



October Term,

1895.

THE EAGLE.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from Vol XVIII, p. 547.)

THE Lady Margaret by her will left to her executors certain estates in the counties of Devon, Somerset, Northampton, and elsewhere, for the purpose of clearing off the debts of the old Hospital of St John and of founding, endowing, and furnishing St John's College. The executors estimated the yearly value of these estates to be £400. But pressure from the Lady Margaret's own servants and officers, from King Henry VIII., from Wolsey, and other potent courtiers compelled them to surrender their claim to the estates. But, tenacious in their purpose of founding the new College, they cast about for new sources of endowment.

The document which follows shows that King Henry VIII. in taking the lands promised compensation to the extent of £2800, of which it would appear that only £1200 had been received, leaving a balance of £1600. Finding, no doubt, that the King was reluctant to part with money, they suggest to him that he should assist in getting the estates of the Priories of Bromehall in Berkshire and Higham in Kent for the College. The Lord Devonshire, whose assistance the College sought in this matter, was probably William Courtenay, eleventh Earl of Devonshire and Baron Courtenay

afterwards, in 1525 created Earl of Exeter and beheaded in 1539.

Artycles of consyderatyon for my lorde of Devonshyer to move and induce y^e kynges hyghnes to be so goode & gracesyous to y^e M^r & Schollers of y^e College of Saynt John y^e Euan-gelyst in y^e vnyuersyte of Cambryege.

fyrst be y^t consyderyd y^t y^e kynges graundmother of hyr gracyous disposytion put certyn landes in feoffment to thac-complysshment of hyr last wyll of y^e yerely value of CCC*li* wylling that certen revenues y^r of growyng shuld be employed & bestowed to y^e behowfe of y^e same college, tyll such tyme as yt be hooly perfytyd and confirmed w^t a M^r & *l* schollers which charges was estemyd by hyr gracyous executors & diuerse other dyscrete men to amount to ix m^l. *li* afore hyr gracyous & godly wyll myght be necessarily performed in y^e said College.

Neuertheless y^t plesyed y^e Kinges hyghnes & his most honorable consall for certeyn consyderacyons to take y^e same londes of CCC*li*. *li* enfeofed to thuse of y^e said colleg as yt ys beforesaid. And for recompens thereof grantid, to content and paye to y^e sayd Colleg M^l M^l viij*c*. *li*. ouer & besydes ij benyfyces which were promysed shuld be impropryd to y^e supportacyon of y^e same house. Of y^e which sommes of M^l. M^l. viij*c*. *li*. there was payd but xij*c*. *li* & so remeanyth vnpayd xvj*c*. *li*.

In consideration & recompens of y^e which somme And also y^e dyscharge of y^e godly and noble last wyll of hys gracyous grandmother It may lyke y^e kynges hyghnes of hys goodnes & pety to be so gracyouse vnto y^e seyde M^r & Schollers as ether to grant y^e sayd mony so vnpayd to be paid & satisfied to y^em accordyng to y^e aggrement & composycion or elles y^t y^e pryores of Bromhall & Hygham may be impropryd to y^e sayd College which do not ammount, all charges deducted to y^e sayd somme y^t ys vnpaid as y^t ys supposyed by vj c. markys whereof y^e sayd M^r & Schollers dout not but y^e Kynges sayd highnes beryng yt in hys graciouse memory woll thereafter se them to be recompensyed to y^e vttermost & they shall as y^ei euer haue done especially pray for hys most noble & Royall astate.

Endorsed : Consideracon for my Lord of Devynshyre.

Before these two monasteries of Higham and Bromehall were dissolved, and their possessions handed over to the newly-founded College, Bishop Fisher had induced the King to hand over the estates of the Hospital at Ospringe in Kent.

The Maison Dieu, or Hospital of St Mary, at Ospringe, near Faversham, was founded about 1245 by King Henry III. It consisted of a master and three Brethren called *Presbyteri Conversi*, of the order of the Holy Cross, and two secular clerks to pray for the soul of the Founder. The design of the Foundation seems to have been for the entertainment of the King when he went to Dover and France, and of the Knights Templars when they came into, or went out of, the kingdom conducting the pilgrims who went to Jerusalem. For this purpose there was a chamber in the house called *Camera Regis*. The Master and Brethren were also to show hospitality to poor and needy pilgrims and passengers, and to relieve poor lepers. The Hospital so founded continued till 1480, when it was dissolved in the following manner. Some time about the reign of King Edward IV. one Robert Darrell was chosen Master, when two of the brethren died; Robert Darrell died 20 May, 20th Edward IV., and, soon after, the third brother died: upon which the two secular clerks departed and the house was left desolate and deserted. The King thereupon committed its custody to secular persons. Now King Henry VIII. in the sixth year of his reign (1515) had given its custody to one John Underhill for life. Fisher persuaded the King to grant the possession of the Hospital to the College, Underhill being suitably provided for. The first of the two documents which follow show the provision which was to be made for him. John Underhill was admitted to the Rectory of Harlington in Middlesex and resigned it before November 1515. He was also a Prebendary of St Paul's in London, but resigned his prebend there in 1519.

The second document, a Petition to Queen Catherine, shows that for this grant the King obtained £500 from the Executors, and that therefore the Queen by custom was entitled to £50, from which payment the College prays to be relieved. The fact that the College had to pay for this grant of Ospringe is, I think, new. It is not mentioned by Baker in his history.

Jhū.

This byll made the xijth day of marche the vijth yere of Kyng Henry the viijth Witnesseth and recordith that it is agreyed betwene the Reuerend ffather in god John busshop of Rochestre of the one partie and Mr John Vnderhill master of the Ospitall of Osprenge of the other partie That the said Mr Vnderhill shall at any tyme after the fest of the Annunciacion of oure Ladye next after the date hereof Whenn he shalbe requyred make surrenderyng of his hospitall vnto the master and ffelowes of Saynt John's College in Cambrege And do all thyngs as shalbe thought necessary by lernyd counsayll for the assuraunce of the same.

Secoude that the said Buschop shall, the popes holynesse so beyng pleased, to whome iurisdiction of the said hospitall immediately perteneith deliuer to the said Master John Vnderhyll a sufficyent wrytyng vnder the Covent Sealle of the Prior of Rochestre for an annuyte of xxx*li* truly to be contentyd to hym at the days and places lymited in the same same wrytyng duryng his lyff.

Thirde the said Buschop schall in a recompense of charges and costes that the said Mr John hath had for and aboute the said hospitall deliuer and paie to hym at the said tyme xl. *li* of lawfull money of ynglond.

ffortly the said Buschop schall suffer ffortly the said Buschop schall suffer withoute any interrupcion to tak owt of the said hospitall suche stuff movable as to hym appertenyth and not belongyng of Ryght to the said hospitall.

Sixthly* the said Master John shall delyuer also a state of certayn landes to the yerly valew by estimacion viij *li* which remanyth in feoffes handes and leve behynde him in the said hospitall all such stuff and goudes as to the said hospitall of Ryght doyth belong.

* *sic*. There is no clause 5 in the document.

Sevynthly the said Master John schall deliuer or cause to be deliuered to the said Buschop or his assigney all manner of wrytynges as Charters, bulles, evydences, courte rowlles and all other munyments that appertenyth to the said house or to any parcell thereof.

VIIJth the said Mr John and his assignes schall haue libertie to carry of the grounde all such woddess as he haith made sale of so that it be vnder the nombre of xx acres of wodde and it to be wodyt and carried of betwene this and the fest of lawe-masse and the said Mr Vnderhill at his costes and chargeys schall sufficyently kep and close the said woddess.

IX. Where the said Master John hath made graunte of the Stuardshippe of the said hospitall to Sir Edward Nevell he to kep the courtes and to doo all other thynges accordyng to his patente that the said Edward schall inioue the same patent the said Bischopp is content he doying his dewtie accordyng to the same.

Tenth the said Mr John promisses by theys presentes to deliuer to the said Bischopp the common Sealle of the said place of Osprenge and nothyng to seale therewithall in the meane season nor to make sale of woddess or other thynges be longyng to the same.

These thinges are promised betwene the said parties to be obserued on there honestes and in Witnesse hereof eche parties to other hath subscribyd ther names & put to yer Seale.

Endorsed: Conuenciones cum Mro Vnderhill pro hospitali de hosprynge.

Too the moste high and noble pryncesse
Katren Quene of Ingelande and of ffrance and
laydye of Ireland.

