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The Subscription for the ensuing year is fixed at 4/6; it includes Nos 96, 97 and 98. Subscribers who pay One Guinea in advance will be supplied with the Magazine for five years, dating from the Term in which the payment is made.

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

Contributions for the next number should be sent in at an early date to one of the Editors (Dr Donald MacAlister, Mr G. C. M. Smith, J. A. Cameron, F. W. Carnegie, W. McDougall, L. Horton-Smith.

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

Large-paper copies of the plate of the College Arms, forming the frontispiece to No 89, may be obtained by Subscribers at the reduced price of 10d on application to Mr Merry at the College Buttery.

Mr E. Johnson will be glad to hear from any Subscriber who has a duplicate copy of No 84 to dispose of.

The INDEX to the EAGLE (vols i—xv) is now ready, and may be had from Mr Merry at the College Buttery, price half-a-crown. For the convenience of our Subscribers, a form of application for through the post, is inserted in this number of the Magazine.



THE EAGLE.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from Vol XVI, p. 526).

THE present instalment consists of the first portion of a series of letters from Valentine Cary, Bishop of Exeter, to Dr Gwynn, Master of the College, chiefly about the building of the Library.

A summary of the correspondence will be found in *Mayor-Baker* (208—210). The series of letters shews the various alternative schemes proposed for the Library.

Bishop Williams, the Lord Keeper, it will be noticed at first artfully concealed the fact that he was the donor of the money. The total cost of the Library was £2991, of which Williams gave £2011 (*Camb. Antiq. Soc. Comm.* II, §5). In addition to that he gave the College the four livings of Souldern, Freshwater, St Florence, and Aberdaron, and land at Raveley in Hunts and at Coton near Cambridge, the annual value of which was supposed to be about £62. In return for this he expected the College to maintain two Fellowships and four Scholarships. But it was soon found that the endowment was insufficient, and the Fellowships were suppressed in 1651. It is hinted

in some letters that the suppression of the Fellowships was due to the men introduced into the College during the Commonwealth, who were not disposed to shew respect to a bishop's Foundation. Bishop Cary was born at Berwick-upon-Tweed and seems to have been in some way related to the Baron Hunsdon. He owed his elevation to the bishopric of Exeter to the personal influence of Lord Hunsdon (*Court and Times of James I*, ii, 275). He entered at St John's, but seems to have migrated at once to Christ's, where he matriculated 11 December 1585; took the B.A. degree in 1589; was made Fellow of St John's 1591, Fellow of Christ's 1595, then again Fellow of St John's 1599; in 1604 he became Master of Christ's; in 1614 Dean of St Paul's, and in 1621 Bishop of Exeter.

It is clear from the letters which follow that he had a strong regard for his old friends at St John's, Lane, Burnell, Ridding, Allott, and others mentioned in the letters being Fellows of the College.

An abstract of Cary's will is given in *Notes and Queries* (3rd Series vi, p. 174). He left "To Christ's College two flagon pots for the Communion and his great silver salt: To St John's College £50 for books for the new Library: To his wife Dorothy (sister of Mr Secretary Cooke) he left his manor of Granhams in Shelford [it is curious to note that this manor afterwards came into the possession of the College by the gift of Mr Naden]: To Dr Gwynne £10 for a ring: and To Dr Burnell, Dr Allott, Dr More, and Mr Richard Reading, £5 each for rings." The will is dated 3 April 1626. Cary died at his house in Drury Lane 10 June 1626, and was buried in the south aisle of Old St Paul's. There was a monument to him there, and one also in Exeter Cathedral.

The letters are in perfect preservation, and the seals on most of them are still intact, shewing the Bishop's official seal, the arms of the See of Exeter

impaling his own: *Argent*, on a bend *sable* three roses of the field, in the centre chief point a mullet for difference.

The shield is that of the Carys (Baron Hunsdon), and the mullet would shew that the Bishop was descended from a third son.

Salutem in Xro.

Sr, but that I know your dispōtion to be such, as rather delights to doe good turnes, then to heare thereof, I would, for all my bad oratourship yet be ample in comēding my enterteynement, w^{ch} you gave me, and in thanking you for it. I have reported to one here, who will acknowledg it, and will endeavour to requite it though she cane not wth like good fare, yet with like hartly welcome.

I had large and free discourse with my lo: keeper, delivered him the letter w^{ch} he took very well, and sayd, ye were growen perfect courtiers, in your prayses. I delivered to his lo^p: the bill of disbursements, & told him further what I found and saw in your present provisiō & what I foresaw in future expenses as also of Mr Spel and of his great care over the worke, but his lo^p said, that he would thank Mr Spel, yet not take knowledge of the work, further then he had promised to contribute towards such a building that he would not be counted the builder or founder of it, but a contributor towards it. That as he had promised, he would give 50 or 60^l. towards the leading of it more then he had promised, and that his money should be in a reddyne agaynst Mr Spel came hither. I take it that his lo^p had bene of late disquieted, and was not as yet come agayne to a settled temper, w^{ch} made him something sharpe at the present.

I then proceeded to the other busynes, acquainting his lo^p wth the reddyne, w^{ch} I found both in yourself & in your company to accomplish his pleasure therein and what paynes Mr Lane had taken in the draughtes w^{ch} he pervsing approved well, and sayd he would procure them to be put into forme & setle the leases before the ensealing, and differ his first nominating of fellowes and schollers till Michaelmas

suffring the college to receive the rentes at the next dayes of payment. I wished that his lo^p had fixed vpon some better subject for his bounty to the Colledge whereat his Lo^p. harking spake very favourably, and sayd, that they must take such as he had, at this present, and if God did continue him in the cause, he was in, it should be but the beginning of his bounty to the Colledg.

So we fell to his owne domesticall affayres, w^{ch} I vnderstand both by himself and by others to goe so well as that there were no doubt or feare to be conceived by his frendes of his continuance in his present state.

I told his L^p that you would attend him at the beginning of the parliament and he sayd you should be welcome: till then all things are *in fieri*, nothing for certayne known abroad what ether will be the end of the long busynes or what new proiectes vndertaken.

Comendations frō vs both here to yo^rself Do^r Allot Mr Lane & Mr Ridding.

I pray you let Tho. Clayton tel M^r flloyd that his yong pupills goods shalbe sent the next week by Hobson & humfres the weeke following

yo^{rs} ever assured
VALEN: EXON

London Jan: 23
1623

Salutem in Xro.

S^r. My man coming to Camb: to receive your great favour and benefitt I could not praetermitt, to give you thanks for the same, on his behalf he is as greatly obliged to yo^u for it as he is to me, and I doe take it at yo^r handes as done to myself. I know a word is sufficient in this kynd of thankfulness vnto yo^u and therefore I spare any more of this matter. I had some speach of late wth a certayne man who must be nameles, about the fabrique of a library in your Colledge according to intendement of building it—he was willing to be at cost therewth, so as it could be done for a sume of a thousand or twelve hundreth poundes, I was not able to certify him of the charge, but told him that I would write vnto you and desyre, that yo^u would send me word, of the the charge as

workmen builders doe estimate it, and vpon such certificate from yo^u returned he should be further informed herein. These are therefore to request yo^u to procure from the iudgment of the artificers a valuation of the building, what it may be done for, & to send it me—yet I cann give yo^u no assurance of his bounty to exceed twelve hundreth poundes. If that would suffice to doe it, yo^u should have payed three hundreth poundes present, to procure materialls & good assurance for 900^l. more at Xrmas next. Though I did thinke the sum named by him to small for that work, yet I hold it not fitt to quench his bounty, till I hard from you. The newes last from the prince, were as y^e former, good, that himself and all his followers are in health, and still most honorable entertayned that he hath had sight of the Infanta, conference wth her, likes her well, & that the dispensation is graunted at Rome, expected dayly at Spayne & an Embassadour designed hither about satisfying the articles & covenantes on o^r kinges part who is looked for.

In honour of my lo: Marquess, his youngest brother (formerly M^r Chr. Villers) is now baron, viscount & Earl of Anglesey, all on a suddayne, wth 200^l of yearly revenue, given by his ma^{tie}.

There returne frō Spayne is hastened, the ships for bringing them home (ten in number) are reddey to goe, & hoped to returne wth there princely frayght, by the end of June.

Here was an horrible murther done in London, by a prentice who out of a reveng vpō his dame, fōr her hard vsage of him, when she & her husband were frō home, at supper, in there absence slew tow of there children, and then hanged himself.

I received a letter from Mr Burnel that he is in health. Many comendacious to yo^u, and wishes for your health & happynes from

your loving assured frend
VALEN: EXON

London,
April 26, 1623.

Salutem in Xro.

S^r. I have not leasure to write vnto yo^u now, as I would, the notice of this bearers coming towards yo^u is momentary—

in a word, thus much. I doubt of raising the party (intending a good turn to Sa^{ct} Johns) above his pitch of 1200^l resolved vpon. When I speak with him further (w^{ch} will not be till about the end of this terme) I shall then be better able to certify yo^u more of his mynde. In the meane while, let me desyre yo^u to informe yourself as fully as yo^u may, whether the charge cannot be lessened, w^{ch} yo^u may the better doe, if yo^u will conferr & compare both the materials & model of the intended building, wth one of the sides of the new court in Trinity Colledg, w^{ch} being built (as yo^u know) off free stone & in that manner as it is for length & bredth, & highth, did stand in all charges, of mason work, smiths worke & carpenters & glaziers, not fully 1500^l—both sides being finished & done for less than 3000^l—now whither your building be intended by your survey, to be ether longer, or larger, or of better materials, I know not—& if yo^u have any good survey made of it, it will not be amisse to send it vp to me, agaynst the end of the terme—& whatsoever the event prove of the work or of the indendment, yet yo^u shalbe sure of it agayne—I have sent you the newes here—comēdatios to yo^u self M^r Lane, Do^r Allot & M^r Ridding frō myself wife & boyes—& vs all to God

I rest
yo^{rs} ever

VALEN : EXON

London
May 6^{to}
1623.

Salutem in Xro.

Sr. I can send you, as yet no more certainly, about the busyness of your library, then I did, by M^r Burnells man, because I can not speake with the party, who should be the author of that worke, before such tyme, as the terme be ended. And I have no great hope, to winn him to more or greater extent of bounty, then I mentioned formerly vnto you—so that I doubt, there will be a knot hard to be loosed, that so small a sume, will not serve to doe the worke, & the donor perhaps will bestow no more; & (like inough) he will not like, that any others should cooperate

with him therein. As soone as it is possible for me to draw this matter to any certeyne & full resolution, yo^u shall vnderstand it, and I will doe my best diligences about the effecting it. I intreated yo^u in my last, w^{ch} I doe agayne, that if yo^u have a model drawn it might be sent hither to be shewed & seene—also that yo^u would conferr the building of one of the sides in Trinity Colledg new Court wth the intended worke & to iudg of the one by the other, it is wel known what the one stood in, & a probable coniecture might be made thereby of the charge of the other.

I can send yo^u no newes—the messengers frō Spayne say nothing & there letters are not divulged—only this is comō in most mens mouths, that the dispensation for the marriage is obteyned & brought to the K: of Spayne's Court but of the marriage *ne gru quidem*, since it was done, the report is of the popes death.

I suppose that M^r Burnel, who hath both better information & more leasure, will send yo^u a great deal more good tidings then I am able to doe.

Do^r Allot (as I heare) is come hither, but I have not seene him as yet.

I pray yo^u excuse me to M^r Ridding, for not writing to him if I had any good subject where of to write, I would not be sparing of my paynes.

We doe often in our kyndest maner, we cane here, remēber yo^u all—all my family (the chefe of them) wife & boyes are never forgetfull of yo^u—& wish we had more of your company. Or to speak more properly yo^{ur} company at any tyme, where of we are altogether unhappily bereft, I comit yo^u to God's keeping & rest ever

London—May
16^{to}
1623

yo^{rs} ever assured
VALEN : EXON

Salutem in Xro.

Sr. I am now more able to acquaint you wth particulars of the busynes, then I was before.
This week vnderstanding of the party his being here in towne

I went vnto him and had speach wth him about it according to his former promise. I founde him still in the same good mynde, that he would bestow 1200^l vpon it, if that would serve to build it. After some treaty betwene vs according to the content of your letters, as that it would stand in more, yet the Coll: would supply the rest, at length I drew this further proiect from him, that either himself or some frend of his intended to found 4 Schollerships and two fellow^{ps} in your howse and therefore so that the sayd fellows & Schollers might be provided of lodgings neare to the sayd library (one of them being appoynted to tend the library) he would be contented to charg himself with 200^l more for the erecting of the sayd building or lodging for them neare vnto the library as yo^u cane see best how to contrive the same. The building must be 2 roomes below for the 4 Schollers & 2 roomes above for the fellowes & they shall not need to be so larg as the other be in the new court. I was so adventurous out of my desyre to further the good work & to cherish his bounty that I accepted of it—& so we proceeded to sett the tymes for payment of the money, whereof he hath alreddy delivered into my hands 200^l & appoynted me to receave 200^l more between this and midsomer next—w^{ch} 400^l will serve for the providing of materialls to that building this somer at *Xrmas* next there shall be 400^l more payd and betweene Easter and midsomer following 600^l more—w^{ch} in all will amount to his sume of fourteen hundred pounds—happily we may draw him hereafter to somthing more—If yo^u provide materialls this somer then may the foundation be layd agaynst winter and settled till the next spring tyme and then the building to be raysed. We had speach about the materialls & because we considered that the ground work (it being raysed vpon pilling) must be of stone we thought it most suitable that the vpper building should be likewise of stone—w^{ch} he thought would be as cheape building as of brick—& happily it may so be by reason of one good fortune that hath happened herevpon very suddenly (God prospering the busynes) It was thus, I went on thursday night last to visit my lo. Keeper and told him, that I hard say by some folks that his lo^p was mynded to bestow a 100^l vpon Sa^{ct} Johns Coll. towards a library, and how that there was one in the world so well mynded as that would bestow a great deale

more towards it—his lo^p answered litle or nothing concerning any money but praysed the purpose & sayd that he would give furtherance thereto so farr as that if the Coll: would name any place where his ma^{tie} had timber trees standing he would procure a warrant from his ma^{tie} for the cutting down and receaving of some timber trees for the sayd building—I presently told his lo^p that the forrest of Rockingham was the nearest I could think vpon or name on the suddayne his lo^p answered that if yo^u make choyce of that place a warrant shalbe procured accordingly for some w^{ch} may be felled and fitted to ly & receive seasoning this somer. His lo^p also told me that if you cane name the place from w^{ch} the stone is to be had, he will write his letter, vpon w^{ch} he doubts not but that yo^u shall be both better served for your money and happily receave some stones sent yo^u freely, without money. If I may advise yo^u, yo^u should in the Coll: name take knowledg of this favourable kyndnes & wryte a thankfull letter to his lo^p. That yo^u have vnderstood from me how his lo^p is reddy to further so good a work intended by one and comended by me to his lo^{ps} knowledge, and that yo^u request the actuating of this his lo^{ps} favour in the procurement of such timber & stone w^{ch} will help to ease the charge, & to make the mony gift promised (w^{ch} yo^u may also mention to his lo^p as from me) more able to accomplish the building.

When you may send me the model of the building, let me also know where & how yo^u meane to situate it, and where the building of the lodgings for the fellowes & Schollers shall be set that I may be able to show them to the party. I pray you cause an acquittance to be written and sent hither to M^r Burnel, of the receipt of this mony w^{ch} I have in hands (200^l) & w^{ch} shalbe delivered to him at the bringing of that acquittance & I pray yo^u let there be 2 cotypes of the same acquittance vnder your sen. burser's hand; whereof one may remayne with myself for my discharge, and the other is to be delivered to the party by me, let these come the next week & M^r Burnel shal receave of me the mony. I have inclosed a forme of the acquittance. If no more be done, but the foundation layd, till the next spring (as I think it most fitt in regard of the tymes of payment of the mony), I hope to see it if God spare my life, the next

winter—for this somer I cannot, by reason that presently after Trinitie terme, I purpose to goe to Exeter. I have my wife & and the boyes at London, & I would it might be to your liking once more to visit that country ether wth me, or after me, when you shld hold it best tyme. I would meete yo^u in the way and lodg yo^u in myne owne house there.

I cannot conceave where yo^u will situate your library, vnles (according to a former purpose) from the gate towards the water, wth a fayer window to open vpon the river & fields, at the end of it, & then I cannot imagine how yo^u will dispose of the building for the lodging of the sayd fellowes & Schollers, where to make them, for at the end towards the river they cannot be & how otherwise I leave it to yo^u & yo^r architect—but when yo^u have resolved vpon it let me know yo^r determination. If your building of the library should be cast along the river side where the old chambers are now, it would be very inconvenient for the bookes—in a little tyme they would mould & rott away, and therefore there needes some good and wise consideration, for the situating of it.

I wish myself with yo^u to consult about it, but I cannot possibly come before next winter, if God let me live so long. The day drawes away, & the caryer is vpon going & therefore wth comendations frō myself wife & children to you & all our frends wth yo^u I comitt yo^u to God & rest ever

yo^{rs} assured

VALEN: EXON.

London

May 23, 1623.

Salulem in Xro.

Sr. I received one letter from yo^rself another from the Colledg as if I were some great man great in qualitie, or great in merit. I muse what should move you, so to estimate or extol me who have deserved nothing, nor am any more, then your frend & a true poore wellwisher to the Colledg.

I have talked wth y^r benefactor shewed him the draught of the building, w^{ch} he doth altogether mislike & disallow both for the place & for the forme of it.

He will not yeld, that there shalbe any alteration, or losse, to the tower, the chambers in it, nor to any of the chambers by it—by anything that he is to doe, and therefore vtterly dislikes that place.

He dislikes the maner of building vpon pillars, w^{ch} (he said) will be over conceited a forme, w^{thout} example in either vniversity—he could have yelded to the forme of Trinity Coll: building, wth pillars on the one side of it, but that he resolves vpon a better place and manner, if yourself and the company will like of it, & that is thus— that this new building be ioyned to the end of the gallery, & so caryed along from thence to the water side, built from the ground. A square building to the top as I have shewed yo^r artificer, the chambers vnderneath, in number 4, and the library over them, wth a vault & a false flower above, the stayers to the library to be in the midst of the building, an entry like the entry to Do^r Allotts lodging, going up to the flower of the library and no higher—on ether side of that entry a dore to one of the low chambers, and at ether end or corner of the building, a nother dore into one of the chambers.

All this building from ground, to the top to be of brick, & so to be suitable, to the rest of the Colledg, the windows & corners of stone, the garden to be open before it—for the passage to it. I might not cross his designe, but took vpon me to comend it to yo^u, as the best way in my poore iudgment since I saw such an vtter dislike of pillars.

To this purpose I have received another 100^l, w^{ch} I have also delivered to Mr Burnel & I pray yo^u let me have an acquittance for it, the nexte weeke in the same forme, as your acquittance was this weeke, whereof stil one p^t may be delivered to the benefactor, the other reserved with myself for my discharge.

Another hundreth pounds, w^{ch} was to be payd to me here by my lo: Keeper, I have moved his lo^p: that his officers may pay it at Cambridg to Mr Lane, or to the Burser, for my vse, and I desyre, when that is payd (as I think it will be this next weeke) that I may have an acquittance likewise for the receipt of it, w^{ch} will make vp the whole sum of the 400^l, promised to be payd this somer. Mr Burnel is able & will relate to yo^u all the newes here stirring—to him I refer yo^u & comend all our love here to

yo^rself Do^r Allot, Mr Lane, Mr Ridding & the rest of our
frendes wth yo^u—& vs all to God—London, May 29—1623.

yo^rs assured
VALEN: EXON

I hope of as much timber as will welnigh serve to the
building.

Salutem in Xro.

Sr you have not made any mention in your letter this
weeke how yo^u like the place of scituating your library—
for howsoever the party made choyce of the place from the
gallery towards the water side as most agreeable to his mynde
yet he will not ty yo^u to it vnles it may stand also wth your
good liking—and therefore when you write to me agayne,
let me know your mynd therein whither yo^u resolve vpon
that or rather would have it seated somewhere els. & let
me have the acquittance from your Burser.

Neither doe yo^u give me any hope of enjoying your company
at Exeter this so^mer of w^{ch} I shall be very glad for I shall need
the company of some good frend there wth me. I purpose
to leave my wife and her boyes here at London, & cane
not will or choose, for she is waxed so feeble in her body
& spirits that she could not endure the travaile of so long
a journey. I pray yo^u thank Do^r Allot for his good medecine
sent her ther the last weeke w^{ch} I mean to recompense with
more then bare words when I may understand the worth
of it.

As for newes, I know but smal, these few are all. This
day the great ambassador from Spayne comes to Callis,
whither one of the Kings ships is sent to waft him over
the water, & coches to bring him hither where he is expected
on Monday next Since my lo: Leppington came away from
the prince (w^{ch} is now 5 weeks agoe) there never came any
other messenger w^{ch} long intermissiō breeds no less admiration
then expectatiō, the ships ly al still at the Downes, wynd
bound wth there men all aboard, reddy to set sayle when
wynd & weather shall serve; this weeke there went 8, if
not 10, of the lords of the Counsel to Southampton in person
to see to the procuring of all conveniencies agaynst the returne
and landing of the prince there. *parata*

The weak spirited woman here is much cheered with your
often kynd remembrance of her and her boyes—she wishes that
for twise hearing from yo^u, she might be so happy as but
once to see yo^u— & in want of that she desyrs yo^u to account
her not so happy as she would be.

We all remember o^r kynd comēdations to yo^u & to
Do^r Allot & Mr Lane, Mr Burnell & the rest of o^r freinds
wth yo^u & so comēding yo^u to Gods keeping. I rest ever

yo^rs assured
VALEN: EXON

London—Junij 6^{to}
1623

Salutem in Xro.

Sr. I have receaved both your last two letters and also
the acquittances & I have had speach with your benefactour
agayne about the place, whose mynd & liking still stands to
the placing of it from the end of the gallery, to the waterside—
with the cost of 4 chambers vnder it, as I described to
Mr Burnel & to your surveyour wth a great dore in the midst
of the building, to go vp to the library and the garden, to
ly open before it—all w^{ch} may be done, without any losse
or detriment, to any chamber in the former building, where
of he is very respective, that it suffer no detriment, by his
additament.

And also it is hoped, that the mony intended to be bestowed
by him will largely defray all the charges of this building,
w^{ch} it could not have done in the other, according to the
plott, w^{ch} yo^r surveyour brought hither, nor as much more.

I will do my best endeavour to obteyne the performance
of the promise made by my lo: keeper, concerning timber,
but his great busyness will not suffer me to have a little
speach with him, by the end of this terme I will labour to
vnderstand his mynd, that yo^u may know, what to trust vnto
therein.

If there be any mony payd to Mr Lane, for my vse, I pray
yo^u let me receave word thereof frō yo^r self or from him.

I have no newes at al to send yo^u, this weeke, there came some of the princes servants home, about 3 dayes since, but they bring no good tydings wth them, more then only report of the health of the prince, and his company but no word eth^r of the marriage or of his returne—the ships, that should fetch him, ly still at the Downes. Or kyndest comēdations to yo^rself & all our frends wth yo^u. I comitt yo^u to Gods holy protecon & rest

London Junij 13

1623.

yo^{rs} ever assured

VALEN : EXON

Salutem in Xro.

S^r concerning your library I promised that a fourth hundreth pounds should be payd yo^u by midsomer & it is some trouble to me, that at the first there should be any fayling—the reason is this—my lo: keeper is to pay me 100^l, w^{ch} he promised should be payd for my vse to M^r Lane at Cambridge, now at the comēcement tyme by his servant abiding at Buckden, now Mr Lane being here I doubt whether it be payed to any other & hereof I would entreat yo^u make some enquiry & certify me the next weeke, that I may take order for the performance of my promise, before I goe hence to Exeter, & it be rec^d as for my vse, then I pray yo^u let me have an acquittance of the receipt of it, in the same forme as your other acquittances were made.

I have spoken with my lo: keeper, about timber trees, but his lo^p rather wisheth vs to provide out of our own meanes, then to rely vpon his lo^p for that, vnles the partyes had bene forward & free to present the same from where he expected them he would not engage himself to them or make himself beholden to them by request or suite for any such thing.

Therefore yo^u must cause your carpenters to provide in tyme good & well seasoned timber & if your mony (viz: the 400^l now receaved) will not serve for providing the materials both of brick & timber we must be fayne to bespeake them vpon credit till Xrmas next, when wth out fayle payment shalbe made for them.

It will be yet the space of 10 or 12 days before I set forward towards Exeter before w^{ch} tyme I shall expect to heare from you I doe thinke that it wilbe within one or 2 dayes of michaelmas before I returne, because I would tary the Sondag appoynted for the ordeyning of ministers.

Nevertheles if yo^u would come so farr as Bath, if not to Exeter, I would vpō your appoyntment dispatch all, a weeke sooner & be redy for yo^u there, yo^u may (if it shall stand with your library) come away frō Cambridg, presently after Sturbridge fayer, is begun, & be at Bath about the 17 or 18 day of September, and if you will appoint so I will not fayle (God willing) to meete you there about that tyme, ordeyning ministers one Sondag sooner, thē ordinary—but I would be more glad of your comyany somewhile sooner & larger at Exeter.

There is no notes at all from Spayne, no messenger frō thence since my lo: Rochford—the expectation is dayly & desires earnest of the returne of the prince. God send him well home. I send yo^u comēdations frō not myself only, but also from wife & boyes, who dayly remember yo^u & wish themselves so happy as once agayne to see yo^u—*sic nos deo*

yo^{rs} ever assured

VALEN : EXON

1623 Julij 4.

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)



HIBERNIS HIBERNIOR.

