

# The Eagle

a Magazine supported by Members of  
St John's College

June 1886



Printed for Subscribers only

Cambridge :

E. Johnson, Trinity Street

Printed by W. Metcalfe & Son, Rose Crescent

1886

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Founders and Benefactors of St. John's College <i>(continued)</i>	141
Stockholm . . . . .	152
A South African Sea-side Resort . . . . .	158
Browning's Rhymes . . . . .	163
Obituary . . . . .	170
The Merry Month of May . . . . .	174
Labuntur Anni . . . . .	177
Idem Latine . . . . .	177
La Première . . . . .	178
Song . . . . .	179
Lay of the Goods Engine . . . . .	180
Correspondence.—"Club-Finance." . . . .	182
Our Chronicle . . . . .	186
The Library . . . . .	200

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 would 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 issued in December.

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 them further.



## FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

*(Continued from Vol. XIV. page 21.)*

**I**N all the official Catalogues of Benefactors the names of the chief contributors to the erection of the Third Court are placed together. It will be convenient to follow these precedents even at the cost of a departure from the order of chronology.

Before narrating the personal history of the builders, we shall draw attention to the building itself, particularly in respect to some of the features which mark its relation to the earlier Courts and its place in the history of the College. The originality of the work will be seen to be indicative, not only of the spirit of the time and the genius of the architect, but also of changes in life and manners in both Fellows and Students. An attempt, however superficial, must be made to point out some of the prominent characteristics of the earlier buildings as they compare or contrast with the later ones, and particularly with the South and West sides of the Third or as it used to be called the Library Court. We shall study the lives of the builders with greater interest if we endeavour first to understand and value their work.

The substance of the following digression is derived chiefly from two sources, Professor Willis's Architectural History of the University and the 'Prizing Books' in the College Treasury. The former contains

the results of long and patient study and comparison of the buildings of different Colleges, and of documents relating to them. The latter is our own College account of the tenancy of rooms in College, the 'prizing' or valuation from one tenant to another during the whole of the seventeenth and half the eighteenth century. With these aids we are further enabled to decipher some of the historical records which remain indelibly impressed on the architecture of our buildings themselves.

THE FIRST COURT was built originally of two storeys, the stairs to the upper floor leading straight up (except where there were turrets) and occupying the whole width of the passage. When the third storey was added, before the end of the century, the access to it was from the rooms below, not by an extension of the original staircase. Our only remaining example of this arrangement is the staircase north of the Porter's Lodge. As we ascend the stairs we notice subsequently added double staircase leading to the upper rooms, and in the walls on either side the 'newels' or corner posts still standing half imbedded in the walls. An examination of the staircase leading to rooms over the Butteries proves that formerly the same arrangement existed there, and Loggan's view shews that it continued until after 1688.

The first-floor rooms and those immediately above them used to be held by the same tenant. Perhaps originally the upper rooms were mere garrets approached by a few steps or by a ladder. There were afterwards small attics called *excelses* above the second floor. There is but scanty evidence on the subject before A.D. 1600; but after that time the 'Prizing Books' give us explicit information.

In 1608 it was ordered by the Master and Seniors that "All Fellows Chambers with the studies belonging to them should be prized by the Deans and Bursars"

and the valuation &c., entered in a book. From these books which were kept for 150 years we can discover the names of the tenants, the character of the fittings, the subdivision of the rooms by partitions &c., and we are assisted greatly in forming or correcting our conceptions of the habits of College life and the relations of Tutors and Pupils. We find Chambers usually assigned to Fellows only, exceptions being sometimes made in favour of Noblemen or Fellow Commoners and (much later) Scholars. All the Fellows are Tutors, and as far as possible have their pupils 'pensioned' in their own rooms. The Lower Chambers, as the ground floor rooms are designated, are held by Junior Fellows who can accommodate but few pupils. The 'Middle Chambers' are in greater request, they have 'Upper Chambers' above them and sometimes 'excelses' also, and can therefore admit several pupils. We read of the 'great bed' for the Tutor, and 'truckle beds' in the same Chamber. Partitions, in almost every corner where light can be obtained, are erected to form 'Studies' about six feet square. The set of rooms over the Butteries had six studies, four on one side, two on the other, one being at the head of the stairs. For such a mode of life as is thus indicated it was natural that the Chamber should be large and roomy, should occupy the whole depth of the building and be lighted from both sides. Perhaps a careful examination of the floor or ceiling would reveal the exact position of some ancient 'Study' in one of our Old Courts, and it is more than probable that some of the partitions now standing are adaptations of those which anciently marked off a study or screened the 'great bed.'

On the top of the staircase in the S.E. corner of the First Court is a small cupboard which may have been an *excelsis*, unless it was 'a place above to lye in or laye wood in with a trap doore.' Both these are mentioned in the Prizing Book as belonging to

the Middle Chamber in that corner, which was the Library Keeper's Chamber, being adjacent to the Old Library. If the cupboard were an *excelsis* it would have a skylight, which has been obliterated by more recent roofing.

The number of 'studies' and 'excelses' would give us an idea of how many men could be squeezed into one court. For our present purpose we need do little more than enumerate the other College buildings. They help us to understand how a large number of men could live in College. They add little to our information as to the nature of College life.

The ancient Hospital or Infirmary was early converted into chambers, its roof being raised to allow three storeys to be made. The eastermost room on the ground-floor next the street was for many generations the Barber's chamber. There were five other chambers in this block, the site of which was north of the Old Chapel, and is now partly covered by the present Chapel.

Dr. Metcalfe, as already related, built a small court West of the Kitchens, which was pulled down to make room for the Second Court.

'By the Waterside,' besides supernumerary buildings, there was a block three storeys high containing six chambers, which seems to have been known as Rath Hall or Rat's Hall, and which was 'demolished in April 1670' to make way for the present Third Court.

And lastly, there was the 'Pensionary' across the road, where the Divinity Schools now stand. There is room for speculation as to whether this was of the nature of a small court, or was a College Hostel, or a mere lodging house. Thos. Fuller speaks of the good Master of a College disliking lodgings out of College for his students, but it is not clear whether the Pensionary would be so described, or whether any other lodgings were permitted.

THE SECOND COURT a  
of the College and to the comfort of its members. Noblemen and Fellow Commoners could more commonly have their own chambers, though still they might, as heretofore, be lodged with the Master. A distinguished visitor might be entertained. A certain Bishop of Cork seems to have had rooms assigned him in the middle of the Second Court, and to have occupied them for some years.

We have before given a brief account of this court, and directed attention to the unique character and value of the Architect's plans, &c., which are preserved in the College Library. The rooms, as in the older court, occupy the whole depth of the building. There are three storeys, and now the staircase is constructed to give access to all floors. There are no 'excelses.' It may surprise us to find that the Fellow who took the 'Middle Chamber' still had the upper chamber together with it, although the connexion between the two was by the public stairs. It is interesting to discover that in one instance at least the Fellow obtained permission to build himself a private staircase to his upper rooms, apparently preferring the arrangement customary in the old court. This private staircase was in the S.W. corner of the court, in rooms adjoining those where a similar staircase exists now.

THE THIRD COURT, long known as the Library Court, marks another epoch in College architecture, as well as in the growth and progress of the College.

It was built four storeys high, and the floors were from the first occupied independently. No upper chambers were attached to those below. Instances occurred when a Fellow needed more than one set of rooms, but the two sets had no necessary connexion as heretofore.

The South side of the Court had to be built of greater depth than the earlier courts to make it correspond with the Library, and the Architect divided

this block longitudinally by a substantial wall, making it two rooms deep, and placing chimneys and fire-places in the middle. He thus set an example which has been followed in all our later buildings.

There is a tradition that Sir Christopher Wren was the Architect. There is some confirmation of this opinion in a note written on a ground-plan of the courts, which is bound up with the plans of the Second Court and the drawings of the Stone Bridge, which leads into the grounds. It was proposed to build the Bridge where our covered bridge now stands, and the note runs 'Sir Chris: Wren in his letter to you laid down something of this affair which I could wish you would consider, as also about diverting the stream a little farther from the house but to avoid expensive proposition this is y<sup>e</sup> most plausible we can make of this case.' The reason for this consultation with Wren may have been that he was the Architect of the Third Court, and that he had designed the central archway of the Cloister to lead (as at Clare College) to a bridge over the river. Or he may have designed the bridge.

On the plan above referred to, the South end of the river-side building, now known as the Water staircase, is called by the old name of Rath Hall. The South side of the court was begun in 1669. On the end next the river is the date of its completion, 1671, before the expiration of which year some of the rooms were occupied. A water-pipe on the river side of the Western block is dated 1672. The court was completed in 1673.

The subscriptions amounted in all to £2610 15 8*d.* The whole cost of the Court was £5256 6*s* 3½*d.* The latter sum may include the expense of fitting up some of the rooms. The rule was that the Fellow who took the rooms paid for the doors, casements, wainscoting, &c. But several of the rooms in this court were fitted up by the College.

Before closing this brief account of the Court we would call attention to the Architect's care in making the side of his building towards the back lane uniform with the older Courts; and would add that the connexion between the Western block and the Library has been materially altered since the Court was built.

We turn now to the personal history of those contributors who are in the Catalogue of Benefactors.

PETER GUNNING, D.D., 22nd Master, Bishop successively of Chichester and Ely, gave £300 during his lifetime, bequeathed half his books to the Library, a further sum of £300, and any money of his left in the Treasury (£171).

Bp. Gunning's chief care was for the improvement of the Chapel and its services. His and other donations towards building the Third Court were 'so limited that out of the rents of the chambers of the new building £42 be paid yearly to six choristers, &c. . . . The Exhibitions to be no bar to any other preferments in any of the choristers that shall be admitted scholars of the College.' During his Mastership Dr. Gunning had endeavoured to repair some of the damage done to the Chapel during the civil war. The organ, pictures, and ornaments with which Dr. Beale had enriched the Chapel had all been destroyed or removed. Bp. Fisher's Chapel had been turned into the Chapel Clerk's Chamber, Dr. Ashton's Chapel divided into two Studies, the Chapel walls whitewashed, and much of the Communion plate taken away. Dr. Gunning rebuilt the organ in the loft or gallery at the W. end of the Chapel and reformed a Choir. He established weekly communions and designed to build a new Chapel. In his will, dated 25 Aug. 1679, he says "I bequeath to St. John's College where I was with all their good will and affection chosen Master, and there continued so about nine years and more, the sum of £100 more to be joined to that poor provision for a Quire there which I have (under the College Seal) assured for the maintenance of some singing youths and others upon £300 given them by Dr. John Barwick of pious memory, and upon my own £300 theretofore given and Dr. Turner's, Dean of Canterbury £150, and Dr. Turner's, the present Master's £50. To all which I say I now desire to add my other £100 for the better provision of more voices for the Quire, whereby God's service may be more solemnly performed and decently sung upon the Lord's Days and other Holy-days and their Eves, and their commemorations, by what way my very Reverend Friends the Master of the College and Dr. Humphry Gower and the Senior Fellows shall contrive." He adds in a codicil 29 Aug. 1680, '£100 more to St. John's Coll; any surplus to be bestowed upon pious and charitable uses, having respect especially to the Quire begun to be founded at St. John's College.'

In another codicil 12 Feb. 1681-2 'not £100 only but £300 to St. John's College towards the beginning for the building for themselves a new Chapel.' The money found in the Treasury (£171) was devoted to the Chapel expenses.

Bp. Gunning was born at Hoo in Kent Jan 11, 1613, educated at Canterbury, admitted at Clare 1629, where he was elected Fellow 1633. He was the chief of the Authors of '*Certain disquisitions &c. against the Solemn League and Covenant.*' In Dr. John Barwick's life he is styled 'that incomparable disputant against the schismatics.' With him were associated Dr. Barwick and Mr. Lacy (both benefactors to the College) and several of other Colleges, 'Each of whom undertook his particular share of this wicked Covenant to confute, and bringing his part of the work to Mr. Gunning's Chamber there they all conferred and agreed upon the whole.' This work was published at Oxford in 1644. In 1643 Gunning was expelled from Cambridge for preaching against the Covenant at the University Church. He retired to Oxford and became Chaplain of New College there. After the Restoration he became Chaplain to Charles II. At the Savoy Conference he was the most prominent as he was the ablest and most uncompromising disputant against the Puritans. He was elected in quick succession Master of Corpus, Margaret Professor, Master of St. John's 1661, Bp. of Chichester and Bp. of Ely, 1674. He resigned the Mastership in 1670. In 1684 he died and was buried in the Cathedral at Ely where in the S. aisle is a noble monument to his memory. Bp. Gunning was of commanding presence and great personal influence. Fierce and overbearing as a controversialist, he was in his private life self-denying and abstemious. His beneficence was wide and liberal. He gave freely in his diocese, especially to improve the incomes of the smaller livings, and was a benefactor to all three Colleges St. Johns, Clare, and Corpus, with which he was intimately connected.