In most humble wise shewith vnto your grace your daily Oratours the Master and ffelowes and scolers of the College of Seint John the Euangeliste in the Vniuersitie of Cantebrigge that wher the great noble pryncesse of blyssed memory Margarette late Countesse of Richmonde graundmother to our souereign lorde the kyng that nowe ys of her godly deuocion in her lyffe founded the said College and for the full ffynnyshynge and supplyment of and for the exhibitions of the said Master

felowes and Scolers for euer there vertuously to endewre dyd leve with such persons as she deputed to be executors of hir testament sumes of money to be employed vppon landes and tenements to and for the same Which executors, in the Accomplishment of the said Testamente for the graunte and lycence of our said soueraigne the kyng by theym opteyned for the appropriacyon to your said Orators and to their successors of the auowson and patronage of thospitall of Osprenge in the Countie of Kente, haue paied to our said soueragne lorde in the Chauncerye fyve hundrith poundes by reason whereof ther ys demaunded and askyd to thuse of your grace of your said Orators the sum of fyfty poundes to your grace of your golde by laudable custome and your prerogatyfe for the same and in other cases to be dewe, which somme of fyfthe poundes so askyd of your said orators hauing nothing but oonly their conuenient exhibicyons accordyng to their ordynnaunces and rewlis yf they shulde therwith soo charged shalbe to their great impouryshement and hinderance and mulct of their exibucyon in the said college. In consideracon whereof hit may please your highnes of your most habundaunt grace at the humble petycion of your said orators to graunt your gracious letters to be directed to William Buddall your attorney generall in discharge of the said fyfty poundes vnder your accustomed Seale in such cases in dewe forme accordyng to the tenure ensuyng to be made and your said Orators shalle daylie praie to Almyghtye Godde for the contynuall preseruacon of your grace.

KATERYN Quene of Englande and of ffrance and ladye of Irelande Too our trustie and wellbeloued William Ruddall our attorney-generall gretyngh wher ther ys demaunded for us and to our vse of the Master and felowes and scolers of the College of Seint John the Euaungeliste in the vniuersitie of Cantebrigg, fyfty poundes to us dewe as of our golde by lawdable Custome and our preemynence for oon fyne of fyve hundrith poundes by them paide and made with our dere soueraigne lorde the kyng for his graunte and lycence by theym opteyned to appere and haue to theym and to their successors the patronage and aduowson of the hospytall of Osprenge in the Countie of Kent Wee of our especiall grace at the humble peticion of the said Master felawes and scolers haue pardoned remitted and released vnto them the said summe of fyfthe poundes and the same to theym

haue by this our letters haue geuen and graunted Wherefor we woll and charge you that ye immedyatly vppon the sight of theis our letters knowledge in our name we to be of the said fyfty poundes satisfisfied and paied and ye surcease and cause to be surceasede all manner of processe and othyr meanys of and whereby the same somme of fyfthe poundes shuld be askyd takyn or reseyued and that ye discharge and cause to be discharged the said Master and felawes and scolers and their successors of and for the said fyfty poundes and the paiment and charge of the same the said our preminence, lawdable custome, or any other mater you to the contrary notwithstanding and this our lettres shalbe vnto you agayne us sufficient warraunte and dyscharge in that behalf, geuyn —

Endorsed: A peticon by the Master, fellowes and Schollers of St Johns College to Queen Katrine.

The nunneries of Higham and Bromehall, the former in Kent, the latter in Berkshire, came to the College by grant of Henry VIII. in 1524. Jane Rawlins the last Prioress of Bromehall resigning in 1521, the other two sisters of the house leaving in the next year. Some documents of the nuns of Higham have been given in a previous instalment of these notes (Vol xvii, p. 589—605), and we now propose to give some of those relating to Bromehall.

The first document, a petition in Norman French, can be approximately dated. It is addressed to a King whose grandfather (*aicl=aicul*) was named Edward. After whose death came the late King, Richard. This shews that the King to whom the petition is made is King Henry IV., who reigned from 30 September 1399 to 20 March 1413. The handwriting of the document also tallies with this date, being very similar to that of the document given in plate 258 of the *Palaeographical Society's Proceedings*, first series, the date of which is 1411. I have to thank Mr J. H. Hessels for assisting me in deciphering the petition. There is perhaps one doubtful word. Namely the word *pres* in the sentence,

certain terres gisantz pres vostre fforest de Wyndesore. Some such word is required, but in the MS the *p* has a sign of contraction (for *pro*), and there is a curl over the *e* which may mean anything. It may be added that the College is now patron and appropriator of North Stoke in the County of Oxford, which at the time of the petition was in the vast diocese of Lincoln. (*Nicoll*).

A tres excellent tres redoute et tres gracious sieur le Roy Suppliant tres humblement votres pouveres oratrices Prioressse et Couent de Bromhale deinz leueschie de Sarum que come eles iadys vssent certains terres gisantz pres vostre fforest de Wyndesore le queux terres les bestes sauages de lauaunt dit fforest ount degastez et destruis deuant ces heures a grande arerissement de leur viure et sustenance le quelle chose considerant le tres noble Roy Edward votre Aiel que dieu assoile a voz ditz oratrices graunta vne anuele pension de x. li. apres qui mort Richard nageirs Roy lauaunt dicte annuele pension en son temps retenoit et en recompense dicelle appria¹ lesglise de Northstoke en la diocese de Nicoll a le propre oepe de les dits Prioressse et Couent perpetuelment de quelle esglise uncore ount pesible possession et aueront parmye vostre tres gracieuse eide et secour en cest cas. Que plesse a vostre treshaute et roiale majeste destre bon et gracious sieur a voz ditz oratrices et eux maintenir en leur possession de lauaunt dicte esglise sanz estre oustey par reson daucune reuocacion ou repelle de la dicte appriacion² faite ou affaire. Considerantz tres souuerain sieur que si les ditz suppliantz perdent lauaunt dite esglise eles nount donc viure ne leur mesmes sustenir mes destre mendyantz et anientiz pourtouz.iours et ce pour dieu et en oeure de Charite.

Endorsed in a later hand: A copie of a charter in frenche.

The document which follows gives a curious account of a dispute between the Abbey of Chertsey and the

¹ Sic. in MS. query *appropria*. ² Sic. in MS. query *appropriation*.

nuns of Bromehall. Anne Thomas left Bromehall for Wintoney, Wintney or Wintenaye, a Cistercian nunnery near Hertford Bridge in Hampshire after 1489. Her predecessor as Prioress of Bromehall, Isabella Beale is mentioned in the reign of Edward IV between the years 1461 and 1483, after which latter year Anne Thomas succeeded her.

A corrody was a sum of money, or an allowance of meat, drink or clothing, due to the Crown from a religious house towards the sustentation of such persons as the Crown might think fit to receive it.

The saying of Dame Anne Thomas
some tyme prioressse of Bromehalle
and now prioressse at Wyntoney.

Whiche saith that on dame Issabell Bealle whiche was prioressse ther affore her & her predecessores tyme owte of mynde was seased of a certeyn corrodye or Almys yerely ons in the weke was payed of vj case of covent brede & vij galantes of Covent ale Owte of the house or Abbay of Charsey, fforther more the said dame Anne Thomas saith that ij monkes of Charsey whoys names were Brampton & Bery came to the howse of Bromehalle & there desired the foresaid Issabell Beale whiche was prioressse ther to shewe vnto theyme the evidence whereby they claymed & had y^t corrodye or Almys and she brought forthe a faire writing in parchement to theyme vnder the Covent seale of their pallace of Charsey and when they had scen it & redde it over they cast it in the fire and brent it where of the said prioressse was right sory & muche displeased withe theym for the same, but not w^t standing she ynjoyed the said corrodie during her tyme.

And then next after her came the said Anne Thomas and was prioressse ther and she had yerely during her tyme whiche was iiij yerys euery yere v quarters of whete payed by on Hatche which was servant w^t the said Abbot of Charsay Whiche Hatche at thys tyme is on lyve.

And then next after her, the said dame Anne, as she saithe came on dame Elizabeth Lakenore whiche was prioress theare & that she had & enjoyed the said whete during all her tyme.

The petition to Henry VIII which follows shews how the property of a religious house might be taken by the act of a powerful King without much chance of redress. The petition was probably of no avail, as the College never came into possession of lands whose description could correspond with those mentioned in the petition. It is upon record that in 1528 King Henry VIII granted to Sir William Fitzwilliam "the Park of Potnall, then not inclosed but as waste, but which was late inclosed, within the Forest of Windsor, paying a red rose to the Sheriff of Surrey."

To the Kyng o^r Souereyn Lord.

Humbly shewyth vnto yo^r hyghnes yo^r dayly orators & power bedwomen the pryores & Nunnes of the howse and chyrche of o^r lady and seynt Margarete of Bromhalle of the ffoundacyon of yo^r noble progenitors that where as one John Bartylmewe late held of the sayde priores & Nunnes as in the ryght of ther howse & church aforesayde as of theyr manner of Bromhalle a Tenement and xl acrys of land & xx^{ti} acres of wodde lying in seuerall parcelles in Potnall by the rent of ix^s viijd. by the yere at the festes of Seynt Mychell tharchengell & annuncyacon of o^r lady by evyn porcyons to be payde and by the seruice to yeld to the seyde pryores & Nunnes & to ther successors haryet & relyf after the decese of euery tenant thereof dying seased And also sute to the court of the sayde lryores & Nunnes for ther manor of Bromhalle aforesayde from thre wekes into thre wekes And also wheras one John Reynold of Strode late helde of the sayd pryores & Nunnes in the ryght of ther howse & chyrche aforesayde as of ther manor of Bromhall aforesayde a Tenement & xx^{ti} acres of lande & x acres of wodde lying in seuerall parcelles lying in Potnall aforesayde by the rent of xxd. by the yere at the festes aforesayde by evyn porcyons to be payde and by the seruice to yeld to the sayde Pryores and Nunnes & to ther successo^rs heryet & Relyf at the decese of euery tenant thercof dying seasyd and also sute to the court of the sayde pryores & Nunnes of ther manor of Bromhalle aforesayde from thre wekes into thre wekes So hit is most gracyous souereyn lord that abowte xxxiiij^{ti} yeris passed yo^r noble progenitor & graunt father Kyng Edward the iiijth

