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# The Eagle

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[*The Editors will be much obliged to any Subscriber who can furnish them with a copy of No. 20.*]

[*Copies of the antique medallion portrait of Lady Margaret may be obtained by Subscribers at the reduced price of 3d on application Mr Merry at the College Buttery.*]



## THE BISHOPS AT ST JOHN'S.

**D**URING the Long Vacation our College Hall was the scene of a festivity that deserves somewhat more than a passing notice in the *Eagle*. The Vice-chancellor (our Master) in the name of the University invited the Archbishops and Bishops attending the Lambeth Conference to visit Cambridge, and the Council of the Senate agreed to offer graces for conferring honorary degrees upon the Archbishops and metropolitan Bishops as representing the episcopal body. The invitation was accepted, and on July 18 the guests to the number of something over eighty arrived, and during the day were entertained at luncheon in the various colleges, and taken in well-marshalled groups to see the various 'sights' of the University. The proceedings in the Senate-house are well sketched in a letter to the *Guardian* of July 25, and we borrow freely from this account and that in the *University Reporter* of September 29.

The ceremony began at 2.30 p.m. A special notice of the necessity for strict punctuality had been issued to the luncheon parties, and those who obeyed it had their reward in getting to the Senate-house dry. Those who did not obey it had as their penalty one of the very worst duckings that tropical rain has ever inflicted. The rain had kept off all the morning, and it took the same obliging course during the remaining parts of the day, but for something like a quarter of an hour at this point it certainly did deliver itself in a very violent manner. Notwithstanding

the absence of so many residents, the Senate-house was very full. The Bishops were seated on one side, before the daïs, and the members of the Senate on the other side, the visitors selected for the honour of a degree being seated in front. The selection would have been by no means an easy process if the Council of the Senate had not adhered rigidly to a simple principle. The Archbishop of Canterbury had prepared a list of the Bishops attending the Lambeth Conference in order of consecration, with the Archbishops and metropolitan Bishops at the head of the list. The Council proposed that all of those at the head of the list should receive honorary degrees, unless they were already Doctors of the University. This "unless" excluded the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Primus of Scotland, and the Bishops of Rupertsland and Sydney. The remaining metropolitans were the Archbishops of York, Armagh, and Dublin, and the Bishops of Guiana, Calcutta, Capetown, and Fredericton, all of whom accepted the offered honour, though the Bishop of Capetown had to withdraw at the last in consequence of a return of ill-health. In the case of the American Bishops the choice was difficult, for the presiding Bishop (Connecticut) was not in England; and as his is the senior see the choice of the senior see was precluded. Fortunately the Bishop who is senior by consecration, Dr Whipple, of Minnesota, was here and is a great favourite in Cambridge; and it seemed an obvious thing to add to him the Bishop of New York, who though one of the youngest of the Bishops holds the most important of all the sees, and one which stands as high in seniority of foundation as any now represented in England, New York and Pennsylvania dating from the same day of the year 1784. It is unnecessary to say that the speech of welcome of Dr Sandys, the orator, took up the more prominent of the endless points presented by a gathering so entirely unique, while the individual speeches in which

he presented the several prelates were in all cases pithy and appropriate. Dr Sandys has had an unusually severe call upon his resources this summer, for he had scarcely finished with his fifteen speeches on the occasion of Prince Albert Victor's degree when he was called back from an attempt at a holiday in Germany to present the prelates for their degrees. His services, however, are always rendered as ungrudgingly as gracefully, and to say that is to say a great deal.

It required an effort of the will to come near to realising the uniqueness and far-reaching importance of an occasion which set side by side, in the gowns of their new doctorate, the Archbishops of York, Armagh, and Dublin, and the Bishops of Guiana, Calcutta, Fredericton, Minnesota, and New York, with the Primus of Scotland and the Metropolitan Bishops of Rupertsland and Sydney close at hand, and with them nearer four than three score of Bishops from all parts of the world. Such a sight has never before been possible. And the *personnel* of the honorary graduates was remarkable. The stalwart frame of York, the unusually handsome features of Armagh, the tall, spare form of Dublin, the fresh and upright eighty years of Guiana, the massive head of Calcutta, the small frame and quiet air of Fredericton, the lofty head and prairie stride of the Apostle of the Red Indians, and the cheery youthfulness of New York, each gave something distinctive for the eye to rest upon. And it need scarcely be added that this would still have been emphatically true if the figures of Sydney and Rupertsland and Brechin had been included. The Archbishop of Canterbury, it is understood, thought it as well that his University should be left free to devote its whole attention to its distinguished visitors, and his Grace had very recently spent some time in Cambridge on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales; but several of the Cambridge Bishops of English

dioceses had made the effort to be present, and their presence added much to the interest of the assembly for Cambridge men. It was enough to mark the occasion as very noteworthy that Carlisle and Lichfield and Manchester and Ely were there.

A special service in King's Chapel and a reception in Trinity Lodge by the Master, Dr Butler, then followed; and at seven o'clock the Bishops and the members of the Senate and others who had been asked to meet them began to converge towards St John's.

The guests assembled before dinner in the Library, entering by the Combination-room. As each entered his eye ran down the long low room, with its marvellous ceiling and its four pictures side by side of Selwyn, Herschel, Adams, and Wilberforce, through the open doors of the smaller Combination-room and the Library, and on to where, 300 ft. away, the great terminal oriel of the Library stands, rising straight out of the waters of the Cam. With the punctuality which had marked every stage of the day's proceedings, the Vice-Chancellor moved from the Library exactly at the appointed time, 7.45, and led the large party to the Hall, where covers were laid for 150 at seven tables. The dinner was simple, well designed, well cooked, and well placed on the table. The wines were few and sound. The guests were so arranged that except at the table where the honorary graduates and metropolitans were massed together, with the Vice-Chancellor and Professor Stokes at the centre, no two Bishops sat next each other, members of the Senate alternating with Bishops in all cases. The red gowns of the Doctors gave a touch of colour to the scene, and there was great heartiness about the whole of the proceedings. The Bishops needed no set assurances of sympathy in the arduous and anxious work of their lives from the University of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, assembled in a College which owes its existence to the steadfastness of John Fisher, and in a Hall where

there looked in upon them from the windows of one of the oriels the heraldic bearings of three at least of the Seven Bishops whose acquittal drew forth the cheers which startled King James in his camp at Hounslow two hundred years ago the Wednesday before. The Vice-Chancellor proposed "The Queen;" Dr Butler "The Prince and Princess of Wales;" the Vice-Chancellor "The Honorary Graduates," to which the Archbishop of York replied; the Master of Clare "The Bishops of the United Kingdom," to which the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Brechin (Primus), and the Archbishop of Dublin replied; Dr Westcott "The Indian and Colonial Churches," to which the Bishop of Guiana and the Bishop of Sydney replied; Dr Humphry "The American Bishops," to which the Bishop of New York replied; and the Bishop of Minnesota proposed "The University," to which the Vice-Chancellor replied. It is difficult to select for mention any of the speakers, and space would fail for referring to all. The Bishop of London spoke with a vigour of manner, justness of language, sequence of idea, and fulness of heart, which greatly delighted his audience. The Bishop of Brechin gave a lift to every one's spirit by a story of his Dean, *à propos* of the enormous area of the work represented by the Bishops present and the impossibility that all should everywhere go always well: a Scottish lady, who had become exceedingly bulky in her older age, informed a questioner that she was "weel i' pairts, but she was ower-muckle to be a' weel at ae time." The Bishop of New York gave a similar lift by describing how his Quaker ancestry on Rhode Island saw the canoes of the 'red men' approaching, and, as it was against their principles to fight, placed food and drink on the shore; so treated, they found the savages quiet and well disposed—"You have repeated the experiment upon us 'red men,' and we think it has succeeded." The Bishop of Sydney, whose magnificent

voice reduced to nothing the length of the Hall of St John's, worked out a comparison between the service all had so much enjoyed at King's, without the accompaniment of the organ, and the colonial Church, without the accompaniment of time-honoured associations, of endowments, of national establishment, driven back upon first principles of clearness and soundness to produce perfect harmony, having a simple beauty of its own. It was nearly midnight when the party dispersed.

So ended a day which will long be remembered in Cambridge, and will not be forgotten in any part of the world in which there is a Church in communion with the English Church. The Bishops will go to their distant homes with the conviction that the University of Cambridge has earnest sympathy with honest work whatever and wherever it may be; and also with the conviction that the University is not altogether given up to dreamy abstraction, but can on occasion carry out with success an affair which must have made no small demands upon the business powers of the Vice-Chancellor, and of those whom he called to his aid.



## THE LADY MARGARET BALL.

*June 14, 1888.*

**I**T is characteristic of the Unseasonable Man, says Theophrastus, among other unpleasant habits, that "when he is minded to dance, he will seize upon another who is not yet drunk." While noting the delightful catholicity of the *not yet*, the Historian of the Lady Margaret Ball is reduced to a painful dilemma if he is to make his account square with the dictum of the philosopher; for either there must have been a considerable number of Unseasonable Men present in the Master's Lodge on June the fourteenth, or else—but the alternative is unthinkable even by the firmest believer (like myself) in the equality of the sexes. Perhaps we may escape the difficulty by remembering that the same Authority defines Unseasonableness as "a chance meeting disagreeable to those who meet," and when we reflect that the Stewards on that occasion were

Mr H. S. Foxwell	}	<i>(sic, on the programme, 'quibus non reservatur senioritas sua.')</i>
Mr J. E. Marr		
Mr R. F. Scott		
W. A. Cousins		
J. S. G. Grenfell		
A. Hill		
S. H. A. Lambert		
R. P. Roseveare		
J. F. Tarleton		
E. Prescott		
and P. H. Brown,		

we may rest assured that there were "no chance meetings disagreeable to those who met," and therefore—*cadit quaestio*.

In attempting to pourtray the varied aspects of a Ball, one is met at the outset with the same difficulty which the Prince of Historians tells us besets the description of a battle; for each combatant sees only what occurs in his immediate vicinity, and when he observes the enemy advancing or retiring or setting to partners, he is too apt to think that the whole cause is lost or won accordingly. We might indeed condescend to mere generalities; we might observe that dancing was maintained with spirit by the votaries of Terpsichore till such-and-such an hour, that the varied hues of the ladies' dresses mingling with the soberer habits of the men formed a scene of kaleidoscopic beauty, which will not soon be forgotten by the inhabitants of the good old town of so-and-so; but we have no pecuniary interest in the number of lines of copy, and moreover we feel that this kind of thing has been done before. We prefer therefore to divide our subject into such heads or sections as seem most appropriate, to discourse soberly thereon, making such comments and so meting out our praise that it may commend itself to the ingenious reader. First then

#### *Of Dancing.*

Dancing may perhaps be defined as the sympathetic movement of two bodies in an epicycloidal curve, combined with that free interchange of ideas, which is the proudest boast of our English civilisation, on which indeed the Sun never sets. (Qy. Subject for Fellowship Dissertation; Worms, I am told, are about played out.) The desire of expressing joy in this simple fashion would seem to be innate in man, from the rude savage triumphing over his writhing foe to the highest type of the Nineteenth Century, who waltzes—and that too reversing—while every one else is dancing the polka as by Law established. And this brings me to the subject of waltzing. We have one Queen, one Church, one General; why not one Waltz? Why should we waste

the best years of our life in acquiring an art, only to find ourselves regularly two seasons behind some gilded youth whose personal equation in my limited experience is  $x=0$ ? I would not be illiberal in this matter; I would let any innovator plead the cause of a new step with a halter round his neck, after the custom of a certain conservative city of old, when Tories *were* Tories, and none of your compromises; if he proved his case—so; if not, he should be spared the remorse of failure.

#### *Of Our Partners.*

Here I am on delicate ground; indeed every one must be a law to himself, steering self and partner and not caring *that* for his neighbour—like a Cyclops. Let me, however, define the, to me, ideal partner. We all, doubtless, met one (or more) such ideals on the occasion I am attempting to describe, and therefore, multiplying by the number of cavaliers, we arrive at a most satisfactory result. The ideal partner then should resemble the Fellows of All Souls in the good old times; she should be well-born, well-clothed, and—moderately educated.

#### *Of Proposals of Marriage.*

We are here speaking only by hear-say, but we are informed that this form of amusement was indulged in to some extent last June the fourteenth. However, were proposals as plentiful as blackberries, we would pass on to the next section.

#### *Of the Supper.*

Which should perhaps have come before the last. On this head it may suffice to say that the most revolutionary of Dinner Committees would have found it hard to find fault with the fare the Kitchens provided; the soup, it may be incidentally mentioned, seemed to flow from a perennial fount.

*Of the Second Supper.*

This institution, by no means to be despised, was duly done honour to by the Committee and some others who stayed to refresh themselves after the fatigues of the evening. It was described by a speaker on that occasion—though in a more sporting phrase—as a cross between a Bump-supper and a Council Meeting, combining, as he no doubt implied, the conviviality of the one with the dignity of the other. The new Smoking-room proved also in handy proximity.

*Of the Champagne.*

We, the *Eagle*, are as a rule an abstemious, not to say teetotal bird, but on this occasion we thought it our duty, for the good of the college, to sample the brand, and we unhesitatingly pronounce it a credit to France.

*Of Lady Margaret.*

It would seem ungracious to close this account without some reference to our Foundress, without whose generosity we should probably not have been where we were on the night in question, or, if we had been, should have been somebody else. What would she have thought of this invasion of her domain, if she could have stepped down from her frame into our midst, shaking the dust of centuries from her eyes and the paint of the Restorer from her face? Well, she was, as the Church Service says, herself a married man (so to speak), and even if we throw in Bishop Fisher, we must allow our two great Patrons an average of 1.5 consorts, to reduce it to a common denominator. Perhaps then she would have thought with us that it was a time spent pleasantly and innocently, as things go; that, apart from the gratification of the moment, it was a thing worth doing if—and on that we are all agreed—it was done well.

“The United States of America has reasserted hisself, and will shortly open a bar-room in Paris. Also, cigars and other necessaries of life.” Such, if we are to credit a historian of the American War, was the proclamation of one “Captain Villiam Brown, Eskevire;” and perhaps, with due allowance from our more conventional civilisation, this voice from the Far West may have its application even for us.

CLUVIENUS.

[Perhaps here, better than in the body of an article which may not be taken altogether seriously by some, we may refer to the kindness of the Master in offering us the use of his Lodge, and the Council in granting the Combination-Room. To them, and to all who worked for the success of the Ball, our thanks are due.]





## HENLEY REGATTA, 1888.

**A**FTER seven years' interval Henley has become once more a source of interest to all members of St John's, through their having once again a representative crew taking part in the Regatta. On the 20th of June our crew arrived at Henley fresh from their success on the Cam, and keen and confident in consequence. Their well-known flag was soon hoisted from an upper window of their quarters, 3 River Terrace, and they made their first appearance on the Thames the same evening. On the next day practice and training began in earnest, the crew going out regularly twice each day under the charge of their 'Mentor' (as the sporting papers have it), S. D. Muttelbury of Third Trinity. The daily routine was as follows:—7 a.m. (generally later with most members of the crew), got up and went for a short stroll. 8 a.m. Breakfast. 10.30 a.m. Practice. 1.30 p.m. Lunch. 5.30 p.m. Practice. 7.30 p.m. Dinner. 10.30 p.m. (usually before) Bed, and very glad to get there. Dress—Flannels and blazers every day and all day.

Time, it must be confessed, hung somewhat heavy on our hands. 'Clocking' our opponents was a source of endless interest, without much satisfactory result. We hesitate to describe how some delighted to inspect the House Boats' occupants; how others lived on penny novelettes; how the studious one 'worked' lying on the sofa with his eyes shut, and his book face downwards on the floor; how another occupied himself in testing the skill of the local barber on a non-existent beard; how our cox deserted us to

inhabit a palatial suite of apartments in the principal street of the town. No! let us stop and draw a veil: we all have our little failings.

Dietary disputes were frequent—the merits and demerits of "too much fish"—the advantages of rival brands of lime juice—and whether porridge should or should not be included in the menu. But bloodshed was averted by the admirable management and firm coercive government of our trainer Kirby. However, we all agreed that, in cooking beef and in brewing beer, Henley could give points to Cambridge.

Our evenings were enlivened by various companies of itinerant musicians. There was the gentleman who warbled enquiringly for the "Boys of the Old Brigade," and waxed very pathetic because they were not; there was the lady who sang about how "She wanted to go to R'yal 'Enley"; and we fell in with an unsuspected relative in the shape of a disreputable nigger minstrel, who styled himself Uncle John, and endeavoured to e time exact backsheesh by exhibiting the autographs of former Presidents of the C. U. B. C. Pembroke were next door to us, and sweet strains from their piano kept us from forgetting the fact.

We must not fail to record how two of the crew started off one Sunday morning to find a church 'in the country'; how they passed within fifty yards of one without seeing it, and had a three mile walk before they came upon another; and how they considered themselves rewarded by hearing a distinguished member of the present Government read the Lessons. The remainder of the crew are reported to have gone to church in Canadian canoes.

Occasional visits from Lady Margaret men helped to prevent the period of practice from becoming too monotonous, and to remind us that we were but a small part of a large and enthusiastic whole.

Meanwhile the course was becoming enlivened by

the daily arrivals of gaily adorned House Boats, with which by the opening day of the Regatta one side of the river was lined from start to finish. Within two days of the Regatta all the crews (except Eton, whose custom is to drive over on the day of the race) had arrived, and their flags might be seen floating from their quarters in various parts of the town. At last "the glorious fourth of July" appeared, bringing with it its train-loads, boat-loads, and carriage-loads of visitors, the majority of whom come not so much to witness the racing as to take part in what is considered the pleasantest picnic of the year. Racing began at twelve: half past one was the time fixed for the heat of the Ladies' Plate between First Trinity and L. M. B. C. The former had proved themselves extremely fast over the first part of the course, and we went down to the start prepared to find ourselves led at the half-way post, but confidently trusting to alter the relative positions by the end of the course. Both crews went off very fast, but in a short time L. M. B. C. had secured a lead of a few feet; at the quarter-mile post First had drawn up nearly level, but we gained gradually again, and were a length to the good three-quarters of the way over. First Trinity then made a desperate spurt, which, however, died away without reducing the lead more than a few feet. Almost immediately afterwards a 'crab' knocked them to pieces, and we eventually won easily by five lengths. Four hours afterwards we appeared again to row against London Rowing Club (second crew) in the heat for the Thames Cup: the race was a hollow one, as we were clear at the quarter-mile post and paddled in five lengths ahead. We had a lucky escape from having a serious mishap, for on getting out Backhouse found that his oar was cracked clean across under the leather of the button, and only held together by it. The other races on this day were not exciting, though great

amusement was caused by the performances in the Diamonds of a South coast sculler, who was almost up to the standard of the freshers whom we see diverting themselves and others in the neighbourhood of the Bridge of Sighs.

The second day's racing opened with a magnificent struggle between Trinity Hall and Leander for the Grand; the latter started tremendously fast, got a lead at once, and, rowing beautifully together, kept it to the end. The Leander eight was composed of five Oxford Blues, two Oxford Trial men, and Muttelbury. The race between Eton and Pembroke was also a good one, and the latter had not much to spare at the finish. Late in the afternoon we rowed Dublin University for the Ladies' Plate, but the race was uninteresting, as we led from the start and won easily by four lengths. The race between Nickalls and the German sculler, Doering, promised to be of an exciting nature, but was spoilt by the latter unfortunately running into a boat which had carelessly encroached upon the course. N. P. Symonds (our First Captain in 1886, who rowed in the 'Varsity boat in that and the previous year), and Buck, an old Oxford Blue, easily beat Bell and Landale of Trinity Hall in their heat for the Goblets.

On the third day the finals produced some splendid racing. To begin with, Leander and Thames did battle for the Grand: a finer race was perhaps never witnessed, there never was half a length between the two. Leander led at first, but were overhauled about half a mile from the finish, and, although they spurted magnificently at the end, they lost by a quarter of a length. The victory of Thames was evidently a very popular one, as they were cheered to the echo. Next came our race with Pembroke for the Ladies': our crew, as usual, soon showed in front, and won easily by three lengths; one of the Pembroke men unfortunately broke his slide, but the accident

did not materially affect the result. The Hall Four, composed of four Blues, had practically a walk over for the Stewards', but their second Four had to succumb to Brazenose in the Visitors'. For the Goblets, Buck and Symonds completely rowed down Muttlebury and McLean, the former of whom was much exhausted by his race in Leander, and fainted when about half-way from home and fell out of the boat. In the final for the Thames our crew had an easy task, beating the Thames Rowing Club (second crew) by five lengths; and, although we paddled part of the way, we succeeded in beating 'record' for this event by one second. The race for the Diamonds was the last but not the least exciting on the programme, as last year's first and second were again left in for the final. Nickalls of Magdalen, Oxford, however, succeeded in turning the tables on his former conqueror, Gardner of Emmanuel, and in beating the previous 'record' by 15 seconds. No account of anything is complete without some mention of that ever-present and all-engrossing subject—the weather. Well, the less said about it the better, it was miserable on the first day, atrocious on the second, and barely tolerable on the third. The fireworks on the last night were really good, but those who ventured out to see them got well wet through for their trouble.