The prayer 'for all conditions of men' in our Liturgy though sometimes ascribed to Bp. Sanderson is more probably the composition of Bp. Gunning.

There are two pictures of the Bishop in the Lodge. His arms are in the great Oriel window of the Hall and in the *Liber Memorialis* and there is a statue of him over a buttress at the E. end of the N. side of the Chapel.

THOMAS FAIRFAX, afterwards 5th Baron Fairfax of Cameron, gave £50 in 1673.

The son of Henry 4th Baron Fairfax and Frances daughter of Sir Robt. Barwick of Dolston, Yorks, he was educated at St. John's. He succeeded to the Barony in 1685 on the death of his father, who was cousin to the great Parliamentary General. He was a Colonel in the Guards, and M. P. for Yorkshire until obliged to resign at the Union, when he ceased to be a Commoner of England. He died in 1710. His son Thomas Fairfax settled in Virginia U.S.A. in 1739. There is a portrait of our benefactor in the Lodge.

SIR JOHN OTWAY, temporal Chancellor of Durham, gave £100.

The son of Roger Otway of Sedbergh under Mr. Nelson, entered St. John's in 1636, æt. 16, was Lupton Scholar the following November and became Lupton Fellow in 1640. He studied law at Gray's Inn. League and Covenant 'and for other Misdemeanors.' 'Not any one particular of those Misdemeanors is mentioned. Possibly one of them was that he had taken up arms for his Majesty and was otherwise serviceable to him' (Note in the Life of Dr. Barwick). Upon the King's return he was Knighted and made Temporal Chancellor of Durham.

He married the niece of Thos. Brathwait, another benefactor. He died 15 Oct. 1693. His Son Dr. Chas. Otway, many years Fellow, died at St. John's in 1720. Another son Brathwait Otway was Fellow Commoner.

THOMAS TURNER, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, gave £50.

The Father of Dr. Francis Turner our 23rd Master, he was born at St. Giles' Reading where his Father was sometime Mayor, was Scholar and Fellow of St. John's Coll. Oxford, where Juxon afterwards Abp. of Canterbury was his Tutor. Abp. Laud made him his Domestic Chaplain. In 1641 he became Dean of Rochester and in 1643 Dean of Canterbury. He was a devoted Royalist, was taken prisoner during the civil war, but escaped, and endured confiscation and many hardships during the Commonwealth. At the Restoration he returned to his Deanery where he died Oct. 8, 1672 about the age of 81, and was buried in the Cathedral.

His second son Thos. Turner was Dean of Rochester and President of C. C. C. Oxford. A third son, William, became Archdn. of Westmoreland.

Dr. Walker reckons it a singular reward from God, for his great sufferings and his affection to the Church of England that he was blessed with two such sons as Dr. Francis Turner, Bp. of Ely, and Dr. Thos. Turner the Dean of Rochester.

JOHN BARWICK, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's, bequeathed £300 in 1664.

He intended to found a Lectureship in Ecclesiastical History, but afterwards revoked the conditions of his bequest on the ground that facilities for printing had made books rather than lectures the guides of opinion.

He was born at Wetherslack, Westmoreland, educated at Sedbergh, admitted sizar in 1631, æt. 18, Lupton Scholar 1634, Fellow 1636. He delighted in music, and sought to enlist others in the 'publick choir'; the knowledge of music thus cultivated proved of great use to him when as Dean he had to revive the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral. He was fond of Athletic exercises 'and those violent enough, such as pitching the bar and football.' 'Some hot football playing' used to take place on Sheep's Green,

though the game had been pronounced by the authorities hurtful and unscholarlike. At one of these games Barwick had the misfortune to break the collar bone of one of the players, and was so heartily concerned for this mischance that he would never be prevailed upon to play again. He was an ardent Royalist, and one of the chief agents in conveying College Plate to Charles I. During the Civil War he laid aside the garb and occupation of a clergyman and took up the sword. He was, however, mainly occupied in communicating between the King and his supporters, visiting the King in his confinement in the Isle of Wight and elsewhere. He became Chaplain to Bp. Morton of Durham, then residing in London, and thus had a pretext for his constant visits to London. We find him assisting Mr. Lacy and gaining access to other imprisoned Royalists. In 1650 he is imprisoned himself, but managed to burn all papers on the King's business. He was liberated in 1652. During the Commonwealth he was anxiously engaged in Ecclesiastical as well as State affairs. Earnest Churchmen were getting concerned for the Episcopal succession. Barwick attended his patron, Bp. Morton, in his last illness, and preached his funeral sermon. There were then but ten Bishops remaining in England. One or two were supine, others were old and infirm. It was proposed to consecrate others on Charles's nomination, dispensing for a time with canonical election, &c. Barwick was pressed, but declined consecration for himself unless it were found absolutely necessary. The Restoration came, and the necessity for these temporary expedients passed away. Barwick accepted the Deanery of Durham, where he at once devoted himself to the restoration of the Cathedral and its services, the building of the Grammar School, &c. The next year he was removed to the Deanery of St. Paul's. He died shortly before the great fire brought his beloved Cathedral to the ground. Dr. Gunning attended him in his last illness and preached his funeral sermon. His epitaph, written by Mr. S. Howlett, another benefactor, says 'Requiescit in Domino, Atque inter sacras Ædis Paulinæ ruinas Reponit suas (Utrasque resurrecturas securus) Anno Ætatis LIII, Salutis MDCLXIV.

Both the Latin and English Versions of Dr. Barwick's life are in the Library.

FRANCIS TURNER, D.D., 23rd Master, Bishop of Ely, gave £250.

The eldest son of the Dean of Canterbury, mentioned above, he was educated at Winchester and New Coll. Oxford. He came to St. John's in 1666, probably through friendship to Dr. Gunning, who was then Master. He was then Rector of Therfield, Herts.; three years later he was made a Prebend of St. Paul's. He succeeded Bp. Gunning as Master in 1670, was made Dean of Windsor and Bp. of Rochester in 1683, and the year following translated to Ely on the death of Bp. Gunning.

He was one of the seven Bishops sent to the Tower in 1688 by James II. He was nevertheless devotedly loyal to the King, and suffered deprivation from his Bishopric rather than acknowledge William and Mary. It is noteworthy that of the seven Bishops sent to the Tower three were of this College, whilst of Bishops and Clergy subsequently ejected for their loyalty

to the House of Stuart, St. John's had a far larger number than any other College. Bp. Turner kept up a correspondence with the deposed King, and no doubt plotted for his restoration. He died in London in 1700, and lies buried in Therfield Church, under a stone inscribed with the single word 'Expergiscar.'

There is a portrait of Bp. Turner in the Master's Lodge, and his arms are in the Great Oriel window of the Hall.

THOMAS BROWN, ESQ., of Arlesey, Beds, gave £50.

Admitted Fellow Commoner 23 Feb. 1658-9, æt. 15, the son of Samuel Browne Sergeant-at-Law. His elder brother John was admitted Fellow Commoner the previous year.

SAMUEL HOWLETT, M.A., sometime Fellow, gave £50.

Besides many books which he gave to the Library during his life he bequeathed also his Italian, French, Spanish, and German books, in all about 80 volumes.

The Son of Rev. Rd. Howlett of Baddow, Essex, he came from Charterhouse to St. John's in 1659, æt. 16, was Jermin Scholar 1660, and admitted Fellow 'ex disp. regis' 1664. He wrote the Epitaph on Dr. Barwick, whose pupil he had been and who left him his Library. Dr. Barwick's biographer speaks of him as a 'person of learning and judgement much beyond his age, for he was not yet twenty (in 1664), and who himself also was in a few years ripe for heaven .... accomplished in every kind of learning and virtue.'

SIR GEORGE VINER, Bart., gave £50.

The Son of Sir Thomas Viner, a London Alderman, sometime Lord Mayor, who was made a Baronet in 1660 and died in 1665, Sir George was educated at St. Paul's School, admitted Fellow Commoner at St. John's in 1656, æt. past 17. He died in 1673 and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who died early, when the title became extinct.

The foregoing contributors to the buiding of the Third Court are those who were in consequence of their generosity enrolled in the Catalogue of Benefactors. A supplementary list is given in Cooper's *Memorials* (Vol. II, p. 139).

*(To be continued).*





## STOCKHOLM.

**M**OST travellers approach Stockholm by rail, from Gothenburgh or Malmo. If the season is summer, and the train chosen the night-mail, the sun is up some hours before the city is approached, and his rays reveal a land of rock and forest where all the herbage is heavily sprinkled with dew-drops, sometimes stretches of cultivated land, with farmsteads and out-houses built of logs and painted a warm red—a land of lakes and patches of water, a drowned land, amongst whose hill-tops the train is running. Just before 8 a.m. the train glides suddenly into the city, passing amongst sloops laden high with billets of birch and fir wood, and fishing boats which are discharging the fruit of the night's toil with line and net. Water lies on both sides. The line then creeps sinuously between a canal and some lofty buildings crowned with a high church spire. Across the canal there is an open air market with business already in full swing. Then over another bridge, by a sweet garden, and into the central station. Then you will go to some hotel with the impression that Stockholm is a beautiful and interesting city. But the approach has been too abrupt, you have come unprepared upon objects of interest, and have been whirled round a sharp curve just at that tantalising moment when the aroused intelligence has become keenly alive. The whole result is unsatisfactory. You are tired and your mind is full of incomplete pictures.

Far different is the approach to Stockholm from the sea. The steamer moves slowly for forty miles amongst groups of rocky islets and through narrow channels. Gradually the islands become larger. Cultivated land appears. Red farm-houses are dotted here and there. You pass the grassy slopes of a fortress; then a pretty village, with picturesque wooden houses amongst rocks and backed by dark pine forests. The forest everywhere clothes the rocks, but amongst the trunks the eye is relieved by the brighter tints of fern and woodland shrubs. Often also you can see the gleaming bark of the silver birch, whose tender sprays of delicate green seem sunk into the sombre masses of pine. More villas, more pine-clad islets, more narrow channels, more open breadths of water round whose brim the low forest stretches like a dark cord. At length the houses are closer together, other steamers are passed or met, sloops heavily laden with wood tack across the course, all signs that we are approaching some large city which is the focus of the activity of the district. Yet you behold the city from a distance, and approach it by a straight channel of considerable length which separates cliffs of some height from a beautiful island—the public park of Stockholm—where the foliage of oak, lime, and chestnut form a rich and beautiful variety to an eye rather weary of the severity and sameness of the pine.

As there is no tide, the vessel is as soon as possible laid along the quay. But whilst this tedious process is going on there is time to look around. You are still amongst islands, a group set closely together. But the forest has disappeared and here are stately houses, high-domed and lofty-steeped churches and public buildings, all of which enjoy the advantage of abundance of light and air and rapid-flowing undefiled water. Little green steamers (which, with the exception of a tramway, are the only

public means of conveyance) flit to and fro between the different islands. In fine weather, no way of travelling is more pleasant than to be carried rapidly across the lively water of these channels in open air, with no dust, no smoke, and no jolting.