THEY had chosen a new field for their observations this year, and had only lately recovered from what is known as ploughing the briny ocean adjoining it. But the poet's soul was vexed when the philosopher suggested this poetical metaphor, and he broke out into verse :

“Vex not thou the poet's mind,
 When he's been sea sick :
 Vex not thou the poet's mind,
 Or he'll vex yours with a stick :
 O that I had not a liver !
 Would the sea were like a river,
 Bright or not, if clear of wind !

Dark brown sophist, come not anear—”

“I suppose you mean me,” interrupted the philosopher, who had returned from his travels somewhat sunburnt ; and interpreting the allusion by the doctrine of contraries, he went for the poet promptly. However, they soon settled down again, and the philosopher began his discourse as follows :

“I may preface my remarks,” he said, “by observing that we did not visit Ireland with the intention of solving the Irish or any other question : nor, indeed, were we properly equipped for such a task, travelling as we did with nothing more dignified than cloth caps on our heads. For it cannot fail to be recognised that the proper headgear of the politician is the hat, of the top or some other closely cognate species, which, if the politician do but conduct himself truly political manner, becomes at one fell blow of

the constable's truncheon a kind of martyr among hats, to be venerated accordingly, while the politician's head remains as sound as his judgment in all probability isn't. But it's no use for a politician to go in a cap ; for a cap may even pass through a Kilkenny election without appearing any the better for it, politically speaking of course, and besides it's not so convenient for the head in that case.

However, let us pass on and speak of Ireland. Now, to put the matter appropriately, the chief fault in Ireland is outside it ; that is to say, the sea. For the Irish Channel is not only the sea, but a peculiarly aggravating part of it. Whenever any of my friends and acquaintances cross it, it is, almost without exception, desperately mild and atrociously calm ; but when I go myself, it always manages to wipe off all arrears and pay a bonus of quite uncalled-for amount before we are half-way over.

“'Vast heavin',” interrupted the poet, trying with a ghastly smile to look nautical, “my watch on deck now.” And so he began.

“Down they bore me to my berth,
 Laid me in it limp and still ;
 Told me with unfeeling mirth,
 ‘You must eat, or you'll be ill.’

Then they started to repeat
 With a grave didactic air
 Each his favourite receipt
 For preventing *mal de mer*.

Stole the steward from my side,
 To his pantry hied him out :
 But I couldn't though I tried,
 Though 'twas steak and bottled stout.

Rose a wave of extra weight,
 Just one wave too much for me :
 All their nostrums came too late ;
 I was ill outrageously.”

“Let us draw a veil over the harrowing scene,” continued the philosopher, “and proceed to a disquisition on our travels in the country itself. And first let us speak of the North of Ireland, which is justly famous as the nursery of great oarsmen and presidents of the Union Society. But the principal production that we came across there was the smell of the flax, which is as unspeakable as the Turk of romantic journalism, and I will therefore not attempt to describe it further than by saying that it reminded us of all the bad odours we had ever encountered, with a good many we hadn’t thrown in. We also found the potato disease very flourishing in the refreshment rooms of certain of the Railway Stations which we patronised.

“Having no more notes on the North, let us pass on to Dublin—dear, dirty Dublin, as the inhabitants of the same delight in calling it, being apparently almost proud of the epithet—where we unwittingly arrived during the Horse Show week. This is the best time for making such a visit, if only your parents have had sufficient forethought to engage you a room at the same time as they registered your entrance upon the stage of life; otherwise you may be left, as we very nearly were, to inform the policeman that your lodging is on the cold, cold ground. That may be very romantic under ordinary circumstances, but if you have to say that your lodging is on the cold, cold pavement, the romance and poetry of the thing somehow die away, especially as there is sure to be a puddle of considerable depth and extent superimposed upon your temporary habitation.

“The City of Dublin is chiefly remarkable for the production of porter and furious driving. We tried in vain to get up a race between an outside car and an Irish express train, but unfortunately the latter found no backers, and the match fell through.

“And here,” continued the philosopher, “let me

make an excursus on the subject of Irish Railways, which are a unique and very distinctive feature of the country. With some exceptions their trains are of the primitive or horse-box order of architecture, especially the third-class carriages, which are often of a width more adapted to legless phenomena than to ordinary human understandings. But the greatest atrocity is their system of what are called “express fares,” an additional sum usually extorted for the privilege of travelling a bit faster than a London omnibus. Ireland has the honour of possessing one of the most remarkable railways in the world, but unfortunately we did not see it; the train is said to be built in the shape of a saddle, and to run along astride of a sort of elongated clothes-horse. Then there is the electric railway, which acts as a gentle nerve tonic if you sit down on the insulated rail, whence arises the popularity of Portrush as a health resort. But the native hide seems to be impervious to its subtle influences, and it is very distressing to see several of them sitting on it in a row, just as you have finished an exciting narrative of your own hairsbreadth escapes from ‘electrocution.’”

“Still, in spite of all such drawbacks,” said the poet, “it must be admitted that their accidents are at times brilliantly original; as, for instance, the thrilling tale of—

The Irish Bull.

He was doomed to exile and to slaughter,
To furnish base Saxons with beef:
He was shoved in a truck by a porter,
And cribbed and confined like a thief.
When he thought of the scenes of his calfhood,
When he thought of his ultimate goal,
How butchers his corpse cut in half would,
It harrowed his innermost soul.

With rage and despair he was bristling
 From his tail to the ring in his nose,
 And just as the engine was whistling,
 To meet the occasion he rose;
 And he rose with such strength and such vigour
 (I may mention the truck had no top,
 And the sides of it might have been bigger),
 That he jumped from the train with a flop.

But while the shrill whistle still sounded,
 (Ah! how little such valour avails!)
 From a wall by the line he rebounded,
 And knocked the whole train off the rails;
 And thus in the land that he cherished,
 In the midst of the sleepers and points,
 Like a four-footed Samson he perished,
 And the wheels cut him up into joints."

"Leaving Dublin," continued the philosopher, "we went southwards, and arrived at Cork, whence we of course made a pilgrimage to Blarney. Personally I went there for business purposes, imagining that with the charm of the famous Blarney stone and a shorthand writer I might create a sensation in the literary world. But, sad to say, I haven't yet felt the influence of the former, or justified in engaging the latter, and discoursing on subjects philosophical comes no easier than before; for the charm has left the stone for ever, doubtless on account of the various mechanical aids to osculation with which this age of iron has supplied it. I expect next time I go there to be able to effect the whole operation by putting a penny in the now ubiquitous slot."

To which the poet responded as follows:—

"As I stood on Blarney Castle, ghostly voices seemed to say
 'Poetry is dead and buried, and Romance is fled away.'
 For henceforth the bold Corkagian must in commonplaces
 drone,
 Since he cannot orthodoxly kiss the famous Blarney stone;

Never by his heels up-ended from the battlements be hung
 To increase the powers of his already rather supple tongue;
 Since the base utilitarian, pand'ring to the tourist crew,
 Rigged the place with bars of iron and with iron gratings too.
 For the small change of the Yankee such indignity was wrought;
 When it can be kissed for sixpence, Blarney's stone is good
 for nought.

But though eloquence no longer can in this way be achieved,
 Yet a thought came stealing o'er me and I felt somewhat
 relieved:

For the cloud was streaked with silver: evil winds some good
 may blow,

And the donkey's hinder members now remain in *statu quo*."

"Then," continued the philosopher, "we moved on to the south-west, in many respects the most remarkable part, the chief product of which is beggars, the finest and most original specimens being found in the neighbourhood of Killarney. I have seen it stated that many of the people thereabouts can speak no English. This, however, is incorrect: they can all ask most fluently for tobacco (N.B. black twist preferred)."

Here the poet joined in: "The worst place," he remarked, "is the Gap of Dunloe, which is a sort of financial Turkish bath. Let me illustrate my meaning in verse.

You may talk, if you like, of the Sirens of old,
 With their faces so handsome and manners so bold;
 But, if not in beauty, they're beaten in guile
 By a siren I've met in the Emerald Isle:
 You'll not find one sharper, wherever you go,
 And she's to be found in the Gap of Dunloe.

In the steep rocky road through the pass she would stand
 With a smile on her face and some socks in her hand;
 And each time I stopped for a breath of the air
 She sold me a lot at three shillings a pair:
 She offered me next for some more of my pelf
 A photographed view of her beautiful self,
 And I bought it, for somehow I could'nt say no
 To Eileen O'Connor, the Maid of Dunloe.

My purse was half emptied, her profits were large,
 But unsatisfied still she returned to the charge,
 And remarked 'Shure I hope that yer honner is willin'
 For this iligant sixpence to give me a shillin'.
 But I, like the worm, turned at last, and she felt
 The wrath of the Saxon oppressed by the Celt:
 And here I must stop, for I can't let you know
 What I called Miss O'Connor, the Maid of Dunloe."

"Next time I go there," added the poet, "I intend to take a hint from Ulysses and stuff up all my pockets with wax."

"Another product of these parts," continued the philosopher, "though not an indigenous one, is the encyclopaedic tourist. We met him in full force on the coach, where he occupied himself from one end of the drive to the other with making the most utterly inane observations about everything that he set his eyes on: in fact he was a sort of portable edition of *Common Objects of the Roadside*, in words of one syllable, for the use of infants."

Then the poet came on again:—

"Upon the car he sat him down
 And talked to those about him:
 He saw not from our sullen frown
 We well could do without him:
 But from the hour we started till
 We reached our destination,
 Along the vale or up the hill,
 By rushing stream or trickling rill
 He talked without cessation.
 All common objects by the way
 He gave discourses full on;
 Told which was corn and which was hay
 And how the sheep had wool on.
 No item of the scenery
 Escaped his annotation,
 With 'That's a rock,' 'a lake,' 'a tree,'
 He pointed to them all, for he
 Was full of information.

And when we neared Killarney's vale
 He tried to raise our wonder;
 But found his information fail
 And land him in a blunder.
 For when the ivy he espied,
 Or when he spied the holly,
 'Arbutus!' he in rapture cried,
 And then we bade him get inside,
 And the remainder of our ride
 Appeared extremely jolly."

"Your mention of the Gap of Dunloe just now," the philosopher resumed, "reminds me that I wish to controvert most emphatically the theory of a certain not unknown divine, who in the course of a lecture delivered in Dublin not long ago declared that the Irish were a musical people while the English were not. It is on the first part of this statement that I wish more particularly to join issue, and the Gap of Dunloe reminds me of it, because the lecturer had evidently never been to that enchanting spot or heard the musical inhabitant perform on an ancient cornet for the delectation (and sixpences) of the passers-by."

"Indeed he hadn't," said the poet—

"The harp that once through Tara's hall
 The soul of music shed,
 Is now no good at all, at all;
 The bugle's used instead.
 But oh! the instrument is worse
 And altered its condition:
 The traveller now would fain disperse
 The soul of the musician.
 The minstrel boy to the bad has gone;
 In Dunloe's Gap he's lurking:
 Keep a sharp look out, or he'll have you on;
 He's a plague that there's no shirking.
 'Och bedad!' says the worrying bore,
 'Tis a rare fine place you see, sor;
 'But the finest of scenery, begorr!
 'Is a sixpenny Echo from me, sor!'"

"If this," said the philosopher, "is not sufficient proof of the unmusical nature of the Irish people, I may add the fact that in one place only in the course of all our peregrinations did I hear a street boy whistling "The Bogie Man," and other classical pieces of the like nature, and even in that case I am not ready to vouch for the Irish extraction of the performer. Then, again, it was only in Kenmare that we came across a German Band, and even it seemed as if it had come there by accident and wasn't properly 'understanded of the people.'"

"I remember it well," said the poet, "but its lack of recognition may perhaps have been due to the conjunction of an artistic star of greater magnitude, of which I find a note under the title of

The Masher of Kenmare.

True it is his hat was battered,
And his garments lacked repair;
Though I hardly think that mattered;
'Twas the fashion in Kenmare:
Yet he roused the admiration
Of the simple country place,
And a smile of exaltation
Played about his wrinkled face.

And the dames that congregated
Round the tourist-haunted door
Left their avarice unsated
For a sight unseen before;
Open-mouthed their trade relinquished,
While they grew with envy green,
And the spark became extinguished
In the inch of black dhudeen.

Up and down the street he strutted,
Cynosure of every eye,
While the town its vision gluttoned
On refinement's prodigy.

For what roused their admiration
Was not hat or tattered suit:
Mid a bare-foot population
He possessed the only boot!"

"And now," said the philosopher, "we must bid farewell to the Emerald Isle. God save Ireland!—you know from whom I mean." "Amen:" responded the poet.

R. H. F.

TO SNOWDON.

SNOW-CROWNED monarch of the hills
That rearest heavenward thy peak
Precipitate: cloud-cleaving now,
Now folding round thy giant limbs
Vestment of gossamer; anon
Rejoicing in the sun's clear gaze,
As he whose eyes are upward turned
To meet his lord's. Thee neither time
Nor space compel to bate one jot
Of steadfastness: amid the change
Of ages changeless, firm, unmoved:
Type of eternity amidst
The little, changeful lives of men!
O teach us so to rise from these
Low lives of ours, that we with thee
May firm remain through changeful skies
And fortune's devious maze, may bear
Aloft the crown of purity
By heaven bestowed, until we gain
The vision of the unchanging God!

W. W.



SIR THOMAS MORE AND HIS "UTOPIA."

AMONG our English worthies Thomas More claims a high place by many titles. "When ever did Nature form a gentler, sweeter, happier disposition than his?" exclaimed Erasmus, his intimate friend for thirty-five years, and through the praises of the most famous scholar of the age More was known and esteemed all over Europe. Yet neither wit nor wisdom nor high character could prevent his being obscured at home, for he devoted himself to a cause which the English people as a whole agreed to consider a bad one; "it is much to be lamented of all, and not only of us Englishmen," writes the first translator of the "Utopia," "that a man of so incomparable wit, of so profound knowledge, of so absolute learning, and of so fine eloquence was yet nevertheless so much blinded, rather with obstinacy than with ignorance, that he could not (or rather, would not) see the shining light of God's holy truth in certain principal points of Christian religion; but did rather choose to preserve and continue in his wilful and stubborn obstinacy even to the very death." Forgotten as a champion of the "old religion" he lives in the world now chiefly through the charming pictures of his home life drawn for us by Erasmus and by his own son-in-law William Roper. Whether the excellent biography recently published by Father Bridgett (an

*B. 39.

Arber 14.

B. 112.

1891.

old Johnian) will do anything to revive the universal respect and esteem felt for him by his contemporaries remains to be seen; by it at least we are able to understand his "Utopia" better than to interpret its concluding words: "There are many things in the commonwealth of Utopia that I rather wish than hope to see followed in our governments."

U. 192.

This book, most noteworthy in itself, was written in 1515-1516, in the prime of the author's powers, and it has become his monument; for while his English works, as a whole, have never been reprinted since 1557, several translations of the "Utopia" have been published and are easily procurable. But it is a book which requires an interpreter. Not only did the matter require some disguising to make it palatable, but the author was one who could scarcely speak serious words without a little admixture of banter; "even members of his own family were often puzzled to gather from his look or tone whether he was jesting or in earnest;" and he could not go to martyrdom itself without a quip or two. Of his irony one conspicuous example may be quoted. The Utopians never made treaties with other nations, because, if men could be trusted they were needless, and useless if they could not. If they lived in Europe they would no doubt act otherwise, for "we know how religiously treatises are observed here, more particularly where the Christian doctrine is received, among whom they are sacred and inviolable; which is partly owing to the justice and goodness of the princes themselves, and partly to the reverence they pay to the popes, who, as they are the most religious observers of their promises, so they exhort all other princes to perform theirs; and when fainter methods do not prevail they compel them to it by the severity of the pastoral censure, and think that it would be the most indecent thing possible if men who are particularly distinguished by the title of 'the Faithful' should not religiously

B. 101.

B. xii.

B. 102.

B. 102.

B. 433-435.

T. 144-146.

*B = Bridgett's "Life and Writings of Sir T. More" (1891).
 U = The edn. of Burnett's trans. of "Utopia" in Cassell's Nat. Library.
 Arber = Arber's reprint of Robinson's trans.

keep the faith of their treatises." A very slight acquaintance with the history of the age will show the point of this. More had pursued his legal studies only at the command of his father, his own inclination being to literature, but there is no bitterness in his jest that in Utopia there were few laws and no lawyers. Nor does there seem any sinister meaning in classing women and monks along with the gentry and their retainers as "idle persons;" but we do know that More was the enemy of idleness in himself and others; everyone in his household had occupation provided for him, and cards and dice were as unknown there as in Utopia itself. In this far-off land the religious orders occupied themselves in works useful to the commonwealth, attending on the sick or making roads and bridges. Again, it would be unnatural to suppose that he approved of suicide in cases of painful and incurable disease, or thought that divorce (in the modern sense of the word) was permissible, when he himself was so careful not to procure his own death by transgressing the statute imposing the oath of the King's ecclesiastical supremacy that he was condemned only by false witness, and when his death was a protest against the repudiation of Katharine. Surely in this we must allow the author's life to interpret his writings.

His personal tastes reveal themselves in many ways. "A man who coveted neither wealth nor greatness he admired more than any of the magnates of the earth," and his own simplicity of life and contempt of mere money appear in the maxim that "setting all upon a level is the only way to make a nation happy," in the Utopians' renunciation of those "sophisticated pleasures" of fine clothes, elaborate etiquette, and jewellery which "the rabble of mankind" have devised, and indeed in their whole economy. At the entry of ambassadors from a distant nation who had bedecked themselves in all their splendour in order to make a good impression, "you might

have seen the children who were grown big enough to despise their playthings and had thrown away their jewels, call to their mothers, push them gently, and cry out 'See that great fool, who wears pearls and gems as if he were yet a child!' while their mothers very innocently replied, 'Hush! I believe this is one of the ambassadors' fools.'" His love of letters asserts itself strongly; the Utopians took a great pleasure in reading, for they considered that the happiness of life consisted in the improvement of the mind. They had plenty of time for books, as their compulsory toil lasted only six hours a day, long enough when "labour is regulated by the necessities of the public." They were so ingenious that upon a few hints being given them they found out how to manufacture paper and print books, and they used the new art not in publishing a "society paper," but in multiplying the few Greek books which were given them; they were "unwearied pursuers of knowledge," and the language and philosophy of the Greeks had a wonderful attraction for them. Only two years later (1518) More, by the King's direction, wrote to the University of Oxford to censure a preacher who had denounced the study of Greek, holding up Cambridge as an example, "where there is now so much zeal for Greek that even those who do not study it themselves, generously contribute to maintain its professors." Of More we are told that "one of his great delights is to consider the forms, the habits, and the instincts of different kinds of animals. There is hardly a species of bird that he does not keep in the house, and rare animals such as monkeys, foxes, ferrets, and the like. If he meets with anything foreign, or in any way remarkable, he eagerly buys it, so that his house is full of such things; at every turn they attract the eye of visitors, and his own pleasure is renewed when he sees others pleased." We see him also on clear nights walking on the leads with

- B. 197 } Henry VIII, discoursing of the motions of the stars
B. 448 } and planets. So the Utopians "think that contem-
U. 172. plating God in His works and adoring Him for them
is a very acceptable piece of worship to Him;" they
imagine that as He, like the inventors of curious
U. 130. engines among mankind, has exposed this great
machine of the universe to the view of the only
creatures capable of contemplating it, so an exact
and curious observer who admires His workmanship
is much more acceptable to Him than one of the
herd who like a beast incapable of reason looks on
this glorious scene with the eyes of a dull and uncon-
U. 72. cerned spectator." Among the curious things they
had discovered by this zealous study of nature was
B. 11 } the artificial hatching of eggs by heat. More was a
B. 58 } great lover of music; he had both his first and second
B. 54, 113. wife instructed in it, and his servants too were taught
B. 139. to sing. In Utopia they had music at home, at their
U. 83. meals, and in their public worship, and esteemed it
U. 96. as one of the greatest pleasures of life, as "by a
U. 182-3. secret virtue it affects the senses, raises the passions,
U. 121. and strikes the mind with generous impressions."

- U. 75, 76. Interesting in a comparison of "then and now" are his recommendations of wider streets—twenty feet
U. 77. was broad indeed, compared with the narrow lanes
of old London—better built and fully glazed houses,
U. 92, 93. a good supply of water, public hospitals large enough
U. 91, 92. even for times of epidemics, the extrusion of slaughter-
houses from the precincts of the towns, and the provision
U. 76. of ample garden space between the backs of the rows
of houses. Cremation was used only for those in
U. 170. Utopia who died cheerfully; others were buried. But
could the modern school inspector, with the "Code"
in his hand and the inexorable "Department" to
support him, approve of the educational system of
U. 175. the Utopians? For it was an education conducted
by the priesthood and directed rather to morals than
to book-learning. This was More's practice as well

- as his theory; the ecclesiastic to whom he committed
his children was ever to take care that they "put
virtue in the first place and learning in the
B. 129. second," and Erasmus witnesses that he had been
"careful to have all his children from their earliest
years thoroughly imbued, *first* with chaste and holy
B. 114. morals and *then* with polite letters." In one thing
he led a revolution; he made no distinction between
B. 132. his daughters and his son in the instruction given
them. "I do not think," he writes, "that the harvest
B. 130. will be much affected whether it is a man or woman
that sows the field. They have both the same human
nature. If it be true that the soil of a woman's
brain be bad and apter to bear bracken than corn—
by which saying many keep women from study—
I think that a women's wit is on that account all
the more diligently to be cultivated, that nature's
defect may be redressed by industry." The Utopians,
as might be expected, seem to have made no distinction
between girls and boys in this matter; the priests
U. 85. were taken from the learned class and women might
U. 176. be made priests. The women were even taught
U. 147. something of the discipline of war, that in case of
necessity they might not be quite useless. More had
that, perhaps somewhat sentimental, preference for
a rural life which is often shown by townbred men;
U. 28-31. and finally chose to reside in Chelsea, then a small
B. 139. village as isolated from Westminster as Westminster
was from London. He felt much concern at the fact
B. 179. that, in his day, as in our own, the rural districts
were becoming depopulated and husbandry was falling
U. 71. into decay; in Utopia every man was trained in
U. 80, 81. agriculture and in at least one trade beside.
U. 76. "Sir Thomas had a little Utopia of his own in
B. 138. his family." He supervised the education of his
B. 126-7. children with great care; when they married they
U. 127-138. remained in their father's house, and he saw the new
B. 139. generation springing up around him. His household

seemed the model of a Christian home, which he governed, as we are told, "not by proud and lofty words but with all kind and courteous benevolence; everybody performeth his duty, nor is sober mirth lacking." Thus it is strange that his description of the social life of the Utopians is the least attractive portion of the book. All were equal; all dressed alike; they took their meals in common, men on one side of the hall, women on the other; and all worked the same hours. Families were equalised by taking the children from one and giving them to another which had fewer, and the several cities were kept below the appointed maximum in a similar way; if it were necessary, a colony of the "surplus population" was established on unoccupied lands on the neighbouring continent. This inevitable monotony is one of the most distressing features of a socialistic paradise, and it seems to have been prominent enough in Utopia. More, as it is well known, had in his early years felt strongly attracted to the monastic life, and always continued to hold it in high esteem; in his imprisonment in the Tower, he said to his daughter Margaret, "If it had not been for my wife and ye that be my children, I would not have failed long ere this to have closed myself in as strait a room, and straiter too." He represents the Utopians as attracted to the Christian religion by the community of goods practised in the Apostolic Church, and "still kept up in some communities among the strictest sort of Christians;" and perhaps it might not be unfair to regard this work, in one of its minor aspects, as an attempt to apply the conditions of the monastic life as far as possible to the every-day life of men. Thus the renunciation of private property, the equality, regularity, and uniformity of the cloister are all reproduced, and the author scarcely seems to have thought any relief necessary; yet we are told that the monotony of the life is one of the greatest trials a monk has to bear.

Whatever truth there may be in this supposition, it seems obvious that the composition and publication of the "Utopia" just at that time were occasioned by the fact that he was then being drawn into the Court. Wolsey and the King himself desired him, and in those days a subject could not excuse himself. The diplomatic mission, during which most of the book was written, was the author's first State employment, and the "Utopia" is the manifesto, or protest, which he felt bound to issue on his entry into public life. "He tried as hard to keep out of the Court as others to get in" according to Erasmus, and Roper has described how he "dissembled his nature and gradually disused himself from his accustomed mirth" in order to escape the demands which Henry made upon his time. In Utopia, had he then desired to escape such cares, he would have had to adopt a different plan; for in that country "if a man aspires to any office he is sure never to compass it." The travelled philosopher, who is supposed to describe this strange commonwealth of the New World during a November afternoon's talk in More's garden at Antwerp, maintained that "there is no room for philosophy in the courts of princes;" not even that "more pliable kind" which More advocated would serve, for silence will not be tolerated, "a man must barefacedly approve of the worst counsels and consent to the blackest designs." A radical change in society was needed. Men seemed valued for their own money alone; should wealth pass from one man to another, the respect paid to the former owner would at once pass to the new one as if the wealth owned the man rather than the man the wealth. The whole constitution of the State could only be called "a conspiracy of the rich" to keep down the poor; there was one sort of justice for princes, for whom "lawful and unlawful were measured only by pleasure and interest," and quite another sort for the masses; rich men had all

- U. 64. the power in their hands, which only wise men should hold, and they used it in their own favour to give
- U. 187. the hardships inflicted on the poor a colour of justice by legislation, till "everywhere the common course of life among all mechanics" was a perpetual toil, a heavy slavery, as if they were but beasts of burden. Thus even simple theft was punished by death, though
- U. 24-41. no attempt was made to provide work for those who would be honest if they could, and no care was shown for the reformation of the criminal. In Utopia,
- U. 59, 621, 785. on the other hand, where private property was unknown, no man was in want and none had too much, but everything was arranged for the common
- U. 185. good, so that it was "the only commonwealth that truly deserved the name." There they did not "first
- U. 33. make thieves and then punish them," but took care that such as did fall into vicious courses should not
- U. 40, 138-9. be without hope of winning back the freedom they forfeited by their crimes.
- U. 78-80, 70. The Utopians elected their prince and magistrates, and their assemblies for making laws and administering public affairs were regularly held; while England was governed by Wolsey without a parliament, and the Tudors regarded this assembly only as a means of obtaining increased supplies and registering the royal decrees. How clearly More saw the evil tendency and how little he liked it are manifest in the prophetic sketch of the progress of tyranny in England which was only to be checked at last by civil war and revolution. One courtier brings to notice "some old musty laws" and advises that the penalties under them be exacted; the device which was afterwards used to effect "the submission of the clergy." Another recommends the establishment of trading monopolies by royal licence. A third "purposes that the judges must be made sure, that they may declare always in favour of the prerogative," as they did in the case of Hampden and the ship-money; to this end

"fair pretences will never be wanting," for if neither equity nor the natural or forced sense of the words of the statute be on the prince's side, it will be urged that a religious judge must have a special regard to the King's prerogative as that which is above all law. In Utopia the prince reigned "for life, unless

U. 78. removed on suspicion of some design to enslave the people."

U. 11. But what More and his friends desired above all was peace. "The people build cities, and the madness of princes destroys them," said Erasmus. Colet, More's friend and confessor, had only three years previously (1513) been in danger of the King's displeasure by preaching before the Court against war. Henry was then preparing for one of his foolish attacks on France, and it is to his credit that he refused in any way to interfere with the preacher, just as it is to his credit that he showed marked favour to the author of "Utopia," though it was obvious that the condemnation of the policy of the French King and the advice to "stay at home, since the Kingdom of France was indeed greater than could be well governed by one man," were applicable to the King of England, and his ambition to recover the lost provinces in France. Utopia, be it noted, was an island and therefore easily defended.

