

H. R.

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The Subscription for the current year is fixed at 4/6; it includes Nos. 78, 79 and 80. Subscribers are requested to pay their Subscriptions to Mr. E. Johnson, Bookseller, Trinity Street.

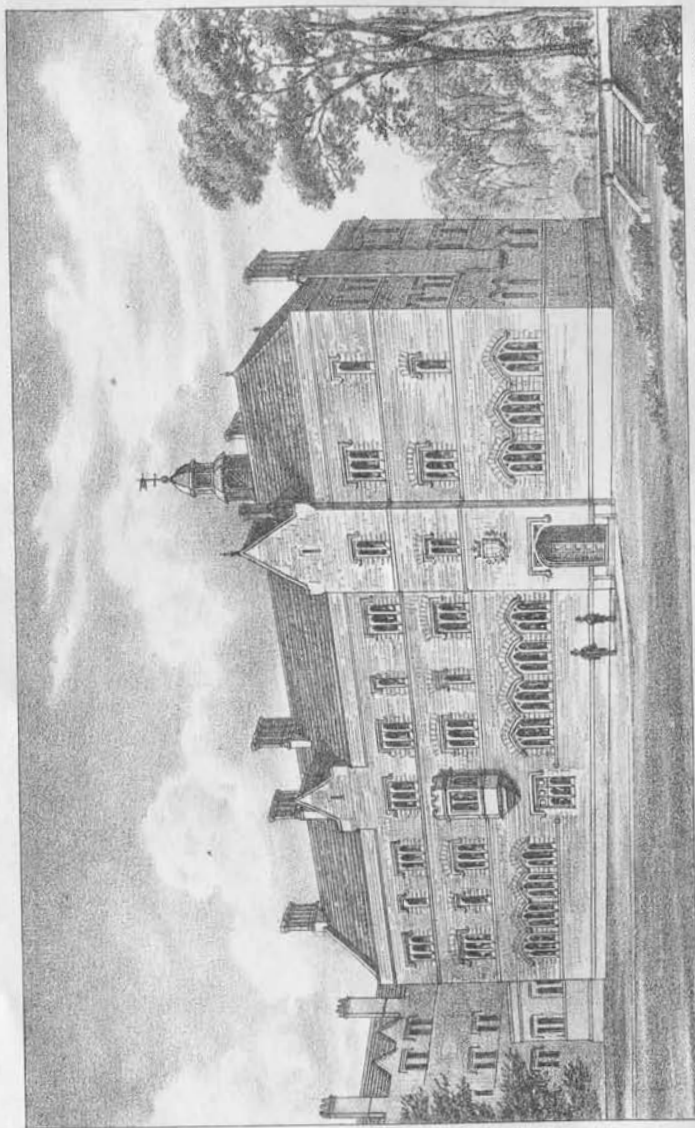
The Editors would be glad if Subscribers could inform them of any of their friends who are anxious to take in the Magazine.

Subscribers are requested to leave their addresses with Mr. Johnson, and to give notice of any change; and also of any corrections in the printed list of Subscribers.

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

Contributions for the next number should be sent in at an early date to one of the Editors (Dr. Donald Mac Alister, J. R. Tanner, S. A. S. Ram, H. D. Rolleston, C. H. Heath, C. A. M. Pond).

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



F. C. PENROSE. OCT. 31. 1865.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. NEW WING.



THE EAGLE.

FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(Continued from Vol. XIII. page 341.)

THE honour of a place in the Catalogue of Benefactors and a remembrance in the services of Commemoration was at first reserved for those who endowed Fellowships and Scholarships or gave to the College its chief buildings. Donations to the Library were otherwise recognised. In its *Liber Memorialis* the College constructed of walls of parchment (*chartaceum parietem extruxit*) a memorial of those who built and enriched its Library. A few extracts from the College accounts will shew that they did not spare expense in their desire to make it a worthy memento of the liberality it recorded.

1627	To Mr. Scott for three dozen vellum ruling and squaring and frontispiece	£4 18 0
	Daniel Boise for binding the book	8 4
1634	To Sr. Crashaw for drawing the pictures ..	£13 6 8
1636	To John Scott for drawing arms &c.	51 6
1671	To John Ivory for nine coats of arms of several benefactors at 6s a piece	£2 14 0
	To John Ivory for drawing the Bp. of Chichester's and Dr. Thomas' arms at 6s a piece.....	12 0
1700	To Wm. Wiseman for drawing the Bp. of Norwich's and Mr. Hill's arms	12 0
1701	To Wm. Wiseman for entering Sir Francis Leicester's arms	6 0

The two last entries determine the two coats of arms which have no inscription under them to be those of Bp. Lloyd of Norwich and Sir Francis Leicester.

Scott and Ivory, above mentioned, are referred to in a note in Mr. Mullinger's *History of the University*, Vol. II. p. 468. Both compiled accounts of the Foundations of the University. Copies of Scott's MS. exist both in the British Museum and in the University Library. The College accounts shew that we purchased one which appears to have been lost. John Ivory, who styled himself a herald painter, published his account in Cambridge in 1672.

Sr (= Ds.) Crashaw is the well-known poet of that name, who migrated from St. John's to Pembroke and afterwards was elected Fellow of Peterhouse. The three pictures of Lady Margaret, King Charles I. and Bp. Williams are copies painted on canvas of others in possession of the College.

The records of the *Lib. Mem.* are not in chronological order, but arranged rather in regard to the rank of the donors, room being left here and there for later insertions. This order is adhered to in the following pages. When a benefactor is commemorated in the general list the notes are omitted here.

The first names in the *Liber Memorialis* are those of Bishop Williams and Sir Ralph Hare, accounts of whom were given in a former paper. Next follows :

THOMAS MORTON, D.D., Bp. of Durham, gave £300 worth of books and £400 to buy more books. He sent £100 in each of the years 1628, 1634, 1637 and 1639. The account of this benefaction in the *Lib. Mem.* having been written in 1637 does not include the last of these gifts.

He was born at York in 1564, the 6th child of 19 born of the same parents, educated partly at York, where the notorious Guy Faux was one of his school fellows, and partly at Halifax, from which latter place he came to St. John's in 1582, being entered under Mr. Ant. Higgins, afterwards Dean of Ripon. He was Constable Scholar in 1584, Keyton Fellow 1592, shortly after which he was made University Lecturer in Logic. After being Chaplain to King James, Dean of Gloucester, then of Winchester, he was consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1616, translated to Lichfield in 1618, and to Durham in 1632. In 1612, when he was Dean of Winchester, he was one of the

candidates for the Mastership of the College, to which Dr. Gwyn was appointed, chiefly it is said through the intrigues of Bp. Williams and others. He was one of the earliest and greatest sufferers during the civil war and the Commonwealth. He was one of twelve Bishops who sent a petition of remonstrance to the King against the violence offered to their persons when attending Parliament. For this they were committed to prison by the House of Commons on a charge of High Treason, where they remained four months. Soon afterwards the Bishop was imprisoned six months upon a charge of superstitious and idolatrous observances. When the Commons had voted the dissolution of Bishopricks and the sale of the lands attached to them they allowed him £800 per annum. He was turned out of his London house as well as his northern home. During his later years he was hospitably entertained by various persons, and, finally, died at Easton Mauduit, the seat of Sir Henry Yelverton, in the 95th year of his age. He left behind him twenty or more works, almost all on the controversies of his time against Romanists and Dissenters. He was at great pains in refuting the fable, attributed to him, of the consecration of Abp. Parker and others at the Nag's Head Tavern. His Chaplain, Dr. John Barwick, sometime Fellow of this College, and afterwards Dean of Durham and of St. Paul's, preached his funeral sermon, and published it together with an account of the Bishop's life. He presented a copy to the Library which we still possess. A full-length portrait of the Bishop hangs in the Hall, and one half-length in the Lodge.

HENRY WRIOTHESLEY, Earl of Southampton, Baron of Wriothesley and Tichfield, Captain of the Isle of Wight and a Privy Councillor, purchased, and gave to the Library the books of William Crashaw, a noted divine and member of the College.

Grandson of Lord Keeper Wriothesley, a patron of Shakespeare, bosom friend of the unfortunate Earl of Essex, he was attainted in 1598, all his honours forfeited, but his life spared through the influence of Sir R. Cecil. He was restored in 1603 and made K.G. He died Nov. 10, 1624. He entered the College in 1585 and occupied a set of rooms on the south side of the first court, which were long afterwards known as the Earl of Southampton's chambers. The Countess sent many of the books in Aug. 1626. Others, including most of the MSS. were sent by his second son, Thomas, who succeeded him. The elder brother, the Lord Rislye, who was an intimate friend of Sir Symond D'Ewes, joined his father in the expedition to assist Prince Maurice against the Spaniards in the Low Countries, and there both father and son died of fever.

Thomas, 4th Earl, was made Lord High Treasurer by Charles II., and became Earl of Chichester at the death of his brother-in-law. He bore a lofty and virtuous character. Pepys tells us that there was 'great talk that no Lord Treasurer had ever died with so clean hands.' At his death in 1667 all his titles became extinct.

Crashaw's library consisted of about 200 MSS. and 2000 printed books. In some of them may be seen his autograph and the motto '*Deo servire est regnare*,' the sentiment of which is somewhat inadequately represented in the words of the Collect 'whose service is perfect freedom.'

LORD WILLIAM HOWARD OF NAWORTH, K.G., Privy Councillor, second son of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, gave books to the value of £100.

Thomas Howard was Earl of Arundel, Norfolk and Surrey. The dukedom was only restored to the family in 1660, in the person of Henry Frederick, the elder brother of our benefactor. The three sons of Henry Frederick, Thomas and Henry successively dukes of Norfolk, and Philip, afterwards Cardinal Howard, were admitted to the College as Fellow Commoners, under the Master, Dr. Beale, July 4, 1640. Lord William died in 1640.

VALENTINE CAREY, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's and afterwards Bp. of Exeter, gave law books to the value of £50.

He was born at Berwick, of the noble family of the Barons of Hunsdon. Elected Fellow 1591, College Preacher 1603, Master of Christ's Coll. 1610, Dean of St. Paul's 1614, Bp. of Exeter 1621. Although he resigned the Deanery he yet assisted as Residentiary in electing his successor, the eloquent Dr. Donne. He had resigned the Mastership of Christ's Coll. the previous year. He died in 1625, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. A beautiful full length effigy was soon after erected to his memory in Exeter Cathedral.

DAVID DOLBEN, D.D., Bp. of Bangor, gave £20, with which 31 very rare Hebrew books were purchased.

He was born at Segroit, near Denbigh, and educated at St. John's. He became Prebendary of St. Asaph and Vicar of Hackney. In 1632 he was made Bp. of Bangor. The year following he died, æt. 52, at the palace belonging to his see in Shoe Lane, Holborn. He is said to have been the last episcopal occupant of this mansion, which was sold in 1647 by the Trustees for the sale of Bishops' lands. There is a monument to his memory in the Chancel of Hackney Church, where he was buried.

The most noble JOHN CAREY of Hunsdon, Viscount Rochford, eldest son of Henry the first Earl of Dover, some time a student of this College, gave us books of the value of £100.

He became Baron Hunsdon in 1640, succeeded his father as Earl of Dover in 1668, and died in 1677, when the titles of Rochford and Dover became extinct.

JOHN HACKET, D.D., Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, gave £50 to the Library.

He was an ardent admirer of Bp. Williams, whose Chaplain and Biographer he was. Baker describes him as 'præsul sane dignissimus, historicus non optimus.'

He was born in London 1592, educated at Westminster and Trin. Coll., was tutor to Lord Byron, Rector of Cheam, &c. At Cheam he was made prisoner by the Earl of Essex's army in 1642. He made his escape, and lived in retirement until the Restoration, when he was made Bp. of Lichfield. He rebuilt his Cathedral, which had suffered greatly during the wars. He built Bishop's Hostel at Trin. Coll., and left his books, valued at £1500, to the University Library. He died at Lichfield, Oct. 21, 1670, and was buried in the Cathedral.

BP. PETER GUNNING (see below).

THOMAS WENTWORTH, afterwards Earl of Strafford, gave to the Library the Delphin Edition of Latin Authors, sent us his own full-length portrait, which hangs in the Hall, and the picture in the Master's Lodge of the 1st Earl of Strafford, copied from the picture at Wentworth Woodhouse, and also presented to the College a fine silver vase and silver dish, the latter bearing the inscription "Thomas Wentworth de Wentworth-Woodhouse in Agro Ebor. Armiger nuper Coll. D. Johannis Evangelistæ in Academia Cantabrigiensi A.M. 1717." Motto under the shield of arms '*En dieu est tout.*' He served with distinction under William III. at *Steinkirk* and *Landen*, and afterwards under the Duke of Marlborough, and was repeatedly ambassador to the Courts of Berlin, Vienna and the States General. He was K.G., and died in 1739. The entry in the *Lib. Mem.* is dated 1718.

SIR ROBT. HEATH, Attorney-General to King Charles I., gave a selection of books of the value of £20.

He was born in 1575, educated at Tonbridge School, and 3 years at St. John's, called to the Bar in 1603, successively Recorder of London, Solicitor General, M. P. for London, Knighted by James I, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1643. Impeached by the House of Commons in 1644, he retired to France in 1646, his whole estate was sequestered in 1648. He died at Calais in 1649, and is buried under a stately monument in the Church at Brasted, Kent, where he was born. In writing to thank him for his books in 1629-30, the College say they "rejoice as Johnians in his success. Plato's wish is fulfilled. Philosophers now bear rule."

EDWARD BENLOWES, formerly Fellow Commoner, gave books valued at £50, two globes, and other ornaments in 1631. He was the author of an English poem entitled *Theophilus, or Love's Sacrifice*, a copy of which he presented to the Library.

The son and heir of Andrew Benlowes of Brent Hall, Essex, he entered the College at the age of 16. He was of considerable note in his day as a poet, but his reputation did not outlive the false taste which then prevailed. Unfortunately for him he aspired to be ranked not only as a poet but as the patron of poets, and, being ultimately ruined by his munificence, died in a state of great indigence at Oxford, Dec. 18, 1676 (see *Ackerman's Cambridge*). His picture hangs in the Library. The books which he presented, and on the covers of which his arms are stamped, have an unusually large book-plate, which not only enumerates his gifts and points out that an anagram of his name is BENEVOLVS, but concludes with the following

APOSTROPHE Bibliothecæ JOANNENS. *ad charissimum suum Alumnum eundemque Bibliodorum munificentissimum* EDWARDUM BENLOVVES *Armigerum.*

Vita

Solvitur hoc; perit hæc destinente Deo.

Quod Cælum superis; Animæ quod Corpus; et Orbis

Civibus: hoc libris Bibliotheca tuis

Tolle Deos, Cælum vacuum est; et Corpus inane,

Tolle animam; Cives, Orbis eremus erit.

Theca fui nuper capiendis apta libellis:

Tu vere ut dicar Bibliotheca facis.

Evelyn in his diary, 1654, writes 'Went first to St. John's College, well built of brick, and library which I think is the fairest of that university. One Mr. Benlowes has given it all the ornaments of *pietra commessa*, whereof a table and one piece of perspective is very fine; other trifles there also be of no great value, besides a vast old song-book or service and some fair manuscripts.' *Thoresby* in his diary, 1695, mentions amongst Mr. Benlowes' gifts 'variety of natural marbles so delicately placed and inlaid as to make curious prospects.' Also *von Uffenbach*, 1710, after describing the *Liber Memorialis* and other treasures of the Library adds 'By the adjoining windows hung some mosaics, one of which, representing a building in excellent perspective, was incomparably fine.' The picture thus described hangs over the door in the Librarian's room. The table and other ornaments of marble mosaics appear to be lost.

ROBERT MASON, LL.D., Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court for the Isle of Wight and Southants, gave a valuable collection of law books.

Scholar for the Earl of Salisbury in 1606, he was elected Fellow in 1610, and was afterwards Proctor. In 1624, in spite of an objection urged by six Fellows, he was allowed to retain his Fellowship with all its emoluments whilst in France on affairs of State in the service of the Duke of Buckingham. In 1626 he was active in securing his patron's election as Chancellor of the University. He sailed with him as Secretary in his expedition to the Isle of Rhe, the Duke being then Lord High Admiral. The year following the Duke was assassinated by Felton. He bequeathed £500 to Dr. Mason. Mason retained his Fellowship until 1632. He died at Bath in 1662 at the age of 73.

In the College accounts for 1648 the following items occur: 'For entertaining Dr. Mason when he brought the books he gave, 10s. The scribe for entering the gift in the book of benefactors, 2s. 6d.'

ROBERT METCALFE, Regius Professor of Hebrew, bequeathed £100 for purchasing books.

