosopher that shall take his degree of Bachelor of Arts with good reputation at the usual term of January the sum of five

pounds and to the Examiner whom the Master shall appoint the sum of two pounds for his care and trouble, and the testator explained that he meant a Bachelor of St. John's College."

To meet the altered circumstances of the present time the Council have decided to carry out Dr. Newcome's purpose by ordering:

- (1) That the Newcome Prize be awarded in the Michaelmas Term of each year to that Bachelor of Arts of the College who is recommended by the Lecturer in Moral Sciences as having most highly distinguished himself in the immediately preceding Moral Sciences Tripos.
 - (2) That the Examiner's Fee of two pounds be added to the value of the prize; and
 - (3) That in any year in which the prize is not awarded the money be devoted to the purchase of books in the department of Moral Sciences for the College Library.
- The annual prize is thus of the value of seven pounds.

HUTCHINSON STUDENTSHIPS.

The Council have decided to employ the money bequeathed by Mr. Hutchinson (see last number) in founding Studentships in the Sciences he desired especially to foster. The rules governing these studentships are the following:

1. There shall be two Studentships, called Hutchinson Studentships, of the annual value of not more than sixty pounds each, payable half-yearly.
2. Each Studentship shall be tenable for a term of two years; but the Council reserve the power of extending the tenure of the same for one year after the expiration of the said two years, provided that such extension shall appear to them desirable in the interests of study.
3. A Hutchinson Studentship shall be tenable with a Scholarship.
4. Admission to a Fellowship at any College shall vacate a Hutchinson Studentship.
5. The election to Hutchinson Studentships shall take place annually at the same time as the election to Foundation Scholarships.
6. The Council reserve the power to impose such conditions upon the Students as the circumstances of each particular case may require, the object of such conditions being to encourage genuine study after the best methods. The Council may require a Student to present in writing an account of his studies or to deliver lectures.
7. Any Student who shall in the opinion of the Council have been guilty of serious misconduct shall be liable to suspension from or deprivation of his Studentship.

8. Any Student of the College who shall be *bona fide* engaged in the pursuit of some branch or branches of Physical or Natural Science or in the study of Semitic or Indian languages and shall be of not less than nine and not more than eighteen Terms' standing from the commencement of his residence in the University shall be qualified to be a Candidate for one of these Studentships.

9. If no Candidate of sufficient merit shall be found in the College engaged in the above-named studies, the Council reserve the power to elect a student engaged in any study whether a member of the College or not.

10. If any Studentship shall become vacant during the term for which the same is tenable, the Council may fill up the vacancy for the residue of the said term or deal with the stipend of the vacant Studentship in any way by which the purposes of Mr. Hutchinson will in their opinion be best attained.

11. If the income arising bequeathed by Mr. Hutchinson shall be more than sufficient to provide the stipend of £60 a year to each Student, the balance shall be carried to a Reserve Fund, to be used in the encouragement of the studies named in Rule 8 in such way as the Council shall determine.

12. These Rules shall take effect on the day of election of Foundation Scholars in 1885, but in order to establish a system of rotation one Student only shall be elected at that election.

THIRD EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.B.: PART I. (20).

Ds. Andrews Ds. Nicholls
Ds. Facey Ds. Scott, P.C.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.C. (4).

Ds. Andrews

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.D.

Mag. J. Boyd Hurry J. Oswald Lane

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.B.

W. Foster Ds Charles Slater

CRICKET CLUB.

Capt. A. H. Sharman, Sec. C. Toppin.

After having lost such men as C. A. Smith, E. Fisher, and Robin, the Eleven may well be congratulated on a season of more than average success. This result is perhaps due to the play of the Eleven being of a collective character and not that of individuals. The batting average has been more consistent throughout, and certainly is an improvement on last year, for there are no less than 7 averages over 20 runs per innings.

In the bowling department the College has once more the assistance of A. A. Bourne, an old 'blue' (slow left-hand); Toppin, whom we heartily congratulate on playing for the 'Varsity, has unfortunately been but seldom able to appear for the College, but when available has done yeoman service, in his absence Hanmer has bowled fast with variable success, while Ainger is a serviceable slow bowler.

