

Hundredth Number.

The Eagle

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St John's College

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The Subscription for the ensuing year is fixed at 4/6; it includes Nos 99, 100 and 101. 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, and will receive *gratis*, on application, a copy of the *Index* (vols i—xv).

Non-resident subscribers are requested to pay their Subscriptions to Mr E. Johnson, Bookseller, Trinity Street: cheques and postal orders should be made payable to *The Treasurer of the Eagle Magazine*.

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, W. McDougall, L. Horton-Smith, J. H. B. Masterman, H. A. Merriman).

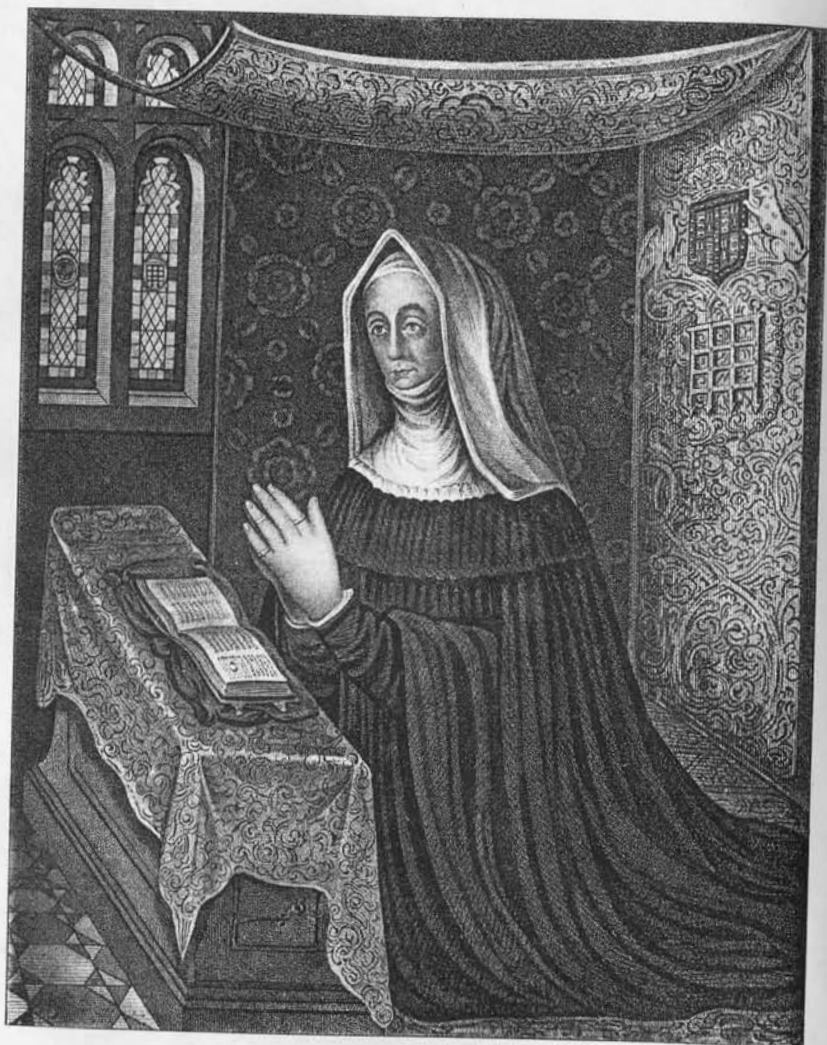
N.B.—Contributors of anonymous articles or letters will please send their names to *one* of the Editors who need not communicate them further.

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.

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

Fine impressions, folio, of the old copper-plate portrait of the Lady Margaret, of which the frontispiece to the present number is a reduced copy, may be had at the Buttery: price 2s. 6d.

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.



OUR HUNDREDTH NUMBER.

TERM by term since 1858 the *Eagle* has without a break been sent forth from the College, a magazine written by Johnnians for Johnnians, 'a rallying point and a watchword among us,' as its founders meant it to be.

Exitus acta probat, the hundredth number is the test of the promises made in the first: we leave it to our faithful readers, now some eight hundred strong, to say whether the test is borne.

With one of the contributors to the first volume we hope, and the hope rests on the sure foundation of thirty-four years' happy experience, that the *Eagle* may continue to be 'an instrument of good among us, that it may be the common ground on which all may meet as Fellow-workers, Fellow-Johnnians, and that it may draw together many who would otherwise perhaps in our large Society be widely separated.' The muster-roll of our subscribers now includes dwellers in every land, our contributors are of every age and all varieties of academic standing and pursuit, *nihil Ioannianum alienum*. For once we may be forgiven if we lay aside our Editorial modesty, and boast with reason of our College and our Magazine. The corporate spirit, the loyalty to sound tradition, the open-mindedness to new truth, the steady perseverance in good work, which are the characteristics of the one, are the ultimate causes of the long life and vigorous

health of the other. May both alike still grow and prosper hand in hand!

To mark the centesimal issue the Editors have thought it fitting to offer the subscribers, over and above the usual features of the Magazine, a few of special interest. Of these a word or two may here be said.

First, as appropriate frontispiece, is given a portrait of the Lady Margaret, newly made by Mr A. G. Dew-Smith by reduction from an old engraved copper plate found in the College Library. The existence of the plate seems to have been forgotten, but it is in perfect preservation, and the impressions made from it on large folio paper are beautifully clear and delicate. Some of these will be sold to our subscribers separately at the College Buttery. They bear the following inscription:

Margaret Countess of Richmond, Foundress of St John's College, Cambridge.

To the Rev James Wood D.D. Master, And to the Fellows and Scholars of St John's College, Cambridge—This Portrait of the Foundress Engraved at their Expence—Is inscribed by the Author, as a Testimony of sincere affection and respect for the Society in which he received His Academical Education.

*R. B. Harraden delt. W. T. Fry, Sculp.**

Published by Longman, Hurst, and Co., Paternoster Row, and Hurst, Robinson, and Co., Cheapside, London—August 2, 1819.

* Richard Bankes Harraden (1778—1862) was a Cambridge artist and engraver, who made the drawings for the *Cantabrigia Depicta* (1811) of his father, Richard Harraden (or Hawarden, the family coming originally from Flintshire). In 1830 he published an oblong volume called *Illustrations of the University of Cambridge*, containing 58 views, some of which had appeared in the former work. He was a member of the Society of British Artists (1824—1849), and died at Cambridge, 17 November 1862, aged 84. [See Willis and Clark's *Architectural History of the University of Cambridge*, (1886), I. cxv.—cxviii.; and *Dictionary of National Biography*, *sub nomine*].

William Thomas Fry (1789—1843) engraver, executed some of the plates for Jones' *National Gallery*, and many others. He was an occasional exhibitor at the Suffolk Street Exhibition.

Two of our contributors have kindly thought fit to honour this epoch in our history. A well known classic sends us a Greek epigram, and Mr R. H. Forster an English ode.

Our last issue, it will be remembered, contained Mr Forster's spirited *Carmen Aquaticum*. This time we give it again with the music to which it has been set by Mr R. A. S. Macalister. We trust it may prove to be the first of a series of College songs, stirring the Johnian nerve, and rousing the Johnian fervour, at many a bump-supper and boating concert.

A list of those who, as Editors, have swayed the destinies of the *Eagle* from the beginning until now, has been compiled from the existing records, and is printed in this number. It will be noted that there are still some whose portraits are lacking in the Editorial Album. Will our readers help to fill the gaps?

Lastly, our Press Editor, Mr G. C. M. Smith, who will speak for himself in another part of the issue, has with great pains prepared a provisional list of the successive occupants of the College rooms in the Second and Third Courts. It cannot fail to interest the tenant of to-day to know whose memories haunt his chambers; and many of the present generation will no doubt learn with pleasant surprise that they are the successors in tenure of Johnian worthies whose names are glories of the College.

D. M.

αἰετός, εἴ τινα χρὴ τριγέροντι πεποιθέναι αἶψα,
ὦν ἑκατονταετῆς τὴν νεότητα νεοῦ
αἷσιος ὦδ' ὄρνις καὶ τῷδ' ὄρνιθι παρέη
νῦν ἑκατὸν πτερύγων οἶματ' ἀνυσσάμενφ.

C. E. H.



MIGRATIO MUSARUM

GREAT Bird, our Patron's cognizance and crest,
Art thou the same that from Olympus' brow
Sped as executant of Jove's behest?
Methinks the Muses rather claim thee now.
So may the gracious favour of the Nine,
And spreading fame and bountiful applause,
And "unexampled circulation" shine
On this thy hundredth effort in their cause.
Long may'st thou soar with evergrowing might
High o'er the cackling fowls that envy thee thy flight.

* * * *

By the Pierian fount the Muses sat,
And yawned for very weariness of heart,
For times were dull, and business was flat,
And each disgusted with her favourite part.
Wherefore a special meeting did they call,
And sat in solemn council on the grass,
Discussing how things better might befall,
And by what means their weariness might pass:
And, to keep order mid the sisters fair,
Cleio with one consent was voted to the chair.

Then quoth the Presidential Muse, "'Tis clear
To my celestial mind what doth us ail:
Each sister pineth for a new idea,
And lacking it each sister groweth stale:

Us ancient methods, ancient duties tire,
And modern literature is apt to pall;
The modern journalist we can't inspire;
We're not sufficiently sensational.
This subject then is open to debate:
'What means must we pursue to be more up to date?'

Whereon a hot discussion was begun,
And spake each Muse her sapient design;
And each one talked, but each to hear found none,
For nine the schemes and the proposers nine.
Wherefore the sisters wrangled till they cried,
Though tears were but as oil upon the flames,
And the discussion grew undignified,
For each employed a host of spiteful names.
At last Thaleia with ecstatic mien
Exclaimed, "The very thing! Let's start a Magazine!"

Then rang the air with acclamation great;
Tears vanished; smiles became no longer strange;
For ugly words did kisses compensate
From each to each in mazy interchange.
And then they chattered of a hundred things,
The name, the cover's colour and design,
The shape and size. But hark! a sound of wings
Startled the lately reunited Nine:
And slowly sweeping down on pinions long
A noble Eagle came, and lighted 'mid the throng.

Him did the Muses welcome with delight
As happiest and best of auguries,
Praising his mighty wings and plumage bright,
His talons sharp, his beak, and piercing eyes.
Then said they, "Be this noble bird our guide
And wheresoe'er he leads us, will we stay,
And launch our venture on a flowing tide
That shall not ebb for ever and a day.
And, that it flourish with increasing fame,
This Bird shall be its crest, the *Eagle* be its name."

So spake they, and the Bird again took wing,
 Whose guidance joyfully they followed far.
 (For Muses when they take to travelling
 Are not less skilful than Mahatmas are.)
 So sped they swifter than a man can tell,
 Until beside the turrets of St John's
 They lighted, and their gracious influence fell
 On Master, undergraduates, and dons:
 Then from their hands in literary form
 The Johnian *Eagle* soared, and took the place by storm.

* * * *

Nor lack we yet the Muse-inspired page:
 'Tis even said Calliope the fair
 On Homer writeth disquisitions sage
 'Neath the disguise of a *nom de guerre*.
 And Cleio, erudite historian,
 Our Benefactors sometime did record,
 And still her editorial art we scan
 In sheaves of letters from the Bursar's hoard.
 Thaleia too, who owns a subtle wit,
 Has now and then been known to perpetrate a skit.

R. H. F.



NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 352).

TURNING back from Jacobean times, we will give in the present number some extracts from the papers of Dr Nicholas Metcalfe, third Master of the College.

Metcalfe came of an old Yorkshire family, which appears to have risen into importance about the reign of Henry V, being then seated at Bere (or Bear) Park, in Wensleydale, about four miles from Askrigg, and close to the line of rail to Aysgarth. One of them, Miles Metcalfe, was appointed by Edward IV Recorder of York, and with his brother Thomas was exempted from the pardon granted by Henry VII to the partisans of King Richard, after the battle of Bosworth Field. Sir Christopher Metcalfe was High Sheriff of Yorkshire 1555—6, and it is recorded that he met the Judges of Assize at York, attended by 300 horsemen, "all of his own name and lineage, clad in uniform habits, and mounted on white horses" (*History of the Parish of Askrigg*, by Rev C. Whaley, p. 35).

Nicholas Metcalfe was the son of Richard Metcalfe, of Bere Park (Cooper's *Athenae*). He was appointed Master of St John's in 1518. His two predecessors had held their office for brief periods, but he held the Mastership for nearly twenty years. He was chaplain to Bishop Fisher and Archdeacon of Rochester, and was no doubt chosen more for his administrative ability than for his learning.

Metcalfe is the 'Good Master of a College' in Fuller's *Holy State*. That quaint author in considering the

qualifications which go to form a good Master remarks: "Sometimes ordinary Scholars make extraordinary good Masters. Every one who can play well on *Apollo's* harp cannot skilfully drive his chariot, there being a peculiar mystery of Government. Yet, as a little alloy makes gold to work the better, so (perchance) some dulness in a man makes him fitter to manage secular affairs; and those who have climbed up *Parnassus* but half way better behold worldly business (as lying low and nearer to their sight) than such as have climbed up to the top of the Mount."

And of Metcalfe he says: "But grant that Metcalfe with Themistocles could not fiddle, yet he could make a little city a great one: though dull in himself, he could whet others by his encouragement. He found the Colledge spending scarce two hundred marks by the year, he left it spending a thousand marks and more." . . . "He counted the Colledge his own house, and therefore cared not what cost he bestowed on it: not like those Masters, who, making their Colledges as steps to higher advancement, will trample on them to raise up themselves, and using their wings to fly up to their own honour, cannot afford to spread them to brood their own Colledge."

And Roger Ascham in *The Scholemaster* says: "Trewly *D. Medcalfe* was parcial to some but indifferent to all: a master for the whole, a father to every one in that Colledge. There were none so poore, if he had either wil to goodness, or wit to learning, that could lacke being there, or should depart from thence for any need. I am witnes myselfe that mony many times was brought into yong mens studies by strangers whom they knew not. In which doing, this worthy *Nicolaus* folowed the steppes of good old *S. Nicolaus*, that learned Bishop. He was a Papist indeede, but would to God among all us Protestants I might once see but one that would winne like praise in doing like good for the advancement of learning and vertue. And yet, though

he were a Papist, if any yong man, geven to new learning (as they termed it), went beyond his fellowes in witte, labor and towardnes, even the same neyther lacked open praise to encorage him, nor private exhibition to mainteyne hym, as worthy Syr *I. Cheke*, if he were alive, would beare good witnes, and so can many mo. I my selfe, one of the meanest of a great number in that Colledge, because there appeared in me som small shew of towardnes and diligence, lacked not his favor to forder me in learning."

Metcalfe was constituted Archdeacon of Rochester in or before 1515. The documents relating to him in College are a considerable number of letters on business matters, and three volumes of his private accounts for the years 1523-4-5, when he seems to have been travelling a great deal on College business. The accounts are well written, but the spelling is singularly bad even for those times. They seem to have been kept by at least two persons, Gabriell Metcalf and Leonard Metcalf, who have scribbled their names here and there. *Leonardus Metcalf generosus in Eborac* is written by one of them. A very brief extract from these documents will show their nature:

My master tuke his jurney frō Cambryg to London the xxv day of Janvery ellory terym.

My maister came home to Cambryg the vviij day of fiebruuary ellory teyrm for the space of xviiij days And in ryding to Lydington & to Bukden to my Lord of Lincoln Chanseler for the preparacon of Northstooke.

Monday the xxv day of Jenyvery

<i>Itm.</i>	paid for a pare of garthes for John's gelding	iiij <i>d.</i>
<i>Itm</i>	my M ^r dyn ^r at Barkway	x <i>d.</i>
<i>Itm</i>	hors boyt at the said Barkway	ii <i>d.</i>
<i>Itm</i>	my masters soper at Ware	xiii <i>d.</i>
<i>Itm</i>	fyer in my M ^r cham ^r .	ij <i>d.</i>
<i>Itm</i>	hors met a nyght at the sayd Ware	xiii <i>d.</i>

On the blank leaf of one of these volumes is written
VOL XVII.

the following fearsome remedy for jaundice; the leaf is unfortunately torn, so that the complete prescription is lost; sufficient, however, remains to make us feel that jaundice was probably the lesser evil of the two:

A medeson ffor the blake Jannes.

Take xx or xxx grett worme and lay theym in cleyn salt a nyght or to yay be dede and then take & stowe the guttes fforth of theym and then whase them cleyn and then take a handfull of sellandyn & the worms & stamp them togeddr w^t a quart of ale and stirre them togeder And then let them seth....

One of the volumes also contains a few Latin sermons probably by Dr Metcalfe.

These volumes were consulted by the late Professor Thorold Rogers for his *History of Prices*.

But the letters to Dr Metcalfe are more directly interesting. The two that follow from his mother (1522) and an aunt are of a private character, and can only have been preserved by accident.

Addressed: To my Right Wirchypfull & hon^uable Son the Archdekyn of Rochester be this delyu^ued.

Ryght enterely & most hon^uable & reu^uerent welbyloved son In the tenderest man^r that I can or may I herteley reco^mend me vnto yow yeldyng yow alway & at all tymes my daly blessing. Beyng glad allway to here of yowre gude which is to me great cumforth & pleaso^r. And the most especiall cause of my wrytting vnto you at this tyme ffor so myche as I am aged & right febyll & crased w^t seknes & diseases & may not well stirr. I therefore hertely desyer you & pray yow that it would please yow for to take y^e labo^r & payne vppon you to cū into the countre now at this somer season that I myght speke w^t yow. And to bryng w^t yow Luke Metcalf for to sett and se su^m good order for all such lands & ten^{ts} as appertenyth vnto yo^r Inheritance. And lykewyse for thorder of suche fermeholdes as appertene or belong vnto the said Luke aft^r my decesse that it would please yow that they myght be putt to sum gud order & rule at yowre cumyng by yowr gret wysdome & gud advice as it wold lyk yow best for to doo vnto yowr hon^r and his profett & weele in tyme cumyng. For I am so crasyd & aged that I

have no suerty of eny longe lyfe in this world. Wherefore I hertely require yow to cū this somer at my oonly desyr for this entent. For if it be so that god viset me or call me vnto his m^rcý y^e beyng furth of the countre there wilbe diu^rs that wilbe abowtwards for to make combr & besynes for such fermeholds as I now have in occupacion whiche wold be to theyme that shuld oppteyne & occupy theym aft^r me great hurt & damage And I beseche yow to send me yowr awnswer in wryttinge of yowre commyng. In the goodly hast that ye may that I myght the better purvey for yowre co^myng Accordyng to yowr honor & degree vnto my power. Which shalbe redy to do w^t the g^rce of Almyghty Jhū Who eu^r more have yow in his blessed gou^rnaunce vnto his pleaso^r & to yow hono^r & profitf Scribled at Askrigg in hast the second day of August the xiiij yere of the Reyne of o^r sou^rane lord Kyng Henr. the viijth.

By your moder
AGNES METCALF.

Addressed: To the Right Worshipfull Maister Doctor Metkalf at Cambrigge this be delyu^ued in haist.

Right Worshipfull sir in my most lovyng manyer I reco^mande me vnto you letting youwete that yo^r Vncle yo^r Suster with odre yo^r goode ffrendes ar in gode helth blessed be god, albeit my Suster yo^r modre hath bene accrasid but I trust to god she shall recou^r. Sir I have one broder in Clement Hostell whiche is one yong Skoler whose name is Richard Bosswell to whome I hertely desyre you to be gode Maister and ffrend. And that it well like you call hym vnto you and to vnderstand and knowe his demeanor. And to giff to hym yo^r gode counsaill and help for my sake. Sir I hertely thank you for the ffyne ker cheff whiche that ye lately send me and for odre yo^r giftes Which I kannott recompens you fore bot onely by my praier Which ye shall have daly with godes grace Who have you in his kepyng and send you gode fortun with helth. Wrytten the ffirst day of Septembre
yo^r lovyng awnte ELISABETH
METKALFF of Berepark.

Richard Sharpe, the writer of the six letters which follow, was elected first President of the College in 1514. He was Chaplain to Bishop Fisher, and his

letters are interesting from the references they contain to that Prelate.

Addressed: To the ryght Worshypfull Mr. docto^r Metcalfe
archdiacon of Rochest^r.

My duety remembyrd. So it is my lorde desyrs yo^r maistyrshype to bye him saten for a rydyng chymmet and cause itt to be made after y^{is} chymet sende to you by y^{is} berar ye shall receyve iiij yards & di of tawny sercenet for the said chymet ye shall receyve my lords hatt agayn w^{ich} is to narow in the hedd be ij ynch & more ou^r wartt diameter ways therfor my lorde wold y^t y^e shuld cause an other hatt to be made for hym ij ynches & more ou^r wartt diameter larger then y^{is} hatt is. Desire the woman to take y^{is} hatt agayn thoff it be with losse. My lorde is content if she wylnott take it then see wheder it wyll serue for the other hatt or nott. y^{is} hatt must be made without frynge. My lorde wold y^t yo^r maistyrshype shulde send worde, if it can be, whē the kynge, the qwene, the cardinall shall take theyr jurney of a suerty & watt way they shall ryde wherd^r by Rochest^r or nott. My lorde wylbe at Grenwich the latter end of y^{is} weke and speake with the kynge and the Cardinall he wyll lye at the Vycarege of Grenwich Inquere whed^r other byschoppys were haddes or not and send my lord word of thes thynges as shortly as ye can. I trow my lorde wylbe at Grenwich oon thursday thus o^r lorde preserve you scryblyd in hast y^{is} morning by the hands of yo^r owne

RICHARD SHARPE.

Addressed: To the ryght worshipfull Maist^r Docto^r Metcalfe
Archdiacon of Rochest^r.

After all due and humble recomendacions hade to your maistershippe with like thanks for your charitable luffe & fauo^r alway towards me, like it yo^r maistershippe to vndrestande that my lorde ys in gude helth lovyde be our lord and desireth your maistershippe that by your gude means he may have wrytyn iiij sermons of seynt John Chrisostome *contra iudeos* with certain homelis *de incomprehensibilitate dei* & other moo as they folow in the same boke. The boke lyeth in the new lybrary (of the Universite) (that byshop Rotheram made) and was delyuered at the last beyng of my lorde ther. For he hade borowd y^t of the Uni^ursite before. I have sende to my gude & speciall

maist^r the maist^r of Christes College the statutes for the new felows, your maist^rshipe & he may rede them ou^r at yo^r lesur & see how yow like thē. I have wrytyn to hym also for to helpe that the foresaid workes of seynt John Chrisostome may be wrytyn and sende to my lorde for it was my lord his mynd that I shuld wryt to yow both for the same thyng as knows our lorde who preserve your maistershippe at Rochest^r the xx day of october by yo^r bedmā

RICHARDE SHARPE.

Addressed: To the ryght Worshypfull Mayst^r Docto^r Metcalfe
Maist^r of Saincte Johns College in Cābrydge.

My dutie most lowly done. Pleasyth y^t your maist^rshipe to know that I wrott a lett^r vnto yow by a chylde sende fro the p^or of Leddys and by cause I was both short and neglygent in wrytyng the sayde lett^r therefore I have now wrytyn to yo^r maist^rshipe more plenty & more at large. As towchyng y^e saide chylde my lorde desyres yo^r maist^rshype to be gude maist^r to hym & to take hym into yo^r College. The p^or of leddes spake to yo^r maist^rshipe at yo^r last being wyth hym. My lord ys in gude helth thankyde be ow^r lorde he usys . . . or bathys I pray gode y^e do hym gude he says y^t they do hym moch gude. I am right hevvy for the misfortvns that hath happenyd with yow now of latt and specyally by cause y^t hath fortvnyde in Chrystes College. I fere y^t shalbe a hyndrance and loss of the charitable purpose intendency there to be done. Other newys we have albeyt I am suer yo^r maist^rshype knows them, therfor to wryt them y^t wher butt a spendyng of ynke & papyr as knows our lorde who preserve your maist^rshype at Rawchest^r the iiij day of march

yo^r owne

RICHARD SHARPE.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull M^r Docto^r Metcalf arch-
diacon of Rochester.

My dewty of reco^mendacions presuposyd like yo^r maistershippe to know I haue receyvdyd the matters y^t ye sende to G^rvyshende and I sende yow a cōpye of oon of the indenturs the last weke of John Botells wrytyng & bycause it is not delyured to yo^r mastershippe I haue sende now on of the said indenturs sealyd

with M^r Ashton's seall & subscribed with his own hande. My lord desyreth yo^r maistershippe to sende his bokes fro John Gogh and sende his sermon as shortly as can be that M^r secretary hath. My lorde is very sory that the last part of his sermon is lost it will cost hym sū labo^r for I thynke he haue not the cōpye also my lords desyreth yow to send *annotationes Erasmi* left with Arnold to mende the byndyng of them My lord takith great labo^rs agayns Luther I thynke verely that ys worke shall passe all other mens Our lorde sende hym stryngth & helth and I dowt not but he shall doo that thyng that shall be both profitable to the faith of Criste & also for his hono^r & fame as knows almyghty gode who preserve yo^r maistershippe.

yo^r bedman

RICHARD SHARPE.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull M^r Docto^r Metcalf Archdiacon of Rochester.

Humble reco^mendacions p^rmysed. I have shewd to my lord the effect of yo^r letter the wich I receyvyd the last day of June. And wher as yo^r maistershippe desireth my lordes letters for the forderance of yo^r causes his lordshippe saithe he may not loose so moche tyme frō his other besines. And as towchyng yo^r statutes my lord will cause John Bottell to wrytt them. Mor ouer the ij articles *de potestate pape & de indulgencijs* may not be sparyd for my lord hath the butt oons wrytyn in *mādū* and also his lordship intendith to put them shortly to the pryntyng. Ther is no man y^t will say my lord hath wrytyn *frigide & jeiune* of thes ij articles that doth redd them & vnderstand them & so my lord saith hymself whos jugment I belive wilbe takyn byfore theyres that say the contrary and not only my lord saith this but also diuers other well lernyd y^t hath redd thes ij articles. I haue send to yo^r maistershippe the p^rface of my lordes bok. I haue paid to Dame Penys fater vjs viij^d for hyr pēsiō. At the desire of Mr More my lord cōmawndyd me to pay to Mr Coltes doghto^r & her husband on Sonday last v markes for certain money & stuff of hers that was left at Hyghm. And thus our Lord God haue yo^r maistershippe in his graciouse keepyng & likewise spede yow in yo^r besines, at Rochest^r the first day of Juli

yo^r bedmā

RICHARD SHARPE

Addressed: To the right worshipfull Master Doctor Metcalfe Archdecon of Rochester.

My duty of cōmēdacions premised Lyketh yo^r mastership to take the Labo^r to delyu^r these to Bokes that is to saye *Topica Claudii* and *Dialectica et rethorica* Phi. Melancton to John Rayns againe for my Lord hadde them of him before, and also desiring him to bynde this Booke called *Directorii aureū contemplatiuorum* in a parchement skyn, for my lord. This Booke ye shall reseve of the Bearer hereof. My Lord hathe certaine Bookes at binding at Arnoldis the whiche his Lordship woulde gladly haue if the be fynished Wherefor if yo^r m^rship maye haue any convenient messenger ye shall doo hyme great pleasor to send hyme these books. My Lord lyked the stourgen that ye sent him verely well and likewise fedde well of it. And he commanded it to be kept a weke or more. His Lordship wulbe at London shortly. But I know not the time. I haue many other thinges that I wuld haue written vnto (your?) m^rship of butt I ame not able to hold the pen between my fyngers. as knowithe o^r Lorde who preserve yo^r m^rship. At Rochester the xjth day of Julij

yo^r own to his lityll power

RICHARD SHARPE

John Smith, the writer of the following letter, was elected a Fellow of the College 29 July 1516. He became Rector of Thorington in Essex in February 1521 (*Mayor-Baker*, p. 281, *n* i.) So that we have an approximate date for his letters. A considerable number of letters from him have been preserved, relating for the greater part to College estates and business. It will be observed that these are written from the College to Dr Metcalfe in London.

We read in Stow's *Survey of London*: "Paul's Wharf, or St Benet's Paul's Wharf, a noted Stairs for Watermen, and on each side of the Stairs is a very handsome house, one made use of by a Brewer, and the other for a timber yard."