B. 164.

U. 47-50.

U. 68-70.

U. 147-163. When, however, the Utopians were obliged to go to war, they made free use of all the bad devices with which the Old World was familiar. A people who needed gold for nothing else, stored it up against a possible war, and then spent it freely in fomenting treason, suspicion, and division among the enemy, and in hiring mercenaries, such as the Swiss in Europe, to fight for them—"the Utopians are not at all troubled how many of these happen to be killed, and reckon it a service done to mankind if they could be a means to deliver the world from such a lewd and vicious sort of people," who seemed to be made only

U. 158.

U. 163. for war. They kept their own people for home defence,
 U. 157. and forced no one to serve in foreign wars. Thus
 U. 147. war, even when waged by Utopians, is irredeemably
 U. 56. bad; and since the only object of heaping up treasure
 is to be able to go to war, Kings should not be
 allowed to heap it up. How the vast accumulations
 of Henry VII had been squandered was notorious.
 Well might the Macarians, "a people who live not
 far from Utopia," refuse their kings permission to
 store up more than a thousand pounds.

U. 163-184. The concluding portion of the work narrates the
 religious beliefs and practices of this strange people.
 Many of the propositions in this section, as in the
 rest of the book, had doubtless been themes of
 discussion in the little society of learned men of
 which More was a member; as, for example, the
 U. 169. theory of the immortality of the souls of animals, and
 U. 165. the question which the Utopians are left discussing—
 "whether one chosen by them to be a priest would
 not be thereby qualified to do all the things that
 belong to that character, even though he had no
 authority derived from the Pope." Men may, however,
 discuss such questions without being uncertain as
 to the answers, and no greater mistake could be made
 B. 31-36, 61-64. than to put More down as a "Protestant before the
 B. 208. Reformation." He and his friends saw many abuses,
 B. 35, 36. and denounced them freely; one reform he desired
 seems to be hinted at in the Utopian limitation of
 U. 174. the number of priests in a town to thirteen; but there
 is nothing to show that at any time in his life he was
 disaffected to the doctrine of the Church as it was
 before the Reformation.

Viewing it as a whole, this portion of the book
 may, perhaps, be most fairly considered as an attempt
 to guess how nearly men, by the use of the natural
 reason and by obedience to conscience, could approach
 the established doctrine and observances of the
 U. 163. Christian religion. The Utopians believed in one

U. 111. God, perfectly good, who had created all and who
 U. 178. would reward or punish each man according to his
 conduct in this life. Their public worship took place
 U. 170. on regular days in spacious and dimly-lighted temples,
 U. 182. and was led by richly-vested priests amid incense
 U. 181. and lights and music. The people, robed in white,
 U. 182. were divided according to the sexes. The prayer
 U. 181. ascribed to them is a model of what should be offered
 U. 183-4. in the absence of a revealed religion: "if there is a
 better government or a religion more acceptable to
 God, they implore His goodness to let them know
 it, vowing that they resolve to follow Him whithersoever
 He leads them; but if their government is the best
 and their religion the truest, then they pray that He
 may fortify them in it and bring all the world both
 to the same rules of life, and the same opinions
 concerning Himself, unless, according to the unsearch-
 ableness of His mind, He is pleased with a variety
 of religions." After the prayer was ended, they
 prostrated themselves on the ground, and then went
 home to dinner and spent the rest of the day in
 diversion or military exercises.

In his account of their toleration of the many different
 religions which existed side by side in the same town,
 U. 163. More may be said to have anticipated modern practice. In
 our case, as in theirs, religious toleration is the necessary
 166-167. result of the coexistence of numerous rival sects,
 whose conflicts, were one of them allowed to persecute
 the others, might be a serious danger to the State.
 Further, the permanence of many diverse religions
 leads to the supposition that each has in it some
 element of truth which makes it live on, so that it
 would be a misfortune if any one of them were
 suppressed. "The Quakers represent the principle
 of simplicity and evangelical poverty..... The
 Independents represent the rights of the laity; the
 Wesleyans cherish the devotional principle; the
 Irvingites, the symbolical and mystical; the High

Church party, the principle of obedience; the Liberals are the guardians of reason." Thus Vincent in "Loss and Gain;" and in like manner Utopus "made a law that every man might be of that religion he pleased," and he did so, not only for preserving the public peace (which he saw suffered much by daily contentions and irreconcilable heats), but because he thought the interest of religion itself required it, "doubting whether those different forms of religion might not all come from God." In More's time "religion" meant a religious order, and he may have desired merely to exhort the various "religions" to put aside their rivalries. But if the word be understood in its present-day sense, it is obviously one thing to advocate "religious toleration" as the only practicable and rational course in the midst of a bewildering confusion, and quite another to allow the free propagation of a new religious teaching bitterly hostile to a faith universally held. In Utopia itself a Christian neophyte was sentenced to banishment for denouncing the existing religions of the land; yet in his case the pretence for his punishment was that he "inflamed the people to sedition," just as More himself was afterwards executed for "high treason," though his real offence was religious. Hence More was not inconsistent when in later life as Lord Chancellor he showed himself, as he says in his epitaph, "to heretics grievous." Father Bridgett naturally and justly protests against those who accuse him of

"...Spite and grudge,
And bigot mood,
And envy and hate,
And greed of blood;"

showing that the principal stories against him, inconsistent with themselves, are probably nothing more than corruptions of an incident proving that More, as a judge, could be severe though not cruel. He

J. H. Newman,
Gerontius
P. 29.

B. 265-268.

himself protests: "If all the favour and pity that I have used among them to their amendment were known, it would, I warrant you, well and plain appear [that I hate the vice of heretics and not their persons]; whereof, were it requisite, I could bring forth witnesses more than men would ween;" referring probably to those who had been handed over to him as Chancellor to be punished, and whom he had gained by gentle persuasions—means similar to those he had used in the case of William Roper, the husband of his beloved daughter Margaret, who for a time, even in More's own household, had professed an attachment to the new Lutheran opinions.

If, in regard to the modern notion of toleration, which is only superficial after all, and in other respects, the "Utopia" does not bear out all that some of the author's admirers have discovered in it, it does show his humanity, taking the word in its widest sense, his desire to advance the general good of the people even should the pride of the few suffer; and herein it is consistent with his beautiful life and glorious death.

J. B.

B. 255.

B. 222, 223.

B. 190.



E — F —

O WISE kind face of Atropos the Fate,
 And brow yet knit with old pain oft renewed ;
 Sundered from all in tragic solitude,
 A mind with which no sister's mind could mate ;
 O dauntless courage no force can abate,
 Wise head to will the Right, whate'er ensued,
 True heart whereon no falsehood dare intrude,
 Happy am I, who found you, not too late.

The others understood not, but we two,
 But we two understood, and are secure ;
 Striving towards what we knew of good and true,
 Through all the years to come our love is sure,
 You will give help to me and I to you,
 Surely to dare and strongly to endure.

Two loves I have, that draw me either way ;
 Towards sweet content and dreamful ease the one ;
 The other ever upward towards the sun,
 Nobly to live in the full light of day.
 The sweeter one would bid me ever stay,
 Dulled by soft music till our day be done ;
 The stronger one would bid me haste away,
 And know no rest until the world be won.

And so these twain divide my very heart,
 And nowise know I which way I must choose.
 Make answer thou, if true and brave thou art,
 Were't well, for dreamful ease the world to lose ?
 Were it not wiser, from sweet ease to part :—
 Not cowardly, a great fate to refuse ?

C. SAPSWORTH.



A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

DURING this "Long" the Skipper has left the *Thistle* to rest peacefully on the quiet water of Ipswich Dock, and decides to make his long-talked of Norway trip in the yawl *Kate*, 26 tons, of which he has recently become the owner. He has of course found it necessary to add to his former crew, and, reinforced by the Mate, the Doctor, the Navigating Officer, one A.B., and a professional steward (engaged to do only the cooking, with a view to save us from inconvenience resulting from having to face the stove in a sea), he feels that he is equal to cope with the North Sea and arrive all standing at Bergen. Unfortunately we lack the presence of the Savant, and so must forego the benefit of that philosophic reference of all marine discomfort to natural causes, which never failed us so long as he was able to speak.

It is proposed to leave the *Kate* in some port in Norway with a view to fitting out during next spring for a cruise still further north, and her crew have been much impressed with the details vouchsafed by the Skipper from time to time of the projects he has for penetrating the unknown, and hastening the extinction of the ice bear. At all events, the first thing to do is to get safely to Bergen, and one dull and squally afternoon late in August we assemble at Brightlingsea, fired with the idea that we are entering on a trip which is the first stage of an amateur North Pole expedition.

The Skipper is anxious to get round to Lowestoft without delay and pick up the Mate, who is to join

us there. His desire to depart is intensified by the state of the weather, a condition of mind on his part which some of us have observed before, and which is usually, as on this occasion, accompanied by the statement that he "would like to shake down his crew in the bit of a tumble that we are sure to meet with outside." However, from the strength of the squalls it is pretty obvious that we shall feel some of the tumble if we stay where we are for to-night, and the crew is respited for the present and turn in with the information that squalls or no squalls we must be up before daybreak to catch the morning ebb. About 3.30 we come on deck in a perfect deluge of rain, in which, after about an hour's hard work we fail to get the anchor on board. By this time as the tide has fallen rapidly the yacht touches bottom again, and it is now useless to think of starting before the afternoon.

As we shall be careened on the mud for the next twelve hours, the crew go ashore after breakfast to get dry, while as Bo'sun I remain in charge. Wind and rain continue all day long and about two o'clock the *Kate* is run into by a large trawler which is trying to beat out. Single-handed nothing can be done except stand clear of the smash, but the collision does not result in much damage beyond tearing away all the bowsprit rigging on one side. The crew see the disaster from afar and come aboard at once, when the Skipper, after inspecting the damage, decides that it can be repaired at Harwich, and that we must not lose this tide.

From the look of the sea over Colne Bar it is obvious that his hopes with regard to his crew in connexion with a tumble will be fully realised. Our oilies have kept the rain out so far, but once out of the shelter of the creek the water comes along the deck with each wave and everyone is drenched through in two minutes, while the Doctor is his

own patient, and bandages up an eye which has been damaged by some tackle which has broken adrift. Once over the bar we do not ship so much water and all hands are no longer required. It is not my watch and so I devote my time to an effort not to disgrace myself before the new hands, or at any rate not to succumb before the Doctor, whose eye is now recovering, but who has withdrawn into himself in an ominous manner. This subject need not, however, be pursued further—suffice it to say that the Doctor and Bo'sun are companions in misfortune before we reach Harwich Harbour.

By about nine in the evening we run a little way up the Stour, and after arranging the remains of our medical officer in his berth, a process which all hands are sufficiently convalescent to assist in, we have dinner and set an anchor-watch, as it is now blowing hard. Next morning the weather is no better, but we are glad to find that the guardship *Hotspur* is no nearer to us than she was last night, for if we had commenced dragging, the *Kate* would probably have been brought up by that ironclad's ram. The Doctor, who has not time to cross to Norway, decides to leave us here, volunteering to find the Mate and tell him how we have been delayed.

The damage to the bowsprit takes a day to repair, and it is not till next morning that we get to sea again. Harwich to Lowestoft is not a long run, but nearly every kind of weather is met with on this half-day's sail. A good S.W. breeze takes us nearly to Orfordness and then fails entirely. A sort of non-committal thunderstorm soon varies the calm, and finally passes into a steady drizzle, in which we sit about on deck and grumble, while the *Kate* creaks and rolls on a slight lop left by the morning's breeze. By about three o'clock we creep past the Ness into a white fog and are becalmed again off Aldeburgh, till finally a holding breeze comes up astern, and

before long gathers sufficient strength to snap the mizzen-yard while we are gybing. Shortly after sunset we make the lights of Lowestoft, and enter the harbour while the regatta fireworks are in full play. Mooring by the light of fireworks is uncertain work, and we all but run down two smacks in finding a berth, while the Skipper and A.B. in the small boat are nearly brained by a rocket stick.

As we have a good deal to do before the long run is commenced, it is decided to obtain a snugger berth in the river, and in shifting next morning we narrowly escape losing the yacht. On our starboard hand a string of mud-barges is being towed out to sea, and each of them scrapes away some of our paint, while they prevent our moving clear of two fishing smacks which are running in from the open. These come straight for us, and our second collision this cruise seems imminent, when another steam-tug appears from somewhere and in the general confusion manages to get broadside or astern of the *Kate*, just in time to be run into by both smacks at once. A bowsprit snaps off short, and the splinters from the tug's broken gunwale fly about, while we pass her a general vote of thanks and escape from the mess and incidental strong language into the river. A good berth is found and breakfast served, though we lose some time in smoothing the ruffled spirit of the Navigating Officer, who has been persistently addressed as "young man" by the deputy harbour-master, who is in general charge of our proceedings for the nonce. The N.O. feels that he should be recognised as such, even in his "working dress"; but as this consists of cast-off sweaters and other decaying garments apparently collected from the floor of the L. M. boathouse, perhaps the harbour-master's mistake may be excused.

Three very pleasant days are spent in harbour, during which the Mate is discovered, though he

refuses to desert the ease of his hotel till we start, ship is dressed for a photograph, and we lay in such an amount of stores that a belief becomes current with many that we are going to Australia. The Skipper decides that the time has come, and on the last day of August we are towed out of harbour and head north along the coast. The glass has fallen during the night, but as there are no warnings issued, we take advantage of the wind being off shore to get on our way, for it will be quite possible to run back under shelter of the coast if the depression turns out to be serious. This seems more probable as we pass Yarmouth, for a great black mass of cloud covers the sky everywhere inland, while from under it the S.W. squalls come oftener and with increasing strength. It is decided to hail the Cockle lightship in passing as to our chances of a good passage, and we get the reply that his glass is falling rapidly and that it means wind. As we shall probably make the light on the Newarp shoal before dark, it seems worth while in spite of this warning to stand on towards her three masts and balls, which are just visible in the offing. Off the coast we get into much troubled water, and the "tumble" on the edge of the shoal is very lively. About a mile further out a big cargo steamer is going south and labours heavily into the head seas, while through the glass the way in which they topple over her bows every now and then gives an idea of the ducking we shall get if we go much further. At last an undesired return is no question, for, when just abreast of the lightship, the hook of one of the main-halliard blocks tears out and brings half the mainsail on deck at once. It is "all hands" with a vengeance this time, for the *Kate* gets off her course before order can be restored on deck, and the crest of each wave comes aboard and dashes aft. With a good deal of trouble we go about and stand for the coast under the head sails and mizzen only. We

are in for a run of several hours now before shelter is reached, so those off duty go below for a dry change.

In the upside-down condition of everything in the cabins it is not easy to find anything, and by the time one man has secured a sweater and another a pair of flannels, we hear a sharp crack and tumble up to the second cry in this half-hour of "all hands." This time it is the mizzen boom which has snapped in the middle, and the crew turn to get the wreck of the sail inboard, most of us in some garment or other and one or two in nothing to speak of. After this further loss of canvas, we go very slowly into the face of what is rapidly becoming a full gale, but the *Kate* behaves well and by about nine we cast anchor, very wet and weary, off the Britannia Pier at Yarmouth. We are too played out to trouble about cooking dinner, and after setting an anchor-watch turn in to get some rest, though this is rather hard to do, for as the yacht pounds at her cable it is a matter of uncertainty whether the tired mariner will first have his nose flattened against the bunk side or be pitched backwards on to the floor. By daylight the wind seems to be blowing itself out, while the roads are full of shipping which have also come in for shelter from the heavy sea running outside. Luckily our anchor has held, and by eight o'clock we are under weigh and standing for Gorleston Harbour. As we near the piers the tide runs out very strongly. With the offshore wind in such strength, shooting the narrow entrance will be a difficult matter, and we are glad to have our hawser taken by a harbour tug which has been helping some fishing-boats. But she is evidently in charge of a man with an insufficient grasp of the circumstances and starts off at full speed, so that the tow-rope snaps directly it is taut. The tide at once swings us round and sets the yacht northward and towards the sands, but the tug now gives us her own

rope, though only to break it like the other. She then makes off into harbour and we are left to our fate, though we have our second hawser ready and hail her to that effect. In a few minutes more we drift helplessly into the breakers and bump the sand at about a hundred yards from the shore, to the intense excitement of the crowd which has been watching our manœuvres from the piers.

The poor *Kate* heels over to each wave in a way which renders it a decided case of holding on, while everything loose on deck goes overboard, including the dingey, which has been lashed down, but is now soon torn away and carried off water-logged. We can see the coastguard run down and open the shed of the rocket-apparatus, and the Skipper decides to try making communication with the shore by swimming off with a rope. However, as the beachmen who line the shore evidently mean by their frantic gesticulations that he will be carried out by the tide, we manage to dissuade him from the attempt.

Meanwhile a man has scrambled on board from a yawl which happens to be near, but as all he does is to ask us not to be frightened, he is not of much use, though the way in which he watched his chance and scrambled on board from the end of the bowsprit was very crafty.

Swimming ashore through the breakers is evidently out of the question, and after stowing what canvas we have set, most of the crew go below to secure some "portable property," as it is evident the *Kate* will never take us into harbour again. Going below under the circumstances is not pleasant work, for a good deal of spray comes down the companion-way, and suggests that swimming up to the deck again will be necessary if one stays below for long. Moreover, while he is now lifted up and now banged down by waves he cannot see, the victim grows uncertain whether he will find himself next on the floor or

against the roof. At length the red bow of the lifeboat comes round the pier head and we prepare to leave the *Kate*, first battening her down in the hope of keeping things below fairly dry till the tide has fallen. While assisting in this task the Mate goes overboard on a wave which has caught him unawares, but just succeeds in grasping the gunwale with one hand and holds on till we can pull him up the side.

After much trouble the lifeboat gets near enough for us to jump into her one by one, and we are rescued like a certain classical person, "not drowned, but very wet." Some of the *Kate's* seams already shew signs of starting, but we can do nothing for the present, as the lifeboat would be stove in against her hull if we stay near her. So we give a hand with the lifeboat's oars but cannot get her back against the tide, and as using her sail fails also, the only course is to run clear of the surf and anchor till a tug comes.

After an hour's tossing we are picked up and towed into the harbour, where we land and run the gauntlet of the crowd to the nearest inn. This takes some time, for the multitude seems made up of two kinds of people—seaside visitors with kodaks, who get in our way and immortalize our bedraggled and shoeless state, and reporters, who clutch us from behind and request an interview. The latter we meanly refer to the Skipper, as the only person in authority, and charge onward through the former. These follow us into the house, apparently feeling that they have done their worst and would make amends, for their offers of dry clothes are very numerous and kind. Shortly afterwards we make off to Yarmouth in closed cabs to hide ourselves from the public gaze in the borrowed garments, the hasty selection we have made producing some remarkable results. Breakfast (served in a bedroom to avoid the scandal of our appearance) and then bed are the

next events, and towards evening we turn out to find our story in the late editions, with every variation that the imagination of the reporters has succeeded in producing.

During the next few days we spend all our time in the salvage. This does not realise much, as the yacht's starboard side was soon broken away by the sea, which precluded any possibility of ever floating her off the sand, and of course cleared the cabins. After remaining for the usual auction over what is left of the hull, the crew scatters to the four winds, though without joining in the remarkable conclusion of one newspaper, viz., "that we had every reason to congratulate ourselves on having our proposed trip thus cut short." But no doubt the ice bears are rejoicing over their respite.

THE BO'SUN.

ROSA MYSTICA.

O MYSTIC rose of morning,
Fragrant, and fresh, and fair,
Thou com'st, and with thy coming
I breathe diviner air.

O mystic rose of noontide,
Silent, resistless, sweet;
Sweetest it is of all things
To lie here at thy feet.

O mystic rose of evening,
Fold up thy beauty now;
All tired things seek slumber,
Slumber we, I and thou.

C. SAPSWORTH.



TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

AN APOLOGUE.

IN days of old, when Greek to Greek was true,
Triumphant Greece barbaric hosts o'erthrew,
But, when Greek lips had learned to praise the foe,
See, prostrate Athens feels the secret blow.
Greek and barbarian! glorious the fray!
The combat open!—but beware the day
When Attic accents smoothly counsel peace,
And plead for Philip in their zeal for Greece!

T. E. P.

October 26th, 1891.

IDEM GRAECE REDDITUM.

Ἕλληνας τὸ πάροιθεν ὄτ' ἀλλήλοισι βοήθουν
νικήσας Ἑλλάς βάρβαρον ὤσεν Ἄρη.
αὐτὰρ ὄτ' ἐχθοδοποῦς θωπεύειν γλώσσ' ἐδιδάχθη
Ἑλλάς, Ἀθηναίους ἐξανέτρεψε δόλος.
ἐν φανερῇ γε μάχῃ τῷ βαρβάρῳ ἀντιφερίζειν
καλόν. ἐπεὶ δὲ, πάτρῃ δῆθεν ἀμυνομένη,
Ἕλλησὶν θ' ὑπάγουσ' εἰρήνην Ἄτθις ὑπουλον
γλώσσα φιλιππίζει, φροῦδος ἐλευθερίῃ.

C. E. H.



A LETTER OF KIRKE WHITE'S.

[Some letters of Kirke White, addressed to the Rev John Charlesworth, of Little Blakenham, near Ipswich, have been printed for private circulation. We are allowed to extract the following, which has more than one point of interest for the present generation of Johnians.]

ST JOHN'S, CAMBRIDGE, 22nd Sept., 1806.

MY DEAR CHARLESWORTH,

* * * * *

Now, am I not very poetical? But on such a subject [referring to matrimony] who would not be poetical? A wife!—a domestic fireside!—the cheerful assiduities of love and tenderness! It would inspire a Dutch burgomaster! and if, with all this in your grasp, you shall still choose the *pulsare terram pede libero*, still avoid the *irrupta copula*, still deem it a matter of light regard to be an object of affection and fondness to an amiable and sensible woman, why then you deserve to be a fellow of a college all your days, to be kicked about in your last illness by a saucy and careless bed-maker; and, lastly, to be put in the ground in your college chapel, followed only by the man who is to be your successor. Why, man, I dare no more *dream* that I shall ever have it in my power to have a wife, than that I shall be Archbishop of Canterbury, and Primate of all England. A suite of rooms in a still and quiet corner of old St John's, which was once occupied by a crazy monk, or by one of the translators of the Bible in the days of good King James, must form the boundary of my ambition. I must be content to inhabit walls which never echoed with a female voice—to be buried in glooms which were never cheered with a female smile. It is said, indeed, that women were sometimes permitted to visit St John's, when it was a monastery of White Friars, in order to be present

at particular religious ceremonies; but the good monks were careful to sprinkle holy water wherever their profane footsteps had carried contagion and pollution.

It is well that you are free from the restrictions of monastic austerity, and that, while I sleep under the shadow of towers and lofty walls, and the safeguard of a vigilant porter, you are permitted to inhabit your own cottage, under your own guardianship, and to listen to the sweet accents of domestic affection.

Yes, my very Platonic, or rather Stoical friend, I must see you safely bound in the matrimonial noose, and then, like a confirmed bachelor, ten years hence, I shall have the satisfaction of pretending to laugh at, while, in my heart, I envy you. So much for rhapsody. I am coming to London for relaxation's sake, and shall take it pretty freely; that is, I shall seek after fine sights—stare at fine people—be cheerful with the gay—foolish with the simple—and leave as little room to suspect as possible that I am (anything of) a philosopher and a mathematician. I shall probably talk a little Greek, but it will be by stealth, in order to excite no suspicion.

* * * * *

I am, dear C—,

Very sincerely yours,

H. K. WHITE.

NIL PRAESTAT CAELIBE VITA.

Ave vita caelibis! salve sors Bohaemi!
Melior divitiis nulla potest emi.

Quam securo tempore potest ille frui,
Quam beate vivere, totus potens sui.

Quaere apud Bibliam: vitam angelorum
Praedicat simillimam vitae esse horum.

Quippe semper nesciunt nuptialem facem;
Ergo magnam sentiunt et aeternam pacem.

