



October Term

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## NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 130.)



THE present instalment of Notes is concerned with some documents relating to our Foundress, the Lady Margaret.

The date of the first deed is a little puzzling. If the regnal years of Edward IV be counted from his first assumption of the regal power (March, 1460) the date would be 2 June 1472. It is more likely that the regnal year is counted from the restoration of Edward IV (April 1471), which would make the date of the deed 2 June, 1482. This is also rendered more probable as we know that Sir Henry Stafford's will was proved in May 1482 (Cooper, *Life of the Lady Margaret*, p. 17), no doubt soon after his death. The terms of the deed shew that he was dead.

Edmund, Earl of Richmond, the first husband of the Lady Margaret, died on All Souls' Day, 1456, and was buried in the house of the Grey Friars at Carmarthen. At the dissolution of the house his remains were removed to the Cathedral of St David's, where there is a monument to his memory (Cooper, pp. 10, 11). It will be observed that, at the time this deed was executed, it was proposed to remove his remains to the Abbey of Bourne in Lincolnshire: a house founded by the Lady Margaret.

Sir Henry Stafford was buried at the College of

Plessy in Essex. By his will he endowed a chantry priest there to sing masses for his soul (Cooper, p. 17).

The instrument which is preserved in College is that copy which was sealed by the Lady Margaret, a fragment of her seal being still attached. It may be that after its execution it was delivered up to be cancelled, as it is cut through in half a dozen places with some sharp instrument.

This indenture made at Bawessey the seconde day of Juny The yer of the Reigne of kyng Edward the fourth after the conquest the xij<sup>th</sup>, betwene Margaret Countesse of Richmond, daughter & heir of John late Duc of Somerset in the oon partie, And the moost Reuerent fader in god Thomas by the miseracion diuine of the title of Seinte Ciriace in Termine of the holy chirch of Rome, preest, Cardynall and Archbisshop of Cauntirbury, the worshipfulles faders in god Robert of Bathe & Welles, William of Wynchestre and John of Excestr Bisshops, John Erle of Wilteshir, Walter Blount knyght lord Mountjoye, Maister Owyn lloyd clerk, John Catesby serjeaunt of lawe, and Richard Page, William Hody and Reynold Bray, Gentlemen, in the other partie: Witnesseth that where the said Countess hath geuen, graunted leten demised and deliuered to the said Cardynall, Bisshops, Erle, Walter, Owyn, John Catesby, Richard, William and Reynold, the maners of Mertok, Cory Ryvell, Kyngesbury Regis and Cammell Regine with thappurtenances in the Countie of Somerset, the hundredes of Bulston Abdyke and Horethorne with thappurtenances in the same Countie, the Burghes of Langport Estover and Langport Westover with thappurtenances in the same countie, the maners of Sampford Peuerell and Allerpeuerell with thappurtenances in the Countie of Deuonshire, the Burgh of Sampford Peuerell and the hundrede of Alberton with thappurtenances in the same Countie of Deuonshire, togidre with knyghtes fees, Advowsons of Chirches and Chauntreys, franchises, liberties, priuileges Whatsoeuer they be to the said maners, Burghes & hundredes or to any of them in any wise bilonging or perteynyng To haue and to hold to them, their heyres and assigns, for euermore to parforme and fulfill the Will of the said Countesse with thissues prouffittes & reuenues of the said maners, Burghs and hundredes and other the premisses, with their appurtenances commyng, as in a dede

of scoffement therevpon made more playnly may appier. The Said Countesse wole and by these presents endented made vpon the said scoffement declareth hir will and intent for the performing of and accomplisshing of certain charges here after specified that is to say: She Wole that all the issues, prouffittes and reuenues of the said Maners, Burghes and hundredes and other the premises, with thappurtenances comyng and growyng, be leuied and gadred vp yerly by the said Reynold and ouer the reparacions and other charges of the same to be deliuered by the same Reynold to the said Bisshop of Wynchestre to and for the payment and contentacion of the dettes, as well of Edmond late Erle of Richmond fyrst husband to the said Countesse, As to and for the dettes of Henry Stafford Humfrey late Duc of Buckyngham secunde husband to the same Countesse, And also to the payment and contentacion of and for the costes and charges of and for the translatyng of the bones of the said Edmond oute of Wales where he is buried, vnto the Abbey of Burne in the Countie of Lincoln, and of and for the costes and making of the Tumbes for the same bones and the body of the said Countesse, when it shall please god to send for hir, atte the same Abbey, honnrably according to their estates by thadvise of the same Countesse to be made. And also to and for the costes and makyng of a Tumbre to be made for the said Henry atte Plaisshey wher his bones lye, in semblable wyse. And also to the payment and contentacion of and for the costes and charges to and for the foundation of two chauntreys of two preests perpetuall, oon at the same Abbey to be made and the other atte the Colledge of Plaisshey in the Countie of Essex; To syng and pray for their soules and other soules after the ordinance of the said Countesse to be made in that behalve. And to the costes and charges of and for the purchasyng of xij<sup>th</sup> marcs lyvelode by yer for the sustentacion of euery of the said preestes and their successours and the amortizing of the same. And ouer this the said Countesse woll and by these present endentures declareth that the said Bisshop of Wynchestr or other persons such as he will assigne by thadvise of the same Countesse shall make payment and contentacion with the said such issues prouffittes and reuenues as is before specified for the said dettes and other charges before expressed by thadvise of the same Countesse. And if the said Bisshop of Winchestre or the said Reynold decesse

within the tyme of the said charge that then the said Countesse woll that other persons shall be assigned in their place and stede as shal be appointed by hir or by other persones such as she shall thereto yeve power and auctoritie. And also the said Countesse will that the said Reynold or such as shall be assigned in his place and stede as is beforesaid shall yerly make a due accompte and rekenyng of the Resceites and charges in this bihalue, before the said Bisshop of Wynchestre or such as he therto woll depute and assigne or before such persones as shall be assigned in his place and stede if he dye as is beforesaid till the tyme all the said charges be fully parformed and fulfilled. And ouer this the said Countesse Woll & by these present endentures declareth that as sone as all the said charges be fully complete and fynisshed with thissues proufittes and reuenues of the said maners, Burghs and hundredes & other the premises with thappurtenances or money sufficient be received of the said issues proufittes and reuenues to the full accomplissement of the same charges, that then the said feoffees shall make astate of the said maners, Burghs and hundredes and other the premises with thappurtenances to Henry now Erle of Richmond son and heir to the said Edmond late Erle of Richemond To have and to hold to hym and his heyres of his body comyng. And for defaute of such issue the Remaindre thereof to the said Countesse and to hyr heyres and assignes for euermore. In Witness whereof to the oon part of these endentures remaynyng towards the said Cardynall, Bisshops, Erle of Wiltshire, Walter, Owyn, John Catesby, Richard, William and Reynold the said Countesse hath sette her seal; And to the other part of these endentures remaynyng towards the said Countesse the said Cardynall, Bisshops, Erle of Wiltshire, Walter, Owyn, John Catesby, Richard, William and Reynold haue sette their seals yeven the place day and year aforesaid.

The two deeds which follow relate to the tomb of the Lady Margaret in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in Westminster Abbey.

It was well known that this tomb was made by Pietro Torrigiano, the celebrated Florentine Sculptor. Mr J. W. Clark was, however, the first to point out that it was originally surrounded by a cage of gilt

iron-work resting on a stone plinth, which had not only disappeared, but all tradition even of its existence had been lost. This he discovered from an examination of our Audit Books, and from some receipts for the work which have been preserved. From these receipts Mr Clark arrived at the exact cost (£25) of the iron cage. This, it appears, was paid for by the College, while the greater part of the cost of the tomb was borne by the Lady Margaret's executors. A full description of the tomb as it now exists, with a description of the escutcheons and inscription by Erasmus, will be found in Mr Cooper's *Life* already cited (pp. 123—6), and some items relating to its cost will be found in the accounts of the executors (*ib.* pp. 200—1).

The result of Mr J. W. Clark's researches will be found in Vol v. of the *Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Communications*, p. 265—271.

These two deeds or contracts are of great interest as early examples of what we should now call specifications for the work.

The patterns for the tomb, we learn from Mr Clark's paper, were prepared by Meynnart Wewyck, a Fleming. Its cost it will be observed was £400, which represents at least £4000 at the present day.

Symondson, the Smith, received £25. It will also be noticed that there was a difference in the method in which they were paid—perhaps due to the difference between an artist and a craftsman. Torrigiano is paid the money down and enters into a bond with sureties to do the work. Symondson receives a payment on account and thereafter is to be paid by instalments as the work proceeds.

The name of Frystoball or Frystobald, one of Torrigiano's sureties, occurs in a letter to Bishop Fisher already printed in these notes (*Eagle*, XVI., p. 352).

The iron for the grate was to be 'bilbowe,' *i.e.* Bilbao iron.

This endenture betwene the Right Reuerende ffaders in

Criste Richard Bisshop of Winton, John Bisshop of Roffen, Charles Somerset, knight, lorde Herbert, Chamberleyn to our soueraigne lord the king, Thomas Lovell, knight, Henry Marney knight, John Seint John, knight, Henry Horneby and Hugh Ashton clerkes and Excecutours of the testament of the late excellent princesse of noble memory Margarete the moder of our late soueraigne lorde king Henry the vijth and Graundame to the king that now is on the oon partie; And Peter Thoryson of fflorence graver on that other partie; Witnesseth that the said Peter hath couenanted and bargayned and by these presentes couenanteth and bargayneth with the said Executors to make or cause to be made at his owne propre cost and charge wele, clenly, sufficiantly and workemanly, A Tabernacle of copper with an ymage lying in the same Tabernacle and a best called an yas lying at the fote of the same Tabernacle, With like pillers, bases, chaptrels, gablettes, crokkettes, anelles, ffynials, orbs, housinges, Scocheons, graven with portecoleyses and Roses, all of copper and in like making length and brede according to A patron drawn in a Cloth the which is sealed with the seale of the said Peter and subscribed at the oon end with his owne hands, and is remaynyng in the custodye of the said executors, And the said Peter couenanteth, granteth, promytteth and byndeth hym by these presentes that he shall aswell and as sufficiantly, or better, gilde or do to be gilded all the said Tabernacle, ymage, beest and all the premisses, as any ymage or ymages of any king or queyn within the Monastery of Westminster is or haue been gilded and that to be avewed and adiuged by such indifferent persons as by the said executors thereto shalbe assigned. And furdere more the said Peter couenanted, graunteth, promytteth and bindeth hym by these presentes to the said Executours that he at his own costes and charges shall wele, sufficiantly, clenly and werkemanly make or do to be made A Tombe otherwise called the case of a Tombe of good, clene and hable towche stone with all such workmanship in the same as shalbe according to a patron drawn and kerven in Tymbre and signed with thand and sealed with the seale of the said Peter and remaynyng in thandes of the said executours and a stappe or a grets of marble stone rounde aboute the same Tombe to knele vpon of syght hight and bredeth as shalbe assigned by the said executours and also shall grave or do to be graven wele, clenly, werke-

manly and sufficiantly viij sufficient and clenly scoucheons in such places of the same Tombe or case and with such armes as shalbe assigned by the said executours, And also at his owne costes shall make or do to be made wele clenly and werke-manly such borders graven all of copper aboute the creest, lydger or edge of the same Tombe with such scriptures the letters thereof graven outwards as shalbe assigned by the same executours. And the same Peter shall also gilde or do to be gilded the same borders and scriptures as well and sufficiantly as he shall gilde the foresaid tabernacle, ymage and other the premisses. And also the said Peter couenanteth and granteth by these presentes that he at his owne costes and charges shall well sufficiantly and clenly polisshe all the said Tombe or case and scocheons. And the said Peter couenanteth and byndeth hym by these presentes that he shall at his owne costes and charges finde all the copper, touchestone, gold and all other stuff that shalbe spent and occupied in about and vpon the said tabernacle, ymage, beast, tomb or case and all other the premisses. And also that the same Tabernacle, ymage, beest, tombe or case and other the premisses shalbe wele and sufficiantly wrought made graven and gilded after the fourme abovesaid and also shalbe sufficiantly framed ioyned fixed and set vp in the south Isle of the Kinges new chapell at Westminster onthisside the first day of ffeuer the which shalbe in the yere of our lord M<sup>l</sup>.V<sup>c</sup>.xij. And that in the said Tabernacle, ymage, beest, Tombe or case and other the premisses or in any part or parcell of them shall neither be brek, flawe, erasure nor any other deformyte. And that the lidger of the said tombe shalbe in length vij fote viij ynches of assise and in brede iij fote viij ynches of assise and all the other werk of the same tombe shalbe of sufficient length brede and height as shalbe aduised by the said executors or their assignes. And furdere more the said Peter couenanted, granteth, promytteth and byndeth hym by these presentes that he from henceforth contynewelly and daily at all tymes conuenient, shall put hymself in his faithfull devoir and diligence to werk or do to be wrought in vpon and about the werking & making of the foresaid tabernacle and tombe and other the premisses for the true expedicion performance and finisshement of the same after the fourme abovesaid without any delay. And that it shalbe leeffull to the foresaid Bisshop of Roffen and Henry



Horneby and to William Bolton prior of the monastery of *Seint Barthilmew* in Westmythfield of London and to euery of them and their assignes, at all tymes conuenient before the full finisshement of the said Tabernacle, tombe and other the premisses after the forme above declared without any let or contradicion of the said Peter, or of any other persone or persones, to enter and haue the oversight of the same tabernacle and other the premisses, and to auewe and ouersee that the same Peter do his faithfull labor and diligence in werking of the same tabernacle and other the premisses without delay. And furdere more it is couenanted, condescended and agreed betwene the said executors and Peter by these presentes that yf hereafter at any tyme or tymes before the finisshement of the foresaid tabernacle and other the premisses it shalbe thought by the said Bisshop of Roff., Henry Horneby and prior, or by any of them that any thyng expressed in the said patrons or in eny of them may be reformed and made better or otherwise than is expressed in the same patrons, or in eny of them, that than the same thing and thinges so found contrary to their myndes shalbe reformed and made after such forme as shall be aduised by them by thaggrement of the said Peter the couenantes before expressed in eny wise notwithstanding. ffor the which tabernacle, ymage, beast, tombe or case and all other the premisses by the said Peter to be wrought made gilded and in all things fully finisshed and set vp in the place abouesaid after the forme abouerehersed and for all the copper, gold, touchstone and other stuffs that shalbe spent and occupied, in, vpon and aboute the same The said executers couenante, grante, promytte and bynd them by these presentes to the said Peter to pay or do to be paid to the same Peter to his executors or assignes foure hundred poundes sterlinges at the ensealing of these presentes, Whereof the same Peter holdeth hym wele and truly contented and paid, And thereof and of euery part thereof clerely acquiteth and dischargeth the said executors and euery of them by these presentes. And the said executors for them and their executors woll and graunte by these presentes that yf the said Peter wele and truly performe obserue fulfill and kepe all and euery the couenantes grantes and premyses abouesaid the which on his part owen to be performed obserued and kept in maner and forme aboue rehersed, that than an obligacon of the date of these presentes, Wherein the said

Peter and Leonard fristobald and John Awalcant merchauntes of *florence* be hold and bound to the said executors in fyve hundred poundes sterlinges, shalbe void and had for nought, and els it shall stond in full strength and vertue. In Witnesse whereof the said parties to these endentures chaungeably haue set their seales yoven the xxij day of Novembre the third yere of the Reigne of King Henry the viij<sup>th</sup>.  
perme PIERO TORRIGIANI Schultore florintino.

This Indenture made betwene Maister Nicholas Metcalf clerke, Maister of the Colledge of *Seint John the Evangeliste* in the vnyuersitie of Cambridge, And William Longford clerk on that oon partie, And Cornelyus Symondson of the parishe of *Seint Clement Danes* without the barres of the newe Temple of London in the Countie of Middlesex, Smythe, on that other partie, WITNESSETH that it is couenanted bargayned and agreed betwene the seid parties by these presentes in manner and fourme folowyng that is to sey, The said Cornelyus couenauteth, grauntith, and hym byndeth by these presentes that he shall make frame fynysshe and sett vp, or cause to be made framed fynysshed and sett vp, a grate of Iron to stande aboute the Tombe of the moost excelent pryncesse lady Margaret, late Countesse of Rychemond and Derby, sett in the Isle of the Southside of the newe Chapell of Kyng Henry the vij<sup>th</sup> at Westmynster, of Suche maner and forme as hereafter shalbe rehersed, that is to wete, ffirst the Soyle of the said grate to be made of Iron lettyn into the Steppe of hardstone goyng round aboute the said Tombe, and in euery syde of the said Tombe shalbe iij pryncipalle poostes of Iron, that is to say two corner postes whiche shalle aunswere to the werkes both at ende and atte syde that they serue for, and oon poste of Iron in the myddes on euery of the two sydes to aunswer to his werkes, and euery poost shall haue a butteras with a baase to aunswere booth weys, with a water Table in the middes to aunswere lykewyse and with a Chaptrell above and a Creste of three ynches and a half brode to goo rounde aboute the said werke and to be joyned to the seid Chaptrelles, the which creste shalbe made and vented after the fashion and werkmanship of the creste aboute the grate of my lord of *Seint Johns Tombe*, above the whiche creste euery principall shalle ryse a foot and a half and shall bere a Repryse with a busshe of Daysyes vpon it, and

the foresaid creste shalbe made with a casement of two ynches and a half, the whiche shalbe garnysshed Rounde aboute with perculyus and roses, eche of them to stand within half a ffoot of a nother. And the seid grate shalbe in hight from the vppersyde of the Soyle vnto the neyther syde of the crest four foot and a half to be garnysshed with arras barres of three quarters of an ynche square, wele and clene hamared, So that the dentes of the hammer be not seen in them, fyxed in the seid soyle, and to the seid creste, aboute the whiche creste shalbe a dowble crest booth within and without after the crest of Seint Johns aforesaid. And the said barres to be sett eche within three ynches of other rounde aboute the seid grate, And over the seid creste there shalbe fflowredelyces rounde aboute to shewe lyke good in workmanship aswell within towarde the seid Tombe As without, And betwene euery flowredelyce a spere point, to shewe likewise, vnder thendes of the flowredelyce aunswering eyther a flowredelyce or a spere point to euery Arras barre that Standeth vnder ALL THE WHICHE seid grate with almaner scochyns, flowredelyces and other thynges thereto perteyning, the said Cornelyus couenantith grauntith and hym byndeth by these presentes that they shalbe made of bylbowe Iron wele, clene and workemanly wrought, and shalbe fynysed and sett vp in alle and euery thinge atte propre costes and charges of the said Cornelyus onthisside the feast of Easter whiche shalbe in the yere of our Lord M<sup>c</sup>CCCC and xxvij<sup>th</sup> FOR THE WHICHE seid grate in alle thynges apperteynyng to Smythes craft after the fourme aforeseid to be made and sett vp, The seid Maister Nicholas Metcalf and William Longford couenaunte and graunte by these presentes that they shall pay or cause to be paide to the seid Cornelyus or his assignes twenty and fyve poundes of good and lawfull money of England in maner and forme folowyng that isto wete, in hande atte ensealyng of these indentures, fyve poundes iij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. wherof the seid Cornelyus knowlegeth hym self wele and truly contented and paide, And thereof acquyteth and dischargeth the seid Nicolas and William their executors and assignes by these presentes, And the Resydue to be paide for the seide werke after the Rate of the weyght, as the same werke gooth forward IN WITNESSE whereof the seid parties to these indentures interchaungeably haue sett their sealles YOVEN the xiiij<sup>th</sup> day of Decembre the xvij<sup>th</sup> yere of the Reigne of Kyng Henry the viij<sup>th</sup>.

*(To be continued.)*

R. F. S.



## THE MAIDEN CASTLE.

*A Study in Folklore.*

SPREAD, my Pegasus, thy pinions,  
While this tragedy I tell  
Of a king, who his dominions  
Governed wisely, governed well.  
But as preface be it stated  
That, as far as man may know,  
The events to be narrated  
Happened several years ago.

His said Majesty, however,  
Had a daughter—fair princess:  
Legendary monarchs never  
Boasted either more or less:  
She, like those in other stories,  
Was of beauty rich and rare;  
Full description of her glories—  
You may read it anywhere.

But alas! the regulation  
Fairy godmother had she,  
Who was huffed by some vexation,  
As 'tis usual she should be;  
Fairy, who with spiteful frowning,  
All her manners quite forgot,  
Said the chit should die by drowning,  
Spake, and vanished from the spot.

For the rescue of her charmer  
 Princely lover should there be,  
 Turning into melodrama  
 This portended tragedy.  
 Yet none came. 'Twas not surprising:  
 One can see the awkwardness  
 Of a monarch advertising  
 In the columns of the Press.

Then the king (what king surrenders  
 Without struggle to his fate?)  
 Straightway wrote inviting tenders  
 For a lofty tower and great:  
 Gave no heed to spare his coffers;  
 Yet, by wisdom unforsaken,  
 Guarded lest the lowest offers  
 Necessarily be taken.