purchased & bought all the forsayde landes & woddess of the forsayde John Bartylmew & John Reynold and the same landes & woddess ther inclosed & imparkyd in his parke of Potnall by Reason whereof the sayde pryores & Nunnes & ther predycessors haue lost ther sayd yerly rent of xj^s viijd. by the space of xxxiiij^{ti} yeres now last passed and also all the other forsayde seruices & profyths of the same and therfor had neuere no recompense to there greatte losse hynderance & impouerishyng Please it yo^r hyghnes of yo^r most habundant grace & pete for so moche as the sayde howse & chyrche of Bromhall is yn decaye & power & but of verrey small possessyons and that the said parte of Potnall is dyssolued & takyn away hyt may please yo^r hyghnes [of?] yo^r sayde habundant grace petye & cherytie to restore to the sayde Pryores and Nunnes & to ther successors ther sayde yerly rents & seruices And the arrarages of the same in discharging of the solles of yo^r most noble progenitors yo^r deryst ffather Kyng Henry the vijth and yo^r grantfather Kyng Edward the iiijth whoes Sowles Jhu pardon. Or els most gracyous Souereyn lord that it wold please yo^r hyghnes of yo^r most benygne grace & charyte the decaye & povertie of the forsayde howse & chyrche consyderyd and for so moche as all the foresayde landes & woddys were of olde tyme mortesyd to the sayde howse & chyrche and before tyme that no mynde of man is granted owte seuerally by the predycessors of the sayde Pryores & Nunnes to be holdyn of them & of ther Successors seuerally by the rent & seruice aforesayde To geve & grante all the same landes & woddys to the forsayde Pryores & Nunnes & to ther successors for euermore in Agmentacyon & incresyng of the same howse & chyrche And the dyvyne seruice in the same to be mayntenyd by yo^r gracyous letters vndre yo^r brode seale in dew forme to be made accordyngly And the sayde Pryores & Nunnes shall dayly pray to God for the preseruacyon & contynuaunce of yo^r most noble estate prosperously long to endure And for the sowles of yo^r sayde noble progenytors And thus in the Reuerence of God oure lady & Seynt Margaret.

The lease which follows is perhaps an example of a kind of transaction of which the religious houses in

their decay were said to be guilty. That, namely, of granting long leases at low rents, of their estates in consideration of a sum of money down. The lease given here may not have been sealed by the convent, if it was sealed, the seal has been cut away. But the land it purports to let has certainly been lost to the College as successor to the nunnery.

This indenture made the xvij daye of September the third yere of the Regne of King Henry the viijth by twene dame Jane Rawlyns Prioressse of the house and church of oure lady and Seynt Margaret of Bromehall in the Counte of Berks and the Couent of the same place of the one parte and Roberd Gunner of the parishe of Egham in the Counte of Surre husbondman on the other partie Witnessith that the seid Prioressse and Covent by ther hole assent hath demised graunted and to ferme letten vn to the seid Roberd all that ther Tenement and garden summe tyme Thomas Exe with six acres and hauff acre of arabill lande and a garden lying in the seid parish of Egham the which one Thomas Shabyngton late held to ferme of the seid place and Covent and all those ther landes called Romfild hill Stones and Mynchyn harehill with all the landes perteynyng to the same lying in the hye ffelds whiche one John Bartylmewe late held to ferme of the seid place and Covent and also one parcelle of lande with a water lying in Eweshote called harpers fforde whiche bowndith on the Est parte vppon the landes of the Abbot of Chertesei and on the north parte vppon the grete parke of Wyndesore and on the south part vppon a more of the seid prioressse and covent and on the west parte stretchyng a hundred roddes from the water and also a parcell of land lying next to thende of Staines brigge in the seid parisshe of Egham To haue and to hold all the forseid tenements gardens landes and all other the premishez with thappurtenaunces to the seid Roberd and his assignez from the fest of Seynt Michell tharkangell next commyng after the date of this indenture vn to thende and terme of two hundrid yeres then next ensuyng and fully to be complete yeldyng and paying therefor yerely duryng the forseid terme to the seid Prioressse and Covent and to ther Successors xxij. s. of lawful money of england at the fest of the Annunciacion of our lady and seynt Michell tharkangell by even porcions to be payed and the seid Roberd

and his assignez all the houses of the forseid Tenements and all the closure of the forseid gardens and landes welle and sufficiently shall repeire susteyn and maynteyn duryng all the forseid terme at ther owen proper coste and charge and them so sufficiently repeired susteyned and maynteyned at thend of the seid terme shall leve and the seid Roberd and his assignez shall bere and paye all grauntes rentes dew and accustomed to the cheff lorde of the ffee of the same and also all other charges graunted or to be graunted to the chyrche or to the kyng duryng all the forseid terme at ther owen coste and charge and if it happen the seid yerely rent of xxij. s. to be behynde in parte or in all after any of the forseid festes in whiche it ought to be payed and not payed by xv days that then it shall be lawfull to the seid prioressse and covent and to ther successors in to all the forseid landes and tenements and all other the premishez with theappurtenaunces to entre and distreyne, the distresse so taken to lede cary dryve and bere awaye and them to imparke and deteyn irreplegiabie vntille the forseid yerely rent of xxij. s. and the arrerages of the Same to the seid Prioressse and Covent and to ther successors be full contented and payed And if it happen the seid yerely Rent of xxij. s. to be behynde in parte or in all after any of the forseid festes in whiche it ought to be payed and not payed by one hole yere and no sufficient distresse for the same in and vppon the seid tenementes and landes with thappurtenances may be fownde that then it shall be lawfull to the seid Prioressse and Covent and to ther successors in to all the forseid tenements landes gardens and all other the premishez withthappurtenaunces to reentre and them to have agen as in ther first estate and the seid Roberd and his assignez thereof to putt oute this lese notwithstanding In Witnes whereof to the one parte of this Indenture with the seid Roberd remaynyng the seid Prioressse and Covent haue sette ther Comon Seale and to the other part of this Indenture with the seid Prioressse and Covent remaynyng the seid Roberd hath sette his Seale yeven the daye and yere above wretyn.

It is not very clear to whom the document which follows is addressed. Perhaps by the College to the Queen, or to some one about the Court of Elizabeth. But the tenor of the document shews that even when

the possessions of the Nunnery had been granted to the College, they were still in danger of being lost.

For the College of Saint Jones
In Cambrige.

Y^t maye plesse youre mastershep to remember a persell of grounde cawlyd Knowle grove that was belonging to Bromhalle whyche londes and wodes w^t the holle rivenew of Bromhalle was gyven [to] the College of Sente Jones in Cambridge And the sayd grove [lies] in the fforreste of Wyndsor nere Chersaye whyche was somtyme ane Abbey where vnto Kyng Henry the viij had Recourse and dyd vse muche huntyng And nowe there ys noe shuche house nor Reffuge for the quenes grace to lye at. And whenn y^t plesyd the kyng to Remove and dysolve the sayd Abbey there was one Mr Danester dwellyng there abowte whiche was apoynted to be cheffe commissyner ffor the dysolvynge off the sayd howse of Chersey And he havynge a mynde to the said Knole grove cawsyd a kynsemanne of hys whoose name was Awffeld beyng a kepar to gyve infformasyan ffor the kyng that the sayd Knole grove was mette for the kyng to harbore dere in whyche dere comythe verye letle there but thus the sayd Mr Danester duryng his lyffe and the kepers there abowghte hadde had the ownlye comodyte theroff And the sayd College had very letle recompens In considerasyon of the thyng, the rente theroff beyng xxs. by the yere whyche yerlye rente ys not ownlye a greate decaye to the value of an hundrethe pownde to the fforseyd college

...fellowes and scollers Whyche dayle pray ther for the good presarvasyon of youre graces majestye but also the wodes that now be standyng and growynge vppon the same grove whyche wodes wolde be a greate releffe vnto the sayd fellowes and scollers and to there suksessors ffor ever In tender considerayson wheroff ytt maye plesse your grace off youre mere goodnes tenderlye to consyder of youre pore suppliants that the sayd grove w^t your graces ffavors myghte be Restored to the sayd college agayne.

The date of the foundation of the Nunnery of Bromehall is not clearly known. It is, however, known that in the year 1199, King John granted the advowson and

appropriation of Sunninghill to the nunnery, so that it was in existence before that date. In the cellar walls of the present farmhouse of Broomhall, close to Sunningdale railway station, can be seen some rough masonry which is believed to have been part of the walls of the old nunnery. A few years ago while some excavations were being made in the stackyard of the farm a few skulls and bones were found, probably the remains of some of the former inmates of the nunnery.

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)



THE STRANGE ADVENTURE OF
GREGORY WYMPE.

Fair to see did the Abbey stand,
Rich in relics of many a saint,
Rich in carving and gilt and paint,
Rich in manor, and tithe, and land.
But the top and crown of the whole domain,
Better than land on the fertile lea,
As good as the bones of St. Gondolain,
Was the Abbey's right of Sanctuary.