Huic me vitae dedico; nec infidus ero;
Caelibum in numero semper esse spero!

T. R. G.



THE BLISSFULNESS OF MISERY.

THIS was the tale the old man told me;—
“Once I was rich and handsome and popular;
I had a profession to occupy me; at last I became engaged; I was in short desperately happy.

“Some little thing crossed me. Newton’s was not the first apple that fell from tree to earth; I was not the first man pricked through his felicity. No one before Newton gave a name to Gravity; few besides myself have become object lessons of the Philosophy of Misery.

“Why did this slight event cause me pain? It changed my condition for what men call the worse. The evil held over us by law-givers only affects the action of those *obnoxious* to it. None but the happy are obnoxious to that evil, taking as it does the form of misery.

“The law says, ‘I take away your wine unless you obey me.’ None but those who have wine care a jot. ‘I diminish your happiness,’ says the ruler, ‘unless you do as I desire.’ The wretched happy are the only class that the intimation affects.

“When I came to examine my position, I was appalled to perceive my extreme obnoxiousness to evil. Money has wings, beauty fades, friends forsake, not to mention a hundred-and-one other occurrences painfully possible, any one of which would seriously hurt me, simply because my happiness rendered me a prey to them. What if I got married? The chances were that I should thereby be rendered ten times more happy and liable to another army of evils—

measles, whooping-cough, widowerhood. True, it was possible that men speak the truth, and that marriage brings not happiness but misery, yet that was not certain, and the step not worth the risk. I determined not to marry.

"Then I took my money in hand. What should I do with it? Throw it into the sea? No! I would let mankind have it, and it would make someone happy, and thus enhance my misery, acting as a foil. I scattered it in Whitechapel, well knowing that it would filter back to the West End and render some landowner more obnoxious to evil.

"I was by no means yet thoroughly miserable. My degraded nature fought fiercely against the weaning from books, that my will next determined on. Why were there libraries? They are a curse. Many times I yielded to the temptation and, plunged in a book, became oppressively happy, infallibly incurring the caustic annoyance of closing-time, when the clerk came and turned out the light, in the middle of a sentence.

"Alas! I shall never reach my ideal in this life. It is utterly impossible to *live* without being happy. One *must* either work or starve, and if he works he is dependent on his employer, so that, all the time that he is imagining himself to be supremely miserable, he is obnoxious to a very substantial evil, namely discharge.

"The curve of my existence has many times approached the asymptote and almost seemed to touch, but again happiness has been forced upon me and I have taken it for lack of alternatives.

"I rejoice to say my friends are all gone. No death can touch me now; my own were a welcome event, for there *may* be perfect misery beyond the grave. For a long time I have been growing yellower and more hideous, I rejoiced to see to-day that a fellow-creature looked away from me with loathing. There

is no epithet at all that could raise me to greater misery, so near the top am I.

"Glorious it is when you travel not to have boxes and bags with you, more glorious not to be able to travel at all; still that scarcely makes you miserable when you have nowhere that you wish to go—nothing and no one that you wish to see.

"It is fine to be without the worry of landladies, though one has not even the pleasure of regretting them, when the sky is open and the air is warm. It is on winter nights that misery is more complete, when the chill air bites the bone and the pouring rain rots the skin. Yet bridge-walls and embankments are a vile nuisance. To whatever pitch of philosophy one may have attained, the animal nature in one *will* creep under the lee of shelter when it snows at night, thus rendering one a prey to the evil presented by a policeman, with his lantern and his 'move on.' If bridges and balustrades and embankments were swept away, and if it could be so arranged that it rained heavily every night, I begin to think one might be almost perfectly miserable, but it *must* be every night, or sometimes, when the sky was clear and the stars twinkled, one would be in danger of being happy."

"But," I suggested, interrupting, I fear, "if you should ever become thoroughly and exquisitely miserable, will you not then be obnoxious to the evil of happiness? will it not be in the power of every philanthropist and good-natured busybody to torture you by taking your misery away?"

The only answer I received was "H'm!"

G. G. D.



TO MY POETS.

Farewell, a little while farewell, companions of my youth,
The music of whose songs has cheered the rugged paths of
truth.

I may not wake that music now, it slumbers in its cell;
I must not bid you sing to-day—a little while farewell.

How often I have proved your power to calm the restless
thought,
To soothe the weariness of heart the toils of day had brought;
How oft when night brought rest again I felt your potent spell;
I listened, and grew strong again—a little while farewell.

For other friends have claimed the place from which you pass
to-night;
Erudite Stubbs, and Erskine May, with Hallam, Green, and
Bright,
And Freeman, freeing slave enchained by Coote's misguided
zeal,
And Bluntschli with his plan to make the Perfect Commonweal.

You sing of rivers as they flow rejoicing to the deep,
Or trees that murmur in the wind, or sunny hills that sleep.
I trace the economic cause of England's foreign trade,
Or wallow deep in ancient laws that Greeks and Romans
made.

Farewell to-day. As years go by, the time will come at last
When Stubbs and Hallam, Gneist and Maine are buried in
the past:

Then when at night I cease my toil in haunts of want and
pain,

I shall return, and bid you sing the old loved songs again.

J. H. B. M.



OUR INDEX TO THE *EAGLE*.

THIS *Index** to vols. I—XV has been drawn up under the supervision of the Editorial Committee to commemorate the completion of the first thirty years of the Magazine's existence. The work has occupied nearly two years, and great pains have been taken to make it as perfect as possible. The first part gives in alphabetical order the *signatures* and *pseudonyms* used by the contributors to the Magazine, with lists of the articles corresponding to each. Then the *Chronicle*, which records the doings of a generation of Johnians, is minutely indexed, every name that occurs finding its place either in the general list or in those referring to the several clubs and societies connected with the College. Misprints in the text have been corrected, and missing initials have been supplied, so far as the information at the disposal of the Editors permitted. Lastly, for convenience of reference, a complete alphabetical list of the *titles* of the literary contributions is appended.

Among the signatures of contributors one may find the names or initials of many present members of our Foundation from the Master downwards. Many of the other signatures are of no less interest. Some recall men such as Professor Kennedy, Canon T. S. Evans, Professor E. H. Palmer, F. A. Paley, W. A. Forbes, J. H. Clark, S. S. Lewis, who have been removed from us by death; others link us with representatives of our College still active in the outer world, such as Mr Bowling (our familiar "Arculus"), Dr E. A. Abbott, Archdeacon J. M. Wilson, Dr

* May be ordered of Mr Merry, at the Buttery, St John's College. Price half-a-crown.

Augustus Jessopp, Mr J. W. Ebsworth, Mr C. Stanwell, Canon H. Kynaston, Professor C. Pritchard, Professor W. H. H. Hudson, and Mr Page of the Charterhouse. Perhaps some day we may try to compile (if only for editorial reference) a key to the pseudonymous signatures.

The Index to the names in the *Chronicle* occupies all but 60 pages. It is interesting to note the relative space taken by the different College Clubs. Lady Margaret requires 17 columns, the Athletic Club 7, Football $6\frac{1}{2}$, Cricket $5\frac{1}{4}$, Lawn Tennis $2\frac{1}{4}$ (or including the Eagles and the extinct Fireflies' Clubs 5), Lacrosse 1. All Football names come in one list, but the addition of an *a* or an *r* marks whether the player followed Association or Rugby rules. The earlier names in the list belong to a period previous to the sharp division between the two games. Of other College institutions the Debating Society takes $3\frac{1}{2}$ columns, the Musical Society $2\frac{1}{4}$, the extinct Shakespeare Society $1\frac{1}{2}$, the Theological Society $\frac{1}{2}$ a column.

It is amusing to note which surnames occur with most frequency in our annals. *Smith* comes easily first. Of this family 25 individuals find a mention: then *Brown* and *Jones* form a bracket of two with 15 each. *Wilson* claims 12, *Williams* 11, *Taylor* and *Evans* are bracketed with 10, *Adams*, *Bennett*, and *Hill* with 9. *Marshall* and *Walker* occur 8 times, *Browne* and *Hall* 7. Why it should be commonly supposed that *Robinson* takes rank with *Smith*, *Brown*, *Jones* remains a mystery. Only 5 *Robinsons* figure in our list of thirty years.

The Editors hope that the *Index* will be welcomed not only by the subscribers to the Magazine, but by all who take interest in the history of the College and its members. They would adopt the words used by their predecessors in the first number, and trust that the *Eagle* may continue to be 'a rallying point and a watchword among us; something to fasten College spirit upon when here; something by which we can carry it down with us when we go away.'

Obituary.

THE REV GEORGE ASH BUTTERTON D.D.

The Rev George Ash Butterton, whose death on the 3rd of August last removed the Senior D.D. from the roll of St John's College and the University, was born January 22, 1805 at Market Drayton in Shropshire, where his father was a well-known solicitor. The Grammar School at Drayton was at one time held in some repute, and there Robert Lord Clive received the early part of his somewhat desultory education. Butterton was taught till the age of thirteen in his native town, but for the latter half of that time by a private tutor, from whom he received a good grounding in Latin, Greek, and Arithmetic. At thirteen he was sent to Shrewsbury, and was placed by Dr Butler, on his entrance in January 1818, in the Lower Remove of the Upper Fourth. By April of the following year, he reached the Middle Remove of the Fifth, having skipped one or more forms. Continuing to rise, he was examined in August 1819 for a vacant place in the Eighteen—the set immediately under Dr Butler, consisting of the eight Præpostors, or Sixth Form, and the Upper Remove of ten from the Fifth. By January 1820 he was eighth Præpostor. From this point onwards his school career, as indeed his career at the University afterwards, became closely connected with that of the late Dr Kennedy. Benjamin Hall Kennedy had entered Shrewsbury a year after Butterton, but had been placed at the outset a form higher; so that, when Butterton was eighth Præpostor, he was fourth or fifth. This continued to be their relative position till August 1822, when they were at the head of the school: Kennedy captain, Butterton second. In the summer of 1823, however, Kennedy fell ill, and was absent for the last six weeks of the half year; so that at the last distribution of "merit money," the three half-crowns were awarded to Butterton, who was announced by Dr Butler to be head boy amid the plaudits of the whole school. Kennedy, it should have been added, was about three months the older of the two.

The two friendly rivals went up together to St John's in October 1823. How Kennedy was senior classic in 1827 need not be related to readers of the *Eagle*. Butterton, who read high in mathematics as well as classics, was only two places below him in the same tripos, while in the mathematical tripos he was eighth Wrangler. During his undergraduateship he had been placed first in every college examination, both at Christmas and Midsummer, and had been made a Proper Sizar at the beginning of his second year. If the merit of so high a double degree is to be judged by the smallness of the joint number representing it, Butterton was surpassed by very few. The present Bishop Barry just equalled it in 1848, if no account be taken of a bracket; and a pupil of his own, W. S. Wood of St John's, with the same allowance, just excelled it in 1840. In the year after their degree, 1828, Kennedy and Butterton were elected to Fellowships—the only two then vacant—at their college. After this, the lives of the two scholars run in different courses. But in taking leave of Dr Kennedy, it is pleasant to note the kindly feeling entertained by him in later years for his old schoolfellow. Mr S. Butler, who is preparing for publication what promise to be most interesting memoirs of his grandfather, the master of them both, has obligingly sent me an extract from a letter written by Kennedy to Dr Butler in 1836, shortly before his own election to Shrewsbury, in which he says: "If I got to Shrewsbury, I would have given anything in the world to have him [Butterton] second master. His attainments, his temper, his manageableness, and his affection for me, would have been invaluable."

Butterton did not reside long on his Fellowship. An intimate friend, Charles Smith of St John's, the last of the "seven stars" of 1828, had been appointed Vice-Principal of Bristol College, one of the earliest of the Proprietary Schools, then springing up in various parts of the country. Being unable, from ill health, to enter on his duties in January 1831, Smith engaged his friend's assistance as deputy. This became a permanent appointment, when Smith was forced to seek a warmer climate. Though nominally only Vice-Principal, Butterton had the chief share in the instruction of the higher classes. Among his pupils there may be mentioned S. W. Wayte, who took a double first at

Oxford in 1842, and finally became President of Trinity, and Joseph Clark, afterwards Fellow of Christ's College. It was while at Bristol in 1833 that Butterton took Holy Orders.

In January 1834 there was opened at Wakefield what was then known as the West Riding Proprietary School. Handsome buildings had been erected, and Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Morpeth, Sir George Strickland, and many other leading men of the county were present on the occasion. Butterton, had been appointed first Head-master, and under him the promise of a brilliant future for the institution seemed amply justified. The number of boys rose to more than two hundred, as many as the building could accommodate. Though the average scholarship was at first not high, Butterton was fortunate in having a few boys of excellent ability. Among these was the W. Spicer Wood already mentioned, of whose many distinctions the Chancellor's English Medal, Sir William Browne's Medal for Epigrams, and the second Chancellor's Medal at his degree in 1840, were only a small part. But the school was one from which a large portion of the boys passed into mercantile life, and it is not in University Calendars that the record of their successes is to be found. One of these is Sir Matthew William Thompson, Chairman of the Midland Railway. Another, Mr T. K. Sanderson, was afterwards member for Wakefield; and another again, the late Sir W. St James Wheelhouse, Bencher of Gray's Inn, was many years member for Leeds. It is instructive to notice, as an evidence of the perpetuity of our old foundations, that the fine buildings of the Proprietary School are now the home of the Elizabethan Grammar School of Wakefield, having been obtained for it chiefly through the exertions of the late Head-master, the Rev James Taylor. While the Proprietary School, as such, has ceased to exist, the old Grammar School, the school of Richard Bentley, Joseph Bingham, Archbishop Potter, and the Oxford benefactor Dr Radcliffe, still flourishes, and has just been celebrating its tercentenary on November 19, 1891.

In July 1839 Butterton entered on the duties of his next public appointment, the Head-mastership of Uppingham. "I found," he writes (referring, I presume, to the boarders in the Head-master's house), "only six boys left by the

former master, Dr Buckland, but in about a year they had increased to sixty, as many in fact as my house would hold." A few of his old pupils from Wakefield followed him there; among them one who afterwards became Master of Sherburn Hospital and Archdeacon of Durham, Edward Prest. In a letter written long after, in 1858, this scholar expressed what many others would assent to, as the utterance of a mature judgment on the character of Butterson's teaching, when he spoke of "his elegant and accurate scholarship," "powers of memory which I have not seen rivalled," his "purity of taste and exactness of criticism," and above all the "*mitis sapientia* of his discipline."

It would be too long to enumerate all his distinguished pupils at Uppingham during his six years' tenure of office there. A few only can be specified. A most loyal son of his College, Butterson delighted to send his best scholars, when he could, to St John's; but other colleges had a share. Trinity took Henry Erskine Rowe, third Classic and Chancellor's Medallist in 1849; Clare gave fellowships to John Bell, G. R. F. Tryon, and J. Wardale, all first-class men in their years: at Oxford, Brasenose had Henry Temple, successively Head-master of Worcester and Coventry Schools; Magdalen counted among its fellows John Singleton Winder and James and Charles Humphrey Cholmeley. Other eminent Oxford men were R. T. H. Griffith, Boden Sanskrit Scholar in 1849, and afterwards Professor of Sanskrit at Benares; and Robert E. Sanderson, successively Head-master of Bradfield and of Lancing Colleges. Our own College had H. T. Wroth and Arthur Calvert, to both of whom she gave fellowships. In other walks of life the names should not be forgotten of Christopher Beckett Denison, M.P. for the West Riding of Yorkshire from 1868 to 1880; Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, M.P. for Clitheroe 1853-6; Charles Heycock, Major in the 89th regiment, who served in the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny; and Wilfrid H. Simpson (now Hudleston), late President of the Mineralogical Society and of the Geological Association.

At the end of 1845 Dr Butterson (as we must now call him, for he took his D.D. in 1843) left Uppingham. The presentations he received on leaving each of the schools he was connected with need not be mentioned here. But

a kindly tribute of affection, in the following lines appended to the last exercise sent up by the Captain, C. W. Hankin, appears to have gratified him much;—

"Ergo vale: si quid mala mens commiserit olim,
Excidat e memori pectore culpa, precor.
Ergo vale: vento navis velut acta secundo,
Tempus in æternum sint bona cuncta tibi."

Butterson Englished this as follows:—

"Farewell! whate'er my wayward mind
Hath errèd, be the fault forgot.
As speeds the bark before the wind,
Farewell! all blessings be thy lot."

We come now to the last and longest stage in Dr Butterson's career as Head-master. Induced partly by the wish to benefit his wife's health, she being a native of Rylstone, he applied for and obtained the Mastership of Giggleswick School, in a country which enjoyed the same mountain air. The salubrity of this beautiful and picturesque district is indeed remarkable, if we may judge by the longevity of Head-masters of Giggleswick. "It appears," wrote Dr Butterson in May of the present year, "that for nearly a century and a half only two Head-masters (the father of Archdeacon Paley and Mr Ingram) have been removed by death." The elder Paley was appointed in 1785, and his successor, the Rev Rowland Ingram, resigned in 1845. Butterson's immediate successor J. R. Blakiston is still alive, and after him came the present Head-master Mr Style: so that, at the time when the above remark was penned, the statement, almost incredible as it may seem, was literally true.*

Giggleswick School, when Butterson came to it in January 1846, had its full complement of day-boys, then limited to sixty, twenty foreigners or boarders being also allowed by the statutes. "In point of literary attainments," writes Dr Butterson, "I found it at a very low ebb." The general roughness of manners which had characterized this north-country school is described in forcible language in a letter to the writer by one of its most distinguished living pupils, Henry Maudsley, M.D., most of whose time was spent under Dr Butterson's predecessor. But the new Head-master was

* In the last volume of the *Dictionary of National Biography*, the Rev John Howson, father of the late Dean Howson, is said to have been at one time Head-master. But this is incorrect.

soon cheered by the accession of fresh pupils as boarders, attracted by his reputation for scholarship. One of the earliest of these was William Yates, who became Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose. Then followed Jackson Mason, Scholar of Trinity, and Seatonian Prizeman in 1868, in whom early promise of the highest kind was blighted by persistent ill-health; T. Bramley, now Master of Colfe's School, Lewisham; J. Langhorne, W. Heaton, and W. Leeming, all scholars of Christ's; R. Duckworth and D. S. Ingram, both first-class men of St John's; the late John Burrow, of St Catharine's, an accomplished geologist; and one who has become distinguished in another capacity, Sir Jeremiah Garnett Horsfall, of the Madras Civil Service. The present writer also had the good fortune, after leaving Wakefield School, to be educated under Dr Butterton at Giggleswick.

At the end of 1858 the veteran schoolmaster resigned this the last of his masterships. Some time after, in the spring of 1866, he finally settled at Rhyl in North Wales. In the autumn of that year he lost his wife. But though now a lonely man with no children, and solaced only by the affectionate care of his nieces, he did not abate his efforts to do well whatever was found him to do. In 1869 he was made a magistrate for the County of Flint. In 1872, as Chairman of the Rhyl Commissioners, he had an important share in obtaining the new Improvement Act, by which that town has been so much benefited. For many years also he kept his old studies from being forgotten, by acting as examiner at various schools—Lancaster, Doncaster, Chelmsford. Not till 1887 had he to contract the circle of his active occupations. A good constitution, aided by his fondness for long walks and for gardening, kept him in health till the very last. When over eighty he was detected, with another octogenarian, in climbing over a five-barred gate. But towards the end of this last summer his strength failed him, and he died peacefully and happily on the 3rd of August in the 87th year of his age. The phrase already used by one of his pupils will occur to the minds of many others, when they recall his wide learning and gentle disposition, as fitly characteristic of their old master—*mitis sapientia Laeli*.

J. H. LUPTON.

* * * The above account has been drawn up, in the main, from memoranda sent to the writer by Dr Butterton himself for this purpose.

THE VERY REVEREND GILBERT ELLIOT D.D.

Dr Gilbert Elliot, Dean of Bristol, died on August 18, 1891, at the advanced age of 91, after being confined to his house for several weeks. He was the son of the Rt Hon Hugh Elliot, formerly Governor of Madras, and took his B.A. degree at St John's in 1823. From 1824 to 1833 he was Vicar of Holy Trinity, Newington Butts; and from 1846 to 1850 he held the Rectory of Holy Trinity, Marylebone. When he became Dean, 41 years ago, Bristol cathedral possessed no nave, and the portion set aside for public worship was so circumscribed that only a mere handful of persons could attend divine service. Dean Elliot, with the chapter, seeing the necessity for improvement, applied to Sir G. G. Scott, who recommended the removal of the organ gallery which blocked up the centre of the Church, and numerous other improvements which more than trebled the accommodation available to the public. An appeal to the citizens having been made, a considerable sum was raised, and after £12,000 had been expended an enlarged scheme, including the building of the nave and western towers, was undertaken and completed three years ago at a cost of £80,000 or £90,000. The dean was well known for many years as a preacher of the Evangelical school, and as a supporter of the musical festivals which have from time to time been held in the Cathedral. His widow is the authoress of *The Diary of an Idle Woman in Italy*.

HENSLEIGH WEDGWOOD M.A.

Hensleigh Wedgwood, who was born at Gunville, Dorset, in 1803, and died in Gower Street, London, on June 2, 1891, was the youngest son of Josiah Wedgwood, of Maer Hall, Staffordshire, and grandson of the man known to the world by that name. He was educated at Rugby, and entered St John's College, whence he migrated as an undergraduate to Christ's. He was seventh Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1824. The Classical Tripos was initiated that same year; and his name, appearing as the last on the list, was commemorated for nearly sixty years by a little *jeu de mots*. The last of the Junior Optimes

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has been for centuries called "the wooden spoon"; and by an obvious play on Mr Wedgwood's name, the holder of the last place in the Classical Tripos was called "the wooden wedge" up to 1882, when the names were for the first time arranged alphabetically in the several classes. His connexion with Christ's College, of which he became a Fellow, was pleasantly recalled in the last year of his life by the invitation of the Master, Dr Peile, to be present at a dinner given to inaugurate the opening of new buildings, at which he would have been "the oldest Christian." It may perhaps claim attention on grounds of a certain historic importance if, as seems probable, it was the result of his impressions and career at Christ's which led to his cousin, Charles Darwin, being sent there four years after Wedgwood took his degree.

After leaving Cambridge Mr Wedgwood went to London to read for the Chancery Bar, at which, however, he never practised. It was the acceptance of a police magistracy in 1832 which enabled him to marry Frances, daughter of Sir James Mackintosh. He resigned the office a few years later from a scruple as to the lawfulness for Christians of administering oaths. He met with little sympathy in his views fifty years ago; but the legislation of late years has borne tribute to their root in the national conscience, and that his name was in no way associated with the reform that followed his efforts was a matter of perfect indifference to him. The loss of income caused by his resignation was partly made up in 1838 by the post of Registrar of Metropolitan Carriages, which he held till its abolition in 1849. He occupied himself at the same time with literary work, publishing in 1844 a little work on *Geometry*, calling in question the method associated with the time-honoured name of Euclid; and in 1848 an essay on *The Development of the Understanding*. Neither of these books found any readers outside the circle of those who loved the author: and it has to be confessed that their perusal is difficult. Mr Wedgwood had very little power of expressing his ideas. All who knew him feel convinced that he had something to say on the subject concerned, but have to allow that, from his lack of capacity for illustration and expansion, these contributions to thought remain mere fragments of suggestion.

Perhaps this very difficulty of expression was an advantage in the work of his life—his *Dictionary of English Etymology*, first published in 1857. It may be that hindrance in the power of expression fastens the attention on the vehicle of expression, and that none are better fitted to study the history of words than those who lack fluency and promptness in using them. From this, or from some other cause, Mr Wedgwood was led to ponder on the origin of language. He was one of the original members of the Philological Society, founded in 1842; and its *Transactions* contain many papers from his pen, preparing the way for the work which set forth his belief that the vehicle of all human communication was no miraculous endowment, but the elaborated imitation of instinctive vocal sounds whether among men or animals. This belief, received at first contemptuously, became suddenly more credible when animals and men were connected as ancestors and descendants. The work, whatever be thought of the theory, has taken its place as a permanent contribution to philology, and Mr Wedgwood's name is known to all students of language. His interest in it, as attested by his contributions to the *Academy*, lasted into the clear evening of his life; nor was it possible for those who aided in his latest etymological researches to detect the slightest relaxation of his sense of relevance, his keenness of perception, or his clearness of memory.

Any notice of him would be incomplete which omitted the fact that, after having treated Spiritualism with great contempt, he became, from experience, convinced of its truth, and ended life as a confirmed Spiritualist. His memory is cherished in obscure and grateful hearts, for whom the experience of life was softened by patient kindness of which often his nearest kindred knew nothing. [See *Academy*, June 27, 1891].

THE REV JOSEPH WOLSTENHOLME M.A. Sc.D.

Dr Joseph Wolstenholme was born on September 30, 1829, entered St John's in October 1846, and graduated as third Wrangler in 1850. He was elected to a Fellowship at St John's, and afterwards to one at Christ's. He was on the staff at Christ's for many years and was several times

Moderator and Examiner in the Mathematical Tripos. He vacated his Fellowship by marriage about 1869, and, after taking private pupils at Cambridge for a short time, became the first Professor of Mathematics in the Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, founded for the East Indian Service. He was superannuated a year or two ago and has since been in failing health. He died on November 18.

Professor Wolstenholme was regarded as one of the most accomplished mathematicians of his time. He was joint-author with the Rev Percival Frost of a *Treatise on Solid Geometry*, published in 1863, and collected a large number of original mathematical problems, devised by himself, in a volume which appeared in 1867 and again in an enlarged form in 1878. A gentle and diffident character probably prevented him making his remarkable attainments more generally known. He had a singularly retentive memory and a very wide knowledge of English literature, and was much valued by a small circle of friends. He leaves a widow and four sons. [See *Times*, November 23, 1891.]