Came the architects with tracings,  
 Came the masons with their tools,  
 Came with bricks and granite facings,  
 Hammers, chisels, plumbs, and rules;  
 Till a tower of strength and tallness  
 Rose upon a lonely height;  
 Windows of exceeding smallness:  
 All the doors were water-tight.

In the tower his hapless daughter  
 Like a convict was immured,  
 And her abstinence from water  
 Most religiously secured.  
 Yet is fate too strong for mortals,  
 Nor could aught forfend the worst,  
 Though the massive iron portals  
 E'en a deluge had not burst.

For a lover had the maiden,  
 Though no princely scion he,  
 Who each evening ladder-laden  
 To the tower came secretly:

Then 'neath darkness' kind protection  
 To her window would he pass,  
 And the pair with fond affection  
 Kissed each other through the glass.

Sadly did the princess linger,  
 Till an inspiration came,  
 As with diamond-circled finger  
 On the pane she scratched his name:  
 Then, her love the strength supplying,  
 Stopping nor to sleep nor eat,  
 Wrought she, till the glass was lying  
 On the carpet at her feet.

Came her lover with his ladder,  
 And for flight her soul was nerved;  
 But alas! her fate was sadder  
 Than such constancy deserved:  
 For she thought she heard a creaking,  
 (Fate's grim shears her thread had cut:)  
 Started, slipped her foot, and shrieking  
 Fell into the water-butt.

In the tower, repining deeply,  
 Held they inquest on the maid.  
 Then the place was bought up cheaply  
 By the local building trade.  
 Yet the traces, faint and broken,  
 Of its circle may one see,  
 Sole and last memorial token  
 Of this tearful tragedy.

R. H. F.



## ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

(Read at a meeting of the *Critics*, October 20th, 1894.)

**W**E are continually told, and volume after volume, as it comes from the publishers, attired in the greenest and goldenest of bindings, reminds us that our age has banished Genius, and chooses to set up in her place the images of Cleverness and Superficiality. It is the complaint of all the arts, but more especially has the sacred domain of letters suffered from the intrusion of these new deities. Instead of the great poets who even during their lifetime have won immortality, we have dozens of ephemeral versifiers, turning out their little books day after day, gaily-dressed weaklings! And for our great masters and mistresses of prose style—for Thackeray or George Eliot, with their deep knowledge of the human character and their perfect science of artistic treatment, we have next to nothing to show but a crowd of blatant essayists, ignorant adventurers in psychology, ready to weave their flimsy epigrams on any and every subject under Heaven.

But from the press of literary folk, visible to all, there stands out one figure in stature a very Saul among that lesser herd, one who has deigned to enter into their midst and touch their tools, who has not stood outside the press, like certain faultless stylists, but has brought into it a full measure of that old divinity which the gods of an earlier age possessed. He has handled the implements of the literary craftsman, and in his hand they have willingly lost their

bluntness, and adapted themselves readily to any material. Robert Louis Stevenson is a Michelangelo of letters, capable of the most minute and delicate goldsmith's work, a bold-handed, great-brained statuary, a consummate adept with pencil and brush.

It is only now and then that we find talent of this sort springing up and bearing fruit on whatever ground it is sown, finding moisture in the hardest and stoniest soil as well as in rich and fertile earth. The ordinary man, as a rule, finds his own province and cultivates it, infringing nowhere beyond his proper boundaries, and seldom setting his foot outside his own kingdom. But here we have one to whom every province is the same, whose kingdom is the whole world, to whose call nature and man, in wholesome federation, yield ready obedience. No man has ever been at home among so many men and in so many different kinds of places as Mr Stevenson.

For it is in his wonderful versatility that his chief charm resides. Wherever he sets foot he is at home. He is novelist, essayist, traveller, poet, playwright all in one. He can invest the most unpromising material with magic: the most prosaic subject clothes itself amply in romance at obedience to his command. And his versatility extends beyond his choice of subject into his treatment. No two books were ever less alike than *Prince Otto* and the *New Arabian Nights*: and certainly the most far-sighted expert could not be expected to discover unaided their author in *Virginibus Puerisque* or, to go further still into the unlikely, in the *Child's Garden of Verses*. There is a common link of style, but even that is again and again of the thinnest—but beyond that, what?

This strange ability, we might almost say, of taking an interest in anything, has provided for us a remarkably various repast. At his invitation we may batten on American prairies, or seek a meal on the barren rocks of Earraid, or stay to eat at Will o' the Mill's hostelry,

or consume cream tarts in the bar at Leicester Square: so many are the *caravanserais* he has set up on the high road of his imagination. Indeed, it is a vast Palace of Pleasure that Mr Stevenson has built for us, into which, while we sit at meat, eating delicacies of his concoction, figure after figure enters. Alan Breck, in all his tarnished frippery, sits down with us, and, with ruffling air, calls for wine. Prince Florizel of Bohemia—now, alas! plain Mr Godall—enters, smoking a choice cigar from the divan of his adversity, and, leaning on the arm of that other deposed Sovereign, Prince Otto of Grünewald, lends him some of the practical philosophy which he himself borrowed from the neglect of his duties: John Silver stumps in, singing “Yo, ho, ho! and a bottle of rum!” and we see them coming in one by one, one after another, all those figures we know so well, each with his own tell-tale trick of speech or gesture—and the while Mr Stevenson gently flutes to us and gives us right royal entertainment.

It would be a very difficult thing to decide Mr Stevenson's peculiar province amid such a wide divergence of subject. Fortunately we can give the riddle up at first hearing. He has no peculiar province: he has established many joint kingdoms. But one sovereignty unquestioned belongs to him alone. He is the prince of *raconteurs*. He comes to us with material, unpromising enough at first sight, and we sit round him in languid expectancy. He begins to speak: a sentence, and we feel that he is no common talker; two sentences, and we hang on his lips and hear him to the end of his tale. And at the end, we are ready to listen again and again to his inexhaustible fund of narrative.

For it is in his homeliness, the conversational simplicity of his style, that his charm rests. To read—say *Virginibus Puerisque* or *Memories and Portraits*—is to listen to a series of reminiscences told by the most delightful of story-tellers. The ear catches everything:

the narrator carefully modulates his voice and chooses his words so that his hearers can detect the very least link in his story without difficulty; he uses metaphor in magnificent abundance, productive of a purely aesthetic delight. There is no page in Mr Stevenson's works which does not read perfectly easily and naturally. There are no bewildering contortions of style to lead the eye continually backwards, and accuse the mind of dulness and want of comprehension: there are no unheard-of technical words to drive the vast majority of general readers into foreign dictionaries. Everything is simple, straightforward and natural.

The root of the matter lies in the accident of Mr Stevenson's nationality. He is a Scot of Scots, and the freshness and simplicity of the Scottish character breathe through all his work. And it is a natural characteristic of the Scotsman to find himself at home everywhere. There are tales of Scots who have been Pachas, Grandees of China, Hetmans, and Cossack chiefs, and have acted up to their positions with exemplary readiness: and Mr Stevenson ranks with these. His books come to us from the most extraordinary quarters of the Western Hemisphere: *Memories and Portraits* is dated from a steamship in the Pacific: the *Black Arrow* comes to us from Sarranac Lake, wherever that is! and, now that the wanderer has eventually rested his foot, it is not in “Auld Reekie,” nor in any of those Fifeshire fishing-towns he pictures—Dysart or the Anstruthers or St. Andrew's—but in a far-off island of the Pacific where, surrounded by tropical forests and almost worshipped by the natives in terms which recall the beginnings of folklore or—let us say—Mr Rider Haggard's wildest fancies, he writes, in collaboration with his son-in-law, books like the *Wrong Box*, a volume which no more savours of the Pacific and the Tropics than Butler's *Analogy* or Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*.

Yet in spite of his manifold experience and variety



of travel, his heart is in Scotland. His essays, those charming garden-walks where Gravity walks side by side with Humour, bring us to his native land. Who can easily forget such delightful essays as *The Lantern Bearers*, or the *Coasts of Fife*, or the gossip on *Some Portraits by Raeburn*? But the most vivid picture he has given us of Scottish life and character is in *Memories and Portraits*. The book, or, rather, its first half, is a collection of semi-autobiographic essays—each of them a complete gem. He has created for us a picture of life at a Scottish University much as Victor Hugo drew the University of medieval Paris. He touches with a playful regret on the days that are past—he lovingly remembers the old figures and faces. “To-day,” he says, “they have Professor Butcher, and I hear he has a prodigious deal of Greek: and they have Professor Chrystal, who is a man filled with the mathematics.” But it is the professors whom he knew and whose lectures he never attended—for he confesses to having been a sad truant—that he regrets. His were the days of the Speculative Society, a body bearing one of those quaint and pretentious names which sounded better than they sound now, and in one of his pleasantest scenes he takes part in founding a college magazine with those brilliant students of whom he has given us such magnificent portraits.

Perhaps when we think over this charming book, those two portraits stand out most clearly in our memory—the portraits of James Walter Ferrier and Robert Glasgow Brown. Of Ferrier, who, we read, went “to ruin with a kind of kingly *abandon* like one who condescended—but once ruined, with the lights all out, he fought as for a kingdom:” of Brown “of all men . . . the most like to one of Balzac’s characters” who “led a life, and was attended by an ill-fortune that could be properly set forth only in the *Comédie Humaine*.” The passages bear reading over and over again: in the whole realm of prose it is hard to find two characters

more splendidly portrayed than these. And, taking up the book once again, and looking through its pages, we find this masterly power of portraiture everywhere: the gardener and the shepherd of Swanston: the author’s father, the builder of Skerryvore, and, to take perhaps the best instance of all, Robert Hunter, the Sheriff of Dumbarton, “chatting at the eleventh hour under the shadow of eternity, fearless and gentle.” And as clearly as we see these old friends of Mr Stevenson, so clearly do we see in his pages the quaint folk of the past: the Lord Justice Clerk Braxfield, Hackston of Rathillet, covering his mouth with his cloak, and standing by inactive at the murder of Archbishop Sharp, and, last but not least, the great John Knox, that sturdy confessor proclaiming his “Trumpetblast against the Monstrous Regiment of Women,” or, in far different guise, sitting, a very Gamaliel among his adoring college of women-folk in his exile at Geneva.

Mr Stevenson’s appreciation of Scottish character is balanced by his love for Scottish scenery. In spite of his expressed suspicion that we hear too much of scenery in literature, Mr Stevenson does not disguise from us his powers in that line. He brings out his sketch-book for us, and what a perfect series of sketches of Scottish rivers he shows us. “How often and willingly” he says “do I not look again in fancy on Tummel or Manor, or the talking Airdle, or Dee smiling in its Lynn: or the bright burn of Kinnaird, or the golden burn that pours and sulks in the den behind Kingussie!” It would be delightful to continue the quotation, but the quotation would mean the whole essay, and the essay would lead to the whole book.

Where, however, have we so much of the glorious northern country, the land of the western isles, and the mystic mountain Schiehallion, and the northern shores that are lighted by the midnight sun, as in *Kidnapped*? For in that wonderful book, in one sense Mr Stevenson’s masterpiece, we are shown the Lowlands and the High-

lands both as, I venture to say, we have never seen them before. From the point where David Balfour saw the high land fall away at his feet and below it the plain of Midlothian, and the port of Leith, with the ships riding at anchor, and the city of Edinburgh in the midst of all "smoking like a kiln"—what a chord that phrase touches!—through his terrible privations in the Isle of Earraid; his journey across Mull, and his flight with Alan Breck through the heather to the point where he sees the lights of Queensferry again, and visits once more the house of Shaws—we have a splendid panorama unrolled before us, unequalled in extent, unsurpassed in colour. He who has read *Kidnapped*, even if his is merely the *minimum* of imagination, has been to Scotland and has seen Glencoe and the braes of Appin and Mamore as really as any man of those parts.

It is a very hackneyed comparison, certainly—but it occurs naturally to the reader to compare *Kidnapped* with Homer. *Kidnapped*, whose title can hardly be said to be as happy or natural as that of the *Iliad* or *Odyssey*, has all their lightness and airiness, all their steady, quick action; all their romance and bravery of subject. Mr Henry James, in his excellent essay on Mr Stevenson, deprecates the business of the House of Shaws in this connexion. It is true, of course, that the adversities of David Balfour in the house of his uncle form a somewhat long prelude, and the real Homeric interest of the book does not begin until the unfortunate victim of treachery helps to guard the round house: but, after all, the comparison holds good, for the *Odyssey* shows the same hesitation, and we have several books of very dull and inactive prelude, dealing with Telemachus and the island of Calypso—surely a far less busy spot than the House of Shaws!—before we get to the gist of the matter. In *Kidnapped*, we reach the real point of departure on board ship. There Alan Breck, an Ulysses with the speed of Achilles, and the hot-headedness of Ajax, meets us, and there, if we may say

so, the Homeric pendulum begins to swing. What shall we say of David's wanderings across Mull; of his meeting with the two catechists, who recall at once Thersites and Nestor; of the murder of the Red Fox, and of that unsurpassed flight, when the two fugitives leapt the water-fall and lay all day in the baking sun on the top of the unsheltered rock, watching and fearing the red-coats, and were captured by Cluny's man and led to Cluny's cave? It is Homer writing again; Mr Stevenson is the mere agent. And the finest and most Homeric scene of all is before us when the two fugitives walk together for days, David Balfour in high dudgeon with Alan, and Alan taunting and scoffing at David.

But to what end is it to recount all these scenes? Each may find them for himself as he turns over the pages of that wonderful book. And, in lauding its charms, we have naturally slipped from Mr Stevenson's love of Scotland to his romantic powers. The two are inseparably connected: the Scottish, with all their hard-headedness and metaphysical ability, are the most romantic nation on the face of the earth. Their scenery is so different to that of any other country, and presents such startling discrepancies to itself, that, in the hardest heads, that habit of mind is fostered which makes for strangeness and variety, and creates romance out of incident. Granted that Victor Hugo is at the head of romanticists: Scott is not far behind, and the "Wizard of the North" has resigned his mantle to Mr Stevenson. And Mr Stevenson has enriched it with the gems of perfect style.

For Mr Stevenson has very little taste for the mysteries of psychology. He has read his Balzac and his Flaubert, and he duly appreciates them as authors of supreme skill, who can probe the soul of man to its lowest depths. But it is not in their pages that he delights to dwell: he wonders at, but takes no pleasure in, this scientific research, this leisurely vivisection, and turns with relief from the dissecting

room to the open air, where he may find a broader field for adventure. From the day when he bought the sheets of characters appertaining to Skelt's Juvenile Drama, at "a penny plain and twopence coloured," to the day when he closed for the fifth time the last volume of *Le Vicomte de Bragelonne*, he has set his heart on Romance, and wooed her assiduously. He loves, with a boy's healthy and untarnished love, a story with a plot—and a plot into which something of the marvellous and the improbable may enter—in which dead kings and princes and the famous men of the earth that have left a name behind them may stalk proudly in a brilliant pageant. To turn from these splendid scenes, from the long series of volumes in which Athos, Porthos, Aramis and d'Artagnan commit the wildest improbabilities and direct the affairs of Europe, back to the pitiful and sordid career of Lousteau or Lucien de Rubempré, with their trifling episodes of *café* or opera-house, is uncongenial to Mr. Stevenson. He loves a book which carries him away to times past, which sets him in the company of the brave and gay of old, rather than to sit and hear Balzac lecture on the physiology of de Rastignac, or Flaubert demonstrate on the *dépravations* of Emma Bovary.

No! he has not outgrown his youth: the hands of his watch have not yet passed those moments in which he took Scott and Dumas into his truancy. And his chief delight is in recalling his own youth, and in writing of youth, its hopes and aspirations, its doubts and distresses, and of the *joie de vivre* which overmasters all. To be young! To be young! that is his ideal of bliss. To grow old is impossible with him, for the bloom of youth, if it departs from the body, communicates its suave gentleness to the heart and prints it there imperishably. He goes back to the very age when children first begin to feel and understand anything, when their ideas are the crudest and their words are the simplest: he throws himself back

with that easy readiness and grace of movement which he commands alone, and writes in the plainest and most natural expressions of childhood, that exquisite book, *The Child's Garden of Verses*, unrivalled in its perfect poetry and unalloyed simplicity. It is a garden indeed, a garden whose flowers bloom with the purity and naïve *insouciance* of infancy. He seeks no external aid: he tells no nursery tales or fairy fancies: he gives us purely the ideas and feelings of childhood in incomparable verse: the sentiments of childhood on good and evil: its speculations, for example, on the little boy who is dirty and slovenly:

He is a naughty boy, I'm sure,  
Or else his dear papa is poor;

its feeling towards animals:

The friendly cow, all red and white  
I love with all my heart:  
She gives me cream with all her might  
To eat with apple tart.

Or its joy in its amusements:

When I was sick and lay a-bed,  
I had two pillows at my head;  
And all my toys beside me lay  
To keep me happy all the day.

He goes on to tell how the child made its soldiers defile through the creases of the quilt, and built fortresses here and there:

I was the giant, great and still  
That sits upon the pillow hill,  
And sees before him dale and plain,  
The pleasant land of counterpane.

Let us quote one more pleasant verse from the book—a piece of advice this time:

Children, you are very little;  
And your limbs are very brittle.  
If you would grow great and stately  
You must learn to walk sedately.

Surely it is this self-concentration, this speculative habit of mind that is the chief feature of a child's character: this precious and invaluable love of make-believe and dramatic pretence. Mr Stevenson's book is by no means a mere collection of new nursery-rhymes: it is an accurate, careful study of childhood, and would hardly, one may think, be so attractive to children as to their elders.

But, though Mr Stevenson's fancy roams freest in the realm of youth, his books afford meat for all ages of man. Provided only that a man retains his love of what is simple and healthy and young, and is not a mere receptacle for abstractions, he cannot fail to enjoy this wonderful series of books, which he learns to love when he is a boy at school. He can never tire of reading these volumes which show us youth in so many shapes and under such different aspects: of again making acquaintance with bright boys and hopeful youths all instinct with the happiness of living for life's sake, full of young dreams and bright purposes. Mr Stevenson has no very startling message for us: he blows no theological or philosophical trumpet: he touches us softly on the shoulder and says, "Be young, and strong, and pure and happy."

There is a very strong likeness between Mr Stevenson and that great man, Prince Florizel, of Bohemia. It is true that the owner of Vailima seems little likely to sink into the fragrant obscurity of a tobacconist's shop: but in his love for curious adventures and his passion for giving entirely palatable advice, he has unconsciously depicted himself in his own creation. The feeling which prompted Florizel to leave that turbulent kingdom, Seaboard Bohemia, in order to play Haroun-al-Raschid in London streets, has prompted Mr Stevenson to travel at a donkey's tail through Velay and Gévaudan, and to experience the privations of an American emigrant train. It is the insatiable love of romance which conquers him and holds him a ready prisoner.

He has given Prince Florizel, with whom he has so much in common, to his most romantic books, the *New Arabian Nights* and its sequel, *The Dynamiter*. He would be a happy man who, if wrecked, like a Jules Verne hero, on a desert island, with no apparent chance of ever quitting it, had, among his saved possessions, copies of these two books. For they furnish a marvellous amount of entertainment: there is a cloak of gravity upon them, a decent solemnity of style, a certain pomposity and richness of phrase which endears them to us. There is nothing more lovable than a gay heart under a temperate, comely and discreet deportment. And, beyond this, the narrator has thrown a veil of mystery and Oriental secrecy round the most commonplace circumstances of ordinary life. It is impossible to forget that close to the intensely prosaic Strand, in the purlieus of Charing Cross, lay the den of the Suicide Club: that Mr Malthus, that paralytic child of a nightmare, fell with a thud over the parapet of Trafalgar Square, propelled by the assassin's hand: that in a quiet square, not a whit different from those we see in every part of the West End, Zero meditated his horrid schemes, and experimented with his deadly engines.

This is the quality which endears the *New Arabian Nights* to us: this air of plausible impossibility. We expect to find Suicide Clubs and mysterious young ladies in the streets of Bagdad: but to find them in London would be an unattainable triumph. And that makes the books more enchanting. To see a possible mystery, to know that any quiet suburban villa may be a very Golconda, adds a palatable taste to our walks through the familiar highways of London. There is always a mystery which hangs round a vast city: a picturesque romance with an impenetrable background of horror and fear, springing from the very presence of a huge population, and seen in the strange faces and forms that cross our path, and the

long, dull rows of shops and houses which line our way. We wonder what lies behind each window, what secret, what history may not lurk at the back of each key-hole. On this feeling, doubly intensified, Mr Stevenson's work is founded, and under its uncontested influence these wonderful romances have been written. There is only one other author who could have treated the subject from this entirely romantic point of view—Mr Wilkie Collins. How he would have treated it, is hardly open for us to say, though we could make a shrewd guess. That his treatment, with all his abnormal imaginative powers, would have been inferior to Mr Stevenson's, goes without saying.