A mile from the Abbey on every hand,
A mile to east, and a mile to west,
A mile to south as you've doubtless guessed,
And a mile to north did the crosses stand,
Which marked the bounds of the holy place,
Crosses lofty and fair to see,
Where criminals came at a hasty pace
To win the peace of the Sanctuary.

Thief and robber and homicide,
Swindling debtor, rebellious thrall,—
No power could touch, and no pain could fall;
Law and lord might they here deride.
Here in peace might the criminal rest,
Free from gibbet, and free from chain,
Free to live as it liked him best,
Within the bounds of St. Gondolain.

Now Gregory Wympe was an idle youth;
Toiled he never to win him bread;
Not too honest the neighbours said,
And I more than suspect they told the truth:
Beg, and borrow, and sometimes cheat;
Over ready with stave or knife;
Much to drink and little to eat;
Such was Gregory Wympe his life.

Gregory sat by the tavern door;
Never a coin in his pouch was pursed;
Nought he owned save a lusty thirst,
Sorely he longed for one drink more.
To Giles the taverner out spake he,
"Draw me a couple of quarts on trust:
A couple, quoth I? You may make it three;
No refusal; you must, you must."

Giles the taverner, portly man,
Answered frowning, "I trust no more;
Too many chalks upon the door;
Sum the total, if sum you can."
Gregory raised his cudgel high,
Whacked the niggard about the head,
Seized a flagon, and drained it dry,
And left poor taverner Giles for dead.

Swift as arrow from bow set free,
Down the valley, across the plain,
Straight for the shrine of St. Gondolain
Ran the affrighted Gregory.
And a startled cry through the tavern shrilled,
"Send for Sheriff and Crowner quick!
Giles the portly taverner's killed,
Killed by Gregory Wympe his stick."
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By the boundary cross stood watchers twain,
 Gazing ever across the lea,
 To see what criminals they could see
 Flying for aid to St. Gondolain.
 Saw they Gregory, short of wind,
 Staggering, struggling, red of face;
 Sheriff and Crouner they saw behind,
 And cried, "Our halidoms! Here's a race!"

The cry rang out through the warm still air,
 Cry which the Sheriff and Crouner heard;
 For one last effort their steeds they spurred,
 And grabbed at Gregory's flying hair.
 Gregory yelled a despairing yell,
 Loud as the bellow of goaded kine,
 Threw himself forward, plunged, and fell
 Right on top of the boundary line.

Prone he lay with the line half crossed,
 Helpless either to move or shout,
 A half within, and a half without;
 His head was saved, but his legs were lost:
 One half in the peace of St. Gondolain;
 One half did the pitiless law estreat;
 Arms held fast by the watchers twain,
 While Sheriff and Crouner seized his feet.

Tugged right stoutly the watchers twain;
 Tugged the Sheriff and Crouner true,
 Till Gregory nigh was torn in two,
 But never an inch could either gain.
 For an hour they tugged, while all the town
 Came to wager, and cheer, and shout.
 But at last they put poor Gregory down,
 And agreed to argue the question out.

Long they argued, and Gregory lay
 Still as a log across the line.
 Quoth the Sheriff, "The man is mine;"
 "No, he isn't," the watchers say:
 "Here on our side are heart and head;
 Πάντος πλέον τὸ ἥμισυ."
 "Cut him in twain," the Crouner said;
 "That's what Solomon used to do."

Abbot and monk and clerk came out;
 Many a charter and deed they brought;
 Thrice they read them, but ne'er found aught
 In deed or charter to solve the doubt.
 Came three sergeants in coif and gown,
 Searched through volumes of legal lore,
 Argued skilfully up and down,
 Left the point where it was before.

Now Giles the taverner, left as slain,
 Thanks to thickness of hair and head,
 Senseless lay for a while, not dead,
 And then recovered his wits again;
 Rose and plastered his broken crown,
 Drank a gallon, as though 'twere naught,
 Locked the tavern, and hied him down
 To see if Gregory Wympe were caught.

Still on the line did Gregory lie:
 Still they wrangled on either side;
 Until it happened that one espied
 The portly taverner's form hard by.
 Ceased the querulous argument,
 Abbot's fervour and lawyer's wiles,
 And everybody with one consent
 Exclaimed, "Odds Boddikins! Here's old Giles!"

Up to the crowd the taverner came,
 Crying, "All of you, stand apart:
 I'll make Gregory Wympe to smart;
 Or Giles the taverner's not my name.
 See my vengeance, and feel amazed!
 I'll make him careful of stave and stick."
 His heavily booted foot he raised,
 And gave poor Gregory Wympe a kick.

Kick he gave him with might and main;
 Its force was great, its aim was true.
 Gregory's form like a football flew
 Up in the air and down again.
 And up from the crowd went mirthful roar,
 As they marked poor Gregory's rise and fall
 For Gregory came to earth once more
 Right past the boundary, legs and all.

Loud did Crowner and Sergeant shout;
 Abbot and Sheriff laughed and cried;
 "Happy is he who can now decide
 With such simplicity points of doubt.
 O second Solomon, worthy judge,
 On history's page thy name shall shine;
 For law is twaddle and logic fudge
 Beside that glorious boot of thine!"

R. H. F.



NOTES ON THE "HISTORY OF THE LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB."

MAY TERM 1843 (*Hist.* p. 36).

First Boat Crew. For the first two races of this term Hemming rowed bow and Mason 4. They each retired after the second race.

Mason was a remarkably fine man—perhaps the finest man in the University: but his doctor would not let him row after the second race.

I rowed bow for the last five races of the term, and the first crew was, I feel sure, constituted as follows:—

Springall Thompson (<i>bow</i>)	5 R. Thompkins
2 W. Harkness	6 J. B. Chalker
3 J. Walker	7 W. Franklin
4 C. Riley	J. Beasley (<i>stroke</i>)
J. Crawley (<i>cox</i>).	

Second Boat Crew. I rowed bow for the first two races. After the second race J. S. Hoare rowed bow in my place, as I was wanted to row bow in the First Boat.

There was not, as far as I can remember, any R. Thompson in the Club in my time.

May Term 1844 (*Hist.* p. 37).

The first crew at the beginning of the term, and for the first two races, was, to the best of my recollection

(but upwards of fifty years have since elapsed, and I cannot be certain) composed as follows:—

Springall Thompson (<i>bow</i>)	5 W. Gilder
2 J. W. Stephen	6 W. Harkness (<i>capt.</i>)
3 C. Rippingall	7 G. W. Hemming
4 R. Harkness	J. B. Smith (<i>stroke</i>)
G. F. Murdoch (<i>cox</i>).	

I do not remember how the second crew was constituted. Some (although not all) of the men who rowed in the Lent Term second crew were no doubt in the May Term second crew.

At this time smallpox broke out in the College. The Captain of the L.M.B.C. (William Harkness) was one of the victims.

J. B. Smith (*stroke*), who had taken his B.A. degree, had obtained an appointment, and was obliged to go down at once.

There were other casualties of which I do not recollect the particulars.

The result was that J. W. Stephen and I were the only two of the crew left in the boat after the second race.

Stephen went from 2 to stroke.

I (Springall Thompson) went from bow to 2.

G. F. Murdoch (*cox*), who happened to be a good oar, went 7.

A. H. Shadwell, an old first boat crew oar, was asked to help us. He came up immediately, and rowed 3 in the third race. The remaining oars were second crew men. An objection was taken by (I think) Third Trinity to A. H. Shadwell rowing. This objection was allowed, and C. Wilkinson rowed 3 in the fourth and following races.

The crew was, to the best of my recollection—but, as I have already remarked, it is more than fifty years

ago, and I cannot be quite certain—constituted as follows:—

J. S. Hoare (<i>bow</i>)	5 — Prest
2 Springall Thompson	6 T. Field
3 A. H. Shadwell, then	7 G. F. Murdoch
C. Wilkinson	J. W. Stephen (<i>stroke</i>)
4 J. M. Gisborne	
T. Lloyd (<i>cox</i>)	

I believe that each member of the crew was a reasonably good oar; but we had no time to get together, and defeat necessarily followed.

The second crew was completely destroyed. Its successor went, of course, to utter grief.

SPRINGALL THOMPSON.

ADDENDUM.

Presidents of the L.M.B.C.

1842. *Christopher Lighton* (afterwards Sir Christopher Lighton, Bart.), was President for the whole year, and, I think, remained President during the Lent and May Terms of 1843.

1843. *Willingham Franklin* was elected President in the October Term, and remained President during the whole of 1844.

First Captains of the L.M.B.C.

October Term, 1843—C. Riley.

Lent Term, 1844—C. Riley.

May Term, 1844—W. Harkness.



OF DAPHNE.

THE sage may tell how stars burn bright,
And why the red sun dies;
But O he cannot catch the light
That plays in Daphne's eyes!

The painter robs the western flush
Of its last faintest streak;
But O he cannot match the blush
That crimsons Daphne's cheek!

The poet's hymn chants clear and strong,
Born of his great soul's choice;
But O he cannot wake the song
That rings in Daphne's voice!

"Not yet! Not yet!" proclaims the seer,
"Far on for many a mile!"
But O he does not know that here
Is heaven in Daphne's smile!