He was of Beverley, where the Corporation accounts shew that three payments were made on his behalf, 10s., 20s., 20s., during the year between Michaelmas, 1605 and 1606. "To Alexander Metcalfe to the use of his sonne at Cambridge." He was Lupton Scholar, 1594, Rokeby Fellow, 1606, Hebrew Lecturer, Preacher, 1621, shortly after which he vacated his Fellowship, probably on being appointed Professor of Hebrew. In 1645, there being but one Senior Fellow left in Trinity College, it was enacted by an ordinance of Parliament that 'Dr. Metcalfe be (according to that Indulgence which the Statute of that College allows him cap. 41) upon the relinquishing of his Professor's place, put into one of the Fellowships in Trinity College now vacant by Ejectment..' He was also appointed College Preacher. In 1649 his signature follows that of the Master in an order of the Seniority, and in his book-plate in our Library he is said to have been Vice-Master.

By his will, dated Oct. 9, 1652, he left, with other bequests, considerable property at Guilden Morden and Over to the Grammar School and town of

Beverley. He left also £20 to the University Library. His exor., the Rev. John Symonds, who likewise was one of our benefactors, paid his bequest to the College, £100, in 1653.

JOSEPH THURSTON, B.D., Rector of Beckingham, Lincolnshire, left £50 to be spent in books.

He was Jermin Scholar 1611, Fellow 1617 to 1647, Dean 1637, Senior Fellow 1640, Senior Bursar 1642.

The Earl of Suffolk more than once wrote to recommend Thurston for a Fellowship. The Seniors say they cannot make an absolute promise 'that were a prevention to the oath we are to take.' Shortly afterwards, however, a peremptory letter came from the King, and 'Sr. Thompson an Essex man, was chosen into the place voyd, and this Joseph Thurston att the same tyme by vertue of these letters, was preelected into the next Foundresse Fellowship which should fall voyd.'

Thurston died in 1658 at Beckingham, where there is the following curious entry in the Register. "Mr. Joseph Thurston Bachelour in Divinity, and his funerall solemnized ffebr. 22."

GRIFFITH BODURDA gave a copy of Walton's Polyglott in six volumes. The letter thanking him for the gift is dated Aug. 4, 1659.

Son of John Bodurda, Esq., of Bodurda, Carnarvonshire; born at Bodurda; at Shrewsbury School under Mr. Challenor for one year, admitted pensioner 27 Oct., 1639, æt. 18. The following year he was nominated Gwyn Scholar,

ALLEN HENMAN, Senior Fellow, wishing to leave behind him some token of remembrance when he vacated his Fellowship, gave £10 to the Library.

Elected Card. Morton's Scholar 1621, Fellow 1629. The Statute of Charles I. establishing two Law Fellowships, into one of which was to be elected 'dilectus noster Allenus Henman' came to the College, June 23, 1635, and four days later Henman and John Wentworth were admitted 'legistæ.' Henman was ejected in Dec., 1650, for not subscribing the engagement, and restored in 1660. The same Fellowship about two years longer.

TOBIAS RUSTAT, Yeoman of the Robes to King Charles II. gave £10. 'The greatest part of the estate he gathered by God's blessing, the King's favour and his Industry, he disposed in his Lifetime in Workes of Charity; and found the more he bestowed upon Churches Hospitalls Universities and Colledges, and upon poor Widows and Orphans of Orthodox Ministers, the more he had at the year's end. (from an inscription in Jesus Coll. Chapel)

He gave to the University the Rectory and Advowson of Ovington in Norfolk, subject to a charge of £50 per an. to St. John's Coll., Oxford. At Jesus Coll. he founded the Rustat Scholarships, and 'settled the fee-farm of Non-Eaton upon 6 clergymen's widows,' to be nominated by the College.

He left the income of the Rectory of Bredon, Leics., for the augmentation of small vicarages in that county. He was a benefactor to Chelsea, and presented to it the Statue of Charles II. by Grinling Gibbons. He also erected the equestrian statue of the same monarch at Windsor Castle, and that of James II. at Whitehall. An almshouse which he gave to Bath is known as *Rustat's Charity*. He was also a benefactor to Barrow on Soar, where he was born, and to the Hospitals of St. Bartholomew's and Bethlehem in London.

T. R. was born in 1606, the 2nd son of Robt. R., Vicar of Barrow-on-Soar, Leics. His father was also patron of the living, and sold it to Dr. John Beveridge, grandfather of Bp. Beveridge of St. Asaph, who presented the patronage to St. John's. He received but a meagre education, the recollection of which seems to have moved him in his later life to generosity in endowing scholarships for the sons of poor clergy. After a short period of apprenticeship to a *barber-chirurgeon* in London, he entered the service of Visct. Fielding, and passed from that to the Duke of Buckingham's, and in 1644 to the household of the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. He was a trusted agent in carrying secret communications between Charles I. and his Queen, until the King's death. He continued constantly and faithfully attached to Charles II. in his exile. At the Restoration he was made Keeper of Hampton Court, as well as Yeoman of the Robes, and received many tokens of Royal favour, not only from Charles II. and James II., but also from William III., who pensioned him for the services he had rendered to his three predecessors. 'It is a remarkable coincidence (writes his biographer, Mr. Hewett) considering the intimate connexion between the worthy subject of this memoir and that unhappy line of kings whose misfortunes and successes were equally his own, that the name of RUSTAT should be an anagram for STUART.' He is always spoken of as a man who maintained an upright character and blameless life in the midst of much licentiousness both at home and abroad.

In 1674 the University conferred upon him the Honorary degree of M.A. He died at Chelsea, 15 April, 1693, aged 87 years, and was, in accordance with his own desire, buried in Jesus Coll. Chapel, where there is a monument to him in white marble. In the Hall of the same College there is an original portrait of him by Sir Peter Lely.

CADWALADER JONES, Rector of Reresby, Leicestershire, gave £10 towards building the Third Court, and an equal sum to the Library.

Born at Abererch, Carnarvonshire, he was two years at Bangor School under Mr. Thomas Meridith, was admitted sizar 17 Mar. 1634-5, æt 17. He was R. of Reresby from 1660 to 1676. He left a few books to the Library which Bp. Williams founded or re-established at Leicester.

SAMUEL HOWLETT (see below).

D. LAMBROCHIUS THOMAS, D.D., Dean of Chichester, bequeathed a large and 'truly royal' copy of Walton's Polyglott.

WILLIAM LLOYD, Bp. of Norwich, gave several MSS. and printed books.

His arms are given in the *Lib. Mem.* without any account of his donation. He was born at Llangower in Merionethshire, near Bala, educated at Ruthin, entered the College at 18 years of age as a Sizar, 1654, was M.A. in 1662, D.D., 1670. He was Bp. successively of Llandaff, Peterborough, and Norwich, but refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary he was deprived 1 Feb. 1690. He retired to Hammersmith, where he died 1 Jan. 1709, æt 72, and was buried in the belfry or tower of the Church without any memorial.

His arms are in the great oriel window of the Hall.

The Right Hon. RICHARD HILL (see below).

The arms of Sir FRANCIS LEICESTER, Bart., of Tabley, like those of Bp. Lloyd, appear in the *Lib. Mem.* without any inscription.

Sir Francis, the second son of Sir Robert L., was born 30 July, 1674, and at the death of his father, in 1684, succeeded to the Baronety, his elder brother having died young. After being educated at Eton under Mr. Newburgh, he entered the college as a Fellow Commoner, 6 Ap. 1692. He does not appear to have taken a degree. He early entered political life, being M.P. for Newton, Lancs. He died 5 Aug. 1742, and was buried at Great Budworth, leaving an only daughter, whose grandson was made Baron de Tabley in 1826.

The *Liber Memorialis* may be seen on application to the Librarian, in whose room it is kept locked up. A description of the coats of arms in it is given in *Mayor-Baker*, pp. 1107-9. The entry relating to Thomas Wentworth in 1718 seems to be the last made, although it is in the middle of the book. Afterwards the chief contributors to the Library were enrolled in the general Catalogue of Benefactors. The following list may be added as supplementary to the other two:

Thomas Cecill, B.D., sometime Fellow, gave all his books. John Thompson, Esq., M.P. for the town of Cambridge, secretary to Bp. Williams and sometime Fellow. Hilkiah Crooke, M.D., Abdias Ashton, B.D., Fellow, 100 marks. John Collins, M.D., Regius Professor of Physick, all his medical books and £100. Thomas Spell, B.D., Fellow, £50. Dr. Wm. Beale, Master. Dr. Rd. Holdsworth, Fellow, Master of Emmanuel, Dean of Worcester, Bp. (elect) of Bristol, £50, (He bequeathed his books to Emmanuel Coll.). Thos. Fothergill, B.D., President, £50. Joshua Ireland, B.D., Fellow, £100 and all his books.

The names of many other donors are given in *Cooper's Memorials*, Vol. II. p. 150.

The arms of some of the benefactors to the Library, chiefly those that are not emblazoned elsewhere in the College, have been recently placed in the great west window as a memorial of the Rev. H. H. Hughes, by the liberality of his executor the Rev. Canon Colson.

The inscriptions in the central lights are :

David Dolben Eps Bangor ob. 1633.	Johannes Williams Episcopus Lincolniensis, hujus bibliothecæ fundator obiit Mar. 25, 1650.	Johannes Green Eps Lincoln. ob. 1779.
Soulden Lawrence eques auratus ob. 1814.	Thomas Wentworth Comes Strafford ob. 1739.	Josephus Littledale eques auratus ob. 1842.
Thomas Gisborne M.D. obiit 1806.	Johannes Hackett Eps Cov. & Lich. ob. 1670.	Isaac Pennington Eq. M.D. R.P.P. ob. 1817.
Miles Bland, S.T.P. Socius ac Tutor ob. 1867.	Edwardus Benlowes Armiger ob. 1676.	H. Hunter Hughes, S.T.B. Socius ac Tutor ob. 1884.

The inscriptions on the left (south) side are :

Henricus et Thomas Wriothlesy Comites Southampt̄s. ob. 1624 : 1667.	Gulielmus Howard, Baro de Naworth ob. 1640.
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Those on the right (north) side are :

Johannes Carie Vice-comes Rochford, ob. 1677.	Radulphus Hare de balneo eq. ob. 1624.
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Eight shields in the side windows are left blank for the present. They will serve for the arms of future benefactors. The arms of Thomas Baker, the historian, and of Dr. James Wood, 31st Master, have been removed into the corresponding window of the lower library.

We return to the general list of Benefactors.

JOHN KNEWSTUBB, B.D., Rector of Cockfield, Suffolk, gave, Sept. 1623, £11 per annum.

Twenty shillings was to go to the College, and ten pounds to two poor scholars, commonly called sub-sizars. The annuity was to be paid out of certain lands called Squire's lands in South Minster and Steple in Essex. This property, 35 acres, is now in the possession of the College.

J. K., one of the eminent Puritan divines of his age, was born at Kirkby Stephen in Westmoreland, and probably educated at Sedbergh, for he was admitted to a Lupton Scholarship here in 1561. He graduated in 1564, and was elected Fellow in 1567. He resided until 1575, and held in succession the College offices of Examiner, Preacher, Hebrew Lecturer, and Junior Dean. On the death of Doctor Longworth, formerly Master, in 1579, he was chosen to succeed him in the Rectory of Cockfield, in Suffolk, then in the gift of Sir Wm. Spring. It was at Cockfield Church that sixty of the puritan clergy of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire met together to confer about the Common Prayer Book, as to what might be tolerated, and what totally rejected. From Cockfield they adjourned to Cambridge, and from thence to London. Neale (*History of Puritans, Vol. I.*) gives a full account of their conclusions 'concerning ministers, deacons, ceremonies, subscriptions, churchwardens, &c., which were drawn up in an elegant Latin style by Mr. Cartwright and Travers, and given to the ministers for their direction in their several parishes.' Mr. Knewstubb was one of the four divines who represented the Puritans at the conference in Hampton Court in 1604, and took a prominent part therein. It was observed that of his party Reynolds spoke much beneath himself, but most largely, Knewstubb most affectionately, Chaderton most sparingly.

Knewstubb wrote, in 1577, lectures on Exodus xx., and other places in Scripture, and some controversial treatises.

After Dr. Whitaker's death in 1595, he is mentioned in a letter to Lord Burghley from the Fellows, as one of several whom they would be glad to see made Master. The benefaction of Mr. John Hopper of Colchester came to us through Mr. Knewstubb.

He died May 29, 1624, and was buried at Cockfield. A long epitaph which formerly existed there is given in an account of the Church and Parish written by the present Rector, Dr. Churchill Babington, from which much of the foregoing information has been obtained.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Rector of North Luffenham, in Rutlandshire, and Archdeacon of Leicester, founded four Exhibitions.

The following notice is almost entirely derived from the "account of Archdeacon Johnson compiled for the Uppingham School Tercentenary, 1884, by the Rev. C. R. Bingham, M.A., late Scholar of Trin. Coll., Cambridge."

R. J. was born in or about 1540, at Stamford, educated at the Grammar School at Peterborough, and sent up to Clare Coll. as a sizar in 1557-8.

He migrated to Trin. Coll. where he was elected Fellow in 1563; it is doubtful whether he ever was Fellow of Clare. Soon afterwards he had leave of Trin. Coll. and license from the Queen to be absent abroad three years for study. After his return he was appointed Chaplain Examiner to the Lord Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon. He was suspended by Abp. Parker and the Bps. of Winchester and Ely on account of his scruples about the Prayer Book and usages of the English Church. After a few weeks' reflection, however, he made his submission. He received in rapid succession canonries at Peterborough, Norwich, Rochester, and Windsor, and seems to have held them all together, for Abp. Parker complains in a letter to Lord Burghley in 1573, that some of the Canons of Norwich are Puritans, one of them, Johnson, 'cocking abroad with his four several prebends, both against statute and against oath.' He was appointed Rector of Luffenham in 1574, and Archdeacon of Leicester in 1591. Zealous Puritans sometimes engaged in a kind of 'Mission' without much regard for ecclesiastical order. In 1580 complaint was made to Lord Burghley that 'Johnson (who was Parson of Luffenham, in the diocese of Peterborough, and a good preacher) had a disposition to come to Stamford which was in the diocese of Lincoln, and with six or seven other preachers to erect a new innovation, and thereby decreeing to that people a universal fast, Lord Burghley was not the man to encourage ecclesiastical irregularities, and wrote that 'Although he commended his zeal towards that town to move them to such divine actions as fasting and hearing of sermons, yet considering that this was an action that might seem an innovation in the orders of the church....it was not to be done without the prescription of the Bishop....but if Mr. Johnson were disposed there to preach, he may do so, if he have, as by likelihood he hath, license of the Bishop of the diocese.'

The great educational work of Johnson's life was in 1584 before he became Archdeacon. 'Finding the country at a great loss for the education of the children, he endeavoured (says Fuller) a remedy thereof....He left as many Free Schools in Rutland as there were market towns therein, one at Oakham, another at Uppingham, well faced with buildings and lined with endowments.' It is in connexion with these schools that his scholarships were founded. He died in 1625. The brass plate with a long inscription to his memory, which once marked his resting place in Luffenham Church, has been removed to the chancel wall. By his will, he left £100 per an. for 16 students in Sidney College, St. John's, Emmanuel, and Clare Hall, four students in each; such only which study divinity, diligent hearers of sermons, and skilful in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin tongues, the preference to be given to such as one whole year at least have been at Oakham or Uppingham. Clare was his own College, St. John's that of his elder brother Geoffrey, who, after holding a Fellowship here four or five years, became Chaplain of Wigston's Hospital in Leicester. His son Abraham and three grandsons were at Emmanuel, where Dr. Lawrence Chaderton was Master, who was one of Johnson's executors, and whose daughter was Abraham Johnson's second wife. Sidney, like Emmanuel, was a recent foundation, and much in favour with the Puritans.

† HENRY ALVEY, B.D., President, built at his own expense a brick bridge leading to the fields. He bequeathed 100 marks to the Library, and four nobles per annum to a Scholar.

There was formerly a wooden gate adjoining the bridge. The gift is described in an old MS. '*pontem lateritium ad campos ducentem una cum porta lignea ejdem olim adjuncta.*'

In the selection of a scholar preference was to be given to Notts., Alvey's own county. He also bequeathed £10 for a long table, the highest in the Hall, or for carpets for the two Fellows' tables, to be used at Feasts and Festivals, 'which I give to that my old nurse as a poore remembrance of my Tabling there many years as a member and not seldom since on invitation.' On his death bed he expressed to Mr. Symonds his willingness, if the College thought good, that the £10 should be expended on books. His autograph may be seen in some books of divinity in the Library, shewing that he gave some of his own besides what were bought with his money.