The same influence lends itself to *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*. That specious story—for surely no wild tale was ever told with such a valiant show of probability—derives a great deal of its charm from the old house in which Dr Jekyll lived his double life, the old gabled building with its back door, through which Hyde stumped at midnight to fetch the cheque; the window round the street corner where Mr Utterson and his cousin, one fine Sunday afternoon, saw Dr Jekyll sitting in profound melancholy. It is impossible to read of the house, and picture it to oneself, without thinking with a delightful shudder how many houses of precisely that type one has passed during one's life—it may be, daily. There is only one other house in the range of fiction which excites the same dramatic interest, the same repellent attraction—from quite different reasons, however: and that is the boarding-house of Madame Vauquer, in *Le Père Goriot*.

But Dr Jekyll does not, like the *New Arabian Nights*, make wholly for romance. Mr Stevenson, let us repeat, seldom investigates psychology. None can sketch character better—a line here and a dot there, and he gives us the complete sketch of a trait or habit. It is this Titanic power of drawing character merely by inference, as it were—for the characters of his novels

are never presented nakedly to our eyes, but we catch their lineaments from a mere incident or a trifling conversation—it is this power that gives him his impartial disdain for laborious dissection. And it is only in *Dr Jekyll* that he has striven wholly and entirely to show his readers a phase of character, and even then he must weave a garment of romance wherein to wrap the nakedness of his design. *Dr Jekyll* is a happy experiment in a field where Mr Stead has clumsily set his hob-nailed boot, and where Mr Oscar Wilde has delicately stepped, his patent-leather shoe creaking soft epigrams. Mr Stevenson, of this various trio, is, it goes without saying, far the most successful. The tale is very specious: the characters are so very matter-of-fact, the staid professional men whom we see day by day in their consulting-rooms and at the dinner-table: we can believe a tale like this, for it has every evidence of likelihood. And further, it would be a supremely hard task to find such natural and life-like doctors and lawyers as the three friends, Dr Jekyll, Dr Lanyon, and Mr Utterson. Seldom has anything more pathetic been written than the history of their gradual estrangement and the sorrow it works in the breasts of these three grave, staid, reserved practitioners. Mr James, in the essay alluded to before, has found fault with one feature of the book—the disclosure of the means by which Dr Jekyll procured his double nature. But that is part of the effect intended by the book. It will not leave us in mystery as to its secret: it will be plain and matter-of-fact with us. And who shall say it has not succeeded?

Pursuing this leisurely stroll among the creations of Mr Stevenson, let us go back to the *New Arabian Nights*, the starting-point of our discussion of *Dr Jekyll*, and start again down another bye-walk. Not the least attractive and picturesque of that collection of wonderful tales is the short story called *A Lodging*



for the Night, which takes us from Mr Stevenson's enchanted London to the city where all enchantment is concentrated; to Paris, and into the squalid den where Master François Villon, Master of Arts, herds with his fellow-students and co-partners in roguery. Mr Stevenson, with his frank Bohemianism, does not scruple to enter this abode of thieves. He discloses them all to us: Guy Tabary, Thévenin Penséte and Dom Nicolas, the monk of Picardy, gambling and quarrelling with their royal disdain of virtue and honesty: men who have abjured the world, and have created one of their own, a world into which few can penetrate without horror, a world whose virtues, such as they are, are bred of vices. There they indulge in their wine and count their spoil, and shake their sides with the laughter which has its end in bloodshed.

This wonderful picture of Villon and his associates has its pendant in *Men and Books*. There we have, written in the lightest and most comprehensible style, the life of Villon, the tale of his squalor and misery, of his vile loves, his bitter and wolfish hatreds, his sneaking subterfuges and his escapes from the gallows. It is an unpleasant story, no doubt, but the gay love of adventure and of strange sides of life which gave birth to Prince Florizel and new life to Alan Breck Stewart, now fans the ashes of the scholar and pick-pocket whose verses are, with the *Divina Commedia* and the *Canterbury Tales*, the most valuable legacy of the Middle Age. The sly villain, with his splendid humour, his sad old-time verses, the *Ballad of Dead Ladies* and the *Ballad of Dead Lords* wafting their fragrance to us over a gap of four hundred years, with his swinish grossness, stands before us as he did before the folk of Paris—a very shifty figure, with a ragged coat and a sly foxy face, with incomparable rhymes in his own pocket and the nimble fingers that wrote them in the pocket of another. We can see him treading swiftly along the Paris streets from one

rookery to another, ever on the look-out for danger, viewed askance by honest burghers, yet all the while meditating some Ballade or Rondel which shall make his name famous long after the most reputable of them all has been laid in his grave and turned to nameless dust.

It is a splendid piece of portraiture, worthy of Rembrandt. But Villon is by no means the only figure which we meet in the pages of this book. Such a jumble of folk was seldom seen. Victor Hugo hob-nobs with Burns; Samuel Pepys, an eminent example of human frailty, if ever one was, stands cheek-by-jowl with that equally eminent instance of firmness and rocky immobility, John Knox. The only two people that have anything in common are the innocuous Charles of Orleans and that mischievous scoundrel, Villon, both writers of ballades and other poetry charming by virtue of its artificiality. Yet it is impossible to give the palm to any especial portrait—all are so nobly and largely drawn, so ingeniously coloured, that selection is rendered useless. But, of all the characters which Mr Stevenson has chosen to represent to us, into none has he seen so clearly as into that of Samuel Pepys, he has pictured none so completely as that of John Knox. In this book his humour is at its best, he is bright and pleasant beyond compare. He has picked out a series of names of all nations and of all times: he has made their owners sit for their portraits and in every case has succeeded. He flits from one easel to another without an effort: it is this elasticity and pliability, this contentment with one subject, and when that has been completely worked out and finished, this ready change to another, which is his most remarkable and conspicuous gift.

Surely Mr Stevenson has solved the secret of happiness. To be wholly contented and absorbed in one thing, and yet, when that is exhausted, to welcome a change and throw one's self heart and soul into it,

surely this is the precious jewel! Everything, too, brings him contentment. There is nothing he likes so well as hard labour—if he had nothing else to do he would work in his shirt-sleeves at some out-door pursuit. Had he been an Israelite in Egypt, he would have been the last to leave—he would have enjoyed making his daily tale of bricks, and the sense of slavery alone would have induced him to desert the flesh-pots for the howling wilderness. What a story he could have made of the Plagues and the Exodus; he who has imparted such interest to his wanderings in the Cevennes, his Inland Voyage on French rivers and his picnic in California.

Out of those little journeys and pleasure-parties he has created a vast fund of interest. No one could imagine—that is to say, if he is not himself a Stevenson—what an amount of event, what immense matter can be obtained from the most trivial incidents of a country walk. For that tour in the Cevennes, after all, is nothing more than a country walk through a fine and well-wooded region, not especially attractive in itself. The interest we feel lies not in the country, but in the trifling adventures of the author: the misdemeanours of his donkey: the night when he slept in his sack under the pines, or the dark night when he wandered between the villages of Fouzilhic and Fouzilhac. We carry away from the book a series of scenes, incidents of very ordinary occurrence, which he has somehow or other transfigured, with his perfect understanding of pictorial arrangement. He can group his pictures, be they figure or landscape, so admirably: he knows to the finest accuracy where to place the principal figure, how to set it off, and what background it must have. For instance, he never showed his peculiar power of painting scenes so strongly as in one which assuredly must stand out before all the rest to readers of *Travels with a Donkey*. He is descending into a valley in Lower Gévaudan: evening is approaching, and he sees

before him lone farms scattered here and there, and the road winding for miles through distant trees. And, just as evening falls, as he trudges behind his beast of burden through the chestnut avenues, he hears, not far from the road, a woman's voice crooning some endless ditty with a refrain about a *bel amoureux*. Why does this passage strike the fancy so? Perhaps it is that he has pictured the valley as so lonely, that when this chord of life breaks in we are stirred to the depths by the sudden voice and feel at once that our solitude has been dispelled. The fact is, Mr Stevenson merges us so deeply in his personality that what delights him delights us, and, as we read him, we cannot feel or think apart from him.

There is another scene in *An Inland Voyage* which has much the same effect, and occupies in that book the place of the chestnut valley scene in the other—the field on the upper reaches of the Oise where he and his companion sit, one summer Sunday afternoon, and listen to a peal of church bells. But both books are full of such scenes. They are storehouses of interest for those who love an open-air life, and love to live among trees and fields and wild flowers. Mr Stevenson is not only the Bohemian of the town we have mentioned, with his thirst for romance and adventure: he is the Bohemian of the country, a true lover of those whom his fellow Scots still primly call Egyptians, of their waggons and their fires, and their store of pots and pans for sale. A thoroughly healthy nature this! a nature which will even condescend to pure animal enjoyment for once in a way, feeling, hearing, seeing nothing beyond itself and the crude delight of existence.

Considering all this, it is strange that Mr Stevenson's physical health scarcely coincides with our expectation; that he has wandered from country to country over the greater part of either hemisphere in search of it, until he has at last found his sanatorium in Samoa. It is curious to find that those books which

breathe throughout such a buoyant tone of cheerfulness have been written for the greater part on a bed of sickness. That he, the cheerfulest and, in a sense, the youngest writer of to-day, should have endured so much suffering is difficult to believe. But he was trained in a hard school in his Scottish home, and in his college days he learned very early to weather the storm, and to find enjoyment, pure and simple, out of life. With a brave heart and an untiring brain he has overcome his difficulties, and has given to others in his charming didactic style some practical philosophy gleaned from the fields of adversity.

The heroes of his stories all have the same sanguine happy temperament—not without thought or fear for the future, but light-hearted enough to observe everything around them, and note down this or that pleasant thing for their subsequent delectation. Even David Balfour—and a very foreboding and luckless lad is David—has spirits which many of his age might envy; while Jim Hawkins, all the while he is in danger on Treasure Island, is keeping his eyes well open and thoroughly enjoying his situation. While, as for Alan Breck and Prince Florizel, they all touch the very summit of sanguine happiness. Even they, however, are surpassed by one person—Otto Johann Frederic, Prince of Grünewald. Who ever took less thought for the morrow than he? He is, it is true, a little despicable. But then he is very loveable, and in comparison with Gondremark, that hulking villain and intriguer, is entirely noble. If, as Mr Henry James tells us, *Prince Otto* is the most isolated of all Mr Stevenson's works, then the family likeness between the rest is far closer than one would imagine. Prince Otto is surely the quintessence of Stevensonian happiness and carelessness—for it is through that very carelessness, that neglect of public duty, that the book ends so happily, and we foresee a glad future for the Prince and the repentant Princess, while Grünewald may be tossed

with the cares of state, and the incipient Republic sink through dissension to ruin, for all those ex-Sovereigns and hawking when the business of the Council is most pressing, and the pillars of the state already totter dangerously, although it leads to much tribulation, nevertheless brings its reward in the end.

Amalia Seraphina is the only woman, until the days of *Catriona*, whom Mr Stevenson has taken much trouble to sketch, and she, in spite of her variety and—we cannot call it by any other name—her infidelity, is very charming. Mr Henry James traces the influence of George Meredith, a novelist beloved by our author, in the tale, and beyond a doubt Amalia is a member of that class whom Mrs Mountstuart Jenkinson so happily christened. She is a *rogue in porcelain*, daintier and more brittle and frail than was Clara Middleton. While Prince Otto again might have submitted to Mrs Mountstuart's dictum "*You see, he has a leg.*" For, if Amalia is a Clara Middleton, more brittle and of a paler complexion, Otto is a Sir Willoughby Patterne, confident of his security, of the favour of God and the regard and respect of man, until he finds his throne tumbling beneath him—a shade more keen-sighted, perhaps; a great deal less disagreeable. Let us not compare *Prince Otto* for a minute with *The Egoist*—*The Egoist* is a great and stupendous victory of unarmed genius, *Prince Otto* the mere by-play, the facile side-stroke of a dexterous foil.

It is unfair to say that Mr Stevenson has altogether neglected womankind. It is true that women play a very small part in his pages, but he is full of admiration for them, and no more gallant champion could be found if occasion demanded, to enter the lists and fight for the ladies. He is full of a sense of their beauty and their gentleness and weakness: they are not banished from his pages: they stand by and watch the conflicts of the stronger sex. And no more beautiful picture of

woman could be found than in the story called *Oialla*—the portrait of the beautiful devotee hopelessly immured in the *estancia* with her savage mother and idiot brother. Or again, surely the lady in that great romance, the *Master of Ballantrae*, the lady who is at the root of the whole matter, the presiding genius of that dreadful story, is finely conceived and magnificently drawn. And Mr Stevenson, if he has sinned in giving his own sex the preponderance in his works, has surely written his palinode in the title of the sequel to *Kidnapped*. Finally, we must not forget, in this connexion, that a woman's hand aided him in writing *The Dynamiter*, and creating that extravagant young lady, who suffered such terrors among the Mormons, and, in another *Avatar*, led her employer to his death in the loathsome swamps of the West Indies.

Mr Stevenson is a man of many aspects, and in all he is equally great. But the aspect in which he will present himself to future ages is that of a master of story-telling. Not that his essays and his charming books of travel will die! they will live too, but the nature of the case demands that they appeal to fewer readers. *Treasure Island* has, one might say, already won its place beside *Robinson Crusoe*. *Kidnapped* stands on the highest summits of fiction, and round about it cluster the *Master of Ballantrae*, the *New Arabian Nights* and *Catriona*. *Kidnapped* and the *Nights* have already been examined; they are the representatives of their classes, and time would fail to tell of the others—of those books, for instance, where the great master has sought the collaboration of his son-in-law. Collaboration is a doubtful experiment, unless, as in *The Dynamiter*, style is welded to style, and, it must be confessed, the *Wrong Box* and the *Wrecker*, excellent as they are, do not, by any means, reach the first rank.

Let us stay for a moment in that dark garden where the candles in their silver sconces shoot their steady

flame into the windless night, and the black pool of blood lies on the ground. That garden alone, were it for nothing else, even did not the Chevalier Burke gaily exist, and the master stalk sinisterly through the pages, would make the *Master of Ballantrae* a classic among classics. And let us halt again on the coast of Ostend, and watch *Catriona's* father play the traitor and stand at bay while the windmill steadily turns its changeless sails in the background. For self-restraint and precision of style, that last scene is the *chef d'oeuvre* of Mr Stevenson's later writing. *Catriona* has few faults. As a work of style it is flawless. And it has the crowning merit of being the only sequel which ever deserved the name.

There is one book of short stories in which Mr Stevenson has equalled any of his romantic efforts—the book called after the first tale, *The Merry Men*. In that story he re-introduces to us under another name the isle where David Balfour was wrecked; *Earraid*, that lies across the strait from Iona; and, in the dismal drama, acted on a lonely rock in the Atlantic, gives us a foretaste of the terrible fancies which bow the knee to Mr Kipling. The rest of the tales are of a various nature: *Will o' the Mill* is one of the author's happy-go-lucky favourites, who lives in a valley all his life without going outside it, until Death comes in his coach and takes him away on his travels. *Thrawn Janet* and *Oialla*, tales as different as they can be, although they both deal with madness, are triumphs of art: the *Treasure of Franchard* is written with all Mr Stevenson's extraordinary skill, but leaves a weak impression. It is undeniable, however, that *Markheim* is the finest chapter in the whole book—and a more brilliant piece of description has never been given us; before this picture of long-drawn agony every other pales. The murderer standing alone with the body of his victim on the floor, the clocks of the jeweller's shop ticking all round him,

straining his ears to catch the least sound in that insupportable, time-measured silence—and then—the entry of the mysterious visitor: the offer of the choice; and the murderer at the last instant overcoming himself and the baseness of his nature, and delivering his body into the hands of justice at the moment when he opens the door to the maid—here Mr Stevenson's mighty genius wings its highest flight. *Markheim* may be of his earliest work; it is his supremest success.

And, now that we have reached the most perfect point of that genius—a flawless gem, faultless in style, brave and bold in execution, it is time to stop. What Mr Stevenson has for us in the future, we cannot tell; he is still in the meridian of his life, his reputation continues undiminished, he stands at the head of the confraternity of letters beside the great men of the past and the few brilliant lights of to-day. For the score of volumes he has already given to the world, we are grateful beyond measure. But gratitude has no bounds: and a further score, equal to the last, can greatly increase it. If this is not to be, we must be satisfied to let the great creator survey his work, resting on his laurels. Imperishable fame, a blameless life, the satisfaction of having given delight to all sorts and conditions of men—what can man wish for more?

A. H. T.



## A RIVER IDYLL.

(By a river Idler).

THERE is nothing so weary as waiting,  
 When the day is appallingly hot  
 And the weather is most enervating—  
 To see if she's coming or not.  
 There is surely no harm in my stating  
 That I was most keenly debating  
 Whether that sweet fascinating  
 Miss Dora were coming or not.

I had passed the whole morn at the station  
 In the midst of the smoke and the din,  
 And for hours 'twas my sole occupation  
 To watch for the trains to come in.  
 If you follow my recommendation,  
 It is better by far in vacation  
 To read Ciceronian oration  
 Than to watch for the trains to come in.

I was angry and stiff and rheumatic,  
 I had put many pence in the slot,  
 I had shot with those pop-guns erratic,  
 Which is death—when the weather is hot.  
 I repeat, though it be iteratic—  
 Yet one cannot be too emphatic—  
 You *don't* feel divinely ecstatic  
 When the weather is fatefully hot.

At length in the distance I sighted  
 The smoke of a train in the air,  
 It arrived, and oh joy! there alighted  
 Her mother, her sire, and the Fair.



When one has felt simply benighted  
 And regarded one's prospects as blighted  
 One naturally feels quite delighted  
 At the coming of her that is Fair.

Her sire remarked he was voracious,  
 The train was confoundedly slow,  
*She* hoped I'd not waited—"Good gracious,"  
 I said, "just a minute or so."

It is strange how your conscience grows spacious  
 To contain such a statement mendacious  
 When uttered in manner vivacious—  
 "Oh, only a minute or so."

But what if some reader is saying,  
 With captious ironical grin,  
 "It's all very well to go maying  
 But where does the Idyll begin?"

From the theme I am really not straying  
 In blatant hysterical braying:  
 I have very much pleasure in saying  
 Next line doth the Idyll begin.

More softly the sunlight was dancing  
 On the shimmering waters in front,  
 And I said, at her loveliness glancing,  
 "Would you care to come out in a punt?"

When the shadows of night are advancing  
 The coolness and stillness enhancing  
 There is nothing so purely entrancing  
 As to dream for a while in a punt.

In my soft gliding punt, yclept Nelly,  
 We crept 'neath a shadowy grove,  
 And we talked of the poems of Shelley  
 And others who dream about love:  
 The music romantic of Kelley  
 (So charmingly sung by Trebelli),  
 And the novels of Marie Corelli  
 Are also connected with love.

But as I was softly employing  
 That language that some might call bosh,  
 A launch whistled by all-destroying  
 And sent us the wave of its wash.  
 It is hard to find aught more annoying  
 Than when you are sweetly enjoying  
 The rapture of carelessly toying  
 With locks, to be tossed by a wash.

In a voice with a rising inflection  
 I told the sad tale of my love,  
 And vowed everlasting affection  
 By yon blue vaulted Heaven above.  
 I may say to you in this connection,  
 I admit to a great predilection  
 For swearing eternal protection  
 By yon blue vaulted Heaven above.

I called her an angel, a peri,  
 I said she was fair as the light,  
 Her lips were more red than the cherry  
 Her eyes were like stars of the night.  
 At my words perhaps you will make merry,  
 And your face in your handkerchief bury,  
 But I thought it felicitous very  
 To call her eyes "stars of the night."

She blushed in a manner transcending  
 And drooped her head down on her breast,  
 Like a lily: then suddenly bending  
 She—nay, draw a veil o'er the rest.  
 It is best at the risk of offending  
 The critic or kind or unbending  
 To bring this sweet tale to an ending  
 By drawing a veil o'er the rest.

A. J. C.



## ILLUSIONS PERDUES.

### Characters.

GERARD VYVYAN.  
VERNON WINGFOLD, author of *Orphic Dreams*.  
Sir GILES PORTINGTON, M.P. for Stockborough English.  
MALCOLM STUDLEY.  
Lady VYVYAN.  
Miss ARLINGTON.

### Place.

Vyvyan Hall, in the East Riding.

SCENE I.—*The billiard-room. Time, 9 p.m.* GERALD VYVYAN and Sir GILES are playing billiards. STUDLEY marks for them, while WINGFOLD lies at full length on a lounge.

Sir GILES. My dear Gerald, that's the third easy cannon you've broken down at. What on earth is the matter with you to-night?

GERALD. Merely abstraction, Sir Giles. I beg your pardon.

Sir GILES. Pshaw! What has abstraction to do with billiards? I wonder if I can play this. Ah, too fine!