Fielding is perhaps the weakest point of the team, and it may be well to remind them that runs are not only made with the bat, in other words, that a run saved is a run gained, and a catch missed is the equivalent of a runless innings.

Out of the following 13 the Eleven has generally been chosen: A. H. Sharman, A. A. Bourne, L. W. Reid, C. Toppin, A. Hanmer, J. S. G. Grenfell, A. Y. Baxter, H. Ward, W. Greenstock, S. A. Notcutt, H. S. Ware, W. H. Ainger, W. Price. While F. L. Thompson and our last year's Capt. (E. Fisher) have given their services on a few occasions.

Of the likely candidates for the vacant places in the team, W. Greenstock's consistent scoring and fielding have been of great assistance; Notcutt is a straight bat, and, when initial nervousness is overcome, a good one; Ware, at the wicket, and at times with the bat, has done good service; Ainger has been useful as a slow bowler and, though not a pretty bat, generally makes double figures; Price is a good field, a fair bat, and can bowl fast.

Of the following sixteen matches five have been won, two lost, and six drawn, the largeness of last item being due in great measure to the rainy weather this Term.

On *May 1st* we beat Emmanuel by 4 wickets, our total chiefly owing to the efforts of Hanmer 46 and Fisher 32, reaching 125.

Our match with King's on *May 4th* was drawn, owing to heavy rain coming on after little more than an hour's play, we lost one wicket for 72, Hanmer being left not out with 27, Greenstock made 28.

May 5th v. Caius:—Another drawn match, our total was 139; Greenstock 28, and Sharman, not out 33, being the chief contributors; Caius made 101 for 2 wickets.

May 8th:—Another draw. Corpus made 136, and our score was 72 for 3 wickets at call of time, Sharman being not out 29.

May 11th:—We beat Pembroke, making 169, Toppin (60) and Hanmer (47) being principal scores; they made 91, Toppin's average of 5 wickets for 24 runs reads well.

May 12th v. Queens':—They made 86, Hanmer's 4 wickets costing 2½ runs each. We made 181 for 6 wickets, Toppin making 93 not out, and Grenfell 43.

May 14th and 15th v. Jesus:—Drawn, as we occupied the wickets for the whole of 1st day, making 315; Reed with (87) and Notcutt (74) being the chief scores. On 2nd day Jesus made 435 for 8 wickets, Roberts making 75 and Wheeler 145.

May 26th v. Assyrians:—This should have been a two days' match, but rain fell incessantly on the Monday. We went to the wickets first and made 289, of which Baxter made 87 and Toppin 63; the Assyrians went in and lost 4 wickets for 18 runs. The match was thus drawn.

May 27th v. Hawks:—This was our first defeat, and may be referred to the panic which set in, the first five wickets all falling at the same total. Eventually we made 85, while the Hawks made 154 for 5 wickets.

May 28th v. Clare:—We went in first and made 221, of which Greenstock made 91, a very creditable performance, and Hanmer 39. Clare went in for an hour, and lost 2 wickets for 34.

May 29th v. Crusaders:—Lost.

June 1st v. Trinity Hall:—The Hall going in first were dismissed for 68, Sharman getting 7 wickets for 33 runs. We made 277 for 4 wickets, Hanmer by vigorous hitting making 121, and Grenfell a good 67 not out.

June 4th v. Trinity on Trinity ground:—This match, originally arranged for two days, eventually ended in a draw, played on one day only; going first to the wickets we made the very creditable total of 226, Hanmer's 108 not out being an invaluable innings. Trinity lost 5 wickets for 188, of which Greatorex claimed 55.

The Second Eleven matches, which prove excellent trial-matches for the First Eleven, have been productive of some good batting and bowling performances, notably Greenstock's 100 against Trinity Hall, Harding's 88 against Non-Colls., Ainger's 50 against Corpus, Chilcott's 76 against the Hall, and other minor scores. Ainger took 8 wickets for 22 runs against Jesus, and Harding has at times been effective with fast underhands.

FOOTBALL CLUB.