Addressed: To my singler and especyall goode Master M^r Doctor Metcalf thys letter be delyu^rde.

After dew & humbly reco^mendacions I hertely reco^mende me

to yowr Mastershipp. Sir thus it fortvnyde that my brother was very syke now at this tyme, and so he requyered me to go to his benyfyce for his discharge, therefor I colde not go to Wygtofte my self but I desierede Mr Longforth to take the payns to go thither, & so he hath don rygth well in that behalfe; but I have no sewer knolege as yeth how the(y) have agrede for he is not cumē home hym self, but as shortly as he cumyth I shall send yowr Mast^rship sewer knowledge what he hath don. Mr Stewarde & I be at a conclusion for ow^r besynesse, the wich I dyde obtayne I ensewer yow w^t greate dyffyculte. Here I sende yow owr grement & he hath promysyd hymself to be at London w^t yow & that shortly & ther the arbyters shall have comvnication to gyther of the matt^r. Sir my Lorde of Elys seruant hadde receyvyde his endenture before I hadde eny contrary worde from yow. I have delyurede Mr Sponer xx^t nobylles to take yow to bye a payer of orgens w^tall as I shewyde yow whan yow were last at home, that I hade procuryd for soch an vse, and I pry yow late yt be well bestowyde. Syr ther ys ij scholers syke in ow^r howse, & yt is thought of a trewth of the pestylence, in so moch that many of owr scholers be departyde. Werfor I pry to latt vs have knowlege of yowr pleassur how we shalbe orderde in this greate dawnger. Thys wyke is the Mason appowntyde to begyne to worke of Mr Ashton's chapell. Thus fare ye well in ow^r Savior Christ. Wrytten in yow^r owyne College in Cambryge. The fyfth daye of May

By yow^r owyne scoler and bedmā

JOHN SMITH Pryst.

Addressed: To hys especyall good Master Mast^r Doctor Metcalfe at Mast^r Hudson's besyde Pollys Swarth be thes lett^rs delyu^ryd at London.

Ryght worschypfull and allweis my syngular good Mast^r I humbly recomēde me vnto yow: harteley desyeryng yow to sende me worde as shortly as ye may cōvenyently what ys yow^r plesure that I shulde doo as cōcernyng ow^r farme in Foxton And also w^t Elyngton of Steple Morden accordyng as I wrytyd in my last lett^rs to yowr Mast^rschyppe. I made them promyse y^t thei shulde haue answer shortly Mast^r Blande desyeryth yow harteley to remember hys mater. I knowe well yt shalbe to the profyt of ow^r College yf yt please yow so to doo. Mast^r Long-

ferth also monyth me to wryte to yow to remember h^y. All ow^r cōpany as now be come home. The Mast^r of Myhell House haue obteyned the office of the Vice chancellershypp agaynst the Mast^r of Crystes College. Syr we haue great necessitye of awter clothys: yf so be ther be any suche at the nouryse thei wolde do vs good servyce ellys we must prouyde other weis. And ow^r cōpany myght haue the play that my lorde made thei wolde prouyde to play yt. Hogekeyn can not be content in no wyse to gyff ou^r hys offyce vnto y^e tyme he spek w^t yow. Thus fare ye well in ow^r sauio^r Cryst whom I beseche yow dayly preserve. Wrytten in yew^r owne College at Cābryge the ix day of Decemb.

By yow^r owne Scholar and
Bedmā JOHN SMYTH Pryst

Addressed: To his honorable and especiall goode master Mr doctour Metcalf the maist^r of Seynt Johns Colliedge be this dd. att London.

Right hon^rable Syr In my humble man^r I hartelie recomēde me on to yow Sir I trust to god for to do such thinges after yow^r mynd as ye have moved me for to do except y^e election of y^e denys. Mr Burgon and Mr Ashton be nott att home nor y^ei have Institute nō in ther rome y^r for methink ytt best yt schulde tarie yow^r comyng home for if y^t I shulde take oy^r in y^r romys peraventure eu^ry man wolde nott be cōtent & y^t I wolde be sorie shuld happen We be as yet quite thanked be god. as cōcernyng y^e besynes of y^e election I trust itt shall have a goode ende. yow^r wrytyng to me as cōcernyng y^t I fere me will not be thowt anew as cōcernyng some of owr cōpanye y^r for I praie yow write schortlie to me agayn And name Clare Hall & Kynges Colledge in you^r writyng I have taken possession in the howsys of Newmā before recorde butt y^r dwell no bodie in them And as yett I kan get no ferma^s for thē y^e new hows att Castell ende is almost fynysht and ensure yow itt hath cost vs moch monye. The olde wiff y^t had ower hows afore owr gate ys dade And I have lett y^e hows to Robert Coke for xij^s. We be mervelouslie daūgered for wode We kan gett almost nō for no monye. Methynk ytt wor y^e best y^t y^e courte att Stewcleye shulde tarie tyll y^t ye come home for I know not wher y^e Courte rolles are nor many oy^r thynges y^t belong y^r to. I have latton

ow^r new hōvs agaȳst alay Welles for xvj^s what ys yow^r mynd
and pleasure as cōcernyng all theis matt^rs I prairie yow shortlie
lett me know Written In Cambridge in yow^r owne Colledge
the fest of Seynt Michael y^e archangell

By yow^r own Scoler & beedman
JOHN SMYTH Prest.

Addressed: To hys hon^rable and especyall good Mast^r Mast^r
Docto^r Metcalfe at Mast^r Hudsons be syde Polles Swarth be
thes lett^rs dely^rud at London

Ryght hōn^rable Syr I humbly recōmende me vnto yow certefying
yow^r Mast^rschype that accordyng to yow^r mynde I haue wrytten
to my lord Curson also I perceyve y^t ys yow^r plesure that I
shulde owe fauo^r to Richard Brandysby to be disciple w^t vs for
Docto^r Rypplyngā and so accordyng to yow^r mynde I haue done
not w^t standyng yf ye hadde bene at home yow^rselfe I wolde
haue desyered yow as I dyd before to haue ben good mast^r to
my Scoler Bartō neu^r the less as now I am ryght well content to
doo accordyng to yow^r desyer. I wolde ryght gladly to haue
yow^r mast^rschyppe com home all thow ye tarry the lesser whyle
w^t vs for ther ys dyu^rs matt^rs cōcernyng ow^r Colledge that I can
make no ende vpon vntyle the tyme I spake w^t yow. Therfor
for the love of god cō home yf ye may. The audyto^r that ye &
I hadde comunycācōn of hee wolde know what tyme we shall
haue ow^r audyte I hadde hȳ sende to me ij or iij days afore
Crystemas and he shulde haue answer vpon yt. Yow^r plesure
y^r in I pray yow let me knowe and also what ys your mynde as
concernyng ow^r farme in Foxton and also Allyngtons matt^r as I
dyd wrytte to yow before. Syr I pray yow hartily procure the
lycence of my lorde of London offycers as I wrytten to yow for
Syr John Graye parson of Thoryngtō *ad communicandū et ad
concludendū* and send yt to me when ye haue obteyned yt. I
wolde know gladly what dyreciōn ye haue takyn as cōcernyng
Mast^r Ashe and what ys yow^r full mynde as cōcernyng John
Orrell for I insure yow Hogeikin ys very lothe to departe, the
cōpany wold gladly haue my lordes play I pray yow remember
Mast^r Blande and Mast^r Longfurth Thus fare ye well in ow^r
sauio^r Cryst frō yow^r owne Colledge in Cambrige the xiiij day of
December

By yow^r daly Bedmā
JOHN SMYTH Pryst.

Addressed: To his especyall goode M^r master Doctor Metcalf
att Master Hodsons bysyde Polles Swarth be theis delyu^rede
at London.

Ryght Worshipfull and my syngler goode Master I hvmbly
recomēde me onto yow and as now specyally desyeryng for the
contynewance of your goode myndetowarde me, I am enformyde
that the person of Thorington is dede, I shall cause yow haue
sewer knowlege w^t in ij days, and then therafter I
bechech yow to do as ye think convenient for the obtaynyng of
the presentacion & also of the indu(c)tiō Her I have sende
yow a proxei dyvysyde & made by an notary as concernyng all
man^r of charges I shall recompence yow^r mastershipp as my
dewty is. I wolde have cume myself but yt was yow^r mast^rshipp
mynde that I shulde do yt on this man^r of wyse: and as now
also I have dyu^rs matt^r at home, in yow therfor ys all my trust,
therfor I beseche yow bryng this matt^r to passe as shortly as ye
may. The parsons name was Sir John Gray, the w^{ich} ye must
remembre by cause of the presentacion, I p^ry yow sende me
M^r Brokysbys gold ryng as shortly as ye may. Thus fare ye
well in ow^r Saluio^r Christ, from your^e owyn Colledge in Cambrige
the xij day of February

By yow^r owyn Scoler
and bedman JOHN SMYTH p^rst.

In another hand, probably Dr Metcalfe's:

Sir John Gray, the p^rsentacion must be made in the names of
my lord & M^r Hew Asheton.

The next letter is written by the 'official,' or sub-
stitute, of Metcalfe as Archdeacon. Reference is made
in it to the nuns at Higham; the monastery there had
been suppressed and its belongings given to the College.
I hope in an early number of the *Eagle* to give some
interesting extracts from documents belonging to this
monastery.

Addressed: To the ryght worshipfull M^r Doctor Metcalf
tharchdiacō of Rochest^r this lettre be dd.

Ryght worshipfull syr dew reco^mendacon p^rmissid. I am sory
that I spak not w^t yo^r m^rship at yo^r departyng. I was then
sayng masse at the parish church. I send to you by this berer

now my lordes lettre which is to Mr Secretary I had it red & therefore y^e shall know semewhat of the tenor therof. Fyrst there is thanks for his last lettres, then he signyfes to him the popes grete thanks for the sermon whiche thanks my lord rekeneth Mr Secretary most wordy of all by cause he haith taken such paynes in toⁿnyng it in to latyn, thirdly he signyfyeth to hym that one of the nonnes of Heigham wold be at Saint Elyns desyryng his helpes therin. More ou^r syr y^e shall receyve of this berer my lordes sermon in ynglyshe which he p^ryethe you to put to Wynkyn to prynt and he p^ryethe you to speke to Jhon Goughe to see it diligently done & trewly printed. He signyfyeth to Mr Secretary that he puttes this to Wynkyn & desyreth of hym one in latyn. I p^ry yow syr let one of yo^r seruandes delyuer to Maist^r Denton my lettre ther is one of Mr Burbanke's w^t in it. Christopher shall bryng to me your gown that it pleased yo^u to geve me, if it so lyke you. No more but I beseche yo^u remembre Thomas Bocher close if my labor be mayd for it & o^r Lord God kepe yo^r m^rshipe ffrom Sellyng this Fryday

By yo^r Officiall.

The next letter is from John Wilson, Prior of Mountgrace de Ingleby, a Carthusian House in Yorkshire, founded in 1396 by Thomas de Holland, Duke of Surrey and Earl of Kent. Wilson was Prior at the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Some notes on the Priory will be found in Dugdale's *Monasticon* (Ed. 1846) VI. p. 22.

Addressed: To Mr Doctor Metcalfe Chanceler to my lord bishop of Rochestre this be dd.

Worshipfull and wel biloved in o^r sauveyo^r Criste Jhu I hartely recomēd me to yow and in the same desiring your prosperous helth. Letting yow to vnderstand that I receyuyd yo^r lre dated the xij day of Novembre wherein ye desired me to be fauorable to Mr Rauff Maleney. Ye shalbe sure of me att all times if it lie in my power to doo you pleso^r. Albeit I will not flatter you for I had promysed to receyve hym at the instance of my brother Dan John Batmāson before I receyuyd yo^r lre & so I cannot say that I doo you any pleaso^r herein. I haue a speciall good mynde to hym & if he will applie him perfectly to meknes

I fere not bvt he shall doo well w^t thelp of o^r Lord; as to my brother James Wilson longar then he applieth hym to vertue will I desire none for hym. Good Mr Doctor yo^r goodness haith made me bold w^t yow wherfor I desire yowr maistrship to pardon me. I desire you to be good Mr to a scoler called ffrancis Malett who is singlerly well lerned of his tyme in scoole matter bot much better in the scole of o^r saueyo^r for he is grownded in vertue & as I suppose haith grete feling in gostely operacōn and of a similitude g^rcioulye called therto of o^r m^ryrcfull lord Jhus. He was apt to many woordlie pleso^r for when he was bot x yere of age he cūth haue song discant plaid of thorgans recorderes of lute w^t other instruments in so much Lord Latymar had such pleso^r in hym that he lay w^t hym nyghtly. And yet it pleased o^r swete saueyo^r Jhs to kyndell his hart so fervently w^t the fyre of his loue that he despised all vane pleaso^rs & then worldlie man sett nothing by him & soo through my counsell came to thuniversity & haith had vere little succor sence therefor I write more largely be cause I trust it shalbe comforth to you for to help hym as knoweth our lord who euer preserve yow to his pleaso^r At Montgrace the xxvth of Nouēbre

Your faithfull bedman
JOHN ther prior.

The "King's letters" referred to in the following letter are, I think, those for the suppression of the Nunnery at Higham. The Emperor is Charles the Fifth, who arrived at Dover on May 26, 1522, where he was received by Cardinal Wolsey. Henry VIII afterwards conducted him to Greenwich, which he reached on June 2 (the date of the letter), and thence to London. Further details as to the visit will be found in *The Life and Reign of King Henry the Eighth*, by Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

Addressed: To the ryght worshipfull M^r Doct^r Meytcalff archydekyng of Rochestr be this delyuyd at Hudson's bruer at Polles swarff at London.

Ryght Wyrshypfull mast^r in my most vmbell man^r I comend me to yowr M^rshyp lettyng yow vnderstand that acordyng to

yowr mynd I haue spokyn wyth my loord of Deynschyer & my loord of Deynschyer marvilles gretly that y^e labor not for the aseynment of the Kinges letters & I schewyd to hym that ye wold haue laboryd now bot because yow thowght the Kyng & my loord Cardynall was no besyd in rasiwing the emperour that your mat^r wold not haue beyn mynded he mayd me answer that he wold ye shuld labor the mat^r when the Kyng comys to London the Kyng callyd of my lorde for his asoyn as he was cum to his logyng & he talkyd luffyngly wyth my loord all the way betweyn the pales & hys chamber in the abbay no mor to yow at thys tyme nosis haue yow in hys kepyng in hast be yours to his powr at Strod the ij day of June be me

JOHN WYLBOR

My Loord wylbe at London on thursday next

This instalment may finish with a letter of Smith's, in which he reports a number of minor worries to Metcalfe. The College had land at Steeple Morden, Ashwell, Melbourne, Holbeach, and other places mentioned in the letter.

References to Brokesby or Brookesby will be found in *Mayor-Baker*, p. 364, l. 14, p. 466, l. 46.

Addressed: To hys Ryght worshipfull Mast^r Doctor Metcalle be thys lett^r delyu^ryd at Londō.

Ryght Worshipfull Syr I humbly reco^mende vnto yow^r Mast^r-shipp certefyng yow that I sent carpenters to Stepull Morden, and Elyngton wolde not suffer thē to worke on hys howse he sayth we shall not medyll therewyth. And so vnkyndly he doyth entrete vs, and as now both hys lands and Besten landes bythe vnfallowed, and he wyll nother falow thē h^y sylfe nor suffer other mē to enter ther of. he reportyth that ye and Master Percy shulde make promyse of dyu^rs thinges the wych ys not performyd. I trust ye wyll se some remedy for h^y. I cawsyd diu^rs of the olde howses of Beston to be pullyd down, and the tyle y^r of w^t other stuff to be spent at Ashewell and at Melborne and the meⁿe of the towne be not content y^r w^t thei wolde we shulde bylde y^t as y^t was in tymys past. I perceyve we have hynderance in Lyncon shire for alteringe of ow^r farmers . . . at Whidteste and at Holdbeke I intende w^t in thys ij or

iiij dayes to ryde to the Dene of Lyncon for ow^r mony. Mast^r Malyvery was here w^t me and I made h^y the best schere I cowde he laye in yow^r chamber and hys horse was in the close. Mast^r Brokysby ys not content w^t vs: but how we shall agre I can not tell vnto the tyme we spoke w^t h^y I lent h^y a cheyne of golde agaynst hys maryage but as yet I can not get yt agayne by no meanys. he seyth both yow and I owght to gyff h^y sa good a thyng as y^t ys. Thus fare ye well. From yow^r owne College in Cambrige the iij day of June

By yow^r owne Scholer and bedmā
JOHN SMYTH Pryst.

(To be continued.)

R. F. S.

NIL ERGO OPTABUNT HOMINES?

Zeū βασιλεῦ, τὰ μὲν ἐσθλὰ καὶ εὐχομένοις καὶ ἀνεύκτοις
ἄμμι δίδου, τὰ δὲ δεινὰ καὶ εὐχομένοις ἀπερύκου.

POET in *Plat. Alcib.* II., p. 143^a.

Das Gute, das wir nicht erbitten, sende,
Wenn's kann geschehn:
Und gnädiglich das Böse von uns wende,
Das wir erflehn.

FR. RUCKERT.

The blessing that we ask not, Lord, supply,
If such Thy will:
And, though we ask, in mercy still deny
The wished for ill.

J. E. B. MAYOR.



SECOND LOVE.

RIGHT glad am I that you have loved before,
 For first love is a creature of the dust,
 And springs up as a flower, and then it must
 Return to whence it came, and be no more.
 But second love makes the full soul run o'er
 With all the high thoughts that are great and just;
 We have escaped from that first foolish lust,
 And now shall touch love's very farthest shore.
 For nothing now shall change us, nor shall we
 Change ever, for our two souls are made one;
 And this high union which has now begun
 Shall bring all great things unto you and me.
 So shall our love last till our lives be done;
 And after that, if aught thereafter be.

AT DOVER.

THOUGHT of my country rises strong in me,
 Seeing these great white cliffs on either hand
 Like giant warders at her portal stand,
 Majestic, massy-fronted, restful, free.
 Our land! our England! may she ever be
 Grounded as they in solid grandeur, and
 Unconquerable, firm, with iron hand,
 Hold fast the mighty empire of the sea.
 Beholding how this ocean guards her well,
 May I not say, without o'erweening pride,
 That in our England it is good to dwell?
 That in her ancient strength she shall abide,
 As long as these great billows heave and swell,
 And fall and rise again and re-subside?

C. SAPSWORTH.



THE BARRACK-ROOM BALLADS.

AT a moment of ill-advised enthusiasm the writer of this article put pen to paper towards the close of last May Term with intent to discuss, impartially or otherwise, what was then a new book—the *Barrack-Room Ballads*. The crudities of his conception, which by an undeserved good fortune were crowded out of the June number of this Magazine, he once more—after due castigation—ventures to offer to the Editors.

Some of these Ballads are 'hidden' by this time "in the hearts of the people." They are sung at our Concerts. They add to the festivities of our Social meetings. When they and their brethren first appeared in a volume, their reception at Cambridge was of a more doubtful character. The *Review* was cold. The *Granta* preserved an oracular silence. It would have been rash for any but the doughtiest champion to encounter in their defence the critic of the *Observer*. The dust of that fray is laid, and we fear for our dulness less the adversary's wrath than the scorn of the more judicious admirer.

Rudyard Kipling's most unimpeachable achievement in prose and verse is the—creation, we had almost said—of the British Soldier. Whether he is "having his fun o' the Corp'rill's Guard," or going out for a "romp" with "Fuzzy in the Soudan," or "marching on relief over India's sultry plains": in love or war, drunk or sober, sad or merry—the Tommy Atkins of Rudyard Kipling's painting is most convincingly a *real* man, of flesh and blood, bone and sinew. If the Tommy Atkins

is not the hero of *Barrack-Room Ballads*, then he is probably the author of very plaintive letters to the *Daily News*, and the willing victim of Socialist propaganda. Those sympathies which enable Mr Kipling to catch so admirably every twist and ply in the nature of the modern man-at-arms are characteristic, we have grounds for hoping, of Young England in literature. The love of adventure, the passionate contemplation of hair-breadth escapes, the uneasy yearning towards strange lands far away over-seas, that have almost as much charm even in Mr Stevenson as his irresistible style, that strike the key-note in the imaginings of Q and his likes, and that seem to form an integral part of Rudyard Kipling's being, these are influences as widespread and every whit as potent, let us hope, as the emasculate and cynical pessimism to which not seldom men point the finger to-day, saying "this bodes the issue of the time."

The "music of battles in onset," "the passion that burns in the blood in the act of strife," are evidently dear not to one man only, who has the 'go-fever' in his veins, and his imagination inflamed with the fiery heat of the tropics.

The author of the *Song of the Sword* has invoked the spirit of his country—

With your glorious eyes austere,
As the Lord were walking near,
Whispering terrible things and dear
As the song on your bugles blown,

in a strain of patriotism as fervent as his who called on the Winds of the World to give answer, "What is the English Flag?"

Without pleading guilty to the charge of Jingoism, one may see the good in this most clearly. But a high and manly spirit, and patriotism the most fervent, though joined to the faculty of writing songs which ring in the ears and make the pulses beat fast, are not the gifts

that can in themselves purchase the right to bear the honoured name of poet. There are not a few who would deny this right to Mr Kipling, and their indictment is long and heavy. It is more especially against the *Other Verses* that this indictment is laid. One of the first and most vindictive charges brought, is perhaps the charge that "the author is a clever journalist who makes points." Even in these days the infection of journalism should not be considered absolutely fatal to an author's reputation. Milton was once of the craft. Since his time Defoe and Coleridge and De Quincey, and many a good man besides, have wrought at it. Let those who maintain Rudyard Kipling to be a *mere* journalist and nothing more answer this question, if they can—"Who was ever stirred at the heart by the perusal of a Leading Article? Who yet laughed over Jerome K. Jerome? or wept over Barry Pain?"

The fact on which this accusation is based is very real and vital. One fault runs through all that our author has written—too keen a desire to make an impression. To this must be attributed alike the quaintly inappropriate images and the often unmeaning slang of the *Ballads*, the mannerisms and tortured language of the *Other Voices*, and the brutality and over-forcefulness of both.

The application of such epithets as 'lean,' 'hungry,' 'blooming,' to things innumerable in earth, air, and sea, the accumulation of mounting intensities to a pitch that smacks of madness, "a crude circumstantiality in dealing with inscrutable cosmic possibilities," are features that, in continuous reading, become almost painfully marked.

When the skipper of a 'certain trading brig' is made to threaten retrospectively thus

I had nailed his ears to my capstan-head, and ripped them off
with a saw,
And soused them in the bilge-water, and served them to him
raw,

I had flung him blind in a rudderless boat to rot in the rocking dark,
 I had towed him aft of his own craft, a bait for his brother shark,
 I had lapped him round with cocoa husk, and drenched him with the oil,
 And lashed him fast to his own mast to blaze above my spoil,—
 and yet more savagely—we can only think “this man is a brighter jewel than ever mine ancient Pistol.”

When we read of “Empusa’s crew” how

Over the coal they chased the soul, and racked it all abroad,
 As children rifle the caddis-case, or the ravens’ foolish hoard,
 we are in doubt whether the author’s intention is horror or humour.

In trying to strike home with every blow Rudyard Kipling constantly over-reaches himself. When he would thrill men with dread, he often merely excites their wonder; when he would give his verse a cadence to haunt the memory, he sometimes produces a stanza without sense; he mistakes brutality for strength, eccentricity for distinction. But he who strives ever, sometimes succeeds. Mr Kipling’s strenuousness often meets its reward. It is the attempt to reproduce a once-achieved effect—defying analysis—that has led him into many a pitfall. If the result of his effort were never in full proportion to the effort made, then indeed it would be fair to condemn this fiery quality as artificial, to stigmatise his work as the outcome of shallow cleverness. His sometimes ineffectual rage is rather the working of a mind that knows its inspiration of old, which, not descending at desire, it goes out distraught to seek.

Strength is the characteristic of all Rudyard Kipling’s work, strength often misguided, at times the strength of a mere maniac. Rest, calm, and thoughtfulness are what he lacks beyond everything else. Yet occasionally peace falls on the frenzied muse, and she

pipes a strain that is soothing to hear. Is it presumptuous to select?—the first part of the *Legend of Evil*, perhaps,—

This is the sorrowful story,
 Told when the twilight fails,
 And the monkeys walk together,
 Holding each others’ tails.

And so on, till the frolicsome monkey-blood in our veins yearns for the dusk forest, and we too would fain go down to the corn-land, to join our brethren, frisking in the millet, playing in the wheat.

The simplicity of the first *Ballad* contrasts with the generally prevailing mannerisms of the rest, as favourably as the restfulness of the *Legend of Evil* with the frenzied energy of most of the companion pieces.

The conclusion of *Dannie Deeever* has much of the grim simplicity of the old Scotch ballad-world.

What’s that so black agin the sun? said Files-on-Parade,
 It’s Danny fighting ’ard for life, the Colour-Sergeant said,
 What’s that that whimpers overhead? said Files-on-Parade,
 It’s Danny’s soul that’s passin’ now, the Colour-Sergeant said.

In another place, a very few lines—

Turn your horse from Kabul town,
 ’Im and ’arf my troop is down,
 Down and drowned by the ford;
 Ford, ford, ford o’ Kabul river,
 Ford o’ Kabul river in the dark—
 For the river’s low and fallin’
 And it ain’t no use a’callin’
 ’Cross the ford o’ Kabul river in the dark —

without having any very obvious intrinsic merit, suggest to us by their very rhythm, more forcibly than the closest description, a picture of the belated troopers, and the darkling night closing over the sullenly sinking stream.

Whatever may be thought of the accuracy in description, whatever may be objected against the form, there

is music undeniable, irresistible to all but the most case-hardened critic, in every line of the closing poem. *L'Envoi* may send us away carrying in our mind's eye images of blurred outline, and having very vague ideas as to the meaning of sentence or verse, but the colours are deep and striking, and strange and manifold the associations that weird harmony brings with it.

That Rudyard Kipling is by no means flawless in execution has been conceded frankly to those who attack him on this score. Another concession of as great importance must be made to others. He has no real contribution to make to a Philosophy of Life. In the one poem which touches this matter he is perhaps at his very worst.

Though it is an unfair sneer which makes the cardinal doctrine of *Tomlinson* the superiority of the man that goes through the world be-damning everybody, yet there is scarcely anything in this kind to be learnt from the *Ballads* that would not better be forgotten, beyond the duty, first and last, of bearing a brave front to the foe, a faithful heart for one's friend, and a life ever ready to be laid down for the country which claims it.

After all, this is good and wholesome, and a store of wisdom which never grows old. There is a truer ring in Rudyard's down-right glorification of mere bravery, than in most of the ideals that pose before us.

Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never twain shall meet,
Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's great Judgment seat;

But there is neither East nor West, Border nor Breed, nor Birth,

When two strong men stand face to face, tho' they come
from the ends of the earth!

However serious the limitations, in art or morals, of the man who wrote this, it is surely better to recognise, than to cavil at, the unique gifts which render their possessor not unworthy to rank among those poets

whose dwelling with us makes us "not ashamed when we speak with the enemy in the gate," though their chief has been taken from their head.

In passing from the consideration of Mr Kipling's works, the words spoken of him by no mean master of "that other harmony of prose" may linger with us for a moment.

His faults are so conspicuous, so much on the surface, that they hardly need to be named. They are curiously visible to some readers who are blind to his merits....Everybody can mark their errors; a few cannot overcome their antipathy, and so lose a great deal of pleasure.

J. A. N.

A GAME OF BOWLS.

'JACK.'

LIGHT of step you fled away
Across the velvet grass that day:
Watching, we strove to follow you,
With skill of bias, two and two.

Some have wandered far afield
Mis-spent by an impetuous arm;
Others prosperously reeled
Into the circle of your charm.

That lumbering fellow stands and stares,
Distant a foot's space more or less,
And filled with self-sufficient airs
Lives ignorant of happiness.

This other, waiting still afar,
Turns his full gaze to where you are,
And mourns across the parting plain
He cannot have his throw again.—

Of me one half has gone astray
And on the gravelled desert died:
The other half found out the way
And, dribbling, tumbled to your side.

C. E. S



'THE BARD OF THE FOREST.'