Every beautiful or interesting spot about Stockholm is reached by water. For jaded men who long for change without fatigue, Stockholm is all they desire. The air is keen and fresh as that of Scotland, but not too bracing like that of the Alps. The steamers that take you almost from the door of your hotel through miles of scenery such as I have described are very comfortable, and all afford good refreshments. Besides escaping dust and jolting there are no rough and chopping seas, nor, however bright the sunlight and blue the skies, is there ever the sultriness and the coppery glare of southern Europe. For two months there is no night. It is true the sun disappears below the horizon for about six hours, but he is so close that a rosy tint covers the northern sky and you can read at half-past ten in the evening; and at midnight the prolonged twilight of the departed day meets the advanced guard of the returning sun. These long evenings contribute greatly to the pleasure of the out-door summer life that is such a charming feature of Stockholm. There are many large and well-kept gardens, where bands play, and you can take supper or lighter refreshment.

With such stimulation the growth of all plants is very rapid, and after the long winter the vegetable wealth of Sweden is surprising. All the common English fruits flourish, and a good many that are little known with us are very common and cheap, such as bilberries, whortleberries, cranberries, and wild strawberries, whilst raspberries are finer than those grown in England. Visitors should inspect the markets which are very numerous and well supplied with a great variety of provisions. They are carried on—the

open air market as well as the covered—throughout the whole year. It is possible that the intense frosts that occasionally occur may drive the stall-keepers away, but I have seen them at their business when the temperature was 3° Fahr. At that time these hardy and industrious women look like bundles of clothes with something moving inside and a very red nose tip visible under a grey hood. As to the cold, a Swedish winter is quite as variable as that of England, only the scale of changes is some 10° or 15° lower than what is usually observed at home. For from three to four months there are hard frosts at times and incomplete thaws, but usually the temperature ranges from 20° to 30° Fahr. The cold, however, is not so much felt as in England, partly because the air is usually still, and also because we are all thoroughly prepared to resist its attacks. We dwell in flats, which are much nicer to warm than a whole house. We burn birch-wood in large porcelain stoves, the top of which is tightly closed by a movable plate of metal as soon as the wood ashes have ceased to blaze. Then the whole stove becomes hot, and a large room is well and evenly heated by the radiation from the plates of porcelain. You will see that little heat is lost. The Swedes have a proverb that "it is foolish to warm the crows." Draughts are kept out by double windows, which in spring are removed. In fact all the arrangements in the houses are made in preparation for a long and severe winter.

It is a pity that a like wisdom was not shewn in the building of our English church, which is a pretty little Gothic building, with high pitched roof and clerestory, and great expanse of surface in proportion to its area. Many of our summer visitors are greatly pleased with the church. I wish the residents were equally satisfied. Warming is our difficulty. We have two excellent stoves, one of them of great size. Our consumption of coal is always enormous. By

slight increase we can make the church over hot, and a seat near the stoves a sure step to fainting or illness. On the other hand, the radiation from our vast external surface is so rapid that the temperature falls very suddenly and the body of the church becomes unpleasantly chilly. The Swedes understand these matters better. In church architecture they sacrifice nothing to beauty, but the churches are well warmed.

The public buildings are like the churches, disappointing. The Swedes are very proud of the palace, which is considered the masterpiece of Tessin. But I find that it does not impress strangers, who consider that the site deserves a better building. The palace is very large and massive, but the meanness of the windows and the absence of all relief to the bare walls gives it a starved and unfinished appearance. The interior, however, is very fine and the furniture in good taste. None of the other public buildings would be much noticed if placed in London or Paris. But the Riddensholm church, with its lofty open iron spire, is a very conspicuous object on approaching the city by the Malar Lake. The new spire of Clara Church is shapely and imposing. In Old Stockholm the domestic architecture shows signs of French influence. Many of the new houses are of very handsome elevation and the rooms more decorated than is common in England. As the houses are built either upon piles driven into the mud of the lake or else upon vaults blasted by dynamite out of the solid igneous rock, their cost is very great and rents are high, especially when compared with the moderate art of living.

English interests at Stockholm are growing. The trade is considerable, and goods are chiefly carried in English bottoms. There is little or no coal in Sweden, and our north country sends all that is burnt. When the harbour is open from April to December, it is not rare to see five or six large steam-coillers discharging cargo. It is my duty to board these vessels—when

I can. But when the vessel is empty and very high in the water it is not an easy task to walk up the narrow board, with no handrail or rope, that often forms the only means of reaching the ship. And it is rather trying to one's nerves to be told by the captain when departing after a pleasant visit, "Be careful, be careful, sir, four men fell in last night."

FREDERICK CASE

*Chaplain at Stockholm.*



## A SOUTH AFRICAN SEA-SIDE RESORT.

**I**F the "intelligent reader" will examine a map of South Africa he will find that the first opening into the land made by the ocean after "doubling the Cape" is called False Bay. Along the north-western coast of this bay, about half as far from Simon's Bay as Simon's Bay is from Cape Point, lies a long straggling line of houses which constitute the villages of Muizenberg and Kalk Bay. A railway across the "flats" that unite the Cape Peninsula to the mainland connects the place with Capetown, and every day during the summer this line conveys to the seaside excursionists glad to get away for a few hours from the heat and dust of Capetown. Of these excursionists some remain at Muizenberg, whose wide beach of glistening white sand affords a capital playground for the children, whilst the shore, shelving away more gradually even than that of our English Weymouth, tempts the most timid to take a sea-bath. Others let the train take them close along the seamarge to Kalk Bay; there they have rocks from which they can catch fish with unpronounceable names, and amongst the rocks occasional stretches of sand inviting to a swim.

Let me, however, remark at once that the Englishman who would realise what Kalk Bay really is must clear his mind from all suggested resemblance to English watering-places. The clear air of South Africa gives to all the colours of the landscape a brilliancy that is unapproached in the English climate.

The perfect blue of the sky—innocent of cloud unless the south-easter be rolling up huge masses of mist along the high land that runs from Cape Point to Table Mountain—against which the mountains far away on both sides of the entrance to False Bay stand out clear and sharply defined, the brilliant blues and greens of the sea free from all suspicion of mud and flecked with foam of snowy whiteness, the dazzling sand so different from the dirty brownish yellow fringe of the English coast,—all these things form a picture that is aided in its unlikeness to the European watering-place by the meanness of the houses and the obvious unwillingness or inability of the Colonial man to do more than mar the face of nature with abominable roads, and a railway built all along the sea front between the houses and the sea. Every prospect pleases, but man's works are vile—very vile. There is no pier, no esplanade, no bathing machines, no band, no nigger minstrels, so the visitor is thrown upon his own resources for amusement in much the same way as he would be at Watchet or Blue Anchor.

It is only by staying for a few weeks at Kalk Bay that one can appreciate the place. The houses scattered along the narrow piece of land between the mountains and the sea are for the most part owned by Capetown business men. During the winter months these houses are unoccupied, but with the commencement of summer they begin to be inhabited by the *élite* of Cape society, the male portion thereof going up daily as usual to their stores and offices in Capetown. When the proprietor is not occupying his house he lets it to people who have no house of their own in Kalk Bay, so the would-be visitor finds it necessary either to hire a furnished house or to go to such hotels as the place affords, for "furnished apartments" are unknown. Come with me to one of these "furnished houses." As "times are bad"

we have hired it for £10 to £15 a month. It is a low building all on one floor, with a long covered verandah or *stoep* running along the front; the roof is thatched, the outside of the house is white-washed, and the windows are protected by Venetian shutters that were once green. Inside, the rooms are probably *en suite*—an arrangement hardly in accord with modern notions—and therefore we shall probably find that several entrances have been made from the outside of the houses. These remarks apply of course to the old-fashioned Dutch houses, for there are numerous small specimens of the modern slate-roofed one-storied brick villa built in quite the civilised style; these, however, are at present the exception, the house we are examining the rule. We do not take long to discover that the “furniture” consists of a couple of tables, a choice collection of wooden and wicker or Madeira chairs, some rickety bedsteads and dilapidated arrangements presumably intended to serve as dressing-tables and wash-stands. That there are no carpets is a distinct advantage, and we could dispense, without a pang of regret, with the specimens of art that adorn the walls. We have to complete the furnishing ourselves, and so must hire a waggon to bring our own bedding, together with such articles as we may deem necessary to supplement or replace the antediluvian accessories of the house, and the assortment of damaged glass and crockery of a most substantial character usually concealed in one of the cupboards. Until it happens to rain or to blow hard we almost regret that we do not form part of the numerous band camping out, whose tents arranged here and there in groups of three or four look so picturesque.

And now that we are here how are the days to be passed by those who have no engagements in Capetown? There are no pleasure steamers, and boating is almost an impossibility, for Kalk Bay

has no boats except those of the Malay fishermen, and the prevailing summer south-east wind renders this form of amusement unpleasant as well as unsafe. Bathing is possible at all hours of the day: some few people have their own bathing houses and tents on the beach, but for the most part a place among the rocks or on the sand is selected, and there the bathers of either sex undress and dress in the eye of day; indeed it is only quite recently that civilisation has reached the point at which the local governing bodies deem it advisable to declare bathing attire at once expedient and necessary. After the morning bath the energetically disposed can betake himself to the rocks and there angle for fish unknown to English waters, his efforts not unfrequently resulting in the capture of a young shark or a cat-fish. If the “ungentle craft”—for it is far from gentle at Kalk Bay—have no charms, he can climb the bush-covered hills rising to a height of several hundred feet immediately behind the house, and on these hills or on the table-land above he can gather a bouquet of crassulas, pelargoniums, everlasting flowers, lovely heaths, and ferns; if he has good luck he may come across a snake or two, and so add to his knowledge of the reptile world. Outside of these two forms of dissipation there is nothing for it but to pass the day in walking, talking, reading, eating, smoking, and sleeping—of which the last is at once the easiest and the most general.

At about five o'clock the train brings the business men from town, and some of them get up a game of primitive cricket on a limited plot of grass, whilst others less energetically disposed enjoy to the full the luxury of the *stoep*. Sun sets on the evening meal—“high tea” is the fashion—and darkness comes on without the intervening twilight; no “gloaming”!—think on it and weep for your like in South Africa, ye sentimental ones. Even the

moonlight is most unpoetically bright, making all things as plain as the prosaic sunlight. It is on the moonless evenings, when only the stars scintillate through the crisp clear air, that the visitors of immature years arrange themselves in groups of two or more upon the *stoep*, or adjourn to the rocks where they can watch the waves rolling shorewards in long lines of bright phosphorescence which burst into showers and fountains of fire as the wave breaks. Sometimes these parties on the beach seem to partake of the boisterousness of the waves, and the roar of the waters comes up to the road mingled with shouts and peals of laughter; at other times all is so calm and still that the spirits of even the most frivolous are subdued into the prevailing pleasurable sadness, and the songs that are wafted up on the gentle evening breeze seem "full of longings" or fraught with recollections of happy seasons past. Often some well-remembered air carries the listener far away from this lonely corner of "the Dark Continent" to the dear old distant homeland, never so dear to him as now that he is separated from it by six thousand miles of sea, and it is with a depth of emotion he is loth to confess, even to himself, that he hears, and feels compelled to join in, the concluding "God save the Queen."

J. J. HOYLE.

Kalk Bay, January 16, 1886.



## BROWNING'S RHYMES.

**M**AN as we know him is composed of soul, body, and dress: even so is poetry composed of meaning, words, and metre. What is man without dress? and what is poetry without metre?

Dicite cœlicolæ, vos parvi dicite pisces,  
Ni tegerent braccæ crura, quid esset homo?

To this question we may reply, that man in this condition is to his ordinary fellow-beings what Walt Whitman and the author of "Towards Democracy" are to other poets—objects of considerable interest and even in their way of beauty, but whom on the whole we very much prefer to see in clothing. But while the science of dress counts its students and professors by millions, the subject of metre receives little attention from literary critics, and hardly any at all from literary students. And yet it is one of great importance: the body is doubtless more than raiment, but the raiment is much also. When the spirit of poetry changes, the metrical forms change too, and *vice versâ*; it will generally be found that a radical alteration in metre is accompanied by an inward revolution. There is a great gulf between the poetry of Pope's day and that of the nineteenth century, but the metrical change is no less. The new thoughts naturally clothe themselves in new forms: the rhymed heroic couplet, apparently the instinctive language of poetry in the earlier period, has about died out, or rather has suffered a degradation

worse than death—has been relegated to prize-exercises. Or to take the most striking of all instances: when Christianity followed by Teutonism overspread the Roman Empire metre underwent a revolution, and quantity gave place to rhyme. There is the greatest possible difference of feeling between an Ode of Horace and the "Dies Irae," but there is a no less striking difference in the outward form.