G. T. B.



CORPVS INSCRIPTIONVM IOANNENSIVM.

THE publication of our College Admissions has already borne fruit. We may assume that the example had some influence upon Dr Venn, that the exhaustive researches on which he has entered were to some extent suggested by the abundant materials for College history, which Johnians owe to the wise 'order' of Dr Gwyn and the Seniors of 250 years ago. Only the other day Mr B. Wilson, a master at Sedbergh, printed for private circulation a Register of that School, one of our chief feeders, which could not have been undertaken without our books; the Lupton and Hebblethwaite lists reaching back far into the sixteenth century.

I now propose to loyal members of the College a work easy of accomplishment, in which all may bear a part, and which will give a purpose to every walk in any part of the country. Let us copy all inscriptions—chiefly epitaphs, but some recording the opening of public institutions—which commemorate members of the College, beginning with the chapel and the neighbouring churches and graveyards. The weather is making havoc of these records; thus Ambrose Bonwicke's epitaph in the yard of old All Saints', perfectly legible a quarter of a century ago, is so no longer. Do not, with Carlyle, sneer at 'tombstone literature.' If, at certain periods, epitaphs reek with fulsome flattery, that proclaims the character of the times; some, as that of Robert Jenkin on Gunning, Bentley's on Stillingfleet, reflect credit on author, and subject, and on the College. The College incumbents may keep up their connexion with *Alma Mater* by copying the mural tablets and the entries in the parish registers relating to their predecessors or other members of the College.

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I should like also to enlist younger men in a mission in which I have laboured for many years. If only one Johnian in ten spent, were it but half-a-crown a year, in buying and presenting to our Library, works by, or relating to, our *alumni*, we should soon have materials for a trustworthy *Bibliotheca Ioannensis*. What Boase and Courtney have done for Cornwall, De Backer for the Jesuits, the brothers Haag, Baron Schickler, and others for the French Protestants, each School and College should do for its men. In collection both of books and of epitaphs, numerous opportunities would occur for exchange with collectors whose interests lay elsewhere, and so the bonds which knit together the Republic of Letters would be strengthened.

I may add that our store of Johnian books has increased largely of late years.

JOHN E. B. MAYOR.

Mut braucht man nicht im Krieg allein,
Mut braucht man überall im Leben,
Um Feind dem Schlechten stets zu sein,
Und nach dem Rechten stets zu streben.

JULIUS STURM.

Brave be thou, not alone in battle's strain,
Brave be thou through all life, in toil or leisure;
So shalt thou aye to Evil foe remain,
So for the Right aye strive as for hid treasure.

J. E. B. M.

Wehe dem, der zu sterben geht
Und Keinem Liebe geschenkt hat;
Dem Becher, der zu Scherben geht
Und keinen Durst'gen getränkt hat.

FR. RUCKERT.

Woe, woe to heart, which comes to die
And love to none has nursed;
To pitcher, which to sherds must fly
And has quenched no man's thirst.

J. E. B. M.



"ESPRIT DE CORPS."

Sic itur ad astra.

THE night had come, the fearsome fray was o'er,
And they that had done battle all that day
Had doff'd their fierceness, and were gathered now
In long array along the restful board,
Still laden with the relics of a feast
Fit for the gods; thereon stood glittering
Full many a cup with dewy nectar crowned;
And ever and anon a Ganymede—
If one may term him Ganymede, whose breast
Is blanched with linen, and whose form glooms dark
In the dim splendours of a sable suit—
Filled to the brim the all but drained cup,
So that the sleeping bubbles woke again.
Dark o'er the scene there hung a cloud of smoke,
As dark as that whereon the Thunderer sat
Enthroned, with eyes that saw both gods and men;
But terror was there none therein; it came
From those brave hearts, whom smoking made not ill.
And ever round the board, there waxed the sound
Of dulcet converse and unending mirth
And the ripe jest and doubly pointed quip,
And music trembled from a minstrel's throat.
For one great soul there was, divinely tall,
(And O that I might add divinely fair)
Who stood and towered above them: he it was
Whose bold imagination oft had charm'd
The wide-eyed freshman from a pampered pipe,
With splendid tales of war and high emprise,
And exploits at a fabled Aldershot.

And as of old full many had lent him ear,
 And sworn that they would keep a hundred drills,
 And march, and in a swampy ditch repose
 Frozen, and bear the panoply of war,
 (They won not e'en The Shilling's silvern meed),
 So now they hearkened as with smiling eyne,
 He woke the echoes in their trustful hearts.

"O sweet it is upon the field of battle,
 The sturdy foe drawn up in front to find,
 And sweet to hear the rifle's volleys rattle,
 When the wounds are of an uninjurious kind.
 And marching is an excellent diversion
 In pelting rain or 'neath a scorching sun,
 When you think there's absolutely no coercion;
 You march your thirty miles—'tis but for fun."

Then welled the chorus, and it seemed as though
 It was the tramp of many marching men.

"I love to hear the clang of the sabre,
 I love to hear the rattle of the drum,
 With your shoulder to the shoulder of your neighbour,
 Awaiting for the foe until they come."

Then yet again the gold-haired swordsman sang:

"We tramp uphill, through miles and miles of
 stubble,
 And lie in ambush in a marshy wold,
 And we know if, in spite of all our trouble,
 We fail to catch the foe, we catch a cold.
 But what is that compared with endless glory,
 With laurelled fame and name both great and true,
 Our deeds will be the theme of poet's story,
 And—there'll be a paragraph in the *Review*!"

He ended, and therewith there rose a shout
 Of many voices, e'en as when the shore
 Sounds with the thunder of the restless deep.

And like as when a lily's taper stem
 Is riven by the churlish wind, there flows
 From out its delicate cup the liquid dew,
 Which dies in pearly nothingness away,
 E'en so was many a goblet snapp'd in twain
 At the slim stem, and o'er the glistening board
 Distilled its fragrant dew, and was no more.

Eftsoon, another votary of Mars,
 Was called upon to rise unto his feet
 And breathe a soft snatch from his trancing lips.
 And he was one to whom the art of war
 Was passing dear, and many a wakeful night
 He spent in toil upon some strategy
 Not all unworthy of Iphicrates,
 (Who *sine mora* beat the Spartans back)
 Or Scipio or Alexander's self.
 Then to his harp the impassioned minstrel sang:

"When the shot and shell is screeching,
 And a thrill stirs every heart,
 This, brave fellows, is my teaching:
 Think what's valour's better part.
 Think thereon, I pray, acutely
 Think thereon where'er you go,
 Show your scorn, and resolutely
 Turn your backs upon the foe!"

Chorus. "Up, guards, and at them is the cry,
 Strike one blow before you fly,
 Front rank kneel,
 Steady upon your heel,
 Shoulder humps, brave boys, and have a try."

And then from twice a hundred throats there came
 Thunder, and ever darker gloomed the hall.
 Then he that sang would fain have sung again
 But, woe the day, the all too fleeting words
 Had scaped his ken, and though he made essay,
 Back, back he sank upon his seat again,

Mute if you will, but not inglorious,
 For cheers there were in rapture at his lay,
 And hand smote hand, and many an one there was,
 That flashed the martial cry "*En corps, en corps!*"

Then came another, whose mellifluous voice
 Rang resonantly forth, full well preserved,
 An even tenor with a great high note.
 Sad was his song; how two small lads there were
 (A drummer one, the other played the flute)
 The darlings of the bearded regiment,
 And how with fearless fife and drum they took
 A fortress bristling with an hundred guns,
 And manned with twice an hundred thousand men;
 And how the one had planted on the top
 The flag of England, while the other still
 Played variations on "God save the Queen."
 Then how the lust of booty lured them off
 In hungry quest, and how they both had found
 A trim confectioner's, whose window gleamed
 With sugared dainties, and therein they sate
 Cross-legged from morning until dewy eve
 Till dull repletion gorged them to the eyes.
 And then when they were quit of their desire
 Of meat and drink, they laid them down and slept
 And dreamed of all their loved ones, of their home
 Their innocent pleasures, and their father's rod.
 And on the morrow came the regiment
 And found them stark in death, and how it happ'd
 None knew, but many said 'twas frozen cream.
 So ran the tale; on many an eye a tear
 Hung bright, as hangs a dew-drop on the rose
 In the blithe morn when all the world awakes.

Then to his height another minstrel draws
 His lissom limbs, a giant he in frame
 But lacking in that energy, that makes
 The low less low, the great more truly great.

And oft the wondering passer-by had turned
 And eyed him, marvelling at his rolling gait
 His wide ox eyes, and his stupendous feet,
 And smiled, and gazed, and smiled and passed away,
 Then in this wise the restful giant sang:—

"O it's all very well to go straying
 O'er ditches and puddles galore,
 But *I've* had enough of pipe-claying,
 And marching at all I abhor.
 I detest the report of a rifle,
 Or narrow or broad 'tis a bore,
 I tell you of this I've had *my* fill,
 And I ain't going to do it no more.

Chorus. O doubling's an infliction
 On riding there's restriction,
 'Tis only noble generals who on their steeds may prance,
 But for motion at the double
 With the minimum of trouble
 Give me the am-bu-lance
 bu-lance,
 The ready, steady, beddy ambulance!"