WILLIAM HENRY WIDGERY M.A.

William Henry Widgery, who died on August 26, 1891, was a native of Exeter, where his father, Mr William Widgery, is well known as an artist. He was born on March 11, 1857, and was educated at Hele's School and the Exeter Grammar School. On entering St John's College at the age of eighteen, he obtained the Stephens and Vidal Exhibitions from this school, as well as a Sizarship. Later he became Proper Sizar and Foundation Scholar of the college; and in 1879 he graduated as seventh Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos, ill-health having prevented his taking the high place which his college performances had given him the right to expect. On leaving Cambridge, he held for a short while a Mastership in Dover College; and in 1880 he gained the Harness Prize of the University for an Essay on the First Quarto of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*—a scholarly piece of work, which was favourably noticed in the *Athenæum*, and also abroad, in *Anglia* and *Englische Studien*. From 1880 to 1882 he was Second Master at the Brewers' School, Trinity

Square, London, and during that period gained prizes for Icelandic and Gothic at University College, London. In 1883 he was elected Assistant Master at University College School, and held this post till his death. In 1886 he matriculated at the University of Berlin. Mr Widgery's enthusiasm for the cause of sound education, and his generous public spirit and energy, won for him the respect and affection of all who came to know him—and they were many. Many will remember his earnest brilliant pleading in the *Educational Times* for a better study of Phonetics by all teachers of language, and the striking series of articles which he wrote in the *Journal of Education* on the teaching of languages in schools. This series was afterwards published in the form of a pamphlet, which is being translated into Swedish, and only the other day was reviewed with high praise in *Englische Studien*; while quite lately a review of Mr Russell's translation of Guimps' *Pestalozzi* drew from the late Mr Quick a warm expression of approval. But, after all, what Mr Widgery accomplished was little in comparison with that of which he gave such brilliant promise. It was rather the man himself, with his inspiring love of literature and philology and art, which counted for so much. No young schoolmaster ever took a keener or more intelligent interest in teaching and in school life than he did. He was always making thoughtful use of his experience, and endeavouring to add to it in every way both at home and in Germany. He was full of energy, public spirit, and enthusiasm, and singularly pure-hearted and manly. It will be long before his fellow-workers cease to miss the help he so generously gave, and to feel that their work is the lonelier for his absence.

Of his qualities as a teacher Mr Eve writes:—"His teaching was singularly clear and interesting. He had the power of making boys think, and of bringing them face to face with principles. In algebra, for example, a subject on the teaching of which he has more than once lectured, he took the greatest pains to keep his lessons from degenerating into mere practice in manipulation. English was, on the whole, his favourite teaching subject, and he managed to make it both interesting and a real discipline, even to a class of unscholarly boys. I never knew any one who set himself more systematically to study method in teaching; he was constantly making notes

of the difficulties boys encounter, and of the way to meet them. At the same time, he was always trying to refer even the details of school work to general principles, and to avoid the error into which so many of us fall, of not seeing the wood for trees."

The literary work he leaves behind him is all too scanty. He was only just beginning to feel sure of his ground. Another ten years and it would have been very different. The Cambridge Essay, the short tract on the Teaching of Languages, an unfinished series of papers in the *Modern Language Monthly* on Modern Philology, a Report to the American Government, a few signed articles, and a few unsigned reviews—and the short list is complete. But though the list is short, the work all bears the unmistakable stamp of real insight, original thought, and a strong impersonal desire for the truth. [See *Educational Times*, and *Journal of Education*, for October 1891.]

THE REV HERBERT RICHARD HANNAM M.A.

Seldom has a young man's death called forth from his neighbourhood such a manifestation of deep and widespread grief as that which followed the death of Herbert Richard Hannam at South Norwood on August 17 last; but seldom surely has there been a nature at once so sunny and sympathetic, so self-sacrificing, and so sternly pure as that which then was lost to earth.

Mr Hannam was born at Kirk Deighton in Yorkshire on October 25, 1858, and came up from Pocklington School to St John's with a Dowman Exhibition in October 1878. We believe that this small exhibition was the only help he had towards meeting the expenses of his course—all the rest he defrayed by taking pupils. He took his degree in the Classical Tripos of 1882, and was ordained deacon in the following September. His first work was that of chaplain and assistant-master of the Clergy Orphan School, Canterbury, which he soon left to become curate of Goudhurst, Kent. After three years at Goudhurst, during which he won many friends, he accepted his last charge, the curacy of St Mark's, South Norwood.

A few extracts from articles written since his death will give the best idea of the spirit of self-sacrifice and humanitarianism which Mr Hannam threw into his work.

His friend Mr Ernest Foxwell writes:

"He was an exceedingly *human* priest: this was what made him so liked by children, and as popular with boys as with girls. The same thoroughness which led to his being "a rigid Anglican" in matters of Church discipline made him the heartiest competitor in every children's game. Hence reckless over-exertion, followed by dangerous chills—many a time before last month. His appreciation of the ordinary comforts of life was equally keen. A good cigar or a bottle of sound wine—he had many given him—was often the text for a panegyric on the donor; he would draw round the fire and sit in his shirtsleeves to enjoy it the more. Some kind young friends who right through his last winter kept him supplied with the freshest of new-laid eggs would now be more than pleased had they heard his admiration of the gifts and the givers. (To tell the truth I should add that many of those eggs, being of such rare quality, were exported to sick beds in the neighbourhood of Portland Road.) His friends were legion, and their kind remembrances were of perpetual recurrence."

Mr Chas. J. Letts, of Royal Exchange Buildings, writes:

"When the Temperance Society was formed Mr Hannam joined it, but found that his active life and feeble constitution rendered it unwise for him to become a total abstainer. Very recently however he adopted this course, and to the enquiry why he had done so replied that 'it was the better to influence some poor soul who found it difficult to keep sober.' The result to himself was probably not for a moment considered, although the doctors had cautioned him that a certain amount of stimulant was a necessity for him. How it was that with all this work Mr Hannam yet managed to find time for ministering spiritual consolation and giving friendly advice to so many, it is difficult to tell. He knew the homes and the inner lives of nearly everyone in the district—not of churchgoers only, but of many dissenters—and so bright and cheerful was he, and so entirely free from any hauteur or stiffness, that his visits were looked forward to with uniform pleasure, and he was, except in very rare

cases, received with the heartiest of welcomes. Occasionally indeed he did meet with a rebuff, or come across some crossgrained individual who regarded a visit from a 'parson' as an insult. In such cases his patient good temper was not in the least ruffled and in the end he managed to win over the grumbler by sheer kindness and gentle argument. The fact is there was no resisting the sunshine of Mr Hannam's good nature; one might do so for a time, but in the end it was sure to conquer."

"He had a remarkably deep sympathy and interest in the everyday life of the working classes, in their joys and in their sorrows, and an expression which he sometimes used was that 'the truest aristocracy was to be found amongst the poor.' He also showed a generous liberality, which would often lead him to stint himself that he might give to others. Of his able work in the parish, volumes might be written. During the distress consequent on the severity of the past winter Mr. Hannam took a leading part in administering the 'relief fund,' and it was noted that almost every applicant was personally known to him, as well as, in most cases, the actual circumstances under which the application was made. So, too, with the Samaritan Society, Mr Hannam's actual knowledge of facts often proved of the greatest service to the committee, and enabled them to discriminate between the deserving and the worthless. Many of us will recall with painful pleasure the genial manner in which Mr Hannam extracted a subscription to some parochial charity, or beguiled us into taking tickets for some entertainment. Of all these he was the very life and soul, and his success in organising had become quite proverbial."

Unfortunately, with all his energy, Mr Hannam's constitution was not equal to the strain he put it to. He took cold at a Sunday School treat on August 5 last, and his lungs becoming affected he succumbed to acute pleuro-pneumonia on the evening of Monday, August 17.

The consternation and grief which was occasioned by Mr Hannam's loss was a striking testimony to the hold which he had gained on the parish.

"The body, which was clothed in his surplice, was placed in a shell, taken to the church, and placed in the chancel, where there was a continued stream of those who desired

to look upon the face of the departed. A very touching scene was witnessed on Tuesday, when a large number of poor children, some only a few years old, took small bunches of flowers, which they were allowed to place on the body. I took one into the church, about 6 years old, who had brought three dandelions, and the others would not let her take them in. By Wednesday morning the body was completely embedded in beautiful floral tributes, sent by residents in the neighbourhood. Upwards of eighty wreaths had been sent by the early part of Wednesday, and before Thursday, the day of the funeral, the church had the appearance of a large conservatory.

On Thursday afternoon the remains of the deceased were interred in the pretty little churchyard of Shirley. At the time appointed for the first part of the service to be held in St Mark's Church, more than 1000 persons were packed in the church, while outside it was estimated that there were over 2000 waiting to see the procession. Every shop in South Norwood was closed during the time of the funeral, and in spite of the fact that it was such an inclement afternoon all the public houses remained closed.

Unfortunately, the rain fell in torrents as soon as the *cortège* left for Shirley, but that did not deter some 2000 people from following for the three miles to the grave."

So amid demonstrations of the love and gratitude of rich and poor, young and old, was laid to rest one of whom his College may be proud.

"He was, beyond all question, the ideal priest, whose life was better than a sermon, and though an Anglican of rigid orthodoxy, and a devoted Churchman, he was possessed of that far-reaching sympathy which is the religion of humanity."

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

MOSS BANK,
AUGHTON,
ORMSKIRK,
November 23, 1891.

GENTLEMEN,

Upon the advice of Canon Raven, with whom I have been in correspondence about our Tenor Bell, I send you drawings of the inscription and ornaments it bears. It is believed that the Bell was given to the Priory of Burscough by Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, and at the dissolution of that Monastery given to Ormskirk.

I shall be pleased to hear if you can make anything out of the inscription, and to give you any further particulars.

Yours truly,
W. L. HUTTON.

[The inscription is given below, but the Editors have failed to decipher all its meaning. They are prepared to present a copy of the *Index* to the member of the College who furnishes them with the best explanation of it.]

RB 1497 ✠

in honore trinitatis



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term 1891.

The Rt Hon Sir J. E. Gorst, Honorary Fellow of the College, has been appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in succession to Mr Jackson, now Chief Secretary for Ireland. Sir John Gorst was invited to be a candidate for the University seat vacant by the death of Mr Raikes, but felt it expedient to decline. A memorial requesting him to stand at the General Election for the seat now held by Sir Gabriel Stokes, who does not seek re-election, has received much support, and it is hoped that this time it will be successful. Since 1832 St John's has sent up only one University member, namely, Mr C. E. Law (M.A. 1812), who was returned in 1835, 1837, 1841, and 1847.

The late Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Honorary Fellow of the College, bequeathed to St John's "his Lady Margaret two-handed cup, trusting it will be used in each year on the 6th May and the 27th December at least."

Dr Taylor, our Master, was chosen to act as Chairman of the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists held in London this summer. He delivered a very interesting presidential address, in which he referred to the labours of Sir Patrick Colquhoun in promoting the organization of the Congress. On September 11 a number of the members visited Cambridge, and were received by the Master, as Deputy Vice-Chancellor, in the Senate House. The visitors were afterwards entertained by him at luncheon in the College Hall.

At the Annual Election on November 2 the following were elected to the vacant Fellowships:—William McFadden Orr B.A., Senior Wrangler, Mathematical Tripos Part I 1888, First Class (division 1) Part II 1889, Examiner in Mathematics in the Royal University of Ireland; Percival Horton-Smith B.A., First Class (distinction in Physiology) Natural Sciences Tripos 1888-9, late Hutchinson Student; and Edward Ernest Sikes B.A., First Class (division 1) Classical Tripos Part I 1889, First Class (a, d) Part II 1890, late Newton Student in Archæology in the British School at Athens. Among the dissertations

submitted to the Electors by the successful candidates for Fellowships were:—by Mr Orr, *Method of transforming theorems in Sphericonics*, and *Some contact relations among systems of circles, being extensions of Hart's Theorem*; by Mr Horton-Smith, *On the composition and action of peptonised milk*, and *The life and times of Stilicho*; by Mr Sikes, *The Nike of Archermos, a dissertation on the winged female type of the sixth century B.C.*

The first election to the newly founded Isaac Newton Studentships in Astronomy and Physical Optics took place on November 4, when the choice of the electors fell on Mr Ralph Allen Sampson, Fellow of the College. The value of the Studentship is £200 a year. Mr Sampson was third Wrangler in 1888, and first Smith's Prizeman in 1890, and has lately been Lecturer in Mathematics at King's College, London. We understand that he proposes to come into residence at Christmas.

Our Junior Dean, the Rev Alfred Caldecott, has been appointed Professor of Logic and Mental Philosophy at King's College, London, in succession to our late Fellow, Dr Momerie.

The following extracts from the Annual Report of the University Library Syndicate, and from that referring to the Divinity Library, issued last June, deserve record in the *Eagle*, for the references they contain to the Johnian benefactors, Mr Hancock and Professor Selwyn.

"The Syndicate wish to record here the names of the benefactors who are commemorated by statues placed in the niches of the old gateway. On the outside, in the lowest row, Henry VI (included because of his connexion with the site), between Sir R. Thorpe and Archbishop Rotherham; above them, Dr Andrew Perne, between Archbishop Parker and Bishop Tunstall; and at the top Dr Holdsworth, between Bishop Hacket and Mr Henry Lucas. On the inner front is placed George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, between Mr Rustat and Mr Worts. A statue of Mr Hancock, whose bequest of £10,000 was expended upon the new building, stands in the N.W. corner of the court. The cost of these statues was defrayed out of the donation of Dr Taylor, in whose vice-chancellorship the work was mainly done."

"We have also received from the executors of the late Professor Selwyn about 140 volumes, which by his will were to be given to the library after the death of Mrs Selwyn. These comprise a few very fine editions of the Fathers, and many books of great value for the study of the Septuagint. They are all in most excellent condition."

Dr H. D. Rolleston, Fellow of the College, has been appointed Assistant-Examiner in Anatomy at the University of London, and Examiner in Osteology and Anatomy at the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

Mr James Ross Murray M.A. (B.A. 1884), has gained the Maitland Prize for an essay on *The Present State and probable Development of the Native Ministry in the Indian Missions of the English Church*. The prize was founded in 1844 by friends of Sir Peregrine Maitland K.C.B., and consists of the interest on £1,000.

T. T. Groom B.A. (First Class Natural Sciences Tripos 1887-89), formerly Scholar, has been appointed Assistant-Lecturer and Demonstrator of Zoology in the Yorkshire College, Leeds.

The Worshipful Chancellor L. T. Dibdin (B.A. 1874) has this term been delivering a course of lectures on *Parochial Law* at Ridley Hall. On June 24 he was admitted to the degree of D.C.L. *honoris causa* at Durham. In presenting him to the Warden, the Ven Archdeacon Watkins, Professor of Hebrew, said:—"Mr Warden and Proctors, it is no small honour to this our University that one of her younger graduates, Dr Sir Francis Jeune, has been called to the high office and dignity of a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice. It is no small loss to our diocese that it has thus been deprived of the judgment and counsel of so eminent a Doctor of the Civil Law. But

.....Primo avolso non deficit alter.

Lewis Tonna Dibdin, a Master of Arts of St John's College, Cambridge, is known in his own University by a successful effort to restore the study of three centuries of silenced Ecclesiastical Law, and has obtained from experts full recognition of his wide and exact knowledge of the subject. He is known to a larger class of readers by his studies of monasticism, and by a series of articles over which the veil of anonymity has hitherto been allowed to rest. He has for some years been Chancellor of the dioceses of Rochester and Exeter. He has by the choice and appointment of our Visitor become Chancellor of the diocese of Durham, and now, with the assent of this Convocation, Doctor of Civil Law of the University of Durham. Those who know him best doubt not that the Alma Mater which by adoption honours him will in him, too, find a son who will reflect honour upon herself.

.....Primo avolso non deficit alter
Aureus: et simili frondescit virga metallo.

I present to you Lewis Tonna Dibdin, Chancellor of this diocese, to be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Civil Law in this University."

The Rev O. Rigby M.A. (B.A. 1882), has been appointed Professor of History at Trinity College, Toronto.

On June 25 the University of Dublin conferred the degrees of M.A. (*ad eundem*), LL.B., and LL.D. on the Rev D. Bain M.A. (B.A. Natural Sciences Tripos 1884), Principal of Waterloo College, near Liverpool.

Mr J. W. Iliffe M.A. (B.A. 1884), has been appointed Master of Method in the Day Training College about to be established in Cambridge under the direction of the Teachers' Training Syndicate.

Ds F. F. Blackman (First Class Natural Sciences Tripos 1889—1891), Scholar of the College, has been appointed University Demonstrator of Botany.

The Rev Norman Langham M.A., F.L.S., F.C.S. (B.A. 1885), formerly Science Master at Ripon Grammar School, has been appointed Head-master of Rastrick Grammar School. There were 96 candidates for the post.

The Rev F. W. Tracy (B.A. 1880), Head-master of Totnes Grammar School since 1887, has been appointed Head-master of the South Eastern College, Ramsgate.

L. B. Radford B.A. (First Class Classical Tripos 1890—91), Scholar of the College, has been appointed Second Master of the Warrington Grammar School.

St J. B. Wynne-Willson B.A. (First Class Classical Tripos 1890), Scholar of the College, has been appointed Assistant Master at the Leys School, Cambridge.

The Rev E. Hill, Rector of Cockfield, has been appointed by the Council of the Senate a Governor of Woodbridge Grammar School, Suffolk.

The Rev F. Sandford M. A. (B.A. 1883), formerly Scholar and Naden Divinity Student, joined in November the Cambridge Mission at Delhi. Two other members of the College have been some years at work there, namely Mr Allnut (Principal of the Mission College) and Mr Kelley.

Mr S. Lavington Hart (B.A. 1880) D.Sc. London, Fellow of the College and Lecturer in Physics, has given notice of his resignation at the end of the present academical year. With his wife and his brother he proposes to proceed to Northern China to undertake missionary work under the London Missionary Society.

The second series of *Mind* will be edited by Mr G. F. Stout, Fellow of the College, with the co-operation of Dr Sidgwick, Dr Venn, Dr J. Ward, and Professor William Wallace. Mr Stout succeeds as Editor Professor A. Croom Robertson, of University College, London.

The Managers of the John Lucas Walker Fund have made a grant of £60 to Mr E. H. Hankin, Fellow of the College, in aid of his bacteriological researches. The Scientific Grants Committee of the British Medical Association have made a grant of £50 to Dr William Hunter, Fellow-Commoner, in recognition of his work on tuberculosis. Mr A. A. Kanthack, one of the members of the Leprosy Commission, who is the new John Lucas Walker Student in the University, has joined the College as a Fellow-Commoner.

In a letter by Mr R. Hamilton Lang, which appeared in the *Times* of August 11, 1891, it is stated that the first fragments of Hittite inscriptions were brought home from Syria by Professor Palmer in 1870. Mr Lang writes:—

"While resident in Cyprus, I travelled from Beyrout to Larnaca with that gentleman and his companion, Captain Drake, on August 15, 1870, and from a letter written home on that day I extract the following:—

"There were on board this steamer two Englishmen who have been engaged in an accurate survey of the Sinaitic Peninsula. They travelled through the desert on foot, taking observations. One is Mr Palmer, and the other Captain Drake. Both are considerable Oriental scholars. Mr Palmer is proud of two trophies which he carries away—one, some inscriptions from Homs (Syria) which he thinks are in unknown characters; and another is a piece of an ancient Kufic translation of the Koran, which he supposes to be at least 800 years old. I have seen neither, and perhaps they may not prove to be so interesting as the finder supposes. Every new baby is a wonderful pet, as I know by experience."

"These inscriptions 'in unknown characters,' I believe I am right in saying, were what was afterwards baptized 'Hittite.'"

Charles Lennox Somerville Russell, a Minor Scholar of the College, and formerly Senior Classical Scholar at Rugby, was one of the successful candidates at the open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India held last summer.

The Collected Sermons of Thomas Fuller D.D. (1631—1659), edited by John Eglinton Bailey F.S.A. and completed by William E. A. Axon M.R.S.L. (2 vols., Unwin Brothers), is dedicated 'To the Rev JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A. Senior Fellow of St John's College and Professor of Latin in the University of Cambridge.' Mr Axon says:—"To whom can I so appropriately dedicate this first collected edition of the Sermons of Thomas Fuller as to you, who so worthily represent the learning, the earnestness, and that union of enthusiasm and sobriety which is the note claimed, and not without good cause, for the University of Cambridge—the Alma Mater of the author of the *Worthies of England*, the *Church History of Britain*, of *Good Thoughts in Bad Times*, and of so many other contributions to the solid and enduring literature of English history and English theology."

In *Church and Town for Fifty Years* (pp. 17 to 21) there is an account of the Bishop of Hereford's work as Vicar of Leeds 1859 to 1868; we read of his "clear mind, few words, and sound judgment... steady business powers... integrity of character and strong kindness of heart"; and not less to his credit is the exclamation of one poor woman, "Eh, but I liked Jeems Atlay! he was a right homely man."

In the earlier records of the parish is to be found one other Johnian vicar "John Lake, whose name is famous wherever the English language is spoken and the liberties of Englishmen honoured" (pp. 61 to 63).

The College has recently come into possession of a portrait of the Right Rev William Tyrrell D.D., the first Bishop of Newcastle in Australia. The portrait was bequeathed to the College by Mrs Elizabeth Dollond Blandy, who died on the 28th June 1891. Mrs Blandy was the last surviving sister of Bishop Tyrrell, and widow of the Rev Francis Jackson Blandy, who died in 1869, after having been for 30 years Vicar of Netheravon, Wilts.

The Portrait, which is by George Richmond R.A., is in coloured chalks and was made in 1847, just before the Bishop left England for his Diocese. It was given by him to his two sisters Miss Ann Tyrrell, the founder of the Tyrrell Cottage Hospital at Ilfracombe, and Mrs Blandy. The following brief record of the Bishop's career may be of interest to our readers.

He was the youngest of the ten children of Timothy and Elizabeth Tyrrell. His father was Remembrancer of the City of London, and his mother was a grand-daughter of John Dollond the optician.

He was born 31st January 1807 at the Guildhall, and was educated at Reading School under Dr Valpy, and afterwards as a day boy at the Charterhouse.

He entered St John's in 1826 and took the B.A. degree as 4th Senior Optime in 1831. He was one of the early members of the L.M.B.C. and rowed repeatedly in the College boat from 1828 to 1832.

After leaving Cambridge he at first studied for the law, but on the death of his father in 1832 he resolved to take orders and was ordained Deacon on the 23rd September 1832 by Bishop Kaye of Lincoln, and Priest by that Prelate 22nd September 1833. He worked as a curate for six years at Aylstone, near Leicester, and then for nearly a year at Burnham, near Maidenhead.

In 1839 the Duke of Buccleuch presented him to the Rectory of Beaulieu in the New Forrest. There he remained for about eight years, when he was offered and accepted the newly formed Bishopric of Newcastle in Australia.

He was consecrated on St Peter's day, the 29th June 1847, in Westminster Abbey, with three other Colonial Bishops, those

of Adelaide, Melbourne, and Cape Town, by Archbishop Howley and the Bishops of Winchester, Chichester, Gloucester, and Lichfield.

He landed in Australia 16th January 1848. He never married and never returned to England. He completed thirty-one years of active episcopal work, and died at Morpeth, his house in his Diocese, 24th June 1879, having left his Diocese only once, when he went in 1851 to New Zealand to consult his College friend George Augustus Selwyn of New Zealand on matters respecting their Colonial Dioceses, and to visit Melanesia with him. This voyage is commemorated in the verses entitled *The Ladye Margarettie in the days of old* (*Eagle* x. 304).

Our gallery of College worthies has received an interesting and important addition in the Portrait of Professor Mayor, painted by Professor Herkomer, R.A. The appeal for subscriptions issued in March 1890 by Dr Sandys, who has acted as Treasurer of the Fund, met with a ready response from no less than 247 subscribers, of whom as many as 170 were members of the College. The portrait was completed in the early part of the Long Vacation; and it has been presented to the College in accordance with a resolution proposed by the Master of Clare, and seconded by Dr Reid, Fellow and Tutor of Gonville and Caius College, at a meeting of subscribers held in the Combination Room on May 20, 1890. At a meeting of the Council held on July 24, 1891, the best thanks of the College were offered to the subscribers for their valuable gift. It has been placed in the Hall above the Scholars' table, next to the portrait of Dr Kennedy by Mr Oules, R.A., and it has been widely recognised as being no less admirable as a likeness than as a work of art. The Professor is represented in his gown, seated, and holding in his hands an open volume of poems by his favourite German poet, Rückert.

Mr Herkomer has also executed an etching from the life in the same general attitude as that of the oil painting. Copies of this etching can be obtained through Mr Herkomer's Secretary, Mr D. J. Williams, Dyrcham, Bushey, Herts. The size of the plate is nearly 8 inches by 6. There are to be 15 impressions on vellum at five guineas each; and as many more as the plate will yield from the copper surface on old English, old German, and Japanese paper at three guineas.

On August 25 the Dowager Lady Williams Wynn laid the foundation stone of the Memorial Church in the township of Brithdir, in the parish of Llanrhaidr-yn-Mochnant, to be erected by public subscription in memory of Bishop Morgan, who, while vicar of the parish, 300 years ago, "finished his great undertaking of translating the Bible into the Welsh language." William Morgan, the translator of the Welsh Bible,

was the son of John Morgan, of Gwibernant, in the parish of Penmachno, Carnarvonshire, and was descended from Ednyfed Hardd, the founder of the sixth noble tribe of North Wales. There is some doubt as to the date of his birth; according to an old manuscript at the ancient house of his family, it was about 1530, but the general impression is that he was born in 1539. He was educated at St John's College. In 1575 he was instituted to the vicarage of Welshpool, in Montgomeryshire, and three years later to that of Llanrhaiaadr. In 1587 he had completed his great work, and in that year was engaged, as the guest of Dean Goodman at Westminster, in superintending it as it passed through the press. In 1588 it was published in a handsome folio volume, a fine copy of which is preserved in Glan Aber Library. He afterwards became "possessor of divers Welsh livings," which he held until 1595, when, by the express command of Queen Elizabeth, he was raised to the bishopric of Llandaff. In 1601 he was translated to the see of St Asaph, and he died in 1603. The spot where his remains were interred in the burial ground attached to St Asaph Cathedral is unknown.