In our own days a poet of incontestable power has arisen in England, who has in many ways set at nought our fundamental conceptions of poetry. We have not treated him with indifference: we have done and are still doing our best to see what we can make of Mr Browning. But it has not been sufficiently observed that he is introducing very serious modifications into the most important element in English metre—the rhyme.

Rhyme in English poetry is usually of two kinds—the one-syllable, commonly known as masculine, e.g. *sun* and *begun*, *shade* and *made*, or two-syllabled, otherwise called feminine: as *ever* and *never*, *story* and *glory*. But besides these ordinary kinds there are extraordinary kinds. The rhyme may be three-syllabled, as *humanity* and *vanity*, *lowliness* and *holiness*; or again it may be "made up," i.e. *table* may rhyme with the two words "*stray bull*," or *Pegasus* with the three "*leg as us*." Now every reader of Browning must have been startled, not to say shocked, by the recurrence of rhymes like these: "*plough-shares*" rhymes with "*now shares*," "*omniscient*" with "*sufficient*," "*Zenocrate*" with "*zero-rate*," and even (horresco referens!) "*priestliness*" with "*beastliness*." We have even been told that in a recent poem there is something to be found about a "*ranunculus*," which is followed by "Tommy make room for your *avunculus*," but this it is to be hoped is a libel.

It can hardly be disputed that rhymes like this have hitherto been restricted to comic poetry. Mr Gilbert

makes much capital of them, rhyming "*strategy*" with "*sat a gee*," and "*hypotenuse*" with "*lot o' news*." They occur frequently in the Ingoldsby Legends. Many readers will doubtless recollect an ingenious stanza, which runs

" If I were a cassowary  
On the plains of *Timbuctoo*  
Then I'd eat a missionary  
With his banns and *hymn-book too*."

No one would claim high literary merit for this stanza, but the ingenious rhyme in the 2nd and 4th lines has given it longevity if not immortality. If we go back earlier, we find the same: Byron has rhymes of this kind, but it is in *Don Juan*, not in *Childe Harold*, and the only time so far as we know, that Milton attempts to be comic, is when he laughs at the then semi-barbarous name of *Gordon*, and makes a joke out of rhyming it with "*Tetrachordon*," "*pored on*" and "*word on*."

We confess we do not think that rhyme-hunting of this kind belongs to the highest class even of comic poetry, or is a proper function for a great writer. It is the foul-minded and brandy-sodden side of Byron which speaks in *Don Juan*: and when Milton pollutes his sonnets with the *Tetrachordon*, we have no longer the "god-gifted organ-voice of England," but the bitter, almost vulgar, Milton of controversy. And when we see our great poet-philosopher Browning stooping to doggerel of this sort, fitting words into each other which were never meant to fit, and loading the English language with such a word as "beastliness," we confess to something of the feeling of Michal, the wife of David, when she saw her husband, the sweet singer of Israel, leaping and dancing before the Ark.

This however is not the chief point: if Browning chooses occasionally to play the part of a low comedian,

he is none the less a great poet when he likes; the curious point is that he differs from all his predecessors in the art of eccentric rhyming, in that he employs it for serious poetry. In "*Christmas Eve*" for instance, a poem on a very serious subject, we find many passages, of which this is a fair sample:

"And except from him, from each that entered  
I got the same interrogation—  
'What you, the alien, you have ventured  
To take with us, the elect, your station?  
A carer for none of it, a Gallio!—  
Thus plain as print, I read the glance  
At a common prey in each countenance,  
As of huntsman giving his hounds the tally-ho."

No poem of Browning's strikes a higher note than the "*Grammarian's Funeral*," yet it is full of such rhymes as "*far gain*" and "*bargain*," "*fabric*" and "*dab brick*," "*based o'v*" and "*waist down*." In the poem "*Old Pictures in Florence*," there are some very beautiful stanzas and some very noble thoughts: yet in this same poem we find something about forming a "*Witanagemot*." Browning means, we may suppose, "a meeting to discuss the question in hand." To call this by the name of the old Saxon Parliament is only in itself an affectation. And should not the word, if word at all, be pronounced *Witānegemôt*? Here then we have a word misapplied, if not mispronounced, and for what? Simply and solely that it may rhyme with the three words "*bag 'em hot*."

"This time we'll shoot better game and bag 'em hot  
No mere display at the stone of Dante  
But a kind of sober *Witanagemot*.  
(Ex: "*Casa Guidi*," *quod videas ante*.)"

Still more curiously Mrs Browning has the same trick even more markedly: her rhymes are perhaps inferior in individual eccentricity, but they make up in quantity what they want in quality. It is only

occasionally that Browning in his higher moods rhymes in this way, but Mrs Browning does it constantly: there are poems after poems, the "*Lay of the Children*," the "*Child's Grave in Florence*," the "*Ragged School*," where the rhymes are to say the least of it striking. In one instance she may be fairly said to transcend her husband's wildest efforts, where contrary to every law of rhythm the town *Modena* rhymes with "*God in a*," the substantive to which the article "a" belongs standing over to the next line:

Florence, Bologna, Parma, Modena  
So may graves reserved by God, in a  
Day of Judgment"—

These instances suggest an important question. Is this passion for odd rhymes a peculiar characteristic of the Brownings, or is there a tendency of this kind in all modern poetry? We believe that there is such a tendency, though these two writers have carried it to a far greater extent than others. At any rate we believe that the use of the "feminine" rhyme is on the increase, and the feminine rhyme, though perfectly legitimate in English poetry, is nevertheless an exaggeration of rhyme, and if generally used may easily spoil the ear for less striking assonances. The feminine rhyme is certainly commoner since Shelley's time than it was before, and perhaps it may owe its popularity mainly to him. In Shelley too is to be found the first instance of a "made up" rhyme which we remember to have seen at least in serious verse; strangely enough it is in his most melodious poem, perhaps the most melodious poem in the English language.

Chorus *hymeneal*  
Or triumphant chant  
Mixed with thine would *be all*  
But an empty vaunt.

The direction in which the popular taste is running may perhaps be fairly tested by a branch of literature



which has not received the attention it deserves—our hymn-books. What the lyrics of Shelley and Swinburne are to Pope and Gray our present rollicking hymns are to the more sober measures of our fathers. They expressed their religious emotions in “Common Metre,” and “Long Metre” and “Short Metre.” They had also others generally known as “Peculiar Metre,” but these were a minority. The “peculiar measures” are now very much on the increase, and it will be found they often owe much of their attractions to the feminine rhyme. A clerical schoolmaster once told the writer that he found that boys sung a hymn rhymed in this way with far more gusto. The 23rd Psalm, the favourite of every age, used to run in words still dear to Scotchmen—

The Lord's my shepherd : I'll not want ;  
 He makes me down to lie  
 In pastures green ; he leadeth me  
 The quiet waters by.

It is now generally heard in English churches in this form :

The King of Love my shepherd is,  
 His goodness faileth *never*,  
 I nothing lack if I am His,  
 And He is mine for *ever*.

If we are right in thinking that the demand for double, treble, and eccentric rhymes is on the increase in England, it can hardly be regarded as a good sign. What the effect on the poet may be, we will not presume to say. Perhaps as Pope lisped in numbers, the Brownings may be able to think freely and naturally in two-syllabled and three-syllabled rhymes, but one would naturally think that shackles of this sort would be a great impediment to freedom, and indeed we cannot but trace to this source some of Mrs Browning's oddities. It is to rhyme with “surely” that God in the “Cry of the Children” is

made to smile down very “purely.” It is to rhyme with “virtues” that Lady Geraldine says her lover is “very noble *certes*,” thus introducing an obsolete word into a piece which is otherwise of the purest XIX century English. It does not of course follow because two-syllabled rhymes are rarer than one-syllabled, that therefore the former kind of verse is more impeded and confined. Rhymed verse of any kind is more shackled than blank verse, but is probably quite as easy. But when we remember the limited number of double and still more of triple rhymes, it is difficult to think that a perpetual demand for them would not be oppressive. The result must be a certain tendency to tautology, happily described by Calverley in a well-known parody on Jean Ingelow :

Through the rare heather we wonned together,  
 I and my Willie and smelt for flowers ;  
 I must mention again it was glorious weather,  
 Rhymes are so scarce in this world of ours.

But whatever the effect on the poet, the effect on the public must be bad. Rhyming is only one element in metre, and if it occupies a too prominent place the ear may easily be blunted to the more delicate harmonies of the line.

It was said at the outset, that metrical peculiarities were generally a sign of some inward peculiarities. It is so with Browning. His rhymes are the counterpart of that curious grotesqueness of thought and expression which he seems to mistake for humour. We should be the last to deny that he can be humorous. Witness his “*Confessions*,” one of the most delicious mixtures of humour and pathos in the language. But as for his ordinary so-called humorous poems, even such well-known instances as “*The Spanish Cloister*” and the first part of “*Holy Cross Day*,” are they really humorous, or anything more than grotesque? They seem to us about as much and as little amusing as his “*priestliness*” and “*beastliness*.”

## Obituary.

### THE RIGHT REV. HENRY COTTERILL, BISHOP OF EDINBURGH.

Henry Cotterill was a son of the late Rev. Joseph Cotterill, rector of Blakeney, Norfolk, who for some time was one of the honorary canons of Norwich Cathedral. He was born at Ampton, Suffolk, in 1812, and was educated at St John's College, Cambridge. His University career was a brilliant one, and in 1835, when he took his degree, he carried off a number of honours such as rarely falls to the lot of any student. He was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman—the highest possible honours in mathematics—and he had a First-Class in classics. The present Duke of Devonshire is said to be among the few Cambridge men who can show so excellent a record. Almost immediately after he took his degree, Mr Cotterill was elected to a fellowship on the Foundation of his college. Ordained a deacon in 1835 and a priest in 1836, he went out thereafter to the Madras Presidency as a chaplain. This step shows how strongly he must have been drawn towards the work of the ministry in a foreign country, as a young man with his academical position might, if he had chosen, have looked for something better at home. At the end of nine and a half years of service in India, his medical advisers informed him that he could not hope to stand the climate much longer. He returned to England, and in 1847 was appointed to the Vice-Principalship of a newly-established educational institution called the Brighton College. Four years later he became its Principal.

Meanwhile, two new Sees had been formed in South Africa to relieve the work of the Bishop of Cape

Town—one in Grahamstown, and the other, destined to be heard of in the world, in Natal. To Natal was consecrated Mr Colenso (Second Wrangler 1836), and to Grahamstown Mr Armstrong. The latter however, did not long hold the incumbency, as he died in May 1856. In the same year Mr Cotterill was selected to fill the vacancy with the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr Sumner), and was duly consecrated to the office of Bishop in the Chapel-Royal, Whitehall. About the same time the University of Cambridge conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. Bishop Gray, who was Metropolitan in South Africa—Natal and Grahamstown being suffragan sees to Cape Town—was, as appears from the pages of his biography, not overjoyed at the new appointment. Bishop Gray was ritualistic in his tendencies. Dr Cotterill, on the other hand, was regarded as distinctly "evangelistic," and the metropolitan seemed to think that the new Bishop had been purposely selected to keep him in check, and that they would not work harmoniously together. The fear, however, was groundless, for as Bishop Gray's son says in the memoir already referred to—"This was but a passing care, and it is needless to say how warm the affection between Bishop Gray and Bishop Cotterill became, or how heartily they worked together with but one mind." As a matter of fact, events by-and-by occurred in connexion with the See of Natal which turned their thoughts from these questions of ritual to the defence of the weightier matters of the law. In 1860 Dr Colenso startled the Church with which he was connected, and a large portion of evangelical Christendom, by the publication of his works on the Epistle to the Romans and on the Pentateuch. In the long and keen controversy that arose out of that now famous case Bishop Cotterill had to take a share, and he was a member of the Episcopal Court which condemned Dr Colenso. It

was, however freely acknowledged that he had acted throughout in a spirit of moderation and forbearance.