PROBABLY only some of the older readers of the *Eagle* are acquainted with the little brown-covered book before me, which a bookseller's manuscript note inside the cover calls 'scarce and curious.' A label on the back bears the words *Wickenden's Remarkable Passages and Poems*. It is worth while however to give the full title from the title-page: *Some Remarkable Passages in the Life of William Wickenden, B.A., alias Bard of the Forest, written by himself. Author of the 'Rustic's Lay,' 'Count Glarus of Switzerland,' 'Bleddyn,' 'Poems,' 'Prose and Poetry,' and 'Australasian,' (sic) and other Poems. London: Printed for the author, &c.* There is no date given, probably 1848 would be near the mark.

The list of subscribers is interesting. It includes the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of St Asaph, St David's, Ely, Gloucester and Bristol, Lincoln, Lichfield, Peterborough, and Ripon, Charles Dickens Esq., Regent's Park, Douglas Jerrold, Esq., Putney, the Rev B. H. Kennedy, D.D. Shrewsbury, the Rev W. Selwyn, the Venerable Archdeacon Thorp, the Rev H. Alford, the Rev H. H. Hughes, and other familiar names.

The book is a rather high-flown autobiography, diversified by poetry, and was apparently written under pressure of poverty. But there is interest for us in the account of the earlier days when the self-styled 'Bard of the Forest' was a student at St John's, and according to his own account no less remarkable for his prowess

in a 'Town and Gown' riot than for his extraordinary assiduity in study.

William Wickenden is a pronounced sentimentalist, and begins by shedding poetical tears over his native village (apparently Blakeney in the Forest of Dean in Gloucestershire) and the 'Old House at Home.'

He was a farmer's son. 'To tend the herds, to turn the furrow were the earliest lessons I received. Yet from my very infancy my soul sought to burst asunder the shackles which enchained it.' At the age of eleven he wrote a *Hymn to Content*, and invited that 'rural nymph' to 'come from the shade' and make his breast her throne. Under these circumstances he was prepared to make a handsome offer:

Ambition, Glory, I disown,
And mirth with roses crowned.

At the age of fourteen he lost his father and sought consolation in an irregular ode. In this he anticipates the defiantly independent spirit of his latter days:

Now I am lone and sad and not one joy
To cheer my mental gloom;
I was not made to truckle to the vulgar,
And sooner than ask their sympathy,
Or explain what is mysterious in me,
This proud heart should burst.

He tells us that about this time he played a practical joke on his mother's cook, having added some gunpowder to the goose-stuffing and so caused the sudden explosion of the bird. We are thus prepared for the statement 'I was a strange, wayward child from my first infancy, shy, reserved, and yet with a spice of the Devil in my composition.' Before he had reached the age of fifteen he found himself in love with one of the daughters of his schoolmaster, and his passion 'absorbed his whole being.' He passed whole days in the meadows and woods, 'grew still more shy and reserved,' and 'flew from the presence of a stranger as from a

pestilence.' No wonder that his conduct was misunderstood by the ordinary. 'The vulgar herd considered me *non-com-pos* (*sic*), the more intelligent as cut out for something extraordinary.' He never told his love, and we hear no more of this particular young lady.

His rising fame now attracted the attention of Dr Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, who lived at Berkeley on the other side of the Severn, and kindly wrote to Wickenden asking him to call on him and bring his poems. 'I may here remark,' adds our author, 'that it was Dr Jenner who subsequently conferred on me the name of the 'Bard of the Forest,' by which appellation I was afterwards so well known.' Dr Jenner took him into his gardens, and pointing to a little summer-house close to the churchyard wall, 'In that cave,' said he, 'the vaccine egg was hatched.' Wickenden's poetical paraphrase of this phrase may be added: "It was in this spot that he made that important discovery which preserves the roses of beauty in all their pristine loveliness." What a thing it is to be a really literary man!

From his father's death in 1810 till 1817, when the Bard was twenty-two, he worked on the farm by day and 'engaged in literary pursuits' by night. In 1817, helped by local subscription, he brought out his first book, *The Rustic's Lay and other Poems*. An extract from his elegy on a Waterloo hero will give some idea of the force of his inspiration.

No more he'll win the mural crown,
Nor lead thy patriot sons to glory,
Nor strike to death with manly frown
Each warlike face so pale and gory.

For ah! he met his fated doom,
On Waterloo's ensanguined ground,
And sunk into the laurel'd tomb,
Cheer'd by the victors shouting round.

After the peace with France, the village of Blakeney

rejoiced like the rest of the country, and chose its youthful Bard to make a speech. In this maiden effort he seems to have thought the promotion of harmony was not part of his duty. 'On looking among you, I see several cadaverous hungry sour-looking Radicals and Jacobins, their mouths are wide open, and they look at the roasting ox as though they would swallow it. Gentlemen, is it proper those persons should partake of our roast beef? Gentlemen, those persons are here to create confusion, they are about to attack the chair. Anticipate that attack; kick them, spurn them, roll them in the dirt and make their bodies as black as their souls.' Which was done. And, alas, to this day there are Radicals and Jacobins in the Forest of Dean.

In 1819 the Bard published *Count Glarus of Switzerland*—a prose work. The author in his preface is not complimentary to the other inhabitants of the Forest. 'He was surrounded by beings who might be compared to moving automats; beings who seemed to move, act and speak as though directed by secret mechanism, and if ever their dormant faculties were roused to action, it was to boast of having produced the largest turnip or potato, or of having ploughed the straightest furrow. In such society the mind could not obtain even the most distant conception of literary knowledge. If therefore there is any merit in the following pages, it must be attributed to what founded the reputation of Bloomfield or Burns—natural genius.' From the poetical extracts which he gives, and which are a close imitation of Scott's lays, one might think 'natural genius' is too narrow an explanation of their merit.

In 1821 a novel called *Bledodyn*, which dealt with Welsh scenery and character, was favourably reviewed and brought in about a hundred pounds. In the same spring Wickenden formed the design of coming to Cambridge.

Wickenden must have been about twenty-six when,

after having achieved literary success, he entered our walls.*

He gives the following account of his start upon University life:

Behold me now, gentle reader, on my way to the famous University of Cambridge, with a slender stock of clothes, a slender stock of Latin and Greek, and a still more slender stock of money. Yet, let us not be down-hearted, but cast off dull care with a hearty hip-hip! hurrah!!

Only two incidents occurred in my journey to Cambridge worthy of notice, the breaking down of the gig in which I travelled, a little beyond Newnham, in Gloucestershire, and the coach starting without me from Burford, in Oxfordshire. I, however, overtook it after great exertions, and finally was set down opposite the great gates of St John's College, Cambridge.

Never did any student present himself at the University labouring under greater disadvantages than myself. I have already dilated on my deficiencies in classical and mathematical knowledge.

The whole sum of money I had by me amounted only to the small sum of forty pounds, and when that was expended, I had no source of procuring a fresh supply. I, however, buckled to with a firm determination to do my best, and trust to fortune to supply all deficiencies.

I arrived in Cambridge on the 10th of October, 1812, and our first College Examination took place in the December following. I recollect we were examined in Xenophon's *Anabasis*, the three first books of Euclid, Algebra, and Beausobre on the New Testament. I got a good situation in the second class, and I saw from the demeanour of my tutors that my progress had been satisfactory to them, considering the great disadvantages under which I had laboured. From that time they took a friendly interest in my welfare, and did everything in their power to serve me.

During my first term, I literally read day and night. I placed the following sentence in my bedroom in such a position that

* I find from my lists of occupants of college rooms that, in Michaelmas Term 1822, Wickenden entered into the rooms then called 33 B, i.e. a garret in the Labyrinth at the end towards the street.

I could see it the last thing at night and the first thing in the morning. "Nothing is impossible to him who has courage and activity; but to the timid and hesitating every thing is impossible, because it seems so." This sentence is to be found in "*Rob Roy*," and is uttered by that most beautiful of all the Great Magician's creations, *Die Vernon*. Such intense application was, however, too much for me, and for three weeks I was confined to my room by a severe attack of sickness. I recovered: but was obliged, for the future, to be more abstemious in my studies.

Amongst my other deficiencies was a nervous temperament; and, as we had a method of *viva voce* examination at St John's, this told very much against me. When set on to demonstrate a mathematical problem, I was generally so confused as to miss some important step in the demonstration; and the merest tyro in science must know that such an omission was fatal to the whole. My tutors, however, were aware of this deficiency in my idiosyncrasy, and very benevolently made every allowance for it in their power.

On his College life he writes:

As I never formed extravagant hopes of fame or distinction my failure did not sink me in despair, I rejoice that I escaped the contagion of College immorality, and that I emerged from its absorbing vortex as honest-minded and unsophisticated as when I first wooed the morning breezes on the hills of my native forest. I sorrow for the friends I have lost, some by death, some by estrangement. Two of those I was most intimate with, have long since mouldered in the grave, and a few who still live are scattered over the wide world in different services. One is a gallant Colonel in the noble army of Gough and Hardinge, and who did good service at the terrible Battles of Ferozeshah and Sobraon, and another has one of the Colonial Bishopricks and is famed for his religious zeal and universal philanthropy. One or two are in this great metropolis, I often meet them in my rambles, but because my coat is brown, and my pockets a vacuum, they pass by on the other side. Poor mortals! I pity them and that pity is allied with contempt. They have plenty of gold and fine linen, but where is the freshness of feeling, that youthful springiness of soul which taught them to love all Creation, and which beamed in their eyes on the banks of the classic Cam?

My first morning at lecture is still as distinct in mind's eye, as though it happened yesterday. It was a cold drizzly day, and at the appointed hour a motley crowd of about forty students, congregated at the door of the Rev Ralph Tatham, the tutor of the side to which I belonged. Most of us had never seen one another before, every county of England had sent forth its quota to the general muster. The clock struck, yet there we still lingered, each seemed to be afraid of opening the mystic door, each seemed to think some dreadful necromantic arcana lay concealed behind its thick and dark grained pannels. This universal hesitation at length roused my forest blood. I boldly took the lead and opened the dreaded door, and I saw not a black robed wizard, surrounded with stuffed dragons and cabalistic spells, but a fair-haired fresh-coloured handsome gentlemanly man, in a suit of nicely brushed black, composedly seated at the upper end of a moderate sized room, down the centre of which were ranged, in rows, benches for the accommodation of his pupils. After calling over our names, the lecture, which was on the first Book of Euclid, commenced, and here, then, gentle reader, behold the untutored "Bard of the Forest," in actual competition with his compeers, compeers who had all the advantages of education, at the most celebrated public schools, and were generally young men selected from those schools for their superior intellectual accomplishments.

After lecture I generally read till three o'clock, then took a walk till dinner time. We dined all together in the College Hall, at four o'clock. About ten minutes before four, the whole body of sizars congregated at the hall doors, and prepared for a grand rush, as soon as dinner was announced. The whole body, although impatient, were generally silent as mutes. Each seemed to be revolving in his mind, the particular dish on which he should make his first onslaught. For be it known to you, gentle reader, that every Collegian helps himself. At length the word was given, in rushed the impetuous torrents, the college gyps were obliged to scamper in different directions, in order to escape being overwhelmed in the terrific human inundation. In a twinkling the seats, the dishes, the joints, were appropriated by each as he best could, and every hand, and every jaw, were soon in rapid motion, and ceaseless evolution.

In a letter dated from St John's in July 1823, he writes:

I have told you, in a former letter, that having over read myself, I was obliged to relax, yet, for all that, at the last examination, I obtained a good place in the first class, and have been congratulated thereon, by the Rev Ralph Tatham, the College Tutor.

My money has long since been expended, but the College still, in consequence of my good conduct, allow my bills to run on. I am also about to publish a volume of Poems, by subscription, and have got the names of all my cotemporaries as subscribers. Indeed my uniform good conduct, my struggling under such great disadvantages, as I have done, have created a general sympathy in my favour.

The volume of poems mentioned above was published in the same year. 'Nearly all my brother Johnians subscribed. I dedicated it to the Rev Ralph Tatham, my College tutor, who had ever shown me marked attention and kindness'*

Hitherto the Bard of the Forest, in spite of a certain inclination for horse-play, has appeared chiefly in the light of a student and poet; now let us see him as the Athlete or Bravo of his time.

About this time the Radicals of Cambridge and the neighbouring country, were in the habit of holding meetings on the Market Hill. At these meetings the students were very often mal-treated. I determined, with the aid of my fellow students, to endeavour to put a stop, at least, to the personal assaults. We resolved therefore to attend the next meetings in large numbers, and repel any attack which might be made upon us. I, from my powers in athletic exercises, was unanimously chosen Leader.

Having accepted this responsible trust, I forthwith proceeded to organize a regular plan of action, on the supposition that an attack would be made upon us. I divided our forces into three

* Mr Bowes has a copy of the book. The title page does not give the author's name, but merely describes him as the 'Bard of the Forest.' The list of subscribers contains a great number of names from Emmanuel and a greater number from St John's.

divisions, the Trinity men led by L—, a short stout Cornishman, being the first; the Johnian's by P—, a tall fiery Welshman from Caernarvonshire, the second; and the men from the minor Colleges formed the third division, led by F—, a muscular Yorkshireman, belonging to Magdalen College. Each division mustered about three hundred men.

The Market Hill, where the meeting was held, is a large open space of ground, capable of containing without much pressure four or five thousand persons. The hustings were erected at the northern extremity, and the Radicals occupied the immediate front, to the number of at least 1,600. A narrow street debouches on the Market Hill, to the right of the hustings. In this street I posted the Johnians, the head of the column approaching very near the hustings itself. Another narrow street runs at right angles to that which the Johnians occupied, but so retired as not to be visible from the Market Hill. In this street I posted F—, and the minor College division. The Trinity men were posted on the right of the head of the Johnians' column, on the western side of the Market Hill itself.

My plan as drawn up, and issued in a kind of general order, was for the Johnian division when assailed, to feign a retreat, and draw their antagonist into the centre of the narrow defile they themselves occupied. The minor college division were then to issue from their ambuscade, and attack the assailants in flank, and having pierced it, were to face about, and cut off the head of their column. The Johnians were then to make a stand, and the enemy so cut off, double on their leaders, who were to be soundly battered without mercy. The Trinity men in the mean time, were to occupy that end of the defile nearest the Hustings, and prevent the Snobs from sending any assistance to their beleaguered comrades.

Every thing happened as I expected, the attack was made on the Johnians, they fell back in apparent confusion, eagerly followed by their incautious adversaries. At this moment, F—, at the head of his division, fell suddenly with loud shouts on the flank of the Snobs. In a moment it was pierced through, and all the leaders caught in a *cul-de-sac*. The contest was maintained by the Snobs with all the energy of despair. I was personally encountered by L—, the prize fighter, whom, however, I compelled to lick the dust. At length, however,

by a desperate charge, they broke through our serried ranks, and fled in all directions pursued by P—, and his victorious Johnians.

As leader, however, I returned to the fight, which still raged at the mouth of the defile, debouching on the west of the hustings, and which L—, and his Trinity division occupied, at the moment the attack was made on the enemy's flank. The arrival, however, of myself with the minor college division, soon decided the combat, the snobs fled in every direction, the orators retired from the Hustings in confusion and dismay, and three loud and continued cheers, announced our complete victory.

At this moment, however, intelligence arrived that the enemy had rallied on Magdalen Bridge, and that P— and his Johnians were hard beset. We again hastened head-long to the encounter. We found the snobs in position on the Bridge, led on by a gigantic Bargee. He had already made P— bite the dust, and had made a desperate irruption into the very centre of the Johnians. Like the terrible British column at Fontenoy, he bore down every thing before him. F— tried in vain to stop his triumphant career, the minor college division was shivered to atoms. I saw that all was lost, unless this terrible Agamemnon could be arrested in his bloody stained career. I threw myself in his way but was overturned in the melee. A desperate conflict took place over my prostrate body, during which I regained my legs. I again confronted the gory giant, and this time with more success. I broke through his guard, and knocked him down like a sack of wheat with a loud squelch. Our three divisions now again united, charged with loud shouts, the enemy could not withstand the impetuous attack, they were routed; the formidable Castle Hill afforded them no security, we rushed up the precipitous declivity with head-long valour, and the enemy were driven from every position with prodigious slaughter—of hats and noses.

After this final victory we formed a procession and paraded through the town, sung "God save the King" on the Market Hill, and then retired peacefully to our respective colleges.

Unfortunately the end of the Bard's Cambridge career was not especially brilliant. But he shall tell it in his own words:

In 1825 I took my B.A. degree. For some time previous to
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my final examination I had been unable to read through illness, brought on by intense application. My funds would not allow me to *degrade*, so I was *obliged* to take my chance with my competitors. I had been what is called a reading man, and pretty fairly mastered Optics, Hydrostatics, Mechanics, Trigonometry, Euclid, Astronomy, and a large portion of Newton's Principia. I was, however, totally ignorant of Algebra, the Differential Calculus, and in short of the whole system of French Mathematics. I was fond of reading every thing which could be applied to elucidate natural phenomena; and I loved the geometrical method, because it has a direct tendency to improve the reasoning powers. I believe I wrote out correctly every thing that was set before me, in the subjects I have just enumerated as having mastered. But, in consequence of my recent illness, I was wretchedly low and nervous. I thought I had done much worse than I had done, and I very foolishly gulfed.*

I have since been told I should have been in a good situation on the Tripos. I have ever blamed myself for thus throwing away all the fruits of three years' intense study; and even now, when I think of it, it almost maddens me.

I had now no other alternative than to take a curacy, and my kind friend, the Rev Ralph Tatham, generously undertook to look about for one for me.

I ought to mention that there is an annual prize given at Cambridge, for the best English Poem, on a given subject. One of the subjects given out, in my time, was "Australia." I contended for it, but the prize was awarded to Praed, who was one of my cotemporaries. I have printed a part of this poem in a succeeding chapter.

Having taken my B.A. degree, my studies were completed at Cambridge. In judging of my success or failure, I hope the reader will call to mind the great disadvantages under which I laboured. Let him imagine a raw country lad, taken from the plough, Latinless, Greekless, and with no more knowledge of mathematics than a sledge-hammer. Let him imagine such a personage contending with the most accomplished of Eton,

* *Author's Note.* "A student who has read for honours at Cambridge, if through illness or any other cause, he thinks that he shall be lower on the Tripos than he expected, is allowed to take his degree, his name not appearing on the Tripos."

Shrewsbury, or Rugby scholars. Let him imagine him successfully contending, till his physical powers gave way before the accumulated difficulties in his path. Let him imagine all this, and then, and not till then, pronounce his award.

I cannot conclude this chapter without expressing how grateful I felt, and still feel, for the kindness shewn to me by my College, particularly by the Rev Ralph Tatham. To that kind and good man I feel a debt of gratitude I can never repay. I have, since then, experienced his kindness in my days of adversity. He is more than repaid by the silent applause of his own benevolent heart.

In October 1825, Wickenden was ordained to the curacy of Mudford, Somersetshire. Here he remained till 1831, when a tragic turn occurred in his fortunes. He wished to marry a young woman who had been in his Sunday School and was then his housekeeper. His brother clergy rose up against him, according to his account, and the Bishop told him, if he married, he must leave his curacy. At the eleventh hour, under the fear of poverty, he abandoned his marriage, and apparently brought on himself a further ostracism, which led to his leaving Mudford. Bishop Monk, of Gloucester and Bristol, befriended him and gave him other curacies, but owing to loss of voice he had to throw them up, and apparently lived afterwards as he could by his pen.

Apparently after the *Remarkable Passages* Wickenden published *Adventures in Circassia*, *The Hunchback's Chest* (1852), *Reginald, illustrating the times of Queen Elizabeth*, *Felix Gilray illustrating the times of Queen Victoria*. The last, which is in the University Library, is dated 1854.

The clergy list contains the name 'William Wickenden, B.A.,' (without giving a cure), till 1867. In 1868 it disappears. So probably he died in the former year.

G. C. M. S.



GALLUS.

How Gallus edited the Magazine.

First, as when down a river, from the hills
There sweeps an overbearing waste of waves
In flood-time, and the banks are overflowed,
And upturned stumps, and cattle with much sheep,
Thatched roofs, and pig-styes, carts, and shattered sheds
Are hurled away together down the stream;
Till, where a stone bridge stands immovable,
Athwart the arches gathers piled the wreck
Of half-a-hundred crofts. So Gallus swept
The College, and upon his study desk
Lay heaped the sweepings of a hundred brains,
Dry scraps from antique dons, and fresh green rhymes
From love-lorn swains, whom Cambridge knew one year,
Chance spurs from yachtsmen, articles Twainesque
From rising humourists, with here and there
A fragment of a doubtful Grecian style.

Then Gallus girt himself a second time,
And drawing to his feet the withied home
For feeble-minded offspring of the Muse,
He filled that institution, till at last
Out-patients thronged the floor for yards around.
Then gath'ring in a band the scant remains
He bore them thence to marshal them in peace.

And in the forefront of them all he set
The heavier-arm'd Scots Guards, whose wondrous notes
Told of enlistment in the Treasury.

Gallus.

503

Next came a horde of rather dubious facts
To prove that Hesiod was a Japanese.
Then Gallus paused, and spake within himself:
"Now were the time we said unto ourselves,
'Let us be funny.' " So he smiled, and chose
A sheaf of motley whimsicalities,
Of quips and cranks in half-a-dozen tongues,
A Grecian jest, a song in Romany,
Catullus wedded to an Ayrshire Muse,
A Latin ode, a chanson from the French,
A Saylient sonnet, or a tiny shaft
Winged from the little bow of Arculus;
Or prose, perchance, that played with some quaint theme,
Laugh'd truth from out a web of pretty lies,
And left the writer's drift scarce half perceived.

And then, "'Twere well," quoth he, "in graver mood
To end (the clergy love not too much mirth)—
Therefore Our Chronicle may well come next,
With all it tells of friends, who live or die,
Of all they do, save if belike they wed
(For marriages the *Eagle* quite disdains)."

So Gallus edited the Magazine.

T. R. G.



GLASS IN ANTIQUITY.

THE discovery of glass is veiled in obscurity. The common tale, ascribing it to the Phœnicians, is told us by Pliny in the xxvith book of his *Natural History*. There was a marsh, he tells us, on the Syrian Coast, at the foot of Mount Carmel, called Cendebia. Through this marsh the river Belus flows into the Mediterranean. "A ship, report goes, of nitre*-sellers was driven on this shore. While they were scattered here and there about the shore, making preparations for a meal, they found no stones upon which to stand their kettles. So they brought blocks of nitre from the ship, and burnt them, when there poured forth a stream of a transparent fresh liquid, mixed with the sand of the shore. This was the origin of glass."

There is, however, better reason for ascribing the birth of glass-manufacture to Egypt. This is probable from the highly civilised state of Egypt at a very early period, and from the fact that the most ancient remains of glass have been discovered there. The process of glass-blowing is found depicted in many wall-paintings, several of which are illustrated in Wilkinson's *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians*. It is far more natural to suppose that the Phœnicians, a people whose sole occupation was foreign trading, imported into Syria a knowledge borrowed from a country in a much higher state of art-culture, than that they made a purely accidental discovery of the material themselves.

* Nitre = natron or soda.

Whichever country rightly claims the origin for itself, both certainly became famous in the art as time went on. Alexandria stood at the head of the manufacture in Egypt: the great commercial cities of Tyre and Sidon rivalled it successfully as long as Phœnician industry played an important part in history. Sidon rose to high eminence. Pliny calls it *artifex vitri*; Athenaeus mentions *Σιδονία ποτήρια*—"drinking-cups of Sidon." Tyre was less famous, but its glasshouses lingered on into the Middle Ages. The indispensable element of sand was supplied, Strabo tells us, from a part of the shore between Acre and Tyre, which was covered with sand-hills.

The glass of Alexandria was very similar to that of Phœnicia. We have accounts of huge obelisks and statues in both countries said to be of emerald, but doubtless made of dusky green glass—for example, the statue or column of emerald, which Herodotus saw in the temple of Melcarth at Tyre. Early vases generally were of this dark-green glass, with cross-hatchings of yellow upon the body. The fame of Alexandrian glass reached its climax during the Empire. Many epigrams of Martial contain references to Alexandrian drinking-cups. For instance, *Bk xiv. Ep. 115*:

"Adspicis ingenium Nili, quibus addere plura
dum cupit, ah! quoties perdidit auctor opus."

"You are looking at the cunning handicraft of Egypt. Ah! how often did the workman break his work, while longing to add to the design." Other instances may be found in *Bk. xi. Ep. 4* and *Bk. xii. Ep. 74*. The importance of this branch of art may be gathered from a letter of Hadrian and the decrees of Alexander Severus, which enumerate glass-making among the chief trades of Alexandria.

In Assyria, the third home of primitive culture, glass has been found. The remains show, however, that the Assyrian art did not advance beyond the making of

beads and tiny ornaments. The vases discovered there, Blümner informs us, are undoubtedly to be traced to Roman occupation. Fröhner considers a small ointment-flask of opaque glass, inscribed with the name of King Targon (721—703) to be Phœnician. His theory as to the Assyrian mode of manufacture is that glass-blowing was unknown. The workman took a piece of glass, which had cooled down sufficiently, rounded it on the lathe, and bored out the hollow interior—a very perilous process one would think.

In passing, we may refer to an interesting subject—the almost universal dispersion of opaque glass beads throughout the world. To-day the “aggry” beads used and highly valued by the Ashantees and the natives of the Gold Coast are without any doubt relics of the Phœnician traders. Some enormous beads have been found, and regarded with superstitious veneration, in Great Britain. And it is a remarkable circumstance that beads are still manufactured at Venice for export to Africa, bearing a strong resemblance to these very early substitutes for money. The small vases, principally of a deep transparent blue, found in tombs throughout Southern Europe and the Levant, are probably also of Phœnician workmanship.

Turning to Greece we find but scanty traces of ancient glass. Homer says not a word on the subject. Schliemann, however, found articles made of glass* at Mycenae and Tiryns, but the fact that these are nothing more than neck-ornaments or equally trivial objects points to importation and not to original manufacture. Such small articles were easy to import: highly fragile glass vases (packed, doubtless, in a very primitive style) could hardly be conveyed without loss.

A passage of Herodotus, occurring in his description

* Some question the material of which these objects are made, supposing it to be iron.

of Egypt (*Bk. ii. c. 69*), is supposed to mention glass ornaments under the name of λίθινα χῶτα. He uses, in a later book, the word ὕαλος, but not in the signification of glass which it assumed later—here (*Bk. iii. c. 24*) it means some material dug out of the earth—what material is not clear. The word occurs in its sense of “glass” for the first time in Aristoph. *Ach.* 1. 71. The ambassadors from Persia tell their tale ξενιζόμενοι δὲ πρὸς βίαν ἐπίνομεν ἐξ ὑαλίνων ἐκπωμάτων. “We were perforce entertained by him, and drank from glass goblets.” Blümner remarks that, whatever use there was of glass in Greece, the material was certainly foreign—probably Egyptian—and that the Greeks had no such manufacture of their own. In another place, he maintains in a note, that a mention of glass from Lesbos by Athenaeus does not prove the existence of glass houses in that island.

Aristophanes uses the word ὕαλος in a well-known passage of the *Nubes* to signify what we call a “burning glass.” Here, however, it probably means a transparent stone which, as he tells us, could be procured at an apothecary’s.

ἦδη παρὰ τοῖσι φαρμακοπώλαις τὴν λίθον
ταύτην ἐόρακας, τὴν χύτην, τὴν διαφάνη,
ἀφ’ ἧς τὸ πῦρ ἄπτουσι;
τὸν ὕαλον λέγεις;

The Scholiast notes on this passage. “The ancients signified by ὕαλος the transparent stone resembling glass, commonly called crystal.” Another remarks, “Homer does not know this meaning: with him and the ancients it signifies ivory and not glass.” The last authority we have on the subject of Greek glass is the Latin poet Claudian, who states that Archimedes the Syracusan made a sphere of glass—but this cannot be regarded as historical fact. There is no doubt that glass was used in Greece as an architectural decoration. Stuart and Revett, corroborated by Mr H. March

Phillips, mention that "in the capitals of the portico of the temple of Athene Polias at Athens," the plaited *torus* between the volutes was inlaid at the interstices with coloured stones or glass.