STUDLEY. Yes, you ought to have hit it fuller.

WINGFOLD. I sympathise with you, Gerald. But, my dear boy, you are really too engrossed with your thoughts. A man should be engrossed with nothing—not even with billiards, Sir Giles.

Sir GILES. Nobody could accuse *you* of concentration.

WINGFOLD. Concentration! The word suggests nothing but Swiss milk.

STUDLEY. Did you never like Swiss milk?

WINGFOLD. Never! I hate everything Swiss—the Alps included. I cannot understand the Swiss fever. Crowded hotels, dawn on the Rigi, Matterhorns, endless jödelling and Dresden shepherdesses playing on tuneless pipes! Insanity!

GERALD. But, Vernon, didn't you say yesterday that insanity was glorified existence?

WINGFOLD. There are insanities and insanities, my dear Gerald.

Sir GILES. Why do you go abroad?

WINGFOLD. Because I can't help it. London in summer is Ashdod. But, thank heaven, *ubi Dagon, ibi Philistia*. Dagon takes his trip in the winter.

Sir GILES. What *do* you mean?

STUDLEY. He never means anything, Sir Giles.

Sir GILES. What a comfort! I never could understand *Orphic Dreams*.

WINGFOLD. You are one of us, Sir Giles. To be intelligible is to be impossible.

Sir GILES. Do you imply that you find it impossible to be intelligible?

STUDLEY. Come, Gerald, you're twenty behind!

GERALD. Oh, it's no use! I can't play any longer.

STUDLEY. Are you unwell?

WINGFOLD. Why don't you play with Sir Giles, Malcolm? Gerald, come and sit here.

Sir GILES. Come on, Studley. Choose your cue.

WINGFOLD. Now, Gerald, what is it? I can see there's something wrong.

GERALD. Oh, it's nothing much. I—

WINGFOLD. You—

GERALD. Well, the fact is this. It's about Miss Arlington.

WINGFOLD. Have you quarrelled?

GERALD. If we had! To tell you the truth, I can't marry her.

WINGFOLD. I sincerely congratulate you. Gerald, you should never marry.

GERALD. I've heard you say that so often. But you don't really think so.

WINGFOLD. Really! It is the only thing I thought really about. You should *never* marry.

GERALD. But supposing—

WINGFOLD. Suppose nothing. Supposition is the barren fig-tree.

GERALD. Well, I won't suppose. If I break with Miss Arlington, it is only to—

WINGFOLD. Good gracious! You surely don't mean to—

GERALD. Marry someone else? I do.

WINGFOLD. Poor boy! And tie yourself down to eternal slavery, to wither away beside some sallow girl.

GERALD. Sallow girl! If you could only see her, Vernon, you would—

WINGFOLD. Now, don't! Please spare me the old tale. Loveliness and Purity! Rotten boughs and dead apples!

GERALD. You are too cynical. You don't know her; you have never even seen her. Had you parted from her, as I did, barely two hours ago, you would be raving of loveliness and purity. Aren't your poems full of loveliness and purity?

WINGFOLD. That is Art, Gerald. The strongest inclination of Art is to the inartistic.

GERALD. Epigrams! Epigrams! Take me in earnest, Vernon. I love her.

WINGFOLD. Who is she?

GERALD. She—she lives in the village.

WINGFOLD. Oh, spare me; Some Molly or Susan! You are a fool, Gerald.

GERALD. My mind is made up.

WINGFOLD. Then I repeat it. You are a fool. I see you've finished your game, Sir Giles.

Sir GILES. Yes, while you two were chattering away there in the corner. Studley, you aren't up to form to-night.

STUDLEY. No one can do anything against your flukes.

Sir GILES. I *did* have a little luck to-night, I confess. But you needn't grudge it me, Studley.

GERALD. Hadn't we better join the ladies?

STUDLEY. Excuse me, you men. I've one or two letters I want to post. I think I'll go down with them.

GERALD. Can't I send the butler?

STUDLEY. Oh! don't trouble. I should like the walk this lovely night.

[*They go out.*]

SCENE II.—*The drawing-room. A shaded lamp on a side-table, near which sits Lady VYVYAN in a low chair doing crochet-work. Miss ARLINGTON at the piano.*

Lady V. What is that delightful thing you are playing, Felicia?

Miss A. A piece of Schumann—*Warum?* What a lovely moon there is! (*Rises and goes to the window.*) Shall I let it in, Auntie?

Lady V. Do, dear! (*Miss ARLINGTON draws up the blind.*)

Miss A. Oh!

Lady A. What is it, Felicia?

Miss A. I—, nothing, Auntie! (*Sits down at the window.*) [*Enter Sir GILES, GERALD and WINGFOLD.*]

Lady V. So here you are at last. Where is Mr. Studley?

Sir GILES. He has just gone down to the village to post some letters.

Miss A. What a lot of letters he has had to post lately.

WINGFOLD. I admire his energy. I could never write—much less post a letter.

Lady V. I am sure you would make a charming correspondent, Mr Wingfold.

WINGFOLD. You flatter me, Lady Vyvyan. I could no more write letters than I could pay bills.

Lady V. I can't imagine how you poets live.

WINGFOLD. We don't live, we dream. What a night for dreams, Miss Arlington; What do you say to a turn in the garden? Come, Gerald, Miss Arlington wants to walk in the garden.

Miss A. No, don't let's worry Gerald. He looks tired to-night. We may meet Mr Studley coming back from the post.

[*They go out.*]

Sir GILES. A charming young lady, your niece, Lady Vyvyan. You are a lucky fellow, Gerald.

Lady V. I am always telling him so, Sir Giles.

GERALD. Ah! (*sighs*) Yes, she is very charming.

Lady V. You are out of spirits to-night, my dear boy.

GERALD. When do we go back to town, mother?

Lady V. What a question, Gerald, when we have Sir Giles here!

GERALD. I beg his pardon. I was thinking of some business I have in town.

Sir GILES. You can run up with me to-morrow, Gerald. I have to see my solicitor.

GERALD. Just the thing! But—no, I don't think I can. Besides, I promised to take Studley over the shooting to-morrow. What makes him so late, I wonder?

Lady V. He can't have met anyone he knows in the village, can he?

Sir GILES. Oh, nobody!

GERALD. Of course, he may be with Vernon and Felicia.

Sir GILES. Here they are back again! I hear Miss Arlington's voice in the hall. (*Enter Miss A. and*

WINGFOLD.) Why, where's Studley.

WINGFOLD. He'll be in shortly. He's admiring the moon outside. Gerald!

GERALD. Well!

WINGFOLD. Come to the window. Excuse us, Lady Vyvyan. Look out there!

GERALD. Where?

WINGFOLD. There—by the shrubbery. Who is that with him?

GERALD. My God! Draw down the blind!

WINGFOLD. I knew it. Poor Gerald!

(CURTAIN.)

T. C.

## VOICE OF THE SEA.

I LOVE the song of the rolling world

That is borne on the breeze to me,  
Where over the sullen rocks is swirl'd  
The foam of the tumbling sea,

And glass'd in the curves of its throbbing waves  
The brows of the headlands heave,  
And thunder comes echoing out of the caves  
That the shadows never leave.

Where the swooping gull whirls down thro' the wind  
The freedom of flashing wings,  
And fancy can bring like a dream to the mind  
The song that the mermaid sings.

And O that there might be my home  
By the brink of the rocking deep,  
Till the wild, wild voice of the whispering foam  
Should lull me at last to sleep.

C. E. B.



### A HIGHER PLANE CURVE.

IN very sooth a curve of high degree,  
A noble tracery of flowing line  
And dimpled curvature: a true design  
Come, Nature-born, from an equality  
In  $x$  and  $y$ ; a perfect harmony  
Of form! See the twin ovals, whose divine  
Soul-centred sympathy makes each incline  
To each in a symmetric yearning! See  
These graceful knotted loops that meet and kiss,  
And part, to meet and kiss again! Mark last  
This simple waving thread,—how it has passed  
The doubtful turning-point of finite bliss,—  
How to infinity it gently floats,  
Wafted along the slender asymptotes.

G. T. B.

### A CIRCLE.

WHAT seeming innocence and simple grace  
In this fair sweep of curve the compass-pen  
Has rounded off! 'Tis passing strange how men  
Have worried their poor wits to mete the space  
Encircled by the homely oval face,  
And fit it by some clumsy square. And when  
The deeper beauties lay unfathomed, then  
The equal radius first was put to base  
Unworthy usage, and two equal sides  
Were coarsely fitted to a given line.  
Let us who know the subtlety that hides  
In the far line that makes plane space complete,—  
Let us do homage at that mystic shrine  
Where dwell the distant points where circles meet.

G. T. B.



### THE LIBRARY AT HAWKSHEAD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AND THE SCHOOL-DAYS OF WORDSWORTH.

**I**N consequence of the re-cataloguing of the Library at Hawkshead School, I have been perusing some of the Old School documents relating to the Library in former generations. One of these, drawn up by the Head-Master, the Rev T. Bowman M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, Master from 1786, seems to me to be of considerable interest to all those, at any rate, who have any affection for the writing of the "Lake Poet," William Wordsworth, admitted to St John's College from this School in 1787, since it gives some idea what Hawkshead School was like in his day, and who his school-fellows and masters were.

The Rev T. Bowman instituted what was termed the "New Library" at Hawkshead, although from the earliest days of the School there had existed a "Book Club," which received considerable benefactions in money and books from a certain Mr Daniel Rawlinson of the Vintners' Company in London in 1669. Two lists of his presentations bearing this date (1669) remain among the School records:

(i) "The names of severall Bookes given by Mr Daniell Rawlinson, citizen and Vintner of London, to the Free-Grammar Schoole in Hawkshead, in the County of Lancaster."

(ii) "A Catalogue of Bookes, given to the Free-Grammar School at Hawkesheade in Lanc. by Mr Daniell Rawlinson, and others at his request."



And in a note by the side of some of the names of the books, that

“These were given by Mr Daniell Rawlinson, at the signe of the Miter, in Fen-Church Street, London.”

The books of the Old Library do not appear to have been kept on shelves, but in a chest, as an old note tells us that

“The press whercin these bookes belonging to the Schoole are laid was given by Mr Edwin Sandys of Epthwaite, Gent., 1670,”

a descendant of the Edwyn Sandys, Archbishop of York in 1585, and founder of the School at that date.

Among the benefactors of 1669 are to be found the names of Mr Gibbon, who at the instigation of Mr Rawlinson presented a now rare edition of “Mr Ffoxe, his acts and monuments of the Church” (1641):

“Cambdeus Britannia in English, given by Mr Thomas Martin, Gentleman, of his Maj<sup>ties</sup>\* bedchamber.”

“An Exposition of the Creed, by Dr John Pearson, now bishop of Chester.”

“The memorable works of Josephus in English, in full, given by John Tillotson, Receiver Generall for the Deane and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of S Paul’s, London.”

“A course of Sermons for all the Sundays in the Yeare by Jer. Taylor Dr D., given by Edward Browne, fellow of Clare Hall in Cambridge May 14, 1674.”

“Juvenal and Persius with Lubius Comments, given by Sr Jonas Moore Knt., Surveyor Generall of his Mat<sup>ies</sup> office of the ordinance, in the Kingdoms of England and Ireland, and to his Royall Highness the Duke of Yorke Sept. 22, 1674.”

“The works of John Jewell, † Bp of Sarisbury 1674.”

“‘Adagia ex sanctorum patrum ecclesiasticorum Scriptorum prompta ab Aloysio Robarino Veronensi Clerico Regulari,’ and ‘A dictionary of the French and English tongues,’ both these

\* *i.e.* Charles II.

† Apologist against the Romanists 1559. Works, “Apology for the Church of England” and “Defence of the Apology.”

given by Wm. Sancroft,\* Doctor in Divinity, Deane of the Cathedral Church of S Paul, London, Jan 11, 1674.”

In another list both the above books are mentioned as

“Given by Dr Sancroft, then being Dean of S Paul’s, London, but now in this Yeare 1679 Archbishop of Canterbury.”

Besides which are several books given by members of the Sandys family.

In this last list are also mentioned:

“A Century of Sermons upon severall remarkable subjects written by John Hackett, L<sup>d</sup>. Bp of Litchfield and Coventry, in full, given by John Pearson, L<sup>d</sup>. Bp of Chester.”

Among names of benefactors are—

Dr Edward Layfield, Archdeacon of Essex.

Mr Edward Sherburne, one of the Principal Officers of His Majesties Ordinance and Armory within England.

John Sharpe, D.D., Archdeacon of Birks and “Chapline to the L<sup>d</sup>. Chancelour.”

And among books is—

“Εκων βασιλική† or the solitudes of King Charles the first, in 8<sup>vo</sup>.”

Some of the trades and professions mentioned are interesting, showing how all classes contributed to the library. The following occurring—

‘John Christopherson, Ushe of the Free-schole at Hawkshead.’

‘Rosse Esq., Library-Keeper to his Mat<sup>ie</sup>.’

‘John Magine Esq; one of his Mat<sup>ies</sup> Equerries.’

‘George Rigge, Parish Clarke of Hawkshead.’

‘Mr John Rawlinson, linnen draper.’

\* One of the Seven Bishops imprisoned by James II for refusing to read his Edict of Toleration.

† Now generally believed to have been written by Dr Gauden (Burnet says he was told so by James in 1673). Milton answered it by the *Εἰκονοκλάστης*. Dr C. Wordsworth defended the authorship of Charles, in a work entitled, ‘Who wrote Eikon Basilike?’ 1824.

'Mr John Blashfield citizen and fishmonger of London.'

'Mr Samuel Hall, late Warden of the Company of Vinters, London.'

'John Sadler, Schoolemaster.'

'George Crawley of Billiter Lane, London, Chirurgeon.'

'Mr Moses Pitt, Bookseller, at the White-heart.'

With an apology for this digression, which, however, is justified by the interest which must be attached to a great many of the names mentioned, we return to the record of 1789, which tells us of Hawkshead School as it was in Wordsworth's time.

Briefly, the reorganization of the Library at that time was in order that it might be of value, not only to the School, but also to the surrounding gentry; and one feature to maintain a supply of new books was the introduction of the custom for each boy to present to the Library some book on his leaving the School, to be inscribed with his own name, and to be kept as a memorial of himself.

It is in consequence of this custom that we are able now to form an idea of Wordsworth's school-days and school-fellows. (The register of Admissions has apparently been lost). We find

"Gillies's History of Greece" inscribed as the gift of "Robt Hodgson Greenwood", of Ingleton. Wm Wordsworth of Cockermouth, John Millar of Presall, and Tho<sup>s</sup> Gawthorp of Sedbergh, admitted at Cambridge from this School 1787," also

"Hoole's Tasso's Jerusalem" as "the gift of Messrs Greenwood, Wordsworth, Millar, and Gawthorp."

"Cicero" is the gift of the Poet's brother, Robinson Wordsworth, who left in 1789, and

"Dr Robertson's Historical Disquisition concerning India," the gift of "Christopher Wordsworth of Cockermouth, admitted at Trinity, Cambridge, from this School 1792."

\* Afterwards Fellow of Trinity, Cambridge.

He was afterwards Master of Trinity, and well known as a Theological writer.

The mention of William Raincock leaving in 1787,\* proves that he could not be the boy mentioned in 'the Prelude,' who

"...with fingers interwoven, both hands  
Pressed closely palm to palm, and to his mouth  
Uplifted, he, as through an instrument,  
blew mimic hootings to the silent owls.  
.....  
.....

This Boy was taken from his Mates and died in childhood, ere he was full twelve years old. Fair is the spot, most beautiful the Vale where he was born."

although the I. F. MSS. mention William Raincock, as an adept at making a musical instrument of his fingers, and the poem has been generally understood as referring to him.

Among the subscribers in 1789 are both Christopher and Robinson Wordsworth. Christopher continues in the lists until the Midsummer of 1792, when he left for Cambridge.

The School in Wordsworth's time appears to have been prosperous, and to have sent up many boys to Cambridge. No single boy appears to have gone up to Oxford: this may be accounted for by the fact that the Head Masters at this time were Cambridge men, viz. the Rev William Taylor M.A. and the Rev Thos. Bowman M.A.

William Wordsworth went up in 1787 and took his B.A. degree in 1791. The following Hawkshead boys would therefore be his contemporaries at Cambridge:

- 1786. Fletcher, Raincock, Ed. Birkett, admitted at Cambridge.
- 1787. Hodgson, Greenwood, Millar, Gawthorp.

\* The book he presented to the Library being so inscribed.

1788. Preston, Rudd, Chambre, Holme-Maude, Balderston,  
Tho<sup>s</sup>. Jack, admitted at Cambridge.  
1789. Harrison, Hutchinson, Sykes: Cambridge.  
1790. Tho<sup>s</sup>. Younge, admitted at Trinity, Cambridge (after-  
wards Fellow and Tutor).

These, no doubt, would be among his more intimate acquaintances at Cambridge, and those of 1786-7-8 most probably his especial 'Chums' during his school-days at Hawkshead, the cradle of his poetic genius.

A. E.

---

IN SUSPENSE.

WHAT will my lady say?

What will be her reply?

Will it be yea or nay?

I wrote to her to-day,

"Bid me to love or die":

What will my lady say?

Will she grant all I pray,

Or soar my hopes too high?

Will it be yea or nay?

I hang 'twixt grave and gay;

I sing and then I sigh,

"What will my lady say?"

Will her sweet lips say "yea,"

Or will they me deny?

Will it be yea or nay?

Will she regard my cry,

Or coldly pass me by,

What will my lady say,

Will it be yea or nay?

R. O. P. T.



EDITORIAL.



THE *Eagle* has for so long maintained its popularity, and has been so generally supported in the College, that we may now consider it a permanent institution. This has been due, in a large measure, to the efforts of Dr MacAlister, who for ten years has held the post of Chairman of the Editorial Committee. It is with deep regret that we now announce his resignation at the end of last term. He has, however, found it impossible to combine his many duties with the work of the Magazine. We are sure that, in thus speaking, we are only expressing the feeling of all members of the College.

As we announced in our last number, Mr G. C. M. Smith has also left us, after sharing Dr MacAlister's work during the greater part of those ten years in the capacity of Press-Editor. It would be an impossibility for us to express at all adequately our debt to both for the untiring energy and zeal which they have shown in their Editorial duties. We can only assure them of our sincere gratitude for the position to which they have raised the *Eagle*, and for the example they are bequeathing to their successors.

SIR HENRY AINSLIE HOARE, BART.

## Obituary.

CHARLES CARPMAEL M.A., F.R.A.S.

Mr Charles Carpmael (who died at Hastings on the 20th October last) was born 19th September 1846, at Streatham Hall, Surrey, and was educated at the Clapham Grammar School under the late Rev Dr Charles Pritchard, afterwards Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford. Mr Carpmael gained a Minor Scholarship at St John's in May 1865, and commenced residence in October of that year. He was elected Foundation Scholar in June 1868, and took his degree as Sixth Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1869. He was elected a Fellow of the College in November 1870. In that year he was also a member of the British Eclipse Expedition to Spain, observing the eclipse with the spectroscope at Estepona near Gibraltar (*Eagle* vii 241-57, 299). He travelled a good deal on the Continent, visiting most European countries. He first visited the United States and Canada in 1871, remaining until 1872. On this tour he visited Toronto, which visit ultimately led to his settling in Canada. He was elected a member of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1873. In 1876 he was made Director of the Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory in Toronto and Director of the Meteorological Service. Through his exertions the Canadian Weather Bureau was developed.

In June 1876 he married Julia, daughter of the late Mr Walter Mackenzie, Chief Clerk of the County Court in Toronto. On the formation of the Royal Society of Canada in 1882 he was appointed Vice-President of the Mathematical, Chemical, and Physical Section, and in 1885 was elected President. The Transactions of the Society contain a number of mathematical and physical papers by him. In 1884 he was elected Life Member of the British Association and served on three committees. He had been staying for some time past in the South of England for the sake of his health.

Sir Henry Ainslie Hoare of Stourhead, Wilts., died on the 10th of July last at his residence in West Eaton Place. He was a son of the late Mr Henry Charles Hoare of Wavenden House, Bucks, and Ann Penelope, daughter of General Ainslie and widow of Captain John Price of the Coldstream Guards. He was born May 20th, 1824, educated at Eton and entered St John's December 16th, 1840, but did not take a degree. In 1845 he married Augusta Frances, daughter of Sir East George Clayton East, Bart., and became a Baronet in 1857 on the death of an uncle.

He was elected M.P. for Windsor in 1865, but unseated in the following year. He represented Chelsea 1868-74, and in 1885 he unsuccessfully contested the Eastern Division of Somersetshire. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Somerset and Magistrate of Wilts.