At a meeting held June 4th the following officers were elected:—

<i>Rugby.</i>		<i>Association.</i>	
<i>1st Capt.</i> , H. D. Rolleston	}	<i>1st Capt.</i> , K. Ward	}
<i>2nd Capt.</i> } C. H. Heath		<i>2nd Capt.</i> } W. H. Ainger	
<i>Sec.</i> }		<i>Sec.</i> }	
<i>Treasurer</i> , C. Toppin.			

THE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Perhaps, on the whole, this year is the most prosperous the Club has ever had. The general play throughout the College has distinctly improved, and we may look forward to the next few years with greater hopes than could have been anticipated from our last year's performances.

We have had a larger entry for the Ties, both Single and Double, than we have ever had before, and the Committee adopted for the first time the Bagnall-Wild system of drawing them, which caused some little astonishment to those members of the Club who were not deeply versed in lawn tennis matters of last year's team; we have only H. Ward and A. B. Clifton left, both of whom have played fairly regularly in the matches. So far the only member who has received his colors is G. E. D. Brown, who is certainly the best player we have had since H. H. Wilkes went down. The other three places will be filled up before the end of the Term, W. H. Ainger, J. H. Harvey, J. H. Butterworth having the best chance. We have

won considerably more than half the matches we have played, and should certainly have done much better had it been possible to induce our best players to play regularly.

A new blazer was started last Term, which has apparently given general satisfaction. It is certainly pretty, and has the great merit of being a new combination of the College colours, red and white.

Finally, in spite of the raised subscription, the numbers of the Club are greatly in excess of any previous year, so that the Club is in a capital state financially.

LACROSSE CLUB.

We brought our season to a close by a Match against Trinity, played on April 27th. We won a somewhat casually contested match by 3 goals to nil, so that our record for the season stands as follows:

Jan. 30th v. Trinity, won by 2 goals to nil.

Feb. 24th v. King's, won by 3 goals to 2.

Feb. 25th v. The Leys, lost by 10 goals to nil.

Mar. 5th v. Newmarket, won by 5 goals to nil.

Apr. 27th v. Trinity, won by 3 goals to nil.

Matches played 5. Won 4. Lost 1.

The following compose the team:—W. M. Anderson, E. Curwen, E. Manley, A. B. Featherstone, M. Jackson, P. A. Robin, H. V. Hockin, C. J. Pugh, A. F. Glover, A. Y. Baxter, H. Wilson, H. H. Carlisle.

The Club colours have been changed. The combination seems distinctly more popular, we look forward to an increased Membership and an even more successful season next year.

C. U. R. V.

B. Company (St. John's Coll.),

Since last Term there have been very few changes in the formation of our Company of the above Corps. We congratulate Captain Scott on obtaining a certificate of proficiency "Special Mention" on Army form E. 571 at the School of Instruction, Wellington Barracks, London.

The Commanding officer has been pleased to approve of the following promotions and appointments:—

Lieut. R. F. Scott to be Captain B Company	
3415 Pte. E. R. Cousins to be Lieut B	„
3404 Pte. W. A. Badham to be Sergeant B	„
Pte. G. E. Matthey to be Corporal B	„

At the end of last Term a Company of the University Corps, numbering 60 of all ranks, left Cambridge for a week's trial of military life. The Company paraded in the Corn Exchange on the 19th March under the command of Captain Lowe,

D Company. After a few words of caution and advice from their Colonel, R. T. Caldwell, the Company left the Corn Exchange amidst the cheers of their friends and the bystanders, and marched to the station *en route* for Colchester. They were headed by a gallant quintette of buglers. After a railway journey of about 30 miles, which lasted four hours, they were very glad to detrain. Their march through the town seemed to attract the prying eye of every inquisitorial observer. Once in camp and drawn up opposite their quarters they were dismissed to examine them.