The preachers in the College Chapel this term include The Master, Mr C. B. Drake (Rector of Teversham), and Mr J. M. Wilson (Archdeacon of Manchester). Mr W. H. Browne LL.M., one of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Missionaries to the Assyrian Church, was expected to preach, but was unfortunately called back to Persia the week before. The Junior Dean who preached in his stead took the opportunity to give some account of this interesting endeavour to help an ancient Church. Mrs Bishop, the famous traveller (*née* Miss Isabella Bird), has publicly described Mr Browne as the peacemaker, medical adviser, and general friend of his district, besides speaking warmly of the specially religious effect of his work.

The following portraits have been added to the collection in the smaller Combination-room.

(1) An engraving by F. Bartolozzi R.A., from Holbein's chalk portrait of BISHOP FISHER [see *Eagle* XVI, 327 (1a)], in perfect condition, published November 1, 1793, by L. Chamberlaine. *Presented by Mr J. Larmor, Fellow and Lecturer.*

(2) A platinotype permanent photograph (by Mr Dew-Smith) of the REV J. E. B. MAYOR, Professor of Latin. *Presented by Mr W. F. Smith, Fellow and Lecturer.*

(3) A lithograph of SIR WILLIAM MARTIN, Chief Justice of New Zealand, formerly Fellow (B.A. 1829). *Presented by Sir G. E. Paget K.C.B.*

The portraits of Mr St J. B. Wynne-Willson and Mr E. H. Hankin, late editors of the *Eagle*, have been added to the collection in the Editorial Album.

Dr Taylor, our Master, has been appointed a member of the Special Board for Divinity, and a Governor of the Perse Schools; Dr Sandys a member of the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate; Professor Gwatkin and Mr J. Larmor members of the Library Syndicate; Professor Liveing a member of the Local Examinations Syndicate; Mr F. C. Wace a member of the Proctorial Syndicate and of the Examinations Board; Mr W. Bateson a member of the Special Board for Biology and Geology; Mr J. T. Ward a member of the Non-collegiate Students' Board; Mr G. F. Stout an Examiner for the Moral Sciences Tripos; Dr T. G. Bonney an Examiner for the Sedgwick Prize; Mr A. Caldecott, Junior Proctor, a member of the Watch Committee; Mr C. E. Haskins an Examiner for the Classical Tripos Part I; Professor Gwatkin an Examiner for the Historical Tripos; Mr A. E. H. Love an Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos Part I; Mr R. Pendlebury an Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos Part II; Professor Liveing an Examiner in Chemistry for the Natural Sciences Tripos and in Elementary Chemistry for the First M.B. Examination; Mr J. R. Tanner a member of the Special Board for History and Archæology; Dr D. MacAlister Assessor to the Regius Professor of Physic; Mr J. J. H. Teall and Mr J. E. Marr Examiners in Geology, Dr A. Milnes Marshall in Zoology, Dr A. Macalister in Human Anatomy, and Dr L. E. Shore in Physiology, for the Natural Sciences Tripos; Mr E. H. Acton an Examiner in Pharmaceutical Chemistry for the Second M.B. Examination; Mr A. W. Flux and Mr A. C. Seward Lecturers at Affiliated Lectures Centres; Mr H. H. B. Ayles an Examiner for the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship and the Mason Prize.

Mr E. J. S. Rudd has been preferred by the College from the rectory of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, to the rectory of Barrow, near Bury St Edmunds, vacant by the death of Mr Keeling.

Dr J. Merriman, Fifth Wrangler in 1860 (when members of the College were second, third, fourth, and fifth), formerly Fellow, and at present Head-master of the Surrey County School, has been presented by the College to the rectory of Freshwater, vacated by Mr Rudd. Dr A. Jessopp was offered the presentation, but was unable to accept it.

Mr J. B. Slight, Senior Optime 1859, formerly Scholar, and sometime Head-master of King's Lynn Grammar School, has been presented by the College to the rectory of Moreton, Essex, vacant through the death of Mr Calvert.

Archdeacon Wilson paid Cambridge a visit in the middle of November, when instead of forgoing most of his engagements, as he had written to say he must, he was able to preach before the University and in the College Chapel, and to open a very important subject at a meeting of the University Clerical Society next day.

The Rev A. S. Stokes, who resides in Cambridge, has just received an Honorary Canonry in Ely Cathedral. Mr Stokes took a First Class in the Moral Sciences Tripos in 1871, and also one of the Carus Greek Testament Prizes. After serving some important Curacies, Mr Stokes became Diocesan Inspector of Elementary Schools, and has served in that office with great ability for fourteen years. The parish clergy have most cordially greeted the bestowal of this mark of approval by the Bishop of Ely.

Mr R. B. Davies M.A. (B.A. 1882), who went to Zanzibar as one of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, had to return after a three months' stay, and has been greatly disappointed to learn that on grounds of health he cannot go back to the tropics at all. Mr Davies (who was in Cambridge for some time after his degree, first at the Clergy School, and afterwards as a Curate in Barnwell) is now enquiring about work in one of the more Southern dioceses of South Africa.

The Rev E. F. Miller M.A. (Senior Optime 1871) has retired from the Archdeaconry of Colombo. Mr Miller served for nearly fourteen years in Ceylon, his chief work being at St Thomas's College, Colombo, which he rescued from imminent collapse and raised to a position of great influence in the Colony.

Mr George Billing M.A. has recently been appointed to the Vicarage of Sturry, in Kent, after twenty years of unusually varied service in India.

A letter to the *Guardian* of June 24 speaks in terms of deep regret of the loss of John Holford Plant (B.A. 1877), resident in Norfolk Island in the service of the Melanesian Mission. His character is described in terms of singularly appreciative affection.

The following ordinations of members of the College have taken place

At Trinity Ordination (additional):

Name.	Diocese.	Parish or Mission.
Atlay, G. W.	Central Africa	Universities' Mission
Christie, W. N.	Hereford	Pencombe

At the September Ordination:

Smith, Harold	Ely	St Matthew, Cambridge
Bach, C.	Llandaff, for Peterborough	
Salisbury, C. H.	St Albans	
Scholfield, J. R.	Wakefield	Kirkheaton

Ds H. Smith was at Ridley Hall for a year after taking his degree, and is in residence in Cambridge as a Naden Divinity Student. Ds G. W. Atlay was ordained by his father, the Bishop of Hereford, at the request of Bishop Smythies.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Name.	B.A.	to
Lowry, C. S., M.A.	(1886)	Dioc. Miss. for St Peter's, Lower Edmonton
Jones, H. D., M.A.	(1864)	Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral
Burwell, G., M.A.	(1870)	V. Chipping, Preston
Drew, C. E., M.A.	(1870)	R. West Tofts, Norfolk
Anderson, W. P., M.A.	(1874)	V. Latton, Cricklade
Merrikin, M., M.A.	(1882)	V. Gt. Wilbraham, Cambs.
Hall, W., M.A.	(1878)	V. St Cleopas, Liverpool
Thomas, W. M., M.A.	(1858)	V. Billingborough, Lincs.
Howlett, H., M.A.	(1869)	R. Ackworth, Pontefract
Mathews, Ven A.D., M.A.	(1861)	Commissary for Bp. of Mauritius
Sammons, R.T.H., M.A.	(1863)	V. Hogsthorpe, Lincs.
Trasenster, E. A.		V. Saxilby, Lincs.
Woodhouse, A. C., M.A.	(1876)	V. Stantonbury, Bucks.
Pitman, E. A. B., M.A.	(1867)	R. Stonegrave, Malton
Drake, C. B., M.A.	(1869)	R. Leverington, Wisbech
Fox, E. S.,	(1877)	Org. Sec. Ch. of E. Sunday Sch. Institute
Churchyard, M. W.	(1881)	Chaplain to the Forces.
Hopton, C. E., M.A.	(1882)	V. Stretton, Hereford
Kirby, R. R., M.A.	(1852)	R. Mixbury, Oxon.
Powell, E., M.A.	(1883)	V. of St Mary, Greenfield, Oldham
Coggin, F. E., M.A.	(1881)	V. Lemsford, Hatfield
Poole, Canon, M.A.	(1855)	R. West Meon, Hants.
Chadwick, T. H., M.A.	(1872)	V. Bole, Notts.
Mc Cririck, H.	(1890)	V. Wiveliscombe, Somerset
Morice, C., M.A.	(1864)	R. Elworthy, Somerset
Yeld, C., M.A.	(1865)	V. Exton, Oakham
Mould, J., M.A.	(1838)	R. D. Rutland I.
Steer, W. H. H., M.A.	(1885)	Chap. to Countess of Rothes.
Cooper, H., M.A.	(1845)	R. Stanningfield, Suffolk
Haworth, H., M.A.	(1877)	V. Altham, Accrington
Boys-Smith, E. P., M.A.	(1884)	R. Hordle, Lymington
Smith, F., M.A.	(1858)	R. Church Lench, Evesham
Stokes, A. S., M.A.	(1871)	Hon. Canon of Ely
Towle, C. S.	(1866)	V. St Clement, Bournemouth
Billing, G., M.A.	(1871)	V. Sturry, Kent.
Ham, J. M.	(1884)	Assoc. Sec. to Col. and Cont. Ch. Society
Hodges, H. C., M.A.	(1869)	Chap. (Hon.) to Seamen at Shanghai.
Mant, N. W. J., M.A.	(1871)	V. of Hendon.

At the election of Officers and Committee of the University Union Society for the Lent Term, G. D. Kempt was chosen Secretary of the Society, and of the six members elected to the Standing Committee three were Johnians—J. H. B. Masterman, Mahomed Ahmed, and P. Green. Mr Sikes has served on the Library Committee during the present term.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*Handbook of the London Geological Field Class* (G. Philip), by Prof. H. G. Seeley F.R.S.; *The Statutory Investment Guide* (F. C. Mathieson and Sons), by R. Marrack; *St Martin of Tours: Hulsean Prize Essay 1870* (Heywood), by Rev H. H. Scullard; *Education and Heredity*, by J. M. Guyau (Walter Scott), with an introduction by G. F. Stout; *Greek Syntax and Note-Book* (Percival), by Rev T. B. Rowe; *Mutato*

Nomine (University Press), by Professor J. E. B. Mayor;
Vergili Bucolica (Macmillan), by T. E. P.
Development of English (University Press), by A. A. A.
 Hibbert; *The Frog: an i* (University Press), by A. A. A.
Embryology (Smith, Elder, and Co.), by Dr A. Milnes Marshall;
Materials for the Study of Variation (University Press), by Dr A. Milnes Marshall;
Discontinuous Variation (Macmillan), by W. Bateson; *The*
Algebra of Co-planar Vectors and Trigonometry (Macmillan), by
 R. B. Hayward; *A History of the Theory of Elasticity and of the*
Strength of Materials vol ii (University Press), by Dr I.
 Todhunter, edited and completed by Prof Karl Pearson;
Elementary Thermodynamics (University Press), by J. Parker;
Catalogue of Type Fossils (University Press), by J. Parker;
 (University Press), by H. Woods; *Vertebrate Embryology* (Smith,
 Elder and Co.), by Dr A. Milnes Marshall; *Thucydides: book v*
 (Macmillan), by Rev C. E. Graves; *Theory of Numbers: part i*
 (Deighton Bell), by Prof G. B. Mathews; *Studies in Jewish*
Statistics (Nutt), by Joseph Jacobs; *Celtic Fairy Tales* (Nutt),
 by Joseph Jacobs; *British Colonisation and Empire* (Murray),
 by Rev A. Caldecott; *A First Book of Mechanics for Young*
Beginners (Cassell and Co.)
Problems on the Subjects for the Cambridge Mathematical
Examination Part I (Macmillan), by Prof J. Wolstenhome;
Woolwich Mathematical Papers for admission into the Royal
Military Academy for the Years 1880—1890, new edition
 (Macmillan), by E. J. Brooksmith; *The History of the Law of*
Prescription in England: Yorke Prize Essay (University Press),
 by T. A. Herbert; *Greek and other studies at Cambridge*
 (Macmillan), by Prof E. C. Clark; *Grecia Victrix* (W. Tomlin),
 by Arculus (Rev T. W. Bowling); *The Meaning of Ecclesiastical*
History (Deighton Bell), by Professor H. M. Gwatkin.

The echoes of the Great Greek Controversy, which came to a decision in the Senate-House on October 29, will have reached even the remotest of our readers. Members of the College took an active part in the discussion, on both sides of the question, though those against the proposed enquiry were undoubtedly in the majority. Among the multitudinous fly-sheets and comments which the occasion called forth Mr Bateson's was one of the most notable, and deserves to find a record in the *Eagle*. In order to preserve our judicial impartiality we give the other side, as it appeared to a well-known writer in the *Educatio*

Mr Bateson says:—

“Most boys, we are told, have no literary aptitude; to them the Classical System is hateful and absurd; for them it is said to fail. It is as one of those for whom the Classical System may thus be said to have failed that I now speak in its behalf.

“For many reasons which have often been put the System, by T. E. P. is good. It is both rigid and subtle. It is liked by few (Universities) thus few escape its discipline. It is foreign to ordinary life. It is ‘useless,’ and from grim analogies in Nature it must be feared that it is in just this ‘uselessness’ that the unique virtue of the System lies. If this were all, it would be perhaps enough.”

“But there is something more than this. The change is asked for on behalf of common men who are going to lead common lives. It has been asked for especially on behalf of Natural Science men. Now it is exactly for common men in general and for Natural Science men in particular that the System should be kept.

“To common men a Classical Education gives the single glimpse of the side of life which is not common. It is in the Classics and especially in the Greek Classics which he is forced to read, that such a man is for once brought into the presence of the things which are beautiful and have no ‘use.’ He will not meet them again, but it is good that he should see them if only for a moment. He does not understand these things; they mean nothing to him. But sooner or later there comes a time when he looks back at these things and remembers, and he knows that there is something which he has not got, which he does not understand, which is not for him. He is then afraid of that other side of life, if only a little, and when power comes to him he will perhaps not use it to destroy. In the arid mind of many a common man there is an oasis of reverence which would not have been there if he had never read Greek. For society it would be dangerous, and for the common man it would be hard, if he had never stood thus once in the presence of noble and beautiful things. Some one may say that he may meet things as noble and as beautiful in the literature of England; that is true, but the common man does not read the literature of Engl

‘basis of a Technical Education,’ be it never so ‘sound,’ he will begin his life where he must needs end it, in the Black Country of the commonplace.

“Of all others it is the Natural Science man who most needs the things which Classics give, if only that he may know the greatness of his own calling. He, forsooth, will read the riddle of Nature. In the fulness of time he has set himself up to solve the old problems, and the answer that he will give is to be final. It is right, then, that he should know that his problems are those which the poets have put. If there had been no poets there would have been no problems, for surely the unlettered scientist of to-day would never have found them. To him it is easier to solve a difficulty than to feel it. It is good, besides, that the Science man should be made to know that there was a people as sharp as he is, who saw the same

Nature that he sees, and who read it otherwise with no less confidence than he.

“If Compulsory Greek is abolished it will be done by men of two classes. The one has culture by instinct; to them it is inconceivable that any should be really without it, or that to any it can be taught. The other class by instinct and training is barbarous and would fain destroy what it cannot understand. It is unfortunate that these two classes cannot become acquainted with each other, for perhaps both would then vote for Greek.”

The other writer tries to answer him as follows:

“Through the great world of the British educated, I wander—a savage. Sombre, sad, travel-stained, and weary, wrapped in a dusty patchwork garment of English, I prowl through the great broad ways of the noble race, and the dainty citizens turn in amused surprise at my barbaric array. I am the self-educated man; I toiled across a weary desert of ignorance to this; I followed my own instincts on the journey, and lighted on no oasis of sizarship or welling endowment, where I might learn the fashions of the city. And so it comes about that they esteem me meanly because I have no undergarment of Greek.

“At first it was difficult to understand. I had in my journey contracted a habit of being elementary. I took a little country curate in the palm of my hand, and holding him aloft, I said: ‘Tell me, my little fellow, why it is that you are a cultivated gentleman and I am an outer barbarian; for I take it, that you also were not *born* in this city.’ Complacent pity made his face shine like the beatified. ‘My poor common man,’ he said, ‘no one *can* be a cultivated person who has not learnt Greek.’ ‘A dainty answer,’ said I; ‘but a thing I have heard before. What I want to discover now is not the difference in education, but the difference in result. Tell me, I pray you, that which makes the man with Greek culture better than his neighbour.’ Then he babbled.

“There is this Greek literature I have never read, warm, glowing and living. Even in a translation it is, to us barbarians, splendid, though they tell us that, translated, it has lost its warmth and glow. Of the true value of that literature we barbarians can only judge by results. To praise the literature itself is shirking the question. What I cannot observe is any satisfactory evidence of exaltation in those who have freely bathed in the life-giving stream, as compared with people well educated in other ways. It may be barbaric bluntness, but that seems to me to be the crucial test of the value of Greek. To a coarse mind the properly cultivated people, who had been debating this matter lately, appear to have done anything rather than come to this essential point.

“So far as one may judge from a mass of conflicting argument for Greek, it is pretended that by that study only,

or superlatively, the mind is strengthened and given a wider scope, a keener appreciation of beauty, a subtler sense of humour; an ‘oasis of reverence,’ says one apologist, is kept green in the heart. In the lives and works of men cultivated through the classics, then, we must look for this superiority and refinement; and if this discussion is to be anything but an idle giving of opinions, after the manner of old women at tea, it must become more decidedly personal. The exhibition of bad reasoning and bad taste by those who have ‘breathed with the Greeks,’ will, at the least, considerably weaken the position of the advocates of this culture as the supreme one. And, on the other hand, men who have displayed exceptional power, or an exceptional sense of beauty, without any distinctively classical education, go far to suggest that educational influences of a better kind exist.

“Now, in a comparison of the mighty men among the barbarians with the Grecians, it must be borne in mind how difficult it is and has been for any really promising boy to escape instruction in Greek, and therewith enlistment on the side of the classics. When we reflect upon this, the roll of splendid barbarians seems no longer respectable but astonishing. Shakespeare, Chaucer, Blake, Chatterton, Burns, Keats, lived in the zone of intellectual shadow beneath the illuminated feet of Professor Freeman, the *St James's Gazette*, the *Morning Post*, the *Globe*, and *John Bull*. A host of great novelists, sailors, and generals lived in this darkness. Roger Bacon, Faraday, Charles Darwin, Tyndall, William Smith, and Hugh Miller blundered along, in Science, in sad ignorance of the original text of Greek science—and so, perhaps, happened upon many things that are ‘not in Aristotle.’ In Education, neither Comenius, Pestalozzi, or Froebel knew Greek. On the other hand, we have, in the November *Contemporary*, an article by Professor Freeman, who claims to be the typical product of Greek culture, and whose controversy is certainly a remarkable instance of its fruit. He begins with boasting like a Red Indian or Greek hero; he is acrimonious; he takes exception to his opponent’s ‘fine English,’ quarrelling with his sound to elude his sense; and he repeats a joke which, to my barbaric mind, is simply an opaquer rendering of the street boy’s accusation, ‘Mr Weldon thinks hisself everybody—but he ain’t.’ The outer barbarian modestly wonders if his own standards of literary excellence are wrong, and if this matter is, after all, literary *caviare*.

“And then he goes over the things that are, and have been, in his mind, and sorrowfully counts the gains that are not ‘culture.’ How he wondered, when a boy, at the tar-refuse floating iridescent and wonderful down a reedy stream, and worked his way with the keenest delight to the reason why scum could be so glorious. How he wondered why the

forget-me-nots did not grow on land, and why the sedge-blades cut like knives. How the crisp sparkle of a breeze-stirred river's facets filled him with delightful questions; and how the little fish in the shallows, and the cray-fish sulking wickedly in the tank of the punt, lured his mind away from 'culture' to a world of deceptive beauty.

"No kind friend had he to lead him away and tell him about Ulysses, the bullock's blood, and the anecdotal ghosts, or about the hysterical warriors who stuck inverted in the ground by their helmet spikes, and whose smoky souls escaped when a sufficiently large hole was made in them, or of any of the backstairs business of the gods. He would spend hours star-gazing, in the blackest ignorance that half the constellations had been clapped up there as a consequence of little divine intrigues, and he thought the facts of astronomy wonderful and the names of constellations a bore. Whereas, really, the only use of the heavens is to remind us of our heathen mythology.

"He followed where his curiosity led him. He dreamt at last of a world full of life; not a particle in it that is not a kinetic centre working with all else in a vast elusive scheme. It seemed grand, luminous, and noble; nothing mean in it save the vain greatness of man, who was the quaint fool of the play—nothing altogether uncommon in it or unclean. But that, to a Greek scholar is a dull 'utilitarian' world. The poor barbarian, however, does not perceive he is in a desert devoid even of that 'oasis of reverence' preserved to a pamphleteering Cambridge scientist by his Greek. To his untutored eyes there is wonder and pleasure even in grains of sand.

Surely Greek must be a Gorgon if the everyday world is so dead to its scholars. The barbarian tries thus to console himself for his undeniable barbarity. 'Sour Grapes,' he murmurs. In spite of his scientific affectation of large-mindedness when he studies the English style of this Homeric scholar, the magnanimous personalities of that professor, Mr Lecky's poetry, and the rank and file of University churchmen, literary men, and philosophers, he catches himself stumbling perilously on the edge of a sneer. He affects to find comfort in the vastness of the universe. 'Shout,' he says, shout while ye may, triumphant five hundred odd, in that little University town with the funny trams and narrow streets. The stars go on in their courses, the swift-winged winds are not stirred by your shouting; not a drop of water pauses on its journey to the sea; the great mill of God grinds on. Not five hundred, not five thousand Cambridge graduates can save a sham from its fate. Therefore, if it please you, shout, and with my blessing.

"So bitterly speaks the barbarian, knowing withal that he has no 'culture,' and being moved by envy to revile, after the manner of vain, despised and destitute men."

JOHNIANA.

In the charter given by James I. to the Virginia Company it was provided that 'the word and service of God be preached, planted, and used, not only in the said colony, but, as much as may be, among the savages bordering among them, according to the rites and doctrines of the Church of England.' The Rev Robert Hunt was appointed to accompany the expedition. Raleigh, though his fortune was gone, yet gave £100 to the Virginia Company for the establishment of religion in the colony; and the names of Lord Delaware, of Whitaker, son of a master of St John's College, Cambridge, of Sandys, the pupil of Hooker, and of the saintly Nicholas Ferrar, who were influential members of the company, are a guarantee that other than commercial motives prompted the venture. The baptism of Pocahontas, daughter of the native chief, and her subsequent marriage to an English gentleman, who brought her to England, are familiar to all.

H. Tucker: The English Church in other Lands, p. 8. (1886).

The first Bishop of Newcastle (Tyrrell) is famous, among other things, for having resolutely remained at his post. He is known as 'the one bishop who never came home.' From his arrival in 1848 until his death in 1879, he never left Australia except to make a voyage of inspection and evangelisation, in company with Bishop Selwyn, in the Melanesian group. He lived in the saddle, making visitation tours of 1,500 miles at a time. His great diocese had 800 miles of coast-line, extended inland 700 miles, and was five times as large as Great Britain. With very high spiritual gifts, he had the rare combination of excellent habits of business. He was a great financier; setting a munificent example, he induced the colonists to give largely. He inaugurated an endowment scheme of £100,000, taking care that no parish should possess a sum that would provide the full stipend of its clergy, for that, he said, 'would not be a healthy state of things'; but by a combination of partial endowments and the voluntary system, he maintained the advantages and avoided the evils of both. His own property he carefully invested, and it prospered wonderfully. He had always intended to bequeath it to his diocese; and by his will he crowned the edifice of his scheme by providing a magnificent endowment, which, on the return of more prosperous times, will probably be worth £250,000. Nor was this secured by parsimonious hoarding; on the contrary, his gifts in his lifetime were on a lavish scale. In 1859, he contributed largely to the endowment of the See of Brisbane. . . . In 1867, not without Bishop Tyrrell's liberal help, the See of Grafton and Armidale was formed. . . .

H. Tucker: The English Church in other Lands, p. 74 (1886).

St John's, January 28, 1806.

My dear Sullivan. . . . The small colleges cannot but look with jealousy upon Trinity,* when they see it start candidates for every honour in the gift of the university: the representation, the high Stewardship, and the Duke of Gloucester for the Chancellorship. . . .

Ever yours affectionately,
PALMERSTON.

Lord Palmerston: Evelyn Ashley's Life and Correspondence of Henry John Temple Viscount Palmerston, i. 12, (1879).

* Lord Palmerston was at St John's College.

Stanhope Street, July 17, 1826.

...One advantage [of my re-election] at Cambridge will be, that party feeling on the Catholic question must abate; for all the Johnians who supported me cannot hold now on this subject the violent language which they formerly did. The whigs supported me most handsomely, and were indeed my chief and most active friends; and to them and the Johnians I owe my triumph over the No Popery faction behind the Government, if not in it.

Ibid: i. 97, (1879).

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

To the Editor.

SIR,—The following communication from Leader Williams, Esq., may interest some of your readers:—"In the excavation of the ship canal opposite Sir Humphrey de Trafford's park, some pieces of tombstones were found laid face downwards as a support for a cart way over a ditch. It would appear as if the tombstones had been removed from Eccles churchyard at some time or other. I send you copy of the inscription in case they should be of interest to your Society."