It only remains to add that our success is to be attributed, not only to the steady determination and keenness of each member of the crew, but also to the kindly interest and excellent coaching of Muttlebury, to whom we owe a large measure of thanks.

And thus Henley Regatta, 1888, has come and gone, adding one more bright page to the annals of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, and leaving behind it an example for those who are to maintain its honour in the years to be.



#### THE LATE WRECK COMMISSIONER.

**T**HROUGH the death of Mr H. C. Rothery on the first of August last, in his seventy-first year, the College loses one of its most distinguished and loyal members.

Mr Rothery came from Shrewsbury School to the College in October 1836, was elected a Foundation Scholar in November 1837, and took his degree as 19th Wrangler in 1840. His year was a strong one, wherein there were no less than seven Johnians in the first twelve of the Wranglers.

Efforts have been made to obtain some details as to his university life from members of the College of his own time, but without much success. We are so intimate while we are here and yet know so little of one another. Moreover, in those days the men on different 'sides,' *i.e.* under different tutors, attended different lecturers, and this increases the difficulty. So that, although a member of the College in Mr Rothery's year writes—"The impression left on my mind, however, is strong. I can see him and hear his voice, he was marked by frankness, intelligence, and kindness," nothing of importance has been gathered from this source. The following letter from Mr Rothery himself, written in September 1886, gives us as much as we are likely to learn of this period of his life. It is characteristic of the kindness of the man, pathetic now that he is gone, and illustrates his strong love for the College and all that concerned it.

"I was very pleased to hear your account of old Hymers. I should like to see the old man again, as he was very kind to me when I was a youngster at St John's. It was Hymers who persuaded me, after I had been nearly a year at the University, to go in for Mathematics altogether; up to that time, coming up from Shrewsbury with tolerable reputation, I had given myself up almost entirely to Classics. Mr Hymers advised me to go in for Mathematics, and I have never regretted it, for I thus acquired a certain knowledge of both Classics and Mathematics, which has been useful to me ever since. If it had not been that the then Dean refused to allow me to stay up my last Long, because I could not shew an attendance of eight chapels a week during the preceding Term, and thus prevented me continuing my studies with Griffin, whose pupil I was, and of whom I was very fond, as he was very fond of me, I should, I believe, have been very high in the Mathematical Tripos. As it was, and with the loss of my last Long, I did tolerably, and I heard that in Problems and one or two other subjects I was first. However, it is perhaps just as well, for I should probably have remained up at the University as an old Don to be laughed at by you youngsters. It was better for me to go and fight my way up in the world.

"Poor old Isaacson gone too! He was a good tutor in his day, but it makes one feel how time flies; and people will soon be saying, 'Why, there's old Rothery gone.' However, you'll come to us, won't you, later in the Autumn, for I like to keep up the connection with my old College, and to talk of College affairs."

On leaving Cambridge, Mr Rothery devoted himself to the practice of the law, and on 22 Nov. 1842 was admitted to practice in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Court in Doctors' Commons. He obtained his first official appointment in 1844, when he was

sent by the Treasury to Cayenne to endeavour to obtain a reversal of a decision given by the French Colonial Courts against the British Government for the alleged illegal detention of a ship called the *Marabout* by H.M.S. *Rose*. He was successful in obtaining a reversal of the decree, both in the Court of First Instance and in the Cour Royale.

In 1845 he was appointed an Examiner in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts, and in 1846, at the request of the Treasury, he investigated a charge brought by a M. Guitard against the Messrs Rothschild of misappropriating large sums of money paid by the French Government for the losses sustained by British ships during the Great War, the distribution of which had been entrusted to a Commission, of which the Messrs Rothschild were the Brokers. As the whole of the papers belonging to the Commission had been lost, this necessitated a visit to Paris and a prolonged examination of the 'Grand Livre' to trace the appropriation of the money.

On the 3rd Nov. 1853 Mr Rothery entered the public service, being appointed by the late Dr Lushington to be Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty, and in the same year he was appointed Registrar of Her Majesty in Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Causes; from that date for thirty-five years he was continuously in the public service.

During his private practice in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts Mr Rothery had his attention called to certain grave evils and inconveniences attending the then existing procedure. To these he had drawn attention in a pamphlet published in the early part of 1853. Among his first duties as Registrar was to prepare, with the sanction and under the authority of Dr Lushington, a new set of Rules for the Court. He also prepared a new Table of Fees, in which provision was made for collecting the fees by means of adhesive stamps attached to the documents,

a system which has since been adopted in all the Courts of Justice. These Rules were approved by the Privy Council. New Rules were also prepared by him for the trial of Ecclesiastical and Maritime Appeals, which tended greatly to expedite the hearing of Appeals. The simplification of procedure thus brought about led to a great increase in the business of the Court.

In 1854, on the outbreak of war with Russia, the trial of Prize cases was referred to the Court of Admiralty, and as Registrar Mr Rothery had to prepare all the Proclamations, Orders in Council, and other official documents, and to regulate the practice of the Court; a task of no little difficulty, seeing that there had not been any war for nearly 40 years. At the request of the Treasury he drew up a Report on the practice during the war at the end of the last and beginning of the present century with regard to the distribution of prize money. The Report was not finished until 1857, but it was on the principles laid down in that Report that the proceeds of all prizes captured during the Russian war were distributed.

In February 1864, at the request of Lord Cardwell, Mr Rothery advised as the course which should be pursued in regard to the *Alabama*, the *Tuscaloosa*, and other Confederate cruisers. This was drawn up after a careful examination of all the British and American authorities, and he reported that the *Alabama* had been fraudulently taken out of our jurisdiction, that a gross breach of neutrality had been committed, and that it would be competent for us to seize her on the high seas or in any of our ports; that if we did not take measures to repossess ourselves of the vessel, the United States would have just cause of complaint. Had the advice thus given been followed by the British Government, we might not have had to pay £5,000,000 as compensation for losses inflicted by the *Alabama* and her consorts.

In July 1865 the House of Commons issued an order for a "Return of all appeals in causes of Doctrine or Discipline made to the High Court of Delegates from its erection by the 25 Hen. VIII. cap. 9 (A.D. 1533) until its abolition by the 2 and 3 Will. IV. cap. 92 (A.D. 1832)." At the request of Mr Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Rothery undertook the work, which was of the most laborious kind, involving the study of a mass of unclassified and dilapidated documents, written for the first 200 years in a kind of law Latin extremely difficult to decipher, owing to the abbreviations and the crabbed character of the handwriting. This Return, which was published in 1868, has been of great use in the trial of ecclesiastical cases, and is still the work of authority on the subject.

In 1870 a claim was preferred against this country by the Brazilian Government for compensation for certain alleged damages amounting to nearly a million sterling. The claims had been investigated by Mr Thornton, H. M. Minister at Rio, who reported that though the greater number of claims could not be admitted, there were a considerable number which appeared to him open to consideration, and it was proposed to offer a sum of £150,000 to £200,000 to the Brazilian Government in full satisfaction of all demands. This was refused, and, at the request of Lord Clarendon, Mr Rothery undertook to report on the matter. The enquiry was extremely difficult and tedious, involving a careful examination of all the records of the Foreign Office, the Treasury, the Admiralty, and the Paymaster General's Office, from the early part of the century to the year 1852. The result was to shew that most of the claims were inadmissible, that in others the claim had been already satisfied, and that out of 98 there were only 5 in which compensation of any kind was due, and that these would be satisfied by the payment of £5082. 15s.!

Mr Rothery had, we believe, much to do with the drafting of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, the nearest approach to a code which has ever been passed by our legislature. Under this and the amending Acts enquiries into Shipping Casualties were held before Stipendiary or Borough Magistrates, with Officers of the Royal Navy, or Captains of the Merchant Service, sitting as Assessors. But the system was not a success. Casualties continued to increase, ships became more and more deeply laden, foundered, and were missing, until at length in 1873, on the publication of Mr Plimsoll's book, public indignation was aroused. This led to the Commission on Unseaworthy Ships, of which Mr Rothery was a member. The Report of the Commission resulted in the passing of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1876, by which it was provided that a Court should be established to be called the Wreck Commissioner's Court, and on the 1st October 1876 Mr Rothery was appointed to the post by Lord Chancellor Cairns. The post was a specially arduous one, almost of necessity bringing the holder into conflict with ship-owners. Bitter and unscrupulous attacks were made on the Court from time to time, as was perhaps inevitable when the interests of a powerful class were threatened, but they only shewed that the Court was doing the work it was set to do, namely reforming serious abuses. But while the Court was regarded with disfavour no complaint could justly be made against the Judge, whose work was always done diligently and conscientiously. Mr Rothery regarded the Court as in a measure his child: he had assisted at its birth, watched over its growth, settled its practice and its principles, was jealous of its reputation, and anxious for its success.

Mr Gray, in giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Loss of Life at Sea, said that he was "very much struck with the powers of the Wreck Commissioner. He seemed to have a thorough

mastery of the subject and a great gift of sifting things to the bottom." The effect of this was soon seen. Mr Rothery's reports on the cases which came before him made known a large number of preventible causes of maritime loss, and the number of wrecks greatly diminished. His judgments on fires at sea in coal-laden vessels, on certain modes of stowing grain cargoes, and on stability and overloading, were especially valuable.

The duties of the office were extremely wearing. Thus in three months of 1879 Mr Rothery had to try a case at Cardiff, thence he went to Glasgow, thence to Sunderland, to Plymouth, to Lowestoft, to Newcastle, to Liverpool, to Glasgow, to London, to Plymouth, to Swansea, to Liverpool, to London for three cases, to Falmouth, and thence to Plymouth. Subject to all these journeys at all times of the year and in all seasons, hurried from place to place before there was time to draw up the Report on the case just heard, sitting up late at nights to overtake the work, absent from home for weeks, and without regular or settled vacations, Mr Rothery's life was a laborious one, and it was no wonder that, after eleven years of it, his health began to fail, and that he should seek for rest in retirement in the beginning of the year. Alas! the bow was unstrung too late, and on the first of August he passed away at his residence, Ribsden, near Bagshot. He was buried in Woking Cemetery on August 7, the service being read by the Right Rev Dr Cowie, Bishop of Auckland; the College was represented at the funeral by the Bursar.

The above is but a mere outline of Mr Rothery's official life, but he had much else to do. For 28 years he was the Legal Adviser of the Treasury on slave-trade matters, advising the Government on many questions of public importance, involving nice and difficult points of international law. He was at different times a member of no less than twelve Royal

Commissions and Committees. Among these he was Chairman of the Committee on the Tay Bridge disaster, and secretary of several of the others, drawing up the Report; but for none of this work did he receive any pay or remuneration.

In the midst of all these harassing duties, Mr Rothery kept up his connexion with the College, hardly ever letting a year pass without paying us a visit, and always shewing a keen interest in its prosperity and welfare. His fine presence and cheery voice will be much missed on St John's Day, and it will be felt that another link with the past is gone.

R. F. S.



## A SHORT HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE latest addition to the *Epochs of Church History* series, which Professor Creighton is editing, is *A History of the University of Cambridge*, by Mr Mullinger. It would be scarcely appropriate to attempt in the pages of the *Eagle* anything like a formal review of a book that has been appreciatively discussed in a number of journals which make reviewing their principal business, but we may be allowed to collect into a short article those facts which are specially interesting to us, whether in our narrower capacity as Johnians or in the wider one of members of the University of Cambridge.

To us, who are the undergraduates of the passing moment, the earlier part of Mr Mullinger's book will be the more attractive. Those of us who have attended service in St Giles' Church, or who reside in the New Court, and are therefore parishioners of St Peter's and St Giles', will be interested to find that the church was founded by a Norman as early as the 12th century, and that the body of secular canons connected with it afterwards formed the nucleus of the important monastic foundation of Barnwell Priory. The few but worthy Johnians who inhabit the Chesterton Road will point out with pride to the more numerous denizens of Portugal Place that the original Cambridge was on their side of the river, under the shadow of 'the Castle,' and that 'the borough,'\* as the parish of St

\* The roughs militant of Castle End still take a proper pride in the name of 'Borough Boys': note the sign of a tavern at the 'Backs' end of Northampton Street.

Giles' is still called, had an independent existence before it overflowed to the other side of the river, and joined the separate village that clustered round the ancient pre-Norman church of St Benet. Members of the Amalgamation also will ascertain with pleasure that the original Merton Hall or 'School of Pythagoras,' just opposite one corner of the cricket-field, was built as early as the 12th century by a Norman country gentleman, probably a leading personage in the Cambridge of the day.

To all who appreciate the dramatic flavour which Proctors give to life, and who scorn a merely vegetable existence, it is gratifying to learn from Mr Mullinger's pages that the institution of 'town and gown rows,' provided by the wisdom of our ancestors lest much learning should make us mad, is as ancient as it is useful and venerable. The differences of the 12th and 13th centuries, however, appear to have been characterised by a somewhat greater degree of acerbity than those of the present day. The smaller hostels were occasionally sacked; in 1261 the University records were burnt, and in 1381 the University Chest itself was broken open, and the bonfire in the Market-place with which the town then celebrated by anticipation the Fifth of November was supplied from charters and records belonging to the Masters and Scholars. This historical fact disposes of the doubts of those sceptics of our own day who have profanely suggested that the University Chest has only a figurative existence. In the earlier stages of the great fratricidal war the town seems to have had physical force on its side, but in the long run it was demonstrated that 'the pen is mightier than the sword,' and the tongue, though 'a little member,' is capable of doing much to annoy the opposite party. About the close of the 16th century, near the end of the reign of Elizabeth, we find the Mayor and burgesses of the town of Cambridge complaining to the Privy

Council that the undergraduates lampoon them in a College play, and the dons refer to them sarcastically 'in publick sermons'—presumably in Great St Mary's. To-day the weapons of our warfare are once more carnal, but it is a notable fact that even the University Pulpit was once pressed into the service of *Alma Mater* in her quarrels with her good cousin, the Town.

The town and gown row is not the only familiar institution that our author traces to its original source. The original Sizar appears in the statutes of Peterhouse, which direct that "if the funds of the foundation permit, the Master and the two Deans shall select two or three youths, 'indigent Scholars well grounded in Latin,' to be maintained, 'as long as may seem fit,' by the College Alms; such poor scholars being bound to attend upon the Master and fellows in church, on feast days, and on other ceremonial occasions, and also to wait on the Master and fellows at table, and in their rooms." This was in 1338! But if the original Sizar can be run to earth in Peterhouse, the original entrance examination can be traced to St John's. In the statutes given to the College by King Henry VIII in 1545 a clause is inserted requiring that no Pensioner shall be admitted 'who did not already possess such a knowledge of Latin as would enable him to profit by the regular course of instruction and prevent his proving an impediment to the progress of others.'

Another ancient institution concerning the origin of which our Historian writes is the *University Calendar*. The date of its birth is 1796, so some of us will see its centenary. It was the private venture of one G. Mackenzie, a Trinity B.A., who describes the work in his first preface as 'neither useless nor uninteresting to the members of the University.' G. Mackenzie's faculty for statistics seems to have been greater than his historical acumen. He allowed himself to be beguiled into attempting an account of the origin of



the University, in which, with combined audacity and guilelessness, he fixed the date of its foundation at 370 B.C., and identified as its founder 'one Cantaber, a Spaniard.'

It is worth noting, while we are upon ancient institutions, that the modern cap, which in various stages of decay is still a necessary part of academical dress within the meaning of the Act, dates only from 1769. Before that year undergraduates 'had worn round caps lined with black silk, and with a brim of black velvet for Pensioners or black silk for Sizars.'

Pessimists who find the financial prospects of the Colleges and University somewhat alarming may or may not be reassured by learning that things were much worse in 1538. Then the University was so hard up that 'useless books' in the Library were sold, the amount of money in the University Chest fell to under £20; and the only way the University lecturers in Hebrew and Greek could be paid was by suspending the mathematical lecturer and using his salary for the purpose. Past history has sometimes dictated expedients for present politics. Let mathematical lecturers pray that the agricultural depression may speedily come to an end! The expedient by which the University and Colleges were rescued from a depression still more fatal than that which was at its worst in 1538-40 is also worth noting by the way. Sir Thomas Smith, an Elizabethan Statesman and Economist, foreseeing to a certain extent the rapid depreciation of the precious metals which followed the discovery and opening up of the New World, established 'corn-rents' under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, *i.e.* it was made lawful in all new leases issued by the Colleges to require the payment of at least one-third part of the rent 'in corn or in malt.' As corn rapidly rose in price, while the value of money declined, this 'corn-rent' of a third came to be worth more than the other two-thirds in money

taken together, and so the value of College endowments was kept up.

Our author notes the frequent and destructive fires that appear to have made large gaps in the records which are the materials for the history of the University. In this connexion he quotes a sentence from Fuller, which those of us who dispense with fire-guards, and leave candles burning inside sported oaks, would do well to take to heart. 'Whoever shall consider in both Universities the ill-contrivance of many chimneys, hollowness of hearths, shallowness of tunnels, carelessness of coals and candles, catchingness of papers, narrowness of studies, late reading and long watching of scholars, cannot but conclude that an especial Providence preserveth those places.' This doctrine of a College Providence may be comforting to those Johnians who cannot manage to put their trust in a 14-gyp power College squirt.

We are able to gather from our author some clear idea of what it really was that happened in Cambridge during the great Civil War. Thus is another piece of territory conquered and reclaimed from the realms of nebulous tradition! All the Colleges contributed to the King's cause, but Mr Mullinger can only give us two definite amounts—St John's £150 and Sidney £100. The Town, however, sided with the Parliament, and thus the old feud revived in a more serious form. The townsmen fired at the windows of some of the collegians, and Parliament talked of a raid on the College plate. It was therefore packed up and sent off to the King, but Cromwell intercepted most of it, and proceeded to commit to prison three Heads who were supposed to have had a share in the transaction. One of these was Dr Beale, Master of St John's. In the spring of 1643 Cromwell occupied the town with an army of 30,000 men, and Cambridge became a sort of military centre for the Parliamentary forces. During this period of occupation the Colleges suffered a good

deal. The materials accumulated for re-building Clare were appropriated for fortifications; all the Jesus trees and a good many others were felled; the St John's, Trinity, King's, and Queens' bridges were pulled down; and though Mr Mullinger does not believe the story about the windows in King's College Chapel, he admits that a large number of 'superstitious images and pictures' in College Halls and Chapels were removed. Cromwell is credited with so much in conversation that it is interesting to find precisely what it was that he did in history.

As a loyal Johnian, Mr Mullinger has a good deal to say about the Lady Margaret and Bishop Fisher, and on this attractive subject we must refer our readers to the book itself. One or two points, however, we may note by the way. (1) The Hospital of St John the Evangelist, out of which our own foundation grew, was founded as early as 1135; in a certain sense Peterhouse also was an offshoot from it. Thus our earliest history carries us back to the days of Henry I. (2) When the Hospital was dissolved and the College founded, the endowment bequeathed by the Lady Margaret would have made us the richest College in Cambridge, with the exception of King's. This was lost on a technical legal point, and Bishop Fisher only saved less than one-fifth of the original endowment. Thus it behoves us to remember on May 6 that what we still enjoy of the Lady Margaret's bounty is only a fifth of what she intended. (3) At the beginning of the 18th century our numbers were larger than Trinity's, and in 1710 a German travelling in England described the Hall of that College as 'very large, but ugly, smoky, and smelling so strong of bread and meat, that' he says 'it would be impossible for me to eat a morsel in it.' It was under the administration of Bentley, himself a Johnian, that Trinity recovered the ground it had lost, and since then St John's has not been able to contest its

supremacy. (4) At the accession of William and Mary the Nonjurors were very strong at St John's. No less than twenty-two of the Fellows were deprived for refusing to take the oaths, and among these was Thomas Baker, the historian of the College, whose famous work has been published in our own time by Professor Mayor.