The infantry camp at Colchester consists of lines of wooden huts. Each hut is capable of holding 20 or 21 men. Our men were allotted four huts in F Lines. B Company had one to itself which was very agreeable to our men. In the centre of the hut was situated a stove, and two tables, one on either side of it in the middle. Iron bedsteads and a few forms were the only other articles of furniture in the hut. The mattresses and bolsters consisted of sacks filled with straw. These being perfectly fresh were found to offer a very stubborn opposition to the efforts of the men to make them as flat as possible to ensure a safe night free from falls. There was a strap supplied to each bed, which was of such a length as to encircle the bed and the man in it. This seemed to be the only way of securing a good night's rest. We need hardly say this strap was not originally intended for that purpose; but was meant to hold together the blankets, sheets, and sacks of straw, when folded up during the day. It is not exaggerating when we state that it took many men, the first day or two, from half to three-quarters of an hour to fold up their bed-clothes in the regulation style. Had they not gone with the determination to do hard work and place themselves in the position of privates in the regular army, their spirits must have failed them. But, like fine sons of Britain, they did their duties cheerfully and well, as the letter from the officer commanding to the Assistant Adjutant shews:

1. Letter.—The following letter from O. C., 1st Bedfordshire Regiment, to Assistant Adjutant General, Eastern District, is published for information:—

Colchester, 28th March, 1885.

Sir,—On the departure from this Camp of the detachment of Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers who were attached during their stay to the battalion under my command, I have the honor to report for the information of the General Officer commanding the district:

That the conduct of the detachment was extremely good, no irregularities of any kind having come to my notice.

They performed all the duties of a soldier efficiently, including guards.

I consider that their progress in drill during their short stay was also quite satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

&c., &c.,

(Signed) R. W. ROBINSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment.

The meals, though regular, were not at first what one could relish, but this we soon got accustomed to. The times of the meals were:—breakfast, 8 a.m.; dinner, 1 p.m.; and tea, 5 p.m. The Government allowance for breakfast and tea consisted of a large bucket of tea, with dry bread: for dinner it was nearly always beef and potatoes. We soon, however, discovered we could obtain butter, jam, bacon, eggs, &c. from the canteen, so that we were not long before we had what we wanted.

On week-days "réveille" sounded at 6 a.m., but it was generally 6.15 a.m. before the men turned out. The first parade took place at 7 a.m., and consisted of extension motions. After parade came breakfast, then battalion drill, 10.15 a.m., and next, dinner, 1 p.m. In the afternoon we had to attend a drill, which was generally private, *i.e.* we were unaccompanied by any of the Companies of the Bedfordshire Regiment. When this was over we either explored the interesting town, played football, or else took drives in the neighbourhood.

Of the town we need not say anything, as its history is well known. Of the football matches our men played against the officers and men of the Bedfordshire Regiment the University lost the Association game, but won the Rugby. In the neighbourhood, which was really pretty, Manningtree, 11 miles from Colchester, and West Mersey, about the same distance, were found very interesting.

The Postal Service was good, there being two deliveries during the day. Several friends of the men in camp would do well to join the Volunteer Corps, go to camp and learn what A. B...F Lines means. Some letters were received by members of the corps addressed as follows:—

A. B.
c/o F. Lines, Esq.,
The Camp,
Colchester.

The evenings were spent usually in the following way. Mess at the George Hotel or some other Hotel at 6.30 p.m.; then to the Theatre, but this was not frequented very much, owing to the kindness of the Serjeants of the Regiment inviting us to make free use of their mess-room, and we spent several pleasant musical evenings there.

On the day before the University Corps left they were inspected by Colonel Waller (in the absence of Major-General White). He complimented them on the performance of their duties in a manner which must make, not only the Corps, but every member of the University proud. The moment for their departure at last arrived, and their bags, &c., were placed in an artillery waggon. The men were then paraded in front of their huts; they gave a last farewell look at their homes, or rather what had been their homes for the last week,

and then the word was given to march. The band of the Regiment, which we might mention is one of the finest in the army, played them out of camp to station. Our men were favored with airs only played on special occasions, viz:—"The girl I left behind me," "Home, Sweet Home," &c. These airs made them feel very loth to leave Colchester.

We might mention that out of the 60 men in camp, B Company sent one officer, Lieut. A. S. Manning, and 16 rank and file.