No more he sang, for on the listening throng
 A sudden silence sank, and then a voice
 Made dulcet murmur: "Gentlemen, I crave
 Your pardon, but methought I heard yon clock
 That chimes with male and female voice the time
 Upon the vaulted roof of Trinity,
 Ring tence and once, and thus, sweet Sirs, 'tis time
 To hush the 'armony of your sweet-toned throats."
 They heard and rose, and linked arm in arm
 The warriors wandered forth to other haunts
 Of rest, and faint and ever fainter still
 Their laughter twinkled in the star-lit courts.

A. J. C.



REVERENDISSIMO IN CHRISTO PATRI,
DOMINO JOHANNI, LINCOLNIENSI IN ANGLIA
EPISCOPO.

ST JOHN'S LIBRARY IN 1629.

THE following dedication to Abp Williams may be found interesting to some of our readers. The Disputation is apparently very rare, as there is no copy in the British Museum, the Cambridge University Library, nor here. The present transcription is from the copy in the Bodleian Library. A reference to the passage will be found in an article on "Dedications to Englishmen by foreign authors and editors," by the Rev W. D. Macray M.A., in *Bibliographica*, Vol I, pp. 469—470, in which it is stated that the Bodleian "Registrum Admissorum" contains Grim's signature under date of 10th October 1626.

His name occurs in the *Album Studiosorum* of Leyden (Hag. Com. 1885, p. 220) under date of August 3rd, 1629, as EGBERTUS GRIM, Benthomico-Nienhusensis, 24 T.

The reader will observe that Grim made use of the libraries at Westminster, Oxford, and Cambridge, and was a guest at Abp Williams' board. C. E. S.

DISPUTATIO THEOLOGICA INAVGVRALIS
CONTINENS
THESES NONAGINTA NOVEN,
DE TOTIDEM, VEL ETIAM PLURIBUS NOSTRI
ÆVI CONTROVERSIIS,
QUAS
DIVINA FAVENTE GRATIA,
EX AUTHORITATE MAGNIFICI D. RECTORIS
D. FRANCONIS BURGERSDICI..
PUBLICE SINE PRÆSIDE DEFENDET
EGBERTVS GRIM, DE NOVA-DOMO BENTHEMICVS
AD DIEM 1 OCTOBR. STYLI NOVI.
LVGDVNI BATAVORVM
CD DC XXIX.

Si mihi probatum fuisset Aelianni illius institutum, qui de se prædicabat apud Philostratum, nunquam se fines Italiæ esse egressum; navem nunquam inscendisse, nec novisse mare; jacturam eam fecissem, etsi fortasse facilem, quâ minus notam, cujus contrariam acquisitionem nullo pretio compensari posse, nunc sentio; maximè cum ita me Deus direxerit, & in susceptâ peregrinatione meâ Angliam vestram elegerim, in qua non solum locorum amœnitate, sed incolarum præsertim humanitate captus, cum summâ voluptate incolatum meum ad plures annos protraxi. Ibi multa sum miratus, quæ vix alibi quisquam reperiatur omnia, quam apud beatam Regionem vestram; Religionem ex verbo Dei purgatam, & à superstitionibus, quibus ubique ferè terrarum involuta erat Ecclesiæ facies, defæcatam; Regem pietate quæ est secundum Deum faventem, & fidem Christianam fortiter asserentem; Ecclesiasticos Viros Regi summo sub Rege suo fideliter inservientes in hoc sancto opere; Seminaria sæcundissima omnis generis eruditionis, quæ nullis aliis in toto orbe Academiis, quantum vis florentissimis, inferiora sunt; in eo plerisque prævalent, quod studia omnia ad Religionis sinceræ propagationem potissimum dirigantur; ex quibus etiam olim, quam vis in ipsâ barbarie totum ferè orbem occupante, sælicissima & acutissima ingenia prodierunt, quæ in transmarinis regionibus emicantia, & patriam suam illustrarunt, & aliis faciem accenderunt. Sed Patrum nostrorum ævo & insequente, quot excitata fuerint & emicuerint sydera fausta, testantur eruditissima eorum qui præverunt monumenta, & confirmant tot superstitem Dei beneficio scripta, gesta, dicta reverendiss. Episcoporum, vigilantissimorum Pastorum, eximiorum Doctorum, subtilissimorum Magistrorum, & aliorum, quorum vix gradus & dignitates numerem, nedum ut nomina possim in album referre; quales fuerunt olim Crammeri, Hopperi, Iuelli, Bradfordi, Rainoldi, Withakeri, Perkinsi, & hoc tempore alii plures, quorum nominibus abstinere, ne vel adulationis insimuler, vel dum aliquos omitto, aliis nominatis, cum omnes non possim, omnibus non satisfaciam.

Nemo tamen mihi vitio vertet, si te, Reverendiss. Domine inter alios multos micantem, velut inter orbes Luna minores,
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summæ eruditionis & humanitatis nomine celebrem; ubi eorum secundum te meminerim quorum mihi multum perspecta fuit benevolentia, excellentissimi D. Doctoris Prideaux, summi Academiæ Oxon, ornamenti & reverendi M. Cottoni; quorum illum fautorem & præceptorem expertus sum; hunc benignum hospitem; in cujus contubernio per ipsum non stetit quin auctus fuerim doctrinâ, quam ille fundebat abundè, & exemplo profecerim, quod dignum imitatione exhibebat. Maxima equidem tua præ reliquis ideò prædicari debet humanitas, quia in gradu tam sublimi, me in subselliis inferioribus positum non despexisti, verùm benignis oculis inspexisti, erexisti; mensæ tuæ inter tot gravissimos Theologos adhibuisti; dignatus es colloquio, cùm Te Lincolnæ ante annum compellarem. Imo Bibliothecis tuis refertissimis, Cantabrigiensi Colleg. D. Johannis, Westminsteriensi præsertim, studia mea promovisti. Et, ut dicam quod res est, tot me beneficiis cumulasti, ut non solum par non sim referendo, sed nec recitando: quod tamen ubique facio, & quandocunque datur occasio; ut testari potest in florentissimâ hac Academiâ, præter alios insignes Doctores, Veneranda Facultas Theologica.

Nunc autem hoc quaecunque gratitudinis testimonium libuit Dignitati & Reverendiss*, nomini tuo dicare; simulque indicare, gradum hunc, ad quem adspiro, & quem mihi auspice Deo conferendum spero, deberi etiam Tibi, qui mihi ex Bibliothecis tuis, jam nominatis, subministrasti adminicula, quibus hactenus natavi, ut enatarem & hunc portum attingerem. Quibus etiam addo ea quæ ex instructissimis Bibliothecis Academicis, præsertim admirabili illâ Bodlejana, Oxoniæ percipere potui: cujus usus cuilibet, etiam extero, quotidie sex horas patet; & mihi tantum profuit, dum ibi vixi, ut nunc, beneficii memor, prædicare eam non desistam: Sed maxime virtutes tuas; in quarum laudibus nunquam finiendis finio tamen, & me tibi sine fine devinctum profiteor; qui à Deo Opt. Max. impetrare conabor R. T. longam & felicem in hac peregrinatione vitam, & in patriâ cælesti sempiternam. Lugduni Batavorum 1³/₄ Septembris, anno à nato Salvatore MDCXXIX.

R. N. T.

Cultor perpetuus

EGBERTVS GRIM.



THE EAGLE.

He clasps the crag with crooked hands;
Close to the sun in lonely lands,
Ring'd with the azure world, he stands.

The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls;
He watches from his mountain walls,
And like a thunderbolt he falls.

TENNYSON.

ΑΙΕΤΟΣ.

ἀγκύλαις μάρψαντ' ὀνύχεσσι κρημνὸν
ἀλίῳ πέλας, κατ' ἔρημα γαίης
πάντοσ' ὠρανῶ πλάκες ἀμπέχοντι

κυανέοιο.

τᾶλ', ὑπαὶ στροφὰν πολυαύλαχ' ἄλμας
τειχέων δέδορκε φύλαξ ὀρεινῶν,
αἷψα δ' ὥς κεραυνοφαῆς βέλεμνον
ὑψόθε πίπτει.

C. STANWELL.



THOMAS HARDY.

TO certain fortunate authors there comes a day of their life when, no devil's advocate preventing, their names are written among the immortals. This day, it may be safely asserted, has come to Mr Hardy. A novelist of the present generation, he has enriched the literature of the last twenty years with a series of masterpieces, drawing for their inspiration upon a storehouse which, though hampered enough by space, contains for him unlimited treasures: he has added imperishable types of character to that long gallery which reaches back to the age of Anne: he has shown himself a true master of the novelist's art. And so, thus approved and accredited, the mass of his work, complete and yet waiting for further completion, lends itself to criticism, and asks of us the pertinent question, Wherein does its claim to immortality consist? what is its relation as a part to that great whole, the English novel? what peculiarity singles it out for distinction from its fellows? These are the questions which every student of Mr Hardy must try to answer.

I.