Alvey was a vigorous Puritan and for some years one of the most influential men in College. Keyton Scholar in 1571, he was elected Fellow in 1574, and after filling various minor offices, became President under Dr. Whitaker in 1590. At Dr. Whitaker's death the majority of the Fellows would have elected him Master, but he was not approved of at Court on account of his opinions. He retained the office of President a short time under Dr. Clayton. In 1601 he was elected Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, the third Provost from the foundation. This position he resigned in 1609, and retired to Cambridge, where he possessed some property. He died in Jan. 1626-7 at the age of 74. Two Fellows of the College were witnesses of his will, one of whom, John Symonds, was afterwards himself a benefactor.

RICHARD WHITTINGTON, Rector of Wheldrake, Yorks., gave the advowson of Holme on Spalding Moor, Yorks.

By his will dated 7 Ap., 1628, he left money wherewith his exors H. T. Wickham, Archdn. of York, and Dr. Phineas Hodgson were to purchase for the College one or more impropriations, and connect them with the Church of England. They gave £1400 to Sir Marmaduke Langdale for the Rectory of Holme. This Rectory has a somewhat curious history. It was given by Ed. VI. to Thornton Coll. in Lincolnshire, with the condition that the College should create a Vicarage at Holme. At the dissolution of the College the Rectory reverted to the Crown. James I. sold it to the Langdale family, from whom it was purchased for the College. It was then charged with a fee farm rent of £20 11s. 8d. to the Crown, but was specially exempted from a payment of £1 annually to the prebend of St. Martin's, Beverley. The third Rector appointed by the College claimed exemption from First-fruits and Tenthms on the ground that the Crown had sold the living without any such reserve, and he succeeded in

establishing his claim. Shortly after the Restoration, Lord Langdale petitioned the King to have the living restored to his family, and the King offered the College two others in exchange for it. This offer the College at first professed its readiness to accept, but on further consideration found itself unable to do so consistently with its obligations under the deed of gift. They interpreted Mr. Whittington's will and intention to be that some impropriated Rectory should be redeemed from the condition of Lay tenure and restored to the Church. This would not have been done had they accepted in exchange Rectories already having cure of souls. They were willing to sell it back to the Langdale family for £1400, in order that they might buy some other Rectory from a layman. This proposal, however, was not accepted, and the Rectory remains in the gift of the College.

ANTHONY HIGGINS, D.D., Dean of Ripon, gave £130.

This benefaction was to increase the allowances of the four scholars of Archdn. Ashton's, and the scholar of Mr. Gregsons's foundation from 7*d* to 12*d* weekly, as those of the Foundress's scholars had been increased by Lord Burghley.

Dr. Higgins also left 10*s* yearly for a sermon to be preached in Chapel on Jan. 30. He was elected Fellow in 1575, and was tutor to Thos. Morton, afterwards Bp. of Durham. His will is dated Nov 12, 1624.

"The College with this £130 and £13 more added to it bought a Coll. lease in Mr. Rose his name, viz. the house that stands over against the Coll. gates, the Pensionary; this lease will yield the College yearly £18. 6. 8 at ye least (for one of ye under leases being expired will give more rent than now it doth) for the space of 27 years, out of which summe of £18. 6. 8 must be deducted £5. 10. 0 as being the old rent due to the Coll. upon the lease, and £7. 17. 9 for the allowance made to ye 5 fore named schollers, and for the sermon in memory of Hr. Higgins on ye 30th of January. And there will yearly remain the summe of £4. 18. 11 or more if hereafter ye rent of one of ye under leases be raised: wch summe to be yearly put at the Audit into the Audit chest in a bag for that purpose, will in ye space of 27 years amount to more than £130 wth wch money something may be purchased to ye Coll. provided always that if at any time wthin the term of years that Coll. shall be at any charge for ye repairs of ye sd school ye sd charge to be deducted out of ye overplus of ye rent."

WILLIAM ROBSON gave £10 per annum, to be paid by the Salters' Company, as a charge on certain houses in Fleet Street.

W. R., a London citizen, free of the Company of Salters, was of Finchley, Middlesex. His benefaction was for two poor scholars (sizars) to be chosen in their first year to retain their Exhibitions until the B.A. degree, but to forfeit if they neglect to take the B.A. in due time, or take a scholarship, or enter Pensioner's commons, or absent themselves from College more than three months. The sons of any poor Brother of the Salters' Company were to be preferred.

The Salters' Company still pay £10 annually to the College.

JOHN NEVINSON, Rector of Tankersley, Yorks., formerly Fellow, gave 100 marks to increase the stipends of three Scholars, viz., the Chapel Clerk, the Clock-keeper, and the Bell-ringer.

J. N., was born in Cumberland, but educated in Kent. He was clock-keeper 'Ego Johannes Nevinsonus admissus fui in discipalū hujus collegii pro donina fundatrice pro horologio anno dni 1581 Septebris 29.' He was Fellow from 1587 to 1593. He died and was buried in the Chancel of Tankersley church 24 May 1634 where the inscription records he had been incumbent 32 years and died in the 90th year of his age (possibly this should be 70th). His bequest was in testimony of his thankfulness to the College where he 'was brought upp and there received maintenance divers years together.' It was paid by his executor Christopher Nevinson of Ardesley, Yorks.

The Elizabethan Statutes direct the appointment of three scholars 'unus Vestiario alius qui pulsationi campanæ et tertius horologio deputetur.' All three were reckoned as belonging to the Chapel. The Chapel Clerk or Subscrist was to assist the Sacrist in the care of the books, ornaments and furniture of the Chapel and in preparation for the services, opening the door, ringing the Chapel bell, &c. 'Reliqui autem tres Sacelli Ministri sint ejusdem Collegii discipuli quorum unus erit Subsacrista sive Ædituus, qui Sacristam, in his quæ attinebunt ad Sacellum juvabit, ad publicas precesiones Campanam sive Campanulam horis debitis ac temporibus per Magistrum et Officiarios statutis pulsabit.'

'Alius Horologium custodiat.' The Clock must have been a large one. In 1714 Ambrose Bonwicke was Clock keeper, and shortly before his death had to get a boy to wind up the clock for him lest the exertion should bring on his cough and blood spitting.

'Tertius magnam Collegii Campanam singulis diebus pulset summo mane quemadmodum antiquitus fieri consuevit priusquam hoc Collegium fuerit institutum. Hora vero quarta per quartam partem horæ pulsetur nimirum ut ita per totam Academiam qui cupiunt ea hora surgere et studiis suis incumbere campanæ sonitu facilius excitentur. Pulsetur et eadem cæteris temporibus præcipue singulis noctibus per quartam horæ partem priusquam claudantur portæ quo possint hi qui tum foris sunt de reditu commonefieri.'

The use of the Bell is referred to in Thomas Nashe's address *To the Gentleman Students*, 1589, quoted in Prof. Arber's Introduction to Roger Ascham's *Scholemaster*. He speaks of the College as 'that most famous and fortunate Nurse of all learning... shining so farre aboue all other Houses Halls and Hospitalls whatsoever, that no Colledge in the Towne was able to compare with the tythe of her students, hauing (as I haue hearde graue men of credite report) more candles light in it, euerie Winter Morning before fowre of the clocke than the fowre of clocke bell gawe stroakes.' In 1618 when Sir Symonds D'Ewes was here the bell was rung at 6 o'clock. He says in his diary (*Eagle* Vol. ix. 376.) that it was reported to have been given by the Earl of Essex (Queen Elizabeth's favourite). It hung in one of the inner turrets as you enter the gate on the left hand. On St. Thomas day

being awake when it began first to ring out he hasted to the turret, took the bell and rang until at length 'growing soe wearie as I could neither well guide the rope nor my bodie I was hoised upp . . . and fell downe flat upon my bare head.' He was rendered insensible and narrowly escaped with his life.

The following narrative of the History of the Bell is offered with much diffidence. Some authorities consider it incredible that the bell can have been twice re-cast without losing its inscription. And the suggestion has been offered, that the College had formerly three bells, the great Bell, the Chapel Bell, and the Hall Bell. No Indication is visible in *Loggan's Views* of a bell turret in connexion with the Chapel, or of a 'pyramid' which would cover such a bell, but neither is there any sign of a Clock-tower, and we know that a large clock existed at the time (A.D. 1688).

We assume the truth of the report quoted by D'Ewes that the bell was presented to the College in Queen Elizabeth's time by the Earl of Essex, who though a member of Trinity College was willing that its neighbour should 'bear the bell.'

It was re-cast, apparently at Cambridge, by Richard Holdfield in 1610 with 'more mettall put into the bell vid. 13lb of tin at 12d ye pound 16lb of copper at 10d the pound and 20lb of bell mettall at 8d ye lb.' It was again cast in 1624 by William Land at Cambridge, the 'new mettall' costing £3. 7. 4. An inscription was now added, or a former one modified "Quod facio pulsata volens tu perice claro | scilicet ut possit tempus abire sono. W. L. 1624." When Cromwell's soldiers turned the First Court into a prison for 'malignants' they probably damaged the bells, for in 1645 the Chapel and Hall bell were carried to Hadham to be cast. Perhaps this casting proved a failure for in 1649 both were carried to Bury and cast by Rob. Gurney. From Dr. Raven's *Church Bells of Cambridgeshire* we learn that William Land was associated (as foreman or partner) with Stephen Tonne, Thos. Draper and John Draper, and that Robard Gurney was partner and successor to John Draper. The connexion of these founders may account for the preservation of the inscription above given. Many of the Cambridge bells of the period were cast by one or other of the bell founders we have mentioned. We may instance the Clock bell of Trin. Coll. by Holdfield in 1610, the large bell at the Round Church by Robert Gurney in 1663, and two bells at our College living of Horningsea by the two Drapers in 1590 and 1608.

From *Loggan's Views* it appears that the S.W. turret containing the 'Silver' bell was formerly surmounted by the cupola which now stands on the ridge of the Hall roof. Could this be what is referred to in the College accounts in connexion with the casting of the bells in 1645 where we find for 'painting the pyramid over the Chapel bell 3s.?'

The practice of ringing this bell on 'surplice' nights for a quarter of an hour before the other bell begins is prescribed by the Statutes of 1847. The practice itself is older, but was probably only then made authoritative. About that time was discontinued the custom of sounding a few strokes immediately before the Celebration of Holy Communion, a survival doubtless from Pre-Reformation times of the use of a Sanctus Bell.

JOHN LITHERLAND, Rector of Kettleburgh, Suffolk, left property at Stoneham Parva, to be devoted, after his widow's death, to four Scholars.

In the selection of scholars preference was to be given to the county of West Chester.

J. L. became R. of Kettleburgh in 1584: his will is dated 1620. His widow died in 1634, and on Sep. 19 of that year an order was made for the College to enter into possession of the estate which at that time brought in £12. 10 per annum. It comprises 41 acres of land and is still the property of the College.

EDMUND MOUNTSTEPHEN, of Paston, Northants, left £1000.

His exors., Bp. Dee and Dean Tours of Peterborough and Ed. Palmer were to purchase lands of the annual value of £48 to found two Fellowships and two Scholarships in connexion with the schools at Peterborough and Oundle. With the consent of Mr. Palmer, the only surviving trustee, the money, together with £600 given by Mr. Highford, was invested in our Leigh Lodge estate, Leafield Forest, in Rutlandshire. In consequence of the civil war, during which our tenant had to go into garrison, the property sank in value from £100 to £60 per annum; and in 1673 an agreement was entered into with the Bp. of Peterborough and others to substitute for the original benefaction three Exhibitions of £6 per annum each, the allowances to rise or fall according to the increase or decrease of the Rents proportionally.

By a special Statute framed in 1860, there are now on this foundation as many Exhibitions of £30 each as the funds will maintain. They are tenable for four years and are given by way of preference to scholars from the Cathedral School of Peterborough or from the Grammar School of Oundle in Northamptonshire. Power is reserved to the College to change these conditions with the consent of the Visitor and of the Governing Bodies of the two schools interested.

Mr. Mountstephen died 4 March 1635-6. In January of the same year a letter of thanks sent him from the College compares him to a tree laden in the autumn with golden fruit, and says 'his munificence has made him a Johnian.' His benefaction is ascribed to the influence of Bp. Dee.

EDWARD ALLOTT, M.B., gave £50.

To be paid to the College within half a year; the disposing thereof left to the Masters and Seniors.

It was spent on adorning the Chapel.

The will is dated May 15, 1636.

WILLIAM PLATT, of Highgate, Middlesex, sometime Fellow Commoner, left large estates and numerous houses in the suburbs of London to increase equally the number of Fellows and Scholars, so that each of his Fellows should have £30 and each of his Scholars £10 per annum.

He bequeathed also to the College some books and some kind of monument of his mother, but these were not received. His will was dated

21 Aug. 1632. The estate was to come to the College after his widow's death. It was charged with several small annual payments, £14 to the poor of St. Pancras, £6 to Hornsey, and 20s. each to the preachers in Chapel and at St. Pancras on the anniversary of Mr. Platt's death (Nov. 18) the subject of the sermons to be the 'mortality of the body and the immortality of the soul.'

The College was empowered to employ one-third of the rents in building rooms for the Fellows and Scholars of this foundation. If the funds sufficed for more Fellows and Scholars, equal numbers of each were to be added. If the College should ever profess a religion different from that which was then professed, the estates were to return to Mr. Platt's heirs.

The will was contested by some members of the Founder's family, and a long litigation ensued.

A few payments were made as prescribed in the will from 1677 to 1684. The first Platt Fellows enrolled in the College Register were three admitted 18 Mar. 1683-4.

A decree in Chancery was made 17 July, 1684, for the regulation and disposition of the estate, which ordered, among other things, that the Platt accounts should be kept separate from the other College accounts; that Platt Fellows should not be removed to any other foundation, nor chosen into any College Office, Benefice, School or other promotion, nor be Seniors nor College Preachers, nor have any vote or suffrage in College elections or concerns; that the stipends of the Platt Fellows be £10, and that they be allowed £4 for room rent, or £6 if they have the degree of B.D. The allowance of the Scholars to be one-third those of the Fellows. The Fellows' allowances in commons and corn money were supposed equal to double their stipends. The above decree governed to the last the status of the Platt Fellows, except in so far as through the benefactions of Mr. Winthrop and Professor John Palmer the College livings of Rampisham and Black Notley were reserved for their promotion.

Their stipends remained as above decreed for nearly a century, during the whole of which time there were six Fellows and as many Scholars. The greatest number of Fellows, nine, was reached in 1803. The stipends were £25 for about 20 years after 1788. They reached £44 in 1830, the dividends of other Fellows being then £120.

It does not appear to have been originally intended that the Platt Fellowships should be inferior in value to others. The College dividends in 1690, which were above the average of that time, were £30 to the Master, £15 to each Senior, and £10 to each Junior Fellow, making in all £600. One great advantage of the Platt Fellowships was that they were subject to no restrictions of family or county, except that preference was to be given to the kindred of the founder, if otherwise capable.

The depreciation in the value of money in modern times left the stipends of this foundation, like all other fixed money payments, very inadequate. Various attempts at improvement appear to have been made, but no satisfactory arrangement was possible until the statutes of 1860 made the Platt benefaction part of the general property of the College,

placed the then existing Platt Fellows on the same footing as others, and abolished from all Fellowships alike every restriction as to family or birth-place.

The Platt estate at Kentish Town is now one of the most valuable possessions of the College.

W. P. was the son of Sir Hugh Platt by Dame Judith, his second wife, and was therefore grandson of Richard Platt, the founder of Aldenham School. Sir Hugh was a member of the College, and the author of several curious works. There is an account of him in Vol. II. of Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabr.* William Platt married Mary, daughter of Sir John Hungerford, who survived him and married again.

There is a portrait of Mr. Platt in the Master's lodge, and a monument to his memory in the Church of St. Pancras, London, where he was buried.

FRANCIS DEE, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough, gave the lease of the Rectory of Pagham in Sussex, and left many books to the library.

His intention was to found two Fellowships and as many Scholarships, but the revenues at his widow's death being found insufficient, an agreement was entered into in 1673 with Dr. Jos. Henshaw, Bp. of Peterborough, to sink one of the Fellowships, the College covenanting to restore it if the funds in future would permit.

To the Chapel he left the ornaments of his private Chapel at Peterborough. To the Library he left such of his books in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, &c., as the College needed. These were sent by his widow Dec. 15, 1638. He left also £100 to Peterborough Cathedral.

The son of David Dee, Rector of St. Bartholomew's, and Canon of St. Paul's, of an ancient Welsh family, he was born in London, admitted to the College in 1595, elected Billingsley Scholar 1596, M.A. 1603, D.D. 1617. After being Rector of All Hallows, Lombard St., he became Chancellor of Salisbury in 1618, Dean of Chichester 1630, and was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough 18 May, 1634.