Ancient glass reached its full perfection under the Roman Empire. The manufacture, we gather from Pliny, was first begun in the Campagna, in the neighbourhood of the beach between Cumae and Liternum, where there was great abundance of sand. It thrived so much in Strabo's time that the manufactories rivalled those of Alexandria, even as Tyre and Sidon had done. That in early times the industry spread from Italy to the provinces is evident, not only from Pliny's statement that glass was made in Spain and Gaul, but from the discoveries of exquisitely wrought glass made throughout the Empire, showing to what a high pitch of excellence the art had been brought.

The history of glass in Rome may be gathered from the constant references made to it in Latin literature. Lucretius is the first writer who mentions it. The poets of the Augustan age show their familiarity with it by constant metaphors, *e. g.* "Vitrea te, Fucinus, unda; te liquidi flevere lacus." "O fons Bandusiae, splendidior vitro." It was regarded by dilettanti with great enthusiasm, and pure crystalline glass was valued above any other kind. On the other hand, however, materials were found and invented in process of time, which facilitated the manufacture and cheapened the article so much that Strabo tells us that a small piece of copper money could buy a glass cup. Glasses with embossed surfaces, called *diatrete*, were very valuable. Countless passages in the poets of the Silver Age familiarise us with the trade carried on under the Empire by hucksters who bartered sulphur matches for fragments of broken glass.*

The chief form in which glass was manufactured at

* See Mayor on Juv. v. 48.

Rome was that of bottles, vases, cups, cinerary urns, &c. The most precious example now extant of this sort is the celebrated Portland Vase, found in 1644 in a sarcophagus three miles from Rome, stated by some to be that of Alexander Severus and his mother. The ground is dark blue: it measures ten inches in height by six inches in width. Another beautiful vase is the Pompeian amphora, discovered in 1839, and now in the Royal Museum at Naples. Formerly it had, no doubt, a stand. It is covered with a design of garlands and vines, with two groups of boys engaged in pastoral occupations. A third magnificent example is the oenochœ known as the "Auldjo Vase," the ground blue, ornamented with white bands of foliage. This last is in two parts, one in the possession of Mr Auldjo and the other in the British Museum.

The second important direction which the manufacture took was for the benefit of the poorer classes, who loved jewels without being able to procure them. Glass pastes were created with imitations of precious stones, either in relief or intaglio, in the centre of the ornament, and were eagerly bought by the poor, as we may gather from the words applied to them by a late author, "*vitreae gemmae ex vulgi anulis*"—"glass jewels from the common folk's rings."

Closely allied with this department of the art was the imitation of coloured precious stones, remarked on by Pliny (*H. N.* xxxviii. 198). "Moreover," he says, "there exist commentaries by authors, which I will not quote, as to how they colour emeralds made of glass, sardonyx made from cornelian, and the other imitations produced from different substances. There is no more profitable method of cheating in life!" Again we find "Carbuncles are adulterated with glass, exactly like other precious stones, but are ground down on the whetstone—for glass is a soft substance for sham manufactures, and is very brittle."

The beautiful and complex mosaic glass, known

technically as Millefiori, which in later times found imitators in the Venetian workshops, was largely manufactured at Rome. I quote the description of these miracles of art from Blümner. "On the same technical process (as glass mosaics) depend the extraordinary and artfully contrived pieces of work, which are known by the name of Millefiori, and in a very small space reproduce pictures of Birds, Masks, Rosettes, Arabesques, Flowers, Leaves, &c." For this purpose rods of different-coloured Glass are, as in a mosaic, arranged together to form a little picture. This is then surrounded with a mass of glass of one colour to form a ground. The whole is then soldered together by heat, and thus is beautifully spread out, so that, by stretching the bar to a greater extent, the same picture may be reduced to ever lessening dimensions, and every cross-cut on both sides precisely reproduces the mosaic picture. "These lovely little pictures were used for ornaments or rings." The art was re-invented in Venice before the end of the fifteenth century, at the beginning of the great Italian Renaissance.

Very often we find instances where designs in gold-leaf were formed, and enclosed between two layers of glass. In the British Museum are three cups of this sort from Cenosa. The design was very novel, and, no doubt, for some time, fashionable. There are not, however, I believe, very many remains of this sort. The process was of late origin, and flourished principally after the introduction of Christianity.

Glass was extensively used in house decoration, and undoubtedly for windows, but the glass was evidently uneven, and only served for transmitting light. It was constantly used for pavements and wall ornaments, often being made to imitate porphyry, serpentine, &c. Glass, of course, of this kind was very thick. At the Isola Farnese, between Rome and Viterbo, it was about the thickness of a tile, according to Von Minutoli.

Whatever mirrors were used in Rome, it is evident that the Romans must have known that glass, if blackened on one side, would reflect objects. However, they appear merely to have made attempts, and in the end to have adhered to the troublesome black metallic mirrors, which reflected but imperfectly, and needed constant care. The most fascinating department of the art, stained glass in windows, was certainly unpopular, if not unknown, for a long time. The first mention of it is found in the *Liber pontificalis*, where Leo III. is said to have stained the windows of St Peter's and St John Lateran at Rome.

The last species of glass which we mention here is malleable glass, with which a curious story is connected. A man came one day before the Emperor Aurelian with a glass vase. Holding it up for the emperor to see, he threw it to the ground. To the astonishment of Aurelian the glass did not break, but was slightly bent in one place. His astonishment was increased when the man produced a hammer, and with one deft stroke restored the glass to its original form. When questioned, he explained the system to the emperor, who prudently fearing that this invention would cheapen the precious substance, straightway put the man to death before he could get an opportunity of revealing his secret.

We have now seen something of the history and use of glass. Before concluding, let us examine the substance itself and its manufacture. Glass is a substance composed essentially of silica and an alkali, varying greatly in their exact nature, but always maintaining their original character. There are two kinds of glass—native and artificial; the native glass, or obsidian, being impure and semi-transparent, and generally found in the neighbourhood of volcanoes.

It is perhaps best to give Pliny's description of the manufacture of glass and of the various substances added in process of time to the original sand and

natron. "Soon, as is the way with ingenuity and skill, they felt that the mixture of nitre was not sufficient. They began, therefore, to add manganese, as that was supposed to combine the liquidity of glass with iron. Similarly, they began to burn shining pebbles, then shells, and various sands dug out of the earth. In India, it is said, they make the fragments of crystal, and therefore no glass is comparable to the Indian. While it is melted on a fire of smooth dry logs, copper and nitre are added, especially nitre of Ophir. Like brass, it is liquefied in a series of furnaces, and the masses turn to a rich black colour. In the workshops it is again melted out of the mass, and coloured. Some is blown into the required shape; more is turned on the table; more is plated over to represent silver. This was the ancient method of making glass at Sidon, once distinguished for her workshops. But now a white sand, which has its origin in the Italian river Volturnus, and extends for six miles along the shore between Cumae and Litternum, where it is very soft, is rubbed into powder with mill-stone and mortar: then it is mixed with three parts of nitre by weight or measure, and is thrown in a liquid state into more furnaces. There is produced a mass called hammonitrum: this, in its turn, is melted and becomes pure glass—a mass of white glass."

These, then, were the two processes as used in antiquity. It would be useless, as well as uninteresting, to go into detail over every material used in the preparation, or to discuss the different variations of constituents which produce coarser or finer glass. In modern times three processes are used in the manufacture—casting, drawing out in rods, and blowing. It would be interesting to go on to Renaissance times, and discuss Venice glass and mediaeval stained-glass, but our subject is limited to glass in antiquity, and therefore does not allow of such investigation. I have attempted shortly to trace the origin of glass-manufacture,

its history, its use, and the technical processes which it underwent in antiquity. This paper cannot be better concluded than with the words of Dr Johnson in *The Rambler*. "Who, when he first sees the sand and ashes by casual intenseness of heat melted into a metalline form, rugged with excrescences and clouded with impurities, would have imagined that in this shapeless lump lay concealed so many conveniences of life as would in time constitute a great part of the happiness of the world? Yet by some such fortuitous liquefaction was mankind taught to procure a body at once in a high degree solid and transparent, which might admit the light of the sun and exclude the violence of the wind, which might extend the sight of the philosopher to new ranges of existence, and charm him at one time with the unbounded extent of the material creation, and at another with the endless subordination of animal life, and, what is yet of more importance, might supply the decay of nature and succour old age with subsidiary sight. Thus was the first artificer of glass employed, though without his own knowledge or expectation. He was facilitating and prolonging the enjoyments of sight, enlarging the avenues of science, and conferring the highest and most lasting pleasures; he was enabling the Student to contemplate Nature, and the Beauty to behold herself."

A. H. T.

COLLOQUE SENTIMENTAL.

Dans le vieux parc solitaire et glacé
 Deux formes ont tout à l'heure passé.
 Leurs yeux sont morts et leurs lèvres sont molles
 Et l'on entend à peine leurs paroles.
 Dans le vieux parc solitaire et glacé
 Deux spectres ont évoqué le passé.
 "Te souvient-il de notre extase ancienne?"
 "Pourquoi voulez-vous donc qu'il m'en souviennne?"
 "Ton cœur bat-il toujours à mon seul nom?"
 Toujours vois-tu mon âme en rêve?" "Non."
 "Ah, les beaux jours de bonheur indicible
 Où nous joignons nos bouches!" "C'est possible."
 "Qu'il était bleu, le ciel, et grand, l'espoir!"
 "L'espoir a fui, vaincu, vers le ciel noir."
 Tels ils marchaient dans les avoines folles,
 Et la nuit seule entendit leurs paroles.

P. VERLAINE.

A SENTIMENTAL COLLOQUY.

In the old chase, all desolate and vast,
 Two forms but now have passed.
 Dead eyes and drooping lips are theirs; each word
 So low that scarce 'tis heard.
 In the old chase, all desolate and vast,
 Two Ghosts have raised the Past.
 "Rememb'rest joys of June in drear November?"
 "Say, why should I remember?"
 "Still stirs my name thy heart as long ago?
 In dreams still seest me?" "No."
 "O days of never-spoken bliss, when we
 Pressed mouth to mouth!" "May be."
 "How strong was hope! how blue the heaven o'erhead!"
 "Foiled hope to the black sky fled."
 So through the nodding oats they went; no word,
 Save by the night, was heard.

G. C. M. S.

"CARMEN AQUATICUM."

R. H. FORSTER.

R. A. S. MACALISTER.

VERSE 1. SOLO. *Allegro.*

When your needle's vanished, and the starting-gun has gone,

When the water's foam-ing as the boat is driven on,

When the tow-path surges with a roar-ing crowd of red,

When the destined victim's on - ly half a length a - head,

When the bell is ring-ing clear a - bove the rattle's din,

That's the time to make her move, lads! Up and take her in.

CHORUS.

Up with La - dy Margaret, lads, and down with all a - head, For the

honour of the col - lege and the glo - ry of the Red!

VERSE 2. SOLO.

p When the prospect's dark-est, and the struggle's desperate hard,

When the boat be - hind is gain-ing inches every yard,

When they think you're beaten, when they're spurting for a shot,

ff CHORUS.

Pull yourselves to - gether, lads, and show them that you're not!

SOLO.

Ne-ver slack your ef-forts; lon-ger, hard-er drive the oar;

Fetch her safe-ly past the post—it's oft been done be-fore.

CHORUS.

Over-lapped or o-ver-lapping, keep or go a-head, For the

honour of the col-lege and the glo-ry of the Red!



YONLAND.

THEY were a curious people, but one thing about them I thought highly commendable. They listened eagerly to all that I told them of the way in which we manage things in England, and when they saw that our methods were better than theirs they gratefully adopted them.

I found their ideas as to the relations of the sexes strangely uncouth. There was nothing that men did, that women did not do, and no employment for women that was not open to men. In England we have men-cooks, men-milliners, and men-teachers in kindergartens, but in Yonland lawyers and doctors and clergymen were as commonly women as men, and the most conspicuous in any path of life just as often of the former sex as of the latter. Women, I found, could become successful architects and engineers, policemen, soldiers and sailors, while the work of some of the needlemen of the country was not inferior to anything that I have seen at home.

However, inconvenient results, of course, constantly sprang from this state of things. For instance, the Prime-minister was once frightened by a cow and seized with an hysterical fit, which incapacitated her for several days; and on another occasion, a wasp stung her on the nose, with a like result. I expressed my surprise that they should allow a woman, however clever, to fill so high an office, but they answered, 'Better a young woman than an old man,' which maxim they considered an irrefutable axiom.

Nevertheless I persisted in pointing out the advantage

of regulating one's employment by the accident of sex, specially provided for our guidance by Providence. I told them that, at home, the women specialised in cooking and sewing and other light offices, while the men undertook the grosser forms of labour, whether of hand or head; in short, that we had discovered that sphere was more a matter of sex than of anything else. They began to see that this was right, but they came within an ace of doing a most dangerous thing. The Commission appointed to enquire into the matter, by compiling tables of eminent men and women, came to the conclusion that men should be relegated to menial and unimportant occupations, while women should be workers and breadwinners. In spite of my arguments, of course very cogent ones, they persisted in this error, pointing to the superiority of female spiders over males, of female fishes over males, of worker bees over drones, and innumerable other ignoble instances. A slight accident saved them. During the absence for domestic reasons of the Foreign Secretary, other nations grew so aggressive, that, coming forward with the weight of all my arguments at once, I succeeded in convincing the authorities that women must retire and men must rule.

The new system naturally worked admirably. The Prime-minister became a schoolmistress, an office which she most efficiently filled, while strangely enough, her late valet (a sort of male chambermaid or gyp) became Premier in her place. The Chancellor of the Exchequer handed over her portfolio to one of the nobler sex, and found that her training in office eminently fitted her to be housekeeper to the worthy man, whom she shortly afterwards married. I am sorry to say, however, that the late Home Secretary, from lack of occupation, contracted melancholia, and blew out her brains.

Of course the withdrawal of so many high officials and the substitution of lower ones in their places brought down the standard of excellence for a time,

but I am sure that the quality of soups and *entrées* increased to a compensatory extent; and I may here remark that the people were so grateful for my exertions that they shortly afterwards rewarded me with a statue in their Parliament Yard.

I had now prepared them for the reception of other economic doctrines. Proceeding on the same lines, I taught them the value of 'division of labour.' I told them how station-porters renew their lamps in our railway carriages,* and they were much struck by the ingenuity of the idea. I taught them how to dig, and to this day, I suppose, my system is in vogue. One man places the spade in position, a second stamps it in with his foot, and a third lifts out the sods. When two go upon a journey, one invariably carries the other.

I also discovered that they might make candles from the fat of caterpillars. Twenty thousand caterpillars were required to make 16 oz of fat, costing about £13. Until then they had imported candles at 10d a pound; but I taught them how to protect their native industry by means of a prohibitive tariff, and had it not been for an epidemic among caterpillars, I think that Yonland would by now have been the first of nations.

We established too a State Water-Works Company, manufacturing that fluid from oxygen and hydrogen. By means of heavy subsidies, we were able to undersell all other supplies and even to lay on water free where people already had wells.

These schemes cost a good many millions, but I was able to shew them how to get the money. All the land at that time belonged to the State, and, incredible as it may seem, this simple people knew nothing of rent. No one can imagine how enormously I increased their wealth by simply putting in practice Ricardo's theory. It was as though I should shew two people how to eat the same piece of cake.

* Mrs Fawcett's *Political Economy*, p. 13.

But now, just as I had got everything into something like working order, a wet summer occurred. Many tenant farmers were ruined and came upon the State for sustenance. One blockhead wrote a book saying that my new system was the cause of this, but I procured him to be burnt together with his pamphlet. After conclusively demonstrating to those in authority that poverty was incidental to progress and that no greatness could be had without taxes, (which I managed to do, although they had never heard of Henry George or of Lord Brougham), we proceeded amicably with our reforms.

Having differentiated the sexes, I began to sketch out roughly demarcations of class. The lately ruined farmers I placed at the bottom and called paupers. Nine of these were held equal to one artisan, nine artisans to one tradesman, nine tradesmen to one member of a profession, nine of these latter to myself, the nucleus of a future class of Aristocrats whose office it was to do nothing, for the good of the country. The statesmen asked me what they were to be, but I answered them evasively. I thought that they ought to belong to the class of their origin, while they evidently expected to be placed above Aristocrats.

* * * *

It would not interest readers of the *Eagle* to know how I came to offend the artisans. Suffice it to say that, before I had proceeded further with the civilisation of Yonland, they secured, by a majority of $7\frac{2}{3}$ votes, my banishment from the island. Such was their gratitude for all that I had done for them.

G. G. D.



COLLEGE ROOMS.

IT would appear from the four *Prizing* (i.e. *Appraising*) *Books* and the similar book called *Transfer Book* which are all in the College Treasury, and together cover the period from 1597 to 1788, that up to the last hundred years all the rooms in the College were distributed among the Fellows. Each Fellow was allowed to take pupils, and, in the earlier days at any rate, each pupil had his own 'study' or compartment under lock and key in the rooms of his Tutor. For example, take the inventory of 1632 of the room now called F 1, First Court, at present occupied by J. P. F. L. De Castro.

"Imprimis 2 casements, a lock and 2 keys to the Chamber dore, 3 window leaves, 2 bords in the windowes with ledges with whole glasse in all y^e windowes, a handle of the dore and a wanstok portall* with all necessary irons, alsoe a massy forme, a dore to y^e coalshouse, a plate aboue the portall with a dore opening into y^e chamber.

In the studdy next y^e Court, 3 shelves, one long desk, a table, a wooden casement, a lock and key, a lege to y^e windowe, a cubbart in the window with a dore.

In the studdy next y^e Lane, A lock and key, 7 slewes,† one casement, a leafe, flore raysed.

In the lane-studdy next y^e kitchen, 4 shelves, one table, one seate, lock and key, new glass in the window without a casement, and a loft to ly in, a cubbart under y^e table with a falling bord, a payre of gimmers."‡

* It would seem that the 'portall' was the 'oak,' the 'dore,' the inner door.

† I cannot explain this word.

‡ 'gimmer, a hinge.' (Halliwell).

With such arrangements throughout it would be possible for the College to contain a great number of students, even in the days when it consisted of only two Courts.

From the *Prizing Books*, as will now be understood, we can find out what Fellow was holding a particular set of rooms at any given date: but we cannot find out the names of the pupils who shared his rooms with him, nor in many cases in which particular room out of several the Fellow himself resided.

In the old days of which we are speaking, what was treated as a single set of rooms often embraced two or three modern sets. For example, rooms on the highest floor in each Court were in general called 'garrets,' and were considered as going with the rooms below them, (in fact in the First Court, though not in the Second, the only access to the garrets was from the rooms below). As the garrets did not count separately, a staircase contained a smaller number of sets of rooms than at present. Thus the staircases (as now existing) of the First Court comprised in the seventeenth century only twenty-five 'chambers.' At present we count on the same staircases forty 'sets of rooms.'

The original names of our first three courts were the *Old Court*, the *New Court*, and the *Library Court*, respectively.

Neither for staircases or chambers was there in early times any system of lettering or numbering employed. Accordingly a particular chamber could only be denoted by the most cumbrous description. For example, what we call C 4, Second Court (occupied by Mr Graves), was described as *The Upper Chamber over the Gallery over the great midle doore on the left-hand going up*, and even then the Court is omitted. Instead of K 1, Second Court (occupied by C. W. G. Lewis), we have *The low Chamber on the left-hand of the entrance into the South-west corner in the new Court*: instead of D 5 (occupied by A. R. R. Hutton), we have *The Uppermost Chamber*

or Cockloft over y^e Cloyster, being y^e next save one to y^e Bridge. (The rooms in the highest story of the Third Court seem to have had a separate existence from the beginning, and not to have been mere annexes to the rooms below them.)

In the 18th century a system of numeration was introduced. The Chambers with their annexed garrets remained as before, but they were now denoted by a single system of numeration running through the three courts. Thus, what had been called *The low Chamber next the Chapel* (B 1, First Court) was called 1. The numbers ran round the Court in the opposite direction to the present system of lettering, ending up with the buildings (now destroyed) behind the old Chapel. Thus, F 3 was called 22, but F 4 above it was not numbered, but merely described as *Garret to 22*. The last chamber numbered in the First Court was 35, the old Organ Chamber of the Chapel, which was lived in even into the present century. The numbers from 36 to 41 were for some reason given to the six rooms under the Library, two of which were entered from the Second Court. The room now lettered N, but then apparently considered as on our O staircase, was 42. After this the numbers ran round the Second Court just in the opposite direction to our lettering, and then similarly round the Third Court. The last room (C 6) was numbered 103.

During the century 1680—1780 gradual changes took place in the collegiate system. Undergraduates were as a rule under one or other of two principal Tutors, though other Fellows still occasionally had pupils. Instead of living in the Tutor's rooms, students occupied rooms apart from their Tutor, at first two or three 'chumming' together, afterwards singly as at present. Probably the latter change was connected with the decline in numbers of our students in the eighteenth century. From 1715 while the First and Second Court rooms were assigned to the Fellows, the rooms in the

Third Court were occupied by junior members of the College.

About 1788 which is the date of the last entries in the *Transfer Book*, it would seem that the garrets were first treated as independent rooms, and those in the First Court had new means of access made to them. For example the rooms we call A 2, 3, 4 First Court, which had been garrets to B 2 and B 3, were now for the first time approached from the turret staircase. Still, however, from B staircase we can clearly see what the old arrangement was.*

The rooms previously annexed as garrets to the chambers below were now separately enumerated, though, not to disturb the system of numeration, they were denoted by the number of the room to which they had been attached with B or C added. Thus the room (F 4, First Court), previously called *Garret to 22* was now called 22 B.

Our present system of lettering the staircases, and numbering the rooms on each separately, seems to have been introduced about 1830, that is, at the time of the opening of the New Court.

One might have thought that from the time of the institution of the Tutorial system, we should have ready to hand a record of the successive occupants of all our rooms. Unfortunately that is not the case. The College never troubled to keep such a record, and the only books in which such facts were enshrined were taken away by successive Tutors on their retirement as their private property and probably in almost every case destroyed.

The lists issued with the present number of the *Eagle* have therefore been compiled with some difficulty, and are still sadly imperfect. For the history of the last thirty or forty years I am deeply indebted to Messrs

* Much of the above is taken from Mr Torry's *Founders and Benefactors of St John's College, Eagle* Vol. xiv. p 345, Vol. xv. p 1, &c.

John Swan and Son and Messrs Bulstrode, who have both allowed me to make full use of their Valuation Books. Information in regard to the earlier part of the century has been derived partly from slight memoranda preserved in the College records and elsewhere, partly from personal sources.

The lists are now issued provisionally in the hope that fresh information will be called forth to make them more complete. The present instalment embraces the Second and Third Courts. At the head of each list I have put not only the present denotation of the rooms, but the old description and (in a square bracket) the number by which they were denoted in the period before 1830.

Wherever I am not certain that one occupant directly succeeded another, I have left a gap between the names. In many cases I have no doubt that no such gap really existed. The date before the names gives generally the date of commencing residence. Thus, 'M 42' means that the occupant came in in Michaelmas Term 1842. But 'c 20' merely means that the occupant was there about 1820, and I have no information when his tenancy began or when it expired. When a tenant was a Fellow or Master of Arts during some part of his tenancy, I have generally given him the prefix 'Mr.' To avoid confusion, I have not given this prefix to Fellow Commoners, although they are strictly speaking entitled to it.

Information of any kind tending to make the lists more accurate, or to throw light on the after history of the Johnians therein named, will be most welcome. It is intended to bring out the lists hereafter in a more complete form.

G. C. M. S.



Τοξιδίου οἰστίδιον.

κώπης ἄνακτες, ἄλκιμοι νεανίαι,
οἱ Μαργαρίτης εὐγενοῦς ἐπώνυμοι
Κάμου παρ' ὅχθαις σέλμα λαιψηρόδρομον
θακεῖτ', ἐρέσσετ', οὐκ ἐὰθ' ὅπωςτιοῦν
ρεῖθρ' ἡσυχάζειν βορβόρου μελάντερα
Στυγός τε, κεῖ τι τοῦδε κακοπινέστερον,
τί δῆτα μέλλετ', εἰ τοσοῦδ' ὑμᾶς ἔχει
ἔρωσ ἀγῶνος, μηκέθ' ὑστερηκέναι,
ἀλλ' ἐξανελθεῖν αὐθις εἰς Κάμου κῆρα;
ὦ παῖδες, οὐκ ἠκούσαθ' ὥς ἐν ἡμέραις
ταῖς πρόσθε κλειναῖς ἄνδρες οὐκ ὀρθώνυμοι,
νίκην γὰρ οὐ πωλοῦντες ἐκτήσαντ' αἰεὶ,
οἱ Νικοπῶλαι θαμέσεως ρεῖθροις πάρα
οὐχ ἡσσον ἢ 'πὶ Μητρὸς εὐμενοῦς ῥοαῖς
τὰ πρῶτ' ἀριστεύσαντες ἤμησαν κλέος·
εἴτ' ἐξιόντες ἐς βίου μείζω δρόμον
ἔργοισι παντοίοισιν ὤφθησαν καλοί·
ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἦν θεόλογος· ὁ δὲ τοὺς εἰδότας
τὸ μηδὲν ἐν νήσοισι βαρβαρωτάταις
εὐηγγελίζετ' εὐκλεὲς ἐπίσκοπος·
ὁ δ', οὐκ Ἰώνων ἐν δόμοις τεθραμμένος,
δυοῖν ἀδελφοῖν οὐδὲν ὑστερος γεγώς,
αὐτῆς δι' ἀρετῆς βῆμ' ἐφ' ὕψιστον Δίκης
ἔβη, κριτῶν ἄριστος, εὐσεβέστατος.
ἢ οὐκ οἶδαθ' ὥς ποτ' οὐ τι δὴ φυχρὸς Χιών,
ὁ νῦν Κυνάστων, μουσικῆς διδάσκαλος
ἐν ταῖς Δυνελμείαισι τιμηθεὶς ἔδραις,
κώπη πονήσας αὐτὸς ὄγδοος κῆρα
ποτάμου κατεῖχε τεσσάρων ἐτῶν χρόνον;
καῖπειθ' ὁ λαμπρὸς παῖς, ὁ χρυσοδαίδαλος,



ARCULI SAGITTULA.

Lords of the oar, youths of heroic fame,
Who bear the Lady Margaret's honoured name,
Who, sitting each on swiftly-gliding seat,
With ceaseless oar Cam's sluggish waters beat—
Waters more filthy than the filthy mud
That lines the Styx, or any fouler flood;
If thus ye love for honour dear to race
Why claim ye not the first and foremost place?
Why win ye not the River's Head once more?
Have ye not heard how in the days of yore
The Selwyns—wrongly named, for ne'er a win
Sold they, but always came triumphant in—
No less illustrious on the Thames profound
Than on their Alma Mater's stream renowned,
Went forth to row the real race of life,
And one and all were heroes in the strife?
One a Professor; one a Bishop famed
In heathen isles the Light of Life proclaimed;
The third, though not in Johnian cloisters trained,
A Judge most just high honour justly gained.
Or know ye not how Snow, no oarsman cold,
Who now the Greek Professorship doth hold
In ancient Durham, Kynaston yclept,
The River's Head four years unvanquished kept?
Then Goldie came, the bright and beauteous boy

Γράντης ἄγαλμα, θανασίμου λίμνης γάνος,
 σὺν ἑπτὰ ναυβάταισιν ἀθλήσας καλῶς,
 καὶ νῦν ἐρέσσω ὥστε πάντ' ὀπισθ' ἔχειν,
 τῇ Μαργαρίτῃ ὀδῶκεν ἄφθιτον κλέος
 αὐτῷ τε κύδος· ἔτι δ' ἐν Ἥλιδος νάπαις
 οἰκεῖ Δέκανος νῦν τε καὶ πάλαι μέγας,
 θεῖος προφήτης Πιεριδῶν Κητησίου,
 Ὑπερίον' ὑμνήσαντος· οὐχ ἦσσαν τὸ πρὶν
 τῶν ναυτικῶν ἔμπειρος ἢ μουσῶν ἱδρις,
 καὶ συγγραφεὺς ἄριστος· ὑμεῖς οὖν, φίλοι,
 τούτοις ἴσοι γίγνεσθ'· ἐν Ἀκαδήμου στοαῖς
 γεωμετρεῖτε, φιλοσοφεῖτε, μουσικῆς
 καὶ γνώσεως κρατεῖτε καὶ μαθήσεως·
 εἴτ' ἐξαφέντες πᾶν τὸ φροντιστήριον
 ἐρέσσετ' ἄνδρες, ὡς φίλης ψυχῆς ὑπερ.
 τί ταῦτ' ἔγραψα, Τοξίδιον καλούμενος,
 Θωμᾶς Κυλίνδων τῶν φίλων κληθεὶς ὑπο,
 ναυτῶν κάκιστος τῶν ἐπὶ ζυγῷ δορός;
 οὐ ναυτικός τις εἰμι, γηράσκω δ' ὅμως,
 διδάσκομαί τε πολλὰ τοῦ γήρως ὑπο·
 ὀδύρομαι τε συμφορὰς ὑμῶν ἰδὼν,
 οὐχ ὡς τὰ πρόσθ' ἄριστα διαπονουμένων,
 ἐν ὑστέρῳ δὲ νῦν ἐρεσσόντων τόπῳ·
 οὐ γάρ τι νῦν γε καχθὲς ἀλλ' αἰεὶ ποτε
 τῇν Μαργαρίτην ναυβάτας τ' αὐτῆς φιλῶ
 φοινικοβάπτοις ἐνδύτους ἐσθήμασιν.
 νῦν χαίρετε· ῥώννυσθε· πᾶς ἐρεσσέτω·

ARCULUS.