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE
BODY OF JOHN SMITH, BACHELOR
IN ARTS, SCHOOLMASTER,
REGISTER AND PARISH CLARKE
OF ECCLLS, DECEASED THE 16th DAY
OF NOVEMBER, ANO DOM. 1656.

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE
BODY OF THOMAS SMITH,
SCHOOLMASTER AND PARISH
CLARKE OF ECCLES, DECEAS.

Our society are anxious to make a record of the find of all objects of antiquarian interest during the excavations. I shall be glad to hear of anything of the kind.—I am, &c.,

GEO. C. YATES, hon. sec.

Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society.
Salford Reporter: April 21, 1888.

[The following entry from the Admission Book shows that John Smith was a Johnian. "Jo Smyth of Eckles, son of Thomas Smyth, parish clerk, bred at Eckles under Mr Jones, admitted sizar for his tutor and surety Mr Pauson, 10 Apr. 1646, aet. 18."]

Right Woor.

I doe understand by yor lres that you purpose to send yor sonnes to this universiye, soe soone as you cane be resolved in what colledge, and wth what tutor to place them. Ffor my part I hould St John's colledge to be omni exceptione majus; not inferior to any colledge for the bringinge up of yonge gentlemen but the fyttest and best house that you cann send yor sonnes unto. And for the choise of a good tutor, (yf I may presume to advice you) yor beast course wilbe to cause yor good brother Mr Rychard Gwyn for to commend them by his lres unto Mr Dr Clayton the master of our colledge, whoe, I ame well assured, will at my cosen Rychard his comendacione be redie to nominate such a tutor for them as will for his sake be verie respectue and carfull of their good.

Toucheinge the proportione of allowance that wilbe requisite for them, I can say lytle; ffor I doe not know whether you will have them to be in the ffellowes' commons ore not, of wch rancke yf it be yor pleasure to have them to be, then cann you allowe me less than three score pounds yearly for bothe, ov^r and besyde the apparell; but yf you purpose them to

be in the schollers' commons then halfe the former allowance will serve, ther apparell being noe part therof. The tuicione for every f fellow comoner is 4 lb per annum and a pentioner paythe 40s yearly to his tutor for readinge to him. Ffurther it wilbe requisite that they have beddinge wth such furniture as shalbe needfull, sent from home. And when they doe come, they shall find me redy to the uttermost of my power, to performe all good offices towards them. Yf my cosen Mr Owen Gwyn had not bene a discontynewer from the colledge he, I confesse, might have donn them greater pleasure then I can doe; but howsoever yf my cosenes come to St John's, they shall want no ffriends in the house. And thus humbly taking my leave, I rest ever,

Y^r woor^p's poore kinsman,
most assured to use,
WYLLM: HOLLANDE.

St John's Coll: in Cambr:

November the last 1606.

To the right woor my assured
good cosen Sr John Wynn,
Knight, de: these at Gwyder.

Richard Williams: Yorke's Royal Tribes of Wales (1887).

CHORAL STUDENTSHIPS.

An examination for four Choral Studentships will be held in the Hall on June 10, 1892. Two Studentships will be given to Bass and two to Tenor Singers. The Studentships are worth £40 a year, and are tenable till the third year of residence.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part I.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
Glover, T. R. (<i>div.</i> 1)	Brown, H. (<i>div.</i> 3)	Wallis, A. T. (<i>div.</i>)
Aickin (<i>div.</i> 2)	Dinnis "	
Lupton "	Field "	
Haslett (<i>div.</i> 3)		
Lanning "		
Mason "		

Part II.

Class I.	Class II.
Ds Radford	Ds Nicklin
	Ds Tetley

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS Part I.

Class II.	Class III.
Allen	Cole, A. B. F.
Caldwell	
Chambers	
Long, B.	

LAW TRIPOS Part II.

Class III.

Fearon

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
Villy	Bennett	King, T. P.
	Cameron, J. A.	Lewis, F. H.
	Goodman, C.	
	Henderson	
	Purvis	
	Sandall	
	Trotman	

Part II.

Class I.

Blackman (*Botany*)
Mac Bride (*Zoology, Botany*)

Class II.

Cuff
Ds Schmitz

Class III.

Ds Theobald

SEMITIC LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

Class I.

Bender (*senior*)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, Easter Term 1891.

FIRST M.B.

Biology.

Briggs, G. F.
Bythell
Holmes
Kershaw, E. B. H.

Lord
McDougall
Rae
Reid

SECOND M.B.

Pharmacy.

Brown, W. L.
Ds Bumsted
Burnett
Edwards, C. D.

Godson, F. A.
Jackson, T. L.
Ds Moore

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.B.

Ds Stanley Lewis
Ds E. H. Richmond Watts

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.D.

Mag H. D. Rolleston

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, 1891.

PRIZEMEN.

MATHEMATICS.

3rd Year.
1st Class (Dec. 1890).

Pickford
Maw

Robertson, C.
Blomfield
Speight
Geclve
Ayers

2nd Year.
1st Class.

Pocklington
Hough
Chevalier
Morton
Franks
Clay

Smith, R. T.

CLASSICS.

2nd Year.
1st Class.

Stone

1st Year.

1st Class.

Stewart, J. A.
Cnmings
Dale
Heron
Hardwick
Hudson
Sargent

1st Yerr.

1st Class.

Sheepshanks
Horton-Smith
Nicklin
Jones, H. P.
Kidd
Long, H. E.
Moss

MORAL SCIENCES.

2nd Year.

1st Class.

Edwards, E.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

3rd Year.
1st Class.

Mac Bride

Candidates for Part I.
2nd Year.

1st Class.

Villy
Purvis
Trotman

THEOLOGY (*in alphabetical order*).

3rd Year.
1st Class.

2nd Year.
1st Class.
Nutley

1st Year.
1st Class.
Hutton, A. R. R.
Kingsford, P. A.

LAW.

2nd Year (Dec. 1890).
1st Class.
D'Souza

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Morris

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL.

Pickford

PRIZES.

READING PRIZES.

1 Purvis
2 { Hesse
Sturgess

Proxime accessit.
Carnegy

3rd Year.

1st "

HEBREW.

{ Bender
Long, B.
Hutton, A. R. R.
Kingsford, P. A.

GREEK TESTAMENT.

None adjudged

SCHOLARS *continued*

Ds Greenup *th*
Sikes *c*
Smith, Harold *c*
Horton-Smith, P. *sci*
Radford, L. B. *c*
Gibson, J. *mor*
Bennett, G. T. *m*
Reeves, J. H. *m*
Hewitt, J. T. *sci*
Blackman *sci*
Tetley *c*
Nicklin, T. *c*
Schmitz, H. E. *sci*
Woods, H. *sci*
Lupton, J. *c*
Glover, T. R. *c*
Summers, W. C. *c*

FOUNDATION SCHOLARS.

elected June, 1891.

3rd Year. Aickin *c*
Ayers *m*
Bender *sem*
Laming *c*
Masom *c*
Robertson *m*
2nd Year. D'Souza *l*
Franks *m*
Morton *m*
Villy *sci*

1st Year. Stewart, J. A. *m*

EXHIBITIONERS.

2nd Year. Clay *m*
Hooton *c*
King, H. A. *c*
Purvis *sci*
Nutley *th*
Rosenberg *m*
Smith, R. T. *m*
Trotman *sci*
1st Year. Dale *m*
Hardwick *m*
Heron *m*
Hudson *m*
Kingsford, P. A. *th*
Long, H. E. *c*

PROPER SIZARS.

Hardwick *m*
Heron *m*
Hudson *m*
Hutton, A. R. R. *th*
Kidd *c*
Long, H. E. *c*

CHORAL STUDENTS.

elected for one year.
Rice
Given-Wilson
Raven

HUTCHINSON STUDENT-

SHIP,
Bender
(*for Semitic Languages*)

HUGHES PRIZES.

Glover, T. R. *c*
MacBride *sci*

HUGHES EXHIBITION.

(*for Church History*).
Nutley

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

<i>3rd Year.</i>	<i>2nd Year.</i>	<i>1st Year.</i>
Bender <i>sem</i>	D'Souza <i>l</i>	Sheepshanks <i>c</i>
Pickford <i>m</i>	Pocklington <i>m</i>	Stewart, J. A. <i>m</i>
	Stone <i>c</i>	
	Villy <i>sci</i>	

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, DECEMBER 1890.

Foundation Scholarships of £80:

- G. Hibbert-Ware (Cheltenham College).
- E. A. R. Werner (Blackheath Proprietary School).

Foundation Scholarship of £60:

- R. W. Tate (Shrewsbury School).

Foundation Scholarships of £50:

- C. G. Leftwich (Christ's Hospital).
- C. F. Hare (Christ's Hospital).
- W. Raw (Newcastle Grammar School).

Minor Scholarships of £50:

- C. Edmunds (Christ's Hospital).
- C. E. L. Russell (Rugby School).
- A. J. Tait (Merchant Taylors' School).

Exhibitions:

- H. H. Emslie (Felsted School).
- J. G. Leatham (Queen's College, Belfast).
- R. R. McElderry (Queen's College, Belfast).
- W. G. Borchardt (Cooper Street School).

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

At a General Meeting held on June 13th the following officers were elected: *First Captain*—J. A. Cameron; *Second Captain*—S. B. Reid; *First Lent Captain*—H. C. Langley; *Second Lent Captain*—F. D. Hessey; *Hon. Treasurer*—W. McDougall; *Hon. Secretary*—A. C. Langmore; *Additional Captains*—B. Long, F. M. Smith, A. E. Buchanan, G. Blair, W. Morton, W. A. Lamb.

University Coxwainless Fours: These races took place on 4th, 5th, and 6th of November. Our crew was beaten on the first day by Jesus, who beat Third Trinity on the second day, and made a very good race with Trinity Hall in the Final. On the first day, Trinity Hall beat First Trinity after a splendid race by about an eighth of a second. We were coached three days a week by J. B. Close of First Trinity, J. J. Lister taking us at the beginning of the term and L. H. K. Bushe-Fox for the last three days. The crew was:

	<i>st. lbs.</i>
Bow A. C. Langmore	10 2
2 W. McDougall	10 12
*3 J. A. Cameron	12 2
Stroke S. B. Reid	12 0

* Steerer.

Pearson and Wright Sculls: We had five entries and three good races.

Heat I.

3rd station—A. A. Economo	1
1st " F. M. Smith	2
2nd " C. D. Edwards	3

Economo won by 2 seconds. Time 10 min.

Heat II.

1st station—G. G. Desmond	1
2nd " S. B. Reid	2

Final Heat.

1st station—G. G. Desmond	1
2nd " A. A. Economo	2

Desmond won by about 3 seconds. The time was 9 min. 53 sec.

The *Colquhoun Sculls* were rowed for on November 17th, 18th, and 19th. There were eleven entries. L.M.B.C. had two competitors, H. C. Langley and G. G. Desmond, the winner of the Pearson and Wright Sculls.

Heat I.

2nd station—A. H. Storrs (Emmanuel)	1
3rd " A. G. Ionides (Clare)	0
1st " G. S. Jackson (Jesus)	0

Won by 20 yards. Time 9 min. 31 sec.

Heat II.

3rd station—G. C. Kerr (First Trinity)	1
2nd " G. G. Desmond (L.M.B.C.)	0
1st " E. W. Lord (Trinity Hall) <i>scratched</i>	0

Won by 95 yards. Time 9 min. 38 sec.

Heat III.

3rd station—Sir C. Ross (Third Trinity)	1
2nd " H. B. Young (Selwyn)	0
1st " H. C. Langley (L.M.B.C.)	0

Won by 30 yards. Time 9 min. 28 sec. Langley was reported as doing fast times in practice, but did not show to advantage in the race.

Heat IV.

2nd station—A. Bogle (Jesus)	1
1st " R. P. Croft (Trinity Hall)	0

Won by 95 yards. Time 10 min. 2 sec.

Heat V.

2nd station—G. C. Kerr (First Trinity)	1
1st " A. H. Storrs (Emmanuel)	0

Won by 25 yards. Time 9 min. 31 sec.

Heat VI.

1st station—A. Bogle (Jesus)	1
2nd " Sir C. Ross (Third Trinity)	0

Won by 20 yards. Time 9 min. 36 sec.

Final Heat.

2nd station—G. C. Kerr (First Trinity) 1
 1st ,, A. Bogle (Jesus)..... 0

Won by 90 yards. Time 9 min. 4½ sec.

Strong streams prevailed during the three days of the Colquhoun Sculls and made the times very slow.

Trial Eights. These were rowed on Saturday, November 28th, on a cold bright morning, L. H. K. Bushe-Fox and R. H. Forster coming up to see the races. There were four Senior and three Junior Crews. The Senior Crews were coached by S. B. Reid, J. A. Cameron, G. Blair, and F. D. Hessey. The Juniors by A. C. Langmore, A. E. Buchanan, and W. A. Lamb.

In the first heat Reid's crew beat Cameron's by about 20 yards, and then Hessey's crew had an easy victory over Blair's crew. The final between the two Seniors was a splendid race and was won by Reid's crew with first station by three-quarters of a length.

In the Juniors Buchanan's crew with third station won a splendid race by about 5 seconds. They were stopped by Langmore's crew with second station, and after passing them spurred splendidly up the Long Reach and won as above.

The winning crews were

Senior Crew.		Junior Crew.	
	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
J. H. Pegg <i>bow</i>	9 0	A. J. Davis <i>bow</i>	10 0
2 P. Bone	10 13	2 W. A. Long	10 8
3 L. Horton-Smith	10 7	3 F. M. Dadina	10 7
4 W. M. Payne	11 4½	4 P. A. Kingsford	10 0
5 A. E. Buchanan	11 10	5 W. L. Phillips	10 9
6 G. Blair	12 4	6 G. G. Desmond	10 8
7 S. B. Burnett	9 10½	7 P. W. G. Sargent	9 12
H. A. King <i>stroke</i>	9 2	C. E. Owen <i>stroke</i>	10 13
A. N. Wilkins <i>cox</i>	9 0	H. Tomlinson <i>cox</i>	9 9

We must congratulate all the strokes on their plucky rowing, but especially those of the two winning crews; we hope the lack of heavy men will be made up for by more of the pluck and hard rowing that was shown in these races.

A very successful Boating Concert was held on Saturday evening after the races in Lecture-room VI, at which Mr Bushe-Fox distributed the prizes to the winners. Some musical talent was brought to light among the boating freshmen.

Scratch Fours were rowed on Wednesday, December 2nd. There were 5 crews. The following crew won:

	st. lbs.
<i>Bow</i> J. A. Telford	10 0
2 W. M. Payne	11 6
3 G. Blair	12 3
<i>Stk.</i> W. A. Lamb	9 10
<i>Cox</i> G. G. Desmond	10 6

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

Captain—F. J. Nicholls.

Hon. Sec.—J. J. Robinson.

We played 11 matches, of which 1 was won, 2 were lost, and 8 drawn. Several of the matches were drawn solely on account of the large score we compiled on our first innings.

The following were the matches played:—

July 13 and 14, v. Selwyn, played on our ground, resulted in a draw. Selwyn were assisted by E. C. Streatfeild. St John's, 1st innings, 284 (Nicholls 124, Robinson 43). Selwyn, 1st innings, 158; 2nd innings, 169 for 3 wickets (Streatfeild 138 not out).

July 17 and 18, v. King's and Clare, played on our ground, resulted in a draw. St John's, 1st innings, 202 for 2 wickets (Robinson 109 not out, Elliott 50, Nicholls 30). King's and Clare, 1st innings, 101; 2nd innings, 58 for 2 wickets.

July 21 and 22, v. Caius, played on their ground, resulted in a draw. St John's, 313 (Nicholls 74, Long 65). Caius, 179.

July 23 and 24, v. Christ's and Emmanuel, played on our ground, resulted in a draw. St John's, 111 (Dewsbury 32 not out). Christ's and Emmanuel, 126 for 7 wickets. We had by no means a representative team.

July 27 and 28, v. Cambridge Victoria, played on our ground, resulted in a draw. Victoria, 199 for 4 wickets (innings declared closed). St. John's, 64 for 3 wickets.

July 31 and August 1, v. Queens', played on our ground, resulted in a draw. St John's, 1st innings, 80; 2nd innings, 31 for 5 wickets. Queens', 1st innings, 88.

August 3 and 4, v. Trinity, played on our ground, lost by 1 innings and 48 runs. St John's, 1st innings, 120 (Robinson, 74 not out); 2nd innings, 115. Trinity, 283 (Wells, 80).

August 7 and 8, v. Peripatetics, played on our ground, resulted in a draw. Peripatetics, 1st innings, 40 (King, 6 wickets for 28; Robinson, 4 for 12); 2nd innings, 191 for 6 wickets. St John's, 231 (Long, 69 not out; Elliott, 47).

August 10 and 11, v. Trinity, played on their ground, resulted in a draw. Trinity, 1st innings, 157; 2nd innings, 57 for 4 wickets (innings declared closed). St John's, 1st innings, 95; 2nd innings, 59 for 5 wickets.

August 13 and 14, v. Emmanuel and Christ's, played on our ground, won by an innings and 10 runs. St John's, 362 (Tovey, 120; Robinson, 65). Emmanuel and Christ's, 1st innings, 76; 2nd innings, 176.

August 17 and 18, v. Mr. A. B. Marten's Team, played on our ground, lost by an innings and 16 runs. Mr. Marten's XI., 202. St. John's, 1st innings, 77; 2nd innings, 109 (Wallis 50).

A match was also played against the College Servants and resulted in a draw.

Batting Averages.

Name.	No. of runs.	Most in Innings.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
J. J. Robinson	416	109*	12	3	46.2
F. J. Nicholls	269	124	7	0	38.4
C. H. Tovey	152	120	4	0	38.0
B. Long	197	69*	10	2	24.6
A. E. Elliott	173	50	10	1	19.2
A. Dewsbury	119	42*	11	3	14.8
A. T. Wallis	147	50	12	1	13.3
T. P. King	132	37*	12	2	13.2
H. Little	91	24	11	3	11.3
F. L. Thompson	13	7	3	0	4.3
J. A. Cameron	23	10	6	0	3.8

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
T. P. King	129.2	35	316	32	9.8
J. J. Robinson	178.0	44	428	28	15.2
A. E. Elliott	94.0	11	291	19	15.3
E. Dewsbury	39.3	4	158	7	22.5
F. J. Nicholls	65.3	9	245	8	30.6

In the batting averages for the May Term (*Eagle* XVI, p 600) C. Moore's averages should have been given as follows:

No. of runs.	Most in Innings.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
184	40	14	2	15.4

This will raise his place from 10th to 8th.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

1st XV.

Matches played 15.—Won 8, Lost 6, Drawn 1, Scratched 4 (all by our opponents). Points for us 150. Points against us 86.

A detailed account of the doings of the first XV will appear in next term's *Eagle*, as we shall play a few more matches after Christmas, and we have yet to play Clare this term. Before going to press we hear that E. A. Strickland, H. S. Moss and W. G. Wrangham have received their colours. The remaining ones will be given later.

2nd XV.

Matches played 11.—Won 5, Lost 5. Points for us 86. Points against us 54.

We believe an account of the doings of the 2nd XV. has not appeared, in detail, in the *Eagle* before, but the number of matches played this year and the keenness of the men playing fully entitles them to be criticised, one by one, as are the 1st XV. In doing this we hope they will feel that everything that is said of them is honestly meant to help to eradicate their weak points, and to make stronger their good ones. All of their matches have been carefully watched, and one of them in particular—the return with Sidney—was as good an exhibition of football as one could wish to see. One striking illustration of individual keenness must be recorded if it be only as an example to the slack ones, who sign off at 2 o'clock. It was this:—One of the team, who was put on the reserve, actually turned up on the ground, ready changed, in case any member of our team should fail to put in an appearance. Oh, that we had many such men! Next term we hope to have some good practice games and a few matches. The former with the aid of the "Nines" ought to develop some new talent. If we cannot get some three-quarters sent up to us from the Public Schools, we must manufacture them on the premises.

- J. Broatch* (back)—Kicks well. Poor tackler—he must learn to "go" at his man.
- E. G. Storey* (back)—Played in some of the earlier matches. Kicks well at times, but collars far too high.
- R. Stowell* (wing three-quarter)—Has just the right idea of collaring. Punts well and can take a pass, but has no dash and not much pace.
- F. J. Nicholls* (centre three-quarter)—Rivals Jackson in taking a pass. Does not get the ball out to his wings soon enough. Mauls his man well, and is great at kicking goals.
- A. J. K. Thompson* (wing three-quarter)—Was tried at centre, but was constantly collared with the ball. This is a fatal fault in a centre. As wing he hands off well, but does not make sufficient use of his kicking powers.
- H. E. S. Cordeaux* (half)—Our best thanks are due to him for captaining the team. Despite an impending exam., as captain, he has been most energetic. As a half he is plucky and collars well, but his method of passing is at times not quite orthodox.
- H. H. Brown* (half)—Will make a very good half indeed if he will learn to make better openings for his three-quarters. He must tackle lower.
- S. H. Cubitt*—A real honest worker. Must use his feet more.
- E. A. Kendall*—Keen, but apt to get excited in a rush and kick too hard. Follows up well.
- A. S. Kidd*—Good in the loose, but must work more in the "scrum." Can collar.
- W. Morris*—Very keen and always means to win. Runs strongly and gets tries. He is *not* a wing three-quarter.
- A. A. Economo*—We are sorry he deserted us in the last two matches, but quite understood the prior claims of the Boat Club. He is very energetic, but has not quite the idea of how to shove.
- W. A. Golby*—Will make a really good forward if he gets more dash.
- C. Edmunds*—Dribbles well and is good out of touch. He must get into the "scrum" quicker and work more when he does get there. Played in the Trial Game.
- H. D. Evans*—Can dribble, but is quite lacking in dash. Much too lethargic to be a good forward. Played in the Freshmen's match.

Others have helped us on occasions, and in particular we must mention Geen, Long, Field, Winlaw, and Verrall. Geen showed considerable promise at half as did Long at wing three-quarters.

Three of the matches lost were very narrow defeats: namely those with Peterhouse (11 points to 10), Leys School II. (10 to 7) and Trinity II. (4 to 0).

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain.—H. A. Gardiner. Hon. Sec.—W. H. Skene.

Matches played 13, won 7, lost 6. Goals scored, for 29, against 25.

With only three old colours, one of whom was disabled early in the season, we have made a poor display. The whole team lacked the keenness that was the most noticeable feature of last season's eleven. The forwards have been very poor and have

never once been able to combine. Perhaps this was owing to the frequent changes which were deemed advisable, but they have no excuse for their feeble show in front of goal, their shooting being most wretched. The backs with the solitary exception of Hatton, who we think ought to have had a 'Varsity trial, have never shown to any advantage, being much too slow on the ball.

C. Moore, F. O. Mundahl, C. O. S. Hatton, W. H. Ashton, H. A. Merriman, H. H. Davies, H. M. Tapper, and F. W. Walker have received their colours.

The team have been made up as follows :

C. Moore,	<i>Goal</i>	W. H. Skene	} <i>Forwards</i>
C. O. S. Hatton	} <i>Backs</i>	H. Sargent	
H. M. Tapper		H. A. Merriman	
H. A. P. Gardiner		H. H. Davies	
F. O. Mundahl	} <i>Half-backs</i>	F. W. Walker	
W. H. Ashton			

1st XI.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Club.</i>	<i>Goals for</i>	<i>against</i>
Oct. 17	Magdalene	Won ... 5	... 1
" 24	Trinity Rest	Won ... 2	... 1
" 29	Caius	Lost ... 0	... 1
" 31	Emmanuel	Won ... 2	... 0
Nov. 2	Selwyn (cup tie)	Won ... 5	... 3
" 7	Corpus	Lost ... 0	... 2
" 10	Pembroke	Lost ... 1	... 2
" 13	Clare	Won ... 2	... 0
" 14	Christ's	Won ... 9	... 0
" 17	Jesus (cup tie)	Lost ... 0	... 9
" 24	Caius	Lost ... 1	... 4
" 25	Emmanuel	Won ... 1	... 0
" 27	Corpus	Lost ... 1	... 2

2nd XI.

Oct. 17	Caius II.	Drawn .. 3	... 3
" 23	Fitzwilliam Hall	Won ... 6	... 0
" 31	Selwyn II.	Lost ... 0	... 4
Nov. 10	King's II.	Lost ... 0	... 2

ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—C. D. Edwards. *Hon. Sec.*—A. C. Langmore. *Committee*—A. E. Gladstone, T. Waite, F. M. Smith, H. M. Tapper, C. C. Lord, E. A. Strickland, J. J. Robinson, J. A. Cameron, *Capt. L.M.B.C. (ex-officio)*.

The College was well represented in the University Freshmen's Sports in getting three firsts.

The Weight was won by C. H. Rivers who "put" 32 ft. 2 in. H. M. Tapper won the Long Jump, clearing 19 ft. 2½ in. A. G. Butler won the Quarter Mile in 55⅔ secs., G. P. K. Winlaw being second.

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—R. F. Scott. *Treasurer*—H. R. Tottenham. *Secretary*—T. L. Jackson. *Committee*—J. E. Marr, J. Lupton, G. R. Joyce. *Representatives of Clubs*—J. Cameron, F. J. Nicholls, H. A. P. Gardiner, F. Villy, P. F. Barton, C. D. Edwards.

The Balance Sheet for the year is appended.

Balance Sheet for the year 1890—91.