We have occupied ourselves in this article entirely with the earlier history of Cambridge, but Mr Mullinger's concluding chapters are also of considerable interest. He distinguishes as landmarks in the modern history of the University two events which have a special interest for us. In 1867 the first influential attack was made upon the exclusive predominance of classical studies. The standard of rebellion was raised in a volume, since become famous, of *Essays on a Liberal Education*, and the contributors, most of them still in harness, are familiar names—C. S. Parker (Oxf.), H. Sidgwick, John Seeley, E. E. Bowen, F. W. Farrar, J. M. Wilson, J. W. Hales, W. Johnson, and Lord Houghton. In the same year, singularly enough, the University Extension Movement began, with a course of lectures delivered by Professor Stuart in three great towns of the North. This movement has since, as we all know, met with remarkable success. If in the coming chaos the Ancient Universities survive, it will be because the Extension Movement has converted them from the educational luxuries of rich men's sons into institutions that are national in the best sense of the word. We of only twenty years after are scarcely able to appreciate the vast importance of this movement. It will be for the historian of the next century to estimate the critical nature of the change. Oxford and Cambridge were not dead but only sleeping, and they awoke in time to regain by a marvellous effort a hold on the respect and confidence of the nation that they were on the point of losing for ever.

In these few pages we have only had space to collect information concerning the antiquities of those 'common objects' of University Life which we come across in our daily walk and conversation. Many of our readers will seek to pry into deeper mysteries, and these we refer to Mr Mullinger's admirable little volume, where they will learn to appreciate the Cambridge Platonists, to know which Colleges they ought to despise as of inferior antiquity, to trace back the Tripos to its source, and many other things besides. The thanks of all undergraduates are due to Mr Mullinger for having brought the history of the University within their reach. We have all been ready to be interested in it, but how should we learn without a teacher? The two stout and learned volumes of our Librarian's larger work were beyond the reach of our purses, and the limits of our time. Now in the *Epoch Series* the history of the University is brought to every man's door.

## Obituary.

### THE REV JOHN HALDENBY CLARK.

The Rev John Haldenby Clark, Vicar of West Dereham, Norfolk, who died on the 14th of April last, was born at Chesterfield, and educated at the Grammar School of that town. He will be remembered by many old Johnians, beyond the circle of his personal friends, as one of the earliest contributors to the *Eagle*; and the grace, delicacy, and freshness of some of his poetical contributions must live in the recollection of many who were in residence between 1857 and 1861, in which last year Mr Clark took his degree. A small volume of his sacred poems, many of which had previously appeared in the *Sunday Magazine*, was described by the late Bishop of Lincoln (Dr Wordsworth) as 'a valuable addition to English Sacred Poetry.' There are also, in Dr Grosart's edition of Crashaw's Latin poems, many translations by Mr Clark, signed "C," and there are similar (unsigned) translations in Dr Grosart's edition of Vaughan. But to some contemporary Johnians he may be better known as the joint author of a little volume published in 1858 and entitled *Poems by Undergraduates*, in which he was assisted by another Johnian poet, also a contributor to the *Eagle*, whose later productions have won him the gratitude of many lovers of pure and intelligible poetry. Mr Clark was an accomplished antiquarian and botanist, and he borrowed some of his inspiration from the varied beauties of his native county of Derbyshire. His earliest poetry will always have a charm for one who, like the present writer, made his first acquaintance with hills and valleys in his company, and who can never forget the revelation of freshness

that opened itself to a Londoner, when led for the first time to a Derbyshire moorside spring by a Derbyshire poet.  
E. A. A.

The Editors have to thank Mrs Clark for her kind permission to print the following unpublished sonnet by her late husband.

#### ETERNAL HOPE.

WHEN the clouds gather we may watch them roll;  
We know them born of earth, and we may trace  
Their eddying course across the fair sky's face,  
Find whence they rise, anticipate their goal.  
So in the vast horizon of the soul  
Troubles and doubts and sorrows interlace  
Their bonds about us, and we know their place—  
Sad symptoms of a state that is not whole.  
Yet Love still lives, tho' hidden from our view,  
Beyond all accident of cloud or night:  
This we believe; with longings of delight  
Our hearts are confident to find it true;  
But finite cannot compass infinite,  
No thought can fathom Heaven's eternal blue.

Ascension Day 1882.

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#### RICHARD ANTHONY PROCTOR.

Few men of Science—none, indeed, who had contributed so comparatively little to original research—were so well known as Mr Richard A. Proctor. For, though earlier in life he made some meritorious technical investigations, he had for more than twenty years devoted himself almost entirely to the useful task of popularising other men's discoveries by his pen and in the lecture-room. His fertility as an author was amazing. Book after book appeared with his name on the title-page, and for years there was scarcely

a month during which he did not contribute to some of the Magazines. The principal theme of these volumes was, naturally, Astronomy from various points of view. But he did not limit himself to the compilation of Star Atlases, to the discussion of Other Worlds than Ours, or to treatises on the Sun, the Moon, the Universe, and the infinities around us. The mathematical elements entering into whist and betting, the Hamiltonian mode of learning languages, the purpose of the Pyramids, strength and happiness, the right way of hanging a man, and the plot Dickens had in view when death put an end to the story of Edwin Drood, were among the multifarious subjects on which he exercised his teeming brain. But it was as a lecturer that he was most widely known. There was not a large town in Great Britain in which he had not discoursed; and more than once he extended his journeys across America, and to Australia and New Zealand, lecturing in all the Colonial capitals to crowded audiences. But even this busy life was too idle a one for a man so energetic. Letters, signed and anonymous, on all sorts of subjects, filled-in some of his spare moments, and when not carrying on a lively correspondence with the Astronomer Royal on the question of an Eclipse Expedition, he was pretty certain to be scarifying some quack with a new theory of the Universe. He even preached, though, as he occasionally chose his texts from Colonel John Hay's ballad of "Jim Bludso," it may be inferred that Mr Proctor's theological excursions were not always confined to peculiarly ecclesiastical ground.

A mind so active and many-sided might, no doubt, have made a more lasting mark on the age in which he lived. But it is doubtful whether Mr Proctor would have really advanced Science better by burying himself in an Observatory than by the course he pursued. His talent lay not so much in unearthing fresh facts, as in the clearness with which he could

explain to the unscientific the nature and bearing of the old ones. Deep, neither his lectures nor his books were, nor pretended to be; for it was part of the secret of his success that he knew just how much his audience would be able to carry away, and then practised what John Dryden declared was the most difficult art in the world—the art of leaving off. In this admirable work he was, perhaps, unrivalled. Though not the first of the ever-increasing army of popular scientific writers and lecturers, he has the distinction of being among the pioneers who, aiming at making themselves understood of the people, did not consider it “derogatory to the dignity of Science” to appear on the platform, instead of playing the oracle in their studies at home, or in the drowsy atmosphere of the University class-room. It is now, however, no longer a reproach to be “popular.” On the contrary, it is generally understood that the *savant* who is unable to make the abstruse moderately simple is not gifted with a very clear intellect, or is deficient in that literary ability which is so marked a characteristic of the leading latter-day writers on scientific subjects. It is notorious that the commendable improvement in University teaching which has taken place within the last two decades is largely due to the example Mr Proctor and others set the Tutors and Professors from outside.

Mr Proctor was born in Chelsea in 1837, and took his B.A. degree from St John's in 1860 as twenty-third wrangler; there were thirteen Johnian wranglers in that Tripos. He removed his name from the boards in the same year and never proceeded to the degree of M.A.

His last illness and death came as a sad surprise to his friends. He had been visiting the United States with his family, and left them in Florida with the purpose of returning to England on September 15. On reaching New York he took ill with what was

believed to be yellow fever, and soon had to be removed to the Willard-Parker Hospital. Here he rapidly sank, and died unconscious on Wednesday, September 12.

[See *Times*, Sept. 14, 1888.]

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THE REV FRANCIS LLEWELYN LLOYD, B.D.

The late Vicar of Aldworth, who died August 20, 1888, was born in October 1818 in the parish of Tamworth, Staffordshire. His father was the Rev Robert Watkin Lloyd, eighth Wrangler in 1804, afterwards a Fellow of St John's, and for 42 years incumbent of the Chapelries of Wilnecote and Wigginton in the parish of Tamworth; he was the son of John Lloyd, Rector of Caerwys, Flintshire, a Welsh antiquarian and the companion of Thos. Pennant in his travels through Wales. R. W. Lloyd married in 1812 Anne, daughter of Francis Blick, for 46 years Vicar of Tamworth; she was sister of Charles Blick, Fellow and Bursar of St John's College, and of Edward Blick, Fellow of Clare Hall and Rector of Rotherhithe.

Francis Llewelyn Lloyd was entirely educated by his father; he entered St John's College in 1836, and was 25th Senior Optime in 1840. The fellowship founded by Mr Bailey and appropriated to natives of Tamworth soon after falling vacant, he was appointed to it. The income derived from the fellowship enabled him to comply with his father's wish that he should assist him in the charge of the Curacies of Wilnecote and Wigginton. The villages are four miles apart on opposite sides of the town of Tamworth, so that there could only be one service on Sunday in each; the whole emolument of the united curacies was £130.

Through the Curate's exertions schoolrooms were built in the districts. The Sunday services increased

and week-day services were given. At a later period an opportunity offered for purchasing a small piece of land near the church suitable for a parsonage. This the Rev F. Ll. Lloyd and his father at once secured, and through their liberality and that of other friends, with the assistance of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, a parsonage was built, and thus provision was made for a resident minister at Wigginton. The like was at a later date secured for Wilnecote by a bequest of the Rev R. W. Lloyd, met in like manner by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and so the rapidly increasing population of the two villages has been provided for. This is a specimen of the way in which the Church has been endowed by the liberality of private individuals, often of her own ministers.

In 1854, the Rev R. W. Lloyd, being no longer able to take part in the duty, resigned Wigginton, but his son continued with him as Curate till in 1858. The living of Aldworth becoming vacant, F. Ll. Lloyd accepted it and went to reside at Aldworth on Christmas eve, 1858. He married the following February Jessy, the daughter of Henry Harding, Esq. His domestic happiness was of short duration, as his wife died in January 1864, his youngest son died at Rhyl in 1869, his third son in 1881. Two sons survive him.

His fondness for architecture led him to undertake the restoration of Aldworth Church, he enlarged the churchyard, repaired the tower, had the bells re-cast and re-hung, restored the south aisle completely, built the handsome south porch and vestry, and a lych-gate from a design of the late Sir Gilbert Scott. In every work undertaken for the benefit of the people of Aldworth, and these were many and important, the vicar was ably seconded by the chief landlord, J. Bligh Monck, Esq., of Coley Park.

## BENJAMIN WORTHY HORNE.

Benjamin Worthy Horne died at Mereworth, near Maidstone, on the 17th of last July. Our society changes so rapidly, that to many readers of the *Eagle* this is only a name and a date; but a goodly number of Cambridge men and some still resident in College feel a rift in their lives, and know that they have lost a friend who had grown very dear to them.

Horne's life was not eventful and the main facts of it are few. He was born near London in July 1831, the eldest son of Benjamin Worthy Horne, one of the founders of the great carrier firm of Chaplin and Horne. From his father he inherited his practical sense and judgment, his business-like clearness of head, and his power of grasping and appreciating facts. His early education was at Bruce Castle School; afterwards he was entered at Shrewsbury, where he was followed in their turn by five of his seven brothers. The bent of his mind was towards mathematics, and to mathematical study under Alfred Paget\* he mainly owed the place which he attained in the Sixth Form, for the wise forbearance of Dr Kennedy did not allow the usual classical training of the School to bear too heavily upon him. Still, he was by no means wanting in classical lore, and had a fair knowledge of French and Italian literature.

While at school he was in the First Eleven at cricket, and though at Cambridge he did not, like his brother Edward, achieve a place in the University team, he was a capital judge of the game, and in after years was very often to be seen on the University Ground.

Even in his school-days he was an excellent chess-player, and was no unworthy antagonist of "The Doctor" himself, by whom he was often invited to

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\* Formerly Fellow of Gonville and Caius, and brother of Sir George Paget.

an encounter. Afterwards he used to resort occasionally to Simpson's Chess Divan in the Strand and pit himself against the acknowledged chiefs of the Chess world, such as Loewenthal, Bird, and the redoubtable Steinitz, and he required a great deal of beating even by them. For a few years the Senior Chess Club in Cambridge was revived, between 1870 and 1880, and of this he was the life and soul. Several correspondence games were played with strong Clubs, and, with one exception (against Nottingham) with successful issue.

In 1850 he began his residence in St John's. He had a sound mathematical training to start with, and his progress was sure and rapid. In 1854 he was 4th Wrangler, Dr Routh and the late Professor Clerk-Maxwell being Senior and 2nd Wranglers respectively. Two of Horne's Johnian school-fellows also took brilliant degrees that year, S. H. Burbury being 2nd Classic and 15th Wrangler, and H. G. Day 5th Wrangler and 9th Classic.

As an undergraduate and B.A. Horne was a leading spirit among a bright and genial set of men. Many were his contemporaries or juniors at school, such as Burbury, Campbell of Magdalene, Day, E. C. Clark, Potts, Raikes, and Arthur Holmes. He was a founder of the 'Tachypod' Club, an association of velocipedists of the remoter age, which gained no small social and topographical success. Long journeys on wheels involved returning late and sometimes reckonings with Proctors. Horne's practical mind at once met this difficulty by forming an Anti-Proctorial Assurance Company. A small subscription covered all the fines—one condition being that the delinquent should give the Proctor a run for his money—and when the Club was ultimately broken up the funds in hand sufficed to provide the members a good dinner.

Horne's degree was followed in due course by a Fellowship, and he was soon asked by Mr Atlay (now

Bishop of Hereford) to lecture on his side. He had all the qualities which a lecturer should possess, clearness of conception and exposition, sympathy with all genuine wish to learn, patience and courtesy in an unusual degree. A series of mathematicians, many of the highest eminence, have borne unvarying testimony to the brilliancy and thoroughness of his work. For some years also he was a popular and successful private tutor.

In 1870 he vacated his Fellowship by marriage. This involved the demise of his Lectureship too. Apparently no proposal was made for his re-appointment, and he was the last of men to prefer a claim; none the less was it matter for regret that his services should be lost to the College in the full maturity of his powers. As a senior Fellow his judgment had been of solid value in our governing body, and he had taken part in University work in examining; but from this time his official connexion with Cambridge dwindled and gradually died away.

Very different was the case with his social interests: his friends did not lose but gain. He was singularly happy in his marriage, finding in his wife a friend and companion who was interested in all his tastes, and who was in every way a true comrade and partner. It often happens that marriage separates a man—surely though not all at once—from his bachelor days and earlier intimacies. This was not the case with Horne. His wife's loyalty to him extended to all his friends, and she ever welcomed them with a cordial geniality which has won their lasting devotion and regard. Their house in Cambridge was the centre of a true and genuine hospitality, with the charm that comes from unflinching sympathy and kindness.

He had always been fond of animals and of a country life, though he continued to reside in Cambridge after 1870 till his mother's death in 1880, when he went to live at the country house which had been built by his father at Mereworth, a village about seven

miles from Maidstone. While here he delighted in a walk in the country with one or two friends, or sometimes he would arrange a walking party of seven or eight for the day, covering from 16 to 25 miles. These walks will long be remembered with pleasure by those who enjoyed them.

He possessed moreover in a high degree a genuine love of art, not a passing and affected admiration for the so-called 'art' which happens to be in vogue for the time being, but of work which will always retain its place in the judgment of true artists. This is well evidenced by the well-chosen collection of water-colours and bronzes which adorned the rooms of his house, as well as the solid and instructive criticisms which fell from him as *obiter dicta*.

After 1880 he lived almost uninterruptedly at Mereworth, where he soon became popular with the country gentry of the neighbourhood, and a few years ago was invited by the Lord Lieutenant to occupy a place on the bench of County magistrates. For this position he was admirably qualified by his just and evenly-balanced mind, sterling common-sense, and wide-reaching sympathy, as far removed from harshness as from mawkish sentimentality.

But it is with his friends—and they are very many in number—especially those who were privileged to know him intimately, that his memory will remain as something to be carefully treasured. To many his genial and kindly manners, racy humour, and robust common sense, in addition to his wide reading and retentive memory, made him a favourite. To those who knew him best his loss leaves an irreparable void, and we may fairly apply to him the sentence used by Munro of Conington, that "he could not lose a friend or make an enemy."



### THE LILY FAIR OF JASMIN DEAN.

THE loveliest, tenderest flower that grows  
 The softest south-west wind that blows  
 The burn o'er moss-grown stone that flows,  
 A sudden gleam one knows not whence  
 The rose that's dear to every sense  
 Wee daisies' smile of innocence  
 Heaven's bow that mocks at permanence  
 Sweet breath of cattle o'er the fence,  
 The double May, the Lime's fresh green,  
 Pale glow, soft eve and night between,  
 Awake a joy not half so keen  
 As midst the tangled fern-roots seen  
 The print of where her foot hath been,  
 The Lady fair of Jasmin Dean.

—But, though heavenly-graced she were  
 (And *is*) as Venus in the air  
 Wantoning with her harnessed pair  
 Of doves, where eagles might not dare,  
 Showering down roses everywhere,\*  
 No! by that Opal ring I swear,  
 Gage of some fond lover's care†  
 Her hand as white and fine doth wear,  
 Her smiles I would not wish to share  
 Resigned her cold disdain to bear

\* *E fior gittando di sopra e d'intorno*  
*'Manibus o date Lilia plenis.'*

*Purgatorio xxx. 20, 21.*

† Given to her by one who loved her very dearly—her father.



And faded wreaths to tatters tear  
Were she not good as she is fair.

Oh! who in laudatory style  
Howe'er unschooled, can watch her smile,  
Scan the free brow where lurks no guile,  
Those orbs from whose pure ray, things vile  
As from Ithuriel's lance resile  
See her in wistful mood awhile  
Repay a father's fond caress,  
Mirror of heaven's own loveliness,  
Whose every feature vies to express  
Each lingering love-fraught look confess  
The very soul of tenderness—  
Or like an angel fair and bright,  
Clad in her own soul's spotless white  
So greet the new come guest's dazed sight  
That he could weep for pure delight—  
Can with me endure to quaff  
The mortal sweetness of her laugh  
(As gossamer light or wind-borne chaff)  
That Prospero hearing, breaks his staff  
And writes his lost years' epitaph,  
Then mark her soaring notes' gay sound  
O'erleap Melpomene's utmost bound  
In rapturous cadence haply found  
To make the giddy stars reel round—  
And not to Heaven, Earth, Sea, declare  
Yes! she *is* good as she is fair.

She is the daintiest flower I ween  
On mortal soil or shores unseen,  
That angel's hand or man's can glean—  
Pure as the Huntress' bow faint seen  
Enchantress, Priestess, Fancy's Queen  
Sun that lights up this Earth's dull scene  
Distilling holy medicine  
From Life's low cares chilled hearts to wean

To embrace the Light that aye hath been,  
From Sin's dark pit freed souls to win  
To fields of Paradise ever green—  
Nature's sweet pattern, happiest mean  
The loved Pale Star of Jasmin Dean.\*

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\* Den, Dene, or Dean, as in Deepdene Bramdean Hawthornden (but not necessarily united with the governing word), means a valley or a depression between hills.



ΧΡΥΣΕΟΝ ΓΕΝΟΣ.

Χρύσειον μὲν πρότιστα γένος μερόπων ἀνθρώπων  
 ἀθάνατοι ποίησαν Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες,  
 οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ Κρόνου ἦσαν, ὅτ' οὐρανῷ ἐμβασίλευεν·  
 ὡς τε θεοὶ ζώεσκον ἀκηδέα θυμὸν ἔχοντες  
 νόσφιν ἄτερ τε πόνων καὶ διζύος· οὐδέ τι δειλὸν  
 γήρας ἐπῆν· αἰεὶ δὲ πόδας καὶ χεῖρας ὁμοῖοι  
 τέρποντ' ἐν θαλίῃσι κακῶν ἔκτοσθεν ἀπάντων,  
 ἀφνειοὶ μήλοισι, φίλοι μακάρεσσι θεοῖσι.  
 θνήσκον δ' ὡς ὕπνω δεδμημένοι· ἐσθλὰ δὲ πάντα  
 τοῖσιν ἔην· κάρπον δ' ἔφερε ζείδωρος ἄρουρα  
 αὐτομάτη πολλόν τε καὶ ἄφθονον· οἱ δ' ἐβελημοὶ  
 ἡσυχὰ ἔργα νέμοντο σὺν ἐσθλοῖσιν πολέεσσιν.  
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ τοῦτο γένος κατὰ γαῖα κάλυψεν,  
 τοὶ μὲν δαίμονές εἰσι, Διὸς μεγάλου διὰ βουλάς,  
 ἐσθλοὶ, ἐπιχθόνιοι, φύλακες θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων·  
 οἳ ῥα φυλάσσουσίν τε δίκας καὶ σχέτλια ἔργα  
 ἡέρα ἐσσάμενοι, πάντη φοιτῶντες ἐπ' αἶαν  
 πλουτόδοται, καὶ τοῦτο γέρας βασιλῆϊον ἔσχον.