The pride of Granta, Mortlake's dearest joy;
 He by a gallant effort of the oar
 Regained the River's pride of place once more;
 With deathless glory Lady Margaret crowned,
 And with like garland his own temples bound.
 E'en now in Ely dwells a learned Dean,
 Greater than whom ne'er hath, nor shall be seen;
 The inspired interpreter of Keats's song,
 A great historian, and an oarsman strong.

Be like these heroes who have gone before;
 In Granta's Courts each mystery explore
 Which Mathematics, Science, and the Muse
 Ne'er to reveal to those who seek refuse.
 Then quit the thought-shop for awhile, and row
 As those whose life depends on how you go.
 Why write I thus? I, Arculus, whom all
 My friends of old "Tom Bowling" used to call,
 The sheerest hulk that ever held an oar,
 Catcher of countless "crabs" in days of yore?
 No "oar" am I; yet, as I older grow,
 A thing or two unknown before I know;
 And much I grieve to see our banner red
 No longer waving at the River's Head;
 For not to-day nor yesterday, I ween,
 Hath Lady Margaret been my heart's fond Queen;
 But always have I loved her, and loved you,
 Her blazer-bearing, red-apparelled crew;
 Farewell! Row hard and each man pull it through.

ARCULUS.



EDITORS OF THE *EAGLE*

FROM THE FIRST TO THE HUNDREDTH NUMBER.

* Portraits of these are in the Editorial Album.

*Abbott, E. A.	December 1861—June 1862
*Adams, W. G.	Founder, 1858
Apperly, J. M.	December 1878—May 1880
*Ashe, T.	Founder, 1858
Bagley, A. H.	June 1887—December 1888
*Baily, W.	April 1859—December 1859
Barlow, W. H.	May 1858
Beamish, A. M.	March 1863—June 1863
Bell, E. H.	March 1875—March 1876
*Bevan, H. E. J.	December 1875—December 1877
Beverly, H.	March 1861—May 1861
*Blackett, J. P. M.	December 1889—June 1890
*Bourne, A. A.	December 1869—May 1870
*Bowling, E. W.	{ November 1858—March 1860 { December 1862—June 1864
Boyes, D. L.	December 1871
Brett, A. E.	March 1880—April 1882
Brooke, H.	November 1873—June 1874
*Bush, T. H.	Founder, 1858
*Bushell, W. D.	{ April 1859—June 1859 { June 1862—March 1863
Cadle, H. S.	June 1885
*Caldecott, A.	July 1881—December 1883
Cameron, J. A.	December 1889—March 1892
Carnegy, F. W.	December 1890—March 1892
Carpmael, A.	August 1882—June 1883
Chaudhuri, A.	December 1882—December 1883

Cherrill, A. K.	December 1861
*Christie, P. R.	March 1883—December 1883
*Cotterill, C. C.	June 1865—March 1866
*Cowie, H. M.	February 1872—March 1876
Ebsworth, J. W.	December 1862—June 1863
*Falcke, D. C.	December 1879—July 1881
Footte, J. A.	February 1871—June 1871
Forrest, G. W.	December 1867—December 1869
Fox, C. A.	December 1866
*Foxwell, H. S.	December 1877—December 1878
Gibson-Carmichael, T. D.	December 1878—December 1879
Goulding, E. A.	June 1883—March 1885
*Graves, C. E.	{ December 1862—December 1864 { June 1866
Green, J.	February 1858—May 1858
Hamilton, J. A. G.	May 1877—April 1878
*Hankin, E. H.	March 1889—June 1889
Hart, H. G.	June 1864—March 1865
*Hart, W. E., Junr	June 1866—March 1868
Haskins, C. E.	December 1868—June 1869
*Haslam, A. B.	{ February 1871—December 1871 { May 1872—March 1873
Haslam, C. E.	June 1868
Haslam, F. W. C.	December 1868—May 1870
*Heath, C. H.	December 1885—December 1887
*Hiern, W. P.	March 1860—November 1860
Hill, H. E.	May 1884—March 1885
Holmes, A.	{ March 1858—May 1858 { June 1860—May 1861
Horton-Smith, L.	June 1891 to the present time
*Hudson, W. H. H.	December 1871—June 1873
Jagger, J. E.	May 1884—March 1885
Jenkins, J. H.	December 1876—May 1877
Jeudwine, J. W.	November 1874—June 1875
Johnson, J. M.	June 1871—February 1872
Kelly, E.	December 1872—March 1874
Knowles, T.	December 1863
Lee, W. J.	April 1878—December 1878
*Lee-Warner, H.	March 1861—December 1861
*Lee-Warner, W.	April 1867—March 1868
Light, G. M.	December 1877—April 1878

Little, E. D.	November 1858
Long, B.	December 1889—March 1891
Ludlow, H.	March 1858—May 1858
*Mac Alister, Donald	Dec. 1885 to the present time
Mac Bride, E. W.	December 1890—March 1891
Mc Dougall, W.	June 1891 to the present time
Maples, F. G.	March 1865—December 1865
Masterman, J. H. B.	June 1892 to the present time
*Mayor, J. B.	Founder, 1858
Merriman, H. A.	June 1892 to the present time
*Moser, E. B.	February 1872—November 1874
*Moss, H. W.	December 1861—March 1862
*Moss, T.	{ March 1866—June 1867 December 1868—February 1871
Mullinger, J. B.	May 1884—June 1885
*Mullins, W. E.	Founder, 1858
Palmer, E. H.	December 1867—March 1869
Pearson, J. B.	March 1862—June 1862
*Pond, C. A. M.	December 1885—March 1887
Poynder, A. J.	October 1880—April 1882
*Ram, S. A. S.	June 1885—June 1886
Ray, J. L.	January 1882—March 1883
*Raynor, A. G. S.	December 1883—March 1885
*Richardson, G.	June 1864—June 1865
*Roach, T.	December 1863—March 1864
*Rolleston, H. D.	June 1885—June 1886
*Roseveare, W. N.	December 1888
*Salisbury, C. H.	December 1887—June 1888
*Sandys, J. E.	{ December 1864—June 1865 November 1873—April 1882
Schiller, F. N.	December 1886—June 1887
Scriven, J. B.	March 1860—November 1860
Sherrington, W. S.	March 1881—December 1882
Sikes, E. E.	December 1888—June 1889
*Simpkinson, H. W.	June 1874—December 1876
Smith, G. C. M.	March 1889 to the present time
*Stanwell, C.	November 1860—May 1861
*Tanner, J. R.	May 1884—June 1888
*Taylor, C.	December 1865—March 1866
Taylor, R. W.	November 1860—June 1862
*Tottenham, H. R.	December 1882—December 1883

*Tucker, T. G.	December 1879—October 1880
Turner, G. J.	December 1887—June 1889
*Wace, F. C.	{ November 1858—June 1860 December 1864—May 1872
*Whitaker, G. H.	{ February 1871—June 1871 December 1876—May 1877
*Wilkins, A. S.	December 1865—June 1867
Wilson, K.	{ December 1862 December 1863
*Wilson, J. M.	Founder, 1858
Windsor, J.	December 1886—June 1887
*Wynne-Willson, St J. B.	March 1888—June 1890
*Yeld, C.	December 1863—June 1864.

DESIDERIUM.

The long Pacific liner's deck in June
 Near midnight and no ripple on the sea,
 While up and down I pace, and gradually,
 Lulled by the ceaseless engines' drowsy droon,
 I lapse into forgetfulness; the moon,
 Of dreamy touch enchantress, brings to me
 Old scenes and days which I no more shall see,
 Save in imagination's last sad boon.

The shadows on the awnings as I tread
 Seem like familiar trees; a bird's clear strain
 Rings in my heart: I catch the fragrance shed
 By old familiar flowers; and once again
 Stand by the old sweet home where I was bred,
 And climb once more the old familiar lane.

C. SAPSWORTH.



THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS.

THE pale moon brooded o'er the swollen tide,
That ever bore its sightless waters down,
And on the bridge a fresher stood, in pride
Of cap and gown.

A fresher and a poet! through him thrilled
The fire divine that only great souls know,
And yet, 'twas strange, but he had thrice been pilled
I' the Little Go.

'Twas cruel fate, with still more cruel grammar,
That brought him to this dark abysm of woe,
In vain had he recited to his crammer
His *ó, ῆ, τό*.

Forsooth, as poet, he had glory won,
He'd sung of joys and hopes for ever fled,
In poems, which, save but his mother, none
Had ever read.

He'd writ an epic too, ye gods, how long,
Ten thousand lines in twenty books or so,
And yet, as I have mentioned, he went wrong
I' the Little Go.

Thus he had come in sombre sad attire
To gaze upon the tide as on it speeds,
And nourish thoughts that might the world inspire
To noble deeds;

And dream of some Arcadia's age of gold

When shepherds sang of life and love's sweet glow,
Nor knew the pain, whereof but now I told,
That Little Go!

A. J. C.

Obituary.

THE REV WILLIAM NATHANIEL GRIFFIN B.D.

By the death of the Reverend Canon Griffin, at Ospringe, on the 25th November last, the College has lost one of the simplest and noblest of her sons.

Mr Griffin was the son of Mr William Griffin, a member of an old and respected family at Coventry in Warwickshire. The College Register records that he was born in London (County Middlesex), on the 28th January 1815, that he entered the College as a Sizar under Hughes, Bushby and Hymers as Tutors, May 30th, 1833, and that his School was Christ's Hospital.

Mr Griffin was however not a 'Blue' in the strict sense. By an ancient custom of the House, recognised so long ago as 1570, certain of the Masters were allowed to take private pupils to be educated in the School along with those of the Foundation. We read in Trollope's *History of Christ's Hospital*, pp. 184-5, where the quotations are from the Court Books of the Hospital: "In order 'that no inconvenience may arise to the Hospital,' it is expressly ordered that all private pupils 'do mix with the children of the House, receiving their instruction with them, and not forming a particular or separate class.' And by an Order of the Committee, 13 March 1799, the number of pupils which each Master is permitted to take is limited to six." The practice was finally discontinued about 1868. It is worth mentioning that Warren Hastings was such a private pupil in Christ's Hospital. A certificate, dated 4 November 1749, that he had "gone through a regular course of Merchant's Accounts," is still extant.

Mr Griffin was the private pupil of Mr Brooks, the Head Mathematical Master. One who was a *Grecian* in the school at the time writes "He was as the boy so gentle, patient, kind, self-denying. Again and again with the utmost readiness Putting aside his own work to help me in difficulties, for the solution of which I know I very often thrust myself upon him.

Beyond that, I had no personal knowledge of him, and it was only afterwards, when at Cambridge we so often walked together and he gave me at any hour the freest entry of his turret rooms,* that I became acquainted with the more private matters of his family and his own nobleness of life and character, and so learned to set him, in my heart of hearts, on the very highest pinnacle of talents devoted to the work and service of God and His Church. And I loved him, warmly loved him, accordingly.... From first to last he was always to me the same, with that 'peace which the world cannot give'—no, nor take away."

During his College career Mr Griffin was second in the College examination of 1834, and first in those of 1835 and 1836. In the two latter years he got a first class in the College 'Voluntary Classical Examination,' shewing that in addition to his mathematical powers he was a fair classic. He took his degree as Senior Wrangler in the year 1837. "Griffin's Year" will always be memorable in University and mathematical history as that in which Sylvester and Green of Caius took their degrees.

After his degree Mr Griffin was within six weeks elected a Fellow of the College and at once devoted himself to private tuition. He was also appointed Assistant Tutor of the College on Hymers' side. The duties of Assistant Tutor were something like those of a Lecturer at the present day.

In addition, as the College Register tells us, he held the following College offices: *Lector Matutinus* 1839, *Sublector sive Moderator* 1840, *Lector Mathematicus* 1841-1848, *Sacrist* 1844-5, *Senescallus* 1847, and *Junior Dean* 1847-8.

Mr Griffin was a very successful private Tutor. A little notebook has been preserved containing the names of his pupils. From this we learn that during the ten years he was engaged in private tuition he had thirty pupils in the first ten Wranglers and sixty in the first twenty.

Sixty-one of these pupils became Fellows of their Colleges. He had three Senior Wranglers: Professor J. C. Adams, Dr S. Parkinson, and Dr I. Todhunter, though the last named read

* Mr Griffin lived in his undergraduate days in K3, First Court. Only last summer he took our President up the staircase to show him his old rooms.

for the latter part of his time with Hopkins by reason of Mr Griffin having been appointed Examiner for the Tripos in Todhunter's year.

Among his other pupils we may mention Dr Ellicott, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the late Mr H. C. Rothery, Wreck Commissioner, and the late C. F. Mackenzie, Missionary Bishop of Central Africa, Second Wrangler in 1848. Mr Griffin clearly took the greatest interest in the subsequent careers of his pupils, and their preferments in Church and State are duly recorded. Cuttings from newspapers recording their marriages and deaths are pasted in. Two of these notes shewing what different fates members of the same College and pupils of the same man may have, may be quoted here. C. H. Harper, St John's (apparently did not graduate), 'Drowned by the swamping of a boat at Sitang, Burmah, July 1, 1857,' Edward Yates, (19th Wrangler 1851), 'Captain in the Turkish Army on the staff of Omad Pasha.'

At the time when Canon Griffin was a young 'don,' Cambridge as well as Oxford had its school of revived high-church-manship. The movement at Cambridge was characteristic of our practical University. If it is quieter and less known than the Oxford movement it has had quite as much real and lasting effect in England and the Colonies. The *Cambridge Camden Society*, started in 1839, took its rise in the awakened interest in Church Architecture and Antiquities. Founded by the efforts of a few young Trinity men, it found a warm supporter in Mr Griffin, who was one of the members of the first committee in 1839. Canon Colson, now Rector of Cuxton, and the Rev E. T. Codd, afterwards Rector of Bishop's Tachbrooke, were two of the three secretaries. Mr Griffin was chairman of the Society in 1843-4. The history of the movement, which has had such far-working effects, may be read in *A Memorial of the Cambridge Camden Society*, 1888, by the Rev E. J. Boyce. There is no doubt that his connexion with the Society had the greatest influence on Mr Griffin's after life. The motto of the Society, *Donec templa refeceris* was never lost sight of till he had restored his parish church.

Owing to the kindness of Mr Boyce we are able to give the following interesting letter from Mr Griffin relating to the Society.

OSPRINGE VICARAGE, FAVERSHAM,
August 27, 1872.

MY DEAR BOYCE,

As an old Camdenian I answer your call, not as I would but as I can. Please accept my reply and believe how joyfully it is sent and value it for that.

It is always a great pleasure to me to recall early Camdenian days. I have a copy of our first printed manifesto, wherein I have the privilege of having my name grouped with yours on the little committee, and I delight to look down our small list of members and to see among them the names of men who have worked their way to eminent positions of honour and usefulness. I think I owe gratitude to the *C. C. S.* personally. You know how young men and even young clergymen have their characters largely waiting to be moulded by those among whom they are thrown. I think the companionship into which the *C. C. S.* brought me was an influence on me for great good, and I am glad to acknowledge it.

Was it not a marvel that a set of lads like us could start an adventure which has told through the whole Anglican Church? We touched and set in motion that which people were ready to receive. There was a preparedness in the world for it, we knew not how. The idea of worship, besides bare subjective trust, as a part of religion, was getting more prominence in men. The *C. C. S.* shewed a way of giving that idea development. And so with our bold statements and (between ourselves) occasional arrogant assumptions we went ahead.

So wishing you all blessing and success '*donec templum refeceris*'

I am,
faithfully and Camdenially yours,
W. N. GRIFFIN.

Rev E. J. Boyce.

While engaged in College work Mr Griffin published several mathematical Text-books of great repute in their day. A *treatise on Optics* 1839 is we believe a revised edition of Coddington's treatise. What an ungrateful undergraduate world thought of this may be gathered from the following:

Who'll weep for Griffin?
Not I, said the Eye,
He's made me too dry,
I can't weep for Griffin.

The book is also referred to in Kingsley's *Alton Locke*, Chap. XIII. as "this never-to-be-enough-by-unhappy-third-years'-men-execrated Griffin's Optics." Besides this he published *Theory of Double Refraction* 1845; *Treatise on Rigid Dynamics* 1847; *Solutions of the Examples appended to a Treatise on the motion of a Rigid Body* 1848; and later in life *Algebra and Trigonometry* in the *Technical Series* 1871. A penny '*Examples in Arithmetic*,' originally written for his Night Schools and given by him to the National Society was found to supply a want in the early days of Elementary Education and sold in its day several thousand copies a year. A *Mensuration* written and given in like manner he always said was his best book.

In 1848, having previously we believe declined the offer of a Government appointment at Portsmouth, Mr Griffin was presented to the College Living of Ospringe, near Faversham, where he resided till the day of his death, devoting himself for forty-four years heart and soul to the loving care of his parish. In the early part of the present century church work and religious life were comparatively dead. Cleric and layman were alike remiss. The revival began on the part of the Clergy and was met at first by the majority of the laity with opposition rather than encouragement. Strange as it seems to us now, the cleansing of Churches, the removal of whitewash, were regarded with suspicion and alarm. This was the state of things when Mr Griffin went to Ospringe. He had a difficult task, but no one was more suited to overcome it. He recognised that his hopes lay with the rising generation. He vivified the Sunday Schools, and in a few years got together funds for the Parish School room, on which he placed the appropriate text "Come, ye children, hearken unto me; I will teach you the fear of the Lord." He started evening classes for the lads of the Parish. And on one occasion three or four of these village lads were taught by three Senior Wranglers—Griffin, Adams, Parkinson.

The living of Ospringe and the other College property there, originally belonged to the *Maison Dieu* of Ospringe, and came to us through the efforts of Bishop Fisher; who by the Statutes he made for the College in 1530 ordained: *In sacello etiam de Ospryng in comitatu Kancie, quod potissimum olim ad hospitale pertinebat volumus quod salarium decem marcarum quotannis cuidam honesto sacerdoti tribuatur, qui pueros grammaticam docebit, simul et pro veteribus eiusdem hospitalis fundatoribus*

benefactoribusque satisfactorie, quoties commode possit, missam celebrabit.

It is interesting to think that the first part of these duties was (most probably in ignorance of this statute) revived by Canon Griffin.

The church, which before he came was noticeable rather for its neglected state than for anything else, became during his incumbency a model of what a country church should be. Every year something was done to ornament it with perfect taste and judgment, until at last it became a difficulty to find what more could be done. A little story is told of Mr Griffin in connexion with the restoration of his church. The church had low seats, but the seats had doors, and these Mr Griffin was anxious to remove. He called a meeting of the parishioners, but to his disappointment they insisted that the doors should be kept, on which he laconically exclaimed '*Pro(h) pew-door.*' Of Mr Griffin's generosity we are unable to speak authoritatively, or of the amount he himself spent on the restoration of his church. He kept no record of such things. He taught his people liberality and it was his wont to practise what he preached. For a man of his intellectual powers his life seems uneventful, but it was so passed that few have gained more true loving respect and affection. A homely story current among his friends will give an idea of his character. He was at one time paying frequent pastoral visits to a poor old woman, and someone tried to impress upon her that not everyone had a Senior Wrangler to teach him. "I don't know," she said, "anything about what you call Mr Griffin; I know he can comfort and help a poor old woman in her troubles; but he ain't very clever. Now is he, Sir?" In common social life no stranger would have thought of him but as a most modest, unobtrusive man, ever listening to others with courteous attention rather than talking himself; but to the poor he was kind courtesy in its purest essence. It could not of course be that, even with his modesty, he could be overlooked, and Archbishop Longley appointed him Rural Dean of Ospringe in 1863 and Archbishop Tait gave him an honorary canonry at Canterbury in 1872, esteeming him, as is well-known, most highly.

A devoted Johnian, he kept up his connexion with the College and his College friends. He formed a kind of centre round which gathered the Johnians in Kent. For the last

few years he came to Cambridge in the summer, and took a holiday in the College, renewing his acquaintance with its ways. He died, as he would have wished to have died, in harness, passing away on Friday, November 25th, the anniversary of his induction to the living. For about a fortnight he had been unwell, and for ten days under the treatment of the physician whom he was in the habit of consulting. Still he was about and at work, and on Wednesday, November 23rd, the anniversary of his institution to the living, after having been about in the Parish and in the afternoon read daily prayers in Church, he delivered in the Parish School Room, though feeling far from well, the first of what was to have been a series of Lectures on Church History. Thursday even found him attending to parochial and private correspondence and again in his study.

He was buried in Ospringe churchyard on the 29th. The Church was filled to overflowing, and the churchyard, though the day was most inclement, was crowded with mourning parishioners.

The neighbouring clergy were present in large numbers, and many personal friends, some of whom had travelled considerable distances, came to pay him the last token of respect.

Our readers will be glad to hear that it is proposed to place a brass tablet in the Ante-chapel of the College to his memory. The Rev Dr Bailey of Canterbury is acting as Treasurer of the Fund which is being raised for the purpose, and we cannot more fitly close this notice than by quoting the following paragraph from Dr Bailey's circular:

"As a bright example of singular ability and industry, of courtesy and cheerfulness, of simplicity of life and manners, of absolute devotion for the long space of forty-four years to the labours of a Parish Priest, and thereby enshrined in the love and respect of all, and lastly, of a life-long conspicuous loyalty to his College, his memory well deserves to be recorded on the walls of its Chapel."

R. F. S.

FREDERICK CHARLES WACE M.A.

The death of Mr F. C. Wace, which occurred on Wednesday, January 25, 1893, was a painful shock to his friends and acquaintances. He had been unwell for some time before, and it was particularly noticed that he was not present at the St John's day feast on December 27 of last year, or at any of the Christmastide gatherings which took place afterwards. It soon became known that he was seriously and dangerously ill; the reports of his condition were daily more depressing, and the end came with startling rapidity.

Mr Wace was born in London in 1836, and was the eldest surviving son of the late Mr Charles Fisher Wace of Camden Road, Holloway. He received his early education at the City of London School, and in 1854 he came into residence as an undergraduate at St John's. It was soon discovered that he possessed mathematical powers of a high order, and at the end of his first year of residence he obtained a Foundation Scholarship. He graduated in 1858, being placed third in the list of Wranglers for the Mathematical Tripos of that year, the Senior Wrangler being Mr G. M. Slessor of Queens' College, who died about four years after, and the second Wrangler being Mr C. A. Smith of St Peter's College, who now holds an important post at Cape Colony.

Amongst other of his contemporaries who graduated in the same year are Mr H. M. Bompas, Q.C., who was fourth Wrangler, Professor Skeat, Professor Latham, Professor E. C. Clark, the Rt Rev Dr Saumarez Smith, Lord Bishop of Sydney, Dr A. W. Potts, late Head-master of Fettes College, Edinburgh, Professor Swete, Professor Lumby, Dr Luckock, Dean of Lichfield, and Mr W. J. Sendall, now Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands.

In 1860 Mr Wace was elected to a Fellowship, which he held until 1875, when he vacated it by marriage. He was College Lecturer in Mathematics from 1864 to 1885. He took the degree of M.A. in 1861 and the degree of LL.M. in 1875. He was examiner for the Mathematical Tripos on two occasions, acting as Senior Moderator in 1870 and as Senior Examiner in 1871. He held the office of Proctor in 1873 and 1874, and, at the close of his period of service, he observed the ancient practice by reading a Latin Speech in the Senate-

house, addressed to the Members of the Senate. In 1877 he was elected one of the Esquire Bedells, a position which he held up to the time of his death.

As a mathematical thinker and worker Mr Wace was remarkably quick and remarkably accurate, and these characteristics were especially in evidence whenever he was acting as examiner in mathematics. As College Lecturer, he took the subjects of Arithmetic and Algebra under his especial protection, thereby following in the footsteps of the Sadlerian Lecturers of former times, before the Sadlerian Lectureships were fused into the one grand Professorship now held by Dr Cayley.

In these subjects of Arithmetic and Algebra he had some methods of his own which were very effective in the solution of certain classes of problems, and he came to be regarded as a specialist and an authority in this region of mathematical thought.

Mr Wace took very great interest in all matters of political and municipal concern, especially during the last ten or twelve years of his life. In 1883 he was elected a member of the Town Council, and from that time to the commencement of his last illness he was most active in the service of the Town as well as of the University.

On the death of the Mayor of the Town (Alderman Bell) in 1889, Mr Wace was elected as his successor, and he retained the office for more than two years. He was the first Mayor of the Town who wore the goldchain which is now one of the insignia of the office, and he received, from members of the Town Council and others, the gift of a silver cradle on the occasion of the birth of his son, which took place during the period of his Mayoralty.

In his office of Mayor, Mr Wace did much good service, and the fact of his being a member of the University gave him opportunities, whereof he carefully availed himself, of smoothing down the friction which sometimes occurs between the University and the Borough, and of creating more cordial relations between the various representatives of the two bodies.

In January 1892 he was elected President of the Conservative Club, and at the time of his death he was a member of many committees on matters of municipal business.

In other ways also Mr Wace was an active man; for instance, he was a Past Master of the Isaac Newton University Lodge of

Freemasons, and for some time he was Quarter-master of the University Volunteers.

It is worthy of mentioning in these pages that he was an early member of the Editorial Committee of the *Eagle*. One of his accomplishments was a considerable knowledge of heraldry, and in the fifteenth volume of the *Eagle* there appears an excellent article, contributed by him, on *The Arms and Badges of St John's College*. He there quotes from the *Roman de Rou*, whose author, Robert Wace, he claimed as his ancestor.

He was a genial, kind-hearted man, fond of society, an excellent whist player, and popular with his friends and with all who knew him. Strongly conservative in all political and social matters, and unbending in his opinions, he was almost always *laudator temporis acti*; but he accepted with cheerfulness the changes which time brought about, however much he might in principle disapprove of them.

A few short articles in the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics* mark the extent of his mathematical publications; but the best record that he leaves behind him is the steady unostentatious performance of all the work that came to his hand, and of all the duties that devolved upon him.

W. H. B.

THE REV DAVID BAIN M.A. (CAMB.), LL.D. (DUBLIN).

St John's has ever honoured intellectual ability, especially when allied to high moral characteristics, without being influenced by other considerations. Men who have struggled upwards from a humble position, anxious to attain extended knowledge, have always found in St John's a congenial atmosphere. David Bain, who died on 25 November 1892, is an example of a man who, against many disadvantages, fought his way to a good position in the intellectual world, finding the College to be a sympathetic helper.

He was born on 2 March 1849 in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. Through frequent removals of his parents during his early life his education at first was much interrupted, but in 1861 when they settled at Alexandria, in the Vale of Leven, his education may be said to have begun at the parish school of that town. Both his parents died within a few years of their settlement in Alexandria, his father having been accidentally drowned in the

river Leven, and he and his brothers had to leave school and maintain themselves. But David Bain had a student's love of learning, and continued to study privately. In 1865 he became secretary of the Renton Debating Society; in 1867 he was elected the first president of the Vale of Leven Mutual Improvement Society; and in 1868 and 1869 he was the honorary secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in the Vale of Leven.