The Annual Inspection of the Corps took place on May 4th, at the Corps Ground. The Inspecting Officer, Col. Byron, remarked that he was very glad to see such a large increase in the numbers present (235 being the greatest attendance for the last 15 years), and also to observe a great improvement in the general appearance and knowledge of their duties of the members of the Corps. He had received from the General commanding at Colchester a most satisfactory report of the detachment which was in camp there last March, and also had observed in *The Times* the laudatory remarks on the marching past of the detachment which attended the Brighton Review. By this it was evident that the greater attention to their drill, and the better attendances at the parades during the last year, had not been without effect, and he only hoped that another year he would still be enabled to give a report as satisfactory as the one he would make this year. Heavy rain then put a stop to further proceedings.

Lieut.-Col. Caldwell also addressed the Corps, and pointed out the necessity of shewing their readiness to maintain the integrity of the Empire, and to take a part, if necessary, in its defence. For this purpose he suggested that in the event of a war this Corps should volunteer for garrison duty during the Long Vacation, viz., the months of July, August, and September, and called for those on parade, who would be able to undertake this duty, to give in their names.

One hundred and forty-two of those present responded to this appeal, and this offer on the part of the Corps was at once notified to the War Office.

The following letter is published for information:—

Horse Guards, War Office, S.W.,
12th May, 1885.

SIR,—With reference to a letter of the 5th instant from the officer commanding 2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University) Rifle Volunteer Corps, I am directed by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to request that you will have the goodness to convey to Lieutenant-Colonel Caldwell the thanks of His Royal Highness for the expression of readiness of the corps under his command to be employed on garrison duty in the months of July, August, and September, if required.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN ELKINGTON, D.A.G.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

Far from being disappointed at the interest shewn in the debates of this Term, we are so far greatly encouraged. If possible we intend to continue to indulge in our weekly social gatherings and not to allow ourselves to be stranded on the principal debates once a fortnight, a scheme which was adopted last May Term with poor success.

It is impossible to overlook the fact that outside attractions present themselves with greater variety this Term than either of the other Terms, and consequently this Term our numbers are always somewhat diminished. But when we deduct from our usual attendance those who join this gay multitude of pleasure seekers, and again, those who feel compelled at last to devote their evenings to work for divers Triposes, we cannot believe that the general interest is in any way abated.

A remarkable feature of this Term's debates so far has been the extraordinary amount of interest displayed in discussing minutes or in prolonging business meetings to an unnecessary length when discussing some trivial point of order. In ordinary business transactions such a state of things would be deplorable, and even in business meetings there are times when a little practical wisdom on the part of the questioner might prove beneficial to the Society and prevent waste of valuable time. But it so happens that some of our most practised and eloquent debaters expend almost all their powers of oratory on such a motion as the adjournment of the House, and although it might be advantageous for them to direct their rapid current of thought into a more suitable channel, yet it would be a sad spectacle to see so many shining oratorical lights suddenly extinguished.

We should like to take this opportunity of expressing a wish that more Members would be willing to bring forward or oppose some motion even without being specially asked.

The following gentlemen form the Committee for the current term:

Ex-Presidents—Rev. O. Rigby, M.A.; J. R. Tanner, B.A.; H. S. Lewis, B.A.; and J. E. Jagger.

President—W. N. Harper.

Vice-President—E. R. Cousins.

Treasurer—H. H. Brindley.

Secretary—J. H. Butterworth.

Additional Members—G. F. Mattinson, B.A., and T. H. Sifton.

The motions which have been discussed so far are:

April 2nd.—"That this House would not approve of the extension of the Franchise to women." Proposer, T. H. Sifton. Opposer, C. Foxley. Lost.

April 9th.—"That this House believes in Ghosts." Proposer, H. H. Brindley. Opposer, J. H. Butterworth. Lost.

April 16th.—"That co-operation is the law of life, and competition the law of death." Proposer, H. S. Lewis, B.A. Carried.

April 25th.—"That this House considers that the Russian aggression in Central Asia constitutes a *casus belli* with this country." Proposer, E. R. Cousins. Carried.

THE THESPIDS.

President, W. Howarth; *Vice-President*, H. S. Cadle;
Treasurer, E. W. Chilcott; *Secretary*, H. T. Barnett.