This condemnation, though accepted by the majority of the Anglican Episcopate, was not acquiesced in or accepted as final by Dr Colenso. As was wittily said by Dean Milman, Dr Colenso was well up in "Numbers," but not in "Exodus;" and having appealed to the recognised Courts, got from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council a decision that the condemnation was not good in law. The mind of the Church was considerably unsettled in regard to the whole controversy, and it was under these circumstances that the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr Longley) convened in 1867 what is now known as the Lambeth Conference, to which all the bishops of the Anglican Communion were summoned. The Conference, which met in private, elected Dr Cotterill and one of the English bishops to be joint-secretaries, and the clearness of intellect and command of business shown on that occasion by the Bishop of Grahamstown left a most favourable impression upon the minds of all present, and probably had much to do with his selection in 1871 for the position of Coadjutor Bishop of the See of Edinburgh, then held by Dr Terrot. The case of Dr Colenso was up in one form or another at the Conference, and in the discussions Dr Cotterill took an active part, his extreme fairness on that occasion being afterwards acknowledged by the son-in-law of Dr Colenso. The administration of the See of Grahamstown by Dr Cotterill seems to have given general satisfaction. He not only took an interest in the spiritual welfare of the English-speaking people, but, as he had done in India, did what he could in a missionary spirit to further the interests of Christianity among the aboriginal population. When Dr Cotterill left in 1871 to take up his work in Edinburgh, Bishop Gray wrote these words—"I shall miss his strong sense and ripened views, especially

in the provincial Synod." On the death of Dr Terrot in 1872, Dr Cotterill succeeded to the See of Edinburgh. Generally speaking, the impression among his people has been that his administration of the Diocese of Edinburgh has been tolerant, enlightened, and successful. In the Representative Church Council recently brought into existence he showed himself alive to the welfare not only of his own diocese, but of the Episcopal Church all over Scotland.

Bishop Cotterill became a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1872, in which his mathematical and scientific acquirements gave him a good standing. He was elected to the office of Vice-President in 1875, but does not seem to have contributed to its Transactions.

Considering his high position as a scholar in his early days, it may be considered that Bishop Cotterill's contributions to theological and general literature were of a rather meagre kind. His chief work, "The Seven Ages of the Church," took the shape of a treatise on the form and government of the Church, as set forth in the Scriptures. He was also the author of various papers on the relation between science and religion, the most recent of which was lately issued as a small volume, with the title, "Does Science Aid Faith?" in which he maintained the affirmative of the proposition. He was on excellent terms with the American bishops, and paid a visit to the United States a few years ago. On that occasion he was appointed by the American Church to deliver the Bedell Lectures, 1883. These were afterwards published, the subject being "Revealed religion explained by its relation to the moral being of God." In 1836 the Bishop married a daughter of Mr John Panther, of Bellevue, Jamaica, by whom and a grown-up family of four sons and two daughters he is survived. One of the sons is Dr Cotterill of Edinburgh, one is a clergyman, and one is an engineer in Egypt.

(*Scotsman*, April 17, 1886)



## THE MERRY MONTH OF MAY.

THE May Term is now at it's acme;  
Alma Mater is looking her best;  
And the tide of my thoughts seems to back me  
To the years that were once full of zest.  
Though absent in body, in spirit  
To the banks of the Cam I return;  
And my heart feels emotions which stir it,  
Till the fires of long memories burn.

I can hear every sound, see each vision  
Which once may have charmed me, perhaps—  
Blue eyes, and pink bonnets Elysian,  
White flannels, red blazers and caps;  
The sound of eight oars in the distance;  
The cry that "the Willows" are past;  
And the moment of perfect existence,  
When we bumped Sidney Sussex at last.

I can hear the sad nightingale singing,  
As my lamp in the New Court I trim;  
I can hear Great St Mary's peal ringing,  
As the cream of my Paley I skim;  
The Cuckoo, that used to delight me;  
The Owlet, whose screech I reviled;  
The Piano, that used to excite me;  
The Cornet, that drove me quite wild.

The Flower Show, its silk and its satin;  
The face that was fairest of all;  
Greek Verses, Equations, and Latin;  
King's Chapel; the Trinity Ball;  
The training; the boat-supper party;  
The leg-ball sent flying for five—  
I am young once again, and feel hearty,  
As the old recollections revive.

But now, if on young friends I drop in,  
I'm described as a "blooming old buffer;"  
If I stood up to bat against Toppin,  
I should hear the words "awful old duffer:"  
And thus, though I long to be present  
On the banks of my well-beloved Cam,  
I think on the whole it's more pleasant  
To vegetate here as I am.

None the less, to my old Alma Mater,  
And to you, Undergraduates gay,  
Who will "buffers" be sooner or later,  
I send the kind greetings of May.  
May your boat be the Head of the River!  
May your bowlers and batsmen ne'er fail!  
May you always preserve a sound liver!  
Be it long ere you give up good ale!

The prices of wheat, oats, and barley,  
Don't cause you anxiety yet;  
Nor the birth of a Bessie or Charlie  
Suggest the ill-omened word—debt;  
Controversies, political questions,  
Do not darken your brows with black care,  
Be it long ere your healthy digestions  
The world and its troubles impair!

But in time you will find that existence  
 Is a race which full training demands,  
 Unlimited powers of resistance,  
 Tough fibre, strong hearts, ready hands:  
 When you once are engaged at the tussle,  
 When life's real battles begin,  
 May you find the best sinew and muscle  
 In a heart true and simple within!

But enough for the present of preaching!  
 Your Autumn of life is not yet:  
 Too much of the very best teaching  
 We are all of us apt to forget.  
 'Tis the May Term of races and roses,  
 Of reading, of work and of play;  
 So gather your garlands and posies,  
 Ye Men of St John's, while you may.  
 "ARCULUS."



## LABUNTUR ANNI.

A BABY fountain springing from the earth,  
 Bringing new joys and sweet unconscious mirth:  
 A tiny rivulet tottering on its way,  
 With infant murmurs lisping in its play:  
 A full brook leaping on mid golden hours,  
 Noisily jubilant in its youthful powers:  
 A calm clear stream, majestically strong,  
 Rolling with deep-toned utterance along;  
 A weary current gliding peacefully  
 Through level meadows slowly to the sea:—  
 So runs our life away; so on the breast  
 Of Time's broad ocean sinks at last to rest.

T. E. P.

## IDEM LATINE.

EN, fons tenellus emicans terrâ levis  
 Novam inscianter afferens dulcedinem:  
 Jam rivulus tremente protrepidans pede  
 Ludo et loquellis murmurans infantibus:  
 Mox sole torrens desiliens sub aureo  
 Laetus juventae robore exultans suae:  
 Tum nobile undis flumen amplioribus  
 Lato sonoras alveo volvens aquas:  
 Tandem aeger amnis taedio longae viae  
 Cum pace placido lenis illabens mari:—  
 Sic vita lapsu praeterit volubili,  
 Sic mergit aequor alta in aeternum quies.

T. E. PAGE.



I.—LA PREMIÈRE.

It was not for her beauty rare,—  
But we were twenty and a day,  
And, as I think, the morning air  
Was sweet with May.

'Twas not that she was cold, indeed—  
But still I vow by heav'n above  
It was my very bravest deed  
To tell my love.

'Twas not that she was kind, ah no,—  
But my delight was so entrancing  
As each to each we whispered low,  
The tears came dancing.

'Twas not that she was cruel-hearted,—  
But she has gone and I remain,  
And Grief and I will not be parted  
Ever again.



II.—SONG.

Why, when you show me a rose  
That awakes to the infinite air,  
Why fly my last dreams of repose?  
Ah me, when you show me the rose  
I think of her forehead most fair!

Why, when you show me a star,  
O why do my tears arise  
Like a mist that is rolled from afar?  
Ah me, when you show me the star  
I think of the light of her eyes!

Why, when you show me a swallow  
That is off and away till the spring,  
O why does my life become hollow?  
Ah me, when you show me the swallow  
I would that I too were a-wing!

*After François Coppée.*



## LAY OF THE GOODS ENGINE.

*From the German.*

Slowly trail I, panting, snorting,  
Waggons, trucks, an endless load,  
Toiling keep my wheels revolving  
On the gleaming iron road.

On the other line beside me  
Whizzes past the bright Express.  
How her rushing, flashing, dashing  
Seems to flout my tardiness!

While I lumbering, rumbling, grumbling,  
Heavy laden onward roll  
Scarce a glimpse I catch in passing  
Of the darling of my soul.

One shrill kiss she blows, coquettish,  
One bright flash and then is gone;  
Quivers all my frame to answer,  
All my answer is a groan.

Parted are we thus for ever,  
None can lighten my distress.  
Coupled may be other engines,  
Never 'Goods' to gay 'Express.'

*Lay of the Goods Engine.*

181

Parted wide by birth and station,  
She a 'compound,' I a 'tank,'  
She a sylph, I Arthur Orton  
Cursing difference of rank.

O that blundered points or signals  
Would but leave us to collide!  
'Mid the crash, the flame, the ruin  
I at length would clasp my bride.

Perish all in life that sundered,  
If in death I win my own;  
In each other's being mingled  
Be we to old iron blown.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## CLUB FINANCE.

To *Fiscus, Esq.*

DEAR SIR,

I have read your letter to the *Eagle* with considerable care and attention, and hasten to comply with the liberal invitation you offer to correspondents.

The objects you are desirous of obtaining are, I gather, (1) to rid Undergraduates of a nauseous influx of pitiful appeals for aid, (2) to uplift the spirit of the College by presenting "the faces of our College Treasurers wreathed in smiles," (3) to uphold the reputation of the College in so far as it rests upon the Boat Club.

Now the first of these objects I am quite sure will never be accomplished until your Amalgamation Scheme shall include Academies of Dancing, Church Aid Societies, and Missions to Delhi and other places with whose geographical position I am unacquainted. (2) The wreaths of smiles may be obtainable, but I greatly doubt whether they are desirable. The only capacity in which some of us know the College Treasurers is in their capacity of tax-gatherers, and the inspiriting influence of a money-seeking smile is, to say the least, questionable. (3) In your letter you would have us believe that the reputation of St John's "depends very largely on the success of the Boat Club," and this is the only reason you submit in justification of your opening this correspondence in the *Eagle*. I venture to challenge that opinion. No doubt a large number, perhaps a majority, of present Undergraduates centre their first thoughts upon the Boat Clubs, and in a certain way they are right in doing so: but the honour of St John's is a matter which rests in the hands of many generations, a matter of extensive bearing, and a matter which is profoundly indifferent to a bump or two on the river. St John's is not one of the small Colleges; she used to consider herself the rival of Trinity, and I have yet to learn that the fair name of Trinity is dependent on the development of Trinitarian biceps.

Advocate what schemes you will, but do not support them with false sentiment which is dishonouring to the College.

The object to be aimed at is, it seems to me, to secure the best exercise to the greatest number possible—that is to say, in as cheap a manner as is at all attainable. The scheme you propose, like all other amalgamation schemes, entirely fails to secure this end. The only Club which would be at all benefited is the Boat Club, and that to a very small extent—if, indeed, at all. There are at present 80 Members of that Club: unless 250 amalgamate, the fee would be raised from one guinea a term to 23s. 6d.—a clear loss of 2s. 6d. a term, which would largely compensate for the entrance guinea. If the plan met with stronger support than I at all anticipate, "those who go down to the sea in ships" would be slightly relieved, but their relief would be at the expense of every member of the College who partakes in any other form of athletics. The scheme moreover would be greatly unfair to those who have hitherto delighted in Football and Tennis, and in all probability would mean the extinction of the Lacrosse Club.

But, you say, there is a "considerable moral advantage" in possessing the freedom of all the Clubs. To this, I reply, the ordinary Undergraduate looks for a *material* advantage,—personally, I am unable to comprehend the nature of this great moral gain. I find that one form of athletics is as much as most people have the time or inclination to indulge in—and this is moreover consistent with the specialising tendency of the Cambridge University. Those who are possessed of sufficient wealth will doubtless derive a greater moral advantage from paying full fees to all the Clubs than from throwing a heavy burden on those who are more impecunious, and thus devouring widows' houses.