During these years he had been forming the plan of becoming a schoolmaster, which he carried out ultimately by entering the Glasgow Church of Scotland Training College in 1870. After two years' training there he was rated first class in the Government Certificate Examination. He began his life-work of teaching as second assistant-master at St Saviour's National Schools, Liverpool, in January 1872, and in November of the same year he was promoted to the post of first assistant-master. At St Saviour's he remained, gaining much experience, until January 1874, when he was chosen Head-master of St Bride's National Schools, Liverpool. Whilst he was an assistant-master he had attended classes at Queen's College in the evening, endeavouring to reach a higher culture than had been open to him hitherto; but in May 1874, after having had some experience of the difficulties of his new position, he wrote: "Of late I have given up my classes in Queen's College owing to failing health. Hard work is the cause. Better to quit now than when too late." Happy would it have been both for him and for his many friends had he followed his own maxim throughout his life. His sensible resolution of May was kept only till the following October, when he rejoined the classes at Queen's College, attending every night in the week, save Saturday and Sunday, after the exhausting work of teaching in a large elementary school. Some notion of the strain which he put upon his powers may be judged from the fact that on one occasion he writes in his diary that he had to teach eighty-five boys himself, besides superintending the remainder of a large school. Well might he add, "I am quite done up to-night."

Two years after becoming Head-master of St Bride's School he married Miss Annie Cooper. His activity in his work and in his evening studies did not check the exhibition of his strong public spirit. As when living in Scotland he was busy in Literary Societies and Young Men's Christian Associations, so

now in Liverpool he found time to become, in 1879, honorary Secretary of the Liverpool Teachers' Association, and Treasurer of the Liverpool and District Teachers' Union. In the same year he was made F.R.G.S., on account of a manual of geography which he published.

Having raised his school to a high state of efficiency he became anxious to take a degree, and finally decided to go to Cambridge. On 4 October 1881 he entered St John's. His position was somewhat peculiar—a married man of 32 years of age in the midst of men who, for the most part, were a dozen years his juniors. His habits had become fixed, and he found it difficult to adapt himself to his new circumstances. He enjoyed College ways, but he longed to get back into active life, and felt keenly the separation from his wife. Devoting himself to the study of Natural Science, he took his degree in 1884, having gained a second class in the Natural Sciences Tripos.

Having now obtained his degree, he began once more his career as a teacher, but this time he engaged in secondary education. Being a teacher both by natural endowment and also by training, his school, Waterloo College, Waterloo, near Liverpool, speedily grew both in size and credit. His restless activity took a new turn. In the hope of being more useful he took orders in the Church of England, being ordained deacon in 1889 and priest in 1890. His first curacy was at St Paul's, Kirkdale, Liverpool. Afterwards he assisted the Rev Snowdon Smith, the Vicar of Litherland, near Liverpool. Although his curacies were merely nominal and practically honorary, yet he was always so ready to help any neighbouring clergyman needing assistance that, in addition to the labour of his increasing school, the work became more than he should have attempted.

He still continued to be a student, and in 1891 he took the degree of LL.D. at Dublin by examination. Considering that at the same time he was both the Principal of a large secondary school and the Curate of Litherland, such a feat is evidence of no small mental power and of indomitable perseverance. About this time he began to suffer from insomnia. His friends could not adequately impress upon him the gravity of such a symptom. In the summer of last year he prepared an edition of the *Tempest*, with annotations, to meet the requirements of the Oxford Local Examinations. This work had to be prepared rapidly to meet the publisher's necessities, and led him to

curtail the small amount of sleep which his over-wrought organism could obtain. In August last he had a very severe attack of heart disease, complicated with obstinate insomnia, which for some days did not yield to treatment. After he was capable of being removed he went for a complete rest to North Wales, returning in time for the re-opening of his school, much improved in health. But the improvement was only apparent, for on 24 November last he had a very severe attack of heart disease, and in thirty hours died of syncope. He was buried on 29 November at Smithdown Road Cemetery, Liverpool, in the presence of a large concourse of friends, amongst which some Johnnians might be recognised. Thus, at the early age of 43, passed away one who by singular perseverance and ability, allied to super-abounding energy, had crowded more good work into a few years than many accomplish in a life-time. As our Johnian Ben Jonson says:—

"It is not growing like a tree
In bulk, doth make man better be;
Or standing long, an oak, three hundred year,
To fall a log at last, dry, bald, and sere :
A lily of a day
Is fairer far in May,
Although it fall and die that night,
It was the plant and flower of light !
In small proportions we just beauties see,
And in short measures life may perfect be."

C. C. F.

At College David Bain was a genuine student of the keen and logical Scottish type; thinking for himself, sparing no pains, set on mastering his special subject, and yet ready to interest himself in others. He made staunch friends of his teachers as well as of his fellow-students, who followed with sympathetic admiration his after ventures and successes in theology, law, and letters. A few years ago I had the honour of delivering the prizes won by his pupils at Waterloo College, and carried away a strong impression of the genuine respect and good-will he had earned among his fellow-townsmen, and of the resourceful energy which he displayed in developing and advancing his school. His loss is that of an accomplished and strenuous fellow-worker in the cause of education, of a good and honest friend, and of a loyal and grateful Johnian.

D. M.

- The following Members of the College have died during the year 1892; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree :
- Rev Thomas Suter Ackland (1839), Vicar of Wold Newton: died May 4, aged 75.
- John Couch Adams D.Sc. D.C.L. F.R.S. (1843), Senior Wrangler, Smith's Prizeman, Fellow. Discoverer of the Planet Neptune. Lowndean Professor of Astronomy in the University of Cambridge: died January 21, at the Observatory, Cambridge, aged 72 (see *Eagle* XVII, 121).
- Rev Edward Allen F.R.A.S. (1845), Vicar of Castlechurch, Stafford: died August 17, aged 71.
- Rev Edward Allfree (1829), Rector of St Swithin, City of London: died suddenly June 17, at 62 Myddleton Square, London, aged 85.
- Rev David Bain (1884), (M.A., LL.D. Dublin), Principal of Waterloo College, Liverpool: died November 25 at Inchmoor, Liverpool, aged 43. (see *Eagle* XVII, 546).
- Rev Stephen Cattley Baker B.A. (1837), Vicar of Usk, Monmouthshire: died October 5.
- Rev William Fergusson Barrett (1867), Curate of Neston, Cheshire. Formerly Head-master of Mostyn House School, Parkgate: died November 1, Ernest Elias Bland: died August 11 at Devon County School, West Buckland, aged 21 (see *Eagle* XVII, 415).
- Rev James Cassels Brown (1863), formerly Vicar of Ditton, Lancashire: died February 1 at Gravesend, aged 51.
- Rev Thomas Chambers D.D. (1833), Rector of Little Bealings, Suffolk, formerly Head-master of the Royal Naval School, New Cross: died August 4, aged 84.
- Rev William Nevin Christie B.A. (1889), late Curate of Pencombe: died February 4 at Mentone, aged 28.
- Rev George William Cruttenden (1844), Rector of Little Kimble: died December 10, aged 72.
- Rev George Frederick Dean LL.M. (1859), Vicar of St Paul's, Tranmere: died January 17.
- Rev Edmund Dowland (1857), formerly Headmaster of the Cathedral School, Salisbury, and Rector of Rolleston; late Rector of Tarrant Keyneston: died August 8 at Shaftesbury, aged 62.
- Rev Thomas Gifford Gallwey R.N. (1836), late Rector of Welford: died March 12 at Leicester, aged 79.
- Rev Horace Gilder (1846), Rector of St Peter's, Sandwich: died January 19, at Sandwich, aged 68.
- Henry Alfred Harding Goodridge B.A. (1877): died April 10 at Bath, aged 37.
- Rev William Nathaniel Griffin B.D. (1837), Senior Wrangler, formerly Fellow and Tutor; Vicar of Ospringe: died November 25 (see *Eagle* XVII, 537).
- Rev John Griffith LL.D. (1840), late Vicar of Sandridge: died July 30 at Hassocks, aged 75 (see *Eagle* XVII, 408).
- Robert John Griffiths LL.D. (1876): died May 20 at Catford, aged 41.
- William Groves (1862), Solicitor, Westminster: died October 6 at Brighton, aged 53.

- William Ellerker Hart B.A. (1869), late Senior Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bombay: died October 27 at sea, aged 46.
- John Moyer Heathcote B.A. (1822), was Chairman of the Board of Guardians at Huntingdon for 40 years: died March 27 at Conington Castle, Peterboro', aged 91.
- Frank Septimus Hughes B.A. (1883): died October 26 at Norwood, aged 32.
- Rev Thomas William Irby B.A. (1840), Rector of Rushmere, Suffolk: died June 8, aged 75.
- Thomas Clement Sneyd Kynnersley (1825), formerly Stipendiary for Birmingham and Recorder of Newcastle-under-Lyme: died May 2 at Birmingham, aged 88 (see *Eagle* XVII, 320).
- Rev James Edmund Law (1850), Rector of Little Shelford, Cambridgeshire: died October 25, aged 64.
- Rev John Ward Lay (1827), formerly Vicar of Roydon, Essex: died November 9 at Ashburton, aged 88.
- John Frederick Leigh B.A. (1881): died October 7 at Ramsgate, aged 34.
- Rev David Phillips Lewis (1842), Rector of Llandrinio, Oswestry; formerly Rural Dean of Pool: died April 17, aged 72.
- Rev Fitzroy Fuller Loft (1851), late Rector of Whitchurch, Ross: died March 2 at Bristol.
- Frederick James Lowe LL.M. (1877), Barrister, Inner Temple: died January 7 at Grosvenor Chambers, aged 39.
- Rev William George Martin B.A. (1848), Chaplain of Licensed Victuallers' Asylum: died April 9 at Peckham, aged 72.
- Rev William Peachey Mellersh (1833), formerly Vicar of Cold Salperton, Gloucestershire: died October 27 at Cheltenham, aged 84.
- William James Metcalfe Q.C. (1842), Judge of Bristol County Court, formerly Recorder of Ipswich, and of Norwich: died suddenly December 8 at Bristol, aged 74.
- Rev Nathanael Milne (1832), formerly Rector of Radcliffe, Manchester: died November 15 at Leamington, Warwickshire, aged 82.
- William Owen B.A. (1851), Camden Medallist 1849, Porson Prizeman 1850 *Proxime accessit* for Craven Scholarship: died May 26, aged 67.
- James Pearse B.A. (1848), Solicitor: died January 19 at Bedford, aged 65.
- Rev Thomas Ratcliffe (1847), Vicar of Godshill, Isle of Wight: died January 21, at Godshill, aged 67.
- Rev Thomas Ratcliffe B.D. (1834), Rector of Fisherton Delamere, Wilts: died April 5, aged 81.
- Rev Edward Octavius Rawson B.A. (1874), Vicar of Ince, near Chester: died June 3, aged 40.
- Sir James Redhouse K.C.M.G. [Litt.D. 1884], distinguished Oriental Scholar: died January 2 at Kilburn, aged 80 (see *Eagle* XVII, 203).
- Rev George Fearnsey Reynier D.D. (1839), Rector of Staplehurst, Kent; and sometime Fellow, Junior Dean, and Bursar: died September 16, aged 75 (see *Eagle* XVII, 403).
- Thomas Roberts F.G.S. (1882), Assistant to the Woodwardian Professor: died January 23, aged 35 (see *Eagle* XVII, 199).
- Rev John Henry Rowlatt (1826), for many years Reader at the Temple: died January 26 at Holloway, aged 88.
- Rev Folliott Sandford (1882), Cambridge University Mission, Delhi: died November 22 at Delhi, aged 33 (see *Eagle* XVII, 410).

- James Alexander Stewart : died in College January 24, aged 26 (see *Eagle* xvii, 200).
- James Tate (1886), Head Mathematical Master, Derby School : died suddenly July 15 at Gillingham, Dorset, aged 32 (see *Eagle* xvii, 414).
- Rev Henry Berkeley Taylor (1865) : died January 14, aged 50.
- Rev William Thomas Taylor (1858), Vicar of Oldbury, Birmingham : died January 21, aged 57.
- William Holt Thornton LL.D. (1878) : died November 1 at Scarborough, aged 36.
- Rev John Geale Uwins (1836), Vicar of St Matthew's, Cainscross, near Stroud : died December 18, aged 79.
- Rev William Walsh (1839), of Grimblethorpe Hall, near Louth, Rector of Great Tey, Essex : died February 4, aged 74.
- Rev Trenham King Weatherhead LL.B. (1872), Vicar of St Mary's, Bungay : died December 8, aged 65.
- Arthur Webb (1884) : died August 29 at Southsea, Hants, aged 29.
- Rev William Whitelock B.A. (1836), Rector of Hutton-in-the-Forest : died September 4, aged 79.
- Arthur Benjamin Winstone (1883) : died November 5 at 33 Russell Square, London, aged 31.
- Rev Arthur Wolfe (1842), formerly Fellow and Tutor of Clare ; late Rector of Fornham All Saints, Suffolk, author of *Three Hundred Original Hymn Tunes* : died December 26 at Ipswich, aged 73.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1893.

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confer the distinction of the Knight Commandership of the Bath on the Rt Hon John Tomlinson Hibbert, who has succeeded Sir John E. Gorst, Honorary Fellow of the College, as Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Sir John Hibbert is a native of Oldham, which he represents in Parliament. He was educated at Shrewsbury and at St John's, where he graduated as a Junior Optime in 1847. He has held at various times the offices of Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, Under-Secretary in the Home Department, and Secretary to the Admiralty, and is now Chairman of the Lancashire County Council.

The 'Father of the House of Commons,' the Rt Hon. C. P. Villiers (B.A. 1824), M.P. for Wolverhampton since 1835, and brother of the late Earl of Clarendon, celebrated his ninety-first birthday on January 2. A marble statue of Mr Villiers was unveiled in Wolverhampton by the late Lord Granville in 1879. He is said to be one of the finest whist-players in the country.

Mr J. W. Best (B.A. 1862), who has just been gazetted a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, has been in the Madras Civil Service since 1861. He was educated at Wimborne Grammar School and St John's; and, after passing the Indian Civil Service examination, filled several appointments as Collector and Magistrate in various districts. Since 1875 he has been in the Judicial Department, and in 1890 officiated as Judge of the High Court.

The Rev William John Burn (B.A. 1874), Vicar of Coniscliffe, and formerly Scholar of the College, has been appointed Bishop of Qu'Appelle, Canada. He is to receive the degree of D.D. *honoris causa* from the University.

A correspondent of the *London Citizen* writes:—The new Bishop of Qu'Appelle is just the man for the post, though I fancy the choice of him is quite as unexpected to him as to those who know him. He was a Wrangler of his year after holding a scholarship at St John's College, Cambridge. Before that Mr Burn was at Richmond (Yorkshire) Grammar School. He is the eldest son of the late Mr Wm. Burn, of Sunderland,

and was born there. Mr Burn was a large shipbuilder on the Wear, and a much-respected inhabitant of Sunderland. The new Bishop was ordained to the curacy of Chesterton, not far from Cambridge, and from there went to Jarrow-on-Tyne as curate to the parish church under the Hon Mr Liddell, a brother of Lord Ravensworth. A new parish was cut out of the old one and a church built, Mr Burn being made the first incumbent of St Peter's. He was worshipped by his parishioners, who are nearly all pitmen and men employed in Sir C. M. Palmer's shipbuilding yards. After about eight years there, his health utterly broke down, and he was forced to resign his benefice. A year ago he was made by the Bishop of Durham (Dr Westcott), who thinks a great deal of him, Vicar of Coniscliffe, near Darlington, and only a few weeks ago was preferred to another living in the same diocese, but had not gone to it when he was asked to accept the Bishopric of Qu'Appelle, vacant by the resignation of the Right Rev the Hon Adelbert Anson, its first Bishop. The late Bishop of Durham (Dr Lightfoot) took a great liking to Mr Burn, and was sorry when his health gave way. I once went to stay with him at Jarrow. It was a winter's day with snow on the ground. I found him living in a small house in a long dirty street, amongst his people. We had meals off a plain deal table, scarcely any carpet on the floor, the chairs hard wood. The only room at all comfortable was his study, which contained some of his College furniture and relics. My bedroom was the plainest and chilliest place I have ever seen. I went to church with him at seven a.m., where he had a fair congregation, and afterwards helped to distribute soup and porridge to his school children. All this before we had breakfast, and the thermometer 12 deg. below freezing. This was his usual round and common task. He lived in and for his people. No one in the parish, except the doctor, was worth £150 a year. He had in hand the money to build a vicarage, but when I inquired why he did not build it, he replied that he liked to live like his own parishioners. Since that he has married. Mr Burn is forty years of age, a teetotaler and a smoker. In Qu'Appelle he will be quite at home roughing it. A better choice could not be made.

Much anxiety has been felt in College this term on account of the severe illness of Mr W. E. Heitland, Tutor and Junior Bursar. After many weeks of suffering, during which his life was almost despaired of, he is now we rejoice to learn in a fair way to recover. Before his illness he had announced his intention of resigning at Midsummer the office of Tutor which he has filled, with much advantage to the College, for ten years. Dr Donald Mac Alister (Senior Wrangler 1877), our Senior Editor, has been appointed Tutor in his place.

The Council of the College have extended the tenure of the

Fellowships held by Mr G. F. Stout, Editor of *Mind*, Mr A. Harker, Demonstrator in Geology, and Mr W. Bateson, Steward of the College, late Balfour Student in Animal Morphology.

Professor A. Macalister and Dr D. Macalister have been appointed to represent the University at the Eleventh International Medical Congress to be held in Rome in September 1893.

Professor Clifton F.R.S., and Mr J. J. H. Teall F.R.S., formerly Fellows of the College, have been appointed Presidents respectively of Section A (Mathematics and Physics), and Section C (Geology), of the British Association, which meets this Summer at Nottingham.

Dr Garrett has been appointed an Examiner for the degree of Mus. Doc.; and also a Syndic to prepare a Scheme for the John Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships; Dr Sandys an Examiner for the Winchester Reading Prizes; Mr E. H. Acton a recognised Teacher of Chemistry under the Medical Regulations; Ds H. Woods a Demonstrator in Palæozoology; Mr J. T. Ward a member of the Lodging House Syndicate; Dr L. E. Shore a member of the Special Board for Medicine; Professor A. Macalister an Elector to the Professorship of Chemistry; Mr P. T. Main an Elector to the Jacksonian Professorship; Dr D. MacAlister an Elector to the Professorship of Surgery; Professor G. D. Liveing an Elector to the Downing Professorship of Medicine; Mr J. B. Mullinger an Examiner for the Lightfoot Scholarships; Mr C. E. Haskins and Mr H. R. Tottenham Examiners for the Previous Examination; Mr G. C. M. Smith an Examiner for the Special Examination in Modern Languages.

Mr Lewis Tonna Dibdin (B.A. 1874), Chancellor of Durham, Exeter, and Rochester, was returned to the House of Laymen at the top of the poll for the Diocese of London.

The Chancellor's Medal for English Verse has been gained for the third time by J. H. B. Masterman, Scholar of the College, and one of the Editors of the *Eagle*. The subject this year was *Delphi*. Another of our Editors, L. Horton-Smith, also a Foundation Scholar, has been honourably mentioned for the Porson Prize.

A characteristic portrait of the Rev Dr Augustus Jessopp (B.A. 1848), Rector of Scarning, Norfolk, is given in *Church Bells* for March 3, 1893. He is described as 'one of the most deservedly popular writers we possess, a master of terse and emphatic English, an antiquary of some note, a careful historian, a kindly and sympathetic parish priest.'

In the *Law Gazette* of 20 January 1893 is a handsome portrait and biographical notice of Mr Lewis H. Edmunds (B.A. 1883, LL.B. 1884), D.Sc. London, formerly Scholar and MacMahon

Law Student of the College, and First Captain of L.M.B.C. The notice ends—"It would be idle to indulge in any prophecy concerning Mr Lewis Edmunds' future. The best prophet of the future, as Byron tells us, is the past. In whatever he does, however, his popularity is certain. His charming courtesy has made him a troop of friends in the Temple." Mr Edmunds has lately become the proprietor of the *Law Journal* and the *Law Journal Reports*.

A fund has been raised by friends to the memory of the late W. H. Widgery (B.A. 1879), who was so ardent both as a teacher and as a reformer of methods of teaching (see *Eagle* xvii. 68). A sum of £169 16s 6d was received from 133 contributors. With this sum a small 'Widgery Memorial Library' of 142 volumes has been placed in the Library of the Teachers' Guild: the pedagogic portion of the catalogue on which he was working has been printed; and enlarged photographs of him have been presented, one to the Library of the Teachers' Guild and the other to University College School, in which he was assistant master for the last eight years of his life.

Professor Alexander Macalister F.R.S., Fellow of the College, has been elected President of the Anthropological Institute, in succession to Dr E. B. Tylor, of Oxford.

The Bigsby Medal of the Geological Society of London has been awarded to Dr W. J. Sollas (B.A. 1874), F.R.S., Professor of Geology in the University of Dublin, and formerly Fellow of St John's.

Mr Richard G. Marrack (B.A. 1866) has been appointed by Lincoln's Inn a member of the Board of Examiners of the Inns of Court.

Mr R. Holmes (B.A. 1885) has been appointed Honorary Librarian to the London Mathematical Society, in succession to Mr Sampson, Fellow of the College.

A. E. Monro (B.A. 1889), Assistant Mathematical Lecturer at King's College, London, is lecturing this Term (Lent 1893) at the Ladies' College at Westfield, South Hampstead.

A Naden Divinity Studentship has been awarded to Ds G. E. Aickin (First Class, div. 2, Classical Tripos 1891).

Ds A. Harbottle (Second in the Law Tripos 1889) has been elected to the residue of the MacMahon Law Studentship vacated by Mr Darbishire, and Ds W. J. Brown (Third in the Law Tripos, Part I 1889) to a full Studentship.

John Pedrozo D'Albuquerque (B.A. 1889), late Scholar of the College, and now Professor of Chemistry at Barbados, has been appointed by the Governor of Barbados to be a member of a Commission for reporting on the best means of destroying the Borer or any other pest affecting the Sugar Cane. Ralph

Radcliffe Hall (B.A. 1888), Assistant Professor of Chemistry, has been appointed Secretary to the Commission.

Ds C. C. Waller (B.A. 1890) has been appointed Resident Tutor at the Montreal Diocesan Theological College, and Editor-in-Chief of its Magazine, of which the first number has reached us. Mr Waller, whose name will long be remembered in St John's, has also been appointed Curate-in-charge of the Chapel-of-ease to St James the Apostle, Côte St Antoine, and has received the degree of B.A. *ad eundem* from the McGill University, Montreal.

The Rev E. M. Adamson (B.A. 1878), Assistant Master of the Surrey County School, Cranleigh, has been appointed Head-master of the Sunderland High School, in succession to the Rev W. Hagger (B.A. 1879).

The Rev Henry Dupré Guy Russell (B.A. 1888), formerly Curate of St Luke's, Beeston Hill, Leeds, has been appointed Vice-Principal of St John's College (S. P. G.), Rangoon.

In *Fenland Notes and Queries* for January 1893, p. 142, is printed an interesting deed relating to the Lady Margaret. The deed, which records the award of a body of Commissioners appointed by King Henry VII in 1500, is preserved in the archives of the Commissioners of Sewers at Spalding. The Commissioners, appointed at the request of the Lady Margaret, met at her residence at Collyweston, 4 September 1500, and again at her residence at Maxey Castle on 8 September 1500. The deed recites the intention of the Lady Margaret to restore the great Bridge within the town of Boston, and to build a flood-gate or sluice for the use of all the fens and all the country round about Kesteven and Holland, and the Commissioners set forth the boundaries of Kesteven and Holland with great minuteness.

In the January number of *The Essex Review* there is an article by Miss C. T. M. Smith on The Essex Newcomens. Two members of the family, Matthew Newcomen (B.A. 1629) and Thomas Newcomen (D.D. by Royal Mandate 1660), were members of St John's College, and some details with regard to them are given in this article. Both were Scholars of the College on the foundation of Mr Lewis of Colchester.

It will be remembered that our last number contained obituary notices of the Rev Folliott Sandford, who died at Delhi on November 22. The following passages, which we have been permitted to extract from the forthcoming annual report of the 'Cambridge Mission in Delhi,' will show the spirit which Mr Sandford threw into his year's work in India, and the impression which his character made on his new colleagues and pupils. The Rev G. A. Lefroy writes: 'I

cannot easily tell you how severe we feel the loss to be. Though he had been with us so comparatively short a time, he had both won his way to the hearts of all his fellow-workers in a very unusual degree, and had also given promise of some of the very best and most solid qualifications for the terribly difficult work to which he had devoted his life. I think two of the qualities in him which struck us most were, first, a supreme loyalty to truth and an invincible confidence in its final triumph, which made him fearless in facing criticism or speculation from whatever quarter, and which, if it sometimes seemed to us almost too ready in accepting new positions and perhaps unproved conclusions, was yet of immense value in enabling him to appreciate and sympathise in the thoughts of men of other creeds and nationalities. Then with this there was an intense chivalry, a hatred of oppression in any form, and an eager championship of the weak which took him straight to the heart of almost every Indian—Christian or non-Christian—with whom he came in contact, and made him also an example of the highest value, and much-needed, I fear, for us who worked with him. He often thought, and often very likely not without cause, our attitude towards and criticism of the natives very hard, and the fearless way in which, though the youngest member of the band, he was always ready to take up the cudgels in behalf of anyone who was being run down, and that in a way which could never cause the shadow of an ill-feeling, while it often afforded us a good laugh, went also I hope and believe far deeper, and tended to form in us in a variety of ways a more tender, loving, and sympathetic spirit.

We add an extract from the letter of the Rev S. S. Allnutt, a member of our College: 'The extreme diffidence, almost at times amounting to morbid self-distrust, which so markedly characterised him, made one at first slow to recognise the very rare qualities which he possessed for the work of a teacher. Having had to take up the subjects which he was teaching before he was taken from us, I have had brought home to me in more ways than I care to acknowledge the extreme carefulness and thoroughness of all his work. He was reluctant often to take up the work assigned him, but when he had once undertaken it nothing could surpass the care which he bestowed upon it. The way he taught too was quite characteristic of the man. He made his pupils *feel* what he taught them. His intense affectionateness was allowed full play, and I know drew the men out and warmed their hearts towards him. The resolutions of sympathy which they sent to his parents were, I am sure, thoroughly sincere and real. Their wish to be allowed to draw the hearse at least part of the way to the cemetery was another proof of the way he had won their affection. The time he was here was of course too brief to have enabled him to cultivate much individual acquaintance with them. He was fond of taking personal walks with them, and one could see that in time his

influence would have become very marked. His addresses, when it fell to his turn to speak to the students collectively, were very telling and effective. A lecture he gave, after much pressure, in our Club, on public school life in England, will always be remembered by those who heard it. It was so full of buoyancy and naïve frankness; apt evidence too of the truth of the adage that "the child (or boy) is father of the man," for no one could doubt how much his Shrewsbury life had done to mould his character and make him what he was.'

The preachers in the College Chapel this Term have been the Rev F. H. Francis, the first Assistant-Missioner at Walworth; Professor Mayor; the Rev C. E. Graves; and the Rev W. Page Roberts of St Peters', Vere Street, who also preached before the University on March 12.

We have to announce the death, on February 23, of the Rev J. Spicer Wood D.D., Rector of Marston Mortaine, Beds, and formerly President of the College. An obituary notice of Dr Wood will appear in the next number of the *Eagle*.

The Rev James Slade Foster Chamberlain (B.A. 1869), now Rector of Aldridge, has been presented by the College to the Rectory of Staplehurst, in succession to the late Dr Reyner.

The Rev William Almack (B.A. 1868) has been presented by the College to the Vicarage of Ospringe, vacant by the death of Canon Griffin. Mr Almack was until lately Head-master of Bruce Castle School, Tottenham.

Ds H. T. Wills (B.A. 1884) has offered his services to the London Missionary Society and has been appointed to the Trevandrum Mission, especially with a view to the establishment of a hostel for Christian students, as well as for evangelistic work in that city generally.

The Rev R. H. Walker (B.A. 1879), who has lately returned on leave to England after five years in Uganda, was present at a meeting in the Combination Room, at which the Master presided, on the afternoon of March 7, and showed many objects of interest brought by him from Africa. His account of native customs was extremely lively and interesting. He was accompanied by Mika Semetimba, a young Christian chief. All who were present were under a great obligation to the Rev J. T. Ward, by whose invitation they were called together.