HESIOD: *Works and Days*, 109—126.



THE GOLDEN AGE.

Oh all of bright gold was the first race of men,  
 That was made by the great ones on high,  
 And they lived in the beautiful ages of Then  
 When Kronos was king in the sky.  
 They lived just like angels; their hearts knew no care,  
 Far away from distresses and woe,  
 And the lines on the forehead, the gray in the hair  
 Never came in the days long ago.  
 And their feet were so springy, their cheeks were so  
 clear,  
 And their young eyes too happy to weep;  
 With their flocks in good plenty the Gods held them  
 dear,  
 And their death was a rocking to sleep.  
 And the Earth bare them harvests with never a tilling,  
 Because she was glad that she could,  
 And they lived on their own lands in peace and good-  
 willing  
 And every manner of good.  
 When earth wrapped them up in her bosom so fair  
 At the end of the ages of Then,  
 They were turned into fairies, good spirits of air,  
 For the guardians of poor mortal men.  
 They have wrath for the wrong, and the right they  
 recover,  
 They have riches for small and for great,  
 The mist is their mantle, they roam the world over,  
 And this is their kingly estate.

C. F.



LESBIA'S SPARROW.

*After Catullus i. 3.*

LAMENT ye nymphs, ye cupids a',  
Lament ye lovers blithe and braw,  
My Jeanie's tint her birdie sma',  
Her birdie's dead.

He was the apple o' her ee,  
Sae couthie and sae crouse was he,  
And hiney-sweet as sweet could be,  
Her dawtie dear.

He lo'ed her weel and wadna rest  
Till nigh her heart he fand his nest,  
Like bairn that seeks its minnie's breast  
And winna steer.

And oot and in he'd flit and flee,  
And chirp and cheep fu' cantilie,  
Nae ither mistress wad he dree  
But only Jeanie.

And noo the darksome gate he's ta'en,  
The gate that's traiveled back by nane:  
Foul fa' ye, Death! Ye aye are fain  
To wale the bonnie.

Puir peckless bird, ye little ween  
The dule and wae ye've brocht my Jean,  
The saut tear blin's her bonnie een  
A' red wi' greetin'.

D. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A SHREWSBURY EXERCISE.

DEAR MR EDITOR (may I call you *Aquilifer*?),

Turning over some old papers lately, I stumbled on an exercise of my schoolboy days, bearing the date Oct. 4, 1822, about a month before I completed my 18th year, and a year before I came into residence at Cambridge. My dear College has been so kind to me from 1823 to 1888, and has had so many Salopians among its Fellows and Scholars during those years, that I think it possible some readers of *The Eagle* may be interested in seeing this specimen of the kind of work by which in those times we were preparing ourselves for the competitions of the two Universities. Our numbers then were less than 200, and in its palmiest days which followed 1824 the school never had more than 300. But it was then the only school which possessed the freely emulative system established by the wisdom of Dr Butler, of which system the signal success achieved by it in both Universities was the natural result. A subject for two Latin Verse Compositions was given out on Tuesdays to the Sixth and Upper Fifth Forms, who were together in the Doctor's School at second lesson. The first, Elegiac Verse (Praepostors being allowed to write Heroic if they chose), was shown up on Thursday; the second, Lyric (Praepostors being allowed to substitute a Greek Verse Translation from Shakespeare), on Friday. The Doctor gave out a Thesis, with a paper of 'Hints,' usually translated from an Elegiac original. These the Fifth Form boys diligently took down as well as they could, not the Praepostors, who made a point in general of taking a line of their own, avoiding servile imitation of 'the Hints.' Hence I have no doubt that, in the case of this exercise, 'the Hints' turned upon the miseries of a guilty conscience generally, and that the adaptation of the subject to the 'Fall of Man' in Genesis was an act of my own choice. Six stanzas were required as the minimum of a lyric

exercise in the Sixth, four in the Fifth Form. The production of 12 stanzas was a contribution to the extra half-holiday given to the Sixth for good exercises, and 20 x E on the paper indicates that mine was an accepted exercise.

B. H. KENNEDY.

*Raro antecedentem scelestum  
Deseruit pede poena claudo.*

Inominatis quum Satanae dolis  
Olim subacti per vetitum nefas  
Ruere primaevi parentes,  
Nec licitos tetigere fructus,  
  
Sol obstupescens tum caput igneum  
Caliginosis nubibus abdidit,  
Motusque confestim per imas  
Intremuit Paradisus umbras:  
  
Dixitque probri conscius impii  
Adamus, "Eheu, quos agar in specus?  
Qua rupe, quo fallam recessu  
Terribiles oculos Jehovahae?  
  
Quid ore vano desipiens loquor?  
Nil solitudo, nil fuga proderit;  
Quacumque me verto, per omnes  
Conscia mens sequitur latebras:  
  
Et, seu qua blandis arbor inhorrui  
Adflata ventis, seu celeri ferae  
Dumeta commovere gressu,  
Membra quatit labefacta terror;  
  
Seu forte, somno traditus, anxios  
Sedare conor pectoris impetus,  
Cor horret insomne, et malignis  
Turbat imaginibus quietem.  
  
Hinc semper aegro mens trepidat metu,  
Et luctuosae sollicitudines  
Noctu fatigantes dieque  
Perpetuum mihi pondus adsunt:

Mox et furoris supplicium grave  
Passurus, horto pulsus amabili,  
Qua natus in glebam resolver,  
Morte brevem rapiante vitam.  
  
Nec nostra solum poena erit: ultimis  
Illata cerno damna nepotibus:  
Delicta lugebit parentum  
Progenies, data praeda leto.  
  
Tuque, O fidelis nata mihi comes,  
Commune crimen dum luimus, virum  
Tunc, Eva, solari valebis,  
Ipsa tuo cruciata luctu?  
  
Valebis; et spes optima providet  
Post te maritis femineum genus  
Lenimen angoris futurum,  
Dante Deo, sociumque curae.  
  
Speremus ergo, deliciae meae,  
Si pravitatis nos bene paenitet,  
Legesque divini Parentis  
Quod superest veneremur aevi."

#### THE INAUDIBLE SERMONS.

DEAR EDITORS OF THE *Eagle*,

As you well know (by repeated letters that have in former Numbers been addressed to you, as yet without effect), those who sit in the stalls of the Choir in our College Chapel are unable, as a general rule, to hear the consecutive words of the sermon, owing to the distance from them at which the pulpit is placed. I believe that those who sit in the stalls next to the Choir do not find this difficulty, so that the grievance of which the Choir complains would be easily remedied if the pulpit were moved a few yards nearer them. The difference would not affect the hearing of those behind the Preacher, whilst it would enable the Choir to benefit by the utterances from the pulpit, and to escape what is now more than a *mauvais quart d'heure*. Confident that the influence of your powerful magazine will be used to remove this grievance,

I remain, Yours truly,

UNUS E CHORO.

## THE COLLEGE CONCERT.

*To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'*

DEAR SIRS,

It is usually my lot to bear my disappointments in silence, and I rarely carry my grievances to the public press. For once, however, I am conscious that in pouring my private sorrows into your sympathetic ears I am at the same time making articulate the discontent and dissatisfaction of many members of the College, and a very large percentage of their lady-friends. This consciousness of a mission must be my excuse for inflicting upon you a letter relating to a matter of ancient history—the Concert of last May Term.

In the May Term of 1887 the College Musical Society gave a Concert, which was pronounced by everyone who was present to be by far the most successful College Concert of the season. It was held in the College Hall; with a few exceptions, the vocalists were all members of the Musical Society or members of the Choir; and refreshments were served in the Combination Room during the interval. The Concert itself was not perhaps of so ambitious a character as in former years, but it did not disgrace Dr Garrett's distinguished reputation, and visitors went away feeling that they had been offered a hospitality that was not unworthy of the fame of the College.

Last May Term, however, this was changed. Instead of following up a new departure so attractive as that of 1887, the Musical Society unaccountably relapsed into the intolerable system of former years:—the Guildhall about half full; the orchestra sparsely populated with white shirt fronts and obtrusively cuffed and collared boys; a performance far too elaborate to be followed with any pleasure by an audience already exhausted by the day's sight-seeing, and exasperated by the phenomenal discomfort of the forms on which they were required to sit; and, to crown all, a programme *sold* to the Society's invited guests at an exorbitant price!

Why does the Musical Society fly so high? Our May Term guests do not want the best music. They prefer an entertainment that does not make a great demand upon their nervous energy, and this is why the more casual concerts in the Halls of the smaller Colleges are regarded as so infinitely more enjoyable than our stilted performance in a hired room. If our

object is really to give pleasure to our visitors, and not to glorify ourselves, let us abandon cantatas for glees and songs; let us give up the cold and civic splendours of the Guildhall for the domestic brightness of our own buildings; and let us admit the execrable taste of selling programmes to our guests, and make up our minds to abandon that lucrative practice.

Some one whispers that the Concert of 1887 cost more than the Concert of 1888. My answer to that would be to point out that the 1887 Concert was unnecessarily expensive. Then a vocalist was brought down from London; in future let us rely on our own resources. In 1887 the refreshments were of an elaborate kind; next year let us ask our visitors to be content with ices, or, if that makes too heavy a demand upon an impoverished exchequer, with tea and cake. If it is not possible to print programmes containing the words, let us rather be content with a simple list of items, for anything is better than driving a trade with our guests. If we economise in every possible way, there can be no doubt whatever that a Concert in our own Hall must in the nature of things cost less than one in a room that is hired at a considerable expense.

Our guests will forgive us if we do not offer them luxuries which we cannot afford; what they do not, and cannot forgive, is that we should sacrifice their pleasure and even their personal comfort to our pretentious and useless efforts to rival the Cambridge Musical Society, and that we should forget ourselves so far as to descend to such an inhospitable meanness as the sale of programmes—a meanness which brings an annual blush of shame to the cheek of every decent Johnian, including that of

Your obedient Servant,

AN HONORARY MEMBER

OF THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

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THE PROPOSED READING ROOM.

DEAR *Eagle*,

Do you know when we are likely to have the use of the Reading Room in the Third Court that was promised us last May Term? I have waited week after week for news of it, I have peeped into the windows of the quondam Lecture-

room VI to spy what changes were in hand, I have asked Metcalfe, who knows everything except this, and I have paired against the motion on the subject which was brought before the Debating Society; but still the door keeps grimly shut, and there is nowhere to go between lectures, or between Hall and Chapel, for a man who doesn't live in College and can't afford the Union.

You raised our hopes in this affair, please see if you can't help to fulfil them by a word in the proper quarter, and you will earn the thanks of

AN UNENFRANCHISED LODGER.

### THE KITCHEN TARIFF.

DEAR MESSIEURS THE EDITORS,

There has been for some time a very strong and growing feeling of discontent with our kitchen tariff, and, as it will not be denied that the *Eagle* is the proper place for that feeling to find some expression, we have ventured to address you on the subject.

From the parallel statements which follow it will appear that the Trinity kitchen turns out the same dishes for smaller prices than ours does. This is indisputable; but we have no desire to comment on it further till some intelligible explanation of the difference has been offered by the proper authorities.

	<i>St John's.</i>	<i>Trinity.</i>	<i>Difference.</i>
Sole, fried.....	1/6	1/-	-/6
"  à l'Indienne . . .	1/9	1/3	-/6
"  curried and rice..	2/-	1/3	-/9
Turbot, boiled .....	2/-	1/3	-/9
Beef steak.....	1/4	1/-	-/4
Turkey, roast .....	10/- to 30/-	9/- to 27/-	1/- to 3/-
Ducks .....	4/- to 5/6	2/9 to 5/3	1/3 to -/3
Pheasants .....	4/6 to 6/-	4/- to 5/9	-/6 to -/3
<i>Puddings.</i>			
Bread and butter .....	1/- to 2/6	-/9 to 2/3	-/3
Chelmsford .....	1/6 to 4/6	1/- to 3/6	-/6 to 1/-
Cumberland .....	1/6 to 3/6	1/- to 3/-	-/6
Old Sir Harry .....	2/6 to 4/6	1/- to 3/6	1/6 to 1/-

Yours faithfully,

WE TWO.

### LORD DENMAN'S PORTRAIT.

[One of the Editors has received from Mr Justice Denman the following letter in reference to the portrait of his father, Lord Denman, presented to the College by Mr Scott.]

Royal Courts of Justice,  
Nov. 23, 1888.

MY DEAR SIR,

I am very glad to hear that your College possesses the engraving you mention. I have been seeking for the very thing in order that I might offer it to the College, but it has become very scarce. It is from a picture by Eddis, R.A., who is a brother of A. S. Eddis, the Senior Medallist of 1839 (now a County Court Judge). It was taken about 1850 from the original portrait, which is in possession of my sister-in-law, Mrs Richard Denman, and is at Westergate near Arundel—her home. It is much the best likeness of my father.

I am, Yours very truly,

GEORGE DENMAN.

### THE FIRST COURT PUDDLES.

*To the Editorial Committee of the 'Eagle.'*

GENTLEMEN,

Have you ever had to come through the screens into the First Court on a dark rainy night, with a poised umbrella or a gown wrapped round your head for shelter? If so you have had more skill or better luck than your humble correspondent, if you have not plunged into a treacherous puddle that invariably gathers at the foot of the steps. Three or four minor editions of this puddle intervene between the screens and the gateway; in trying to avoid one you flounder into another, and before you leave the College your feet are in a state that it is on the whole safer for you to imagine than for me to describe.

In my first year I used to think, for I heard every one say, that the cobbles in the Second Court were an outrage on civilisation and on corns; but now in my second year I have come to see, by the light of bootmakers' and doctors'

bills, that something worse is possible, and that is the smooth-seeming, but (on a wet day) most hollow and deceptive, flag-paving of the First Court.

It is rumoured that we have a Junior Bursar whose eye is everywhere, and whose zeal for the mending of our ways is according to knowledge; I can only reconcile this with the facts I have ventured to recite by supposing that he never goes out on wet nights.

Yours respectfully,

MADEFACTUS.



## OUR CHRONICLE.

*Michaelmas Term, 1888.*

Since the last number of the *Eagle* was published the College has received two munificent benefactions from donors who for the present desire to remain anonymous. A distinguished member of the College has presented a sum of £2000, without specifying any particular purpose to which it may be applied. Certain other donors who desire to improve the musical services in the Chapel have provided for the establishment of four Choral Scholarships or Exhibitions of £40 a year each, the conditions of tenure of which are at present under consideration and will presently be announced. It is plain that the well-spring of generous benefaction, by which the College has so largely profited in the past, is not yet dried up. In view of the increasing and expanding activities of the College in directions new and old, we cordially commend the example of these benefactors to our readers.

At the annual election on November 5 the following were elected Fellows of the College:—William Nicholas Roseveare, B.A., Scholar, bracketed sixth Wrangler 1885, first division Part III 1886, late Mathematical Master at Westminster; Edward Hamilton Acton, B.A., Scholar, second class Natural Sciences Tripos Part I 1883, first class (Botany) Part II 1885, assistant to Mr Main in the Chemical Laboratory of the College; Frederick William Hill, B.A., Scholar, bracketed third Wrangler 1886, first class Part II 1887; Thomas Darlington, B.A. (M.A. London), Scholar, first class Classical Tripos Part I 1884, second class Part II 1886, Members' Prizeman 1885, Head Master of Queens' College, Taunton; Henry Frederick Baker, B.A., Scholar, bracketed Senior Wrangler 1887, first class (div. I) Part II 1888.

Among the dissertations submitted by the successful candidates for Fellowships at the late election were the following:—*A new method of solving the Spherical Harmonic Equations intended to apply to Partial Acroleïn and certain other organic compounds considered with reference to the assimilation of Carbon by green plants, The Oxidation of Cellulose, Reactions of the commoner Carbohydrates, and The Septal glands of certain*



*The Gyroscope*, by Mr Hill; *The Folk-speech of South Cheshire*, by Mr Darlington; *A study of the Weierstrassian Elliptic Functions and their applications*, by Mr Baker.

It will be seen from the Tripos Lists published on another page that our College claims seven Wranglers, headed by the Senior, Mr Orr. In the Second Part of last year's Tripos the 'jubilee' Seniors, Messrs Baker and Flux, keep their places in the first division of the First Class. Mr Brooks appears alone in the first division of the First Class in the Classical Tripos, his place corresponding to that of Mrs Butler (*née* Ramsay) in 1887. We may therefore fairly call him Senior Classic of his year. Once more St John's has secured the honour of heading the two older Triposes.

We regret that Dr Kennedy is, owing to the pressure of other claims, obliged to postpone the preparation of the autobiographical papers which he had hoped to begin in the present number of the *Eagle*.

The Editors announce with regret the resignation of Mr Tanner, who has acted for several years as a most efficient Press-Editor. The renaissance of the *Eagle* is very largely due to his energy and skill. Mr Roseveare has been elected in his place.

The following is the speech made by the Public Orator, Dr Sandys, in presenting Professor Adams for the honorary degree of Doctor in Science on June 9.

Extra ipsas Athenas, stadiis fere decem ab urbe remotus, prope ipsam Platonis Academiam, surgit Coloneus ille tumulus Sophocleo carmine olim laudatus, Neptuni templo quondam ornatus, astronomi magni Metonis cum memoria consociatus. Et nos Colonom nostrum iactamus, clivum illum spatio a nobis eodem distantem, locum arboribus obsitum, avibus canorum, ubi in templo quodam stellis observandis dedicato vivit Neptuni ipsius inventor. Quid si Colono nostro deest Cephisus? sed aqua de clivo illo antiquitus deducta, Collegii Herscheliani sub hortis transmissa, Newtoni in Collegio in fontem exsilit. Quid si Neptuni inventi gloria cum altero participatur? sed, gloriae illius geminae velut imago perpetua, Geminorum in sidere est stella quaedam quae caeli totius inter stellas duplices prae ceteris fulget. Idem neque stellarum geminarum cursus, neque Saturnum neque Uranum inexploratum reliquit; neque faces illas caelestes, Leonides vocatas, quas ter in annis fere centenis orbes suos magnos conficere ostendit; neque motum illum medium lunae qui cum motu diurno terrae collatus per saeculorum lapsus paullatim acceleratur. Talium virorum laudibus non debet obesse quod inter nosmet ipsos vivunt; pravum enim malignumque foret 'non admirari hominem admiratione dignis-

simum, quia videre, alloqui, audire, complecti, nec laudare tantum, verum etiam amare contigit.'

Tot insignium virorum nominibus hodie velut cumulus accessit vir illustris, Professor ADAMS.

The biennial election to the Council of the Senate took place on November 7. Professor Macalister and Mr Hill, Fellows of the College, were returned, Professor Liveing retiring. Mr Hill has been appointed Secretary to the Council.

On the 21st of June the Master laid the foundation-stone of a chancel at Barlaston to be built in memory of Professor Blunt, formerly Tutor of the College. He was presented with a mallet bearing on a silver plate the following inscription—*Presented to the Revd C. Taylor, D.D. Master of St John's College Cambridge and Vice-Chancellor of that University on the occasion of his laying the foundation stone of the chancel of Barlaston Church Staffordshire now being built as a memorial to the late Revd J. J. Blunt B.D. Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity in the said University. June 21st 1888.*

We are glad to hear that the Council have agreed to devote a portion of a recent benefaction to the erection of an ornamental screen in front of the Organ in the College Chapel. The present arrangement in black baize has long been a blot on the beautiful decorations of the interior.

A biography of *Augustus Selwyn, D.D., Bishop of New Zealand and of Lichfield* (Kegan Paul) has just been brought out by Canon G. H. Curteis.

Dr Donald Mac Alister has been appointed Treasurer of the Cambridge Branch of the Universities' Settlement Association (Toynbee Hall) in succession to Dr Vines.

The preachers in the College Chapel this term are the Master, Professor Mayor, Mr Ward, Mr Whitaker, Mr Bushell, and Mr Caldecott.