I wish I was convinced that all the money which passes through the hands of our Treasurers was well spent. It seems to me that it would be advisable to afford the members of the College some chance of a thorough scrutiny of the expenses which require annual compensation to the amount of £500. For instance, what was the bill paid last year for repairs needlessly incurred? On certain occasions it is customary for members of the Boat Clubs to upset and damage as many boats as possible; whereupon circulars are issued and we get urgent appeals, saying that the Boat Club is not well supported!



These circulars do not usually state how many boats have been upset, neither do they inform us of the amount of damage incurred, nor in what manner of way these proceedings have redounded to the honour of the College. It will be well if this discussion leads to some enquiries as to the way in which money has been spent in past years.

If for some years there has been an annual deficit of £200, I can only suggest that an appeal should once more be made to members of the College, past and present, to contribute as they may feel inclined. In this way a surplus might be obtained, and that surplus should be invested as capital and not at once squandered in ways which are not absolutely necessary. Beyond this, I can only advise "Retrenchment and Reform."

I am, &c.,

INQUISITOR.

*To the Editors of the "Eagle."*

GENTLEMEN,

The thanks of all who are interested in the welfare of our College are due to "*Fiscus*" for directing attention to what he calls the "monotonous uniformity" of the "financial difficulties" of our Clubs and Societies. May I, however, point out that by assuming that Amalgamation is sure to come sooner or later there is a danger of closing up sources now open to us from which a financial revival might be obtained.

Our Cricket and Football Clubs have now no debt. Our Lawn Tennis and Lacrosse Clubs have enough and to spare.

The Lady Margaret Boat Club at the present time has a debt less than half of what it was a few years ago; and for the three years ending with May Term 1885, it actually paid its way within £5—an exceptional donation being expended in exceptional outlay on new ships—and this when the number of members was abnormally low.

A single donation of £1 from each Fellow and of 10s from each resident Graduate and Undergraduate would not only cancel the entire debt of about £170, but also enable the Club to begin next year with about £40 in hand, and surely this is not an unattainable object, considering that several of the resident Seniors take an active and real interest in the different Clubs.

In the past frequent and half-hearted attempts to set things straight have nearly worn out the patience of those who are willing and able to support Athletics in the College; still if, as I am confident is possible, instead of constant and monotonous appeals a final and successful effort were made, there would be little danger of reverting to the unhappy precedent of insolvency.

A Fellow of the College might be found willing to act on each of the Financial Committees, and this would be a salutary check on extravagance and bad management.

Although the plan I suggest of clearing off the debt is antique and has some disadvantages, I submit that it only requires systematic energy to make it thoroughly successful, and, though one cannot forget that unfortunately there is a good deal of indifference and individual selfishness in the College, there is no good reason why a temporary torpor should become a permanent sleep, or a partial disorder grow into a fatal disease.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

X.



## OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term, 1886.

[The Editors will be glad to receive suitable contributions to the Chronicle from Subscribers whether in Cambridge or at a distance.]

Three highly distinguished members of the College have been added to our roll of Honorary Fellows: Professor Pritchard, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, and Mr Roby. The Rev. Charles Pritchard (Fourth Wrangler 1830), D.D., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., is a former Fellow of the College, concerning whom we had a pleasing announcement to make in our last number. He is Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford and a Fellow of New College; he was Hulsean Lecturer in 1867, and formerly President of the Royal Astronomical Society. Sir Patrick MacChombaich de Colquhoun, LL.D., Q.C. (B.A. 1837), and a Bencher of the Inner Temple, was formerly Chief Justice of the Ionian Islands. Mr Henry John Roby (Senior Classic 1853), formerly Fellow of the College, is the author of a *'Latin Grammar from Plautus to Suetonius,'* an *'Introduction to the Study of Justinian's Digest,'* and other works; he was formerly one of the Endowed Schools Commissioners.

The "only survivor in England of the little knot of Johnian residents with whom James Moorhouse was on especially intimate terms" sends us the following notes on the Bishop of Manches his new sphere.

"Bishop Moorhouse as a preacher exhibits the rather exceptional combination of a power of philosophic reasoning and an unusual gift of eloquence. Thus at the time when he left London, though he had always spurned the art of the 'popular preacher' when he preached before the University, few were more welcome to an educated audience. This was also shewn by his popularity at Cambridge.

He will leave his mark in the diocese of Melbourne in the form of the new Cathedral, the eastern part of which is approaching completion, and in the Theological College, into

which he has inspired a new life. He will be remembered also as a Bishop, indefatigable in his work, clear sighted and outspoken, full of zeal for Christ, full of sympathy with the toilers of this world, whether of humble or higher station; impatient only of shams, pretences, and childish superstitions, yet willing and able to endure much, if only he sees men are in earnest and seeking after truth.

His work at Sheffield and at Fitzroy Square has made him familiar with the trials and the religious difficulties of the poor; his work at St James' has rendered him no less familiar with the one and the other among those of larger incomes and of higher education. It is this rare combination of being able to understand the wants and the perplexities both of poor and rich that has made him so successful in Australia. It is this especially, we venture to predict, which will make him no less successful in Manchester, where he will find among its merchants and its workmen both difficulties and advantages very similar to those with which he has been so long familiar."

The Editors now and then receive from old Subscribers complaints as to the awkwardness of sending by cheque so small a sum as the annual subscription (4s. 6d.); and a few have expressed a wish that some means of compounding might be devised. A plan, by which for a single sum of one guinea the *Eagle* would be supplied for five years, is under consideration. If the plan is found to be workable full particulars will be given in our next number. We take the opportunity of inviting the attention of Subscribers in arrear to the notices which have recently been sent them. In a certain number of cases the sum owing is quite large enough to justify the drawing of a cheque. Our recent efforts to improve the material aspect of the magazine have naturally involved an increased expense, and we are therefore desirous of gathering in as many as possible of our outstanding debts.

We have to add to the list of members of the College now in Parliament the name of Sir W. Cunliffe Brooks, who has been returned as (Conservative) member for the Altrincham division of Cheshire. ter, who has now reached England and e

Mr Scott, our Senior Bursar, has been appointed Pro-proctor for the ensuing year, and Mr Larmor has been appointed Moderator. Mr Whitaker has been appointed an Examiner for the Theological Tripos; Mr Gunston an Examiner in Mathematics, Mr Smith in French, and Mr Cox in German, for the Previous Examination; and Dr D. MacAlister an Examiner in Medicine.

The Rev. Dr Bonney, Senior Fellow of the College, has been appointed Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Manchester.

Mr Heitland has been appointed Junior Bursar in the place of Mr Tottenham, resigned.

Mr J. Teasdale has been nominated by the College a Governor of Pocklington Grammar School.

Dr Donald Mac Alister has been elected Royal College of Physicians of London. Of the eight physicians selected for the honour this year three are Cambridge men.

Mr Torry has left as a farewell offering to the College twelve Greek Testaments (Westcott and Hort) to be placed in the Chapel for the use of the students.

Mr William Bateson, Fellow of the College, started in the beginning of May on a journey to investigate the fauna of the lakes in the steppe lying to the north of the Sea of Aral. He will probably be away two years, but we hope from time to time to receive from him accounts of his travels and to place them before our readers.

The University has on the strong recommendation of the Board for Biology and Geology made a grant of £50 a year for two years from the Worts Travelling Scholars fund to aid Mr Bateson in his investigations.

A grant of £60 from the same fund has also been made to A. C. Seward, Scholar of the College, to assist him in investigating and collecting fossil plants in Belgium and France.

Mr W. F. R. Weldon, Fellow of the College, is about to proceed on a biological expedition to the Bahamas.

J. L. A. Paton, Scholar of the College, has been honourably mentioned in the competition for the Porson Prize; A. C. Millard has been elected to a Bell Scholarship; and Ds H. S. Lewis, Fry Scholar, has gained the first Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship.

In future the hour of morning Chapel in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms will be half-past seven instead of seven. It is proposed, with the consent of our Visitor, the Bishop of Ely, to abbreviate the service a little on holy days, as has hitherto been customary on Wednesday and Friday mornings. Another change recently made, which will tend to make the Sunday evening singing somewhat more congregational, is the introduction of a hymn at the close of the service.

We understand that news has been received by the Church Missionary Society to the effect that up to Christmas last Mr Ashe and his companions, for whose safety fears were expressed in our last issue, had escaped the fate of Bishop Hannington, though they were still prisoners at Uganda.

The following books by members of the College have recently appeared:—*Helps to Higher Arithmetic* & Co.), by Rev. G. F. Allfree and T. F. J. Scudamore; *The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles, with illustrations from the Talmud* (Deighton), by C. Taylor, D.D., our Master; *The Social Aspects of Banking* (Blades), by H. S. Foxwell; *Curtius's Principles of Greek Etymology, Edition V* (Murray), by Dr A. S. Wilkins, and Edwin B. England, M.A.; *Common Sense Euclid*, Books I and II (Joseph Hughes), by Rev. A. D. Capel; *Poems* (Bell), by Thomas Ashe.

The following books by members of the College are announced as forthcoming:—*Primer of Roman Antiquities*

Dr A. S. Wilkins; *First Greek Reader* (Macmillan), by F. H. Colson; *Epigrams of Martial*, Books I and II (Macmillan), by Prof. J. E. B. Mayor; *Thucydides*, Book V (Macmillan), by Rev. C. E. Graves; *Demosthenes in Midiam* (Macmillan), by Dr A. S. Wilkins and Dr Herman Hager; *Oriental Penmanship* (W. H. Allen & Co.), by the late Professor Palmer and Frederic Pincott. Central Asia.

The Collection of Coins in the Library has received some contributions of value. Mr. Heitland mentions especially the addition of a number of Roman Imperial silver coins, presented by Miss M. L. Mayers, and a gold Rose-noble of Richard II, presented by Mr. Haskins.

In pursuance of the Article by "Fiscus" on the Amalgamation of the Athletic Club, which appeared in the *Eagle* of last Term, voting papers were issued to all resident Members of the College on the subject. The result of the poll was that out of 390 papers issued, 192 only were returned; of these 180 voted for Amalgamation in some form or other, and only 12 voted against it. Of these 180, 138 supported the Scheme (1) proposing Membership of all the Clubs for a terminal subscription of £1; 42 voted for an alternative Scheme (2) "reserving the right to non-members to join the Tennis Club by a single subscription, to be fixed as at present." The latter Scheme not having received sufficient support to give it any chance of success, it was decided to push forward Scheme (1) only, and if possible to ascertain the feeling of the whole College upon it. With a view to this, by the courtesy of the Debating Society, a meeting of that Society on Saturday, May 29th, was thrown open to the whole College, at which the following Motion was introduced by Mr C. H. Heath:—"That this meeting would welcome the Amalgamation of all the Athletic Clubs of the College, and pledges itself to support the Scheme when started." This motion was supported by Messrs E. R. Cousins, Kinman, Herbert, Boorne, Orr, Hind, Russell, Foxley, Sifton, and Adeney, and found no opposers; it was carried *nem. con.* The chief arguments used were:—

1. The need of money by the Clubs, particularly the L.M.B.C.
2. The paucity of Members of the Clubs.
3. The lack of public feeling and *esprit de corps* in the College, which need some great movement like the present to arouse them.

A canvass is now being taken of all those members who have not given in their adhesion, the results of which as far as they have gone augur well for the adoption and success of the enterprise.

If sufficient support is guaranteed the Scheme will probably take the form of a single terminal subscription of £1 (or perhaps a little higher, according to numbers), entitling to membership of all the Athletic Clubs of the College. Arrangements as to details, as to the advisability of a small entrance-fee for new members, and as to the management of the funds will, it is hoped, be settled before the end of the present Term by a Committee of the Officers of the different Clubs.

**THE NEW BUILDING.**—Since our last notice the weather has been more favourable, and in March an was made with the work. We have now nearly finished the ground floor, and got the fire-proof flooring laid over most of it. The work has however been seriously delayed for want of certain materials—first the York stone and now the red bricks—and just at present we are making next to no progress. We hope to get a number of hands at work again in June, when we may expect to carry up the rest of the fabric without any serious hitch.