He is spoken of by Mr. Baker as one of whom no one could speak ill, and is much belauded in a letter from the College thanking him for his gifts. He died 8 Oct. 1638, and is buried in his Cathedral without any memorial.

SUSANNA HILL left £600, Aug. 11, 1638, with which three houses in London were purchased to provide for two Scholars and four clergymen's widows £5 each per annum.

In 1645, the houses were leased for 21 years to William Greenhill, the sole remaining executor, at £30 per an. The amount of the rent paid by Wm. Greenhill appears to be the only foundation for the usual statement in the Catalogue of Benefactors that each of the beneficiaries was to receive £5 per an. The deed of gift prescribes that the annual rent is to go to two ministers' sons and four ministers' widows, share and share alike.

†JOHN HIGHLORD, citizen and Alderman of London, left £500 to augment the payments to the Sizars of Dr. Dowman's foundation.

See also Mr. S. Newton's benefaction in 1681.

The bequests of Mr. Highlord and Mr. Mount-Stephen were invested in our estate at Leigh Lodge, Rutland. Mr. H. left a similar bequest to Trinity College. His will is dated Nov. 2, 1640.

The only Sizars on the foundation are the nine 'proper' Sizars above referred to. But Fellows, Noblemen, and Fellow Commoners had usually each his Sizar to attend upon him, to 'fag' for him as it would be called at school. This was not thought derogatory at a time when it was the custom for the sons of the gentry to be placed as retainers in the families of the nobility, and the sons of the nobles themselves in the families of ambassadors and princes. The number of men who were thus enabled to 'rise from the ranks' through the Universities to the highest positions in Church and State will compare favourably with the most successful achievements of recent effort in the same direction. As recently as 1765 an order was made that nine Sizars should wait at the President's table in Hall, one to be appointed by the Master and one by each of the seniors; they were to be placed on the boards before the proper Sizars and to receive exhibitions.

It is a curious survival, and found only at St. John's, that the number of Sizars continues to the present time practically what it was when it was determined by conditions which have entirely passed away.

Whether the nine 'proper' Sizars attended upon the Master and eight seniors may be doubted. Within living memory a senior has claimed the right to nominate to one of the 'proper' sizarships. The claim cannot be justified by Dr. Dowman's deed of foundation which orders that they shall be elected in the same manner as the Scholars. It may have been founded upon a mistaken interpretation of the College order of 1765 above quoted.

AMBROSE GILBERT, Rector of Orsett, in Essex, left £18 per annum for two Scholars.

His will and intention was to found a Fellowship as well as two Scholarships, for which purpose he bequeathed, in 1642, his messuage or tenement of Marsh House and lands in the parish of St. Osyth's. The will being somewhat ambiguous, the College, to avoid a law-suit, released their claim to the house to Sir Edm. Peirce, Knt., who had married the testator's sister and heir, in consideration of the yearly sum of £18 to be charged on the estate. This arrangement was affirmed in 1647 by a decree in Chancery which authorised the Fellowship to be dropped.

ROBERT ALLOTT, M.D., Senior Fellow, left two houses to the College.

Elected Fellow in 1599, sometime College Lecturer in Medicine, he died in Cambridge, and was buried 30 Sep. 1642. By his will, dated 1641, he bequeathed the 'Spread Eagle' in Thetford, and a house called Jenkinson's, in All Saints, Cambridge, to found two exhibitions, but the

rents not being sufficient to provide the necessary endowments, the College declined the bequest, and the houses went to his heir, the Rev. John Allott, Rector of Little Thurlow in Essex. He bequeathed them to Henry Eyre desiring him to carry out Dr. Allott's wishes. Dr. Eyre, who was then a Senior Fellow, settled the benefaction in 1674. One or two exhibitions were to be founded to which he, Eyre, was to have the nomination for his lifetime. If the rents fell below £6 for the house at Thetford, and £2 for that at Cambridge, the exhibitions were to be reduced in proportion.

The two houses are still the property of the College.

HENRY ROBINSON, of Monckton, Isle of Thanet, a citizen of Canterbury, left a messuage and other property of the value of £50 per annum for two Fellows and two Scholars.

The estate consists of property at Birchington and St. Nicholas, at Wade in the Isle of Thanet, and is still in the possession of the College. It was bequeathed in 1642, but was for a time charged with some annuities, and until these expired the full number of Scholars was not to be maintained. In 1652 the lands had sunk in value to £50 per an., and a decree in Chancery reduced the foundation to one for four Scholars. Preference was to be given to Scholars educated in the King's school at Canterbury.

SIR ROBERT WOOD, Knt., of Islington, left, Feb. 1659, three houses and other property to found three Scholarships.

The three houses were in Barnewell. One of them, formerly called the 'Plough' with 81 acres of land attached to it, is still in our possession.

The Scholars were to be equal to those of the Foundress, and to be chosen by preference from Westminster, Merchant Taylors', or some other school in London.

(To be continued.)

The next names on our list are those of the Founders of the Third Court. We reserve for another number our account of them and of their work.

A. F. T.



EPINIKIAN ODE TO THE AGRICULTURAL
VOTER.

HAIL, wide-ruling Mother of Harmony, golden
Caucus, child of Zeus, whom Aston knoweth
well, and Brummagem, rich in electro-plate,
beareth witness to thee and Bradford to thy doings.
Yoke me a four-horse car of the Muses, that in
revel-rout I may greet thee, Nymph, if haply by
grace of Hermes, the Conductor, I may 'scape the
Gray-eyed Proctor's gaze; else must thou e'en be
content with horses twain and no accompaniment of
horn or pipe. For the god giveth to man now this,
now that; and oftimes hath one by his prowess gained
him worship of his peers, and drunk in sweet forget-
fulness of wearying toils, yet by the crooked counsels
of Zeus hath he passed the night in the Lock-up,
cooking his wrath, and by circuitous route the morrow
got him home, putting off on the bodies of small
boys the shame of limb-shackling fetters. For croaking
Envy and dread Satiety, bane of man, are ever ready
to jump on him who is down. But there remaineth
an after-taste. Best of all things is soda-water; but of
wealth, brass flasheth preëminent on the brow of its
fortunate possessor; albeit, for games, nothing in this
wide realm of Schnadhorst can touch a contested
election.

Which gnome has brought us by easy stages to
the hero of our ode. Now his mother that bare him
was the blooming maiden Pimlikê, who dwelt hard by

wide-flowing Thamesis with her dear sisters, deep-
bosomed Victoria and Belgravia of the golden locks.
And it grieved her sore at heart that no city was namèd
of her name; so straight she prayed to Father Zeus.
Easy, I ween, is it for the Immortals to accomplish
that whereon they have set their diaphragms. So
forthwith the district which had been erewhile known
as Belgravia to the South was callèd of her Pimlico,
rich in omnibusses. Now, so it chanced, Apollo of
the unshorn locks saw her as she was wrestling with
a tawny cabman; and straight he called the Centaur
Chiron forth of the Shelter, where he abode a-gulling
of simples, and inflamed with love thus spake: "Who
is this young person? scion of what stock haunts she
the hollows of the shadowy cabs? Sure is she the
offspring of some god, that with unchilled heart and
might invincible she looketh on the storm-foot steed,
the untameable mother of cats' meat. And of sleep
she taketh but little towards the small hours of the
morning. Is it permitted to a god of blameless ante-
cedents to offer holy wedlock?" And the Beast
winked propitiously over the left, and spake and said:
"But scant authority am I upon the marriage service,
and methinks that thou that seest all things in earth
and sky and sea hast even hither come armed with
the license, and art minded to take thy blushing bride
to periwinkle-producing Margate, where ye two shall
rear a mighty race." Then were they by the Embank-
ment of the nutritious stream, alone in the darkness,
even as Moses, leader of men, when the blazing
torches were quenched in murky gloom. [Here follows
a succinct account of the rise, polity, and fall of the
Jewish nation down to the time of the late Lord
Beaconsfield, with some reflexions on Bacchylides,
which, though in the poet's most obscure manner, we
omit as irrelevant.] And Underground Zeus rumbled
beneath the earth, that the smoke came out of the
blow-holes.

Twenty revolving years had the gold-tressed Hours sent about their business, when to Hatfield there came a hoary oracle—by all means to dread the man with one shoe and a patch in his breeches, lodger be he or occupier. And he, in his beauty, came and stood in the market-place as the publics were filling. And in the well-baked clay of Milo glowed the youth-nourishing shoot that erst the gray-eyed Maid bade spring at Athens, what time she strove against the Earth-shaker; and the Cranaan folk gave sentence for her; whereof in token men call it Old Judge to this day. And he let proclaim Ogygian Seven-streeted Dials, greasy and watercress-crowned, his stately home, the son of a sea-cook, fair in form and fair the deeds he wrought. With what a shout he hied him round the ring, swearing by his quivered sire for twopence more his steed with single frontlet should go up. Yet men knew him not, and one spake thus to other: “This is not Apollo nor Mrs. Weldon, and the Rates and thou, Imperial Taxes, wear twin sandals.” And he spake and said: “Full twenty years have I dwelt with Chiron, nor sold a single vote nor been entreated. And the daughters of the Centaur nurtured me on the guileless poison of the Echo. I come to claim mine own, three acres of deep-soiled earth and a strong-foot cow.” Then Randolph knew him as his long-lost agricultural brother, and the tears bubbled adown his manly cheeks.

Sweet my post horn, now behoveth thee to shrill a loftier strain. For they who have been elected by an independent constituency shall pass unscathed the Clock-tower of Kronos, and then with equal days and nights and electoral districts shall they keep it up, not wearying earth nor sea with might of hand throughout the Session, but with the honoured of the gods, who have taken the Oath, they pass a tearless life; and golden orchids bloom from every button-hole. But “in another place” the wicked peers bear toils that none may look upon without an order.

Now behold, as I abode in the innermost recesses of my smoke-loving rooms, there appeared unto me a divine son of Asklepios, healer of men, and he said: “Cypher telegram of the long-haired Muses*, sweet mixing-bowl of songs, why dost thou waste thy days in idlesse, like a tender maiden by her dear mother’s side, whereas the crooked-taloned Messenger of Zeus, the ruddy Eagle, faileth for lack of sustenance? Up then and be doing.” Then was I sore afeared, for a black coat and well-silkwormed hat of respectability kept off from him the hurtling showers, and all his gait bespoke the Editor. And I answered him: “I will do even as thou biddest; for I have a kind of fancy of a whet-stone on my tongue,† which drags me on with flowing blasts. I utter words intelligible to the wise, but for conjectural emendations (ἐς τοπᾶν) they need Mr. V—rr—ll.”

O Chthonian printer’s devil, tell me whereabouts in my heart is written the name of the god-like son of Alister, and ye hymns,—Ancient and Modern—lords of the organ, make what speed ye may to Camus’ banks, that so I quit me of this ancient debt.

To all things hath the dusky mind of Zeus set limits; the bewildered traveller shall not fare beyond Clapham Junction, nor can the wise sing on for ever. Wo Emma.

[The last remark is apparently addressed to the victor’s lowly steed. N.B. I have not gone through the laughable farce of printing this ode in long and short lines as if it was poetry. That went down well enough in the good old Boeotian days. I did indeed once know a man who declared he saw distinct traces of metre in Pindar, but I believe him to have been a Cretan and the father of it.]

*How to write like a Theban Eagle:
by an Eagle, for Eagles.*

* ἠὺκόμων σκυτάλα Μοισᾶν.

† δόξαν ἔχω τιν’ ἐπὶ γλώσση ἀκόνας λιγυρᾶς.



A UNIVERSITY MASQUE AT LEYDEN.

DURING a short tour in Holland last summer I had the good fortune to witness in the University town of Leyden what corresponds to the life of the May-week of Cambridge and Oxford. Some account of the town and of how our fellow-students across the sea enjoyed themselves may not be uninteresting to members of this University. Before proceeding to give a brief description of the masque, which formed the prominent feature in the doings of the week, it may be well to make a few preliminary remarks about the University itself and its students.

Leyden has long enjoyed a high reputation throughout Europe as a seat of learning in medicine and natural science, and the names of Hugo Grotius, Descartes, Boerhaave, and Gomar are intimately connected with it. There are no separate Colleges, the few lectures that are given in public being all delivered in the *Academie*. The professors teach mainly in their private residences. The students have to go through a course of five years' training, but are untrammelled by obligation of wearing cap and gown. They have a 'Union' of their own, to which most of the students belong; and to judge from the specimens of Dutch oratory to which I was a listener on one occasion, there seems to be no lack of eloquence.

The history of the foundation of the University is curious. It owed its origin to the brave defence of the town in 1573 in the War of Independence against the Spanish. The name of Van der Werff, the heroic

leader of the famine-stricken garrison, has been immortalised by many a Dutch painter and poet, and no large Museum in the Netherlands is without a picture of the great scene in which he offers his life to the despairing burgomasters rather than surrender. The town was saved by the last extreme measure to which William of Orange was driven, when he flooded the country by opening the dykes. The Spaniards were forced to retreat, and as a reward for the bravery of its citizens Prince William offered them the institution of a University.

To come to the masque itself, which is acted but once in every five years in each of the four Universities of Holland (Amsterdam, Groningen, Leyden, and Utrecht), I shall first attempt to describe the festive appearance which Leyden presented when we first beheld her on this her gala-day. She was at this time the centre of attraction to all Holland. Hundreds of old students had come up with their relatives and friends, and had engaged every available room, so that the town was crowded to the full. From the railway-station to the furthest end of the town, the streets and houses were decorated with the gayest of flowers, and overhead, from every window and gable, there floated flags and banners of various hues, conspicuous among which were the national flags of red, white, and blue. On either side there ran a garland of tiny glass cups filled with oil to be lit at night. Over the pavement were erected temporary stands, which were beginning to be occupied an hour before the procession, timed for three o'clock. The cafés and hotels where the higher classes had assembled presented a lively scene, while groups of ladies, dressed in the height of Parisian fashion, appeared at every window chatting gaily and looking out upon the crowd below. Outside in the streets the proverbial phlegm of the Dutchman seems to have been cast aside, and men, women and children are elbowing their way hither and thither in their

endeavours to avoid the carriages of the masquerading students, which were attempting to force a path through the mob.

Three o'clock at last, and the cheers heard ringing at a distance betoken the near approach of the procession. Presently they come within sight, a gorgeous line of some 200 students, representing in fantastic dress different epochs in the history of Holland. Cavalry and infantry, and the heads of the warlike host, first meet our gaze, and as they approach nearer we easily recognise Hengist and Horsa riding, and their attendant followers with streaming hair and fierce with shield and lance. Next follow crusaders on fiery steeds and clad in coats of mail, wielding in their right hands their terrible battle-axes. On his chariot rides in fury the knight and his henchman, carrying our thoughts away to distant days, but only for a moment, for the sudden cheering of the crowd and the waving of hats proclaimed the appearance of the chief character of all the masque, the smiling Floris V., Count of Holland and Zeeland, surrounded by his knights and courtiers. Behind them march a regiment of infantry playing national airs. Lastly, rolls by the car of triumph adorned with captured banners and victorious soldiery, and over it the motto of the Netherlands—*Luctor et emergo*.

Some among these students were men of splendid physique and handsome faces, the flower of Holland's gentry. Their figures were set off to great advantage by their close-fitting hose of silk and coats of many colours, for no money had been spared in providing special dresses for the occasion. Floris V. was especially resplendent in costly robes. Though a 'third-year man' he had secured the post of honour owing to the failure of men in their 4th and 5th years to engage to pay for all extraordinary expenses. When the procession, which had started from the *Academie*, had

paraded through the *Breedestraat*, the principal street, and come opposite the Minerva Club and the *Stadhuis*, a short halt was ordered while the masquers refreshed themselves with lemonade etc. at the hands of their fellow students; then they proceeded till every street had been paraded, and at seven they adjourned for supper to the Pavilion.

This spot, as the summer evening wore on, began to assume the appearance of an earthly paradise; the darkness which was beginning to overshadow the town of Leyden was here dispelled by bright illuminations. On one side of the enclosure lay a black canal of water, and beyond it could be discerned the dim outlines of the thousands whom lack of an entrance-ticket kept off. Above their heads ran the garland of tiny glass cups now lit up with a reddish glow. On the opposite side the brilliant lights displayed the pavilion where the masquers in their gay fantastic dresses were enjoying their supper or recruiting themselves for a second campaign. From a raised platform in the centre issued strains of music from the band of a regiment of Hussars, and on the left a fountain was playing, its diamond drops of water sparkling in the lamp-light. Seated in café fashion or flitting round the promenade were groups of fair ladies and gay cavaliers chatting in a strange and unknown tongue. Altogether it was a brilliant and enchanting scene.