## OUR CHRONICLE.

*Michaelmas Term 1894.*

Mr W. Lee Warner C. S. I. (B.A. 1869), late Editor of the *Eagle*, author of 'The Protected Princes of India,' has been appointed as Resident in Mysore. Last year we had the pleasure of congratulating Mr Lee Warner on his appointment to the position of member of the Legislative Council of India; and only in our last number we mentioned his promotion to the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

At the Annual Election on November 5, the following were elected to Fellowships:—The Rev Lewis Bostock Radford M.A., late Scholar, First Class in the Classical Tripos 1890—91 (Parts I. and II.); and Mr Henry Cabourne Pocklington B.A., Scholar, bracketed 4th Wrangler 1892, First Class, Div. I. in Part II. of the Mathematical Tripos 1893, Smith's Prizeman 1894. Mr Radford's dissertation was *Thomas of London before his Consecration*, which obtained the Prince Consort prize this year, and has already been published in the series of Cambridge Historical Essays. Mr Pocklington presented a dissertation on the periods of the vibrations of a vortex ring constituted by fluid circulating round a hollow core, in which the periods of the unsymmetrical types of vibration are for the first time determined. The analysis of this paper also includes a determination of the effects which an electric charge would produce on the vibrations and the stability of a vortex atom in a rotational aether. In a minor investigation, which will appear in the next number of the *Proc. Camb. Philos. Soc.*, the forms assumed by two parallel cylindrical hollow vortices moving steadily through fluid, and the character of the surrounding motion, are examined in detail.

Mr Alexander Peckover, Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, who was this year presented with the honorary degree of LL.D., has become a member of the College.

Mr A. Caldecott, late Junior Dean, has been elected Senior Dean, in the place of Mr W. A. Cox. Mr H. T. E. Barlow, who was lately invited to become Bishop in North Japan, has been appointed Junior Dean.

Mr. G. F. Stout, Fellow of the College and Editor of *Mind*, has been elected to the newly-established University Lectureship in Moral Science for three years, from Midsummer 1894.

Mr J. Bass Mullinger, College Lecturer in History, has been appointed to the University Lectureship in History, vacated by Dr Prothero, of King's College.

Mr J. J. Lister has been appointed University Demonstrator of Comparative Anatomy.

The Rev C. W. E. Body, formerly Fellow, has resigned his Professorship at Trinity College, Toronto, and has accepted a post in the General Theological Seminary, New York.

Dr Sandys was one of the three delegates who represented the University at the Commemoration of the Bicentenary of the University of Halle.

Mr Scott has been appointed College Representative (*a*) for election of members of the Financial Board, (*b*) for election of Borough Councillors and (*c*) for nomination of members of the Assessment Committee.

Dr Donald MacAlister was on November 7 elected for a third term of four years a member of the Council of the Senate; and on November 9 was re-elected University Representative on the General Medical Council for a second term of five years.

Professor A. Macalister has been elected a member of the Council of the Royal Society.

Mr H. S. Foxwell and Mr J. J. H. Teall have been elected members of the Council of the British Association.

Mr H. D. Rolleston, Fellow of the College, has been appointed Goulstonian Lecturer at the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The new Council of the London Mathematical Society includes a substantial number of members of the College. Mr A. E. H. Love is one of the Vice-Presidents; Mr J. Larmor is Treasurer; Mr R. Tucker is one of the Secretaries; and Professors A. G. Greenhill and W. H. H. Hudson are members of Council.

The Scientific Medal of the Académie Internationale de Géographie Botanique has been awarded to Professor C. C. Babington F.R.S., Fellow of the College. Among the other medallists of the Academy are Pasteur, Edison and Hooker.

Mr Hankin (Professor of Bacteriology at Agra) has been appointed to represent the University at the Indian Medical Congress, to be held at Calcutta in December 1894.



Dr D. MacAlister, Professor Marshall, Professor Gwatkin, and Mr Bateson, have been appointed members of the Advanced Study and Research Syndicate, constituted under Grace 1 of 8 November last.

Mr Tottenham has been appointed to conduct the Special Examination in Modern Languages of Candidates for the ordinary B.A. Degree in the present term in the place of Mr Tilley, who is prevented from examining.

Mr J. B. Ridges M.A. (B.A. 1882) has been elected to the Head Mastership of the Independent College at Taunton.

Mr G. W. Kinman (B.A. 1887) has been appointed Head Master of Dolgelly Grammar School.

Mr A. S. Tetley (B.A. 1890), 1st Class in the Classical Tripos, has been appointed Head Master of Newton School, Montgomeryshire.

Mr Frederic Chapman has been appointed Head Master of the Penzance High School.

Medical students from St John's have distinguished themselves this term in the competition for entrance scholarships at the London Hospitals. Ds W. Langdon Brown has won the senior scholarship at St Bartholomew's; Ds W. McDougall the University scholarship at St Thomas'; Ds A. Graham Butler the University scholarship at St Mary's; and Mr W. Neatby the corresponding scholarship at St George's.

Professor W. H. H. Hudson, formerly Fellow and Lecturer, has been appointed Vice-President of the Teachers' Guild.

Ds W. B. Morton (B.A. 1892) has been elected to a Junior Fellowship of Mathematics and.

Ds J. B. Dale (B.A. 1893) has this term been acting as Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics at King's College, London.

Ds N. G. Bennett (B.A. 1891), has gained the Saunders' Scholarship, as well as five prizes at the London Dental Hospital.

St John's again appears to advantage in the Final Examination for the Indian Civil Service, being represented by R. Sheepshanks (4th), C. M. Webb (11th), A. K. B. Yusuf Ali (20th), and S. G. Hart (29th). The total number of successful candidates from the University was twelve.

The Editors of the *Eagle* congratulate Ds G. G. Desmond ("G.G.D.") on being called to the Bar.

Ds E. W. Jackson (Classical Tripos 1894) has been appointed to a Mastership at the South Eastern College, Ramsgate.

It is interesting to note that Mr C. A. Smith, of cricketering fame, has this term appeared before a Cambridge audience in the part of "Aubrey Tanqueray," and met with an enthusiastic reception. Johnians of a few years standing will have a vivid recollection of Mr Smith's successes in the "Thespids."

The College Essay Prize for the First Year has been awarded to C. Pollard for an essay on *Bismarck*. The Prizes for the Second and Third Years were not awarded, no essays being sent in.

Canon McCormick, vicar of St Augustine's, Highbury, has recently been gazetted as Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen.

The Rev W. Evans Hurdall (B.A. 1875, Moral Science Tripos), has been appointed largest of the Congregational places of worship in England. The *Christian Million* says "the chapel seats 3000, and is simply the most perfect acoustical audience-room in London."

At Ospringe, Kent, special services were held on St Peter's Day in connection with the completion of the memorial to the late vicar, Canon Griffin (*Eagle* xvii 557). The form of the memorial has been the decoration of the sacarium and the existing reredos in mosaic work. The sermon was preached by the Master. In memory of another Johnian, the late Rev G. T. Tatham (B.A. 1856), a stained-glass window has recently been put up in Leck Church, Kirkby Lonsdale; the subject represented is "Christ Blessing Little Children." Mr Tatham was vicar of the parish for nearly twenty years, and has been succeeded by Bishop Pearson, a former Fellow of the College.

The list of Select Preachers before the University for the academical year 1894-95 includes the following members of the College: the Rt Rev the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Honorary Fellow; the Rev Dr F. Watson, Fellow; the Rev Canon G. Austen, of Whitby; the Rev G. Hodges; and the Rev T. W. Thomas.

The Preachers in Chapel this Term were The Master, Mr Cox, and Mr Graves, in residence; Canon A. S. Stokes, the Diocesan Inspector of Schools; Mr H. E. J. Bevan, Gresham Professor of Divinity and Vicar of St Andrew, Stoke Newington; and at Delhi.

In his sermon on November 25, Mr Kelley called attention to the very prominent part taken by members of the College in the work at Delhi; and expressed his own great pleasure in being invited to give some account of it in the College Chapel. Of the eight Missionaries now at Delhi, we have Mr Allnutt, Principal of the College; Mr Kelley and Mr C. Foxley; whilst

of the five former Missionaries we had Mr Murray, now Vicar of Nynhead, Somerset; H. F. Blackett and F. Sandford, both deceased.

This Mission is the outcome of the profound interest in the religious future of the peoples of India, felt by the great Cambridge theologians, Lightfoot, Hort, and Bishop Westcott. It never fails to call forth expressions of warm admiration from serious-minded officials and travellers in India. And from its example have proceeded an Oxford Mission in Calcutta, and one for members of the University of Dublin in Chota Nagpore. The Delhi Mission now needs two more men, and therewith an increase of annual subscribers. Mr Ward is the Treasurer.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Names.	B.A.	From	To be
Osborn, G.	(1868)	V. Carlton, Barnstaple	V. Neepsend, Sheffield
Fowell, R. G.	(1872)	formerly Prof of Divinity in Hurin College, Ontario	Ass. Sec. Ch. Pastoral Aid Society
Shears, A.	(1851)	V. Sibley, Leicestershire	R. Black Notley, Essex
Gascoigne, W. J.	(1881)	formerly of Heath, Derbyshire	R. Upton Hellens, Devon
Case, F.	(1872)	V. Tudeley, Tonbridge	V. Holy Trinity, E. Peckham
Ainger, F. E.	(1882)	formerly C. Cullercoats	R. Layston, Herts.
Wooley, A. D.	(1863)	C. Cianleigh	V. Westcott, Surrey
Legg, W. P.	(1888)	C. All SS., Marylebone	Dioc. Missionary, London
Scott, J. H.	(1868)	R. of Spitalfields	R. Dean of Spitalfields
Winckley, S. T.	(1880)	V. St Cath., Nottingham	R. Houghton-on-the-hill, Leicester
Chapman, A. G.	(1884)	C. Addington	R. Tintagel, Cornwall
Hills, R.	(1860)	R. Hordley, Salop	R. Tilstock, Salop
Goodall, J. W.	(1881)	V. Dalton, Rotherham	V. Tickhill, Rotherham
Mead, R. G.	(1856)	R. Balcombe, Sussex	Prefendary of Chichester
Anstice, J. B.	(1850)	V. Hungerford	R. Hartley-Westpall, Basingstoke
Nicholson, W. W.	(1888)	C. Capel, Dorking	Chap. to H.M.S. <i>Arcturusa</i>

The following were admitted to Deacon's Orders at the September Ordinations:

Name.	Diocese.	Parish.
Hibbert, A. F., M.A.	Lichfield	Denstone College
Harding, W. H., B.A.	Southwell	Huckhall Torkard
Nutley, W., B.A.	Gloucester	St Michael, Bristol
Pegge, J. V., M.A.	St Albans	Rickmansworth
Price, W. G., B.A.	Worcester	Clifton-on-Dunsmore
Wilcox, H., B.A.	Liverpool	St Athanasius, Kirkdale

Mr Nutley was at Ridley Hall for a year after taking his degree.

We notice the decease of two aged clerical members of the College, each a man of considerable influence in his neighbourhood, the Rev John Mould, 16th Wrangler fifty-six years ago, who was Vicar of the pleasant town of Oakham for nearly thirty years; and the Rev James Deans, B.A. no less than sixty-one years ago, and for thirty-one years Vicar of another attractive country town, Exminster, Devon.

Many of our readers doubtless know that this year Dr Garrett, our renowned organist, celebrates the jubilee of his musical career, for it was in 1844 that, as a boy of the age of ten, he was admitted as a chorister of New College, Oxford. Dr Garrett was born at Winchester and was of a musical family. His father was a lay-clerk in Winchester Cathedral and master of the choir school. "At six years of age," says Dr Garrett, "I could play the pianoforte with tolerable fluency." Only three years were spent by Dr Garrett in the choir of New College, for an attack of illness compelled him to leave the choir at the end of that time. After regaining his health he was articled to B. Long, Mus. Bac., Oxon., deputy to Dr Chard, organist of Winchester Cathedral, and on the death of Chard, 1849 his articles were transferred to Samuel Sebastian Wesley, who came to Winchester from Leeds. Under Wesley Dr Garrett worked nearly five years. In 1854 he had the offer of the organ at the Cathedral at Madras, which he accepted. The appointment was a very good one, but in two years the climate proved too much for him, and he came home. About the time of his return to England Alfred Bennett, organist of St John's College, was preparing to start for an appointment at Calcutta. Bennett, who had himself been a pupil of Wesley, invited Dr Garrett to come up to Cambridge and try for the appointment that he was leaving. There was no competition; Dr Garrett played a few services and was elected forthwith. In 1857 he graduated Mus. Bac. under Prof. Sterndale Bennett, and Mus. Doc. ten years later under the same Professor. In 1873 he was appointed University organist and in 1878 the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him.

Dr Garrett's reputation as a composer is as extensive as the field of the Anglican Church, and scores of organists would echo to-day the remark which Sir John Goss made over thirty years ago—"I don't know what we should do without Garrett's services." Altogether there are now published of Dr Garrett's compositions, five complete services, sixteen or seventeen anthems, some organ pieces, a cantata, *The Shunamite*, two Church cantatas, *The Harvest Cantata* and *The Two Advents*, the 43rd Psalm and some choruses for male voices in waltz form entitled "Hope."

[A fuller account, with an excellent photograph, may be seen in the *Musical Herald*, September 1, 1894, to which we acknowledge our indebtedness for the above.]

The following University appointments have been announced: Dr Watson, to be a Member of the Special Board for Divinity until December 31, 1896, in the room of Dr Wallis, lately appointed Bishop of Wellington; Mr Bateson, an Examiner in Zoology for the Natural Science Tripos and Special; Mr Lake, an Examiner in Geology for the same examinations; Mr Lister, an Examiner in Elementary Biology for the First M.B.; Professor Alexander Macalister and Dr Rolleston, Examiners in Human Anatomy for the Natural Science Tripos and Second M.B.; Mr Heitland, an Examiner in the Classical Tripos, Part I.; Professor Clark, an Examiner in the Law Tripos; Mr Mathews, an Examiner in the Mathematical Tripos, Part II.; The Master, a Governor of the Perse School for five years from November 13, 1894; and to be a member of the Court of Discipline; Mr J. J. Lister, to be a member of the Botanic Garden Syndicate; Dr A. Macalister, a member of the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate; Mr A. Harker, a member of the Museums Syndicate; Mr I. A. Tillyard, a member of the Agricultural Science Syndicate; Mr J. Larmor, a member of the Special Board for Mathematics; Mr J. E. Marr, a member of the Special Board for Biology and Geology; Mr E. E. Foxwell, an Examiner at Affiliated Local Lectures Centres.

The number of members of the College on the Electoral Roll of the Senate, as published in the *Reporter* (October 23), for the ensuing academical year is seventy-six.

The Editors acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a photograph of Dr Donald MacAlister, late Chairman, for the Editorial Album.

The following verses, written on a sheet of letter-paper inserted in the first volume of the fine copy of Augustine's Works in the College Library (2.14.1-15), have recently received additional illustration from a paragraph in the *Life of Whytehead*, published in 1877, where at page 76 he writes:—"I have had a present made me of St. Augustine's Works, employment enough for Freshwater evenings." The verses are from the pen of the late Mr A. J. Beresford Hope, for many years representative of the University in Parliament, and the allusion to 'Vectis' (Isle of Wight) shews that the copy of Augustine in question was presented to Whytehead by Beresford Hope, with whom he was intimate at the University, at the time of the former leaving St John's to undertake the duties of curate at Freshwater under Dr Isaacson:

TO THE REV T. WHYTEHEAD.

Dear Friend, who, at stern duty's voice, exile  
To fame preferredst, well content to dwell  
Where round old Vectis' rock-encircled isle  
With endless boom tumultuous billows swell,

As once from out luxurious Italy  
Augustine at Ambrosius' call did flee  
To desert Hippo, there with watch and ward  
Steadfastly "God's beleaguered Church" to guard;  
Receive his writings, thou that worthy art  
Of converse with an Apostolic heart,  
As through thy life to these cold times appears  
The meek deep piety of bygone years,  
And in thy peaceful countenance we trace  
Features all bright of an old saintly face.

Vigil of St. Matthew,  
MDCCCXL.

ALEX. J. BERESFORD HOPE.

The following original MSS. by Sir J. F. W. Herschel have been presented to the Library by Mr Scott:

1. Scientific Miscellanies. Folio.
2. Supplement to Appendix to Lacroix. 4to.
3. Mathematical Papers. 4to.
4. On the Nautical Almanac. 8pp. 4to.
5. On continued Products, Trigonometrical Series and Equations. 4to.
6. Scientific Papers. 4to.
7. Catalogues of double Stars. 3 books.
8. Report on Meteorological Observations. Folio.
9. Consideration of various points of Analysis contributed to Philosophical Transactions. Folio. 1814.
10. Contributions to Cambridge Philosophical Society.
11. Lacroix's Differential and Integral Calculus, translated, with Appendix and Notes, by Sir J. F. W. Herschel.
12. Report on the South African Infant School Association. 4to.
13. Original MSS. of Reviews on (i) Works on Terrestrial Magnetism (ii) Whewell's History of the Inductive Sciences. 4to.

#### JOHNIANA.

Just across the little "Low Sand Lane," as it is called, that separates the early home of the Wordsworths from the buildings opposite, was born on July 4, 1787, in the humble cottage of a handloom weaver, a boy who grew up to be a kind of calculating marvel, to whom arithmetical problems were as easy as the eating of bread and butter. Fearon Fallows, at the age of six, could do such mental arithmetic as the computing of the farthings in six guineas. He worked on at the loom as he grew, learned Latin between the pauses of the work at the treadles, became Arithmetic Master at Plumland School, went thence, by means of a scholarship in 1809, to St John's College, Cambridge, was third wrangler in 1813 (Herschel being first in that year), became lecturer, and moderator, and principal examiner at Cambridge, took orders, and, in 1826, was chosen by the Admiralty to go out to Cape Town to found an observatory.

There at the Cape Fearon Fallows lived and laboured with an able partner of his life and life's work, the daughter of his patron, the Rev H. N. Harvey, vicar of Bridekirk; and it is astounding that, with the imperfect instruments supplied to him, he was able to effect what he did. Alas! work and worry, and a touch of sunstroke, added to an attack of scarlet fever, called him too soon to his rest; he died at his post on the 25th of July, 1831, in the forty-third year of his age.

One never thinks of the brave man, smitten with death, but refusing to leave the observatory before the equinox, without remembering how splendidly his wife helped him. She worked away at the astronomer's art till she was able to undertake "the circle observation" while he was engaged with "the transit," and in every way became his most efficient assistant.

Let us go out of Cockermouth to St Bridget's Kirk—Brideldrk of to-day—and see the quaint old church, with its deeply-interesting Saxon font that, as the runic inscription tells us, “Richard wrought, and to such state of beauty brought”; and let us remember that in that font was baptized the vicar's daughter, the little girl who afterwards became the astronomer's right hand in the lonely Cape Town Observatory.

It is not often that the vicar makes the son of his parish clerk his son-in-law: this was the case in point, and worthier son-in-law no vicar ever had. There are those still living in the parish who can call to mind the wavering, quavering voice in which the astronomer's father used to give out the key-note of the psalm that was to be sung in the primitive, ante-organ days.

*Literary Association of the English Lakes*: H. D. RAWNSLEY  
(Mac Lehose and Sons 1894).

What I have said may be illustrated by a contrast between two of our benefactors, not, I hasten to explain, an invidious contrast, for I can truly assert that I do not honour the one the less because I honour the other the more.

There is a name on our list of benefactors on which history casts no slur, whose wealth was not ill-gotten nor ill-spent, whose charitable gifts could not be in any way regarded as compositions with a guilty conscience or an outraged nation, whose private virtues corresponded to her public actions. She was the daughter and mother of England's kings, the descendant of Alfred and the ancestress of Victoria, the foster-mother of a numberless family of painful students and diligent servants of God and man. She is one whom I, a preacher to-day, and as in private duty bound for thirty years, have special cause to hold in the highest honour—the Lady Margaret.

She to-day is honoured with the honour that is her due. She takes first place in our list after the Royal Benefactors, as the Foundress of two Colleges, as the establisher and endower of our earliest Professorship, as the provider of an annual stipend for a public preacher. It is beyond my power to give her a worthy encomium, and she needs none. One who knew the secrets of her life said that she was in four respects noble,—by birth and by affinity, by manners and by nature; and history, which blots out many of the eulogies pronounced on princes, witnesses in this case that he did not exceed the truth. Those asking for a fitting memorial to the Lady Margaret must be told to look around them: her own works still living—beneficent, vocal—bless her in our gates.

But there is one whom, though put to death by one of our Royal Benefactors, all good men, not the Pope only, call blessed; one whose noble benefactions to us sprang not out of the superabundance of Royal wealth, but out of narrow fortunes and scanty preferments frugally administered and wholly devoted to our good. If not one penny of his had ever come our way, still as our prudent Chancellor for thirty years in critical times, as the enlightened yet discriminating advocate of the New Learning amongst us, and the munificent and much-loved patron of its first great teacher, we should owe him a debt not to be measured by silver and gold. Besides all this he was the Lady Margaret's Confessor and Director, who turned away her thoughts from endowing masses at the rich foundation of Westminster, towards which the spoiler was already stretching out Cambridge—the fewness of its colleges, the mean endowments of its learning, the meagre provisions for its scholars. She might, he told her, double her charity and her reward by affording as well supports to learning and encouragements to virtue amongst us.