When we were putting in the last of the concrete foundations we found that the north wall of the Second Court is not equally well supported at all points. In one place the clunch foundation was no wider than the wall above it; in another it disappeared altogether. At this point we have carefully under-pinned it with g

#### ST JOHN'S COLLEGE WINDOW FUND.

This fund was collected amongst the Undergraduates of the College at the time our new Chapel was built. It was at first intended merely to fill the great west window with stained glass, but the sum collected being more than enough for this purpose, the Committee decided to devote it to filling in one or more of the upper windows of the tower with stained glass not in figures but in patterns. The last report, which appeared in the number of the *Eagle* for the May Term 1869 (Vol. VI., p. 373), gave account of the proceedings up to that date, and the balance sheet was appended. The offer was made to the Master and Seniors and accepted by them, but the execution was deferred till funds might be available to fill all the windows at once, so as to save the cost of erecting scaffolding at several different times.

The estimates obtained for three windows were as follows:

For the two East Windows.....	£168
"    South    "    .....	£215
"    North    "    .....	£215
"    West    "    .....	£220
	<hr/>
	Total £824

It was accordingly decided that the money in hand should be invested in the names of Mr Wace, the Treasurer, and Mr Sandys until it should be required.

The balance shewn in the account above referred to was £1675. 10s. 9d., and further subscriptions were in a note announced to the amount of £14. 9s. Since then additional subscriptions and interest on the invested stock have been received.

The account now stands as follows:

Balance Sheet—April 1886.			
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1869—July 12, Clayton & Bell for West Window	1510 10 0	Balance as stated in <i>Eagle</i> , Vol. VI., p. 273	1675 10 9
1871—Feb. 23, Metcalfe for printing .....	3 1 0	Further subscriptions as stated on same page	14 9 0
1873—Oct. 14, Purchase of £200 Reduced 3 p.c. ..	181 15 0	Subscriptions since paid	27 1 6
1880—April 1, Do. £50 do		Interest on investments	82 11 5
Balance.....	56 5 5		<hr/>
			1799 12 8
	1799 12 8		

The fund thus consists of £250 New and Reduced Three per cents and £56. 5s. 5d in hand. Mr Wace has recently offered, with the consent of Mr Sandys, to transfer this sum to the Master and Fellows of the College on the condition that it shall be kept separate and distinct and allowed to accumulate until it can be applied to the purposes for which it was accepted by the Master and Seniors.

The Fund has been accepted on this condition, as the Subscribers will see from the following resolutions which have recently been agreed to by the Council of the College.

“Agreed to accept a transfer from Mr Wace and Mr Sandys of the funds at present held by them for the purpose of putting stained glass windows in the Tower of the Chapel, and to hold these funds and the investments representing the same until they can be applied to that purpose.”

“Agreed also to return the thanks of the College to Mr Wace the Treasurer of the Fund, for the care and trouble he has bestowed on the management of the trust.”

#### JOHNIANA.

Of all the magnificent foundations for the advancement and encouragement of learning which stand upon the banks of the Cam and Isis, there is not one which has used its endowments more nobly and more generously for the encouragement of poor and deserving students than St John's College, Cambridge: there is no other college, in either University, which numbers

among its glorious roll of worthies more of those whose early history has been that of struggle against adverse circumstances.

*Besant*: Life of Professor Palmer (pp. 38, 39).

The Master had warned him beforehand to abandon his selfish poetry, take up manfully the quarter-staff of logic, and wield it for St John's, come who would into the ring.

*Landor*: The Fate of a Young Poet.

A bishop lately arrived in one of these colonies, a very honest man, was requested, during a late drought, to issue a circular prayer for rain. He replied that an average sufficiency of rain fell every year and that he declined to petition God to work a miracle until the colonists had done all that lay in themselves to preserve it by constructing reservoirs. If the Church authorities throughout the world had been as brave and sincere in their language as the prelate of whom I speak, the world would have been more ready to accept their judgment when they told us what we ought to believe. I regretted that I had not seen this good bishop [Moorhouse].

*J. A. Froude*: Oceana (page 178).

### COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, EASTER TERM 1886.

CLASSICAL.		
FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
<i>Division 1.</i>	<i>Division 1.</i>	<i>Division 1.</i>
Paton	Fedden	Mandy
Foxley	Brereton	Atherton
	Howell	Livesey
	Thornton	Mitchell
		Sharp
		Cumberland-Jones
<i>Division 2.</i>	<i>Division 2.</i>	
Smith, W. L.	Clay, S.	
Ram	Hockin }	
	Pugh }	
	Toppin }	
THEOLOGICAL.		
FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
Heath	Darbshire	Field
Pope	Humphries	Cleave }
Russell	Marshall }	Day }
	Spenser }	Charters }
	Kinman	Jacques }
	Greenstock	White
	Cole	Woodhouse
	Sifton	
THEOLOGICAL.		
FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.
Ewing, A. G. C.	Ewing, G. C.	Dean
Williamson		Greenup
Wolfendale		Judson
		Legg
		Macklin
		Scullard
THEOLOGICAL.		
SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
Ds Barlow	Adeney	Portbury
Cole	Nicholl, L. H.	
Davies, Daniel	Willis	

THIRD CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
Chadwick	Ainger	Cousins
Chell	Bannerman	Greenwood
Ogilvie	Cleminson	Smith, A. B.
Sandys, E. T.	Kerry	Ward, E. B.
Whincup	Knight	
Wilcox	Scutt	
HEBREW PRIZES.		
THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
Davies, Daniel	Ewing, G. C.	Greenup
GREEK TESTAMENT PRIZES.		
THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
Williamson }	Adeney	Dean
Wolfendale }		
RECOMMENDED FOR ADDITIONAL PRIZE.—Ewing, A. G. C.		

### UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

#### NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS.—PART I.

FIRST CLASS (24).	SECOND CLASS (34).	THIRD CLASS (30).
Harris, W.	Chaplin	Herring
Lake	Cowell	Ds Hill, H. H. L.
Turpin	Curwen	Wait
	Francis, H. A.	
	Ds Kirby	
	Notcutt	

#### MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS (June 1886).

#### THIRD M.B. EXAMINATION—PART I (23).

Mag. Bond	Ds Goodman
Ds Cooke, E. H.	

#### ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.B.

Ds E. Collingwood Andrews	Ds Geo. Darby Haviland
Ds W. E. Facey	

#### ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF B.C.—Ds E. Collingwood Andrews.

#### ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.D.—Mag. H. H. Tooth.

#### ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF MUS. B.—C. Wilson Fisher.

#### ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF LL.M.—Mag. F. A. Sibly.

### LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

The Bateman pairs were decided at the end of the Lent Term, being the only race of importance after the eights. Three boats entered, and the pairs were finally won by R. P. Roseveare and L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. The weather was very rough, and especially unfitted for pair-oared rowing.

The first boat is finally made up as follows:

J. A. Beaumont ( <i>bow</i> )	5 W. C. Fletcher
2 L. H. K. Bushe-Fox	6 N. P. Symonds
3 L. E. Wilson	7 A. C. Millard
4 R. R. Hall	J. Collin ( <i>stroke</i> )
	C. D. Gibbons ( <i>cox</i> )

Of these Nos. 3, 5 and 6 have rowed in the first boat before.

The new ship by Logan is like the rest of his boats, fast and very unsteady; the present crew have had any experience of light ship rowing.

The second boat is at present rather unsettled, but now that the first is finally selected a good second may be expected, which will, we hope, keep the good position they start with.

We congratulate Symonds on rowing in the victorious 'Varsity Crew.

#### THE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Out of fifteen matches arranged nine only were played; of these five were won (Cavendish, Peterhouse, Selwyn, Corpus and Christ's), three lost (Clare, King's and Trinity Hall), and one drawn (Christ's). It may safely be said that our record would have been a much better one had it been more often possible to get together a representative team; but the attractions of cricket deprived us of Ainger, one of last year's Six; Brown and Rolleston were not always available and Bushe Fox, after the first few matches, devoted his energies to the L.M.B.C.

The Six has been made up as follows:—

H. D. Rolleston—Hits very hard from the back of the court, but is not always sure. Should try to volley.

J. H. Butterworth—Also plays from the back of the court. Has no variety of stroke.

G. E. D. Brown—By far our best player, but has not on the whole played up to his last year's form. Might play a steadier game. Would volley neatly if quicker. Would have a good service if it came off.

L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (*Capt.*)—Volleys fairly well, but cannot kill high balls. At times very uncertain, and might improve his service with advantage.

S. F. Card—A useful but not showy player; should cultivate a harder back-hand stroke, and a safer service.

J. Windsor—A safe player. Has improved in pace and placing, but cannot volley. Service usually weak.

As most probably five of these will be in residence next year we may look forward with some confidence to future successes.

A. O. Scutt and Windsor formed a most successful combination in some of the later matches. C. J. Pugh, E. E. Atherton, and D. T. B. Field have also played.

The single and double ties, in consequence of the wet, have not yet got beyond the semi-final stage.

The Club, in spite of a large acquisition of new nets and poles and a reduced subscription, is still financially flourishing.

#### C. U. R. V.

##### *B (St John's Coll.) Company.*

We are sorry to hear Lieut. A. S. Manning has resigned his Commission. This will be a great loss, for, both as a private and as an officer, he has taken an active share in promoting the welfare of the Company. But more especially shall we

miss him in the shooting. We also regret to learn that one of our best marksmen, Sergt. A. Badham, will probably leave us this Term. is is unfortunate considering the

Both Sergt. Badham and Sergt. J. C. Wright deserve well at the hands of the Company and College for having rendered themselves good marksmen: we wish them every success at Wimbledon this year.

On Wednesday, March 24th, a Company of the C.U.R.V., under the command of Captain Lowe, left Cambridge for Colchester. Thirty-eight rank and file and three officers paraded in the grounds of Emmanuel College at one o'clock, and then started on their march to Linton, where the Officer in command had ordered the Company to halt for the night. We are glad to be able to say that half of them were B Company men, and we learn that the Johnians distinguished themselves on all sides, and in every undertaking they attempted.

On Thursday a second small Company or rather squad left Cambridge by train to join their comrades, who had preceded them the previous day. They met at Haverhill Station and proceeded thence to Colchester, arriving half-an-hour late. The Detachment was met at Colchester Station by the band of the Bedfordshire (16th) Regiment, to which the Detachment was attached. From the station they marched through the town to the Camp. The quarters assigned to the men were the same as last year, and many were soon able to make themselves comfortable and at home.

During our stay at Colchester there were generally 3 drills per diem, first at 7 a.m., second at 10 a.m. and a third at 2.30 p.m. The duties performed were of course much the same as last year. On Saturday afternoon an Association Football match was played between Officers and men of Essex (44th) Regiment *v.* C.U.R.V. As our men had never before played together, and did not know each other's capabilities, we lost the match by two goals to *nil*.

On Sunday the Detachment paraded with the Bedfordshire Regiment for Church. The church belonging to the camp is built just outside the east gate. It is a modern construction of wood and iron, and capable of holding from ten to twelve hundred soldiers.

After dinner on Sunday the Officer in Command had to hold a court-martial on one of our men for an offence punishable with a fine of £20 or 6 months' imprisonment. The delinquent was brought in between two privates with fixed bayonets, and his indictment was handed in by Sergt. Badham. The Commanding Officer, Captain Scott (B Company), having read the charge over to the prisoner, informed him of the punishment he had incurred, and, having cautioned him, ordered the Sergeant to remove him from the Court and set him free. The prisoner, although on making his appearance he seemed cheerful

and ready to treat the matter as a joke, on leaving realised the nature of his offence, and promised that the same should not occur again.

On Monday an Association match took place—Officers and men of Bedfordshire *v.* C.U.R.V. Cambridge University won by 1 goal to *nil*; and in the evening most of the men went to the Theatre to see "The Private Secretary."

On Wednesday a Rugby Football match against the Officers and men of the 16th and 44th Regiments was played *v.* C.U.R.V. To witness this match scores of spectators turned up and were rewarded by seeing a spirited game. Cambridge University won by 3 goals to *nil*.

The Detachment left Colchester for Cambridge on Thursday, the 31st March. The Essex band played us to the station.

The week spent at Colchester was acknowledged by everyone to have been full of enjoyment, all feeling they had learned something of the duties and pleasures of a soldier's life.