Canon Thompson Phillips M.A. (B.A. 1856), Vicar of Ivegill, has been appointed by the Bishop of Carlisle as Archdeacon of Furness and Vicar of St George's, Barrow, in succession to Archdeacon Crosse. "Canon Phillips' appointment," says the *Forkshire Post*, "is likely to be popular with the clergy who

have been accustomed to look up to him as a wise and earnest Churchman"; his election as Proctor in Convocation and his position in important Diocesan Committees are evidence of the influence he has acquired. It was understood that Bishop Harvey Goodwin intended to promote him, and Bishop Bardsley has thus secured continuity in the administration of the diocese.

The Rev W. Covington M.A. (B.A. 1866), Eighteenth Wrangler, and First Class in the Theological Tripos, formerly Foundation Scholar and Mrs Fry's Scholar in Hebrew, now Vicar of Brompton and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Worcester, has been appointed by the Bishop of London to a Prebendal Stall in St Paul's Cathedral. Prebendary Covington served his first curacy under the well-known Archdeacon Sinclair, uncle of the Archdeacon who spoke at our Walworth meeting this Term, and at Brompton, a parish of 13,000 people, has been specially active in encouraging education and music in connexion with the Church.

The Rev T. W. Thomas (B.A. 1875) has left Wicken, the quiet parish which contains "the last of the Fens," in order to take up the larger work of St Barnabas', Cambridge. St Barnabas' Church stands in Mill Road, and the parish contains many thousands of the artisan population of the town. Mr Thomas would be glad to hear of any member of the College who would like to lend help in the work of this large and growing district.

Canon S. J. Sanders I.L.D. (B.A. 1864) has been appointed by the Bishop of Peterborough to one of the most important parishes in the Midlands, that of St Martin's, Leicester. During his twenty years at Northampton Grammar School Dr Sanders gained the confidence of all classes to a singular extent. In great demand as a preacher, he was also regarded as a sagacious adviser in social questions, and in an important trade dispute both employers and employed turned to him as arbitrator. Last year he decided to take up parochial work and removed to St Nicholas', Leicester; but his transfer to the central Church of St Martin's gives him a remarkably influential position. The retiring Vicar is the Rev D. J. Vaughan, of "Davies and Vaughan's" *Republic of Plato*. With this parish the Vaughan family has been long associated.

The list of Cambridge men who have served in the Foreign Mission field in connexion with the Church Missionary Society has been brought up to the year 1892. Henry Martyn's name is not included: it appears among those of the six men who worked as Missionary Chaplains previously to 1813, the year in which Missionaries were first allowed to be sent to India. The list begins with W. Jowett, Fellow of St John's, who went

to Malta in 1815, and served 15 years. Of the 162 men, 27, exactly one-sixth, have been of our College.

1815	W. Jowett, Fellow (dec.)	Malta
1836	F. Owen (dec.)	Zululand
1837	F. Wybrow*	N. India
1838	J. F. Haslam*	Ceylon
1840	J. Chapman, Fellow (dec.)	S. India
1849	F. F. Gough (dec.)	China
1853	A. H. Frost (21 years)	W. India
1854	R. Collins (25 years)	Travancore
1855	M. Fearnley (5 years)	China
1856	A. Burn (15 years)	Sindh
1860	T. K. Weatherhead (dec.)	W. India
	J. M. Speechley (Rt Rev) (28 years)	Travancore
1867	E. M. Griffith*	Ceylon
1870	R. A. Squires†	W. India
1876	J. A. Lloyd (4 years)	N. India
1878	W. Andrews†	Japan
1882	R. P. Ashe†	Nyanza
1885	T. Walker†	Tinnevely
1886	J. Neale†	China
	A. F. Williams†	New Zealand
1887	R. H. Walker†	Nyanza
	C. J. F. Symons†	China
1890	E. T. Sandys†	N. India
	J. P. Haythornthwaite†	N. India
1891	F. F. Adeney†	Palestine
	J. J. B. Palmert†	Travancore
1892	A. H. Sheldon†	Tinnevely

* Died in service abroad. † Still abroad.

This list includes only C. M. S. Missionaries, it is to be observed: the list of S. P. G. Missionaries is not yet brought down to date. A noticeable feature in the Cambridge list is the increase since 1887. Until then the highest number for any single year was 6, in 1860. In 1887, 12 went out, and the numbers in the succeeding years have been 5, 8, 21, 11, and 7.

The following ecclesiastical appointments of members of the College are announced:

Name.	B.A.	From	To be
Davies, F. C., M.A.	(1878)	V. Ketteringham, Norwich	V. St Stephen's, Norwich
Sanders, S. J., LL.D.	(1864)	Head Master, Northampton Gram. Sch.	V. St Nicholas, Leicester
Covington, W., M.A.	(1866)	V. Brompton	Preb. St Paul's Cath., London
Mosley, E. R., M.A.	(1875)	V. Raskelfe, York	V. Hawkesbury, Glouc.
Rowell, Canon W.F., M.A.	(1860)	V. Topcliffe, York	Rural Dean, Thirsk
Burn, W. J., M.A.	(1874)	V. Coniscliffe, Durh.	R. Ch. Ch. Jarrow
Hanson, J. C., M.A., I.L.B.	(1877)	V. Thornton with Allerton, York	V. Thirsk
Wood, J., M.A.	(1856)	V. Wolverton	Hon Can. Ch. Ch., Oxford

Name	B.A.	From	To be
Simpson, G. A. K., M.A.	(1872)	C. Sutton Coldfield	V. St Peter, Worcester, with Whittington
Clarke, H. L., M.A.	(1874)	V. Dewsbury	Hon Canon, Wakefield
Halke, J. T. LL.B.	(1856)		Gen. Lic. Lichfield Diocese
Hanson, H. R., M.A.	(1873)	C. Cranham	R. Cranham, Glouc.
Phillips, Canon T., M.A.	(1856)	V. Ivegill, Carlisle	V. St George's, Barrow, and Archdeacon of Furness
Freeman, A., M.A.	(1861)	R. Murston	Rural Dean of Sittingbourne
Thomas, T. W.	(1875)	V. Wicken	V. St Barnabas, Cambridge
Ellerbeck, E. M., M.A.	(1885)		V. Chipperfield, Herts.
Francis, J., M.A.	(1861)	C. of Liverpool	Inc. St Stephen, Liverpool
Bower, R., M.A.	(1868)	V. St Cuthbert	Rural Dean of Carlisle (South)
Cutlack, L. C.	(1885)	C. St Michael, Derby	R. Newbold, Chesterfield
Martin, C., M.A.	(1887)	C. Staveley, Derby	P. C. Leighland, Taunton
Hibbert, J. A. N., M.A.	(1877)	C. Harpurhey	R. Blackley, Manchester
Ram, S. A. S., M.A.	(1886)	C. Haslingden (Lancs)	Ass. Dioc. Inspector, Manchester
Watkins, J., M.A.	(1869)	R. Willingham	Rural Dean of Chesterton
Noott, W. L. O., M.A.	(1880)	C. Edgbaston	V. St John's, Pendlebury
Forrester, G., M.A.	(1859)	V. St Paul, Clapham	V. Cullompton, Devon
Sanders, S. J., LL.D.	(1864)	V. S. Nicholas, Leicester	V. St Martin, Leicester
Almack, W., M.A.	(1868)	Bruce Castle School	V. of Ospringe, Kent
Chamberlain, J. S. ff.	(1869)	R. Aldridge, Staff.	R. of Staplehurst, Kent
Crossfield, T. T., M.A.	(1876)	Planters' Chaplain at Silchar, Assam	S. P. G. Missionary in the Transvaal
Sheldon, A. H., M.A.			C. M. S. Missionary in Tinnevely.
Kerry, G. B. P.	1887	C. St Simon, Southsea	C. M. S. Missionary
Coulthard, E. N., M.A.	1881	Ass. Sec. C. P. A.	V. St James, Bermondsey

The following members of the College were ordained deacons in Advent 1892:

Name.	Diocese.	Parish.
Adeney, J. H.	London	Ch. Ch. Spitalfields
Colson, J.	"	St Michael, Bowes
Sturgess, F. D.	"	St Mary, Acton
Smith H. Butler	Durham	Chaplin Durham School
Smith, A. Brooke	Exeter	Ashburton
Eastwood, C. J.	Rochester	Ch. Ch., North Brixton
Powys, G. F.	"	St Andrew, Lambeth
Moore, C.	Wakefield	Dewsbury
Browne, H. R., M.A.	Worcester	

Ds Colson studied at Chichester Theological College after leaving Cambridge, Ds Sturgess under Dean Vaughan, Ds Powys at Ridley Hall.

The following were ordained in Lent 1893:

Name.	Diocese.	Parish.
Watts, E. H. R.	London	St Paul's School
Dodd, C. E.	Lichfield	Hednesford
Madden A. C.	Llandaff	Penarth

A beautiful silver altar cross has been presented to the College by Mrs Parkinson in memory of the late Dr Parkinson. The description of the cross, as supplied by Messrs Carrington, is as follows:

Large altar cross in wrought silver, designed by Mr Temple in XIV Century Gothic style. Shaft and arms of cross embossed with rich diaper-work, the emblems of the four Evangelists at ends, and monogram IHC in centre, supported by hexagonal stem and base, with inscription on foot:

In memoriam S. Parkinson S.T.P. Uxor superstes D.D. MDCCCXCII.

The whole enriched with precious stones etc. Modelled and executed by Messrs Carrington and Co., 130, Regent Street, W.

The height of the entire cross is 4 ft. 6½ in.; the breadth 1 ft. 10½ in.; the height of the cross apart from the stem is 2 ft. 2 in. The cross was first placed on the marble retable, also Mrs Parkinson's gift, on St John's Day, December 27, 1892. Some slight alterations having been found desirable, it was removed shortly afterwards, and was brought back and finally placed where it now stands on Wednesday, February 22, 1893. A brass bearing a longer inscription is shortly to be placed in the Ante-Chapel. All will feel most grateful to Mrs Parkinson for her beautiful gift which fitly commemorates one who rendered the College such long and valuable service.

In addition to the brass tablet about to be placed in the Ante-Chapel as a memorial of the late Dr Parkinson, similar tablets are proposed to commemorate the Rev Canon Griffin, Mr F. C. Wace, and J. A. Stewart, Scholar of the College, who died in his rooms in January 1892.

The following portraits of distinguished members of the College have recently been presented to the smaller Combination-room by Dr Donald MacAlister:

(1) "WILLIAM HERBERDEN M.D. [1710—1801]. Aged 86. Painted by Sir Wm. Beechey R.A. and Engraved by Jas. Ward, Painter, and Engraver to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales." Fine mezzotint of the great physician and classical writer, who was a Fellow of the College, and President of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

(2) "THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c. Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A. Pinx. C. Turner, Sculp. London Published June 2nd, 1828, by Colnaghi, Son, and Co., Pall Mall East." Fine mezzotint of the Prime Minister 1852—1855.

(3) THE RIGHT HONORABLE CHARLES TENNYSON D'EYNCOURT [1784—1866, B.A. 1805]. M.P. for Great Grimsby, Bletchingley, Lambeth, and Stamford, uncle of the late Poet-laureate (see *Eagle* xvii. 368).

The Editors have to acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of portraits of Dr H. D. Rolleston and Dr T. G. Tucker for the Editorial Album.

At the election of officers of the Union Society for the May Term, P. Green was elected President, being the third Johnian in succession who has reached this coveted position. Besides Mr E. E. Sikes, Librarian, Mr T. R. Glover has served on the Library Committee during this term.

The installation of the electric light in the Chapel and Hall has now been completed. The light was first turned on in Hall on St John's Day, December 27, and was much admired for its brilliancy and coolness.

Mr R. F. Scott, our Senior Bursar, has been appointed by the Council of the College a Governor of Sedbergh School.

Mr W. F. Smith's edition of *Rabelais*, long in preparation, has now been issued in two handsome volumes. The translation is an excellent one, and the notes exhibit minute and accurate scholarship. This is likely to be for long the standard English edition of 'the Master.'

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Aristotle's Constitution of Athens, a revised text, with an introduction* (Macmillan), by Dr J. E. Sandys; *An Elementary Latin Grammar* (Macmillan), by Dr H. J. Roby and Dr A. S. Wilkins; *The Epistle of St James: the Greek text, with introduction, notes, and comments* (Macmillan), by Dr Joseph B. Mayor; *The teaching* by the Rt Rev Dr J. Moorhouse; *A Catalogue of British Jurassic Gasteropoda* (Dulau and Co.), by W. H. Hudleston F.R.S., P.G.S., and Edward Wilson; *The Anglican Career of Cardinal Doris, an Idyll of Arcady* (S. P. C. K.), by the Rev Dr A. Jessopp; *Old and New Astronomy* (Longmans), by the late R. A. Proctor and Mr Ranyard; *Studies by a Recluse in Cloister, Town, and Country* (Fisher Unwin), by the Rev Dr A. Jessopp; *Text-book of Palæontology for Zoological Students* (Clarendon Press), by T. T. Groom.

JOHNIANA.

When the time drew near for his leaving Harrow, Lord Haddo [afterwards Lord Aberdeen] proposed to continue his studies at the University of Cambridge. He met with an unlooked for obstacle in the positive refusal

of his grandfather to furnish him with the means of indulging what he deemed a needless extravagance. Lord Haddo's 'curators' [Mr Pitt and Henry Dundas] were, however, of a different mind, and Lord Haddo himself, as Mr Pitt tersely informed Lord Aberdeen, 'did not concur with his lordship in considering that rank superseded the necessity for education.'... Lord Haddo entered at St John's College, Cambridge, in June, 1800. His grandfather died in the following year. At that time not only did the vicious practice of granting degrees to noblemen without examination prevail, but they were actually precluded from presenting themselves for examination, even when desirous of so doing. The industry or idleness of a young peer consequently depended wholly on himself. Lord Aberdeen, however, did not require any external stimulus to work. He read largely during his stay at Cambridge, and while there collected a fine library, consisting chiefly of early or rare editions of the classics and of early Italian poetry. He pursued his Greek studies, and made himself a good Latinist. But his inclination led him to the study of modern history and to bypaths of literature, especially that of the Renaissance.....

Lord Aberdeen's chief friends at Cambridge were Lord Royston, whose early death Lord Aberdeen always regarded as a grave public misfortune, and a young Fellow of St John's, the Rev G. Whittington, one of the earliest intelligent admirers and students of Gothic architecture, on which, as it exists in the North of France, he wrote a volume, not perhaps entirely meriting the oblivion which has overtaken it.

After what has been said of Lord Aberdeen's studious habits, the reader may be surprised to learn that one of his favourite recreations while at Cambridge was acting.

The Hon Sir Arthur Gordon:
Life of the Earl of Aberdeen, pp. 7, 8, (1893).

What do you think would be the effect upon the eager American mind if two or three of our great colleges—say, Christ Church and Magdalen at Oxford, and Trinity and King's or St John's, at Cambridge—were to send to Chicago carefully prepared models of themselves, as in the best sense representative of the material form of our University system? If they were to send these models, showing the grey battlements and towers, the mullioned windows, the velvet lawns—not forgetting, either, the gardens and the "backs"—would not America, which in her *original* *improvements* notes, *tes.* insular—even continental—learn in an hour something about our ancient seats of learning, which she has not learnt in the past century?

'Education at the World's Fair': *Educational Review*,
March 1893 (p. 268).

The letter in which the Public Orator of *Cambridge, on Sunday, conveyed* the greeting of his *alma mater* to the sister University [of Padua] has been greatly admired for its felicitous conception and for its Latin style. Niebuhr remarked that Italian scholars have an almost instinctive sense of Roman genius and Roman form which makes their criticism of modern Latinity peculiarly valuable. If such is the case, *the letter* *Macmillan* *by the Rev Dr E.* *lated on the universal and unqualified eulogy which her Public Orator's letter has received from the compatriots of Livy.*

Lancet: 17 December 1892.

Mr Leonard Courtney [Honorary Fellow] has made for himself a unique position in the House of Commons: he is trusted by all parties alike; for a keen critical faculty, an unbiassed judgment, an unwavering faith in principle, a matured wisdom, sturdy independence, wide sympathies, will never fail in the long run to command the attention and admiration of the British Senate, and win for their possessor the confidence and esteem of his fellow-countrymen.

The World: 8 February 1893.

"If there is one man living," said the Home Secretary at the dinner given to him a few days back by his old school-fellows of the John Carpenter Club, "to whom I owe what I am to-day, that man is Dr Abbott." Mr Asquith's old head master has just attained his fifty-fourth year, and a good many other people besides the Home Secretary will wish him many happy returns. Dr Abbott is the son of a distinguished schoolmaster, and was brought up at the City of London School. From there he went to "John's," Cambridge, and graduated, as Senior Classic, in 1861, the phenomenal year in which the Senior Wrangler and the Senior Classic were both old City School boys. After a year or two at Clifton and Birmingham he came back, as head master, to the school of which he was then the most distinguished pupil. From 1865 till his resignation in 1880 (for Dr Abbott holds five and twenty years to be long enough for a head-master to rule a school), a succession of scholars, amongst whom, for scholarship simply, Mr Asquith is not the most distinguished, shows what he has done and how he has taught.

The Evening News: 21 December 1892.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, December 1892.

Foundation Scholarship of £80:

F. E. Edwardes, of Crediton School, *for Mathematics*.

Foundation Scholarship of £70:

H. T. Holmes, of Merchant Taylors' School, *for Mathematics and Physics*.

Foundation Scholarships of £50:

S. S. Cook, of King's School, Canterbury, *for Mathematics*.

D. J. Morgan, of Llandoverly School, *for Natural Sciences*.

C. A. H. Townsend, of Shrewsbury School, *for Classics*.

E. G. Turner, of Cowper Street School, London, *for Mathematics*.

Minor Scholarships of £50:

F. Barton, of Manchester Grammar School, *for Classics*.

H. W. Male, of the Leys School, Cambridge, *for Classics*.

B. A. Percival, of the High School, Southampton, *for Natural Sciences*.

J. Pollard, of Liverpool College, *for Mathematics*.

Exhibitions:

W. P. Boas, of the Royal Academical Institute, Belfast, *for Mathematics*.

E. Bristow, of Merchant Taylors' School, *for Hebrew*.

W. A. Houston, of Queen's College, Belfast, *for Mathematics*.

W. A. Gardner, of Merchant Taylors' School, *for Classics*.

W. H. Ledgard, of St Paul's School, *for Classics*.

E. A. Tyler, of Queen Elizabeth's School, Mansfield, *for Natural Sciences*.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, December 1892.

FIRST M.B.

Chemistry, &c.

Blackman, S. S. F.

Coleman

Ds Elliott, W. R.

Golby

Blackman, S. S. F.

Coleman

Inchley

Rose

Inchley

Ds Jones, H. G. T.

Rose

Williamson

Skrimshire

Tallent

Williamson

Biology.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.B.

Ds A. G. Harvey.

Ds S. H. A. Lambert.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

A general meeting of the Club was held on January 20, when, owing to the resignation of H. C. Langley as First Captain, the following officers were elected for the term:

First Captain—A. E. Buchanan. *Second Captain*—H. E. Knight.
First Lent Captain—A. J. Davis. *Second Lent Captain*—G. Blair.
Hon. Sec.—A. P. Cameron. *Hon. Treas.*—A. G. Butler. *Additional Captains*—W. A. Lamb, C. G. Leftwich, W. R. Lewis.

At a subsequent meeting after the 'Getting-on' races W. A. Lamb was elected Third Lent Captain.

'Getting-on' Races. February 16 and 17.

There were five boats in for the races. L.M.B.C. III easily defeated Christ's II on the first day. In the final there were three boats, Clare II, Jesus III, and L.M.B.C. III. Our men rowed very well and won a good race from Clare by about 15 yards.

Lent Races. February 22 to 25.

First Night. The First Boat had no difficulty in bumping Corpus at Grassy. The Second Boat rowed over head of the Second Division, although Clare gave them a pretty hard race. This handicapped them in the First Division, and they were unable to catch King's, although they got within ten feet at Post Corner and Ditton, and again at the finish were almost overlapping. The Third Boat were about a quarter of a length from Queens' at Post Corner when the latter ran into Downing, who had been impeded by the boats ahead. The bump was disallowed and the three boats rowed over the next morning, when our men did not go as well as usual and were unsuccessful in bumping Queens'.

Second Night. The First Boat rowed over third and did not gain on Pembroke. The Second Boat again succeeded in keeping away from Clare after a pretty hard race. In the First Division they gained very slightly on King's up to Post Corner, and then eased as there was no chance of bumping them. The Third Boat started well and got within a quarter of a length of Queens' at Post Corner, but after that Queens' went away and were out of their distance at the finish.

Third Night. Bythell was unable to row in the First Boat and his place was taken by Lord, who had not been rowing during the term and was untrained. They were overlapped by Jesus at Grassy, but kept away till Ditton, where they were bumped. The three hard courses of the previous nights had told severely on the Second Boat, and they were bumped by Clare at Ditton. The Third Boat gained at first on Queens', but could not catch them.

Fourth Night. The First Boat was bumped by Trinity Hall I at Ditton. In the Second Division there was a most exciting race between King's, our Second Boat, and Emmanuel I. Just below the Railway Bridge our boat was on the point of bumping King's when the latter suddenly steered across the river, our cox followed, but had to acknowledge to Emmanuel about half a second before he could reach the King's rudder. The Third Boat had fallen off every night, and did not succeed in catching Magdalene, who finished well out of their distance.

At the beginning of the Term a fairly good First Boat was made up, and had it not been broken up by illness would probably have been very successful. But just before going into training Cassell (who rowed in 1889 and 1890) had to stop rowing, and a week before the races Blair had to stop for four days. These changes upset the boat completely, and in the races it was not as good as at the beginning of term. Bythell's illness was a final blow. Thanks are due to C. C. Lord for kindly consenting to row at a moment's notice, though untrained, on the last two nights.

The Second Boat were fairly well together, and backed up their stroke most pluckily in the races. The two courses on the first night seemed to take a good deal out of them, as indeed would have been the case with most boats rowing against such a heavy stream.

The Third Boat was disappointing. After rowing well in the 'Getting-on' Races it rapidly fell off, and was quite a different boat at the end of the races.

The Crews were made up as follows:—

<i>First Boat.</i>		<i>Second Boat.</i>	
	<i>st. lbs.</i>		<i>st. lbs.</i>
<i>Bow</i> E. W. Jackson	10 12	<i>Bow</i> J. B. Crompton	9 1
2 C. T. Davis	11 2	2 H. M. C. Field	10 10
3 W. J. S. Bythell	11 4	3 H. G. Whitman	11 1
4 W. M. Payne	11 13	4 H. J. K. Thompson	11 6
5 R. P. Hadland	12 7	5 F. J. S. Moore	13 1
6 G. Blair	12 4	6 W. K. Wills	11 4
7 W. H. Bonsey	11 9	7 H. A. King	9 7
<i>Stroke</i> H. L. Gregory	11 3	<i>Stroke</i> F. A. Rose	10 13
<i>Cox</i> A. Norregaard	8 13	<i>Cox</i> A. F. Alcock	7 7
<i>Coach</i> —A. E. Buchanan.		<i>Coach</i> —H. E. Knight.	

<i>Third Boat.</i>	
	<i>st. lbs.</i>
<i>Bow</i> A. J. Chotzner	11 5
2 J. D. H. Patch	11 10
3 V. M. Smith	11 9
4 W. H. Norris	11 8
5 J. B. Killey	11 9
6 G. Watkinson	10 9
7 R. C. Heron	10 9
<i>Stroke</i> C. F. Lillie	10 13
<i>Cox</i> T. J. I'A. Bromwich	8 2
<i>Coach</i> —A. P. Cameron.	

First Boat.

Jackson—A neat bow, but inclined to clip the finish. With more leg work should develop into a fair oar.

Davis—Rather disappointing, but tries hard, and should be useful in the future if he can learn to steady his swing forward with his legs.

Bythell—Has a weak finish, but rows hard. Was prevented through illness from rowing on the last two nights of the races.

Payne—Always tries his best, but seems to be handicapped by his length.

Hadland—Came on considerably throughout the term, but must learn to lengthen and control his body swing. A genuine shover.

Blair—Was hampered through illness, but always rowed his hardest. Did not seem quite as comfortable on the stroke as on the bow side.

Bonsey—A very keen and promising oar. Rowed consistently well in practice and in the races. Made an excellent seven, but must remember always to hold the stroke on long at the finish.

Gregory—Stroked fairly in practice, but without much dash. Is heavy with his hands and consequently apt to miss the beginning. May prove useful in the future if he takes pains.

Norregaard—Has the happy knack of doing the right thing at the right moment. Steered excellently throughout the term.

Second Boat.

Crompton—Rows hard for his size, but is short at the finish.

Field—Must learn to drop his hands at the finish and to control his swing forward.

Whitman—Has good body form, but would be better if he always rowed his hardest.

Thompson—Rowed very well, considering the small amount of practice he had. Must get his hands away faster, and try to do his work more behind the rigger. With care should be useful in the future.

Moore—Works hard while his blade is in the water, but needs to use his stretcher coming forward, so as to enable his work to come on behind the rigger.

Wills—Rows in fair form, but must remember to keep swinging when he gets done.

King—Rowed very well, and made a good seven. Should try not to over-reach.

Rose—Shoved a rather weak boat along most pluckily, and always had a spurt ready. Is neat, but must remember to finish out one stroke before he begins the next.

Alcock—Steered fairly in practice, but was palpably nervous in the races.

Third Boat.

Chotzner—A poor worker, but rowed better in the races than in practice.

Patch—Rows very light; does not often extend himself.

Smith—A hard worker, but scarcely knows yet how to use his strength. Is very keen and should improve with practice.

Norris—Another hard worker, but should pay more attention to swing and form.

Killey—Should prove useful when he can learn to swing and drop his hands at the finish.

Watkinson—Rowed hard in a style of his own. His great fault is want of steadiness over the stretcher.

Heron—Was overplaced, and so did not do himself full justice.

Lillie—Was seen to most advantage in the 'Getting-on' races, but like the majority of the crew seemed off colour in the Lents. Must learn to cover his blade.

Bromwich—Did what he had to do fairly well.

Baleman Pairs.

This race was rowed on the morning of Saturday, March 11. The following pairs entered and all started:

1st station	{ A. E. Buchanan (<i>Bow</i>) G. Blair*	Winners.
2nd station	{ W. A. Lamb* H. E. Knight	
3rd station	{ G. G. Desmond* W. K. Wills	

* Steerer.

There was a strong breeze blowing down the course which made steering very difficult. Lamb and Knight rowing a fast stroke, gained up to Ditton; but in the Long Reach, Buchanan and Blair drew away, and won a close race by a length and a half.

The F. J. Lowe Double Sculling Prize.

Our readers will recollect that we announced the foundation of this prize a year ago (*Eagle*, xvii p. 217).

Mr F. J. Lowe (B.A. 1874, LL.M. 1878), an old Cheltonian and of the Inner Temple, after bequeathing the sum of £300 goes on to say that it is "to be devoted to founding a Double Sculling Prize for the Lady Margaret Boat Club or whatever is the principal Boat Club at St John's College, Cambridge, to be called the 'F. J. Lowe Double Sculling Prize.' All arrangements to be made by the Committee for the time being of the said Boat Club." A like bequest was made to the Boat Club of Cheltenham College.

Double Sculling is a novelty at Cambridge, and at first the Committee had some doubts whether suitable boats could be had at Cambridge. But this has been got over, and the Committee of the Club aided by Mr R. H. Forster have prepared the rules which follow. With a view of getting larger entries and a better race it was decided, following the precedent of the 'Colquhoun Sculls,' to throw the race open to Members of the University Boat Club. This offer has been accepted. Power is reserved to alter this and other conditions of the race.

Two pairs of Challenge Sculls have been ordered, and the balance of Mr Lowe's legacy after paying for these and meeting

the Legacy duty will be invested in the names of three trustees for the Club. The Rev A. H. Prior (B.A. 1880), Mr J. Collin (B.A. 1887), and Mr R. H. Forster (B.A. 1888) have consented to be the first trustees of the Fund.