It was to this man's activity and endeavours that the execution of the Lady Margaret's designs after her death was wholly due, so that he is rightly called the sole and principal agent in carrying them out. It is on record concerning a college of this University that it was undertaken by his advice, was endowed by his bounty or interest, preserved from ruin by his prudence and care, grew up and flourished under his countenance and protection, and was at last perfected by his conduct. That college, in the last moments of his life, address

him as their father, teacher, preceptor, legislator. Food and learning, every good thing they have they owe to him. All that is theirs they beg of him to use as his own. They are and ever will be wholly his. We say, though he in his modesty would have forbidden us, that wherever the Lady Margaret is in his modesty there he is founder. If we owe much to the Lady Margaret, to him we owe the Lady Margaret herself. The University, in an extant letter addressed to him, acknowledges all this. Their obligations, they say, are more than they can express. They decreed to him by statute a yearly memorial service. And yet the name of John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, is not found in the list of benefactors which is read to-day.

I do not wish to refer to the omission of Bishop Fisher's name as if it were due to the misjudgment of those who compiled our list. I do not wish to regard it as a mistake in regard to an individual to be remedied by a few strokes of the pen. Rather I regard it as a typical case, a glaring illustration of the fact that no list, however compiled, can comprise the names of our University's greatest benefactors.

From the University Sermon preached at Great St Mary's on Sunday, Nov. 4, 1894, by Dr F. WATSON, Lady Margaret Preacher.

There is a character in English history—Lord Falkland—who was killed in the Civil War at the battle of Newbury. He was comparatively a young man. There was nothing to distinguish him from many who died in that campaign, but he has always lived to these times because of his passionate desire for peace. Though he was brave, he was constantly heard murmuring among his companions, “Peace, peace.” He could not think of anything but an end to that war. There are millions of Lord Falklands now. The one passion, the one secret passion of every breast in this world as I believe, putting the caste aside whose unfortunate destiny devotes them to war, I believe the one passion of every disinterested bosom in this world is for peace—industrial and international peace.

From Lord ROSEBURY'S Speech at the Guildhall Banquet, November 10, 1894.

[Peruvian Bark] was imported into Spain in 1639, but it met with little favour, and popular prejudice ran so high against it that had it not been for the Papal Authority it would probably have been consigned to oblivion—at least for a time. It was first introduced into England fourteen years later, and was used among others by Dr R. Brady, Master of Gonville and Caius College, who became Regius Professor of Physic in 1677. Its general adoption in the treatment of malaria, however, was chiefly due to Robert, (afterwards Sir Robert) Talbot, who was a Sizar of St John's College, Cambridge in 1663, and a Fellow-commoner in 1681, the year of his death. . . . Some interesting details of this once celebrated empiric are given in Master's History of Corpus Christi College (p. 387), and the following inscription to his memory exists in Holy Trinity Church in this Town:

Dns Robertus Talbot alias Tabor  
Eque; Auratus et medicus singularis,  
Unicus Febrium Malleus,  
Carolo 2do Ludovico 14to  
illi M. Britanniae Huius Galliae  
Serenissimis Regibus.

*Professor Bradbury*: Pharmacology and Therapeutics (1894), p. 15.

Five undergraduate members of the college one night played whist from ten o'clock p.m. till the chapel bell began to ring for morning prayer at quarter to seven a.m. One of the famous Kennedys (George) was of the party. Now, it happened that he had just cut out when the bell began to toll, and as he had never been at morning chapel before, he said he would for once go and keep a chapel, as it was then called. Unfortunately the Dean noticed his unwonted presence, and, his suspicions being roused,

followed him to the rooms, where he had just cut in for a new rubber. Of course the door was sported, but the Dean demanded admittance, and the five delinquents were had up and duly lectured and imposed upon, owing their immunity from heavier penalties to the fact that a man who was sure to be at the top of the classical tripos was among them. That is an "over true tale." Two of the party are still in the land of the living.

St John's was strong in whist in those days. George Kennedy was a first-rate player, so was the late Master, Dr Bateson, so was Henry Ralph Frances, and so was a dear old friend of mine, who ended his days some twelve months ago, a typical country parson, beloved and lamented by all who knew him. There were none of them mathematicians, they were all classics of the old schools of the Kennedys, Selwyns, and Wordsworths. And this leads me to one more anecdote to cap the one which your article (*Daily Chronicle*, Nov. 27) gives us of Dr Parr. It was once my fortune to be set down to a rubber in the Common Room at St John's with three Senior Wranglers, and I can truly say that the gentleman who was my partner was my only adversary, and that I received valuable help from my right-hand and from my left-hand neighbour. I do not hold that mathematics have much to do with making a good whist player.

"*Laudator Temporis Acti*": London Daily Chronicle, November 29.

[The writer questions the authenticity of the famous whist-story which Mr Courtney ("*English Whist, etc.*"), localizes in the old chapel of St John's. "*Laudator Temporis Acti*" confesses that he has seen cards handled there, but adds "sermons in chapel were few and far between, and rhetorical preachers were an unknown quantity there."]

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Catalogue of the Mesozoic Plants in the Department of Geology, British Museum, Part i (Thallophyta-Pteridophyta)*, by A. C. Seward; *The Central Conic* (Macmillan), by J. Milne and R. F. Davis; *Lessons in Organic Chemistry (elementary)*, by G. S. Turpin; *The Orations of Cicero against Catilina, new edition* (Macmillan), by Dr A. S. Wilkins; *Livy, book xxi, translated into English* (Macmillan), by A. J. Church and W. J. Brodribb, late Fellow; *A Treatise on Bessel Functions* (Macmillan), by G. B. Mathews and A. Gray; *Lessons in Practical Bacteriology* (Macmillan), by A. A. Kanthack and J. H. Drysdale; *A Course of Experimental Psychology* (Macmillan), by J. McKeen Cattell; *Thermodynamics* (Sampson Low), by J. Parker; *Text-Book of Palæontology for Zoological Students* (Swan Sonnenschein), by T. T. Groom; *Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs* (Crosby Lockwood), by B. Dyer and A. J. David; *Arithmetic for the Standards* (Bell), by C. Pendlebury and W. S. Beard; *Insect Life* (Methuen), by F. W. Theobald; *A Study of the Argonautica of Valerius Flaccus* (Bell), by W. C. Summers; *The Orations of Socrates* (Bell), translated by J. H. Freese, formerly Fellow; *The Scientific Papers of John Couch Adams, Honorary Fellow of St John's College, &c., vol. i* (University Press), edited by Dr J. Grylls Adams; *Morbid Anatomy and Pathology* (University Press), by Dr H. D. Rolleston and A. A. Kanthack; *Futuh al-Habashah, or, The Conquest of Abyssinia* (Williams and Norgate), edited by S. A. Strong; *Thomas of London* (University Press), by L. B. Radford, (*Prince Consort Dissertation* 1893); *An Introduction to Abel's Theorem and the allied Theory* (University Press), by H. F. Baker; *The Fables*

*of Æsop* (Macmillan), by Joseph Jacobs; *Spokes in the Wheel of Life* (S.P.C.K.), by C. G. Griffenhoofe. *Introduction to the Study of English History, third edition, with Supplement*, by S. R. Gardiner and J. Bass Mullinger, (Kegan Paul & Co.).

## COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS 1894.

## PRIZEMEN.

## MATHEMATICS.

3rd Year (Dec. 1893).  
1st Class.

Leathem  
Borchardt  
Webb

2nd Year.  
1st Class.

Bromwich  
—  
Maclaurin  
{ Smallpeice  
Maclachlan  
{ Carter  
—  
Small  
Brock  
Schroder  
McNeile\*

1st Year.  
1st Class.

Edwardes  
Houston  
Boas  
—  
Turner  
Holmes  
Cook, S. S.  
Pollard  
Lydall

\* Absent from part of the Examination.

## CLASSICS.

3rd Year.  
1st Class.

N Elderry  
Tate, R. W.  
Jones, H. P.

2nd Year.  
1st Class.

Gaskell (*div. 1*)  
Hardwich (*div. 2*)  
Chotzner  
Byles

1st Year.  
1st Class.

Townsend (*div. 1*)  
Greeves (*div. 2*)  
{ Ledgard  
Gardner  
Keeling

## NATURAL SCIENCES (Dec. 1893).

3rd Year.  
1st Class.

Brown, W. C.

2nd Year.  
1st Class.

Northcott  
Tallent

1st Year.  
1st Class.

Hemmy

## LAW (Dec. 1893).

1st Class.  
Baily

HISTORY.  
2nd Year.  
1st Class.  
McKee

## PRIZES.

## HUGHES PRIZES.

3rd Year.

Blackman, S. S. F.  
Leathem  
McElderry

2nd Year.

Baily  
Bromwich  
Gaskell  
Tallent

1st Year.

Edwardes  
Hemmy  
Townsend

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL  
(for Astronomy).

Fearnley

## GREEK TESTAMENT.

Not awarded.

## HEBREW.

Ds Hutton



HOCKIN PRIZE (for Physics). Not awarded.	NEWCOMBE PRIZE (for Moral Sciences). Ds Green, P.	SEMITIC LANGUAGES (College Prize). Bristow
READING PRIZES. Powell Reissman { Sumner, F. W.	CHORAL STUDENTS. Thatcher Reissman Reeve Hardwich	ESSAY PRIZES. Osborn Chotzner
HUTCHINSON STUDENTSHIP (for research in Pathology). Ds Villy		

## FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Ds Brown, W. L.	Holmes	Morgan
Blackman, S. S. F.	Ds Horton-Smith, L.	Newling
Blackman, V. H.	Horton-Smith, R. J.	Orton, K. J. P.
Borchardt	Ds Hough	Ds Pocklington
Bromwich	Jones, H. P.	Raw
Cama	Leathem	Smallpeice
Chotzner	Maclachlan	Ds Stone
Ds Dale	Maclaurin	Tate, R. W.
Edwardes	McNeile	Townsend
Gaskell	McDougall	Turner
Hardwich	Ds Masterman	Werner
Hibbert-Ware		

## ELECTED TO FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

Ds Green
Ds Hutton
3rd Year.
Brown, W. C.
Butler
Webb
2nd Year.
Baily
Carter
Northcott
Tallent
West
1st Year.
Hemmy
Houston

## EXHIBITIONS.

2nd Year.
Brock
Byles
McKee
Schroder
Small
1st Year.
Boas
Bristow
Greeves
Keeling
Ledgard
Lydall

## PROPER SIZARSHIPS.

2nd Year.
Schroder
Small
1st Year.
Cook, S. S.
Greeves
Ledgard
Pollard

## SCHOOL EXHIBITIONERS (Elected 1 October).

*Dowman Exhibition*: H. T. W. Butler and G. E. Iles (Pocklington School).

*Newcome Exhibition*: H. N. Matthews (Grantham School).

*Johnson Exhibition*: G. B. Norman (Oakham School).

*Somerset Exhibition*: W. Baker (Hereford School).

*Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibition*: M. Forster (Sedbergh School).

*Spalding and Symonds Exhibition*: W. K. Kefford (Bury St Edmund's School).

*Marquis of Exeter Exhibition*: H. Sneath (Stamford School).

## TRIPOS EXAMINATIONS JUNE 1894.\*

## CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
McElderry } Tate, R. W. } ( <i>div. 2</i> )	Jones, H. P. ( <i>div. 1</i> ) Alcock } Tait, A. J. } ( <i>div. 3</i> )	Green } Whitman } ( <i>div. 2</i> ) Davies, H. H. } Franks, J. E. } ( <i>div. 3</i> ) Jackson, E. W. }
Part II.		
<i>Class I.</i>		<i>Class II.</i>
Ds Horton-Smith ( <i>Philology</i> )		Nicklin

## NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
Blackman, V. H. Brown, W. C. Butler Northcott Tallent West	Cameron, A. S. Coleman Gregory Lillie Sargent	Dore Golby Hare Phillips Stacey Wills
Part II.		
<i>Class I.</i>		<i>Class III.</i>
Blackman, S. S. F. ( <i>Zoology</i> ) McDougall ( <i>Physiology, Human Anatomy</i> )		Eagles

## LAW TRIPOS Part II.

<i>Class I.</i>
2 Ds Sheepshanks
<i>Class II.</i>
10 Ds Moss-Blundell
<i>Class III.</i>
26 Allan
40 Merriman ( <i>bracketed</i> )

## THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Class II.</i>
Ashton Osborn
Part II.
<i>Class I.</i>
Ds Hutton ( <i>Old Testament</i> ) Aegrotat. Ds Stone

\* For Tripos Lists not here given see the last number of the *Eagle* (XVIII, p. 316).

## LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

The following is the list of officers:—

*First Captain*—W. H. Bonsey. *Second Captain*—R. P. Hadland. *Hon. Secretary*—R. Y. Bonsey. *Hon. Treasurer*—F. Lydall. *First Lent Captain*—E. C. Taylor. *Second Lent Captain*—C. C. Ellis. *Additional Captain*—A. C. Scoular.

*University Coxswainless Fours.* These races were rowed on November 1, 2, and 3. There were seven entries.

*Heat I.*—November 1.

Station 1.—Emmanuel.

„ 2.—Lady Margaret.

This was a very good race. Both boats started well and there was nothing to choose between them up to Grassy. At the Red Grind L.M.B.C. were a few yards ahead. All the way up the Long Reach Emmanuel gradually drew away, and at the Railway Bridge were twenty yards to the good. Here our men spurted and gained all the way to the finish, but were beaten by eight yards: Emmanuel doing the fastest time in the day. Our crew were:

	st.	lbs.
W. H. Bonsey ( <i>bow &amp; steerer</i> )	11	12
2 F. Lydall	12	10
3 R. P. Hadland	12	8
R. Y. Bonsey ( <i>stroke</i> )	12	8

Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, whom we are glad to have once more among us, coached the crew.

*R. H. Forster Handicap Sculls.* November 5 and 7. Mr R. H. Forster again very kindly presented a prize for this race. There were thirty-four entries, which shows a great increase on last year's entry of 11. This year the races were rowed down stream, from the Pike and Eel to Ditton Corner. In the final H. P. Hope and G. T. Whiteley met, H. P. Hope winning a plucky race by thirty yards. The winner had 10 seconds start, G. T. Whiteley had 90 seconds start.

*Pearson and Wright Sculls.* There were four entries, viz., W. H. Bonsey, F. Lydall, A. C. Scoular, W. J. Fox. The races were rowed on November 9 and 10.

*Heat I.* W. H. Bonsey had second station and passed A. C. Scoular at Ditton Corner. Scoular's wrist unfortunately gave way.

*Heat II.* Won by F. Lydall, who had second station, and passed W. J. Fox at Grassy Corner.

*Final Heat.* W. H. Bonsey had first station and F. Lydall second station. Both got away well from the start, Lydall,

however, began to gain. On rounding Ditton Corner W. H. Bonsey, endeavouring to spurt, upset, and Lydall won as he liked.

*Clinker Fours.* The Clinkers were rowed November 7, 8, 12 and 13. There were nine entries. L.M.B.C. were drawn against the winners. Third Trinity rowed a very plucky race. Unfortunately Third Trinity's pistol went off before they reached the post, and it was decided to row the race on the following day. Again an excellent race ensued, Third Trinity winning by eight yards.

Our crew, which was coached by Mr H. T. E. Barlow, rowed most pluckily in both races. We shall no doubt hear of stroke and three again. The crew consisted of:

	E. H. Lloyd-Jones, <i>bow</i>
2	H. Bentley
3	O. F. Diver
	E. W. Airy, <i>stroke</i>
	L. A. Body, <i>cox</i>

*Trial Eights.* These races were rowed on November 24. There were three Senior Trials and Four Junior.

*Senior Trials.* The crew coached by A. J. Davis won a very good race, and there was plenty of pluck shown, the men really rowing themselves out.

*Junior Trials.* The crew coached by W. J. Fox won this race. They defeated C. C. Ellis's crew in the first heat, and E. C. Taylor's crew in the final. In the second heat E. C. Taylor's crew beat A. C. Scoular's crew by about thirty yards. The following were the crews:

<i>Senior Crew.</i>	<i>Junior Crew.</i>
H. S. Fitt, <i>bow</i>	P. Dastur, <i>bow</i>
2 A. J. Walker	2 R. N. Thaine
3 R. F. C. Ward	3 B. L. Hall
4 F. E. Murray	4 M. Forster
5 G. E. Iles	5 J. G. McCormick
6 P. L. May	6 C. T. Davis
7 E. H. Lloyd-Jones	7 E. M. Bendon
E. W. Airy, <i>stroke</i>	E. Bristow, <i>stroke</i>
J. C. F. Grosjean, <i>cox</i>	J. H. Rawcliffe, <i>cox</i>

*Scratch Fours.* These were rowed on November 26. There were sixty-five entries. The following crew won:

G. F. Cooke, <i>bow</i>
2 H. Bentley
3 H. S. Fitt
R. H. Forster, <i>stroke</i>
H. P. Hope, <i>cox</i>

The L.M.B.C. had two representatives in the University Trial Eights this year, viz. R. Y. Bonsey, who stroked the winning crew,

and F. Lydall, who rowed six in the losing boat. Mr Bushe-Fox coached the winning crew at the request of the President of the C.U.B.C. Since the Trials were rowed, the University boat has been out, coached by Mr Bushe-Fox, in which R. Y. Bonsey has been rowing two. We sincerely hope he may succeed in getting his 'blue.'

### RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—W. Falcon. Hon. Sec.—C. D. Robinson.

Matches played 10: won 6, lost 3, drawn 1. Points for, 76; points against, 27.

Date.	Club.	Result.	Points.
Oct. 24th	Selwyn	Won, 2 goals 2 tries to 1 try	16 to 3
" 26th	Christ's	Won, 1 goal 3 tries to nil	14 to 0
" 30th	King's	Won, 1 goal 2 tries to nil	11 to 0
Nov. 1st	Caius	Lost, nil to 1 goal	0 to 5
" 5th	Trinity	Drawn, nil to nil	0 to 0
" 16th	Jesus	Lost, 1 try to 1 goal 1 try	3 to 8
" 19th	Caius	Won, 1 goal 1 try to nil	8 to 0
" 23rd	Trinity	Lost, 1 goal to 1 goal 2 tries	5 to 11
" 26th	Trinity Hall	Won, 1 goal 1 try to nil	8 to 0
Dec. 3rd	Emmanuel	Won, 1 goal 2 tries to nil	11 to 0

The Rugby team has had a very successful season, although only six old colour-men were available. We have played ten matches, of which we have won six, lost three, and drawn one. Six matches were scratched: Clare scratching twice, Jesus once, and Queens' once, while the Pembroke and Peterhouse matches were scratched on account of the weather. W. Falcon has only been able to assist us on three occasions, whilst P. G. Jacob has only been able to play once. We heartily congratulate both of them on being chosen to play for the University against Oxford. Colours have been given to the following: J. M. Marshall (full back); K. Clarke, E. C. Taylor (three-quarter backs); P. G. Jacob, A. C. Boyd (half-backs); G. D. McCormick, A. C. Pilkington, W. T. Clements, C. E. Cottam, H. E. Roberts (forwards).

The Second XV have played eight matches, of which they have won three, lost four, and drawn one.

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—B. J. C. Warren. Hon. Sec.—H. Reeve.

Of the eighteen matches played up to the present time we have won ten, lost five, and drawn three.

In the first round of the College Cup we drew a bye, defeated Peterhouse in the second round, and in the third round drew with Jesus, but when the match was replayed were beaten.

The Second Eleven were unfortunate in having several

matches abandoned owing to wet weather, but out of eight played four have been won and four lost.

In the second match with Fitzwilliam Hall we had only ten men.

We congratulate Wiltshire and Matthews on playing in the Freshmen's Match.

The team and characters will appear in the next number of the *Eagle*.

The following is the result of the matches:

1st XI.		Goals.	
Date.	Club.	Result.	For Against
Oct. 18th	Clare	Lost	1 3
" 20th	Peterhouse*	Won	2 1
" 23rd	Jesus	Won	3 2
" 25th	Trinity Hall	Won	4 1
" 27th	Pembroke	Drawn	2 2
" 30th	Emmanuel	Won	3 1
Nov. 6th	Trinity Rest	Won	3 0
" 8th	Jesus*	Drawn	1 1
" 10th	St. Ives	Won	6 1
" 13th	Jesus*	Lost	0 9
" 17th	King's	Lost	2 4
" 21st	Emmanuel	Lost	0 1
" 23rd	Trinity Hall	Won	4 3
" 24th	Wisbech	Won	4 2
" 27th	Selwyn	Lost	1 3
" 28th	Christ's	Drawn	1 1
" 29th	Caius	Won	1 0
" 30th	Clare	Won	2 0

### 2nd XI.

Oct. 30th	Queens'	Won	4 1
Nov. 1st	Selwyn	Lost	2 4
" 6th	Trinity Rest	Lost	2 3
" 7th	West Wrating	Lost	1 2
" 10th	Pembroke	Won	2 1
" 19th	Fitzwilliam Hall	Won	7 0
" 22nd	King's	Won	2 0
" 24th	Fitzwilliam Hall	Lost	1 3

\* Cup Tie.

### ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—W. Falcon. Hon. Secretary—K. Clarke. Committee—G. P. K. Winlaw, C. O. S. Hatton, E. H. Lloyd-Jones, J. H. Metcalfe, C. C. Angell, H. Reeve, E. C. Taylor, H. B. Watts, W. H. Bonsey (1st Boat Capt. *ex officio*).

The Sports were to have been held this Term, but were postponed till next term, on account of the number of men Rowing and playing Football.

## GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

A meeting was held in the Reading Room on Wednesday, October 31st, and the following were elected:—F. Lydall, *Junior Member of Committee*; J. G. McCormick, *Hon. Secretary*.

In spite of the fact that this Club is in great financial difficulties, twenty-six third year men, twelve second and eleven first have refused to join. A little self-denial and patriotism on the part of these gentlemen would enable St John's to compete on level terms with other colleges of its standing. The Amalgamation has the first claim on every member of the College, and till this is clearly understood deficits must be always looked for.

## EAGLE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

*President*—Mr R. F. Scott. *Treasurer*—W. Falcon. *Secretary*—R. Y. Bonsey.

The following members were elected at a meeting held in Lecture Room VI on Friday, November 2nd:—Mr H. T. E. Barlow, F. Lydall, E. C. Taylor, C. C. Ellis, and F. E. Edwardes.

## LACROSSE CLUB.

*Captain*—W. J. Leigh-Phillips. *Hon. Sec.*—H. L. Gregory.

No matches have been played this term, but next term we shall be much disappointed if the College is not found equal to the task of beating the strongest team that the rest of the University can put into the field. That St John's is at present the premier College in the game, there is no possible doubt; but to have a really strong team we must have more men playing than at present. Such men as have joined this term are considerably above the average in capability, and we hope that more will come down next term as soon as the demands of boating and football become less exacting. In W. J. Clements and A. C. Boyde we have gained two defence men of exceptional promise; while among the older men, W. K. Wills has developed into a very useful centre. His energy is a refreshing sight, but he trusts too much to his weight; if he could learn to pass better, he would find that he would be able to economise his strength and use it on occasion more effectively than at present. We congratulate him on getting his University colours this term. In Leigh-Phillips we have a captain of undoubted, though latent, power; if he would only learn how to do himself justice, he would be really good.

The College furnishes a large proportion of the men for the University teams. Leigh-Phillips, Gregory, Wills, Clements,

Boyde, Prest. and Lupton have all played for the University 1st XI; while P. C. Taylor and P. W. G. Sargeant have played for the 2nd XI.

The College team is much weakened by the absence of the former captain, Kefford, but we hope that it will be able to render a good account of itself in the matches next term.

## FIVES CLUB.

*President*—Mr H. R. Tottenham. *Captain*—L. Horton-Smith. *Secretary*—A. B. Maclachlan. *Treasurer*—C. R. McKee. *Committee*—Mr H. T. E. Barlow, F. E. Edwardes, J. Lupton, A. J. Tait.

The Club was fortunate in having the assistance of three members of last season's team, L. Horton-Smith, J. Lupton, A. B. Maclachlan. We have been fairly successful, winning three matches, drawing one, and losing one. On our own courts we beat Queens' by 126 points to 85, Caius by 120 to 40, and Christ's by 118 to 100; and lost to the Old Merchant Taylors by 98 to 109. The return match against Christ's on Christ's court was a draw in favour of Christ's, there being no time to play more than the first rubber. The sum-total for the term is 526 points scored for us, 414 points against us. We played full strength only in one match. C. R. McKee played in every match, and F. E. Edwardes in four out of five.

## DEBATING SOCIETY.

*President*—C. T. Powell. *Vice-President*—H. M. Schroder. *Treasurer*—T. Hay. *Secretary*—A. P. McNeile. *Auditor*—W. A. Gardner. *Committee*—C. P. Keeling and V. M. Smith.

The debates during the term have been as follows:

Oct. 20—"That the preponderating influence of the Press is to be deprecated." Proposed by T. Hay, opposed by R. O. P. Taylor. Lost by 6 to 14.

Oct. 27—"That this House looks forward to the time when Women will be admitted to the franchise." Proposed by A. P. McNeile, opposed by C. P. Keeling. Lost by 11 to 23.

Nov. 5—"That this House would welcome the opening of Public Museums, Libraries, and Picture Galleries on Sundays." Proposed by H. M. Schroder, opposed by W. A. Gardner. Lost by 6 to 7.

Nov. 10—"That the present War in the Far East will be very beneficial to humanity." Proposed by A. K. Cama, opposed by J. T. Burton. Carried by 15 to 14.

Nov. 17—"That this House would strongly discountenance any proposal to disestablish the Church." Proposed by R. W. Tate B.A., opposed by R. S. Dower. On the motion of R. O. P. Taylor, the debate was adjourned till the following Saturday.

Nov. 24—R. O. P. Taylor re-opened the adjourned debate. The motion was carried by 16 to 5.

Dec. 1—"That this House would regard with favour the establishment in this Country of a National Theatre subsidized by the State." Proposed by H. J. Adams, opposed by T. Hay. The motion was lost by 16 to 9.

Except on the night of the "Pop," there was an attendance which averaged over forty for the term, though comparatively few members ever have the courage of their convictions sufficiently to enable them to vote. The element of lightness which has pervaded the Society of late seems to be dying out, and no fewer than nine out of every ten speakers during the term are open to the accusation of having meant all that they said. Several Freshmen have leapt into prominence, and the First Year have taken an unusually large part in all the debates, J. S. Bryers and J. M. Marshall having reaped their reward in onerous duties imposed on them for next term. May they keep up the reputation of the Society in days to come, and take their seat on the Chair of the Union.

#### MUSICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Mr A. J. Stevens. *Hon. Secretary*—A. J. Walker. *Assistant-Secretary*—C. P. Keeling. *Librarian*—C. T. Powell. *Committee*—J. M. Hardwich, H. Reeve, C. B. Rootham.

The Society is in a very flourishing condition, and has given this term three Smoking Concerts, as well as the Annual Saturday Popular Concert in the Guildhall. To the first Smoker all the Freshmen were invited, and Lecture Room VI was well filled. The concert evidently made a favourable impression, as the Freshmen have joined in large numbers. Mr Barlow took the chair, and we can only hope that he may often undertake the duties of Chairman in the future. On Monday, 5th November, the Society gave its Concert of Classical Music before a most enthusiastic audience. These terminal concerts of 'popular classics' are acquiring a deserved reputation, not only in St John's, but also in the University. The item of especial merit at the concert this term was Greig's Sonata for the violin and pianoforte, by Mr W. H. Reed of the Royal Academy of

Music and H. P. Allen (Christ's). We were honoured on this occasion with the presence of several senior members of the College. Mr Sikes kindly took the chair. At the last Smoker Dr MacAlister presided. The attendance was not quite up to the average, and the usual criticism that the concert was better than any that had gone before cannot be passed. The performers at the platform end of the room were good enough, especially Keeling, whose brilliant playing soon caught the attention of the whole audience; but frequent interruption of a few voices from the back—not very musical, but evidently anxious to be heard—spoiled most of the other items. However, as general disapproval was felt, this is not likely to occur again. Next term the Society will again ask Dr Garrett to hold rehearsals for a May Concert Cantata, and there is every prospect of a strong chorus.

#### THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—C. C. Ellis. *Hon. Treas.*—B. P. Strangeways. *Hon. Sec.*—W. A. Gardner. *Committee*—H. M. Schroder and V. M. Smith.

The meetings were as follows:

Nov. 9—In C. A. M. Evans' rooms. Subject, "The Catholic Doctrine of Grace," by Rev. E. G. Wood.

Nov. 14—In J. S. Müller's rooms. Subject, "The place of Latimer in the English Reformation," by J. S. Müller.

Nov. 23—In J. W. Stoughton's rooms. Subject, "Religion: its share in the progress of humanity," by Rev. A. Caldecott.

Nov. 28—In H. L. Woffindin's rooms. Subject, "The attitude of the Church towards Nonconformity," by G. H. Bournes (Corpus).

Dec. 6—In R. O. P. Taylor's rooms. A Social Meeting.

There was usually a fair attendance, and the subjects of the papers were well discussed.

#### 411 (CAMP. UNIV.) VOLUNTEER BATTALION: THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

##### *B Company.*

Early in the Term there was 'Night Outpost Duty,' at which several members of 'B' Company were present. After heroic efforts the 'Butts' were stormed with the loss of one man, who fell into a thorn bush.

Ptes. Clarke and Boas were the only Johnians able to attend



the Field Day, and it is *said* they maintained the high standard of 'B' Company in efficiency and good conduct. Many miles were covered at a gentle walk, and the enemy completely beaten. The Trials interfered with the presence of the others.

We turned up in great force to see the Adjutant crowned in the Senate House by the goddess of Peace, in the shape of the Vice-Chancellor, and a hood. It was a stirring spectacle.

It is with great regret that we must own that the recruiting this year has not been up to our expectations. If present members of the corps will only bestir themselves a *little*, we could certainly raise another thirty men in the College who would join. The Company Cup—the best in the Corps—will be lost to us unless enough men can be got to form a Company.

We must congratulate J. A. Glover on his excellent shooting—the best Third Class in the Battalion—which won our Cup for him on December 3rd.

#### C. U. HARE AND HOUNDS.

We congratulate C. C. Angell on being one of those chosen to represent Cambridge in the Annual Run against Oxford.

#### THE COLLEGE MISSION IN WALWORTH.

The supporters of the Mission have been very much pleased and encouraged by the accession to the Staff made since our last notes appeared. Just the right thing has occurred. One of the heartiest undergraduate supporters we have had since the time of our foundation has chosen our district as the place, where, above all others, he wished to being his work as a clergyman. Peter Green (B.A. 1893) was, as every recent resident knows, one of the most influential men in College and one of the best known Johnians in the University. He showed an interest in the Mission from the outset, and both the work itself and the personality of the Missioners cooperated to determine his choice of a first sphere of work. This fresh attachment of the work to ourselves by the strongest of ties, a living friendship and association, will be felt keenly on the College side. Our greatest difficulty would arise if all our Missioners, however much esteemed, were too remote from undergraduate interests, and we rejoice on every hand in now having three different generations of Johnians worthily represented on the staff of Missioners. Green is already resident at 6, Chatham Place, and hopes to be ordained Deacon at the Advent Ordination. We may also add that it is felt that Green's strong liking for social and economic subjects will be highly appreciated and most useful in his new position.

The gathering of Johnians in Walworth at the Harvest

Festival in October has gradually grown larger and larger. This year Canon Body was the preacher, and there was a very large congregation, composed of members of the College and the people of the district. Great pains had been taken with the decorations and music. After Service the Master presided at a Supper in the Parish Room, when nearly fifty Johnians sat down with the churchwardens and sidesmen. Excellent speeches were made by Canon Body, Mr Allen Whitworth, Mr G. C. Allen, and the Senior Missioner, and the general feeling was one of gratification and hopefulness. The next morning there was a largely-attended celebration of Holy Communion, when Dr Watson gave the address. Some twenty Johnians had stayed in Walworth for the night.

The October Meeting for this year was hearty and encouraging. For speakers we relied, as is usual at this meeting, on our own resources, Mr Phillips and Mr Peter Green taking the chief burden, or pleasure, of the evening; the latter naturally dwelling on the help he hoped to receive from his present friends and from the new ones he looked forward to making in College during the next few years. We may announce at once that at next Term's meeting we hope once more to hear our staunch friend R. P. Roseveare (First Captain L.M.B.C. 1888), who has been invited by the College to preach in Chapel on Sexagesima Sunday.

At the General Meeting of Subscribers on November 26th, it was decided that all members of Committee who have served for two years should continue to be members, whilst in residence, and that the Junior Treasurer should be continued on Committee after the termination of his office, as the Junior Secretary has been for some years. We shall therefore have as *ex-officio* members in 1895 A. F. Ealand B.A., W. Leigh Phillips B.A., A. J. Tait B.A., A. P. McNeile, W. H. Bonsey, and A. J. Walker. At this meeting F. Lydall was elected Junior Treasurer for 1895, and R. Y. Bonsey, Junior Secretary. It is pleasant to find that our two "Trials" men are prepared to help us in these most important offices. A poll for the six places on Committee resulted in the election of H. M. Schroder, V. M. Smith, and A. H. Thompson (third year); and W. A. Gardner, C. P. Keeling, and C. D. Robinson (second year). There are other places to be filled up early next Term, for which first year men will be eligible.

Dr Watson kindly allows a box for the receipt of old clothes to stand in his rooms, ready *en permanence*. This will be supplementary to the regular collections.

Some London friends of the Mission, under the lead of the Hon Mrs Whately, a relative of Mrs Cobb, are arranging for a Sale of Work at Mrs Whately's house on February 21st, on behalf of our Funds (notably the Third Missioner's Stipend, the Deaconess Fund, and the beginning of a Fund for an additional room). It is hoped that members of the College will

move the ladies of their families to send up work (to Mrs Cobb in Cambridge, or to Mrs Phillips in London) for sale, before February 7th, if possible.

We have also to express the urgency of the need for the £50 to complete the £150, to wipe out the debt on our existing Buildings. As stated in our last notes, Mr T. Browne gave £50, and an anonymous gift of £50 will be made, if the remaining £50 is in hand by Christmas. Of this, not quite £15 is promised so far, and the Treasurer grows anxious.

#### TOYNBEE HALL.

A. H. Thompson has been appointed College Secretary for Toynbee Hall.



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Bateman, Rev. J. F.  
Bateson, W.  
Bayard, F. C.  
BAYLIS, PHILIP, LL.M.  
(E. 1896)  
Beaumont, Rev. J. A.  
BENNETT, Rev. W. H.  
(E. 1899)  
BENNETT, G. T., B.A. (E.  
1899)  
Besant, W. H., sc.D.,  
F.R.S.  
Best, G. A. H.  
†Bevan, Rev. H. E. J.  
BLANCH, Rev. J. (E.'98)  
Blows, S.  
Body, Rev. C. W. E.  
BONNEY, Rev. T. G.,  
sc.D., B.D., F.G.S., F.S.A.,  
F.R.S. (E. 1894)  
†Bowling, Rev. E. W.

Bradford, H. M.  
Brindley, H. H.  
Brill, J.  
BROOKS, E. J. (E. 1895)  
Brown, P. H., LL.M.  
Brownbill, J.  
BRUMELL, Rev. E., B.D.  
(M. 1896)  
1898]  
BUSHE-FOX, L. H. K.,  
LL.B. (E. 1898]  
†Bushell, Rev. W. D.  
Butterworth, J. H., LL.M.  
†Caldecott, Rev. A.  
CALLIS, Rev. A. W. (E.  
1895)  
†CAMERON, J. A., M.B.,  
B.C. (E. 1897)  
CARPMAEL, C. (E. 1897)  
CARPMAEL, E. (E.'95)  
Chadwick, Rev. R.  
CLARK, Prof. E. C., LL.D.  
(E. 1894)  
Clarke, E. T.  
Clarke, Rev. H. L.  
Cleave, Rev. P. R.  
COLMAN, J. (E. 1896)  
Colson, Rev. Canon C.  
COLSON, F. H. (E. 1896)  
Coombes, Rev. G. F.  
COOMBES, Rev. H. E. H.  
(E. 1894)  
COOPER, Rev. C. E. (E.  
1896)  
Courtney, Rt. Hon. L. H.  
Covington, Rev. W.  
Cox, Rev. W. A.  
CRESWELL, Rev. S. F.,  
F.R.A.S. [E. 1899)  
Crooke, Rev. C. H.  
CRUICKSHANK, G. (E'96)  
Cummings, Rev. C. E.  
CUNYNGHAME, H. H. S.  
(E. 1892)  
Darlington, T.  
Denton, Rev. Canon J.  
DOCKER, E. (E. 1898)  
DIBDIN, L. T. (M. 1896)  
Eardley, W.  
EASTON, Rev. J. G.  
(E. 1898)

Evans, F. P., M.B., B.C.  
Exeter, Very Rev. the  
Dean of 76,77. ....  
FANE, W. D. (1898)  
FIELD, Rev. A. T. (E.'96)  
Fisher, E.  
FLETCHER, W. C. (E.'97)  
FLUX, A. W. (E. 1895)  
FOXWELL, E. E. (E.'97)  
†FOXWELL, H. S. (E.'96)  
Francis, Rev. F. H.  
FREEMAN, Rev. A. (E.  
1894)  
Frost, Rev. C. C.  
Garnett, W., D.C.L.  
Gatty, Rev. P. E.  
†GIBSON-CARMICHAEL,  
Sir T. D., Bart. (E.'96)  
Gibson, J.  
Gibson-Smith, Rev. H.  
GLOVER, F. B. (E.'95)  
GLOVER, L. G., M.B., B.C.  
(E. 1896)  
Glover, T. R., B.A.  
Goodman, R. N., M.D.  
†GRAVES, Rev. C. E.  
(E. 1898)  
Green, Rev. E. K.  
Green, G. E.  
GREENHILL, A. G. (E.  
1894)  
GREENSTREET, W. J.  
(E.'98)  
GREENUP, Rev. A. W.  
(L. 1898)  
Grenfell, J. S. G.  
Gwatkin, Rev. Prof. H. M.  
GWATKIN, Rev. T. (E.  
1896)  
Hagger, Rev. W.  
†HANKIN, E. H. (E.'99)  
Hanmer, Rev. H.  
Hannam, Rev. W. R.  
HARKER, A. (E. 1898)  
HARKER, Rev. G. J. T.  
(M. 1894)  
Harnett, Rev. F. R.  
HART, S. L., D.SC. (E.  
1896)  
HART, Rev. W., LL.D.  
(E. 1898)

## Fellows of the College and Masters of Arts—continued.

Hartley, H. W.  
Hartley, J., LL.D.  
Hartley, Rev. T. P.  
HASLAM, F. W. C. (E. '95)  
Haworth, Rev. T. W.  
+HEATH, C. H. (E. '96)  
HEITLAND W. F. (E. '97)  
HENDERSON, T. (E. '97)  
Henry, C. D.  
Hereford, Right Rev.  
Lord Bishop of, D.D.  
Herring, Rev. J.  
Hewitt, J. T.  
Hibbert, H.  
Hicks, W. M., sc.D., F.R.S.  
+HIERN, W. P. (E. 1896)  
HILARY, H. (E. 1895)  
Hill, A.  
HILL, Rev. E., F.G.S.  
(E. 1896)  
Hill, F. W.  
Hilleary, F. E., LL.D.  
HOGG, R. W. (E. '98)  
HORTON-SMITH, P.,  
M.B. B.C. (E. 1895)  
House, S. T.  
HUDLESTON, W. H. (E.  
1894)  
+HUDSON, Prof. W. H.  
H., LL.M. (E. 1896)  
Iliffe, J. W.  
INGRAM, Rev. D. S. (E.  
1894)  
Jackson, Rev. A.  
Jessopp, Rev. A., D.D.  
JOHNSON, Rev. E. J. F.  
(E. 1895)  
Jones, W. D.  
Jones, H. R., M.D.  
KEMPTHORNE, Rev.  
P. H. (E. 1898)  
KERLY, D. M., LL.B.  
(E. 1898)  
Kynaston, Rev. Canon  
H. D.D.  
Lake, P.  
Lamplugh, Rev. D.  
LARMOR, J., F.R.S. (E.  
1897)  
+Lee, W. J.  
LETHBRIDGE, W. (E. '98)  
Lewis, C. E. M.  
LEWIS, late Rev. S. S.,  
F.S.A. (E. 1894)  
\*Ley, Rev. A. B. M. (E.  
1899)  
Lister, J. J.  
LIVING, Prof. G. D.,  
F.R.S. (E. 1895)  
Little, Rev. J. R.  
Lloyd, Ven. Arch. T. B.  
LLOYD, J. H. (E. 1896)  
LLOYD, Ll. (E. 1893)  
Locke, F. S.  
Love, A. E. H.  
Lunn, Rev. J. R.  
\*MacAlister, D., M.D.,  
F.R.C.P.  
MACALISTER, Prof. A.,  
M.D., F.R.S. (E. 1894)  
+MacBride, E. W.  
MAIN, P. T. (E. '98)  
Manning, A. S.  
Marr, J. E., F.R.S., F.G.S.  
Marsh, Rev. R. W. B.  
MARSHALL, Prof. A. (E.  
1894)  
MARVEL, F. (E. '94)  
MATHEWS, G.B. (E. '97)  
MATTHEW, G. A., LL.M.  
(E. 1898)  
+MAYOR, Rev. J. B. (E.  
1898)  
Mayor, Rev. Prof. J. E. B.  
Merriman, Rev. J., D.D.  
MIDDLEMAST, E. W.  
(E. 1895)  
Mitchell, Rev. F. G.  
(E. 1898)  
Morris, A. L.  
Morshead, R.  
+Moss, Rev. H. W.  
MOSS, J. C. (E. 1895)  
MOSS, W. (E. 1895)  
MOUNTFIELD, Rev. D.  
W. (E. 1895)  
Muirhead, F. L., LL.B.  
+Mullinger, J. B.  
+MULLINS, W. E. (E. '98)  
NEWBOLD, Rev. W. T.  
(E. 1896)  
NEWTON, Rev. Canon  
H. (E. 1896)  
Nicklin, Rev. T.  
NORMAN, L. (E. 1894)  
NEWTON, T. H. G. (E.  
1896)  
Oliver, Rev. J.  
Orr, W. M. F.  
Pagan, Rev. A.  
Page, T. E.  
Palmer, Rev. T. L.  
PARKER, G., M.D. (E. '94)  
Parker, J.  
PARKINSON, late Rev. S.  
D.D., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.  
(E. 1893)  
Pegge, J. V.