The Rev Joseph B. Mayor has been appointed Lady Margaret's Preacher on the resignation of Bishop Lightfoot; Mr Garnett, Principal of the Newcastle College of Science, has been appointed a Local Centres Lecturer under the new affiliation statute; Mr R. F. Scott (late Junior Proctor), an additional Pro-rector; the Rev W. Moore Ede, a Governor of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Royal Grammar School; Prof W. G. Adams and Mr Hart, University Examiners in Physics; Mr Harker, University Examiner in Geology; Mr Weldon, University Examiner in Zoology; Mr Larmor, Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos Part II; Mr Tottenham, for the Classical Tripos Part I; Mr Caldecott, Mr Stout, and Mr Ryland, for the Moral Sciences Tripos; Mr Marr, for the

Sedgwick Prize of 1892; Mr E. L. Levett and Dr A. G. Marten, Examiners for the Yorke Prize; Mr Hill, a member of the General Board of Studies; Dr Clark, one of the Sex Viri; Dr Taylor, a member of the Divinity Board; Mr Mason, of the Oriental Board; Mr Marr, of the Biology and Geology Board; Mr Gwatkin, of the Historical Board; Mr H. S. Foxwell, of the Library Syndicate; Mr Marr, of the Museums Syndicate; Mr Scott, of the Proctorial Syndicate; Mr E. Foxwell, of the Fire Prevention Syndicate; Mr W. F. Smith, of the Local Examinations Syndicate.

The Queen has appointed the Rev Dr Kynaston, Principal of Cheltenham College, and known to a former generation of Johnians as Snow, to the Vicarage of St Luke's, Kentish Town. Dr Kynaston was bracketed Senior Classic in 1857, and was formerly a Fellow of the College.

Mr Bateson, Fellow of the College, with Mr Walter Gardiner, Fellow of Clare College, have been awarded the Rolleston Memorial Prize given by the University of Oxford for the best contribution to biological science. The prize is open to graduates of Oxford or Cambridge of not more than ten years' standing from Matriculation.

On November 4 the new buildings of the University of Durham College of Science at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the erection of which is due chiefly to the energy of Principal Garnett, a former Fellow, were formally opened by Princess Louise.

Mr J. J. H. Teall, formerly Fellow, has been appointed to the Geological Survey. *Nature* (June 21, 1888) says that he holds a foremost place among the petrographers of this country. He will be specially charged with the study of the crystalline schists and the problems of regional metamorphosis, and will be closely associated with the field officers who are mapping these rocks in different parts of Scotland. The Survey is to be heartily congratulated on this appointment.

The Trustees of the British Museum have appointed Mr A. Barton Rendle, B.A. (First Class Nat. Sciences Tripos Part II 1887), Scholar of the College, and late Assistant Demonstrator of Botany, an Assistant in the Department of Botany at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

Mr Paton, Fellow of the College, has been appointed to a Mastership at Rugby School.

Mr Greenhill has been elected Vice-President, and Mr Larmor Member of Council, of the London Mathematical Society.

The Rev W. Warren, late Fellow, has resigned the living of Horningsey; the new Vicar is the Rev H. H. B. Ayles, Senior in the Theological Tripos of 1885-6, Tyrwhitt Scholar, and Naden Divinity Student.

The College has presented the Rev William Leighton Newham, who has been Vicar of Barrow-on-Soar since 1854, to the Vicarage of Aldworth, Berks, vacant by the death of the Rev Francis Llewelyn Lloyd.

Mr Lewis T. Dibdin, of Lincoln's Inn, who is already Chancellor of the Diocese of Rochester, has been appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of Exeter in succession to Archdeacon Phillpott.

In the list, issued by the Council of Legal Education, of the successful candidates in the Bar Final Examination, we see the names of Messrs Fernando and Sheriff of Lincoln's Inn, and Mr Bagley of the Inner Temple. Judging from the dinner contingent we send up terminally to one or other of the Inns of Court, it would appear that the legal element in the College is certainly on the increase. On November 19 the following Johnians were called to the Bar at the Inner Temple: W. H. Moresby (B.A. 1884), W. S. Sherrington (B.A. 1883), J. H. Butterworth (B.A. 1886), and A. H. Bagley, our co-editor; and at Lincoln's Inn, C. S. Fernando (B.A. LL.B. 1888) and Mahomed Sheriff (B.A. LL.B. 1888).

Dr William Hunter, Fellow-commoner and University Student in Pathology, has been appointed Arris and Gale Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Dr J. McKeen Cattell, Fellow-Commoner of the College, has been nominated to a Professorship of Psychophysics in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia U.S.A.

Mr Charles Sayle, B.A. Oxford, has been appointed an assistant to the Librarian, and is taking an active part in the preparation of the new catalogue. It is understood that the catalogue will be completed within two years.

Mr Telford Varley, B.A., late Scholar of the College, B.Sc. of London, and University Mathematical Scholar, has been appointed Second Master of Queen Elizabeth's School, Mansfield.

The following members of the College have been admitted to Holy Orders since our list in No. LXXXV was printed:—

*Lent Ordination.*

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Bevan, J. A.	London	Ch. Ch. Hampstead
Roberts, A. C.	London	H. Innocents, Hornsey
Speed, F. B.	London	
Heppenstall, F. W.	Carlisle	
Pratt, R.	Manchester	St George, Mossley
Dadley, E. B.	Ripon	Ravensthorpe

## Trinity Ordination.

Name.	Diocese.	Parish.
Bradley, H. W.	Rochester	St Mary, Battersea
Burland, W.	Rochester	St Paul, Newington
Walker, H. H.	Rochester	H. Trinity, Milton, Gravesend
Benoy, J.	London	St Peter, Fulham
Wilson, L. E.	Manchester	Parish Ch., Lancaster
Mitchell, W. M.	Peterborough	All Saints', Northampton
Nicol, A. R. A.	Peterborough	Towcester
Ashburner, T.	Southwell	Whittington
Davies, D.	Worcester	Lower Mitton

## September Ordination.

Simpson, E.	Lichfield	St Thomas, Stafford
Mitchell, J. H.	Southwell	Hasland
Tarleton, J. F.	Durham	Ryton-on-Tyne

After leaving Cambridge Mr Bevan studied at the London College of Divinity, Mr Roberts at Ely, Mr Dadley with Mr Warren at Horningsey, Mr Bradley at Wells.

These eighteen names added to the fifteen in our last list show a total of thirty-three members of the College ordained in the last Academical year.

The Rev J. C. Brown, a university 'blue' (C.U.B.C.) in 1885, has been appointed Vicar of St James', Hull.

Mr Ernest Hampden-Cook, B.A. (Theological Tripos Part I 1885) has been appointed Minister of the Congregational Church at Thames Goldfield, Auckland, New Zealand.

Mr E. W. Middlemast (tenth Wrangler 1886) has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at the Civil Engineering College, Madras.

Dr Howard Tooth (B.A. 1877) has been appointed Gulstonian Lecturer at the Royal College of Physicians. Mr John Phillips (Nat. Sciences Tripos 1876), whose services to the L. M. B. C. will be remembered by Johnians of his standing, took his M.D. degree on October 25.

Mr Albert Carling (Nat. Sciences Tripos 1887) has gained a Scholarship of fifty guineas at Charing Cross Hospital; Mr J. H. Edwards (B.A. 1881) has gained the Shuter Scholarship at St Bartholomew's; and Mr W. Simmons (B.A. 1887) a valuable entrance Scholarship at St Mary's Hospital.

The series known as *Epochs of Church History*, edited by Professor Mandell Creighton, has been enriched by a volume on *The University of Cambridge* from the practised hand of our Librarian, Mr Bass Mullinger. In 232 pages he has succeeded in giving a clear and continuous picture of the development of the University, from its national as well as its ecclesiastical side. Some account of its contents is given in the present number. The work will be welcome to all Cambridge men, and especially to all Johnians.

Mr Torry has brought out in a collected form his interesting papers on the *Founders and Benefactors of St John's College*, first published in the *Eagle*. The volume is furnished with some additional notes and a complete index, and should be much valued by Johnians as a work of reference.

The new road through the building estate of the College on the Madingley Road, on which five houses have already been erected by Fellows of St John's and Christ's, has been appropriately named *Lady Margaret Road*.

The few remaining copies of the medallion portrait of the Lady Margaret will be sold to subscribers to the *Eagle* at the reduced price of 3d each: application to be made at the Buttery.

A handsome portrait of Lord Palmerston has been presented to the College by Mr C. F. Haskins, Fellow and Lecturer. It is a copy in water-colour of the oil painting in the Reform Club, London, and is the work of Miss A. F. Hole. For the present the picture will hang in the Hall.

A number of valuable presents have been made to the new common-room, among them certain interesting engravings of Johnian worthies, which we here enumerate.

(1) A very fine full length portrait of Lord PALMERSTON, engraved by S. Cousins from a picture painted by G. J. Partridge for presentation to Lady Palmerston, and now in the possession of Mr Cowper-Temple. Lord Palmerston is represented standing in his library, with the Star and Ribbon of the Garter. Presented by Rev W. D. Bushell of Harrow, formerly Fellow.

(2) A mezzotint of MATHEW PRIOR bearing the following inscription: *Illustrissimo de Halifax &c. (in cujus Museo Archelypa suspendatar Pictura) Hanc MATTHÆI PRIOR Imaginem in Aere expolitam—G. Kneller, Baronettus, Pinx. 1700—D. D. C. Johannes Faber 1728*. This picture is from the Duke of Buccleuch's collection.

(3) A very rare mezzotint (from the J. Young Collection) of the Seven Bishops committed to the Tower in 1688, including the three Johnians, Bishop TURNER of Ely, Bishop LAKE of Chichester, and Bishop WHITE of Peterborough. The print is a proof before letters, and is probably by Gole. Nos. (2) and (3) are presented by Rev W. A. Cox, senior Dean.

(4) A charming engraving by Francis Holl from a picture by Alfred Elmore, A.R.A. with the inscription—*The origin of the stocking loom. WILLIAM LEE, of St John's College, Cambridge, was about the year 1589 expelled from the University for marrying contrary to the Statutes; having no fortune the Wife was obliged to contribute to their joint support by Knitting, and LEE, while watching the motion of her fingers, conceived the idea of imitating*

those movements by a Machine. This Plate, from the work of a distinguished Irish Artist, is printed and published in Ireland for the Members

Ormonde, President, Stewart Blacker Hon. Secry.

(5) An octavo engraved portrait of "THEOPHILUS LINDSEY, M.A., formerly Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. Resigned his living A.D. 1773, principally on account of objections to the Book of Common Prayer."

(6) A folio lithograph of the LIBRARY STAIRCASE with two figures, a lady and a cavalier, in XVII Century costume. "C. J. Richardson, del. Figures by Weld Taylor. Published by T. McLean, 26, Haymarket, 1842." Nos. (4), (5) and (6) are presented by Mr W. E. Heiland, Tutor.

(7) An engraving of "ERASMUS DARWIN, M.D., F.R.S. Author of the Loves of the Plants: Rawlinson sculp. London, published by Dr Thornton No. 1 Hinde St. Manchester sq. February 1, 1803." The portrait is in an oval surmounted by a wreath, and below is an allegorical piece of Cupid, Psyche, doves, and flowers.

(8) A copperplate engraving of "RICHARDUS BENTLEIUS AET: XLVIII. MDCCX. I. Thornhill pinxit. Geo: Vertue sculp."

(9) An octavo steel engraving of "The Rev HENRY MARTYN, B.D., late Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to the Hon. E. I. Company, Bengal." Nos. (7), (8), and (9) are presented by Dr Donald Mac Alister.

(10) A small photographic copy of the portrait of THOMAS LINACRE, preserved in the Royal College of Physicians of London. Presented by Mr Bowes.

(11) A large photogravure copy of the painting of the Rev Dr B. H. KENNEDY by Oules, now in the College Hall. Presented by Mr W. F. Smith, Steward.

(12) A small reproduction in reddish-brown of the portrait of "BLESSED JOHN FISHER. From Holbein's sketch made in the 59th year of the Bishop's age and eight years before his Martyrdom." This is taken from Mr Bridgett's recent biography of our Founder.

(13) An octavo steel engraving of the Rev ROWLAND HILL, A.M.

(14) A brilliant folio mezzotint portrait of THOMAS, LORD DENMAN, Lord Chief Justice of England (B.A. 1800), engraved by Walker after Eddis (proof before letters).

(15) A fine engraving of "CHARLES, MARQUIS CORNWALLIS," Commander of the Royal Forces during the American War, Governor General of India, and Lord-lieutenant of Ireland 1798 to 1801. "Painted Engraver-Extraordinary to His R. H. the Prince of Wales and

Principal Engraver to His R. H. the Duke of York. Published as the Act directs, March 6th 1773, by I. Jones, No. 75 Great Portland Street, Portland Place."

(16) A folio steel engraving of "LUCIUS CAREY, VISCOUNT FALKLAND, from the original of Vandyke in the Collection of the Right Honble Lord Arundell of Wardour. Drawn by Wm. Hilton, A.R.A., and engraved with permission by E. Scriven."

(17) A quarto copperplate portrait of THOMAS, LORD FAIRFAX, Parliamentary General, with the inscription: "Plus gladius, quam sceptrum valent. Tomas Faifax, anagramma, Fax erit famosa. Plus gladius quam sceptrum valent FAIRFAXIUS ex lex Dicit, et in Regem savit, et in proceres: Quid mirum FERRI FAX est, si civibus ignes Fulmen, et exitium, mox sine lege ferat." Nos. (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), and (17) are presented by Mr R. F. Scott, Bursar.

Any of our readers who possess, and would like to present to the College, engraved portraits of the following notable Johnians are requested to communicate in the first instance with Dr Donald Mac Alister:—Sir Thomas Wyatt, poet (1542); Sir John Cheke, scholar (1557); Roger Ascham, scholar (1568); Robert Greene, dramatist (1592); Lord Burleigh, lord treasurer (1598); Thomas Nash, dramatist (1600); William Gilbert, physician (1603); De Vere, Earl of Oxford, poet (1604); Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, poet (1608); Thomas Sutton, founder of Charterhouse (1611); Henry Constable, poet (1614); Samuel Purchas, geographer (1626); Henry Briggs, mathematician (1630); Randle Cotgrave, lexicographer (1634); Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, prime minister (1641); Robert Herrick, poet (1674); Thomas Otway, poet (1685); Titus Oates, of the Popish Plot (1705); Brook Taylor, mathematician (1731); John Henley, 'orator' (1756); Charles Churchill, poet (1764); Mark Akenside, poet (1770); William Heberden, physician (1801); Henry Kirke White, poet (1806); John Horne Tooke, philologist (1812); Sir William Molesworth, editor of Hobbes (1855).

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE WINDOW FUND.—The last report and balance-sheet for this Fund was published in the *Eagle* for the May Term of 1886 (vol XIV, p. 190). It then appeared that in April 1886 the Fund consisted of £250 Reduced three per cents and £56 5s 5d cash in hand. This was transferred from the Trustees to the Senior Bursar, and the Fund has since been managed by him.

As announced in the *Eagle* of last Lent Term (vol XV, p. 114) arrangements were made with Messrs Clayton and Bell to fill in eight windows in the Chapel Tower with Coats of Arms of College worthies, their estimate for the work being £646 2s. The de

known in the College Accounts as the Miscellaneous Donation

Fund. Part of this arose from the unexpended balance of the Fund for putting up a window to the memory of Mr Hadley, and the rest grew out of various small donations for which no special object had been assigned by the donors.

The final account stands as follows :

## BALANCE SHEET.—October 1888.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Cost of Transferring		Balance handed over by	
Stock .....	0 15 0	Trustees .....	56 5 5
1887, Feb. 3, Purchase		1886, Oct. Dividend on	
of £59 2s. 11d. Consols	59 2 11	Reduced Consols ....	3 12 6
Interest on Investments	17 12 0	Messrs Clayton & Bell	
Bonus on Conversion of		For Windows .....	646 2 0
Stock .....	0 15 5	For Scaffolding .....	20 0 0
By Sale of £309 2s. 11d.			
2½ per cent. Consols			
(Goschens') .....	301 8 4		
From Miscellaneous Do-			
nation Fund .....	346 6 3		
	<u>£725 19 11</u>		<u>£725 19 11</u>

The account is thus closed.

Professor Mayor has recently presented to the Library three books of special interest. The first is a copy of the *Lexicon of Hesychius*, presented by John Cheke to Roger Ascham, in which the present donor has inserted the following: "This book has the autograph of Sam. Knight, son of Dr Samuel Knight, author of the lives of Colet and Erasmus. Samuel Knight the younger built Milton Hall, and his library came into the possession of John Percy Baumgartner, Esq., of Milton Hall, a representative of the Knight family. I had long known that the Strype and Patrick papers were at Milton, and made many ineffectual attempts to secure them for the University. At last I induced the late Mr George Williams of King's College to take the matter up. He induced Mr Baumgartner to present the MSS to the University Library, and drew up an elaborate calendar of their contents (Catalogue of the MSS preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge, vol. v. 1867, pp. 1—192). In the sale of Dr Samuel Knight's books by Puttick and Simpson, this book formed lot 598 (28 June 1861). I bid for it, but did not succeed in obtaining it. It was afterwards sold by auction, among the stock of Boone the bookseller, and then I secured it. I have no note of the date, or of the price that I gave for it. Observe the red pencil marks on the inside of the binding (*καλὴ ἡσυχία*) and on the back of the 2nd flyleaf (Qualia sunt musarum studia? ἡχῶ, anima). Also Cheke's letter to Ascham on the 2nd flyleaf *recto*, and the younger Knight's autograph and note below. Also Cheke's autograph on the title page, and the

note on the back of that page on the religion of Hesychius; also columns 3, 122, 267. The binding and lettering are original, except that I had the book rebacked. I have pleasure in depositing the book in the College Library, in the hope that in each generation of Johnians there will be one or two old-fashioned enough to venerate relics of our early days, days of outward poverty and privation, but days when St John's stood foremost for learning among all the foundations of Cambridge. 11 June 1888."

The second volume is the edition of Ascham's Latin Letters and Poems, printed in London by Francis Coldock in 1576, formerly the property of one Edmund Coles, and containing many MS notes. The volume includes also the Oration of Ed. Grant on the life and death of Ascham.

The third is a copy of an *Anthologia* from Lactantius by the celebrated Protestant divine, and member of our College, Thomas Becon, printed at Lyons in 1558. Becon has arranged his selection in the form of commonplaces (*loci communes*)—i.e. passages suitable for a brief exposition—and has prefixed to it a short preface written at Marburg in 1557. The volume appears to be one of some rarity, for it is not to be found in the British Museum Catalogue nor in that of the Bodleian; nor is it referred to by Dr Grosart in his recent sketch of Becon in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

Mr Scott has presented to the Library a 12mo manuscript volume purchased by him at the sale of the MSS from the Hartwell Library. The volume contains a series of lectures on Logic, delivered by the Rev John Whitehouse, in St John's College, about the year 1785. It contains the following notes in the handwriting of Mr Lee, of Hartwell:

"The manuscript was purchased for me by my friend the Reverend Mr Hawksley of Souldrop, who was at the sale of the Reverend Mr Whitehouse's effects, and the possession of this book is to me a memento of a man whom I occasionally had the benefit of being in company with at Mr Hawksley's house, and whose character for piety, benevolence and humility was a pattern to many.

1825, April 22. No. 5, Doctors Commons.

Mr. Whitehouse composed several good poems and was extremely fond of painting and a person of much taste and learning."

Then in another hand:

"The following Manuscript is certainly the handwriting of the late Revd John Whitehouse, Rector of Orlingbury, Northamptonshire, and is a copy of the Logical Lectures delivered at St John's College, Cambridge, about the year 1785."

J. W. H.

"The shorthand used in this MS was invented above a century ago by a gentleman of the name of Rich. F. P."

The MS is dated in the handwriting of Mr Whitehouse, 31st May 1786.