Punctually at nine the procession formed anew, and once again set forth for a final parade. Flambeaux borne aloft now flashed their light upon the moving cavalcade, and blue fire from adjacent window-tops, with now and then a meteoric rocket, added a weird wildness to the revelry. The stands were again occupied with fair faces, but midnight approaching a special train soon whirled us out of the scene.

The programme for the following day included a boat race and a horse race, finishing off with a '*Vauxhal en Bal*' in the evening. The critical eyes

of a Cambridge coach might have detected faults in the rowing; for aught that I could tell some may have feathered too low and others too high, but nothing very disastrous occurred. The one incident which amused me was an anxious enquiry from one of the students as to whether we in the English Universities ever heard of the sports at Leyden; he assured me that they took the greatest interest in reading of the inter-university races and other sports of Cambridge and Oxford.

The Ball that evening, to which we had received invitations through the kind courtesy of the President of the Minerva Society, was opened by Floris V. taking his seat in imperial state on a round dais; on either side of him stood a page and courtiers whose duty it was to conduct partners to their liege lord and other like service. This royal state in all its details was well kept up throughout the night, and it was only on the appearance of the dawn that the wearied dancers retired.

A. E. B.



BELLS.

THERE are, I imagine, few things which people hear so much, and yet know so little about, as their church bells. Details of architecture, stained windows, monuments, carving of wood-work or stone, are all examined with interest by many, but who ever thinks of noticing the bells? Yet they are often worthy of at least a passing glance; and in some cases they have more interest, from an antiquarian point of view, than anything to be found in the church itself. It is for these poor neglected bells that I wish to say a few words here.

Bells as we now have them are essentially a product of Christian times. What was the origin of the great bells which are found in China and other Asiatic countries is not clear: in civilised countries in classical times the only bells known were small hand-bells. The larger bells seem to have first come into use in Italy, in the 5th century A.D., but date and place are alike doubtful. At the end of the 7th century they existed in England, and from that time their use steadily increased. In the 10th century Crowland Abbey possessed a peal of seven, the best then known in the country. And in Cambridge itself we have evidence of their general use before the Norman conquest, for St Benet's tower was evidently built to contain several bells and those of some size.

Throughout the Middle Ages bells were held in high honour. It was the custom, still continued in the Roman Church, to baptize them before they were placed in the tower. The great people of the neigh-

bourhood were the sponsors; the bishop or the most eminent of the priests officiated. And in addition to the functions which we now expect bells to perform, they were supposed to have the power, when rung, of driving away evil spirits and tempests.*

Turning to the towers themselves, we find that comparatively few bells are left whose age is more than two or three hundred years. The majority of those which come under our notice are of the 17th and 18th centuries, when the bell-founders seem to have done a very brisk trade. Nearly all of these more modern bells bear inscriptions, generally in Roman lettering, with the date. The character of the inscription varies: sometimes a text, sometimes a rhyme, often merely a string of churchwardens' and founders' names. From an antiquarian point of view there is, as a rule, nothing very interesting about the bells cast since the Reformation; but the treasures which the campanologist seeks, his "Old Masters," so to speak, are the pre-Reformation bells. It is most curious to notice the difference which the Reformation made, not in the bells themselves, but in the character of their ornamentation; the change is marked as plainly on the bells as in the architecture of the churches. In the case of these ancient bells the inscription is generally an invocation to some saint, its characters are elaborate Gothic or black-letter, with curious initial crosses and founders' stamps prefixed. Dates are with very rare exceptions never found on these ancient bells; the age of the bell has generally to be discovered from the character of the lettering and the founders' stamps. As each foundry has its own set of stamps and letters, this can often be done to a very fair degree of exactness. Apart from any special interest of their own, these old bells of the 14th and 15th centuries are often worth examining as specimens of mediæval

* *Vivos voco: mortuos plango: fulgura frango.*

art; and enough of them exist to make it worth while ascending any unknown tower on the chance of finding one.

The scarcity of ancient bells is no doubt largely to be attributed to the natural wear and tear to which they are subject, partly too to the carelessness with which in many cases they have been treated. But there was another cause shortly after the Reformation which was not without its effect: I mean the introduction of change-ringing at the beginning of the 17th century.

Up to this time it had been usual to have only a few bells in a tower, and those heavy; now a great deal of ringing cannot be done on any number less than six, practised ringers like to have ten or twelve bells: hence it became necessary to increase the number in the tower, and where money was not readily forthcoming to add new bells to those already existing, the simplest way was to melt down the old heavy bells and cast them into a larger number of small ones. But though the introduction of change-ringing had this effect in some cases, it is only fair to attribute to it most of the fine peals of ten and twelve which now exist in many parts of the country. To take only one example; though in St Mary's tower at Cambridge none of the ancient bells now remain, yet the present peal of twelve is far heavier than the four bells which existed there in the time of Elizabeth.

And here is the great difference between English and foreign belfries. Peals of bells, as we understand them, are almost unknown out of England: change-ringing is never practised except by Englishmen. Foreign churches often possess single bells of splendid size and tone, but the bells in any tower are generally independent of one another and cannot be rung together as they are with us. Belgium, of course, has its *carillons*—huge bell-pianos at which the performer plays

to the whole town, but these are totally different from our own peals. Change-ringing is in fact one of the most distinctive of our English customs.

A few words on the influence of bells on architecture. How many, when looking at our Gothic cathedrals and churches, have considered the cause to which they owe their finest exterior features? The tower only became an essential part of the church because it was wanted for the bells, which were of no use unless hung high above the surrounding buildings. And starting with this idea it is hard to avoid a feeling of disappointment, when, after seeing a grand tower, we are told that it is empty. Even the beautiful spire of Salisbury seems to lose something when we know that it can never contain any bells. On the other hand, when one stands under the exquisite central tower of Lincoln, and hears the deep note of 'Great Tom' booming forth, far above, the bell seems to give the finishing touch to the meaning and beauty of the whole.

And, finally, may we not look nearer home? why does our own Chapel-tower stand empty? its builder is rightly named among our Benefactors, but surely the tower was built for some other purpose than mere ornament. Let me not be mistaken as to the nature of the bells which I should like to see placed there. A College is not a suitable place for a peal: it is always difficult to get ringers except in the evening, and ringing would then be far too much of an interruption to work. Nor are the arrangements of the tower itself fitted for a peal. But why should there not be one great bell hung there, a bell of several tons' weight, worthy of the College and of the tower? What a relief this would be, instead of the present dinner-bell over the Hall, only those who have rooms in the Second Court can fully realise. For the sound of a very large bell is very different in its effect from the shrill tone of a bell of one or two hundredweight, and to those near it, not louder in any unpleasant way. And how much

more would such a bell be in character with the Chapel. There is plenty of precedent for a College possessing great bells. Though no College in Cambridge now possesses bells of any size, yet when King's was founded five great bells were presented to the College, the largest of which was nearly thrice as heavy as any bell now existing in Cambridgeshire: and Oxford at the present time furnishes examples in plenty; Christchurch, Magdalen, and New, each has a peal of ten; Merton has eight; and in addition to its peal, Christchurch has 'Great Tom,' in this respect exactly an instance of what I should like to see in St John's.

A revival of interest in bells is taking place over the whole country. Each week sees some old bells re-hung, some new ones opened. May we not hope that before long the one great want of our beautiful Chapel may be supplied?

H. J. ELSEE.



PROSPECT OF THE NEW BUILDING.

THE ground for the New Building has been broken at last, and we hope shortly to see the foundations put in. The contract for the work is let to Messrs T. Woner Smith and Son, of Essex road, Islington, who shew no disposition to let the grass grow under their feet. Indeed, they have cut up a good deal of turf already, and will cut up more, for if we are to make the omelette we must break eggs. However, when the year of mess is over, we may look for some reasonable lecture-room accommodation and eighteen good sets of rooms. The requirements of comfort and health have been attentively studied in the design, and one important novelty will be the separation of the washing-up part of the bed-makers' work from the sets of rooms. Every four or five sets will be severed by a washing room, and a small cupboard gyp-room will be attached to each set. Separate chambers for boot-cleaning and other conveniences have also been provided for. In the last twenty-five years the College has lost over twenty sets of rooms by demolition or conversion to other purposes. We gladly welcome the addition now proceeding, for it is about time we made good our losses in this respect.

We present our readers with a small lithographed sketch of the design, kindly printed by the Architect, Mr. Penrose: it shews the building from the N.E. and the connexion with the Second Court.

Obituary.

REV. H. F. BLACKETT.

We regret to record the death on September 21st of the Rev. H. F. Blackett, formerly Scholar of the College. He took his degree in the Classical Tripos of 1877, and in 1878 resigned the Naden Divinity Studentship, to which he had been elected, in order to go out to Delhi, as one of the three Missionaries that our College has furnished to the Cambridge Mission. His health broke down completely after two years' stay there, and he returned to England at the close of the year 1880; nor was he able to undertake any clerical work until 1883, when he became assistant curate at New Chesterton. More recently, as Organizing Secretary for the S. P. G. in the dioceses of Ely and Peterborough, he was able to do very much for the cause of Foreign Missions that was so dear to him; and his death in Cambridge shortly after his return from his summer holiday came as a sad surprise to the many friends who knew the energy with which he was working and planning.



O NASLO ROM.

An Original Romany Ballad.

- (i.) *Meero rom sas naslo,
Emphro lel'd de grei,
Faw'd opray de beshto
To pooker de kongri-rei.*
- (ii.) *Wester lel'd de grasni,
Kester'd dusta sig
Palla de drabengro
To fake his naslo rig.*
- (iii.) *Rashei weld to lesti,
*Sano pensa kil,
Roker'd kushti lavyaw
Avree mi Doovel's lil.*
- (iv.) *Pootch'd him dusta kovas,
Keker lav 'ud vel;
Rashei's zee sas toogno,
An' hotchov "Lesti'll mel."*
- (v.) *Drabengro av'd to lesti,
Del'd him drab to lel,
Dik'd dusta jinomeskro
An' hotchov "Lesti'll mel."*

* Kek jinova kava lav mi kokero: latchdum lesti dray tillaw, ta o rei so kairdas o lil pendas lesti sas kooshto Romano lav adray o Watchines-rokerin' tem. Me jinova dusta Romani-chals adray doova tem, ta shunova booti lavyaw odoi so Romani folki adray o Lavines rokerin' tem kek jinenna: kek shunova sano: chivdum lesti adray kovaw gilli to kel o lavyaw jal tatcho—Bivvan Kosh.



THE SICK HUSBAND.

A Literal Translation.

- (i.) My old man was ailing,
Emphro took the horse,
Went off upon the saddle
To tell the clergyman.
- (ii.) Wester caught the filly,
Rode her hard and fast
To seek the country doctor
To cure my poor old man.
- (iii.) Clergyman came to him,
Butter soft was he,
Good words spoke in plenty
Out of God's own Book.
- (iv.) Asked him many questions,
Not a word would come;
Parson's heart was sorry,
And quotha, "He will die."
- (v.) Doctor came to see him,
Gave him stuff to take,
Looked wonderfully knowing,
And quotha, "He will die."

- (vi.) *I jaw'd to sor de wardos,
Kel'd de tiknos av
Chaws an' cheis were rovin',
Dad kek pen'd a lav.*
- (vii.) *"Charlie," hotchov mandi,
When mandi sas avree,
Welin fon de wardos,
Mé diktum Gusta Lee.*
- (viii.) *He pootch'd me behis romni,
Odoi opray de drom,
Maw trash, when tooti's moolo
He'll kel a kushto rom.*
- (ix.) *"De Beng ta lel toot," hotchov,
An poger Gusta's zee,
Del mandi doova roodo
An' muk me jal avree.*
- (x.) *De raht wel'd to his mooï,
De dood adray his yok,
He prastered 'vree de wooda,
To poger Gusta's nok.*
- (xi.) *Wafedi, mi reiaw,
Wafedi me shom,
Penin doola hookapens
About a waver rom.*
- (xii.) *Hookapens, mi reiaw,
Kel'd de bootsi sig,
Chichee pensa doova
To fake a naslo rig.*

BIVVAN KOSH.

- (vi.) I went to all the waggons,
Made the children come;
Boys and girls were weeping,
Father spoke no word.
- (vii.) "Charlie," says I to him,
When I went out just now,
Coming from the waggons
I saw old Gusta Lee.
- (viii) He asked me if I'd have him
There upon the road,
He'll make a good kind husband
When you're dead and gone.
- (ix.) "The Devil take you," cried he,
And break old Gusta's heart;
Reach me down yon garments
And let me go my way.
- (x.) The blood came to his forehead,
The light came in his eye,
He dashed out thro' the doorway
And went for Gusta's nose.
- (xi.) A wicked wretch, my gentles,
A wicked wretch am I,
Making up a lying tale
Of being wed again.
- (xii.) Lying words, my gentles,
Did the business quick;
Sure, there's nothing like 'em
To make a body well.



MENDOSE COLLIGIS, INQVIT.

Ned couldn't stay at home,
he found himself so bored;
so packed his baggage up one day
and spent a year abroad.

At last he would return,
his roving fever eased;
but now alas with all at home
he's more and more displeased.

The works of English cooks
are vile,—‘ça va sans dire’:
he sneers at all the ‘wines’ we drink
and †banst† our table beer.

Of everything we do
he vows we make a mess;
swears English men cannot converse
nor English women dress.

With all our notions he
habitually quarrels:
he loathes our English politics,
and laughs at English morals.

Nor are his deep dislikes
with English oaths exprest
he ‘Gott in Himmel’s half the day,
and ‘sacré bleu’s the rest.

† lectionem vulgatam correxerit editor *Aquilae*.

Is this the traveller's gain?
shall I too ‘take a change’?
nay, how can I enjoyment find
with all around me strange?

With me, a mere John Bull,
can foreign ways agree?
the things that suited him so well
will surely not suit me!

Take heart, my friend, the thought
may make you bold to roam,—
They are not most at home abroad.
Who seem abroad at home.

COLLEGE BILL.



*MAGISTRO ET SOCIIS
COLLEGI DIVI JOANNIS CANTABR.*

S. P. D.

B. H. KENNEDY.

Pauca locuturo veniam date tuque, Magister,
Et vos, Concilium Divi Sociale Joannis.
Quinquagesimus hic et septimus effluit annus
Postquam, inter veteres Socios collega novellus,
Accubui nostra conviva beatus in aula.
Viginti fuerant anni mihi tresque peracti,
Haerebatque animus, quae munera vellet obire.
Nec quicquam potius civili jure videbam,
Ni mea mens, nodis haud illa exterrita legum,
Proelia linguarum et litis horreret iniquas.
Dulce domi jungique meis, studiisque vacare,
Discere quae fuerat, visum quoque dulce docere.
Hoc opus extemplo Socii tribuere Joannis
Sedibus in propriis ad Camum, mox ubi collem
Alniferum Sabrina tenax amplectitur; hic me
Viderunt anni triginta utcumque docentem.
Denique confecto variorum mole laborum
Adtulit aerumnas mihi non optata senectus:
Utque redivit nimio lassata errore volucris,
Sic tremulis nidum repeto sed alacribus alis.
Gratia prima Deo, qui me nil tale merentem
Restituit longae post tot discrimina vitae,
Dein vobis, Socii, referenda bonoque Magistro,
Quos, et praesidium decus et mihi dulce, saluto.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term, 1885.

The Rev. Dr. B. H. Kennedy, Regius Professor of Greek, and Alfred Marshall, M.A. Professor of Political Economy, have been elected Fellows of the College under the provisions of Statute xxiii ('*Power of choosing Professors and Eminent Men as Fellows*'), We have now seven Professors of the University on our roll of Fellows.

An admirable portrait of Professor Kennedy has been painted by Mr. Oules R. A. and presented to the College by a number of pupils and friends. It is hung for the present in the Hall, but it will ultimately be placed in the Combination Room. A copy of the picture has been painted for Shrewsbury School.

The ornamented window in the Library, erected by Canon Colson as a memorial of the Rev. H. H. Hughes, was completed during the Long Vacation. An account of the various benefactors of the Library which it will serve to commemorate is given by Mr. Torry on page 10.

The College is further indebted to Canon Colson's generosity for the foundation of a 'Hughes Exhibition' of £ 30 a year, which is intended to encourage the study of Biblical and Ecclesiastical History. We hope to be able to publish in our next number the regulations governing the Exhibition.