All our readers will most probably have read of the doings of the C.U.R.V. at Dover during the Easter Vacation, so we will not refer to them except to congratulate everyone concerned on the able manner in which they conducted their operations, fulfilled their duties, and maintained discipline.

Our readers will be glad to learn that at the Annual Inspection of the Corps Col. Byron (Inspecting Officer) congratulated Captain Scott on the soldierly appearance of his company, remarking at the same time that it did great credit to a College to turn out such a strong and efficient body of men. Our College turned out more men at the Annual Inspection than any other.

#### DEBATING SOCIETY.

The following motions have been discussed this term:

May 8.—"That the present system of Education in this Country is deserving of hearty condemnation." Proposed by H. H. Boorne. Lost.

May 15.—"That this House is in favour of extending the Electoral Franchise to single women and widows possessing the necessary property qualifications." Proposed by R. H. Bigg. Lost.

May 29.—"That this Meeting would welcome the Amalgamation of all the Athletic Clubs of the College, and pledges itself to support such a scheme when started." Proposed by C. H. Heath. Carried *nem. con.*

With the exception of the Debate on Amalgamation which was open to all Members of the College, the attendance of Hon. Members has been very small. Perhaps this is owing to the fine evenings of May term—Hon. Members preferring a stroll in the backs to the doubtful delights of Lecture Room IV—or, perhaps, the oratorical genius of Johnians is declining. We know not the cause; we only feel that unless some great impetus is given to the Debating Society it will cease to exist at all.

The following Officers were elected at the first meeting of the Term:

*President*: H. H. Brindley. *Vice-President*: W. H. Jefferis.  
*Treasurer*: J. B. Koby. *Secretary*: H. Heward.  
*Committee*: W. A. Russell, H. H. Boorne.

#### S. J. C. MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The Musical Society has to thank the liberality of the Master and several of the Fellows for putting it on a sound financial footing, and the October Term will probably present the almost obsolete phenomenon of a credit balance. The Concert fixed for June 14 may be looked on as an assured success. The Committee would still be very glad of an increase in singing members.

#### THE THESPID CLUB.

The Thespids intend to hold their Annual May Term Performances on Thursday and Friday, June 10 and 11. The Pieces selected are "White-bait at Greenwich" and "The Cantab." We hope to be able to give a criticism on these in our next.

#### FIRE IN COLLEGE!

ACCOUNT BY AN EYE-WITNESS!!

*Official Report!!!*

"On the night of Sunday, March 21, about the hour of closing gates, two friends ran up to the rooms of F. A. E. Leake, in A, New Court. He was out, the door refused to open, and smoke seemed to occupy the room. They rushed for the Porter (fountain of order, power and aid); an entrance was forced flames climbing up a wall to the ceiling. Letter A is populous; assistance came rushing to hand; jugs, cans, pails poured pell-mell into the pyre. A town fire is delightful, but tame to one of our own. Soon to keep friends from crowding in was a harder task than to put out the foe. Hose were rapidly laid on and connected, but the flames were already subdued. Beneath the Junior Bursar's eye and pickaxe-wielding arm the planks of the floor rose up to reveal the enemy's possible burrowings, the danger was surrounded and isolated. A watch was kept all night and the hose left ready connected; but, as is usual with effective precautions, these proved entirely unnecessary. Daylight shewed several yards of flooring destroyed, the joists charred three inches down, the gyroom door scorched and the wood of its lintel burned. Yet this was the utmost extent of damage. All paint was blistered and every candle melted, but tables, chairs and book-cases had escaped hearth were untouched, and not a pane of glass had cracked.

The origin of the fire was at first a mystery. The tenant had gone in immediately after chapel and noticed nothing amiss. No spark would have flown yards from the grate leaving the interposed curtains unsinged. Numerous witnesses immediately testified to antecedent perceptions of mischief. It was declared that a smell of burning had been noticed during the day, nay even the day before. All surrounding

rooms were at once explored. In one when the door had been forced the invading College officers were dismayed by a simultaneous entrance from opposite sides of two figures in nightgowns resenting such violation of repose. But no trace was found in this or in any other room of any incendiary cause or consequence. Even the chamber beneath was uninjured save as to ceiling by the Bursar's pick, and as to carpet by the lavish libations. It became plain that the fire originated in the rooms in which it was discovered and about the centre of the area burned. Indeed its history is now sufficiently clear. The tenant of the rooms besides draping his doors and fire-place and accumulating inflammable nick-nacks had also placed on every candle an ornamental paper shade. The shades were supported by metal clips, grasping the stem of the candle itself. A friend who looked in about chapel time remembers that a candle was then alight. As this burned down to its clip the heavy shade must necessarily bend over, kindle, and fall. If this candle were the one which stood on a small table by the gyroom entrance then a basket chair was by to receive the falling torch, and a door-curtain close at hand would conduct the flames on their course. Art having thus done its best to aid the destroyer, only the Nature of the New Court floors and walls resisted the victory of destruction.

It was satisfactory to find presence of mind and promptness universal, and to see how quickly the hose was connected and brought to bear. But had the like happened in any room of the older courts it is certain that the damage must have been incomparably greater, possibly irreparable. Give half an hour to fire on Mr Graves' staircase or Mr Haskins', and the two most beautiful rooms in Cambridge would be memories instead of memorials of the past."

*Official Report.*—Called at 9.45 p.m. 21/3/86 to trifling fire in rooms occupied by F. A. E. Leake, student, A New court. Water supply abundant, assistance superabundant. Gained control in 10 minutes. Damage done: by fire, table, chair, curtains, and carpet burnt, floor charred; by water, furniture sprinkled in rooms below; by pickaxe, flooring, joists, and ceiling much hacked. Cause: candle-shade. Insurance: building covered, furniture uninsured.

#### THE COLLEGE MISSION.

In the short time that has elapsed since the last report of the College Mission appeared in the *Eagle* there has been no great change in the work being done in Walworth. The work is of course increasing steadily, but it is proceeding on the same lines as before.

The Mission has suffered a great loss in Mr Watson, who is giving up his work in the College, and has therefore resigned the post of Senior Secretary. We have been fortunate in

getting as his successor Mr Whitaker, who was elected to the Executive Committee last term. Mr Whitaker shewed his interest in the Mission by staying there for some days during the Easter Vacation.

A new department has been opened in Cambridge by the appointment of a Ladies' Committee, of which several ladies connected with the College have become members. Mrs Parkinson has undertaken the office of Treasurer. It is hoped that something may be done in the way of organising a collection of old clothes, etc. in the College, to be sent to the Mission. There must be many things such as old hats, ties, shoes, etc., as well as larger articles of clothing, of which their owners would be glad to get rid if any one would take them away. The sale of such things at low prices has been found to answer very well in other parts in London, bringing in a considerable amount of money, while the things so sold are readily bought by the people. There is also a cricket club at the Mission, which would gladly receive any old bats or other cricketing things no longer required here.

The most immediately pressing need is money for the summer treats to the school-children and others. Considering that with many in the district it must be the only opportunity in the year of getting into the country, money so spent is hardly wasted. Last year Dr Merriman invited all the school-children to Cranleigh. We can scarcely hope to find such benefactors every year, but Mr Phillips would be very glad to hear of Johnians or other friends of the Mission who could give any help in this direction.

During the Easter Vacation four junior Members of the College stayed at the Mission, and Canon Whitaker was there during part of Holy Week, giving a good deal of help in the Services. Some weeks before, on Sunday, March 7th, the Bishop of Hereford visited the Mission, and preached in the evening. Several concerts and other entertainments have been given during the past few weeks.

We hope that a good many Members of the College will be able to visit the Mission during the coming Long Vacation. Several have already announced their intention of staying in Walworth for a week or more, and the Junior Secretary will be glad to hear of others willing to do the same.

Nothing has yet been decided about the new buildings which will have to be erected shortly, but the Committee hope to have some definite plans to propose at the beginning of the October Term.

The Club, in its old form, has ceased to exist. Owing to an unfortunate combination of circumstances it has not succeeded, and there was no alternative but to close it. Mr Phillips will probably re-open it next winter as a reading room on certain nights of the week, but on this point nothing has yet been settled.



THE LIBRARY.

A rare little black-letter volume has recently found its way back to the Library after a long absence. It is the second edition (32mo. 1576) of Sir John Cheke's *Hurt of Sedition, how grievous it is to the Commonwealth*, presented to the Library by Thomas Baker, and containing a note in his hand-writing. It was purchased at the sale of the Library of the late Alderman Booth of Manchester by a second-hand bookseller, and although it still bore the college book-plate, we had to pay £2. 8. 0. to get ago, as there is no entry of it in the venerable Catalogue of the Library at present in use. We subjoin a list of volumes which have been missing for some time (although not quite so long), in the hope that it may lead to the recovery of at least some of them.

BOOKS MISSING

- since *Christmas* 1879 :
- Mommsen's History of Rome. Vols. 1 and 3. . . 8vo. Ww. 4.23 and 25.
- since *Lady Day* 1881 :
- Munro's Lucretius. Vol. 1. . . . . 8vo. Zz. 15.24.  
 Crevier's Livy. Vol. 1. . . . . 8vo. Vv. 18.38.  
 Coleridge's The Friend. Vol. 1. . . . . 8vo. Vv. 24.29.  
 Baker's Livy. Vol. 1. . . . . 8vo. Vv. 19.12.
- since *Midsummer* 1885 :
- Mason's Essays on English
- Jeremy's Taylor's The Golden Grove. . . . . 8vo.  $\frac{A}{G}$ . 23.37.
- Lingua—or the Combat of the Tongue and the five senses. . . . . 12mo.  $\frac{A}{G}$ . 23.56.
- The most delectable History of Reynard the Fox. 4to.  $\frac{A}{G}$ . 27.55.
- The Roman Conclave. By John Ursinus. . . . . 4to.  $\frac{A}{G}$ . 27.48.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Lady Day, 1886.

Donations.

DONORS.

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- The International Journal of the Medical Sciences. Ed. J. M. Hays and M. Morris. No. 180. New Series, January, 1886. . . . .
- Halsted (G. B.). Elements of Geometry. 8vo. London, 1886. Xx. 35 . . . . .
- Pattison Muir (M. M.) and Wilson (D. M.). The Elements of Thermal Chemistry. 8vo. London, 1885. Xx. 25.25 . . . . . Dr. Donald MacAlister.
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- Lucas (Edouard). Récréations Mathématiques. 2 Vols. 8vo. Paris, 1882-3. Xx. 38 . . . . .
- Hero of Alexandria. The Pneumatics of, Translated for and Edited by Professor Bennet Woodcroft. 4to. London, 1851. Xx. 35 . . . . . Mr. Pendlebury.
- Alexander of Aphrodisias: in Librum de Sensu. Ed. F. C. E. Thureau-Music. . . . . 12mo.  $\frac{A}{G}$ . 23.30.
- Paris, 1875 . . . . .
- Jourdain (Amable). Recherches Critiques sur l'Age et l'Origine des Traductions Latines d'Aristote. Ed. Charles Jourdain. 8vo. Paris, 1853. Zz. 16. . . . .
- Mathematical Fragments. Lithographed Facsimiles of the late W. K. Clifford's unfinished Papers. Fol. London, 1881. . . . .
- Hall (Asaph). The Orbit of Iapetus. (Washington Observations for 1882. Appendix I.). 4to. Washington, 1885. . . . . Mr. Haskins.
- Pritchard (Professor C.). Uranometria Nova Oxoniensis. 8vo. Oxford, 1885. Yy. 32. — On the Relative Proper Motions of 40 Stars in the Pleiades. 4to. Astronomical Society. London, 1885 . . . . . The Author.
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The Editor.  
Mr. Hill.

The Author.

Professor A. W. Momerie.  
Astronomer Royal,

Professor Mayor.

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- Clergy List, 1842, 1844, 1848 to 1850, 1852, 1853, 1855 to 1858, 1865 and 1867 ..
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Professor Mayor.

Mr. Samways.

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The number of Volumes taken out of the Library between the 30th of May 1885 and the 29th of May 1886 has been 1972. The number of Works presented during the same period is 303 or 327 Volumes; the Additions by purchase (exclusive of serial publications) amount to 123 Works, or 235 Volumes.