Pendlebury, R.  
PENDLEBURY,  
F.R.A.S. (E. 1896)  
PENNANT, P. P. (E. '98)  
Phillips, R. W.  
PICKEN, Rev. W. S. (E.  
1897)  
Pierpoint, Rev. R. D.  
Pieters, Rev. J. W., D.D.  
+POND, late C. A. M. (E.  
1895)  
Pooley, H. F.  
PORTBURY, Rev. H. A.  
(M. 1895)  
Powell, Sir F. S., Bart.  
Powell, Rev. T. W.  
Powning, Rev. J. F.  
POYNDER, Rev. A. J. (E.  
1898)  
PRYKE, Rev. W. E. (E.  
1895)  
Radcliffe, H.  
Radford, Rev. L. B.  
+Ram, Rev. S. A. S.  
Rapson, E. J.  
+Raynor, Rev. A. G. S.  
Read, H. N.  
Reeves, J. H.  
Rendle, A. B.  
+RICHARDSON, Rev. G.  
(E. 1897)  
Ridley, F. T.  
RIGBY, Rev. O. (E. '97)  
Roberts, A. C.  
Roberts, Rev. A. S.  
ROBERTS, S. O. (E. '96)  
Roby, H. J., LL.D., M.P.  
+Rolleston, H. D., M.D.  
+ROSEVEARE, W. N.  
(E. 1896)  
ROWE, Rev. T. B. (E. '94)  
Rudd, Rev. E. J. S.  
RUSHBROOKE, W. G. (E.  
1896)  
Russell, Rev. H., D.D.  
+Salisbury, Rev. C. H.  
SAMPSON, R. A. (E. '98)  
SANDFORD, late Rev.  
F. (E. 1894)  
SANDFORD, HUMPHREY  
(E. 1898)  
+SANDYS, J. E., LITT.D.  
(E. 1894)  
Sarson, A.  
Sayle, C. E.  
+SCHILLER, F. N. (E.  
1896)  
SCOTT, R. F. (E. 1896)  
Seccombe, P. J. A.

## Fellows of the College and Masters of Arts—continued.

SEBPTON, Rev. J. (E.  
1894)  
SEWARD, A. C. (E. '98)  
Shawcross, H. W.  
Sheppard, Rev. C. P.  
Shore, L. E., M.D.  
Shuker, A.  
\*Sikes, E. E.  
+Smith, G. C. M.  
SMITH, H. W. (M. '96)  
SMITH, Rev. Harold (E.  
1897)  
+Speechly, Rt. Rev. J.  
M., D.D.  
Spencer, R.  
Stacey, Rev. R. H.  
+Stanwell, Rev. C.  
Stanwell, H. B.  
Stevens, Rev. A. J.  
STONE, J. M. (E. 1898)  
Stopford, Rev. J. B.  
Stout, G. F.  
Stuart, C. M.  
Summers, W. C., B.A.  
+TANNER, J. R. (E. '98)  
Tatham, Rev. T. B.  
Teall, J. J. H., F.R.S.  
Teape, Rev. W. M.  
Terry, F. C. B.  
Tetley, A. S.  
THOMPSON, F. L. (E. '96)  
Thompson, H., M.D.  
Thomson, Rev. F. D.  
Thorpe, Rev. C. E.  
TOKRY, Rev. A. F. (E.  
1898)  
+Tottenham, H. R.  
UNDERWOOD, Rev. C.  
W. (E. 1894)  
Vaughan, M.  
Viney, Rev. R.  
+WACE, late F. C., LL.M.  
(E. 1897)  
Ward, Rev. E. B.  
WARD, Rev. J. T. (E. '93)  
WARREN, Rev. W. (E.  
1896)  
Watson, Rev. Fred., D.D.  
Watson, Frank  
Watson, J.  
Webb, R. R.  
WELDON, W. F. R.,  
F.R.S. (E. 1895)  
+Whitaker, Rev. G. H.  
WHITWORTH, Rev. W.  
A. (E. 1894)  
WIDDOWSON, T. (E. '94)  
Willington, Rev. F. P.  
+WILKINS, Prof. A. S.,  
LITT D. (E. 1896)  
Willkinson, Rev. G. G.  
WILKINSON, Rev. J. F.  
(E. 1898)  
WILLIAMS, A. (E. '98)  
+Willson, St. J. B. W.  
WILSON, W. S. (E. '98)  
WINSTONE, E. H. (E.  
1896)  
Wiseman, Rev. H. J.  
Wright, Rev. F. P.  
Wright, R. T.  
Wood, Rev. W. S., D.D.  
Wood, Rev. W. S.  
+YELD, Rev. C. (E. '99)  
YEO, J. S. (E. '98)  
ABRAHAM, W. (E. '96)  
Alcock, A. F.  
Alexander, J. J.  
Allan, W. B., LL.B.  
Ashton, W. H.  
Atlay, Rev. G. W.  
Atmore, W. A.  
Baines, A.  
Baines, T.  
Baird, J.  
Baker, Rev. S. C.  
Baldwin, A. B.  
Bender, A. P.  
Bennett, N. G.  
Benthall, H. E.  
Benthall, Rev. W. L.  
Binns, A. J.  
+Blackett, J. P. M.  
Blackman, S. S. F.  
Bone, P.  
Borchardt, W. G.  
Biggs, G. F.  
Brooke, A.  
Brown, H. H.  
Brown, H.  
Brown, W. C.  
Brown, W.  
Brown, W. L.  
Bruton, F. A.  
Buchanan, A. E.  
BUCHANAN, G. B. (E. '99)  
Bumsted, H. J.  
Burn, J. G., LL.B.  
Burnett, L. B.  
Butler, A. G.  
Bythell, W. J. S.  
Cameron, A. P.  
Cameron, W. E.  
Captain, N. M.  
Carlisle, H. D.  
+Carnegy, Rev. F. W.  
Catling, H. D.  
CHADWICK, Rev. A. (E.  
1894)  
Chambers, E. A.  
Chaplin, T. H. A. M.D.  
CHAPLIN, W. H. (E. '96)  
Clark, J. R. J.  
Clark, W.  
Coe, C. H.  
Cole, Rev. A. B. F.  
Cole, Rev. J. W.  
Coleman, E. H.  
Collison, C.  
COLLISON, H. (E. 1899)  
Colson, Rev. J.  
Corbett, W. A.  
Cordeaux, H. E. S.  
Corder, Rev. B. J.  
Coore, A.  
Cox, H. S.  
Craggs, E. H.  
Crompton, J. B.  
CUBITT, S. H. (E. '98)  
Cuff, A. W.  
Cummings, R. R.  
Cuthbertson, F. E. L.  
Dale, J. B.  
Davies, H. H.  
Cameron, W. E.  
De Wend, W. F., LL.B.  
Desmond, G. G.  
Dewsbury, F., LL.B.  
Dinnis, F. R.  
Dore, S. E.  
DOUGLAS, A. F., LL.B.  
(E. 1897)  
Douglas, C. E.  
Drake, H.  
DRYSDALE, J. H., M.B.,  
B.C. (E. 1896)  
Du Heaume, J. Le G.  
Eagles, E. M.  
Ealand, A. F.  
Ealand, E.  
Earle, A.  
Eastwood, Rev. C. J.  
Edmunds, C.  
Edmunds, L. H.  
Edwards, C. D.  
Elliott, A. E.  
Elliott, W. R.  
Emslie, H. H.  
England, J. M.

## Bachelors of Arts :

## Bachelors of Arts—continued:

- EWBANK, A. (E. 1894)  
Fagan, P. J.  
Fearnley, P. H.  
Field, A. P. C.  
Field, F. G. E.  
Fisher, Rev. R.  
Francis, H. A., M.B., B.C.  
Fraser, H. W.  
GADDUM, F. D. (E. '96)  
Garcia, Rev. G. H. R.  
Geen, W.  
Giles, A. L.  
Given-Wilson, Rev. F. G.  
Gladstone, A. F.  
Godson, F. A.  
Godwin, Rev. C. H. S.  
Golby, W. A.  
Goodman, H. C.  
Gorst, Rev. E. L. le F. F.  
Gray, C. F.  
Green, Rev. P.  
GREGORY, H. L. (E. '96)  
Groom, T. T.  
Hackwood, C.  
Hall, R. R.  
Halsted, C. E.  
Hamilton, J. A. G.  
Harding, R. B.  
Hardwick, J. H.  
Hare, C. F.  
Harper, W. N.  
Harries, G. H.  
Harris, W.  
Hart, S. G.  
Hatton, C. O. S.  
Haydon, T. E.  
Henderson, E. E.  
Heron, R. C.  
Hibbert-Ware, G.  
HILL, H. H. L. (E. '94)  
Holmes, H.  
Hooton, Rev. W. S.  
\*HORTON-SMITH, L. (E. 1895)  
Hough, S. S.  
HOWARTH, C. (E. '97)  
Humphries, S.  
Hutton, A. R. R.  
Hutton, Rev. W. B.  
Inaba, M. N.  
Jackson, E. W.  
Jackson, G. C.  
Jackson, R. E.  
Jackson, T. L.  
Jefferis,  
JONES, Rev. G. (E. '99)  
Jones, H. G. T.  
Jones, H. P.
- Joyce, G. R.  
Kefford, E. J.  
Kent, W. A.  
Kerslake, Rev. E. K.  
Kilburn, G. H.  
Killey, J. B.  
King, Rev. H. A.  
King, J. G.  
Kingsford, Rev. P. A.  
Kingsford, R. L.  
Kitchin, F. L.  
Knight, H. E.  
Lambert, S. H. A., M.B., B.C.  
Laming, W. C.  
Lane E. A.  
Langmore, H. R.  
Leathem, J. G.  
Leathes, H. M.  
Le Sueur, W. R.  
Leftwich, C. G.  
Lewis, C. W. G.  
Lewis, F. H., M.B., B.C.  
Lewis, H. S.  
Lewis, W. R.  
Lillie, C. F.  
†Long, B.  
Long, H. E.  
Lord, C. C.  
LUPTON, J. (E. 1896)  
Macalister, R. A. S.  
†McDougall, W.  
McElderry, R. K.  
Mackinnon, F. A.  
Mainer, E.  
MARSHALL, E. N. (E. '94)  
Mason, Rev. M. H. H.  
Mason, Rev. H. E.  
†Masterman, Rev. J. H. B.  
Maw, W. N.  
Mayers, F. N.  
†Merriman, H. A., LL.B.  
MILLARD, A. C. (E. '93)  
Monro, A. E.  
Moore, Rev. C.  
Moore, P. L.  
Morton, W. B.  
Moss-Blundell, H. S., LL.B.  
Mundahl, F. O.  
Mundahl, H. S., LL.B.  
Mundella, V. A.  
Newbery, Rev. F. C.  
Newling, S. W.  
Newton, J. H.  
Nicholl, Rev. L. H.  
Nicklin, J. A.
- Noaks, B.  
Norregaard, A. H. H. M.  
Numm, H.  
Nutley, W.  
Ogilvie, A. F.  
Orgill, W. L.  
Osborn, G. S.  
PALMER, Rev. J. J. B. (E. 1895)  
Patch, J. D. H.  
Payne, W. M.  
Pegg, J. H.  
Pennington, A. R.  
Perkins, A. B.  
Phillips, Rev. C. T.  
Phillips, W. J. L.  
Pitkin, A. J.  
Pope, Rev. R. M.  
Powys, Rev. G. F.  
Prescott, E.  
Radcliff, R. T. M.  
Rae, F. L.  
Raven, C. O.  
Raw, W.  
Ray, C. E.  
Reid, S. B.  
Rice, C. M.  
Richards, H. T.  
Rivers, C. H.  
Roberts, J. H.  
ROBERTSON, Rev. A. J. (E. 1895)  
Robertson, C.  
Robinson, Rev. J.  
Robinson, J. J.  
Rosenberg, G. F. J.  
Roughton, H.  
SAINSBURY, A. J. (E. 1894)  
SANDALL, T. E. (E. '96)  
Sanders, R. L.  
Sanger, J.  
SAPSWORTH, C. (E. '96)  
Sargent, H.  
Sargent, P. W. G.  
Shaw, P. E.  
Sheepshanks, R.  
Skene, W. H.  
Smallpeice, Rev. G.  
Smith, A. E.  
Smith, E. W.  
Smith, F. M.  
Smith, Rev. G. H.  
Smith, Rev. P. G.  
Smith, R. T.  
Smith, Rev. T.  
SMITH, TUNSTALL (E. 1894)

## Bachelors of Arts—continued.

- Speight, H., LL.B.  
Staley, J. A.  
Stone, W. A.  
Stowell, R.  
Summers, W. C.  
Szumowski, H.  
Tait, A. J.  
Tapper, H. M. St C.  
Tate, R. W.  
Taylor, E.  
Thatcher, N.  
Telford, Rev. J. A.  
Thomas, L. W.  
Thompson, A. J. K.  
Tjarks, Rev. L. H.  
Tomlinson, H.  
Tovey, C. H.
- †Turner, G. J.  
Turner, D. M.  
Waite, T.  
Waldon, W.  
Walker, Rev. B. P.  
Waller, Rev. C. C.  
Wallis, Rev. A. T.  
Watkinson, G.  
Walsh, F. A. H.  
WARD, Rev. G. W. C. (E. 1895)  
Warner, G. F.  
Way, C. P.  
Webb, C. M.  
Whitman, H. G.  
Whipple, A. H.
- Wihl, O. M., LL.B.  
Wilcox, H.  
Willcocks, H. S.  
Williamson, H.  
WILLIS, Rev. W. N. (E. 1897)  
Wills, B. R.  
Wills, W. K.  
Wilson, A. J.  
Wilson, W. C.  
†Windsor, J., LL.B.  
WOODHOUSE, A. A. (E. 1895)  
Wriamham, W. G.  
Wright, W. F.

## Undergraduates:

- Andrews, H. C.  
Angell, C. C.  
Aston, W. F.  
BAILY G. G. (E. 1898)  
Batnett, B. L. T.  
Benrose, H. C.  
Bentley, H.  
Benwell, E. J. H.  
Blair, G.  
Blyth, M. W.  
Boas, W. P.  
Body, L. A.  
Bonsey, R. Y.  
Bonsey, W. H.  
Brewster, T. F.  
Brincker, J. A. H.  
Bristow, E.  
Bromwich, T. J. I'A.  
Byles, C. E.  
Carey, W. M.  
Carter, F. W.  
\*Chotzner, J. A.  
Claire, K.  
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Cooke, G. F.  
Cottam, C. E.  
Dastur, S. P.  
Davies, J. D.  
Davis, A. J.  
Davis, C. N. T.  
Dearden, G. A.  
de Castro, J. P. F. L.  
Deed, W. R. W.  
Devenish, H. N.  
Doherty, W. A.  
Douglas, Rev. A. H. W.  
Dower, R. S.  
Duncan, W. W.
- Earl, E. A.  
Eastwood, A. W.  
Edwardes, F. E.  
Ellis, C. C.  
England, A. C.  
Evans, C. A. M.  
Evans, H. D.  
Falcon, W.  
Field, A. M. C.  
Fielding, C. C.  
Fischer, H. G. R.  
Fitt, H. S.  
Fox, W. J.  
Gardiner, H. A. P.  
Garrood, J. R.  
Gaskell, W.  
Goulton, J.  
Greeves, P.  
Gruning, J. F.  
Gunn, A. H.  
Gunn, H. O.  
Hadland, R. P.  
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Hewett, A. S.  
HOARE, H. J. (E. '98)  
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Holmes, H. T.  
HORTON-SMITH, R. J. (E. 1896)  
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Howard, G. H.  
Howitt, J. H.  
Hoyle, J. J.  
Hudson, C. E.  
Hunter, Dr W.  
Inchley, O.
- Jenkin, A. M.  
Jones, E. A. A.  
Jones, E. H.  
Keeling, C. P.  
Kempt, G. D.  
Key, S. W.  
Kidd, A. S.  
Knapp, C. A.  
Koul, J. N.  
Lamb, W. A.  
LANGMORE, A. C. (E. '98)  
Ledgard, W. H.  
Lewis, O. R.  
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Long, W. A.  
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Lydall, F.  
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Male, H. W.  
Manby, V. B.  
McClelland, F. A. S.  
McCormic, J. G.  
\*McKee, C. R.  
McNeile, A. P.  
Mercer, C.  
Metcalf, J. H.  
Morgan, D. J.  
Moore, F. J. S.  
Morris, T. W.  
Moxon, H. J.  
Müller, J. S.  
Mullineux, M.  
Neave, W. S.  
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Northcott, J. F.  
Orton, K. J. P.  
Orton, L.  
Palmer, C. A.  
Parker, H. A. M.

*Undergraduates—continued :*

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Pollard, C.	Scoular, A. C.	Tyler, E. A.
POWELL, C. T. (E. '97)	Sherwen, W. S.	Verrall, A. G. H.
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Prior, E. H. T.	Siddique, M.	Walker, A. J.
Pryce, H. V.	Smith, V. M.	Walker, F. W.
Pugh, H. W.	Soyeshima, M.	Warner, W. H.
Reeve, H.	Storey, E. G.	Warren, B. J. C.
Reissmann, C. H.	Story, A. J.	Watts, H. B.
Rivers, Dr W. H. R.	Stoughton, J. W.	West, W.
Robinsou, C. D.	Strickland, E. A.	Whiteley, A.
Robinson, H. J.	Sumner, C. C. W.	Whiteley, G. T.
Rose, F. A.	Tallent, J. H.	Wilkinson, R. B.
Ross, C. H.	Taylor, E. C.	Winlaw, G. P. K.
Sandwith,	Taylor, R. O. P.	Woffindin, H. L.
Schroder, H. M.	*Thompson, A. H.	Wood, J. A.
Scarlin, W. J. C.	Townsend, C. A. H.	Yusuf-Ali, A.

*Subscribers beginning with No. 105.*

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Airy, E. W.	Hall, B. L.	Pethybridge, G. H.
Attlee, W. H. W.	Hamer, H. B.	Pilkington, A. C.
Ayres, T.	Hardman, J. K.	Rawcliffe, J. H.
Baker, W.	Harvey, A. G.	Robb, A. A.
Benson, E. M.	Harvey, A. W.	Roberts, H. E.
Blandford, J. H.	Hayes, J. H.	Rootham, C. B.
Boyde, A. C.	Heath, F. C.	Sanger, F.
Browning, K. C.	Hope, H. P.	Smith, A. D.
Bryers, J. S.	Hyne, F.	Sneath, H.
Butler, H. T. W.	Iles, G. E.	Thaine, R. N.
Campbell, A. J.	Jacob, P. G.	Thatcher, A.
Clark, W. T.	Kefford, W. K.	Tobin, T. C.
Clarke, E. R.	Keymer, E. H.	Visram, M. H.
Clarke, W. Fairlie.	La Trobe, W. S.	Wacher, H.
Clements, W. T.	Levy, A. W.	Wainwright, E. H.
Crispin, E. H.	Locke, G. T.	Ward, R. F. C.
Diver, O. F.	McCornick, G. D.	Ward, W. D.
Dyson, J. W.	Marshall, J. M.	Weatherhead, E.
Evans, G. T. M.	Matthews, J. C.	Whitaker, G. S.
Eastwood, A. W.	Matthews, H. N.	Whitaker, R. J.
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Foster, J. R.	Maxwell, S.	Williams, M. A.
Frater, G. D.	Murray, F. E.	Williamson, K. B.
Fullagar, H. F.	Neave, D. H.	Wiltshire, H. P.
Garner-Richards, D. B.	Norman, G. B.	Wright, A. A. G.