The bust and memorial tablet presented to the College by Mrs. Todhunter to commemorate her late husband has been erected in the north transept of the Chapel. The bust well recalls the once familiar features of Dr. Todhunter, and the whole monument is graceful and dignified. Mr. E. Roscoe Mullins, the sculptor of the bust, is already known in Cambridge by his figure of Henry VII. on the new building of King's College. He has also executed a statue of General Barrow for Lucknow; and portrait busts of the late Prof. Stanley Jevons for Owens College, Manchester, the late Dr. Murchison for St. Thomas's Hospital, London, Dr. James Martineau, and the Rev. G. C. Bell, Head Master of Marlborough. He has now in his studio one of the late Prof. Fawcett which is going by special invitation to the Grosvenor Gallery. His life-size group from last year's Royal Academy "*Bless me, even*

me also, O my Father," is now placed in Mr. Barnett's church, St. Jude's, Whitechapel. Visitors to the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery of previous years may remember his 'Mignon,' a life-size marble figure, and its companion, 'Marguerite.' Mr. W. E. Mullins, an old Johnian and former Editor of the *Eagle*, is the sculptor's brother.

The inscription runs thus :

ISAAC TODHUNTER
 Sc. D. F.R.S.
 BORN AT RYE 23. NOV. 1820
 FELLOW OF THIS COLLEGE
 26. MARCH 1849—13. AUG. 1864
 HONORARY FELLOW 10. JUNE 1874
 DIED AT CAMBRIDGE
 1. MARCH 1884
 — o —
 SI QVIS VOLVERIT VOLVNTATEM
 EIVS FACERE, COGNOSCET DE
 DOCTRINA, VTRVM EX DEO SIT.

Mr. Francis Cranmer Penrose, the Architect of our New Building, has been elected an Honorary Fellow of Magdalene College.

We are happy to lay before our readers the charming verses printed by the permission of the author on page 44. In a letter to one of the Editors Dr. Kennedy writes:—"The verses comprise some slight sketches of my past life, so far as it has been connected with our beloved College. The singularity of the occasion may give to them some little interest; as it is not likely very soon, if ever, to happen that the College will again admit to a Fellowship a man 'cujus octogesimum primum annum aetas trepidat claudere'—to parody Horace." It is of interest to recall the fact that the Translation from Milton, reprinted in Dr. Kennedy's *Between Whites* (p. 37), was done as an exercise in the Examination for Fellowships in 1828, when he was first elected.

The Rectory of Marwood, Devonshire, has been resigned on account of infirmity by the Rev. F. W. Collison, B.D. Sixth Wrangler in 1836, the year of Archibald Smith and Bishop Colenso. The living has been accepted by our Senior Dean, the Rev. A. F. Torry, whom we shall therefore lose from residence this term. As Mr. Torry is not only a member of the Council, but also President of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, of the Lacrosse Club, and of the Editorial Committee of the *Cambridge Review*, Treasurer of the College Mission, and a valued contributor to the later numbers of the *Eagle*, we shall often and in many ways miss his good humour and zeal for the College, of which he has been a Fellow for twenty-two years. Our readers will readily join us in congratulations on his approaching marriage, and in good wishes to him in his new sphere.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the approaching return into residence of the Rev. Canon Whitaker, late Chancellor of Truro Cathedral (bracketed Senior Classic 1870), and his appointment as one of the Deans of the College. Dr. Swainson, Master of Christ's College and Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, has appointed Canon Whitaker his Deputy-Professor during his Vice-Chancellorship, which begins in January 1886.

At the annual election on November 2, the following members of the College were elected to Fellowships:—

A. Harker, M.A., 8th Wrangler, 1882; First Class Nat. Sciences Tripos (Physics) 1883; Woodwardian Demonstrator in Geology.

D. W. Samways, M.A., First Class (with distinction in Physics) Nat. Sciences Tripos, 1881; University Extension Lecturer.

W. H. Bennett, M.A., First Class Theological Tripos, 1882; Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholar.

W. Bateson, B.A., First Class Nat. Sciences Tripos (Zoology) 1883; Assistant Demonstrator in Animal Morphology.

R. W. Hogg, B.A., 6th Wrangler, 1883; First Class in Part III, Mathematical Tripos, 1884.

Among the writings submitted by the successful candidates for Fellowships were the following:—*On Slaty Cleavage*, by Mr. Harker; *Electrical Actions in Nerves and allied physical phenomena*, by Mr. Samways; *On the nature and use of the tenses in Hebrew*, by Mr. Bennett; *Researches on Balanoglossus*, and *On the Ancestry of the Chordata*, by Mr. Bateson; *On the state of dielectrics under Electrification*, by Mr. Hogg. Some of these are in course of publication, others will no doubt soon see the light.

Mr. Heitland, Tutor of the College, having resigned the Classical Lectureship he has held for thirteen years, Mr. H. R. Tottenham (Senior Classic and First Chancellor's Medallist, 1879) has been appointed Lecturer in his place.

Mr. Larmor, Mathematical Lecturer of the College, has been appointed a University Lecturer in Mathematics, in succession to Professor J. J. Thomson.

The following University appointments have been made:—Mr. Larmor, Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos; Mr. Haskins, Mr. Graves, and Mr. Tottenham, Examiners for the Classical Tripos; Mr. Mullinger and Mr. Gwatkin, Examiners for the Historical Tripos; Dr. D. MacAlister, Examiner in Medicine; Professor Macalister, Examiner in Anatomy; Mr. Teall and Mr. Marr, Examiners in Geology; Professor Liveing, Examiner in Mineralogy; Dr. Schuster, Examiner in Physics; Mr. Whitaker, Examiner for the Theological Tripos.

A scholarship tenable at one of the Universities has been founded at Sheffield in honour of the Rev. S. Earnshaw (Senior Wrangler 1831), a venerable member of the College well-known for his researches in the higher mathematics.

Professor Tucker, of University College, Auckland, N. Z., and one of our Fellows, has been appointed Professor of Classical and Comparative Philology in the University of Melbourne. The University Council having before them the testimony of Professor Kennedy, Professor Mayor, and Mr. Heitland took the unusual course of electing Mr. Tucker without inviting other candidates to apply for the appointment. (*Melbourne Daily Telegraph*, May 19, 1885.)

Professor A. S. Wilkins, of the Victoria University, and formerly Fellow, was admitted to the degree of Doctor in Letters on June 18, 1885.

Professor Garnett, of the Newcastle College of Science, and formerly Fellow, has received the degree of D.C.L. *honoris causa* from the University of Durham.

Dr. J. A. Fleming, Fellow of the College, has been appointed Professor of Electrical Engineering at the University College, London.

Sir J. E. Gorst, Q.C., M.P. (4th Wrangler 1857), formerly Fellow of the College, has been appointed Solicitor-General. Mr. J. F. Moulton, M.P. (Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman 1868) has been raised to the dignity of Queen's Counsel.

Mr. D. M. Kerly (9th Wrangler 1884, Senior Law Tripos 1885) has been awarded a £100 Scholarship at the Inner Temple for Real Property Law. Mr. Kerly has also been elected a McMahan Law Student of the College.

Mr. James Kerr and Mr. H. R. Jones (Nat. Science Tripos 1883-4), medical students and exhibitors of the College, have been awarded scholarships of £130 on entering at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London: Mr. E. J. P. Olive, of the same year, being *proxime accessit* has received a valuable exhibition.

It is pleasant to record the marked success of members of the College in the various Triposes of this year. We had no less than four 'Seniors', namely,

Ayles—in the Theological Tripos, Part I.
Kerly—in the Law Tripos.
Green—in the Historical Tripos.
Rapson—in the Indian Languages Tripos.

In addition we had

Love—Second Wrangler
Pond } —in First Class (Div. 2) of the Classical Tripos.
Raynor }
Evans, F. P. }
Rolleston } —in First Class (of 8), Natural Sciences Tripos,
Seward } Part I.
Acton } —in First Class (of 6), Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II.
Shore }

There are thirteen new Medical Students in the College this term, against eleven last October. The entry for the whole University is about 105.

Wright's Prizes—In the first and second years these Prizes have hitherto been given to the first men in the College Examinations in Classics and Mathematics only: in the third year they have been given to the first men in all subjects who are specially commended by the Examiners. The Council has decided to make the Prizes as open in the first two years as they are in the third. The new rule is as follows:—"That the Wright's Prizes be given in each year to the Students who shall be severally recommended as deserving of such a distinction by the Examiners in any subject recognised by the College.

The chancel of St Mary's, Ipsden, has recently been enriched by an east window of stained glass. The subject is the Crucifixion, and the work is of more than usual excellence. This is seen not only in the grouping of the figures about and beneath the cross, and in the harmony of the rich colours, but also in the beauty of several of the faces introduced. The design was prepared and carried out by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, who made the windows in our College Chapel. We give below a copy of the inscription, and of a hymn used on the first Sunday after the completion of the work; they have been sent to us by the Vicar, Mr. Stanwell, formerly Fellow of the College.

IN DOMINI NOSTRI JESU CHRISTI GLORIAM, HANC FENESTRAM
NOMEN EJUS HONORATISSIMUM AMANTES INSERENDAM CURAVERUNT A.S. MDCCCXXXV.

ST MARY'S, IPSDEN,

August 2, 1885.

As from yonder storied pane
Falls aslant a crimson stain
On the cold and senseless stone,
Dyed with splendour not its own;
So may our cold spirits glow
With the life Thy wounds bestow.

Lord, remember me. The word
In Thy mortal pain was heard;
Woe's more silent anguish won
Answer sweet—Behold thy Son.
Lord remember us. Be we
Sons and daughters unto Thee.

Jesu when we pay our vows
Thus within Thy earthly house,
When we give Thee of Thine own
At the footstool of Thy throne,
Fair memorial of the love
That would draw our hearts above,
In Thy bliss, as on the tree,
Lift us heart and soul to Thee.

The following books by members of the College are announced as forthcoming:—*Aeschines in Ctesiphontem* (Macmillan), by Rev. T. Gwatkin; *Thucydides I, II, III, V*, (Macmillan), by Rev. C. E. Graves; *First Greek Reader* (Macmillan), by F. H. Colson; *Acts of the Apostles: Greek Text with Notes* (Macmillan), by T. E. Page; *Ziegler's Pathological Anatomy: Special Part, §§ IX-XVII* (Macmillan), by Dr. Donald MacAlister; *The Pharsalia* C. E. Haskins; *Plane Trigonometry* (Rivingtons), by Rev. A. Dawson Clarke; *Introduction to Latin Elegiac Verse Composition* (Macmillan), by J. H. Lupton, formerly Fellow; *The Jewish Question (1875-1884), a bibliographical hand-list* (Trübner), by Joseph Jacobs B.A.; *Solutions to Weekly Problem Papers* (Macmillan), by Rev. J. J. Milne; *Differential and Integral Calculus* (Macmillan), by A. G. Greenhill; *Spectrum Analysis* (Macmillan), by Sir Henry E. Roscoe and Dr. A. Schuster.

The following books by members of the College have recently appeared:—*Andocides de Mysteriis* W. J. Hickie; *Chemical Equilibrium the result of the Dissipation of energy* (Deighton), by Professor Liveing; *The Oedipus Tyrannus of Sophocles*, also a School Edition, and an English Translation (Deighton), by Professor Kennedy; *Man Physiologically considered* (Religious Tract Society), by Dr. Alex. Macalister; *Euclid Book I*, with notes and exercises (Deighton), by Braithwaite Arnett; *Hints and Helps for Latin Elegiacs* (Clarendon Press), by H. Lee Warner, Master at Rugby; *Electro-statics* (Clarendon Press), by Dr. H. W. Watson and S. H. Burbury, formerly Fellow; *The Owens College Course of Elementary Biology Part I* (Smith, Elder & Co.), by Dr. A. M. Marshall; *Coleridge's Miscellanies* (Bell), by T. Ashe, B.A.; *Ulfilas, Apostle of the Goths* (Macmillan), by C. A. A. Scott, Naden Divinity Student; *Commentaries of Gaius and Rules of Ulpian* Lecturer; *Graphic Method of Statistics* (Stanford), by Professor Marshall.

The article "Popedom," in the last published volume of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, and that on the "Reformation," in the forthcoming volume, have been written by Mr. Mullinger, our Librarian.

The lodge of the Principal (Rev. A. Caldecott, late Fellow) and the Mission House at Codrington College, Barbadoes, were destroyed by fire on April 18, 1885. 'The Lodge,' says the *Graphic*, 'was one of the historical houses of the West Indies. It was built 200 years ago, each room being provided with a fire-place and a chimney. Either the climate was colder and damper than now, the forests being then unfelled, or else our ancestors followed English precedent without regard to temperature.'

Mr. R. F. Scott, our Senior Bursar, has promised us some articles on the history of the College Estates in various parts of the country. They will contain much curious and interesting information derived from the little-known archives preserved in the College Treasury.

Hockin Prize.—In the Chronicle for mentioned the foundation of this prize by the relatives of the late Charles Hockin, M.A., formerly Fellow. The Council, with the approval of the founders, have decided to award it in each year to that Student of the College who shall be recommended by the Lecturer in Physics (with preference to Electricity) in the Second Part of the Natural Sciences Tripos immediately preceding. In case the prize is not awarded the income of the foundation (about £5) is to be devoted to the purchase of books on Physical Subjects (especially Electricity) for the College Library; the books are to bear an inscription referring to the Hockin benefaction.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Easter Term.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS—Parts I and II.

Wranglers (34)	Senior Optimes (34)	Junior Optimes (49).
Love 2nd	Hughes, R.	Peck
Holmes, R. 5th	{ Elsee, H. J.	{ Large
Roseveare bracketed 6th	{ Hill, H. H. L.	{ Morris
Stroud 8th	{ Slater	{ Thompson, G. A.
Bushe-Fox " 12th	Widjowson	Leon
Kirby " 16th	Harvey, H. B.	Glover
Mossop 20th		Clifton
Coyle " 32nd		
Martin, J. 34th		

CLASSICAL TRIPOS—Part I, 1885.

(University P

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
1st Division (6).	1st Division (17).	1st Division (13).
—	Barlow	Eardley
	Mills	
2nd Division (5).	2nd Division (13).	2nd Division (17).
Pond	Prowde, R.	Burnett
Raynor		Harvey, J. H.
		Hawell, T. F.
		Kelland
		Morley
		Sheppard
3rd Division (6).	3rd Division (9).	
Herbert, T. A.	Benay	
	Cadle	
	Sharman	

CLASSICAL TRIPOS—Part II, June, 1885.

FIRST CLASS (10).	SECOND CLASS (5).	THIRD CLASS (5).
—	Strong	Crook

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, June 1885.

FIRST CLASS (0).	SECOND CLASS (3).	THIRD CLASS.
—	—	Carlisle Hooppell Scott

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS—Part II., June 1885.

FIRST CLASS (6).	SECOND CLASS (12).	THIRD CLASS (2).
Acton (<i>Botany</i>) Shore (<i>Physiology</i>)	Fuller, L. J. Gepp Jones, H. R. Wilson, H.	—

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS—Part I., June 1885.

FIRST CLASS (8).	SECOND CLASS (18).	THIRD CLASS (19).
Evans, F. P. Rolleston Seward	Fvans, A. J. Rendle Rogers, Ll.	Harper, W. N.

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS—Part II., June 1885.

FIRST CLASS (0).	SECOND CLASS (4).	THIRD CLASS (1).
—	Murray (<i>Section III.</i>) Warner (<i>Section I.</i>)	Mitchell (<i>Section I.</i>)

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS—Part I., June 1885.

FIRST CLASS (1).	SECOND CLASS (12).	THIRD CLASS (11).
Ayles (<i>Senior</i>) (<i>With distinction in Old and New Testament.</i>)	Branscombe Teape	Hampden-Cook May Semple

LAW TRIPOS, June 1885.

FIRST CLASS (9).	SECOND CLASS (19).	THIRD CLASS (19).
Kerly (<i>Senior</i>) (<i>bracketed</i>)	Easterby Gilling Orgill	Nichols, T. H.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS, June 1885.

FIRST CLASS (4).	SECOND CLASS (12).	THIRD CLASS (11).
Green, G. E. (<i>Senior</i>)	Woodhead	—

INDIAN LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

FIRST CLASS (1).	SECOND CLASS (0).	THIRD CLASS (0).
Rapson (<i>Senior</i>)	—	—

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 1885.

FIRST M.B.—CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS. (20).

Cowell	Lambert, S.H.A.
Wait	

SECOND M.B.—PHARMACY (39).

Francis	Mag. Jacques
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SECOND M.B.—ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY. (19).

Ds Harrison	Ds Kerr.
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ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.B.

Patrick Cumin Scott.	Francis James Allen.
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LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

"'Tis not in mortal to command success, but you've done more, Sempronius, you've deserved it," may have been all the consolation Sempronius needed, but the Lady Margaret Boat Club is getting rather tired of the stream of bad luck that continues to just prevent it from attaining the success it deserves. The first boat last May was strong and well coached, but being compelled to row in a boat that was not fit even for a Junior Trial, it is not much to be wondered at that it failed to keep its fairly high place on the river. It speaks well for the integrity of the Financial Committee and for their desire to keep down the Club debt, but at the same time it is rather a satire that the second largest College in England has not enough *esprit de corps* to provide a decent ship for its First Boat. The Second crew fared even worse, with the result that it was bumped out of the First Division.