The usual Annual Dinner was held last Term and proved a great success. Afterwards a performance of the Farce "An Ugly Customer" was given in Mr. Lord's rooms to the members and guests, in which Messrs. H. T. Barnett, Sharman, Grenfell, Ainger, and Greenstock took part. The performances this Term will take place on June 9th and 11th, the pieces selected being "Secret Service," a Drama in two acts, by J. R. Planché, and the well-known Farce "Chiselling."

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

Practices have been held on Thursdays at 7 p.m. in Lecture Room IV. The chances of a brilliant rendering of the concert pieces are small. Whilst praising those whose attendance has been regular, it must be admitted that not a few shew little or no enthusiasm. It would seem that anything in the shape of a rehearsal is irksome to the general mind. Athletes must keep in regular training, and the reading man's hours must be filled with solid work; everybody allows this discipline to be necessary for success, yet some imagine that the musical products of master-minds are to be acquired and rendered without exertion or effort.

It is well known that our Musical Society lacks men with good voices and musical talent. It is equally well known that numbers of Johnnians possess these, but are unable to use their powers, simply because they have never been shewn the way. Hitherto there has been no bridge between those able to read music and those unable to do so. It is generally supposed to be a difficult and tedious business to acquire this power, whereas it is a most pleasant and interesting one. Henceforth, aspirants to musical skill may, if they choose, be taught in a short time, comparatively, to make effective use of the talents they possess. It is not granted to the many to become Reeveses or Santleys, but anyone who cares to take a little trouble may speedily learn to read ordinary music at sight.

By the sanction and approval of our senior Dean and Dr. Garrett, the choir school (in All Saints' Passage) will be at the service of Johnnians, who may realise for themselves the truth of the statement made above. No charge for tuition will be made. A small terminal subscription will be required to cover the cost of music and a trilling amount of stationery.

It is a matter of surprise that the privilege of enjoying the advantages of singing under the conductorship of our organist should be regarded with indifference. There is nothing to prevent our Chapel Choir, our Services, and Musical Society becoming second to none. Let us bestir ourselves and use to the full our privileges, and at the same time fulfil our

duty to our College. Meanwhile, arrangements will be made and particulars issued concerning the preparatory course, which will commence next Term.

The following will be glad to give information and to receive names:—J. S. Barnes, 1 1st Court; B. E. Matthews and A. H. J. Matthews, 19, Earl Street; J. E. Crabtree, 4, Willow Walk; and the Secretary of the Musical Society.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

More attention was given to the Old Testament this Term than last. The Term commenced with a Paper by Knight of Clare, which gave a vivid account of the summary treatment Nestorius received from Cyril: though mainly historical, the paper at once evoked a somewhat ardent discussion on *θεολογος*, and even in our small Society a division in the camp was apparent. The tone of Botterill's Paper on the Pastoral Epistles was warmly applauded; the situation of the aged Apostle was described in a way which itself carried the conviction that, as the author of the Paper maintained, these epistles were by the Apostle's own hand. Murray struck quite a new line in the next Paper, on Church History, in which he criticised the limitation of periods for study in the Theological Tripos and Special, pointing out the necessity of some elementary knowledge of the chief events and persons after Leo the Great to the present, especially that of the Middle Ages; he also pointed to the great help Church History might be to devotion, illustration in preaching, and removal of sectarian differences. In his Paper on the Idea of a Future State in the Old Testament, C. A. Scott urged the recognition of the growth of this idea, how through the relation of the people of the covenant, and of individual saints, the conviction of eternal life became fuller until sealed by the Resurrection of Christ. A. G. C. Ewing read the final Paper on the Sabbath, reviewing its Paraisaical, Egyptian, and Mosaic origin: the subsequent debate, however, turned on the necessity of keeping the Sabbath in the Christian Church, and hence the Sunday Question of the present day soon rose to meet with different treatment from the respective sides, which the discussion before long revealed.

"THE COLLEGE MISSION."

The first Annual Report has just appeared, and we must refer readers of *The Eagle* to it for details of the progress of the work from the first, and of its immediate needs.