The following books by members of the College have recently appeared:—*Life of Blessed John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester* (Burns & Oates), by T. G. Bridgett; *Stories and Legends, a First Greek Reader* (Macmillan), by F. H. Colson; The earliest version of the Fables of Bidpai (David Nutt), edited and induced by Joseph Jacobs, B.A.; *Introduction to Latin Lyric Verse Composition* (Macmillan), by Rev J. H. Lupton; *Carmina Lyrica sive Eclogae Poetarum Anglicorum in Numeros Horatianos a variis vv. dd. conversae* (Macmillan), concinnate I. H. Lupton, A.M.; *Founders and Benefactors of St John's College, Cambridge* (Metcalfe), by Rev A. F. Torry; *History of the University of Cambridge* (Longmans), by J. Bass Mullinger; *History of the Law of Tithes in England* (Cambridge University Press), by W. Easterby; *Great Circle Sailing* (Longmans), by Richard A. Proctor; *The Revised Latin Primer* (Longmans), by Dr B. H. Kennedy; *The Arian Controversy* (Longmans), by H. M. Gwatkin; *The Student's Atlas* (Longmans), by R. A. Proctor; *Some Contributions to the Religious Thought of our Time* (Macmillan), by Rev J. M. Wilson; *The Supplices of Aeschylus* (Macmillan), by T. G. Tucker; *Passages for Translation* (Macmillan), by A. S. Wilkins and J. Strachan; *An Investigation into the Pathology of Pernicious Anæmia* (Lancet Office), by Dr William Hunter; *Fragments of the Greek Comic Poets, with renderings in English verse* (Swan Sonnenschein), and *Aeschylus' Choephoræ* (Deighton), by F. A. Paley; *Examples for practice in the use of Seven-Figure Logarithms* (Macmillan), by Dr Joseph Wolstenholme; *History of Jerusalem, the City of Herod and Saladin*: new edition (Bentley), by Walter Besant and E. H. Palmer; *The Frog, an introduction to Anatomy, Histology and Embryology*: third edition (Smith, Elder & Co), by Dr A. Milnes Marshall; *Mathematical Examples, pure and mixed* (Deighton), by J. M. Dyer and R. Prowde-Smith; *Key or Companion to Examples and Problems*: second edition (Deighton), by Rev A. Wrigley; *Elementary Geometry of Conics*: fifth edition (Deighton), by Rev Dr C. Taylor; *Cambridge Legal Studies* (University Press), by Dr E. C. Clark.

THE SAXON CEMETERY BEHIND THE CRICKET GROUND.—Professor Middleton has communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of London the following account of the discoveries referred to in the last number of the *Eagle*:

"It may interest the Society to hear that a Saxon Cemetery of large extent has been discovered in the cricket-field of St John's College, Cambridge, during the process of levelling the ground. The field lies about a third of a mile to the west of the College. A large number of graves have been found; some with cinerary urns, and others with complete skeletons

of men, women, and children. The sepulchral urns are rudely made by hand of badly-fired clay, scantily ornamented with simple series of incised lines. A considerable number and variety of objects have been found in the graves, including many large bronze fibulae with iron pins, some of them of massive metal, decorated with sunk lines and small bosses, in some cases partly gilt; bone combs, discs, and other ornaments, usually decorated with small incised circles; bronze tweezers with simple hatched lines of ornament across them; knives with iron blades and bronze handles fastened by rivets; pendant ornaments, consisting of bronze discs decorated with rows of *repoussé* dots in circles; and a number of small plates of bronze, which seem once to have been attached to leather belts or other articles of dress. One of those plates is specially remarkable, and appears to be of foreign workmanship; perhaps brought in the course of trade from the far east. On it is stamped from a die (like a coin-die, only rectangular instead of circular) a conventionally treated lion, not unlike the lions on archaic Greek pottery. The whole of this little plate, about one inch by half-an-inch, was thickly plated with gold; it was fastened to its leather ground by little bronze pins at the angles.

"The date of this cemetery appears to be early in the Saxon period, while the invaders were yet pagans. A few Roman coins of the fourth century have been found in the graves, e.g. a coin of Julian the Apostate." (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, vol. XII, no. 2)

#### JOHNIANA.

In October 1712, at a time when he was an important diplomatist, with a share in negotiating the Treaty of Utrecht, Matthew Prior visited England. He went up to Cambridge to display the plenipotentiary to his wondering brother-fellows. The Master of St John's, Dr Robert Jenkins, to show he at least was not dazzled, let the great man stand before his elbow chair. Prior, in half-feigned indignation, indited an epigram to the effect that the dignity should not have his interest for a bishopric.

*Stebbing*: Some Verdicts of History  
Reviewed, p. 112 (1887).

[The epigram in question is as follows:—

I stood, sir, patient at your feet,  
Before your elbow chair;  
But make a bishop's throne your seat,  
I'll kneel before you there.  
One only thing can keep you down,  
For your great soul too mean;  
You'd not, to mount a bishop's throne,  
Pay homage to the queen.

It is difficult to see how these words bear the explanation Mr Stebbing gives them in the last sentence of the paragraph quoted above.

The following note concerning the circumstances under which it was written appears in the *Aldine Edition* of Prior's Works:—

'This epigram is printed from a pamphlet published in 1751, entitled *The friendly and honest Advice of an old Tory to the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge*, 8vo, from whence also is extracted the following account of the

occasion which gave birth to it. 'In the year 1712, my old friend Matthew Prior, who was then Fellow of St John's, and who not long before had been employed by the Queen as her plenipotentiary at the Court of France, came to Cambridge; and the next morning paid a visit to the Master of his own College. The Master loved Mr Prior's principles, had a great opinion of his abilities, and a respect for his character in the world; but then he had a much greater respect for himself. He therefore kept his seat himself, and let the queen's ambassador stand, who immediately on his return wrote the above epigram.'"]

For years I had a little literary grievance against the authorities of the British Museum because they would insist on saying in their catalogue that I had published three sermons on Infidelity in the year 1820. I thought I had not, and got them out to see. They were rather funny, but they were not mine. Now, however, this grievance has been removed. I had another little grievance with them because they would describe me as 'of St John's College, Cambridge,' an establishment for which I have the most profound veneration, but with which I have not had the honour to be connected for some quarter of a century. At last they said they would change this description if I would only tell them what I was, for, though they had done their best to find out, they had themselves failed. I replied with modest pride that I was a Bachelor of Arts. I keep all my other letters inside my name, not outside. They mused and said it was unfortunate that I was not a Master of Arts. Could I not get myself made a Master? I said I understood that a Mastership was an article the University could not do under five pounds, and that I was not disposed to go sixpence higher than three ten. They again said it was a pity, for it would be very inconvenient to them if I did not keep to something between a bishop and a poet. I might be anything I liked in reason, provided I showed proper respect for the alphabet; but they had got me between 'Samuel Butler, bishop,' and 'Samuel Butler, poet.' It would be very troublesome to shift me, and bachelor came before bishop. This was reasonable, so I replied that, under the circumstances, if they pleased, I thought I would like to be a philosophical writer.

*Samuel Butler*: Universal Review, July 1888.

New patterns... are just what the Irish worker ought to excel in; for centuries he was the chief pattern-maker for Western Europe. Did you ever hear of the Book of Kells? If you visit Dublin this season, don't fail to look at it in Trinity College Library. At home, at St John's, Cambridge, you may see an Irish Psalter, less rich but even more characteristic.

*H. S. Fagan*: Gentleman's Magazine, August 1888.

The following letter was picked up last week in Trinity [? St John's] College, Cambridge, shortly after the conferment of honorary degrees on Prince ALBERT VICTOR, Lord SALISBURY, and other distinguished personages. If it doesn't speak for itself, *Mr Punch* declines to speak for it. It seems to be addressed to the Professor of Latin in the University:—

DEAR MAYOR,—Kindly look at the enclosed draft of my forthcoming address in introducing the new LL.D.'s to the Chancellor. I want particularly to know if the *Latin is all correct*—and of course you, from your official position, are the right person to tell me *that*. I flatter myself the address will cause a sensation; but, if you don't approve, would you just send me a few hints as to what *you* would say under the same distressing circumstances? (N.B.—Don't put in *too* much JUVENAL!) Yours,  
*St John's College.* J. E. S.-ND-S.

NOBILISSIME CANCELLARI,

PRIMUM eminentem Tumorem quem habeo presentare ad te est Princeps ALBERTUS VICTOR, "Ingenui vultus puer, ingenuique pudoris," ut dicit Latinum Grammarium. (Query—How about the "puer"?—will this

be thought *cheek*? If so, please substitute some other word.) Pater ejus est Princeps BALANARUM, et est facile princeps, primus inter pares, et e pluribus unum. (Rather eloquent that, I fancy?) Sumus læti videre suam Regalem Altitudinem hic ad præsens, et essemus lætiores si ALEXANDRA (Query—Too familiar?) venisset eocum. (Better than "cum eo"? Shows *style*.)

Secundus est Marquis SALISBURI, Primus Ministus. Illum recipio libenter, ut collegam mei et fratrem, nam ambo sumus oratores, ego Publicus, ille (I thought I'd better bring in *some* allusion to the Licensing Clauses, if possible) Publicanus! Nomen nobilis Marcujus est celebrerimum. Igitur solum dicam de eo—(I think its best to end up with a poetical quotation. Don't you?)—

Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.

Nunc, O Cancellarius, RANDOLPHUM CHURCHILLIUM, virum gravem, ad te introduco. Quum video nobilem Marquem SALISBURI et RANDOLPHUM in eodem loco, fio entusiasticus, et compellor exfrangere ut sequitur—O Gemini! (Any danger of people thinking this vulgar?) O Magni Twin-Frateres! Quomodo speramus ut ante longum tempus tu, RANDOLPHE, rursus eris Membrum Dominationis (rather neat for "Government," eh?); nam Campus (Query—good Latin for "the country"?) non potest progressere sine te. Non audeo decidere si tu es optime aptatus ("fitted"—Latin again?) esse Cancellarius Exchequeri, Indicus Scriba, Domesticus Scriba, Dominator-Generalis, vel potius Premier. Egomet (query—conceited?) sum inclinatus dicere ut omnes hi loci, *eodem tempore*, sunt tuus proprius spherus, et tu, probabiliter, putas eandem rem. Nemo alius est tam modestus, tam eminentè consistens, tam doctus et tam courteosus ad opposentes. Ut poeta canit

Ibam forte viâ Sacrà, sicut meus est mos.

In conclusione, tu potes dicere de Parliamentariis bellis, Quorum pars magna fui! (would "pars quarta" do better?) cum veritate.

Hic est (query—bald?) Earlus ROSEBERII. Nescio quia Universitas gaudet honorare eum, sed sine dubio est pro ejus profundâ doctrinâ. Habet elegantem oratoricum stylum, et olim fuit ludorum patronus (can't get any nearer to "sportsman" than this—not bad, eh? Now for a tag of poetry)—  
O ubi Campi

(*i.e.* the *fields* of horses, you see!)

Spercheusque (*Ascot*) et virginibus bacchata Lacænis

Taygete (*Goodwood—why not?*)!

GOSCHENUS est proximus, "inexorabilis, acer" custos publicarum divitiarum. Ut SALLUSTIUS habet id, "De non largiundo gloriâ adeptus est."

Alios graves viros, O Cancellari, introduco simul, et sine plure Latino—(O fortunati nimium, sua si bona nôrint!)—ut non possum producere aptas quotationes omnis dies longa. Ut HORATIUS dicit—

Quid Cantabrigiæ faciam? Mentiri nescio.

(*I.e.*, I can't go on exaggerating their virtues for ever—does this sound *churlish*? Then I should end up with about ten lines out of the *Prosody* or the *Gradus*,—nobody'll notice them, and they'll *sound* learned. Tell me what you think of the above, *candidly*.)

*Punch*: June 23, 1888.

[The following has some interest at the present time, when the University and the Town seem at variance concerning schemes of drainage.]

DOCTOR RICHARD HOWLANDE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1578, Oct. 10.—Understands that the new mayor, Mr Wallis, and other townsmen purpose to sue out a commission of sewers, and are ridden up about the same, not making the University privy thereunto. Suspects their dealing may be hurtful to some of the colleges adjoining the river, and craves, therefore, that there may be a convenient number of University commissioners with them. Otherwise, it is to be feared that, under pretence of scouring the river (which is a thing very necessary), they will shoot at other men's

possessions, which would breed great inconvenience. They have great cause to suspect the man; who was heretofore very troublesome in Mr Slegge's business. The University is clear from sickness; that in Queen's College wrought more fear than danger, the parties being now known to die upon a surfeit of fruit. Yet, to avoid further inconvenience, that company is dissolved, and no least suspicion falling out since that time, we have thought good to begin our term and continue our exercises in the schools.—St John's College, 10 October 1578.

*Historical MSS. Commission*: Hatfield House MSS, ii. 213.

Incited it is supposed by the encouragement of his patron, the Rev Mr Tighe, rector of Drumgooland, to seek an English University, we find him [Patrick Brontë, father of 'Currer Bell'] in 1802 at the gates of St John's College, Cambridge. His name is entered as follows in the Register of St John's College—*Admissions 1802—1835 fol. 1 no. 1235: Patrick Branty, Ireland, Sizar: Tutors, Wood and Smith, Oct. 1, sub. 1802* (Extracted by C. Taylor, D.D., Master of the College, January 22, 1887). In *Graduati Cantabrigienses* lately published by the University (Messrs Deighton, Cambridge), p. 70; *Bronte, Pat., Joh. A.B. 1806..* It is thus evident that *Branty* has been written by the University [? College] authorities, but that *Bronte* is his own signature, as is shown by the University books, both when matriculating and graduating.

*Erskin Stuart*: The Brontë Country p. 5 (1888).

I had the beloved fervent old poet (Wordsworth) always by me to tell me everything (at Cambridge). He himself was doubtless my great interest in those most interesting scenes to him. The remembrances of his youth seemed all pleasant to him, though he had no University honours to remember, nor had he ever aspired to any. He said he always felt that 'he was not for that time or place.' What mad presumption would it have been deemed had he uttered aloud then what he always felt! Even now it could hardly be borne by his contemporaries. The room that he occupied at St John's was not known; a Fellow of that College who accompanied us when he took us to it will not suffer it again to be forgotten. I remembered the description of it in his autobiographical poem, and most faithful it was; one of the meanest and most dismal apartments it must be in the whole University, 'but here' (he said in showing it) 'I was as joyous as a lark.' There was a dark closet taken off it for his bed. The present occupant had pushed his bed into the darkest corner, but he showed us how he drew his bed to the door that he might see the top of the window in Trinity College Chapel under which stands that glorious statue of Sir Isaac Newton. This, too, he has recorded in his poem.

*Miss Fenwick*: Correspondence of Sir Henry Taylor p. 122 (1888).

Dr Routh's mantle, which passed to him from the late Mr Todhunter, has now fallen on a former pupil, Mr Robert Webb, of St John's, like himself a Senior Wrangler.

*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 5, 1888.

### TRIPOS EXAMINATIONS, 1888.

#### MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

##### Part I.

<i>Wranglers.</i>	<i>Senior Optimes.</i>	<i>Junior Optimes.</i>
Ds ORR ( <i>senior</i> )	35 Millard	72 Moody
3 Sampson, R. A.	48 Godwin	72 Webster
8 Harris, H. H.	49 Roseveare	80 Woodhouse A. A.
10 Palmer	50 Simmons, E.	100 Hartley, T. F.
10 Rudd	61 Smith, A. H.	
26 Carlisle	68 Strouts	
32 Salisbury		

#### Part II.

*Class I. (div. 1).*  
Ds Baker  
Ds Flux

*Class II.*  
Ds Morris

#### CLASSICAL TRIPOS.

*Class I.*  
*Div. 1 (1).*  
Brooks (*senior*)  
*Div. 2 (5).*  
Smith, H. B.  
*Div. 3 (17).*  
Davis, R. F.  
Forster, R. H.  
Spenser

*Class II.*  
*Div. 1.*  
Humphries, A. L.  
Neatby, T. M.  
Noaks  
Watson  
*Div. 3.*  
Collison

*Class III.*  
*Div. 2.*  
Bigg  
*Div. 3.*  
Firmstone

#### NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS.

##### Part I.

*Class I (20).*  
Bailey  
Hankin  
Horton-Smith  
Locke  
Simpson, H.

*Class II.*  
Godson, A. H.  
Price, J.  
Shaw

*Class III.*  
Hodson  
Maxwell  
Robertson

*Aegrotat Alexander, H. R.*

##### Part II.

*Class II.*  
Ds Brindley  
Evans, T. H.  
Harris, W.  
Ds Percival

#### LAW TRIPOS.

*Class II.*  
Bagley  
Sheriff  
Fernando }  
Ds Mundahl }

*Class III.*  
Ds Matthews, W. G.

*LL.M. degree.*  
Ds Stuart, R. A.

#### HISTORICAL TRIPOS.

*Class II.*  
Neatby, W. R.  
Anthony

*Class III.*  
Martin, T. H.  
Newbery

#### THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS.

##### Part I.

*Class II.*  
Seullard

##### *Class III.*

Cousins, W. A. Portbury  
Greenwood Ds Russell, W. A.  
Judson Tarleton  
Legg Ward, E. B.  
Macklin Ds Woodhouse

##### Part II.

*Class II.*  
Ds Ewing, G. C.

#### INDIAN LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

*Class II.*  
Sheriff



## MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, June 1888.

	FIRST M.B.	
<i>Chemistry and Physics.</i>	Barracrough Basden Henry	Lewis, C. E. M. Ds Parry
<i>Elementary Biology.</i>	Barracrough Buchanan Glover, F. B. Langmore	Lewis, C. E. M. Roughton Seccombe
	SECOND M.B.	
<i>Pharmaceutical Chemistry.</i>	Mag Edwards, J. H. Godson, J. H. Hankin Harvey Henry Hodson	Ds Mason, G. A. Newnham Ds Parry Mag Sankey Ds West
<i>Anatomy and Physiology.</i>	Ds Carling Edmondson Godson, J. H.	Ds Grabham Horton-Smith Ds West
	THIRD M.B.	
<i>Surgery, etc.</i>	Ds Chaplin	Ds Lloyd, G. T.
	ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR.	
	M.D. John Phillips	LL.D. T. R. Sydenham Jones

## COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, 1888.

## Prizemen.

	MATHEMATICS.	
	THIRD YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
<i>First Class (Dec. 1887).</i>	SECOND YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.
Orr	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Sampson	Burstall	Reeves
Harris, H. H.	Monro	{ Bennett
Palmer	{ Cooke	{ Dobbs
Rudd	{ Lawrenson	{ Owen
Salisbury	{ Kahn	{ Alexander
Millard	{ Brown, W.	{ Finn
Carlisle	{ Shawcross	{ Wills
	Humphries, S.	{ Schmitz
		{ Pearce
	CLASSICS.	
	THIRD YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
<i>First Class.</i>	SECOND YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.
<i>Candidates for Part I.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Brooks	Div. I. Sikes	Div. I. Radford
Smith, H. B.	Div. II. Stout	Nicklin
Spenser	Spragg	Constantine
Davis, R. F.	Smith, Harold	Willson, St. J. B. W.
Forster, R. H.		Div. II. Blackett
		Tetley
	NATURAL SCIENCES.	
	<i>Candidates for Part I.</i>	
	THIRD YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
<i>First Class.</i>	SECOND YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.
Simpson, H.	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
	Hankin	Blackman
	Horton-Smith	Hewitt
	Locke	Lehfeldt
	---	Schmitz
	Baily	

## THEOLOGY.

FIRST YEAR.  
*First Class.*  
Bamber  
Neal

MORAL SCIENCES.  
SECOND YEAR.  
*First Class.*  
Gibson

GREEK TESTAMENT.  
*3rd year.* Scullard  
*1st year.* Neal

READING.  
1 Williams, E. F.  
2 Gowie

THIRD YEAR.  
Brooks  
Orr  
Simpson, H.

HOCKIN PRIZE.  
Not awarded

HUGHES EXHIBITION.  
Scullard

SCHOLARS (with  
*augmented Scholarships*).

Baker  
Flux  
Simpson  
Darbishire  
Norris  
Orr  
Harris, H. H.  
Rudd  
Brooks  
Forster, R. H.  
Smith, H. B.  
Dobbs  
Reeves  
Nicklin  
Bennett

PROPER SIZARS.  
Constantine  
Finn  
Neal  
Tetley

## LAW.

SECOND YEAR.  
*First Class.*  
{ Brown, P. H.  
{ Harbottle

FIRST YEAR.  
*First Class.*  
Brown, W. J.

MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES.  
SECOND YEAR.  
*First Class.*  
Sapsworth

## Special Prizes.

HEBREW.  
*1st year.* Neal

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL'S PRIZE.  
Salisbury

HUGHES' PRIZES.  
Brooks  
Orr

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.  
SECOND YEAR.  
Brown, P. H.  
Burstall  
Hankin  
Sikes

FIRST YEAR.  
Blackman  
Radford  
Reeves

NEWCOMER PRIZE.  
Not awarded

ENGLISH ESSAY.  
*1st year.* None.  
*2nd year.* Moulton.  
*3rd year.* Nicholson, E. B.