In relation to his age, to the fertile end of a productive century, Mr Hardy stands much as Sophocles stood to the era of Athenian Supremacy. The modern public is filled to the lips with that quick-witted restlessness and curiosity which was the intellectual character of the Athenian citizen. The creative instinct is awakened, too often illusively, in everyone: the critical faculty is

ever on the alert. And, above this crowd of authors who are critics, and critics who are authors, Mr Hardy stands, by virtue of a certain dramatic power, in a higher sphere. For his best work has unconsciously all the concentrated unanimity and force of that tragic art which has lost its hold on the stage, and finds its present medium of expression in the novel. No Elizabethan drama, heralding new forms and customs, had half so great a likeness to the stagecraft of the Greek, as the well-knit, compact tragedies which Mr Hardy creates in an English setting. His art is essentially the art of tragedy. Even in a purely ironical novel, *The Hand of Ethelberta*, for example, the tragic note is not wholly wanting. In *Two on a Tower*, a book which is full of glaring faults, and is, in essence, of a strong improbability, a fatal irony of catastrophe hangs over the whole and lends it a surprising effect. But in this we have a mere effort which does not redeem failure. To turn from these to the greater novels is to hear a new voice, to see a new sight. The faltering accent is exchanged for a clear and fluent enunciation: the actors no longer are marionettes, they live and move and suffer.

The Return of the Native and *The Mayor of Casterbridge* show Mr Hardy in his most Sophoclean aspect. In both a remarkable unity is conspicuous; the mark of both is a wonderful economy of material. We are introduced in *The Return of the Native* to a wild waste, an immemorial wilderness. In the hush which precedes the entry of the actors, we have those features of the place accentuated for us, which are to the end of the book its heart, the supply of its life, exercising in their changing seasons a sinister influence on the course of the drama. It is a wild place; it is a wild tale; and the one never leaves the other. Just as the latter end of Oedipus is brightened by the sad sweetness of Colonus, so the tragedy of the three households of Egdon is darkened by the morose influence of the

heath. There is no change of scene; the fates pursue their inflexible course within this narrow limit of unreclaimed desert, where the sun burns hottest and the clouds loom darkest, the mainspring of the whole. Nothing could be more symmetrical and stately than a work conceived and carried out on so confined and seemingly meagre a plan. The mere fact of a savage heath, the mere existence of a few folk shut out from external intercourse by its boundaries, are sufficient to perfect, without apparent effort, a plot which for skill of form and tragic majesty has few competitors. Something similar was once done in *Wuthering Heights* with materials not unlike, but that terrible book, the work of an unpractised hand, is spoiled by the exaggeration of inexperience and an elusive intricacy of design.

It is a commonplace of criticism, depending on the *dictum* of an accomplished author and student, that of all plots that of *Tom Jones* is the best developed. It would indeed have been hard, before Mr Hardy's advent, to discover a novelist who, in this respect, might pretend to rival the incomparable Fielding. But his plot, amazingly complete though it is, does not spare material. It is always on the search for fresh and astounding developments. It rushes on every scent, avoids a straight path, takes a pleasure in *détours*, and, although at the end its result is entire, that is more than an ordinary surprise. But Mr Hardy works out his design straightforwardly, inevitably, solemnly adhering to his earliest aim, whether his matter be harrowing tragedy or tearful comedy, never swerving, always satisfied with his amount of set material, however small. He never paints with a crowded palette. A few tints that lend themselves to judicious and harmonious mixture, and his work is there before him. It may truly be said that, of all English writers, he has the clearest idea of form and the most facile command of necessary material.

For take *The Mayor of Casterbridge*. We are trans-

ported from the lonely uplands to the busy street of a little county town, full of life which has gone on with very gradual changes since the time of Roman occupation. And here again, in this quaintly classical environment, after a prelude spoken, as it were, by some supernumerary actor, a sad and woeful tale works itself out amid the bustle of ordinary life, a tragedy thrown into relief against the comedy of every day. If, of all Mr Hardy's novels, *The Return of the Native* astonishes us most with its resourceful energy, *The Mayor of Casterbridge*, by the pitiable necessity of the whole thing, touches us most deeply. We felt less, suffered less in the presence of Clement and Eustacia, when we were fascinated by the glamour of the heath and its fierce moods. But here, where the market-town is but a picturesque background to the scene, we watch the fall of the master and the success of the steward, and, railing at the injustice of the fate which is not through fault, and the rivalry which does not come of malice, acquiesce.

II.

And why? Because it must be. The fates work for Farfrae, and against Henchard, and one must rise, and the other fall. There is not one of Mr Hardy's men and women who is not haunted by this gruesome necessity, that *Ἀνάγκη* which drove Claude Frollo into sin and death. There is not one of his novels which does not preach the doctrine that man is pinned to his fate, that he has no free-will, no escape from his need. To him every man is a chessman between the fingers and at the entire disposition of the gods. Life is a game, and the immortals are the players, sitting in their Lucretian ease and laughing at each puny piece as they take it up or lay it down. The bitter last words of *Tess* are, as it were, the text of Mr Hardy's sad and terrible sermon, full of a hopelessness that has no outlet. It is not for us to combat this view of life, this extreme manifestation

of that *maladie du siècle* of which we hear so much; it is for us to take it as we find it, to believe it or not as we choose. For whether this gospel of resistless destiny be lamentable or a laughable accident of existence, without it Mr Hardy's art would have had no being, no voice. It is this settled belief which rouses him into articulate expression.

Here most truly, and even more than in the symmetry of his construction, do we go back with him to Greece. For Henchard, that great, dusky figure, stands in relation to us and to his fate somewhat as the Sophoclean Oedipus stands. Whether the *Oedipus Tyrannus* is a pious warning against irreverence is matter for conjecture; to an English mind Oedipus and Jocasta are the sport of fate, their crime is lamentable but unerring in its consequence, the tragedy is moved by invincible figures, whose lightest breath is enough to send the actors whither it will. And, though this is so, yet we have an unbounded admiration for Oedipus, rushing blindly on his fate in defence of the state on which, of all men, he has worked most injury: for Jocasta, borne steadily to the truth and obstinately fighting against her destiny. We hate Creon, whose rise must yet correspond with the hero's fall. And, in the same way, Henchard, in his desperate battle with the black fate that sat on his threshold, fills us with wonder, if not with affection. Farfrae, blithe and hopeful, a supplanter far less sensitive and fine of soul than the man whom he supplants, becomes almost hateful and repugnant to us. Once more the legend of Thebes is acted out in our presence as the tale of Casterbridge, and we do not know whether to smile or weep at the tricks of destiny and the games of the gods.

The main aspect of Mr. Hardy's fatalism, indicated in *The Return of the Native* and *The Mayor of Casterbridge* is its confounding, irresistible force. There is a contented, hopeless, almost cynical tone about each of these books, seeming to say that a tragedy once made

cannot be unmade, nor is it subject for strife. The fated must bow his head and obey in the bitter end, even though he goes out of life, like Henchard, with defiance in his teeth. The author's attitude is that of the nervous spectator of a funeral, who hovers on the border between laughter and tears, hardly knowing how to hide the one or repress the other. This attitude distinguishes his earlier work; to a certain extent, it distinguishes that great novel, *The Woodlanders*, a tragedy more complicated, and, in its tenderness of plot, more pathetic than all the rest. But, when we come to *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, we find a change. The author has no longer that helpless agreement in his subject; at every point he turns and curses at the fatalism in which he believes. He abandons that great desire of unity of scene which made so eminent a background to the figure of Henchard or Mrs Yeobright; the centre of his purpose lies in one personality to whom scenery plays a subordinate part. The tale, with its varied incident, radiates from the lonely figure of Tess, chosen by an arbitrary will to destruction, rushing involuntarily by the machinations of an universal conspiracy, into an abyss made ready for her ruin. Not a part of the story but hastens her downward fall; she would fain retrieve herself, she clings to every ledge that may jut out from the precipice of her annihilation, but nature is at war with her. She is a pariah, an outcast, an outlaw of the fates, whose life is not worth a jot in the face of her appointed end.

To feel with the strong Henchard is to feel tenfold more with the weak Tess, whose constitution is so intensely feminine. There is the struggle in both cases, succeeded by the proof of its vanity. But in *Tess*, to pursue the evolution of Mr Hardy from philosopher to propagandist, from a mere observer to an ardent preacher, we have not reached the utmost limit of this despairing theology. When Henchard died, we said Kismet with a passive conscience that free-will had no power against

predestination. We stood with Angel Clare and 'Liza-Lu on the hill above Wintoncester, and saw the black flag hoisted, and again said Kismet, but this time scornfully, with an awakened sense of injustice. But now, after three years' time, we are come face to face with Jude Fawley and Sue Bridehead, and see those weak and neurotic natures struggling against the stream, blinded by the foam, and half perplexed by the current: we are witnesses of the distress of a pair of sufferers who are no match for their agony, who are out of place in the trammels of inexorable law. That ill-matched pair, with the attendant figures who are the ministers of fate to complicate their disease, leave us with a choking heart and a sense of the unrighteousness by which the world is governed.

The picture of those hearts insurgent, as Mr Hardy once called them, is the darkest picture which he has drawn. He can go no further in his outcry against law and order: he cannot preach anarchy more eloquently. And, after all, what is the good? If his contention is true, we are ruled and governed by a tribunal whose decrees are unalterable, incontestable, and no revolt of the whole world of human beings will level the Bastille of our incarceration. Faith and Hope are dead, life is a mere mockery, a mere faculty of motion from square to square of the game in which we are pieces. There are the elect pieces which win the game, and the reprobate which lose it, and the fate which ordains the tournament laughs, holding and covering the issue of the strife with its invincible hand. From time to time a piece is laid aside. "'Justice' is done, and the President of the Immortals has finished his sport with it."