We understand that there being some difficulty in applying Mr Lowe's legacy to Cheltenham College exactly as he suggested, the manner of its application there has not yet been settled.

REGULATIONS.

1. THIS race shall be called The F. J. Lowe Double Sculling Race.
2. The Lady Margaret Boat Club reserves to itself the power at any time hereafter to remodel either entirely or partially any one or all of the rules hereinafter laid down. Provided always that no alteration in or addition to such rules shall be made except in accordance with the rules for the time being in force for the alteration of the general rules of the Lady Margaret Boat Club.
3. The Lady Margaret Boat Club reserves to itself the right of resuming the grant to Members of the Cambridge University Boat Club and of making a fresh grant either to a more extended or more limited class of Competitors. Provided always that one year's notice of such extension or limitation be given to the President of the Cambridge University Boat Club.
4. This race shall be open to double sculling crews consisting of members of the University of Cambridge in *bona fide* residence at the University during the Term in which the race takes place: provided that the winning crew in any year shall not be allowed to enter as a crew in any subsequent year. Provided also that only those who have not exceeded five years from the date of their first coming into residence at the University be allowed to start.
5. The race shall take place annually in the Easter Term on a day to be fixed by the Committee of the Lady Margaret Boat Club at their first meeting in such Term. All entries shall be sent to the Secretary of the Lady Margaret Boat Club two clear days before the day appointed by the Committee for the race. And an entrance fee of one guinea must be paid by each crew to the Treasurer of the Lady Margaret Boat Club before the day of the race. Any crew consisting of members of the Lady Margaret Boat Club shall be exempt from the entrance fee.
6. Notice of the date and hour of the race and of the last day for receiving entries shall be posted by the Secretary in the College Boat-houses not less than a week before the day appointed for the race.
7. The race shall be over the Colquhoun Course in one or more heats as the Committee of the Lady Margaret Boat Club shall determine. But not more than two boats shall start in any heat and the stations of the crews shall be determined by lot.
- All other details relating to the race to be determined by the Committee of the Lady Margaret Boat Club.
8. The First Captain of the Lady Margaret Boat Club or his deputy shall act as starter and umpire in the race and shall have power to start any heat in the absence of any competing crew not at the post at the time appointed for such heat.
9. The winners shall be allowed to hold the Challenge Sculls for the year following the race; but they must be returned to the First Captain not less than one week before the day appointed for the next race.
10. The Committee of the Lady Margaret Boat Club shall provide presentation prizes for the winners in each year. Such Prizes to be paid for out of the income of the Trust Fund applicable for that purpose together

with the Entrance Fees, after the necessary expenses of the race have been deducted. Provided that if in any year only one crew shall start for the race, no presentation prizes shall be given.

11. The Committee of the Lady Margaret Boat Club shall have power to settle any other details or determine any disputes arising with respect to the races or other matters relating thereto which are not provided for by the foregoing rules.

CRICKET CLUB.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing season:

President and Treasurer—Mr F. L. Thompson. *Captain*—J. J. Robinson. *Secretary*—G. P. K. Winlaw. *Committee*—G. R. Joyce, W. G. Wrangham, H. A. Merriman, and B. Long.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

We most heartily congratulate J. J. Robinson on the great honour he has brought on the College and on himself by gaining an International cap. It will be recollected that the authorities first discovered what a good man he was in the 'Varsity match with Lancashire in the middle of last term. He came on so about that time that, before the Inter-'Varsity match on December 14, he had been chosen for the match between North and South. In that match he was prominent among the Southern forwards. Early this term several of the Rugby Union Officials came down to watch the 'London Scottish' match in order to see if Robinson and Wells were really playing as well as they were said to be. Both excelled themselves in this game and, as a result, were picked to play for the Rest of England *versus* Yorkshire. The Yorkshire papers, most stern critics on all matters connected with Rugby Football, praised them most highly, and both were deemed good enough after this match to play for England *v.* Scotland. This they did on Saturday, March 4, thus gaining the much coveted cap.

We must next congratulate T. L. Jackson on being chosen to play half-back for Cambridge *versus* Oxford.

Having thus secured two 'blues' in the season that is just over, the College, like the renowned Oliver, is anxious for 'more.' There are many signs that these may be forthcoming in the next year.

The 'Nines' have gone on vigorously this term, and for the second season in succession Ealand has brought his team safely through the final.

The lucky 'Nine' was composed as follows:—E. Ealand, C. C. Lord, H. H. Brown, W. Geen, H. D. Evans, W. J. Fox, E. A. Lane, W. H. Skene, W. A. Golby.

Though we have had no College matches, many of our members have been gaining distinction in playing for other clubs. It is becoming a common belief that at least half the College was born at Croydon.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

No matches have been played this term, most of the team being engaged at Fenner's.

The Scratch Sixes were won by the following after playing extra time in the final:

F. G. Cole (Capt.)
B. J. C. Warren
J. J. Robinson
W. G. Wrangham
A. S. Hewett
W. R. Elliott

The XI is as follows:

- H. Sargent* (goal)—A good goal-keeper on his day; has not played often.
- C. O. S. Hatton* (back)—A consistently good back; kicks well, but not hard enough.
- H. M. St C. Tapper* (back)—A fast back, but rather erratic. Gets on well with Hatton.
- H. A. P. Gardiner* (centre half)—Plays a good all-round game, heads well, does not look after the centre enough.
- F. O. Mundahl* (right half)—Tackles well, but too slow; would do better with more training.
- H. W. Fraser* (left half)—A neat half, backs his forwards up well, but leaves his man when once passed.
- F. G. Cole* (outside right)—Played well at the beginning of the year, disappointing towards the end of the season. Good shot at goal.
- B. J. C. Warren* (inside right)—A very plucky forward, feeds Cole well. Also plays half.
- W. H. Skene* (centre)—Has not played much owing to a bad knee. Energetic forward, rather erratic, heads well.
- H. A. Merriman* (inside left)—A tricky forward, dribbles and passes well, but shoots too high.
- H. H. Davies* (outside right)—Has improved wonderfully, and combines well with Merriman, shoots well.
- G. H. Harries* (centre)—A tricky centre, but passes behind too much. Played when Skene was hurt.

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—Mr H. R. Tottenham. *Treasurer*—Mr J. J. Lister. *Secretary*—G. P. K. Winlaw. *Committee*—Mr J. E. Marr, A. E. Buchanan (L.M.B.C.), J. J. Robinson (C.C.), G. R. Joyce (R.U.F.C.), W. H. Skene (A.F.C.), W. J. S. Bythell (L.T.C.), C. C. Lord (A.C.), C. O. S. Hatton (L.C.C.), and W. McDougall.

The Committee has decided for the present to give up subscribing to the C. U. Swimming Club, owing to the somewhat large deficit at the bank which was shown in the last issue of the *Eagle*. Members of the General Athletic Club are accordingly no longer entitled to the privilege of free use of the Sheds or of wearing the Swimming Colours.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—C. C. Lord. *Hon. Sec.*—H. M. Tapper. *Committee*—B. Long, W. A. Long, E. A. Strickland, G. P. K. Winlaw, C. H. Rivers, C. O. S. Hatton, A. G. Butler, W. Falcon, A. M. Jenkin, A. E. Buchanan, *Capt. L.M.B.C.*, J. J. Robinson *Capt. C.C. (ex-officio)*.

The Sports took place on March 7 and 9. Contrary to usual custom they were favoured by glorious weather. The events most worthy of comment were the Weight, in which C. H. Rivers "put" 36 ft. 2½ in.; the Long Jump in which H. M. Tapper cleared 20 ft.; and the 100 Yards which C. C. Lord accomplished in 10½ sec. We are delighted to be able to record that C. H. Rivers has gained his half Blue for the Weight. Appended is the list of the events.

First Day.

100 Yards.—First Heat: H. M. Tapper 1; C. O. S. Hatton 2; A. Earle and R. B. Harding also ran; won by a yard and a half in 11 secs. *Second Heat:* C. C. Lord 1; G. P. K. Winlaw 2; E. H. Lloyd-Jones also ran; won by two yards in 11 1-5th secs.

Putting the Weight.—C. H. Rivers, 36 ft. 1½ in., 1; C. O. S. Hatton, 30 ft. 2½ in., 2; J. H. Metcalfe, 30 ft. 2 in., 3; R. B. Harding also competed.

120 Yards Handicap.—First Heat: H. M. Tapper, scratch, 1; C. H. Rivers, 3½ yards, 2; W. K. Wills, 3½ yards, and G. T. Whiteley, also ran; won by four feet in 13 secs. *Second Heat:* C. O. S. Hatton, 1 yard, 1; E. H. Lloyd-Jones, 5½ yards, 2; G. P. K. Winlaw, scratch, and W. A. Long, 6 yards, also ran; won by a foot in 12 4-5th secs. *Third Heat:* A. Earle, 5½ yards, 1; C. C. Lord, 3 yards, 2; R. B. Harding, 3 yards, and A. Baines, 3½ yards, also ran. Won by inches in 13 secs.

Half-Mile Handicap.—C. H. Rivers, 35 yds, 1; H. Sergeant, 25 yards, 2; A. M. Jenkin, scratch; C. C. Lord, 10 yards; W. J. Fox, 15 yards; G. G. Desmond, 15 yards; and C. E. Byles, 30 yards, also ran. Rivers obtained the lead 250 yards from home, and won by a dozen yards in 2 mins. 10 secs.

Freshmen's 200 Yards.—E. H. Lloyd-Jones, 1; G. T. Whiteley, 2; A. M. Jenkin and C. C. Angell also ran. Won by two yards in 22 4-5th secs.

Long Jump.—H. M. Tapper, 20 ft., 1; C. O. S. Hatton (pen 6 in.) 17 ft. 5 in., 2. G. G. Desmond and A. M. Jenkin also competed.

300 Yards Handicap.—C. C. Lord, 5 yards, 1; G. P. K. Winlaw, scratch, 2. R. B. Harding, 8 yards; A. Earle, 8 yards; G. T. Whiteley, 8 yards; W. K. Wills, 10 yards; and G. G. Desmond, 120 yards, also ran. Won by five yards in 33½ secs.

One Mile.—W. A. Long, 1; C. H. Rivers, 2; W. H. Skene, 3; C. E. Byles, A. M. Jenkin, W. J. Fox, and C. C. Angell also ran. Skene led round the first circuit in 1 min. 26 secs., but before the second lap was completed, in 3 min. 11 secs., Long took up the running, and won by 25 yards in 4 min. 52½ secs.

Second Day.

100 Yards.—Final Heat: C. C. Lord, 1; H. M. Tapper, 2; G. P. K. Winlaw, 3; C. O. S. Hatton, o. Won by four feet, in 10 4-5th secs.

Throwing the Hammer.—C. O. S. Hatton, 80 ft. 7 in., 1; C. H. Rivers, 60 ft. 9 in.

200 Yards Boating Handicap.—W. K. Wills, 4 yards, 1; C. G. Leftwich, 12 yards, 2; E. W. Jackson, 6 yards, o. Won by six yards in 22 3-5th secs.

120 Yards Handicap.—Final Heat: C. C. Lord, 3 yards, 1; H. M. Tapper, scratch, 2. C. O. S. Hatton, 1 yard; C. H. Rivers, 3½ yards; A. Earle, 3½ yards; and E. H. Lloyd-Jones, 5½ yards; also ran. Won by two yards in 12 4-5th secs.

Hurdles.—C. C. Lord, 1; A. Baines, 2. E. H. Lloyd-Jones and A. M. Jenkin also ran. Won by six yards in 19 4-5th secs.

High Jump.—H. M. Tapper, 5 ft. o½ in., 1; H. H. Brown, 4 ft. 10½ in., 2; E. H. Lloyd-Jones, o.

College Servants' 200 Yards.—C. Custance, 8 yards, 1; J. Collins, scratch, 2. Seven ran. Won by a yard, in 23 4-5th secs.

Quarter-Mile. C. H. Rivers, 1; G. P. K. Winlaw, 2; C. C. Lord (pen 10 yards), 3; H. M. Tapper, o. Won by four yards, in 55 secs.

Three Miles Handicap.—C. C. Angell, 50 yards, 1; W. A. Long, scratch, 2; A. M. Jenkin, scratch, 3. W. H. Skene, 30 yards, W. J. Fox, 50 yds., H. Sergeant, 100 yards, G. T. Whiteley, 150 yards, and C. E. Byles 200 yards, also started. The last-named knocked off a mile in 5 min. 1 sec., but Angell completed two-thirds of the distance in 10 min. 54 secs., and eventually won by 180 yards in 16 min. 46 3-5th secs.

EAGLE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr R. F. Scott. *Treasurer*—W. McDougall. *Secretary*—G. P. K. Winlaw.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Club at a meeting held in Lecture Room IV on February 7, 1893:—A. G. Butler, W. J. S. Bythell, A. J. Davis, C. C. Lord, H. M. Tapper.

LACROSSE CLUB.

Captain—C. O. S. Hatton. *Hon. Secretary*—E. J. Kefford.

The practice games this term have been fairly well attended, though not so well as we had hoped. We have played two College matches. Our first match against Leys II had to be scratched on account of bad weather: in our second match against them we had a weak team, being without Hatton, Villy, and Warren, and lost by 3 games to *nil*, Lupton being the mainstay of the team.

On March 4 we played the Rest, but both sides had several of their best men away, we being again without the services of Lupton, Hatton, and Warren. The game resulted in a win for us by 4 games to 2; all our goals were shot by Villy.

Warren, Raw, Hutton, and Baines have received their College colours, while Kefford and Phillips have obtained their 'Varsity caps.

Villy, Lupton, Hatton, Warren, Phillips, and Kefford have had places in the 'Varsity team this year.

THE FIVES CLUB.

President—Mr H. R. Tottenham. *Captain*—L. Horton-Smith. *Secretary*—A. J. Tait. *Treasurer*—W. Raw. *Committee*—Mr Harker, J. Lupton, A. B. MacLachlan.

A general meeting of the club was held on January 31 for the election of officers and revision of rules.

Altogether we have played six matches this term, four under Rugby Rules and two under Eton. We have won one, lost two, and drawn three.

Under Rugby rules we beat a Caius four, drew with the Cambridge Old Bedfordians and with the Cambridge Old Merchant Taylors, and lost to Christ's.

Under Eton rules we drew with the Cambridge Old Salopians and lost to Selwyn.

Matches are being arranged under Rugby rules against Merchant Taylors, St Paul's, and University College Schools, to be played in the vacation.

Seven colours have been given, the teams being made up as follows:—

The Rugby Four.

L. Horton-Smith
J. Lupton
A. B. MacLachlan
A. J. Tait

The Eton Four.

J. Lupton
J. A. Nicklin
A. F. Ogilvie
G. W. Poynder.

The Rugby Tournament was won by A. J. Tait and G. P. K. Winlaw: the Eton Tournament is not yet decided.

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

B Company.

The work of the Company this term has not been very great; partly owing no doubt to the fact that fresh plans are daily expected from head-quarters with reference to its re-arrangement.

To the great regret of the Company, Lieutenant Wilkinson has recently resigned his commission. As an officer he spared neither time nor trouble to promote the welfare of his Company; and it is a matter of great surprise to many that his efforts were not more fully appreciated. In addition to his ordinary work as an Officer in command of a Company, he occupied for some time the trying position of Instructor of Signalling, displaying throughout great patience and skill. Those only who have had the pleasure of being under him can know how hard he worked and to what an extent his keenness reached. Fortunately he has not entirely severed his connexion with the Company, so that it is probable he may still further benefit us by his presence and goodwill.

On Friday, February 3, the Corps had an interesting field-day at Anglesea Abbey, returning, after a good tea, to Cambridge by train.

On Saturday, March 4, the Corps went to Easneye, and engaged with the Haileybury Cadet Corps in a sham fight, returning by train to Cambridge at 8 p.m.

On Saturday, March 18, a detachment of the Corps, about 150 strong, proceed to Aldershot for a week's training in barracks.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—J. H. B. Masterman. *Vice-President*—G. G. Desmond.
Treasurer—E. A. Strickland. *Hon. Sec.*—A. K. B. Yusuf-Ali. *Committee*—
H. H. Davies, R. S. Dower.

The debates for the term have been as follows:

Jan. 21st—"That this House regrets the abolition of Religious Persecution." Proposed by P. Green. Opposed by G. G. Desmond. Lost by 13 to 21.

Jan. 28th—"That this House approves of the present Agricultural Depression." Proposed by G. G. Desmond. Opposed by R. O. P. Taylor. Carried by casting vote, 8 to 8.

Feb. 4th—"That this House considers Rugby Football less womanly than Association." Proposed by E. A. Strickland. Opposed by H. H. Davies. Carried by 11 to 10.

Feb. 11th—"That the attempts on the part of European Powers to acquire Empire in Africa are to be deprecated." Proposed by W. A. Corbett. Opposed by A. S. Kidd. Carried by 9 to 8.

Feb. 18th—"That this House disapproves of Mr Gladstone's Home Rule Bill." Proposed by E. W. MacBride B.A. Opposed by A. Yusuf-Ali. Carried by 27 to 15.

Feb. 25th—"That the study of Poetry is nobler than the pursuit of Science." Proposed by Abdullah K. B. Yusuf-Ali. Opposed by R. Dower. Carried by 11 to 9.

March 11th—"That Ally Sloper is useless, and dangerous, and ought to be abolished." Proposed by J. H. B. Masterman. Opposed by P. Green. Lost by 10 to 20.

The average attendance was 40.

The Society has continued to provide food for reflection in all departments of thought, from sports and rural economy to politics, poetry, and the new journalism. The event of the term has been the condemnation of the Home Rule Bill under the searching criticism of Irish character submitted by an Hon. ex-President. The light of the Society has not yet been extinguished at the Union, a Johnian luminary still leading the host of the twinkling stars of Union oratory.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Mr A. J. Stevens. *Hon. Sec.*—
F. O. Mundahl. *Assistant Secretary*—A. J. Walker. *Librarian*—E. A. R. Werner. *Committee*—F. G. Given-Wilson B.A., W. R. Elliott B.A., G. T. Powell.

This Term the Society has, in addition to giving two Smoking Concerts, begun practising for the May Concert, at which it has been decided to perform Sterndale Bennett's 'May Queen.' The first 'Smoker' was on Wednesday February 1 in Lecture-room IV, and was fairly well attended, the chair being taken

by Mr T. R. Glover, who appeared at one of these gatherings for the first time in this capacity; we hope it will not be by any means his last appearance.

The second was on Monday February 18, at which Mr E. E. Sikes presided, and its success was due in no small measure to his efforts. Owing to the fact that several men were in training, this Smoker was not so well attended as it deserved to be.

In lieu of venturing on a detailed account of these Concerts, we take the liberty of reproducing an Idyll which appeared anonymously in the *Grant* of February 18, and which has seemed to some to owe its inspiration to our Concert of February 1. Even if this supposition is fanciful and the Concert described is purely ideal, our readers, we are sure, will only thank us for introducing them to a very charming poem. Some may be bold enough rashly to conjecture its authorship.

BATTUS.

(Smoke and the Muse and twice a hundred pipes!)

It fell there gathered in the College Hall
Ten score of men to sing and list and smoke,
And Battus' self they planted in the chair—
Battus the flower of dondon. There he sat,
And smoked in turn some half-a-dozen pipes,
And pondered through each song his next remarks—
The grand old jokes that kept a thousand years,
And little new ones that he made himself—
And ever, when a singer ceased, he rose
And jested, he would have them think, off-hand.

(Smoke and the Muse and twice a hundred pipes!)

First Mopsus rose and sang of one John Peel
And sundry hounds, and horns, and coats of red;
And ever and anon two hundred men
Took up the chorus, "Do ye ken John Peel?"
And Mopsus ceased, and Battus made his jest,
And Moeris came and made a great display
Of a scarce noble art of self-defence
Directed 'gainst a harmless instrument,
That in despair did yield itself outright
To all his malice. Then one might have seen
Ten times a score of faces in one yawn.
And Moeris ceased and Battus made his jest.

(Smoke and the Muse and twice a hundred pipes!)

Ere long came Lycidas, and took his stand
To hymn a certain man, that broke the bank
At Monte Carlo, on the blue sea's marge,
Thence sped to Paris, where all mouths declared
'Twas palpable he was a millionaire.
But when the chorus ended and he turned
To sit and smoke again, there rose a shout,
Amid the clinking of the coffee cups,
That he must sing again, and so he sang
Ere Battus could wedge in one little jest.

(Smoke and the Muse and twice a hundred pipes!)

So Lycidas did sing of coster-folk
And all their knockings on that ancient road,
And won a meed of loud applause again.
Thus wore the evening—song succeeding song,
Save when the piano or the violin
Now sang, now shrieked, 'neath skilled or unskilled hand,
And ever Battus rose to make his jest.

(Smoke and the Muse and twice a hundred pipes!)

Last Daphnis rose, much longed-for of them all,
And sang, as never any man before
Of all who ever at a Smoker sang,
A stirring Ballad of the Barrack-Room—
No Chevalier, but Kipling's every word,
(Thank heaven! there still is Kipling to be sung,
Good honest Kipling, worth a hundred score
Of costermong'ring Albert Chevaliers).
Three times he sang a Ballad, and each time
Louder and louder rang the cheers of all;
Till silence reigned for Battus' final jest,
Whereon the Smoker came unto an end.

We deeply regret that through inadvertence the *Eagle* did not receive a full report of our last May Concert when Dr Garrett's *Triumph of Love* was performed with so much success. At this distance of time it proves impossible to atone for the omission.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Mr E. E. Sikes. Vice-President—Mr T. R. Glover.
Secretary—A. F. Alcock. Committee—W. Geen, J. M. Hardwich.

The Society now consists of fourteen members. Nearly all the meetings were well attended, although on March 22 other attractions prevailed over the majority, and five members only put in an appearance. It has been decided that officers shall hold office for one term and be no longer eligible for re-election. The best thanks of the Society are due to Mr Sikes, who has proved an ideal President.

The following papers have been read:—

Glass in Antiquity, A. H. Thompson.

The History of Delos, C. E. Byles.

Greek Commence and Trade Routes, Mr T. R. Glover.

The Beginnings of Geography, R. K. McElderry.

Greek Love for Nature, L. A. Body.

The Original Home of the Indo-Europeans,
W. W. Haslett B.A.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—A. Earle. Ex-President—W. Nutley B.A. Hon. Treas.—
A. R. R. Hutton. Hon. Secretary—E. J. Kelford. Committee—W. H.
Ashton, A. J. K. Thompson.

The following papers have been read this term:—

February 2.—In T. M. Standring's rooms, *Some recent criticisms of the book of Jonah*, Rev A. W. Greenup M.A.

February 10.—In A. J. K. Thompson's rooms, *Symbolic art in the Church*, R. O. P. Taylor.

February 17.—In A. J. K. Thompson's rooms, *The Apology of Aristides*, Rev H. Smith M.A.

February 24.—In J. S. Müller's rooms, *How to study Theology*, Professor Mayor.

At the last meeting the following officers were elected for next Term:

President—A. R. R. Hutton. *Hon. Treasurer*—E. J. Kefford.
Hon. Secretary—R. O. P. Taylor. *Committee*—W. H. Ashton, G. S. Osborn.

COLLEGE MISSION.

We are heartily glad to be able to state that Mr Phillips and Mr Wallis are once more enjoying good health. May they continue to do so!

The Terminal Meeting was held on Monday, January 23, in Lecture Room VI. The Master took the chair at 8.15 and after a brief speech introduced to the meeting the speaker of the evening, the Ven W. M. Sinclair, Archdeacon of London, whom the Committee had invited to address us, and who had previously visited the Mission district. The Archdeacon touched briefly on the various agencies at work in the South and East of London and on the needs they were respectively intended to answer. He then proceeded to point out the different ways in which undergraduates might utilise their many and varied gifts. A description of the ideal parish brought a most interesting speech to a close. The Rev A. T. Wallis, Assistant-Missioner, and the Rev A. J. Robertson, an old Secretary, also spoke. Dr Sandys proposed a vote of thanks to Archdeacon Sinclair, and the Master having announced the names of the Junior Secretary, W. Leigh-Phillips, and Junior Treasurer, A. F. Ealand, for the ensuing year, the meeting adjourned.

The following have been elected members of the Committee: A. J. Walker, W. H. Bonsey, and A. P. McNeile.

It is a great pleasure to announce that a Parish Magazine has been started and with no small success—the demand for copies steadily increases. Another great feature in the steady improvement and progress is the fact that a billiard table has already been set up for the men, who are most delighted with this additional means of recreation.

Will readers kindly observe that the printed forms for the "Dorcas" Society are now ready for circulation? Those who can enrol their lady relatives and friends will greatly assist a really good cause.

There are still some vacancies for visitors in the approaching vacation, though a good number of men have already volunteered their help. It must not be forgotten that this visiting is the great bond between the Mission and ourselves, by which both those who visit and those whom they visit are benefited greatly.

TOYNBEE HALL.

(28 Commercial Street, near Aldgate Station, E.).

College Secretary—R. R. Cummings.

A small meeting was held in the Secretary's rooms on February 15 when Mr T. Hancock Nunn of Christ's College, who has been for many years connected with Toynbee Hall, gave a very interesting account of the objects of the institution and the various tasks performed by the University men who reside there.

The Annual Loan Exhibition of Pictures will be open daily from March 21 to April 9 inclusive. The Committee is anxious to secure the services of men to take 'watches' of two or three hours so as to ensure order in the rooms, promote the enjoyment of visitors, and guard the pictures. Last year the Exhibition was visited by more than 73,000 persons. The 'watches' are from 10 to 12, 12 to 2, 2 to 4.30, 4.30 to 7, and 7 to 10 daily (Sundays included). Anyone willing to assist should communicate with Mr W. Paterson, Toynbee Hall.

Members of the College who may be in London during the vacation will find this a specially good opportunity for making acquaintance with Toynbee Hall and inspecting the various buildings connected with it. If they would like to spend a night or a longer time there, they should write to Mr E. Aves, Toynbee Hall. The charge for one night (dinner, bed, and breakfast) is 5/.

JOHNIAN DINNER.

The Johnian Dinner will be held this year at the First Avenue Hotel, Holborn, London, on Thursday, March 23, at 7.30 p.m. The Right Honourable Sir John Eldon Gorst Q.C., M.P., will be in the chair. Tickets costing 8s. exclusive of wine may be obtained from the Secretaries. *Committee*: J. E. Marr, G. C. M. Smith, R. H. Forster, A. E. Buchanan, G. R. Joyce, W. M. Payne. *Secretaries*: R. F. Scott, St John's College, Cambridge; E. Prescott, 76, Cambridge Terrace, London, W.

CORRIGENDA in No. 99 (December 1892).

Page 368: For Bog Enderby read Bag Enderby.

Page 403: 'Savage, the Senior Wrangler of 1855,' was found dead in a ditch on the St Neots' Road: it was Purkiss, of Trinity, Senior Wrangler in 1864, who was drowned at the Bathing Sheds.

Page 491: add to CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part II, Class II Ds Masom.

THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Christmas 1892.

Donations.

DONORS.

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|--|------------------|
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| *Prior (Matthew). Poetical Works. New Edition revised, with Memoir by R. B. Johnson. 2 vols. Aldine edition. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 4.40.85, 86 | The Author. |
| Trimmer (Mrs.). Some Account of the Life and Writings of. 2nd edition. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1816. 11.25.9, 10 | |
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| Classical Museum (The), a Journal of Philology and of Ancient History and Literature. Vols. I—VII. 8vo. Lond. 1844—50. 8.13.40-46 | |
| Musæ Anglicanæ. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1761. Dd. 11.22.23 | Professor Mayor. |
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| *Widmore (Ric.). An History of the Church of St Peter, Westminster, commonly called Westminster Abbey. 4to. Lond. 1751. H.8.1 | |
| Hall (Jos.). Satires. With the Illustrations of the late Rev T. Warton, and additional Notes by S. W. Singer. 8vo. Chiswick, 1824. H.13.26 | Professor Mayor. |
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Mr Pendlebury

Dr D. MacAlister

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Dr MacAlister

The Author.

Royal Astronomical Society.

R. A. S. Macalister, Esq., B.A.

Rev G. H. Whitaker, M.A.

The Smithsonian Institution.

Prof. Alfred Newton.

The Author.

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