HUTCHINSON STUDENT.  
Ds Turpin (for Organic Chemistry)

NEW SCHOLARS ELECTED  
THIRD YEAR.  
Carlisle  
Davis, R. F.  
Palmer  
Simpson, H.  
Spenser

## SECOND YEAR.

Baily  
Brown, P. H.  
Burstall  
Cooke  
Gibson  
Hankin  
Harbottle  
Horton-Smith  
Lawrenson  
Locke  
Sapsworth  
Sikes

EXHIBITIONERS.  
Bamber  
Blackett  
Blackman  
Brown, W.  
Brown, W. J.  
Constantine  
Finn  
Kahn  
Neal  
Radford  
Salisbury  
Schmitz  
Shawcross  
Smith, Harold  
Spragg  
Stout  
Wills  
Willson, St. J. B. W.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, December 1887 (*Residence beginning in October 1888*).

Foundation Scholarships of £80.—Summers, W. C., City of London School; J. Lupton, St Paul's School.

Foundation Scholarships of £50.—Chevalier, W. H. C., Daventry School; Gedye, E. F., Leys School, Cambridge; Glover, T. R., Bristol Grammar School.

Minor Scholarships of £50.—Aickin, G. E., Liverpool College; Leete, F. A., Wellingborough and Private Tuition; Pickford, A. G., The Owens College, Manchester; Robertson, C., Norwich School.

Exhibitions.—Cuff, A. W., The Owens College, Manchester; Haskett, W. W., Queen's College, Belfast; Long, B., Merchant Taylors' School; Macbride, E. W. Queen's College, Belfast.

EXHIBITIONS LIMITED TO CERTAIN SCHOOLS, October 1888.—Foxley, A., Pocklington School; Field, A. P. C., Oakham School; Dinnis, F. R., Peterborough School; Whipple, A. H., Grantham School; Choppin, H. E. and Cole, A. B. F., Hereford School.

#### LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

We are happy to be able to report that the hopes expressed last Term have been fully realised.

On the first night of the May Races the second Boat failed to catch Corpus, though they gained considerably on them. The First Boat met with a misfortune which made us think our old ill-luck had not yet deserted us. We were rapidly gaining on Clare and were well out of our distance from Emmanuel, when Hall III, who were ahead of Clare, utterly collapsed in the Gut, and were caught before they reached Grassy. The course was not cleared in time for our Boat, and we were completely stopped. By the time we got clear Emmanuel were right upon us, and securing the advantage of the corner, just managed to hit stroke's blade and claimed a bump. This was disputed and rowed off the next morning, when we had no difficulty in keeping our place, Emmanuel giving up the pursuit about the Willows.

On the second night the Second Boat after a good race bumped Corpus in the Long Reach, and afterwards rowed over at the bottom of the First Division. The First Boat had no difficulty in catching Hall III just before Grassy.

On the third night the Second Boat were rowing over head of the Second Division, when they were stopped at Ditton by the abominable carelessness of a man in a punt. Corpus rowed past and registered a bump. The First Boat bumped Hall II without much difficulty just before Ditton.

On the fourth night the Second Boat, after a tremendously hard chase, bumped back Corpus below the Railway bridge. They then rowed over at the bottom of the First Division, being too much fatigued to make any impression on First Trinity III. The First Boat started at a tremendous pace, as they knew it was their only chance of catching Clare before they bumped Jesus. At First Post Corner we were warned

that this danger was extremely imminent. In the Plough reach Clare were almost overlapping Jesus, while we were several feet from them. Collin now made a tremendous spurt, which was well sustained, until we bumped Clare just before the Red Grind, after one of the most exciting races seen of late years.

On the night after the races a Bump Supper was held in Lecture Room VII, at which we had the pleasure of welcoming Muttelbury and Lehmann, and of thanking them for the great services they both had rendered the Club during the Term.

Owing to the generosity of a senior member of the College and the indefatigable efforts of—H. T. E. Barlow, A. R. Pennington, W. C. Kendall, and W. H. Verity, sufficient money was collected to send a boat to Henley. The boat went down to Henley on the 20th of June to train for the Regatta. The May boat crew was entered for the Thames Challenge Cup and the same crew for the Ladies' Challenge Plate, with the exception of P. E. Shaw at 2, as Bushe-Fox was not eligible for that race. We are again indebted to S. D. Muttelbury for coaching the crew during their training. A detailed account of our doings at the Regatta will be found in another part of this number. It is sufficient to say that both the races were won with fair ease. On the day after Henley Regatta the May boat crew competed for the Grand Challenge Cup at Marlow, and were beaten by the Thames crew, which was almost identical with that which won the Grand Challenge at Henley, by half a length, coming in three feet ahead of Leander.

The following crew entered this Term for the Coxswainless Fours which were rowed on November 13 and 14.

Bow	P. E. Shaw	.....	10	10
2	L. H. K. Bushe-Fox*	.....	11	3
3	J. Backhouse	.....	11	10
Stroke	H. G. H. Coombes	..	11	3

\* Steerer.

We have to thank S. D. Muttelbury and J. R. Orford of King's for coaching the crew. The crew did not quite come up to expectations. On the first day they drew a bye. On the second day they were beaten by Trinity Hall by about 30 or 40 yards. Trinity Hall eventually won the Final Heat, after a very close race with Third Trinity, in the wonderfully fast time of 10.18½.

The Pearson and Wright Sculls were rowed for on November 7. The race resulted in an easy victory for A. G. Cooke by about 80 yards, the other two competitors being C. C. Waller 2, E. Simmons 3.

The races for the Colquhoun Sculls were rowed on November 13 and 14.

The Club was represented by P. E. Shaw, who competed last year, and A. G. Cooke the winner of the Pearson and

Wrights. The result of the draw was most unsatisfactory, as Shaw and Cooke were drawn together. Cooke was beaten by Shaw by 30 yards after a very plucky race. Shaw must be congratulated on the splendid race he made against Muttlebury, the winner, being only beaten by twenty yards. We wish him better success next year.

Subscriptions were collected this term and a handsome present given to S. D. Muttlebury in recognition of his great services to the club. It consisted of a miniature gold oar ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches long), having engraved on the blade the University Arms, and the Arms of L.M.B.C. and Third Trinity. A gold plate was also put on the inside of the case with this inscription: *To S. D. Muttlebury in memory of his services to the Lady Margaret Boat Club, 1888.*

#### LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB, 1888.

The following were the officers elected for this club:

*Captain*:—S. H. A. Lambert. *Secretary*:—H. Pullan.

The matches played, with their results, are appended.

St. John's L.V.C.C. versus

Peripatetics.....Lost	Pembroke L.V.C.C. ....Drawn
Caius L.V.C.C. ....Drawn	Caius L.V.C.C. ....Drawn
King's and Clare L.V.C.C. ....Drawn	Victoria C.C. ....Drawn
Trinity L.V.C.C. ....Drawn	Corpus, Selwyn and Sidney L.V.C.C. ....Drawn
Jesus L.V.C.C. ....Won	
South Hampstead C.C. ....Lost	

Matches were also arranged with the Leys School, and the University L.V.C.C.; but these were not played. The annual match with the college servants resulted in a win for the members of the college. A most amusing match was also played against 20 members of the L.M.B.C., some of whom evidently thought it was unfair to run forward to catch the ball.

A second XI of the L.V.C.C. succeeded in beating a second XI of Jesus L.V.C.C.

The following are the averages of the members who played in most matches:

Name.	No. of runs.	Most in Innings.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
J. Mayall.....	133	37	5	1	33.1
J. Backhouse.....	247	76	13	2	22.5
A. Kellett.....	57	21	4	—	14.1
C. Collison.....	126	27*	11	1	12.6
Mr A. Harker.....	50	23	6	2	12.2
H. Pullan.....	94	40	8	—	11.6
D. A. Nicholl.....	79	30	10	1	8.7
S. H. A. Lambert.....	73	26	9	—	8.1
J. Bairstow.....	94	35	12	—	7.10
R. Rowlands.....	59	20	8	—	7.3
H. C. Barraclough.....	19	10	3	—	6.1
W. H. Spragg.....	10	7*	4	2	5
A. P. C. Field.....	27	16	6	—	4.3
A. T. Tallent.....	14	7	6	2	3.2

\* Signifies 'not out.'

#### Bowling Averages.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
R. Holmes.....	56	14	122	13	9.5
R. Rowlands.....	94.2	18	264	21	12.12
J. Bairstow.....	186.3	55	407	25	16.7
A. P. C. Field.....	22	—	58	3	19.1
Mr A. Harker.....	25	—	64	3	21.1
H. Pullan.....	108	18	277	13	21.4
J. Mayall.....	32.2	6	92	4	23

In addition to the above, E. H. Prior, R. Holmes, H. R. Langmore and some fifteen others played for the team at different times.

We must not omit to record the success of the gyps' supper, which was held in the pavilion after the match with them.

#### ST JOHN'S COLLEGE CRICKET CLUB.

At a general meeting held in Mr Smith's rooms on Saturday, Oct. 25, the following officers were elected:

*Captain*—F. A. H. Walsh. *Secretary*—H. Roughton.

#### RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

*October 15.*—The 2nd XV played Pembroke 2nd on our ground. The game ended in a win for Pembroke by a goal and a try to two tries. A very even game, and we played two men short. The tries were gained by Fegan and Choppin. Elliott and Wallis were best forward.

*October 19.*—We played Caius and were beaten by a goal and two tries to *nil*. The game was not so uneven as the result would tend to show. We were outweighed forward. Forward Stacey and Wallis were best, with Fegan, Roseveare and Choppin behind. Nicholl tackled well.

*October 22.*—Trinity beat us after a well-contested and remarkably even game on our ground. We scored two goals against two goals and a try. The last point was scored against us in the last minute. Nicholl gained the first try with an excellent run and Fegan the second. Behind the scrimmage Roseveare was far the best. The tackling of the backs was bad. They seemed to be afraid of going for their men low. The combined play of the forwards was distinctly good, but they were rather slow in packing together and breaking up; some of them might shove harder. Stacey and Wallis were the best of them.

*October 24.*—Our 2nd XV played the Cambridge Old Rugbeians, and were beaten by two goals and a try to two goals. The tries were got by good play on the part of Fegan and Chevalier. The forward play was poor, the men being very slack. Hoare and Hartley were the best on the ball.

October 26.—Peterhouse defeated us by two goals to a goal and a try. The tries were got by Fegan with a good run and by Elliott from a scrimmage. The forward play was very bad, especially in the second half, when they utterly fell to pieces. Elliott and Wallis were good, but none of the others did anything. It is true that we were without Nicholl, and that the referee failed to whistle on one occasion when both umpires held up their sticks, whereby they got a try, yet the result was lamentable.

October 29.—We beat Trinity Hall by a try to nothing. The try was gained in the last minute by Nicholl after neat passing by Roseveare, Woodhead and Choppin. The forwards played much better and were in better training. Wallis and Elliott were best. The ball was very hard to hold owing to the wet. We had the best of the game at the beginning and end, but were hard pressed for a considerable time.

November 2.—Our next match was against Selwyn on our ground. It ended in a draw, neither side scoring. It was entirely a forward game, the ground being very sippy and the ball hard to hold.

November 7.—The Occasionals beat us by two goals to a goal and two tries. Our three-quarters seem to be unable to try and collar by the legs, but go for the back of their man's head. Pullan was good at back, and the halves played well. The forwards also played better than they have done before. Woodhead and Choppin were absent, but that should not demoralise their substitutes. Fegan, Roseveare and Lupton gained our tries. One goal was disallowed owing to their man having touched it as it went over. Fegan made one very good shot from a difficult place.

November 12.—Pembroke defeated us by a goal and three tries to nothing. They were the heaviest forward team we have met this season, but the tactics of our forwards were very bad. We attempted to keep it tight, and were consequently shoved in every scrimmage. The forwards were slack throughout, except at the end, when they brightened up a little. Pullan was good at back, collaring in good style, an example we would recommend to the rest of the men behind the scrimmage. Fegan also played well at half.

November 14.—Our 2nd XV beat Caius 2nd XV by a goal and 4 tries to 1 goal. The tries were scored by Fegan, Elliott, Scholefield, and Wallis. Caius pressed at the beginning, but we had the best of the rest of the game. Pullan was in good form at back and subsequently at three-quarters; Elliott and Fegan of the other backs played well, while Wallis was far away the best forward; he got the ball out of touch every time, and on one occasion, not being marked, got clean off and gained a try. Fegan made one good attempt at goal from a far out try, but his other kicks were poor.

November 16.—Our 2nd XV drew with Selwyn and XV, each side scoring two goals and a try. Our tries were gained by Fegan and Nicholl. We played only fourteen men and the team had to be filled up with 1st XV men. The forwards were very poor, but improved in the second half. Fegan was best behind the scrimmage.

November 19.—We beat Queens' by 2 goals and 2 tries to nothing. One goal was dropped by Sanger. The tries were got by Wallis, Nicholl, and Roseveare. Prescott kicked the goal. We had the best of the game throughout, but our play cannot be said to have been very good. Nicholl and Pullan collared well, and the passing behind was pretty fair. Forward, Wallis and Stacey were the best. Nicholl was unfortunately injured in this match.

November 21.—We played Caius on their ground, and were defeated by 3 goals and 2 tries to *nil*. One goal was dropped. Neither side had their full team. We were without Prescott (who was playing for the 'Varsity), Rowlands, and Nicholl. Our halves were not sharp enough for the opposite halves, who nearly always got the ball from the scrimmage. Roseveare at half and Pullan at three-quarter played a good defensive game, kicking well into touch. The passing was hampered by the strong wind. The forwards would not use their feet properly in the scrimmage, but kicked too hard, and let the other side have the ball. Wallis played a sound game.

November 23.—Emmanuel beat us on our ground by 1 try to *nil*. The game was very even throughout. We were without the services of Prescott and Nicholl, and, for half of the time, of Taylor. But the latter was compensated for by a loss on their side. The forwards were poor, very slow, and never attempting to collar. Fegan was good, as was Roseveare, but neither of them are sharp enough on the ball. Elliott at three-quarter should have passed a good deal more.

Pullan, Wallis, Elliott, Fegan, and Lupton have received their colours.

Our thanks are due to B. Noaks for umpiring during the season.

#### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

So far the present season has not been altogether satisfactory. We have won 4, lost 4, and drawn 2 matches. Three matches have been scratched, namely those against Caius and Jesus (twice), we being the defaulters in the first case. All last year's backs were up again, but unfortunately H. S. Mundahl, being in his fifth year, was unable to play in the cup matches. P. J. A. Seccombe however has very creditably filled his place. It was a sad disappointment to find no good forwards among the freshmen, as we greatly

wanted an energetic centre to shoot goals. The present forwards lack combination, good individual work being strength thrown away against Elevens with strong backs. Their great weakness is the desire to pass in front of goal when a certain point might be scored by an easy shot. Both the drawn games would have been victories but for this fault. The besetting sin among the half-backs is to try difficult kicks instead of taking the man and leaving the ball to the back. The backs sometimes give unnecessary corners, but have proved decidedly to be the strongest part of the team. E. H. T. Prior has proved a fairly successful goal-keeper, but lacks that dash which would be necessary to secure him a place in a first class team.

The following is the team as at present constituted :

*H. C. Barraclough, <i>Captain</i>	}	<i>Backs</i>
*C. Collison		
*F. A. H. Walsh	}	<i>Half-Backs</i>
*M. H. W. Hayward		
*P. J. A. Seccombe		
*A. P. C. Field		
*G. S. Hodson	}	<i>Forwards</i>
*F. L. Allen		
*H. Roughton		
J. Kershaw		
E. H. T. Prior,		

\* Colours.

The list of matches played this term is as follows :

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Club.</i>	<i>Goals for against.</i>
Thursday, Oct. 18.....	Old Carthusians .....	2.....1
Monday, ,, 22.....	Pembroke .....	1.....1
Thursday, ,, 25.....	Trinity Etonians .....	0.....3
Saturday, ,, 27.....	Christ's .....	3.....0
Monday, ,, 29.....	Trinity Harrovians .....	0.....3
Thursday, Nov. 1.....	Trinity Hall (cup tie) .....	3.....0
Saturday, ,, 3.....	Trinity .....	1.....1
Monday, ,, 5.....	Old Westminsters.....	0.....2
Tuesday, ,, 6.....	Corpus .....	4.....0
Saturday, ,, 10.....	Trinity .....	1.....3
Tuesday, ,, 13.....	Jesus (cup tie) .....	1.....5
Wednesday, ,, 14.....	Emmanuel.....	5.....1
Saturday, ,, 17.....	Caius .....	1.....1
Monday, ,, 19.....	Trinity Hall .....	0.....0

The second eleven have played five matches, winning 2 and losing 3. They beat W. N. Cobbold's XI (9 to 0), and the Old Uppinghamians (3 to 0), and were beaten by Trinity (twice) (0 to 2) and St Catharine's (0 to 3). In this last match they had a very weak team.

#### GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting was held in Lecture Room VI on Tuesday October 23.

The Rules were revised and passed with some additions. The election of junior members resulted in the return of P. E. Shaw and J. P. M. Blackett.

#### ATHLETIC CLUB.

At a meeting held in the President's Rooms on November 5 the following were elected :

*Secretary*—D. A. Nicholl.

*Committee*—M. H. W. Hayward, H. Roughton, A. S. Roberts, A. E. Monro, W. Harris, L. Norman, R. H. Forster, A. G. Cooke, B. Long, W. Waldon.

#### LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The ash courts have been in considerable request, judging from the number of signatures in the engagement book.

Double Ties, for which 34 entries were received, are being played off on the Merton Courts, but they have not yet reached an interesting stage of development.

On Thursday, November 8, we played Caius on our ground and experienced defeat. We were represented by W. L. Benthall and T. E. Haydon, F. N. Dadina and H. Simpson. A return will probably be arranged and also a match against Emmanuel.

The Merton Courts will be relaid during the Vacation.

The following are the Officers of the Club for the year 1888—1889:—*Captain*—H. Simpson; *Hon. Sec.*—T. E. Haydon; *Treasurer*—E. A. Hensley; *Committee*—W. L. Benthall, L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, J. Gibson, C. E. Owen.

#### LONG VACATION LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Our team played a number of matches, in which they were very successful, winning every inter-collegiate match, but losing the one played against Shelford L.T.C.

The following were the matches and their results :

<i>Date</i>	<i>Opponents</i>	<i>Ground</i>	<i>Rubbers</i>	
			<i>won</i>	<i>lost</i>
Thursday, July 19....	Christ's .....	St John's .....	8.....	1
Saturday, ,, 21....	Pembroke .....	,, .....	7.....	2
Monday, ,, 23....	Jesus .....	,, .....	8.....	1
Thursday, ,, 26....	Cavendish .....	,, .....	7.....	3
Saturday, ,, 28....	Caius .....	Caius .....	5.....	4
Tuesday, ,, 31....	,, .....	St John's .....	5.....	4
Wednesday, Aug. 7....	King's .....	,, .....	8.....	1
Thursday, ,, 8....	Trinity Hall .....	,, .....	9.....	0
Saturday, ,, 11....	Corpus & Selwyn .....	,, .....	9.....	0
Monday, ,, 13....	Emmanuel .....	,, (not finished) .....	5.....	2
Wednesday, ,, 15....	Shelford L.T.C. ....	Shelford .....	4.....	5
Thursday, ,, 16....	Trinity .....	Trinity .....	6.....	3

The following were photographed as the team :

Bushe-Fox	Lees	Benthall
Simpson	Gibson	Hensley

The following occasionally represented the College: Baily, Wynne-Willson, and Collin, while Brown, Kellett, Green, and Thomas played for us once.

## THE EAGLE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Two meetings have been held this Term; one for the election of Treasurers, at which Mr W. F. Smith was elected Senior Treasurer, and H. Stacey Junior Treasurer; and the other for the election of members, when J. Bairstow, J. P. M. Blackett, H. E. Coombes, and L. Harrison were elected.

## LACROSSE.

At a meeting of this Club held in the rooms of the President (Mr W. F. Smith) on October 22, the following officers were elected:—*Captain*—H. W. Shawcross; *Secretary*—F. Marvel; *Committee*—W. N. Christie, E. Brooks, and H. B. Smith.

Our first two matches were postponed on account of the weather. On November 13 we joined with King's against Trinity, who playing a strong team succeeded in winning by five goals to three, Shawcross and Reeves scoring for us.