<i>Receipts</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank, October 1, 1890 (including Reserve Fund £2 2s.)	4	7	9	Paid to Treasurers of Clubs:—			
Balance from Long Vacation	0	11	7	Lady Margaret Boat Club	364	1	6
Subscriptions:—				Cricket Club	85	0	0
Arrears	27	7	6	Football Club	22	7	0
Michaelmas Term, 1890 (and Annual Subscriptions)	196	11	6	Lawn Tennis Club	113	10	2
Lent Term, 1891	150	0	0	Athletic Club	34	10	0
Easter Term, 1891	155	0	0	Lacrosse Club	3	0	0
Overdraft at Bank	127	14	4	C. U. Swimming Club	25	10	0
				Carey (collecting)	9	0	0
				Palmer (printing)	2	12	6
				Cleaning Lecture Room	0	4	0
				Cheque Book & MS. Book	0	6	0
				Cash in hand	1	11	6
	£661	12	8		£661	12	8

H. R. TOTTENHAM, *Hon. Treasurer.*
R. F. SCOTT, *President.*

It will be noticed that for the first time the income of the Club has been exceeded. In order to meet this deficiency the subscription has been raised, and resolutions to observe still greater economy have been formed.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Captain—P. F. Barton. *Hon. Sec.*—W. J. S. Bythell. *Hon. Treas.*—J. Lupton. *Committee*—C. E. Owen, St J. B. Wynne-Willson, F. D. Hessey, and F. M. Dadina.

The Double Ties have been won by C. E. Owen and A. Baines.

LONG VACATION LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The Long Vacation team was extremely successful this year, as we won all the matches we played (viz., Trinity, Pembroke, Christ's, and Cambridge L.T.C., twice each; and Clare and Corpus once each). In more than half of these matches our score was 9 rubbers to love, or 8 rubbers to 1. No less than 9 matches were cancelled owing to rain.

The team was made up as follows:—P. F. Barton (*Captain*), W. J. S. Bythell (*Secretary*), F. D. Hessey, J. Lupton, F. M. Dadina, and C. H. Blomfield. In addition to these C. E. Owen, St J. B. Wynne-Willson, E. Storey, F. Villy, and B. Long played in matches. In the Tournament B. Long and W. J. S. Bythell won the Doubles, and P. F. Barton the Singles Handicap.

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr W. F. Smith. *Treasurer*—F. J. Nicholls. *Secretary*—W. McDougall.

At a meeting held on October 28th, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Club:—P. F. Barton, G. Blair, A. E. Buchanan, R. E. Draper, H. C. Langley, F. L. Rae.

LACROSSE CLUB.

Captain—F. Villy. *Hon. Sec.*—L. W. Grenville.

We are glad to say that the practices have been much better attended this season. A good many new recruits have appeared, some of whom show decided promise. Passing has come much more into vogue, with the result that the games are much faster, to say nothing of being better. Next term, when Football has partially subsided, we ought to have a strong team. One match has been played this term.

St John's v. Rest. The Rest had a fairly strong team, while we were not fully represented. A good game ensued, the play being very fast at times. The result was a draw, 3 goals all. Our goals were shot by Villy and Kefford. The following was the team:—F. Villy, J. Lupton, L. W. Grenville, A. Earle, E. J. Kefford, A. Baines, M. Soyeshima, J. A. Nicklin, A. J. K. Thompson, A. F. Ogilvie, G. F. Briggs, J. C. Stephens.

4TH (CAMB. UNIV.) VOLUNTEER BATTALION: THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

B Company.

We record with extreme regret that Major R. F. Scott has thought fit to "tender the resignation of the Queen's Commission for Her Majesty's acceptance."

Mr Scott joined the Corps on 29th January 1884, and was at once made a Sergeant, having previously served in the 14th Middlesex (Inns of Court) Rifle Volunteers. In the May Term of the same year he was elected to the vacant Lieutenantcy in the College Company, his Commission bearing date 12th July, 1884. The period (7 years 111 days) of his Commissioned Service is made up as follows:—Lieutenant, 304 days; Captain, 3 years 379 days; Major, 2 years 258 days.

He obtained the coveted distinction of "special mention" at the School of Instruction for Officers of the Auxiliary and Reserve Forces, Wellington Barracks, and has on three occasions commanded the University Detachments at Colchester and Warley Camps. He has always proved a mainstay of the Corps and has done especially good service on the Finance

Committee, in arranging terms with the authorities of Jesus College with regard to the Rifle Range.

He was *not* a "Marksman."—(*vide Eagle* No. 91.)

We are delighted to hear that he is going to rejoin the College Company as a Private. May his example be followed.

Captain A. Hills' name has been submitted to the War Office for promotion to the vacant Majority.

The Commanding Officer has approved of the following promotions:—

Sergeant W. B. Hutton to be Colour-Sergeant.

Corporal A. B. Perkins to be Sergeant.

Lance-Corporal R. R. Cummings to be Corporal.

Private C. M. Rice to be Lance-Corporal.

Private W. F. Wright to be Lance-Corporal.

Congratulations to Corporal Cordeaux, on winning the Grantham Cup, also on making the highest score for Cambridge in the Chancellor's Plate at Bisley.

Lance-Corporal Wright, the winner of B Company Cup, was also in the winning University scratch four.

The College scratch-fours were shot off on 13th November, the names of the winning four are here appended:—D. M. Turner, A. B. Perkins, W. Waldon, A. Hill.

On Wednesday, 18th November, the C.U.R.V. paraded for night operations. Captain Trethewy commanded the Attacking Force, Captain Hill the Defence, and Lieutenant Wilkinson was in charge of the Signallers. The "general idea" was that a force entrenched at Grantchester, having been heavily shelled during the day, had pushed forward a line of outposts in the direction of Cambridge, to hold an advancing enemy in check whilst the damaged works were being repaired. The defenders had a good position, and when attacked fell back slowly and steadily on Grantchester. Very good service was rendered by the signalling department.

Important changes in the uniform of the Corps have for some time been under consideration, it being suggested to substitute light blue and silver for the present red and bronze. These changes will probably come into effect next Term.

The Corps is to be augmented by 12 boy buglers (2 per Company). New bugles have been presented by (amongst others) the Members of B Company, Mr. F. V. Theobald (late member B Company) and Lieutenant Waldon, 1st V.B. West Yorkshire Regiment (Hon. Member B Company). Last, not by any means least, of the *events* of the Term connected with the College Company, we have to record the holding of a Dinner in Lecture Room VI. Those eligible to come and bring guests were "all *present* Members of the Company, and all *past* Members, who were 'efficient' when they resigned."

There was a good muster and the evening proved a great success. Most excellent was Mr. Marr's excuse for replying to the toast of the "Army and Navy,"—viz. that being a member of *neither*, he could return thanks *equally* well for *both*.

We were glad to welcome several old members of the Company.

Wanted—RECRUITS.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—W. B. Morton. *Vice-President*—J. E. Purvis. *Treasurer*—A. J. Pitkin. *Committee*—G. G. Desmond, J. J. Gillespie. *Secretary*—R. E. Baker.

The following was the list of Debates for the Term :

Oct. 17—"That this House approves of the policy of the Liberal Party as recently expounded by Mr Gladstone and Mr John Morley." Proposed by P. Green; opposed by J. H. B. Masterman. Lost.

Oct. 24—"That in the opinion of this House, English Universities are fashionable frauds." Proposed by G. G. Desmond; opposed by J. A. Nicklin. Lost.

Oct. 31—"That this House believes the Twentieth Century will witness the universal adoption of the fundamental ideas of Socialism." Proposed by E. F. Chidell; opposed by F. D. Hessey. Lost.

Nov. 14—"That competitive examinations are a hindrance to true education." Proposed by J. G. Leathem; opposed by O. M. Wihl. Lost.

Nov. 21—"That this House approves of the principles contained in the recent Free Education Act." Proposed by J. J. Gillespie; opposed by H. Drake. Carried.

Nov. 28—"That England ought to disband all her paid Naval and Military forces." Proposed by H. E. Long; opposed by A. H. Whipple. Lost.

A member of our Debating Society has recently pointed out in the *Review* the opportunity afforded by College Debating Societies for the study of character.

Whether from a desire to study the characters of their fellow-Johnians, or to characterise their studies with the oratorical cultivation begotten of much practice in the art of expression, the Freshmen have gladdened the hearts of the Committee by their hearty support and keen interest.

Indeed, although the number of entries into membership of the College has been slightly smaller this year than usual, the number of these 'additions to the walls of the Society'—as one Hon Member termed them, and immediately had his words translated 'bricks' by another Hon Member—is greater than during any previous term of the Society's history.

The programme of debates, wider even than the Newcastle programme, attracted an average attendance of about 40 members.

Radicals found a champion in P. Green, who manfully and wittily fought the battle of certain Liberal ex-ministers against the equally strong opposition of J. H. B. Masterman, while somewhat less division into politically hostile camps was caused by the duel between J. J. Gillespie and H. Drake, about the principles of our Free Education Act; since both Home-Rulers and Unionists supported the measure.

The older members of the Society had an opportunity of declaring their views on 'Varsity life when G. G. Desmond, before his success in sculling be it noted, stigmatised Universities as fashionable frauds, and those who tread with '*anguish dire*' the stony path to the Tripos of 1892 could receive consolation in supporting J. G. Leathem's view that true Education is hindered by competitive Examinations.

H. E. Long and E. F. Chidell—the latter of whom was heartily welcomed back after an absence of two years in Italy and America—represented the broad principles of Socialism in a desire to see England disband her paid Naval and Military forces. and to behold the adoption of Socialistic views in the Twentieth Century.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stephens. *Secretary*—G. H. Harries. *Ass. Sec.*—H. Collison. *Committee*—F. W. Carnegy, F. D. Sturgess, F. O. Mundahl, E. A. R. Werner.

The Society has given three well-attended Smoking Concerts this Term. Mr Marr, Mr Tanner, and Mr Hankin presided and contributed not a little to the success of the concerts.

We have sustained a great loss by the departure of J. Sanger, who went down last Term; also by the resignation of our energetic Secretary, F. W. Carnegy, to whose efforts during the past two years the Society owes in great measure its present prosperity, financial and otherwise. We gave our Saturday Popular Concert in the Guildhall on November 7th, when our President, Dr Sandys, took the chair. The room was filled with a large and appreciative audience.

The Committee being desirous of ascertaining the general opinion of the Society as to the question whether the May Concert should be held in the Guildhall or the College Hall, sent a voting paper to each of the members. The result of the voting was as follows:—For the College Hall 86: for the Guildhall 6.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—P. G. Smith. Treasurer—H. C. Lees. Secretary—C. P. Way
Committee—W. A. Long, A. J. Binns.

The following papers have been read :

Babylon, by C. J. Eastwood.

The Origin of the Gospels, by E. L. Simpson.

Constantine, by A. Baines.

History of Criticism of LXX, by A. R. Hutton.

Shepherd of Hermas, by The Master, at the Lodge.

A Social Meeting is announced for Dec. 5th in C. J. Eastwood's rooms, kindly lent for the occasion.

The Meetings this Term have been especially remarkable for the complete absence of all private business; this calm, in contrast to the heated and protracted debates of the three previous Terms, has been a matter of congratulation to all the Officers of the Society.

We feel that it is impossible to close this report without mentioning the great loss we have sustained by the removal of the Rev J. J. B. Palmer to South India. The C.M.S. has gained a devoted adherent, and the Theological Society has lost an able Member.

CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

This Society was formed in the Michaelmas Term 1890, for "discussing classical subjects by means of papers." All classical members of the College are eligible for election. The meetings are held on Wednesdays at 6 o'clock, in the rooms of members by rotation.

During the past term the following papers have been read:—

The Daimonion of Socrates, by W. A. Stone.

Theocritus, by A. E. Smith.

Idea of Humour among the Ancients, by J. A. Nicklin.

The Pettiness of Greece, by A. H. Allcroft, Esq., M.A.

The Food of the Ancients, by H. Drake.

Professor Mayor has kindly promised a paper for next Term.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing Term:—
President—B. J. Hayes B.A. Vice-President—W. A. Stone.
Hon. Sec.—W. A. Kent. Committee—F. W. Groom, A. F. Alcock.

JOHNIAN DINNER.

So much success has attended the Johnian Dinner held in London this year and last at the time of the University Boat Race that it is proposed to arrange another dinner to be held under similar circumstances in 1892. It will probably take place on the evening before the Boat Race. Any Johnians who wish to take part in the gathering are requested to apply for further details to one of the following members of the Committee, as at present constituted:—R. F. Scott, J. E. Marr, G. C. M. Smith, J. A. Cameron, G. R. Joyce, W. M. Payne; R. H. Forster, 6, Fanthorpe Street, Lower Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.; E. Prescott (*Hon. Sec.*), 76, Cambridge Terrace, London, W.

COLLEGE CALENDAR 1892.

Lent Term (81 days, 61 to keep).

Men come upFridayJan. 15.
Lectures beginMondayJan. 18.
College ExaminationsaboutMarch 7—12.
[Term keptTuesdayMarch 15.]

Easter Term (67 days, 51 to keep).

Men come upWednesdayApril 20.
Lectures beginFridayApril 22.
College ExaminationsaboutJune 6—9.
[Term keptThursday.....June 9.]

Michaelmas Term (80 days, 60 days to keep).

Sizarship ExaminationFridaySept. 30.
Freshmen come up byFridayOct. 7.
" Lectures beginMondayOct. 10.
Other years come upMondayOct. 10.
" " Lectures beginWednesday ..Oct. 12.
College ExaminationsaboutDec. 5—8.
[Term keptSaturdayDec. 6.]

Entrance Examinations will be held on Jan. 15,
April 20, June 10, and Oct. 7.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

Whilst the work at the Mission has been going on satisfactorily, work in college in connexion with it has been, if anything, rather less successful, and the Junior Officers regret being obliged to admit that neither in the number of visitors during vacation nor in the matter of subscriptions and old clothes has this year been so satisfactory as the last. It is hoped that next year may more than make up for this temporary depression.

The Mission has experienced a great loss in Mr Benoy, the sometime Junior Missioner, who left us early in November, to be married; the members of Committee, Senior and Junior, and some other resident members of the college testified to their sense of the services he had rendered during the time he was with us by presenting him with a few books including two by distinguished Johnians, Bishop Moorhouse and Prebendary Sadler.

In answer to an invitation from the Committee, A. T. Wallis B.A. in the Classical Tripos of last June, has, during the last six months, been residing at the Mission and he hopes to be ordained as Assistant Junior Missioner in December. He has been doing excellent work, especially in club-matters, which he has already reduced into better order than the great stress of work which fell to them allowed the Missioners a chance of doing.

The house, No. 6 Chatham Street, which for nearly a year was occupied by Mr Benoy and in which members of the College staying at the Mission were put up, has been given up in favour of a house exactly opposite the Vicarage and situated in Chatham place.

The house next to it has been taken also and is devoted to the most recent development of our work, which consists of supplying shelter and a place in which to rest to the factory-girls during their dinner hour. Cocoa is supplied at a halfpenny a cup, and, after the first feelings of suspicion had worn off, the boon was evidently appreciated. Mrs Phillips and Miss Jaquet—the latter of whom lives in the house—hope to extend its sphere of usefulness, but great care is necessary to avoid frightening the girls, who are apt to look on all such efforts with distrust.

Small pamphlets giving an account of the origin, purpose, and present position of the Mission have been sent round the college in place of the descriptive sheet previously used.

The following account of the terminal meeting is extracted from the college correspondence in the *Cambridge Review* :—

“On Thursday, Oct. 29th, a meeting was held in Lecture Room VI in connexion with the College Mission, the Master in the Chair. The Rev T. L. Palmer B.A., an old secretary of

the Mission, first addressed us, giving a brief account of the work as it at present exists. In the course of his speech he paid a warm tribute of praise to Mrs Phillips, wife of our Senior Missioner, and called on all present to support Mr Phillips to the utmost of their power in the splendid uphill work he is doing. The Rev R. P. Roseveare, sometime First Captain of the L.M.B.C., now Assistant-Master at St Dunstan's, Catford, gave an amusing account of his summer outings with boys from Walworth and other parts of South and of East London. He pointed out that though many might feel little inclination or power for work in the lower parts of London, all might do good work and find pleasure in doing it by turning their attention to this department.

A. T. Wallis, who met with a great reception, and who is at present preparing for ordination as additional Missioner, then gave an account of his work with the men's and boys' clubs, a part of our work to which we are now able to devote more time and funds than when the actual necessities of mission life claimed all our resources.”

THE LIBRARY.

* The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Midsummer 1891.

Donations.

DONORS.

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- *Abbott (E. A.). Philomythus. An Antidote against Credulity. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 11.17.25
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- Danneil (John F.). Wörterbuch der Alt-märkisch-plattdeutschen Mundart. 8vo. Salzwedel, 1859. 7.10.3
- Marshall (W. W.). Cruces and Criticisms. An Examination of certain passages in Greek and Latin Texts. 8vo. Lond. 1886. 8.12.80
- Weber (Dr. Albrecht). Akademische Vorlesungen über Indische Literaturgeschichte. 8vo. Berlin, 1852. 8.27.83
- *Mayor (John E. B.). Mutato Nomine. 8vo. Camb. 1891
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- Cauchy (Augustin). Oeuvres complètes. iii^e Série. Tome IX. 4to. Paris, 1891. 3.41
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- Brandt (Sebastian). The Ship of Fools. Translated by Alex. Barclay. [Edited by T. H. Jamieson]. 2 Vols. 4to. Edin. & Lond. 1874. 4.35.41, 42
- Latham (Henry). On the Action of Examinations considered as a means of Selection. 8vo. Camb. 1877. 5.42.31
- Royal Society of London. Philosophical Transactions for 1890. Vol. 181. (2 parts). 4to. Lond. 1891. 3.6

Professor Mayor.

Mr Pendlebury.

- India. General Report on the Operations of the Survey of India during 1888-89. fol. Calcutta, 1890. 6.1
- Account of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of. Vols. XI—XIII. 4to. Dehra Dun, 1890. 6.1
- *Bonney (T. G.). Old Truths in Modern Lights. The Boyle Lectures for 1890 with other Sermons. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 11.17.24
- Cambridge University. A Guide containing a comprehensive Account of the different Colleges..likewise a Description of the Town, County, and Neighbourhood of Cambridge. New Edition. 8vo. Camb. 1811. Ff. 15.1
- Seyffert (Dr Oskar). A Dictionary of Classical Antiquities, Mythology, Religion, Literature and Art. Revised and edited, with additions, by H. Nettleship and J. E. Sandys.* 4to. Lond. 1891. 7.6.18
- Routh (E. J.). A Treatise on Analytical Statics with numerous examples. Vol. I. 8vo. Camb. 1891. 3.37.55
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- Catalogue of the Exhibition of the Royal House of Guelph (from George I. to William IV.). 1891
- Neale (Richard). The Medical Digest, or busy Practitioner's Vade-mecum. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1882. 3.26.23
- *Griffin (W. N.). Solutions of the examples appended to a Treatise on the Motion of a Rigid Body. 8vo. Camb. 1848. 3.37.73
- *Ashe (Thomas). Pictures, and other Poems. 8vo. Lond. 1865. 4.38.46
- Songs now and then. 8vo. Lond. 1876. 4.38.47
- *Paley (F. A.). The Gospel of St John; a Verbatim Translation from the Vatican MS. 8vo. Lond. 1887. 9.5.25
- *Cook (F. C.). The Origins of Religion and Language considered in Five Essays. 8vo. Lond. 1884. 9.19.49
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- Ashley (Hon Evelyn). The Life and Correspondence of Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston.* 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1879. 11.27.8, 9
- *Potts (A. W.). School Sermons. 8vo. Edin. & Lond. 1891. 11.17.29

Professor Babington.

The Author.

Rev Francis Procter.

Dr Sandys.

Dr D. Mac Alister.

- *Jacobs (Joseph). George Eliot, Matthew Arnold, Browning, Newman. Essays and Reviews from the *Athenæum*. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 4.37.27
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- Life and Writings of Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of England. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 11.27.19
- *Wordsworth (William). A Letter to a Friend of Robert Burns; occasioned by an intended Republication of the Account of the Life of Burns, by Dr. Currie. 8vo. Lond. 1816. Aa. 6
- [Lauder (William)]. An Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns, in his *Paradise Lost*. 8vo. Lond. 1700. Bb. 6.59
- *Rapson (E. J.). Notes on Gupta Coins. Reprinted from the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. XI. 8vo. Lond. 1891
- Catalogue of the Aristotelian and Philosophical Portions of the Library of the late Henry William Chandler, M.A. 4to. Oxford, 1891
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- Mr H. S. Foxwell.
- The Author.
- The Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford.

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- Analecta sacra et classica Spicilegio Solesmensi. Edidit J. B. Pitra. Tom. VII. 8vo. Parisii et Romae, 1891.
- *Barnes (William). Views of Labour and Gold. 8vo. Lond. 1859. 1.37.14.
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- Cambridge Philosophical Society. Proceedings. Vol. VII. Part iii. 8vo. Camb. 1891.
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- Chaucer Society. More odd Texts of Chaucer's Minor Poems. Edited by F. J. Furnivall. 8vo. Lond. 1886.
- Coöperative Index to Periodicals for 1890. Reference Table.
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- Doyle (James E.). The official Baronage of England shewing the Succession, Dignities, and offices of every Peer from 1066 to 1885. 3 Vols. 4to Lond. 1886. 5.33.23-25.
- Early English Text Society:
The old English Version of Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English People. Edited by Thomas Miller. Part I. Sect. ii. 8vo Lond. 1891.
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- Halphèn (G. H.). Traité des Fonctions Elliptiques et de leurs Applications. 3e Partie. Fragments. 8vo. Paris, 1891.

- Historical Manuscripts Commission:
i. The MSS. of the Duke of Beaufort, K.G.; the Earl of Donoughmore, and others. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 5.41.
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- iii. MSS. and Correspondence of James, 1st Earl of Charlemont. Vol. I. 1745-1783. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 5.41.
- Jacobi (C. G. J.). Gesammelte Werke. VI Band. Herausg. von K. Weierstrass. 4to. Berlin, 1891. 3.32.57*.
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- *Marsden (J. B.). History of Christian Churches and Sects. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1856. 9.18.33 and 34.
- *Martyn (Rev Henry). Twenty Sermons. 4th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1822. 11.10.6.
- Mascart (E.). Traité d'Optique. IIme Tome. ier Fasc. (*Hockin Fund*). 8vo. Paris, 1890.
- Monumenta Germaniae Historica. Auctorum Antiquissimorum Tom. IX. Chronica Minora Saec. IV., V., VI., VII. Edidit T. Mommsen. Vol. I. Fasc. I. 4to. Berolini, 1891.
- Oxford Historical Society. Oxford City Documents Financial and Judicial, 1268—1665. Selected and edited by J. E. T. Rogers. 8vo. Oxford, 1891. 5.26.
- Palaeographical Society. Facsimiles of ancient MSS., &c. 2nd Series. Part VII. Edited by E. M. Thompson and G. F. Warner. Fol. Lond. 1890. Bb.
- Palaeontographical Society. Vol. XLIV. Issued for 1890. 4to. Lond. 1891. 3.15.43.
- Plato. Opera Omnia. Recens. Godofredus Stallbaum. 10 Vols. (15 Pts.). 8vo. Gothae, &c., 1835-82.
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- Scottish Record publications. The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland. Edited by Burnett and Mackay. Vol. XIII. A.D. 1508—1513. 8vo. Edin. 1891. 5.32.
- Secretan (Rev C. F.). Memoirs of the Life and Times of the pious Robert Nelson. 8vo. Lond. 1860. 11.23.17.
- *[Sergeant (John)]. Error Non-plust, or, Dr Stillingfleet shown to be the Man of no Principles. 8vo. n.p. 1673. Gg. 18.33.
- Supplication (A) for Toleration addressed to King James I. by some of the late silenced and deprived Ministers. First printed A.D. 1609. Now reprinted with the King's (hitherto unpublished) Notes by the Rev S. R. Maitland.* 4to. Lond. 1859.
- Twining (Rev Thomas). Recreations and Studies of a County Clergyman of the 18th Century; being Selections from the Correspondence of the Rev T. Twining. 8vo. Lond. 1882. 11.27.10.
- Selections from Papers of the Twining Family: a Sequel to "Recreations, &c." Edited by R. Twining. 8vo. Lond. 1887. 11.27.11.

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Michaelmas 1891.

Donations.

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| Burlington Fine Arts' Club. Catalogue of the Exhibition of Bookbindings. 4to Lond. 1891 | The Committee of the
B. F. A. C. |
| * Clark (E. C.). Cambridge Legal Studies. 8vo. Camb. 1888. K. 10.33 | |
| — An Analysis of Criminal Liability. 8vo. Camb. 1880. K. 10.40 | The Author. |
| — Practical Jurisprudence: a comment on Austin. 8vo. Camb. 1883. K. 10.41 .. | |
| * Otway (Tho.). Titus and Berenice. A Tragedy, with a Farce called the Cheats of Scapin. 4to. Lond. 1701. Aa. 1.... | Dr D. Mac Alister. |
| * Todhunter (J.). Plane Trigonometry. Revised by R. W. Hogg.* 8vo. Lond. 1891. 3.31.11 | |
| * White (H. Kirke). Remains of. 48 ^{mo} Lond. n. d. H. 14.1. | Mr H. S. Foxwell. |
| * Ascham (Roger). Toxophilus. To which is added a Dedication and Preface by John Walters. 8vo. Wrexham, 1788. H. 13.25 | |
| Harford (John S.). Recollections of Wm. Wilberforce.* 8vo. Lond. 1864. 11.28.23 | Professor Mayor. |
| * Palmer (E. H.). A Concise Dictionary of the Persian Language. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1884. 7.39.16 | |
| * Mason (William). The English Garden. 8vo. Lond. 1803. H. 13.24 .. | Professor Mayor. |
| Harvard Medical School. Medical Publications. 8vo. 1890. 3.25.37 | |
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| * Herschel (Sir John F. W.). Familiar Lectures on Scientific Subjects. 8vo. Lond. & New York, 1866. 3.31.12 ... | |
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