The following were the crews :

1st Boat.		2nd Boat.	
	L. E. Wilson (<i>bow</i>)		J. Collin (<i>bow</i>)
2	E. T. Woodhead	2	G. T. Lloyd
3	A. C. Roberts	3	L. H. Nicholl
4	H. T. Gilling	4	G. Lancaster
5	W. C. Fletcher	5	T. H. Kirby
6	H. A. Francis	6	L. H. K. Bushe-Fox
7	N. P. Symonds	7	W. N. Roseveare
	F. C. Palmer, (<i>stroke</i>)		T. Ashberner, (<i>st. oke</i>)
	H. V. Pegge (<i>cox</i>)		C. J. Gibbons, (<i>cox</i>)

We take this opportunity of thanking the Lacrosse Club for its generosity in making a donation of three guineas towards the reduction of the Club debt.

The four met with a sad fate in being drawn against the favourites in the first heat. For the last three years it has been beaten by Third Trinity, and this crew has on each occasion won the Final. We may, perhaps, glean some satisfaction inasmuch as we were only beaten by the winners. In the early stages of its practice the Four showed great promise. Ten days before the race W. C. Fletcher, who was rowing two, knocked up, and W. N. Roseveare, who took his place for a day or two, found himself unequal to the work. The vacant place was finally filled by H. A. Francis, and he is to be congratulated on the way he rowed, with so little training. Had they been longer together they would no doubt have turned out a good crew. The steering was very good, and we shall hope to see Mason in his place next year. The boat as it was finally constituted was

G. A. Mason (<i>bow</i>), steerer	3	F. C. Palmer
H. A. Francis		N. P. Symonds (<i>stroke</i>)

F. C. Palmer won the College Sculls, but as he had had very little practice he preferred to let Symonds represent him in the

Colquhouns. This Symonds did right well. The first day he was drawn against Vaughan-Johnson (1st Trin.), one of the favourites. It was an even race to the beginning of the Long Reach, but here Symonds spurted very gamely and soon put the issue beyond a doubt. On the second day Symonds had to meet Churchill, who last year beat him by eight yards. Both men started off very fast, and by Grassy Corner Churchill had gained considerably, but Symonds, sculling in really fine form, up the Gut and Plough reach made up his lost ground, so that when both men were straight in the Long Reach they were again as nearly as possible one hundred yards apart. From this point to the finish was witnessed one of the pluckiest and most interesting races seen on the Cam for many years. By one continuous and ever increasing spurt Symonds showed how sheer pluck could win a race. For, although Symonds was sculling with more style and finish than his opponent, yet the latter had a great advantage in strength and weight, which ought to have told materially in his favour at the end of a hard-rowed race. While Symonds had been having these two most trying days' work Cowper-Smith had had little more than two easy paddles over the course, as he had beaten both Wanklyn and Gardner with the greatest ease. Consequently, it was obvious, even from the preliminary paddles down to the start, that Cowper-Smith was starting in the pink of condition, while Symonds showed only too evident signs of over-work. The effort with which he did his work was patent to all, so that the tremendous race he made of it was all the more praiseworthy. Few that saw the race have any doubt that, had the conditions been equal, Symonds would once more have brought back the Colquhoun Sculls to the Lady Margaret Boat Club. There is one bright spot to look back upon in the last year's doings, and that we keep for the end, that it may be the beginning of a brighter report to appear in the next *Eagle*. Symonds rowed bow in the 'Varsity boat of 1885. Even this has a shadow, for J. C. Brown, who was rowing so well at 6 in the same boat, injured himself a week before the race; thereby, in all probability, greatly affecting the result, and in all certainty losing his blue for himself.

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

The L. V. C. C. brought a very fairly successful season to a close on Aug. 22nd. The XI more than held its own with the average College XI's, and was only clearly over-matched in the matches with Jesus, Trinity, and King's and Clare combined. This success was in a great measure brought about by such Long Vacation veterans as R. W. Hogg, W. N. Roseveare and A. Harker playing regularly for us, whilst in three matches we were fortunate enough to obtain the services of E. Fisher, whose average of 121 plainly tells what we owed to him.

Our batting strength depended mostly on S. A. Notcutt, R. W. Hogg and W. N. Roseveare, well backed up by A. Harker, H. D. Rolleston and N. C. Barraclough, whilst H. O. Mascall and A. C. Roberts were most useful members of the team in both capacities; they, together with A. H. Newnham and W. H. Jefferies, bearing the chief brunt of the bowling, whilst A. Harker, S. A. Notcutt and N. C. Barraclough proved useful changes.

We led off well by winning the match with St. Catharine's in an innings, thanks to the hard hitting of Mascall and Rolleston, who scored 49 and 42 respectively, and to the effective bowling of Jefferies and Mascall. E. B. Brutton destroyed all hopes we had of ever drawing the Jesus match by compiling a fine innings of 140, whilst our batting was a very spiritless display. Roseveare saved the Corpus and Selwyn matches by a capital innings of 56; for them, Haslem, of Selwyn, scored 81 and 88. In the Trinity match the bowling analyses of Blenkinsop, 7 wickets for 4 runs, and Padwick, 7 for 17, in our 1st and 2nd innings respectively, bear witness to the feebleness of our batting; Padwick obtained 4 of his wickets in 4 successive balls. In the Victoria match E. Fisher hit very hard in a fine innings of 98, which, together with his and Newnham's bowling, largely contributed to the match being drawn in our favour. Hogg played a brilliant innings of 90 (not out) against the United Servants. Notcutt and Hogg, by scoring 95 and 45 respectively, and Roberts, by taking 9 wickets, caused the Emmanuel match to be drawn considerably in our favour. Double figure contributions from 9 of the XI, including 46 and 26 from Hogg and Barraclough, and the effective bowling of Roberts and Newnham, put the Hall match out of doubt. L. B. G. J. Ford played a brilliant innings of 151 for King's and Clare against us, whilst nobody except Notcutt, Hogg and Mascall, with scores of 45, 55 and 18 (not out) could do much against the bowling of C. W. Rock and Hardwick. We beat Pembroke easily, thanks to some fine hitting by E. Fisher, 64 (not out), ably assisted by Roberts, with 32, and to the latter's bowling. We won a capital match with Caius by 10 wickets, and that after saving the follow-on in the 1st innings by 4 runs only; a result chiefly due to a fine contribution of 81 from E. Fisher in the 1st innings, and to the steady play of Notcutt and Roseveare in the 2nd, with scores of 110 and 84 respectively. We easily won the match with the College servants, Roberts' bowling proving very effective. The chief feature of the Queens' and Peterhouse match was the fine stand made by Hogg (85) and Roseveare (73), who took the score from 57 to 191 before they were parted. We may, perhaps, put down the miserable failure of our batsmen in the Christ's match to the state of the ground.

Result of Matches.

Matches played, 13; Won, 4; Drawn, 5; Lost, 4.

Date.	Opponents.	S. J. C.		Opponents.	
		1st Inn.	2nd Inn.	1st Inn.	2nd Inn.
July 13 & 14	St. Catharine's	189	—	32	132
	Won by an innings and 25 runs.				
„ 16 & 17	Jesus	84	104	230	—
	Lost by an innings and 42 runs.				
„ 20, 21 & 22	Corpus and Selwyn	134	37*	189	280
	Drawn; *no wickets down.				
„ 23 & 24	Trinity	21	46	192	—
	Lost by an innings and 125 runs.				
„ 27 & 28	Cambridge Victoria	212	—	69	200*
	Drawn; *8 wickets down.				
„ 29	United Servants	219	—	62*	—
	Drawn; *3 wickets down.				
„ 30, 31, Aug. 1	Emmanuel	252	47*	168	166
	Drawn; *3 wickets down.				
Aug. 3 & 4	Trinity Hall	174	—	73	57
	Won by an innings and 44 runs.				
„ 6, 7 & 8	King's and Clare	131	67	323	—
	Lost by an innings and 125 runs.				
„ 10, 11 & 12	Pembroke	165	13*	93	84
	Won by 10 wickets; *no wickets down.				
„ 13, 14 & 15	Caius	193	212*	269	135
	Won by 10 wickets; *no wickets down.				
„ 18 & 19	Queens' and Peterhouse	219	—	154	79*
	Drawn; *4 wickets down.				
„ 20, 21 & 22	Christ's	53	27	71	51
	Lost by 42 runs.				

Batting Averages.

	Inns.	Times not out.	Runs.	Most in an inns.	Average.
S. A. Notcutt	19	3	438	110*	27.4
W. N. Roseveare	16	2	337	84*	24.0
R. W. Hogg	17	1	380	90*	23.8
A. C. Roberts	10	1	116	32	12.9
A. Harker	19	3	194	33	12.1
V. C. Barraclough	8	1	85	26	12.1
H. O. Mascal	15	1	135	49	9.6
H. D. Rolleston	14	0	125	43	8.9
F. N. Schiller	10	2	68	13*	8.5
S. H. A. Lambert	8	3	37	12	7.4
C. H. Heath	11	0	46	9	4.2
W. H. Jefferies	9	2	25	8	3.6
Rev. A. F. Torry	7	0	21	9	3.0
A. H. Newnham	10	3	20	5*	2.9

* Signifies 'Not Out.'

H. Wilson played in 4 innings, scoring 6*, 1, 2 and 16. The following played in 3 innings:—Fisher 98, 64* and 81; A. Chaplin 8, 0 and 23; H. Ward 2, 0 and 0; A. E. Foster 6, 5* and 0; G. P. B. Kerry 1, 0 and 0. The following played in 2 innings:—J. A. Wait 8 and 6; H. S. Mundahl 1 and 3.

Bowling Averages.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Wides.	No Balls.	Runs per wicket.
A. C. Roberts	212.1	49	477	46	0	0	10.4
A. H. Newnham	117.2	27	312	26	0	0	12.0
H. O. Mascal	188.0	44	464	33	8	1	14.1
W. H. Jefferies	115.3	28	330	21	0	3	15.7

Of the change bowlers, S. A. Notcutt obtained 15 wickets; E. Fisher 13; A. Harker 10; V. C. Barraclough 9; H. D. Rolleston 7.

RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION.

Captain: H. D. Rolleston.

2nd Captain and Secretary: C. H. Heath.

Treasurer: C. Toppin.

The old colours we have available this year are W. N. Roseveare, Hampson, Rogers, Rolleston, Toppin, Ware, Burnett, Heath, and Russell. Toppin has developed into a very good three quarter back, his kicking and tackling being very serviceable; and Roseveare till his accident was playing a first-rate game at half back. Price has greatly improved at half back, and has fairly earned his colours, his defensive play being sound. We have a useful acquisition in Kendal at three quarters, he kicks and dodges very well but should be safer in tackling. We have a heavy lot of forwards who should be able to hold their own against any College team; but they play the loose game far too much, and there is very little shoving in the scrummage in proportion to the weight we have.

We have been glad to see that Roseveare and Hampson have been played for the 'Varsity, and greatly regret that the former, having sprained his ankle in the match *v.* Old Leysians, has been rendered *hors de combat*.

Of our 12 matches arranged, 7 only have been played, of which we have won 5 and lost 2. Our total score shows that we have gained 7 goals 5 tries as against 4 goals 7 tries of our opponents. The second XV. has only played 2 matches out of 5 arranged, so that out of 17 matches, 8 have been scratched, only 2 of which have been on account of the weather. The other 6 have been put off by our opponents, generally too late for us to obtain alternative matches. This has naturally greatly interfered with our combined play, as well as thrown the individuals out of practice.

We began our season on October 14th; after 3 practice games, on Wednesday, Oct. 21st, we played an informal match with Trinity, which, after a well-contested game, we won by a goal, from a try gained by Clay, to 2 tries. Our try was the result of good passing among the forwards, who played a first-rate game throughout, to which we chiefly owed our victory. Trinity played without Tuck and Swayne.

Friday, Oct. 23rd, our match with Pembroke was postponed owing to the rain.

Monday, Oct. 26th, we gained an easy victory over Trinity Hall by 2 goals and a try to nil. 2 tries were got by Palmer, who made his first appearance for us at this match and exhibited strong running powers, and one by Kendal. Our forwards showed a tendency to play loose; W. N. Roseveare at half back did good service. Heath was injured and had to leave the field at half time.

Our match with Peterhouse on Wednesday, October 28th, was scratched owing to their inability to raise a team.

Friday, October 30th, we played Caius on our ground. Price, following up the kick off, secured the ball, and by a good run obtained a try between the posts, which Ware failed to make a goal. After the first ten minutes we showed signs of disintegration and were pressed for the rest of the game. In the first half Stileman dropped a goal from the field for Caius, and they obtained a second from a try in the second half. Though we had the heavier team forward, we were not nearly so well together as our opponents, who played a fast game, well together throughout. Price and White played a hard defensive game for us. Caius won by two goals to a try.

Magdalene scratched the match *v.* our 2nd XV. on Monday, Nov. 2nd, and rain prevented us playing "Old Citizens" on the following Wednesday.

Friday, Nov. 6th, we beat Selwyn by 2 goals and 2 tries to a try. Our tries were obtained by Heath, from which a splendid goal was kicked by Toppin, Kendal and Palmer (2). We had the best of the game throughout. Selwyn obtained their try by a good pass out from touch by Leake, but it was close to the touch line. W. N. Roseveare, Greenstock, Hampson, Price, and Clay, besides the above mentioned, played well for us.

Monday, Nov. 9th, we won a well-fought game with Christ's by a goal to a try. The play was not well together and very little work was given to the three quarters, partly owing to Price straining his knee soon after half time. White obtained our try after a good run along the touch line, and Toppin kicked the goal. A claim by Christ's that White ran into touch was not allowed. Greenstock (three quarters), Clay, Russell, and Rogers played well for us.

Wednesday, Nov. 11th, our 2nd XV. match was scratched by St. Catharine's.

Friday, Nov. 13th, we played our second match with Trinity. On this occasion they played their full strength, while we were without W. N. Roseveare, Heath, and Price, who were still unable to play. Besides this, Palmer was prevented at the last moment from playing, so that we played one short. The play, nevertheless, was very even, though we were pressed most of the time; our defence seemed to give way on the occasion of two rushes in which the Trinity tries were obtained by Porter and Rowe. Our forwards, being one short, played a plucky game, in which Rolleston, Hampson, and Mason were conspicuous, Toppin, Greenstock, and White played well behind, and Ware also made a good run and tackled very well.

On the same day our 2nd XV. played a drawn match with Sidney, the score being one try each; Mundahl obtained our try.

Our match with Jesus, fixed for Monday, Nov. 16th, was postponed owing to the 'Varsity match *v.* Dublin University.

On Wednesday, Nov. 18th, the Old Sherburnians scratched our 2nd XV. match, as did Emmanuel the match for the following Friday.

We played Leys School on Tuesday, Nov. 24th, on their ground. In this match Chilcott, our Captain last year, played for us. At the beginning, Leys had the best of the play and scored two tries before we settled down to work; the second one was obtained owing to some bad passing among our behinds just outside their twenty-five, resulting in a try for them, to which several objections were raised, the umpires having been out-paced being unable to give a decision. Kendal soon afterwards by a beautiful run obtained a try for us, which Toppin, though the place kick was difficult, converted into a goal. Leys scored a third try but without further result. We thus won an even game by a goal to three tries. Russell, White and Toppin also played well for us.

On Tuesday, Nov. 10th, our 2nd XV. played "A" Caius team, and lost by 2 tries to nothing. Beaumont, Holmes, and Baxter played well for the 2nd XV.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

The Association Club may fairly claim to have a good serviceable team this Term, containing also several instances of individual merit; of those who remain of last year's team (W. H. Ainger, S. A. Notcutt, H. S. Mundahl, W. Barnett, C. J. Slade, H. Ward) considerable improvement is noticeable in two, viz., Ainger and Mundahl. Mundahl's back play, on the whole, has been very good indeed, although occasionally he lacks judgment, kicking the ball beyond the reach of the forwards. Ainger, on the left wing, has several times exhibited brilliant pieces of play, notably in the return match *v.* Jesus, and, often, he and Armitage (centre) have shown combined play quite above the average, although they have sometimes carried it too far; and both Ainger's and Armitage's play tends to be too individual and selfish. Barraclough, also, has improved very much, doing very good work on the extreme left; he remembers to pass, and 'middles' well. Notcutt still does good work at the back, and has certainly not fallen off from last year. Jacques played well at the beginning of the Term, but has been unable to play since, owing to an accident he met with in one of the matches. Wait seems to have a good idea of the game, but is not always equal to putting his ideas into effect; and he hangs too far behind the forwards. Toppin has proved equal to many a deadly shot at goal, and makes a tolerably good half-back; Gray also makes a fair substitute in both those capacities.