We have to chronicle a visit from the Mission district on Whit-Monday, and trust that this may be the forerunner of many such pleasant meetings. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips reached Cambridge with a party of 21, consisting chiefly of workers, to whom we were glad to be able to shew our appreciation of

their self-denying active interest in the work, together with a few of the inhabitants of the district whose attachment to St. John's could not be complete without a personal visit. The weather was most unpropitious, but none failed to enjoy themselves on that account, and we found no lack of objects of interest under cover, many of our visitors considering themselves fortunate in seeing more of the College itself than they might have seen in brighter weather. The Senior Members of the Executive Committee entertained some 40 at luncheon in Mr. Hill's Rooms, and the Junior Members provided tea in scattered parties.

A cause of great satisfaction and help to the Missioner and to all concerned, is the recent engagement of a caretaker on whom full reliance can be placed and whose wife has already proved herself most valuable to Mrs. Phillips in the Mission Work.

Since the last issue of *The Eagle*, the Workmen's Club has been reconstituted, with a view to closer relations between the Cambridge Sub-Committee and the Local Committee. The original system was found to be far from satisfactory or successful, the tendency being to drift into a Boys' Club; accordingly the Club will be closed during the summer months and will be re-opened in October on its new lines. In the meantime it is intended to continue lectures and concerts.

With reference to the residence of Johnians in Walworth during any part of the Long Vacation, there is accommodation for 3 men in the Missioner's House, and Mr. Phillips will be only too glad to have personal help throughout the Vacation. We can assure all of a hearty welcome and an enjoyable visit if they have a real interest in the condition of the poor. The Junior Secretary will be glad to receive any further names as soon as possible, in order to make final arrangements before the end of Term.

The Editor of the Mission Magazine is anxious to get names of Cambridge Subscribers. The name of the paper is "Dawn of Day," and the cover will contain each month a Cambridge Letter and district news. There are already more than 100 Subscribers in the district.

The collection in Chapel on Rogation Sunday after the Sermon by Canon Body amounted to £14. 3s. 10d.

TRIPOS LISTS.

MORAL SCIENCES.

CLASS I. (0).

CLASS II. (3).

CLASS III. (3)
Carlisle
Hoppett
Scott

NATURAL SCIENCES—Part I.

CLASS I. (8).

Evans, F. P.
Rolleston
Seward

CLASS II. (18).

Evans, A. J.
Rendle
Rogers, LL

CLASS III. (19).

Harper, W. N.

LAW TRIPOS.

CLASS I. (9).

Ds. Kerly (*bracketed senior*)

CLASS II. (19).

Ds. Easterby (*7th*)
Gilling (*bracketed 13th*)
Orgill (*bracketed 16th*)

CLASS III. (17).

Nichols, J. H.

LL.M. EXAMINATION.

Ds. Chaudhuri
Ds. Falcke
Ds. Muckalt
Ds. Nabi-Ullah
Mag. Wilkins, E. W.

FIRST M.B.—ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY.

Examined and Approved (67).Cowell
Heward
Lambert, C. H. A.
Lewis, S.
Mason, G.
Wait

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Lady-Day, 1885.

Donations.

	DONORS.
Mathematische Annalen. Edited by Prof. Felix Klein and Prof. Adolph Meyer. Band XVIII to XXIV. 8vo. Leipzig, 1881-1884	Mr. W. M. Hicks.
Beiträge zur Baktrischen Lexikographie. By Professor Paulus A. de Lagarde. Symmicta—By Prof. Paulus A. de Lagarde. 8vo. Goettingen, 1877. 8vo. Leipzig, 1868	
Deutsche Schriften. 2 vols. By Prof. Paulus A. de Lagarde. 8vo. Goettingen, 1878 and 1881	The Author.
Also the following Texts Edited by Prof. Paulus A. de Lagarde:—	
Constitutiones Apostolorum. 8vo. Lips., 1862	The Editor.
Materialien zur Kritik and Geschichte des Pentateuchs. Vol I. 8vo. Lips., 1867	
Der Pentateuch—Koptisch. 8vo. Lips., 1867	
Genesis Græce. 8vo. Lips., 1868	
Prophetæ Chaldaice. 8vo. Lips., 1872 ..	
Hagiographa Chaldaice. 8vo. Lips., 1873	
Psalterium juxta Hebraeos Hieronymi. 8vo. Lips., 1874	
Psalmi 1-49. Arabice. 4to. Gottingae, 1875	
Psalterii versio Memphitica. 4to. Gottingae, 1875	
Psalterium Job Proverbia Arabice. 4to. Gottingae, 1876	
Praetermissorum—Libri duo. 8vo. Gottingae, 1879	
Veteris Testamenti Fragmenta Syriace. 8vo. Gottingae, 1880	
Petrus Hispanus—de Lingua Arabica—Libri duo. 8vo. Gottingae, 1883 ..	
Aegyptiaca. 8vo. Gottingae, 1883	
Judac Harizii Macamae, 8vo. Gottingae, 1883	
Vetus Testamentum Græce. Pars Prior. 8vo. Gottingae, 1883	