## 4TH (CAMB. UNIV.) V.B. THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

B Company continues to flourish, and to do good work in an unobtrusive manner. During the past Volunteer year we have done well in recruiting, as we have among our numbers a gentleman whose powers of persuasion, to call them by no other name, are unequalled.

In last October Term Sergeant J. C. Wright became Colour-Sergeant *vice* Colour-Sergeant Knight retired. Corporal A. Hill won the Company Cup with a score of 67, thus becoming the holder of Captain Roe's Cup. In the Lent Term the Company Cup was won by Private Nunns with a score of 73. We welcome the advent of a new shot; alas! that during the same Term we should have to deplore the loss of Lieutenant Cousins, a gentleman whose views on examinations are those of the *Nineteenth Century*, only more so. But our loss has been the great gain of Downing. Their College Boat began to go up from the day Mr Cousins took his place in it, while A Company under his command as Captain at once wrested the Efficiency Cup from C Company, who have held it for several years.

The vacant Lieutenancy in B Company was filled up by the election of Corporal A. Hill.

At the end of the Lent Term a detachment went into camp at Colchester, being attached to the Northumberland Fusiliers. Out of a total of 83 (not counting Captain Grantham's dog or Private Moody's puppy) B Company supplied 21. The B Company hut under the charge of Sergeant Hodson was specially commended for its neatness and soldierly appearance, both by the Officer Commanding the Fusiliers and by Sir Evelyn Wood. In spite of the fact that the Arctic Circle had come down sideways so as to include Colchester during our stay, we managed to enjoy ourselves. "B Company is always jolly."

The cookery in the Johnian hut, under the able management of a gentleman whose name is omitted by request, was excellent. All members of the Detachment were made honorary members of the Sergeants' Mess of the Fusiliers and of the N. C. O's Mess of the 12th Lancers. Smoking concerts of a highly festive character were given by the Detachment to the Sergeants of the Fusiliers, and contrariwise, while the Officers and Sergeants were invited to a Ball given by the tradesmen of Colchester to the Warrant Officers, Staff Sergeants, and Sergeants of the Garrison. We left Colchester with regret, accompanied as far as the station by the band of the Fusiliers.

A few members of B Company went on the march to Dover; the recital of their deeds may be seen in the pages of the *Cambridge Review*.

At the Inspection on May 4, B Company led for the March Past. At the examination held by the inspecting Officers Lieutenant Hill obtained the *p* certificate. Afterwards the whole Corps were invited to an *At Home* given by Mrs Humphry and Mrs A. P. Humphry in the Hall of King's College.

In the evening the annual Inspection Dinner was given in the Combination Room of St John's. It appeared that we were in effect celebrating the 28th anniversary of the day on which the first steps were taken whence the Corps derived its existence, and Chaplain and Archdeacon Emery gave a very graphic account of the birth of the Corps, conclusively shewing that the Volunteer movement in England practically originated in Cambridge. His speech has since been published in pamphlet form.

The Company Cup for the May Term was gained by Private Nunns with a score of 72.

The Corps furnished a Guard of Honour, consisting largely of B Company men, at the Senate House, on the 9th of June, when the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Cambridge and honorary degrees were conferred on a number of distinguished persons. Special places were reserved in the Senate House for the members of the Guard.

On October 26, the Johnian Company, assisted by the Trinity Companies, defended Grantchester against the rest of the University. Captain Cronin in command of the defending forces celebrated their victory by a *Social* in his rooms.

## DEBATING SOCIETY.

*President*—A. W. Flux. *Vice-President*—J. J. Alexander. *Treasurer*—C. Bach. *Secretary*—T. Nicklin. *Committee*—J. T. Hewitt, W. J. Brown.

The Society has met this Term in Lecture Room VI; the following were the subjects debated:—

October 13—"That this House approves of Spelling Reform."  
Proposed by C. Foxley, opposed by H. D. Darbishire. Carried.

October 20—"That this House welcomes the suggestion of a College Reading and Common-Room." Proposed by T. Nicklin, opposed by J. J. Alexander. Lost.

October 27—"That more stringent legislation against gambling would be for the benefit of the State." Proposed by E. Simmons, opposed by A. M. Mond. Carried.

November 3—"That the home policy in England of Her Majesty's Government is deserving of general condemnation." Proposed by A. S. Tetley, opposed by C. Bach. Lost.

November 10—"That this House approves of the Indian National Congress." Proposed by W. G. Woodhouse, opposed by H. J. Hoare. Carried.

November 17—"That it is desirable that the study of ancient Classics be altogether removed from our system of education." Proposed by E. W. MacBride, opposed by W. J. Brown.

Besides those above mentioned the following have taken part in the debates:—C. E. Fynes-Clinton, J. A. Telford, H. S. Willcocks, J. E. C. Mendis, A. C. Pickford, H. Jones, H. W. Shawcross, F. G. Baily, H. V. Waterfield, E. F. Chidell, F. A. C. Hall (Trinity), W. H. Judd, F. S. Locke, W. H. Verity.

The average attendance this Term has been 20.

#### ST JOHN'S COLLEGE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

It is with great reluctance that the Committee of the above Society feel compelled to abandon the idea of a Christmas Concert, but under the circumstances there is no other plan feasible for paying off the debt which clings to the Society from the May Term Concert of 1887, and for leaving it unembarrassed for May 1889.

If all Members of the College, whether musical or not, would look upon it as a College Society which has in times past contributed, and it is hoped will still contribute, to the honour and reputation of St John's, there would be better Concerts and no pecuniary encumbrance on the Society.

The first of the three Smoking Concerts which it was decided should be given this Term took place on October 29, and was pronounced by all a great success. The able presidency of Dr Donald MacAlister contributed greatly to this result. The following was the Programme:—

H. Mundahl & G. Middlemiss..	Pianoforte Duet, <i>Hungarian Dances</i>
E. Prescott.....	Song, <i>Killaloe</i>
L. Thomas.....	Song, <i>On the Ramparts</i>
M. Hayward.....	Song, <i>Father O'Flynn</i>
J. H. Cole.....	Pianoforte Solo
H. Wheeler.....	Song, <i>Spongy Muffins</i> (Original)
E. Sanger.....	Dramatic Recitation, <i>The Hair-at-Law</i>
A. Roberts.....	Song, <i>The Bended Bow</i>
H. Wheeler.....	Pianoforte Waltz (Original)
H. Mundahl.....	Song, <i>Hear the Wild Winds Blow</i>
A. Cole.....	Song, <i>Johnny with his Big Boots on</i>

The second Smoking Concert was given on Thursday, November 15, and was attended with even greater success than the last; for the large Lecture Room VI was crammed. Mr Heitland very kindly consented to take the chair, and it is needless to say how popular a president he was. Many thanks are due to the performers in both concerts. We were very glad to see some Freshmen coming to the front so well. With so much talent in the College, the idea of the Musical Society languishing seems absurd.

Appended is the Programme of the second Concert.

G. Middlemiss & J. H. Cole..	Pianoforte Duet, <i>Divertimento</i> (from Weber's <i>Precioso</i> )
Mr W. N. Roseveare.....	Song, <i>I shot an Arrow into the Air</i>
R. Baker.....	Recitation, <i>The Clown's Baby</i>
E. A. Hensley.....	Song, <i>Will he come?</i>
Mr W. N. Roseveare, C. H. } Salisbury, E. Hensley, G. } Middlemiss..... }	Quartette
E. Groom.....	Song, <i>My Queen</i>
H. Wheeler.....	Song, (from the <i>Mikado</i> )
P. E. Shaw.....	Song, <i>The Storm Fiend</i>
G. Middlemiss.....	Pianoforte Solo, <i>Polka de la Reine</i>
A. Cole.....	Song, <i>Nancy Lee</i>
Chorus.....	<i>The Three Chafers</i>

We must not forget to thank G. S. Middlemiss for so unselfishly putting his piano at the disposal of the Society for the Smoking Concerts.

The following are the Officers for this Term:—*Treasurer*—J. Beauchamp Palmer; *Secretary*—B. Wynne-Willson; *Committee*—C. Salisbury, H. Mundahl, G. S. Middlemiss, J. Bairstow, E. A. Hensley.

#### COLLEGE CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

The late Secretary to the Editorial Committee desires to apologise to the Secretaries of certain clubs referred to on p. 195 of the last number of the *Eagle*, inasmuch as in some cases he did not send them the usual notice inviting them to furnish the Editors with their reports in time. The Committee have to thank the Secretaries generally for the prompt and full statements which they have supplied for the present number.

#### COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

The first meeting for the Term was held on Nov. 9 in Lecture Room VI, to hear a paper by Mr Vallance, Clerk to the Whitechapel Board of Guardians, on "Poor Law Administration in East London." Mr H. S. Foxwell was in the chair, and about seventy members of the University were present.

Mr Vallance commenced by stating that East London differed from other places only in the absence of the richer classes. The proportion of absolute criminals and loafers in

Whitechapel, Stepney, and St George's in the East was not more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., as against  $22\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. in irregular work, 68 per cent. in regular work, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the middle classes. The great change in the administration of the Whitechapel Union took place in 1869 and 1870. In the latter year they finally closed their stone yard for out-door relief. As a proof that it was not needed, it was found that only one in ten of those who had been in it chose to enter the workhouse when out-door relief was abolished, many of whom soon left it again. The Guardians were then still prepared to give out-door relief with a view of giving a man a fresh start, or of giving allowances to old people whose poverty was not due to thriftlessness; but these two classes were now dealt with by the Charity Organisation Society and the Tower Hamlets Pension Society respectively. No out-door relief was now given, except in urgent cases while inquiries were being made. Within the workhouse oakum picking and all associated labour had been suppressed, and each man was as far as possible employed at his own trade. In the evenings a sort of school was held, to prevent the disorder and bad conduct which had previously gone on after work hours. The children are sent to District Schools. A few orphans, who had come into the workhouse under the age of ten, are boarded out. The power of parents who are habitual paupers to remove their children from school as often as they choose is a great difficulty in the way of any attempts to permanently improve the children's condition. The question is to be brought before Parliament this session. Referring to the false standard created by unwise administration of the Poor Law, Mr Vallance mentioned that it is a highly popular view among some of the working classes that the Union system is a National Benefit Club, the expectation of whose benefits renders thrift unnecessary and foolish. Children who are called on by the Union to support their aged parents often protest on the ground that their payment of rates ought to entitle them to throw their charge on the parish. There were now fewer cases of starvation in the East London Unions than occurred when out-door relief was freely given. A matter of the most pressing importance was that the poor should know what relaxation, if any, was to be expected in times of special pressure. The distinction between casuals and ordinary paupers should be abolished. Any improvement in the condition of the poor must be looked for rather from organised charity than from the law.

In the subsequent discussion, Mr Vallance stated that he was of opinion that the weakening of parental responsibility was a danger which must be incurred in the interests of the children living in degraded homes. The present Industrial Schools Act is not broad enough.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Dr D. Mac Alister and unanimously passed.

## TOYNBEE HALL.

A large meeting in aid of the Universities' Settlement in East London was held in the College Hall on November 27. Professor Macalister took the chair, and addresses were given by Mr Leslie Stephen of Trinity Hall, Mr P. Lyttelton Gell of Balliol College, Dr D. MacAlister (Treasurer of the Cambridge Committee), Prof. Marshall, Prof. Maitland, and others.

Mr F. G. Baily, Foundation Scholar, has been appointed College Secretary for Toynbee Hall. It is proposed to hold a College meeting on this subject next Term. It is much to be desired that the younger students of the College should take an active interest in the invaluable work done under the auspices of Toynbee Hall in the Whitechapel district. We are glad to see the names of one or two Johnians in the list of those who have recently resided at the Hall, and we have abundant testimony of the incalculable value of such residence, not merely to the native East-enders, but also to the University settlers, whatever their after calling in life may be.

## THE ST JOHN'S COLLEGE MISSION IN WALWORTH.

The last six months have been momentous in the history of the College Mission. In the first place we have to record the progress of the new church.

On June 18, the foundation-stone was laid in Chatham Street, Rodney road, Walworth, by the Master. He was accompanied in the special saloon carriage which went up from Cambridge by several members of the College, including a volunteer choir of undergraduates.

The Bishops of Rochester and Hereford, Archdeacons Cheetham and Richardson, the Master of St John's, Professor J. B. Mayor, Canon Bailey, Canon Whitaker, Prebendary Harry Jones, the Revs G. F. Reyner, D.D., W. A. Whitworth, J. F. Bateman, T. Merriman, E. Hill, J. T. Ward, W. A. Cox, F. Watson, and many other Clergy, with Mr F. L. Powell, M.P., Mr L. H. Isaacs, M.P., &c., assembled at the old Mission buildings, Darwin Street, and went in procession, singing (the Clergy in surplices and hoods) through the narrow and dingy streets to the site of the new church. Great interest was displayed by the inhabitants of the crowded locality, and every available coign of vantage was occupied by men, women, and children, the men, however, being in a very obvious minority. Arriving at the stone, the Missioners said the service which had been drawn up for the occasion. The lesson was read by Archdeacon Richardson, and the Bishop of Hereford read appropriate collects.

Dr Taylor laid the stone, and after the *Te Deum* had been sung, the Bishop of Rochester delivered an address, in the



course of which he referred to the great needs of the vast population of South London, expressing his thanks to the great college whose members had been pioneers in the work of planting mission districts in the midst of that population. Thankfulness was the key-note of all he had to say that day, a day whose success was largely due to years of patient, humble and devout labours on the part of the two Missioners. Speaking to all, he said their motto for the future must be "Patient continuance in well doing."

After the conclusion of the service the Clergy returned in procession to the old Mission buildings. Later in the afternoon the Master presided at a cold collation at the Cannon Street Hotel, which was attended by a large number of Johnians past and present. After the health of the Queen had been drunk with the usual honours, the Bishop of Hereford, speaking as an old Johnian, proposed "Prosperity to St John's College Mission." He dwelt at some length on the origin of the Mission and the work which was being done. Professor J. E. B. Mayor responded, prefacing his remarks by reading a letter from Dr Parkinson, who, while regretting that through ill health he was unable to be present that day, showed his great interest in the new church by making a contribution of £500 towards the building fund. Professor Mayor was followed by Archdeacon Cheetham, who proposed "St John's College"—a toast which was responded to by the Master, and the proceedings then terminated.

The Church thus begun is now nearing completion, already it is roofed in, and at one time it was thought that the consecration might take place before Christmas; in this, however, we have been disappointed, the architect having expressed his opinion that it will be unadvisable to consecrate before February.

The Church when finished will seat 500 worshippers. It is a plain brick building of Gothic character, and has been designed by Mr Christian, the architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Already several handsome presents have been received towards the furnishing of the church. Mr E. S. Dewick has given the lectern, Mrs Parkinson the communion table, Professor Pritchard the service books, the font has been given by a lady (anonymously), and £50 by Mr W. S. Dent (a second donation of £50 promised) towards the lighting and heating. Three stained glass windows will be placed in the apse to the memory of some ladies who worked in the district.

Owing to an alteration in the original plans, by which the church has been put further back from the road, the site for the other requisite buildings has been curtailed; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, however, have stepped forward, and by an additional grant have supplied the deficiency. £3360 has been promised to the Building Fund, of which £2700 has been paid.

The Church can thus be nearly paid for, but funds for building a Mission Room have still to be provided.

The Terminal Meeting was held in Lecture Room VI on Wednesday, Nov. 14. Mr Ward presided, and there was a considerable and enthusiastic attendance of junior members.

After prayers, the Meeting was addressed by the Rev F. H. Francis, the junior Missioner. After referring in a general way to the institution of the Mission as being a landmark in the history of the Diocese of Rochester, Mr Francis went on to speak of the parts of the Mission work with which he was more especially connected. Such was the Lads' Club, by which it was attempted to retain a hold on the lads when too old to attend school. This Club has largely increased of late. After speaking of the various means of supplying recreation to the people, concerts, lectures and the like, and also of the good work being done by the Dispensary under Dr H. D. Rolleston, he appealed to all to come down and see for themselves; there was nothing like living among the people to see what they were and what could be and was being done for them. It would keep the College in touch with the Mission, and that was what the Mission wanted—it must have the College to back it up: those in Cambridge and those in Walworth must work together.

The Missioner, the Rev W. I. Phillips, said there could be no doubt but that apart from spiritual good, a vast amount of temporal good was done by the Mission. In fact it was one of his grievances that during such a very small part of their (the Missioners') time they were parsons at all; he would be afraid to say how many times a week he visited the sanitary commissioner's office, and how often the police station.

Mr Watson then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by C. Foxley, B.A.:—"That the large increase in the district assigned to the Mission, the rapid progress to completion of the New Church, and the necessity for providing a new Mission Room, are important facts which call for earnest efforts on the part of all friends of the Mission."

H. Simpson, B.A., proposed, and the Rev W. I. Phillips seconded a vote of thanks to Dr H. D. Rolleston for his exertions on behalf of the Dispensary.

Both motions were carried unanimously.

A short discussion followed and the proceedings then terminated.

During the Long Vacation the following Members of the College visited the Mission:—W. L. Benthall, G. S. Middlemiss, W. N. Roseveare, W. A. Russell, B. Wynne-Willson, A. R. T. Winkley, D. E. Walker, E. B. Ward.

The Junior Secretary (A. J. Robertson) will be glad to receive the names of any who can stay at Walworth during any part of the Christmas or Easter Vacations.

The Executive Committee was elected at the beginning of

Term. The senior Members remain the same, the junior Members are:—H. E. H. Coombes, E. A. Hensley, J. B. Palmer, A. J. Robertson, H. Simpson, R. H. Stacey.

The Senior Treasurer and the two Secretaries were re-elected, and W. L. Benthall was elected Junior Treasurer.

It is earnestly hoped that the establishment of the Dispensary will appeal to the numerous Johnnians who are students of science and medicine as a new and strong claim upon their interest in the College Mission. Advanced students, and those recently qualified, who are attending hospitals in London, are invited to visit the Dispensary, and, if they are able to give active help, to communicate with Dr Rolleston at St Bartholomew's Hospital E.C.

### COLLEGE CALENDAR 1889.

#### *Lent Term.*

Men come up ..... Monday ..... Jan. 14.  
Lectures begin ..... Wednesday ..... Jan. 16.  
College Examinations ..... about ..... March 11—16.  
[Term kept ..... Sunday ..... March 17.]

#### *Easter Term.*

Men come up ..... Thursday ..... April 25.  
Lectures begin ..... Friday ..... April 26.  
College Examinations ..... about ..... June 3—8.  
[Term kept ..... Tuesday ..... June 11.]

#### *Michaelmas Term.*

Sizarship Examination ..... Tuesday ..... Oct. 1.  
Freshmen come up by ..... Monday ..... Oct. 7.  
" Lectures begin ..... Wednesday ..... Oct. 9.  
Other years come up ..... Wednesday ..... Oct. 9.  
" " Lectures begin ..... Friday ..... Oct. 11.  
College Examinations ..... about ..... Dec. 2—6.  
[Term kept ..... Saturday ..... Dec. 7.]

Entrance Examinations will be held on Jan. 15,  
April 25, June 14, and Oct. 8.

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#### CORRIGENDA IN NO. LXXXVI.

Page 172 line 6: for *suspense read surprise.*  
" 173 " 10: for *Part read Past.*  
" 179 " 20: for *illum read illam.*  
" 197 " 28: for *burned read buried.*

## THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during  
Quarter ending Midsummer, 1888.

### *Donations.*

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- |   |   |                             |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
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| <p>Ashe (Thomas). Songs of a Year. 8vo. Lond. 1888 .....</p>  | } | The Author.                 |
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Professor Mayor.

Mr H. S. Foxwell.

F. V. Theobalds, Esq.

Mr Pendlebury.

Mr Scott.  
The Council of the  
Philological Society.

The Author.

Prof. B. H. Kennedy.

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- Commentaria in Aristotelem Græca. Vol. XV. Edidit Hieron. Vitelli. 8vo. Berolini, 1888.
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- Darwin (Charles). Life and Letters. Edited by his son, Francis Darwin. 3rd Edition. 3 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Yy. 29.37-39.
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- iii. Vices and Virtues, from the unique Stowe MS., ab. 1200 A.D. Ed. Dr C. Horstmann. Part I. X. 5.
- iv. Torrent of Portyngale, from the unique MS. in the Chetham Library. Ed. E. Adam, Ph.D. (Extra Series). X. 6.
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Dr D. Mac Alister.

Mr Pendlebury.

Professor Mayor.

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Professor Mayor.

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## LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

\*) Denotes the Members of the Committee. (+) Late Members of the Committee.

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