Amongst the Freshmen we have, as yet, only discovered two men of 1st E. even merit—C. Colison and H. C. Newbery. We can scarcely criticise the former at half-back; he is quite

as good as our Club is used to. With his combined judgment, execution, and hard work he has been of very great value to the team; he almost always does the right thing—but, unfortunately, he is not very fast. Newbery, at centre forward, is certainly above the average of members of college teams; he is a clever 'dribbler,' a fair 'passer,' and an excellent 'shot' at goal; but, withal, he strikes us as rather lazy—he has played on one occasion for the University.

As regards the matches, the balance of victory is in our favour at present (Nov. 20). We have played fourteen matches, of which we have lost 5, won 6, and drawn 3; of the 5 we lost, 4 are out of the first six matches played; and we may fairly say that the losses were greatly owing to the fact that, for several reasons, we could not get our representative team together.

In the Cup tie, after a very evenly fought match, we were beaten in the first round by the Trinity Etonians, who are the most likely winners of the final round; we lost by 1 goal to 3.

The following is a list of matches already played:—

	Won.	Lost.
v. Jesus	0	3
v. Trinity	2	5
v. Magdalene	7	0
v. Pembroke	2	2
v. Clare	0	3
v. King's	1	7
v. Trin. Harrovians	3	2
v. Corpus	6	1
v. Trinity Hall	2	0
v. Magdalene (return)	8	0
v. Trin. Etonians	1	3
v. Old Carthusians	0	0
v. Corpus (return)	5	0
v. Jesus (return)	2	2

The following are the present playing members who have their colours:—

W. H. Ainger	S. A. Notcutt
H. S. Mundahl	C. J. Slade
C. Colison	H. C. Newbery
V. C. Barraclough	H. Armitage
H. Ward	

2nd Captain and Sec.: W. H. Ainger. Captain: H. Ward.

LONG VACATION LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The Club is to be congratulated on a most successful season, both as regards the number of its members and its matches with other Colleges. Ten matches were played, of which eight were won; viz:—Pembroke (2), Christ's (2), Caius, Peterhouse, Jesus, and Trinity Hall. The first match with Clare was lost, and the return was drawn. The regular team was composed of the following pairs:—G. E. D. Brown and C. J. Pugh, S. F.

Card and D. T. B. Field, J. Windsor and L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. Our successes were mainly due to Brown, whose play is always safe and occasionally brilliant. Card and Field improved considerably towards the end of the Long and performed very creditably in all the matches.

There were a fair number of entries for the ties. The Singles were won by S. F. Card, who beat C. J. Pugh in the final (3—1). The doubles were secured by S. F. Card and D. T. B. Field, who somewhat easily disposed of A. C. Roberts and J. Goodman (3—1). The handicap fell to G. E. D. Brown (owed half 30) without the loss of a single sett all through. E. E. Atherton (15) won the second prize.

The courts under the combined influence of continual play and drought became very worn: we would be glad to see some means of watering them invented before next season.

THE "EAGLE" L. T. C.

There have been two meetings of this club in H. D. Rolleston's rooms for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and of discussing the subscription. The following officers have been elected:—H. D. Rolleston, *President*; W. Greenstock, *Treasurer*, and W. H. Ainger, *Secretary*. The following gentlemen were elected to the Club:—W. E. Heitland, M.A., H. S. Ware, J. A. Beaumont, H. R. Armitage, W. G. Price, S. A. Notcutt, R. G. May. The single ties were won by H. Ward, after some good struggles. The doubles ties were unfortunately not played off, owing to the many other attractions of the May Term. There are still a few more vacancies in the Club which will be filled up at the beginning of next Term.

LACROSSE.

At a general meeting held at the beginning of the term, the following officers were elected;

Captain: C. J. Pugh. *Secretary*: E. Manley.
Committee: H. Wilson, W. M. Anderson, E. Curwen.

The Club is in a very flourishing financial condition, and some of the new members seem both energetic and promising players.

Only two matches have been played this term, owing to some fixtures having been put off on account of the bad weather; our first game was against a strong scratch team captained by C. F. Bickmore when we were defeated by seven goals to two; our goals being shot by Wilson and Field; in our second match we came off victorious against Trinity by four goals to one, Pugh, Jefferies and Manley scoring for us.

A marked improvement has been made in the club colours, a black blazer with red and white stripes having been substituted for the original and unsightly green and yellow one.

St. John's was very well represented in last season's University team, for besides the two old members, Wilson and Anderson, four other Johnians were chosen, viz.: Pugh, Jackson, Featherstone and Manley.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

During the present term the Debates have been very well attended, the average number present being over fifty. At the first Meeting the following officers were elected. *President*, E. R. Cousins; *Vice-President*, H. H. Brindley; *Treasurer*, T. H. Sifton; *Secretary*, G. W. Kinman; *Committee Members*, C. Martin and F. F. Adeney.

The Debates commenced on Saturday Oct. 24th with the usual political discussion, the President moving "That this House in the interests of the Empire considers the present Government should be returned to power at the next General Election." He was opposed by C. M. Fernando, but the conservatives were victorious by 28-14.

On Oct 31st J. H. Butterworth brought forward a motion in favour of Local option. W. N. Harper opposed and altogether ten speakers aired their eloquence on this topic. Eventually the motion was lost by 11 votes to 13.

Nov. 7th was occupied by a motion of a decidedly socialistic character, H. S. Lewis, B.A., moving "That this House recognises that the present basis of society is organized dishonesty and holds that the means of production should be assumed by the State and so used as to secure to each labourer the produce of his labour." The motion was opposed by G. W. Kinman, and lost by 10 votes to 27.

Oliver Cromwell formed the subject of the next debate. F. F. Adeney defending his memory and A. R. Pennington attacking it. He was eventually condemned by 12 votes to 19.

S. J. C. MUSICAL SOCIETY.

It is intended to give a Concert this term in the College Hall. The first part of the programme will consist of Haydn's "Spring," the second part will be made up of part songs, &c.

The new scheme mentioned in the last number of the *Eagle* is a success, for by it 24 new members have been added to the Society. Before long, all these new members will be able to sing the music practised on Thursdays. If a sufficiently large number of beginners be forthcoming, a new class will be started next term.

Johnians are reminded that members of these preparatory classes enjoy all the privileges of the Society in obtaining tickets, &c. for the concerts in addition to systematic instruction in sight singing and voice cultivation.

TOYNBEE HALL.

We have this Term received the First Report of the Universities' Settlement Association. The movement seems to be now well started, and to show every sign of success. We could wish, however, that the Johnian subscription list compared a little more favourably with that of other Colleges. In other respects the College has become closely connected

with Toynbee Hall. Of those who have been lecturing there this term, three have been Johnians, namely, Professors Macalister and Marshall, and Mr. Aneurin Williams. We are glad to learn from the *Toynbee Journal* and other sources that the lectures of all these gentlemen have been warmly appreciated by East-end audiences. The numbers attending Mr. Williams' lectures on Political Economy are stated by the above-named paper to have been "embarrassingly" great, "the large attendance being in striking contrast with the scanty numbers at earlier courses on the same subject, and an instructive commentary on the alleged unpopularity of the science at this moment." Another link connecting the College with the movement is the election of Mr. T. Darlington to the office of Cambridge Secretary, in place of Mr. H. F. Wilson, Fellow of Trinity College, who went down at the end of last Term. The College Committee have not been inactive during the Term, and the Freshmen, at any rate, cannot complain that they have been allowed to remain in ignorance of the existence and claims of Toynbee Hall. Several new members have lately joined the College Committee, which now consists of Messrs Heitland, Foxwell, Aneurin Williams, Moore Smith and Tanner, Dr. D. MacAlister, Messrs. Darlington and Roseveare (4th year), Francis, Herbert and Rolleston (3rd year), Heward and Schiller (2nd year). These gentlemen are ready to receive subscriptions and to give any needed information. A copy of the *Toynbee Journal* has been placed on one of the tables in the Library; we especially recommend the November number, as containing a good article by Professor Seeley on "*The New Missionaries*." Copies may be obtained from Mr. E. Johnson, the publisher of the *Eagle*, or from Mr. G. C. M. Smith of this College.

CALENDER, 1886.

Lent Term.

Men to come up	Mon.	Jan. 18.
Lectures to begin	Wed.	Jan. 20.
College Examinations end.	Wed.	March 24.
[Term kept	Wed.	March 24.]

Michaelmas Term.

Men to come up	Thurs.	April 29.
Lectures to begin	Fri.	April 30.
College Examinations.	about	June 7-12.
[Term kept	Sat.	June 12.]

Easter Term

Sizarship Examination	Sat.	Oct. 2.
Freshmen to come up by	Fri.	Oct. 8.
Other years to come up.	Mon.	Oct. 11.
Lectures to begin about.	Tues.	Oct. 12.
College Examinations	about	Dec. 6-9.
[Term kept	Thurs.	Dec. 9.]

Entrance Examinations will be held on Jan. 16, April 29, June 8, and Oct. 2.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

SINCE our last report in the "Eagle," the work has made considerable progress. A most important addition has been made to the working staff of the Mission in the appointment of F. H. Francis, B.A., well known and highly esteemed by many past and present members of the College, as Assistant Missioner. We are sure all supporters will be as pleased as surprised at this proof of the steady and solid growth of the work. We cannot better lay before our readers the facts of the case and the circumstances which led up to the resolution of the Committee than by inserting the substance of a circular which is being sent to non-resident members of the College.

"The Committee beg leave to announce to the friends of the Mission that they have nominated F. H. Francis, B.A., and a candidate for Deacon's Orders next Christmas, to be Assistant Missioner.

"They have been led to take this important step for the following reasons:

- (1) The steady progress and development of the work of the Mission under Mr. Phillips from its commencement in February, 1884. Already the work to be done is almost beyond the powers of one workman.
- (2) The opportunity which presented itself for securing the services of Mr. Francis, of whom those who know him best say that he is the very man for the work. Mr. Francis was a zealous supporter of the Mission scheme when it was first started; he had much to do with the choice of the site of the Mission, and no member of the College is better known at Walworth.
- (3) The offer of £60 a year towards the necessary stipend by friends of and workers at the Mission not members of the College.

"The Committee felt that it was not open to them to pass by such an opportunity for developing the efficiency of the Mission. It will, however, be necessary to increase the Mission Fund by about £100 a year, and this would seem to be a favourable opportunity for pressing the claims of the Mission upon those who have not yet supported it."

We may add that Mr. Francis took his degree in Mathematical Honours in June, 1884, and has since then been in residence at the Leeds Clergy School.

While the Mission itself gains much by the acquisition of Mr. Francis, the Governing body in the College have to deplore the loss of their Treasurer. Mr. Torry has spared himself no trouble since the Fund was first opened. The Mission will always be deeply indebted to him for the amount of work he has undertaken and so successfully carried out. The Treasurer's duties in the starting of such a work have necessarily been very heavy. We have to thank Mr. Rudd for having consented to fill the vacancy.

On the 23rd July, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, with the sanction of the Bishop of Rochester, confirmed 30 candidates from the district at the Mission. His Lordship afterwards addressed the Bible classes. The Master of the College was present on the occasion.

During the Long Vacation Mr. and Mrs. Phillips took a month's holiday. The Sunday duties were taken by senior members of the College. Several undergraduate members stayed at Walworth and helped Mr. Phillips. All have come away with their interest in the work greatly increased. Some have already offered themselves for the coming 'Vac.' Members wishing to stay at Walworth should send in their names to the Junior Secretary as soon as convenient. The Missioner has round him an enthusiastic band of workers, but most of them are unconnected with the College. It is hoped that some of the old Johnians in London will be able to offer their help.

Several treats have been given during the summer. The school children were taken to Cranleigh at the invitation of Dr. Merriman. The infants went to Peterham Park through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Hodgkin, of Richmond. Mr. and Mrs. Francis invited Miss Francis' girls' club to Epping Forest for the day; some 40 of the members were able to avail themselves of the opportunity.

Canon Body spared the whole day, Sunday Nov. 15th, for work at the Mission. He gave addresses to crowded congregations, morning and evening, and one to the Sunday School teachers in the afternoon.

The Annual Meeting was held in the College Hall, Nov. 16th. The Master presided, and was supported by the Bishop of Rochester, Professor Mayor, Rev. E. Hill and others.

Mr. Watson read a short report of the work, dwelling chiefly on the appointment of F. H. Francis as Assistant Missioner, and the loss the Mission had sustained in the resignation of the Treasurership by Mr. Torry, who would shortly be leaving Cambridge.

Mr. Torry gave a summary of the Finance Report, from which it appeared that there was a balance in hand of over £200, and subscriptions for the current year had yet to be received, but that several demands on the fund would shortly become due. He expressed his regret that, owing to his approaching departure from Cambridge, he had been compelled

to resign the Treasurership, and spoke feelingly of the pleasure he had derived from correspondence with old Johnians and intercourse with resident members in the fulfilment of the duties of his office.

Mr. Harker gave a short account of the Working Men's Club.

The Missioner, in reviewing the work, expressed his thankfulness for the assistance he was receiving from his devoted band of helpers, and his pleasure in welcoming undergraduates to Walworth during the Vacations. Mr. Phillips, after referring to the progress of the work and some of the difficulties attending it, pleaded for material as well as personal help; money for treats, old clothes and boots, warm wraps for the winter, toys, and carefully selected children's books, &c. All contributions from friends of the Mission, personal help, material help, and their prayers, would, under God's blessing, tend to the intensifying of the work.

The Bishop of Rochester said that the key note of the meeting to report on the year's progress was thankfulness. South London, with a population of 1,000,000 poor, without any West End to relieve it, and increasing at the rate of 25,000 a year, had now six Missions supported by Colleges and Schools, four of which were almost contiguous to each other, and to St. John's, which had set the example, viz., Pembroke, Trinity, Charterhouse, and Wellington. The College was doing a wise and bold thing in sending Mr. Francis to strengthen and develop the Mission, he was distinctly the right man for the work. We were, as it were, sinking a great shaft into a mine of human souls. A large part of the population of London was practically pagan through no fault of their own. There was no social opinion such as existed in the country to keep up Church going; people from the country soon lost the habit and sunk into indifference. His 31 years' work in London had shown him that it was not so much blatant atheism or active opposition that had to be fought against as stolid indifference; people were content to live and die without God. In these Missions the Apostolic method was being revived; first, the *man* moved by God to go with His message to his fellow men; then the *building*; then the people themselves raised into *workers*. This was the only means of conquering S. London to Christ, by the people themselves. A handful of parsons, however self-sacrificing, could not do it. The people must be trained and entrusted with simple work for which they were fit. Let all take to heart a saying of St. Paul, "I am a debtor." We owe our neighbours (1) Truth of all kinds, especially the truth to which they *will* listen after a little patience; (2) Example, self-denying help; and (3) Kindness. Pity or patronizing was not what they wanted, but they liked to feel they were cared for. The work being done in Walworth by the College Mission was solid and satisfactory, as his Lordship could testify; the

results would not appear at once but they would be well worth waiting for. It was not 'drum and trumpet' work, not in any way sensational, but it appealed to the conscience, heart, and understanding. 'Persevere,' the Bishop said, 'it is well worth it;' it was a work of faith and labour of love; it had grown and was growing quite fast enough. His Lordship concluded with some remarks on the importance of Temperance work as a means of winning men to religion.

The Working Men's Club has been opened for the winter under its new rules, by which closer relations have been established between the Sub-Committee in College and the Committee at Walworth. It is a matter of regret that the Club does not meet with better support in the College. The following is the list of Lectures and Entertainments which have been arranged for the winter:—

1885. Nov. 17. Lecture "The Rocky Mountains of America," by S. Rideal, Esq.
 Dec. 1. Lecture, "Familiar Birds," by J. Mackenzie, Esq.
 15. Lecture, "The Post Office," by L. T. Horne, Esq.
 22. Entertainment under the direction of the Cambridge Committee.
 26. Lecture, "The Body, or the House in which we live," (Illustrated by the Magic Lantern), by D. W. Samways, Esq.
 1886. Jan. 5. Lecture, "The Electric Light," (Illustrated by the Magic Lantern), by S. L. Hart, Esq.
 19. Entertainment under the direction of the Cambridge Committee
 Feb. 2. Lecture, "Some other worlds," by A. H. Fison, Esq.
 16. Shakesperian Reading, under the direction of S. Rideal, Esq.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Midsummer, 1885.

Donations.

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