Practitioner (The), Vol. XXXIII. July to December 1884	Dr. Donald Mac Alister
— Vol. XXXIV. Nos. 1, 2, and 3. January to March 1885	
Harvey (Gabriel), Works of. Vol. III. Edited by A. B. Grosart. Huth Library, 1884	
Library Association: Reports of the Fourth and Fifth Annual Meetings, held in 1881 and 1882. Edited by Ernest C. Thomas	Professor Mayor.
Nettleship (Henry), Lectures and Essays on subjects connected with Latin Literature and Scholarship. 8vo. Oxford, 1885	
Blore (E. W.), A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Luke's, Chesterton, February 3rd, 1885	Rev. A. Freeman.
Burnham (S. W.), Report to the Trustees of the "James Lick Trust" of Observations made on Mt. Hamilton. 4to, Chicago, 1880	
Forms for use with Sir William Thomson's Tables for facilitating Sumner's Method at Sea	The Author.
Redhouse (Dr. J. W.), A Turkish and English Lexicon. Parts I and II. 8vo. Constantinople, 1884	
Cataldi (Pietro Antonio), Pratica Aritmetica. 4 parts. 4to. Bologna, 1602-1617	Mr. R. Pendlebury.
Nature, a Weekly Illustrated Journal of Science. Vols. I—XXX	Corporation of the City of London.
London's Roll of Fame, 1757-1884. 4to. London, 1884	
Foxley (Joseph), Cleanliness and Godliness. A Sermon preached at Market Weighton on Septuagesima Sunday, 1885	The Author.
Biographical Handbook. Edited by A. B. Thorn. "The Upper Ten Thousand for 1876"	Mr. H. S. Foxwell
Frontini (S. Julii), Strategematicon. Ed. Franciscus Oudendorpius. 8vo. Lugd. Batav. 1789,	
Social Science National Association, Transactions at London Meeting, 1862. Edited by G. W. Hastings ..	The Authors.
Council of Education, Minutes of the Committee of (with Appendices), 1885. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1846.	
Carpmael (Alfred) and Carpmael (Edward), Patent Laws of the World. Collected, edited and indexed. 8vo. London, 1885	The Author.
Sillar (R. G.), Three Papers on "Usury" dated 14th November, 1882, 12th December, 1882, and 12th February, 1885	

- Proceedings of the Conference at Washington, for fixing a Prime Meridian and Universal Day, held October, 1884..... Professor J. C. Adams.
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[The revised proof of the Lists in last number (pp. 321-2) having failed to reach the printer, the following *errata* are here appended:—

- p. 321, for 'Boerhaave (Hermann), Prælectiones Academicæ,' read 'Boerhaave (Hermann), Prælectiones Academicæ.'
 p. 321, for 'Buteo (Joan), Logistria,' read 'Buteo (Joan), Logistica.'
 p. 322, *delete* full stop after Annæ Comnenæ.
 p. 322, for 'Rairdon Brown,' read 'Rawdon Brown.'
 p. 322, for 'Hannia' read 'Hauniae.']

The number of volumes taken out of the Library between the 1st of October, 1884, and the 30th of May, 1885, has been 1564. The number of works presented during the academic year (including Mr. Hughes' bequest) is 407, or 501 volumes; the additions by purchase (exclusive of serial publications) amount to 86 works, or 119 volumes.

END OF VOL. XIII.

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