III.

The reason or unreason of Mr Hardy's quarrel with Providence is a question for the professed theologian. The statement of his challenge at all events is necessary

to the formation of a correct idea of his power. But there is a more pleasant side to his picture. To his faculty of drawing the net of influences round his character, he adds the faculty of making those characters themselves, not mere dummies to stand up and be pelted at, a mark for all the forces of storm and stress, but real, substantial beings. And this we see more especially in his women. Other authors have drawn women robustly, fragilely, often with the lachrymose ideal prevalent in their minds, but no novelist has shown the world into so charming an *atelier* as this, where are grouped the ladies of his fancy. To like a woman in a novel is to fall in love with her: in such cases the elementary feeling must be regulated by its extreme, and in this lies the difference between fiction and real life, the imaginary and the visible. Admiration is a very different feeling. The public should have admired Becky Sharp, and fallen in love with Amelia Sedley. It answered the first requirement readily enough: with the second it absolutely refused to comply, and that because Amelia, with all the qualities of a good woman, and certain qualities which belong to a pretty woman, yet had insipid and colourless passions, and was to the end of her life, where passion was concerned, a mere pose. Thackeray, a delicate and minute artist, had yet no power of making his creations lovable: his art lay in the elaborate development of one side of a character without attention to the rest. The elder workmen had greater success with their material. We almost succeeded in falling in love with Sophia Western: we have a certain affection for Clarissa. Miss Austen's heroines, the opposed incarnations of sense and sensibility, are charming, and we know not whether to choose the practical Eleanor or the sentimental Marianne. But it has been reserved for the end of the present century to bear craftsmen who shall create living and breathing women, full of the faults of their sex, yet justly heroines.

In this difficult science, the knowledge of the opposite sex, it is almost needless to say that Mr Meredith is unequalled. There is no more ordinary comparison than that which sets Diana or Rose Jocelyn beside the women of Shakespeare, but its triteness of obvious criticism does not damage its truth. For Mr Hardy's heroines this high place, this most imperial of all stations, can scarcely be claimed. They are a little lower than the angels. But, for all that, they are a little more lovable. Diana, with all the warmth of her heart and her Hibernian impulses, always seems cold and remote, a goddess of antiquity in a modern setting. Her amour with Percy Dacier, a typically common-place statesman, is a surprising freak: her eventual marriage with Redworth, a typically hard-headed manufacturer, is still more astonishing. But Mr Hardy's Viviette, or, to take a greater example, Grace Melbury, is more on a level with our understanding. She is thoroughly feminine, dainty, lady-like: a fragile figure moving through the woodlands with a soft tread, captivating all hearts. The round masculinity of Diana has no counterpart here. Diana of the Crossways—Diana Trivia, strong and more than a match for men in spite of her fallibility, is the product of a faith past and gone. The frail Grace is of the womanhood with which Christianity has made us familiar, of that weaker sex which is strong at a crisis, but for the ordinary questions of life has no answer.

Or, again, let us take Elfride Swancourt. To all who read and are, perhaps, disappointed with that most unequal story whose centre she is, she must ever stand as the most beautiful and natural heroine of the century. She is clearer to the vision than Grace, whose relation to Félice Charmond is often of the nature of a mere foil: there is no dividing interest which obscures her to make way for another. The scene on the Cornish cliff where she, going to watch for one lover's return, finds by an accident that her devotion belongs to that lover's tutor and patron, is a scene of unparalleled irony, showing

the woman as she is, heroic and yet how weak! Her clandestine journey with Stephen Smith to London, her indecisive struggle with herself, her desperate return in revolt from a marriage whose consequence appals her, finds her at her weakest, at the ebb and recoil of her wavering nature. And yet, how natural it all is. Never for a moment, although we see her playing false with her lover the whole time, can we blame her. She engages all our sympathy. And of her class, too, is Lucetta Templeman, ready to sacrifice everything for the love of a strong man, and yet, at the moment of the accomplishment of her wish, turning from him with a sudden instability of temper.

Eustacia is cast in a more antique mould. In that wonderful chapter called *Queen of Night*, Mr Hardy has painted the portrait, which to him and to us is most attractive of all, with a lingering love of the task. Yet weakness is not the word for Eustacia's character. To anatomise her constitution exactly would be to fill ourselves with a strange medley of admiration and contempt. Her passion for Damon Wildeve, a very worm among his kind, is sometimes inexplicable, even when we consider her origin, her infatuation for the twopenny gaieties of a second-rate watering-place. Her person, her intellect make that strange aberration all the stranger and more pitiable. Her exploit with the mummers, in order that she may see the young farmer who is come back from Paris, is even more extraordinary. She is a meeting-place for all the passions, all the vanities; they boil up within her and consume her. And over against her, throwing her into sharp contrast, stands the dark, patient, jealous figure of Mrs Yeobright, the guardian of her son's honour to the last, although beset with a cynical despair and wan hope. When the two come in accidental yet fateful opposition at last, when, on the still summer's afternoon, the mother knocks at the door of her son's house and the daughter-in-law does not dare to let her in, we hear the

clash of a soul's tragedy. The turn of a hair might decide it all, but the older woman falls, the victim of a weaker and unconscious hand. The strife between the two women is surely of the essence of Greek drama.

We have not spoken of Ethelberta Petherwin, whose presence is so charmingly brought before us in Mr Du Maurier's beautiful drawings, nor yet of Bathsheba Everdene, that wayward maiden, surviving from the slaughter of her lovers, a figure not a little dismal; nor of Anne Garland, nor of Paula, a lady with whom our sympathy, it must be confessed, is very slight. And there are the heroines of the lesser tales, Barbara of the House of Grebe and Lady Mottisfont, the widow of Nether Minton, or the girl who married Mop Ollamoor, all the creatures of gnashing laughter, drawn in the most savage of moods. But two women more demand our attention. And first, Tess Durbeyfield. After Eustacia, Tess is Mr Hardy's greatest masterpiece: like Eustacia, singularly elusive and indefinable; unlike her, stronger in her strongest moods and weaker in her weakest. She is a victim to the basest of base plots, yet she goes like a lamb to the slaughter. After the crowning scene of her ruin in the Chase she is an Ishmaelite, food for the world's scorn. The sin in which she played a passive part is her's; her seducer escapes from the condemnation of the world, which asserts as an axiom the paradox that men may sin but women must not yield, and shifts the sin to the shoulders of the wrong party. It is something natural that, her moral sense dazed by her treatment, she should tread dangerous ground unevenly, and fall by an ultimate catastrophe as grand as it is pitiful. But, in spite of our admiration and compassion for Tess, we cannot credit her with the epithet of the title-page. Heroic she may be, ill-fated she is, but a fatal flaw in her character, in the disposition of her actions, prevents us from considering her pure. She disappoints us in her early relations with Alec d'Urberville; she has no power to

resist him. And at last, when his fascination, most unaccountable of mysteries, is too strong for her once more, she had rather go back to him than live in poverty with her family. She sacrifices herself, it is true, for the welfare of her shiftless mother and brothers and sister, but her self-abnegation is the work of fate, not of her own will. She must dree her weird, live till the third fate cuts the thread.

Sue Bridehead has none of the passive languor with which Tess accepts her position. She is perpetually struggling for liberty, a lithe, sinuous figure, rebelling against the path in which she must walk, the orders which she must obey. Her first revolt is against ecclesiasticism in the shop at Christminster. She buys statues of the old gods from an image-vendor, and places them in her bedroom. Her employer, a rigid Ritualist, finds them and breaks them. There is a humour, a broad extravagance, in the incident only too palpable, but nevertheless it is her whole life in little, a cry against the ideals which the Christian world sets up, a demand for new gods and a new order. She meets her cousin, and their lives flow together in a current of misdirected and hereditary passion. She marries Phillotson, a hum-drum school-master, old before his time, with a life disappointed in the search for ideals. She goes to the training-college at Melchester, and there, in the city fateful to so many of Mr Hardy's characters, where Troy played fast and loose with Fanny Robin, where Viviette became the Bishop's bride, through which Tess and Angel Clare passed the night before the capture—there she sees the mistake of her life. Then there comes the renunciation at Shaston, the painful episode of her life, neither maid nor wife, at Aldbrickham, her sudden decisions, her equally sudden hesitations, until she returns again to Phillotson and ruins Jude. In all this Sue, whatever her condition, never fills us with the doubt which we experience in the case of Tess: she is always unsullied,

always pure. And yet we hardly admire her so much as Tess: in view of Tess' character we can condone her faults; there is little which we can forgive to this nerveless, hysteric Sue.

IV.

And what of Jude Fawley? A poor hero, a counterpart of his cousin, deciding where she should decide, ruled where he ought to rule, filled with a generous and humane chivalry, a learning far superior to his station, ambitious of his honour, yet procrastinating, failing in the very crisis of his fortunes. The supremely touching picture of his childhood at Marygreen, longing after the distant city with its colleges and store of hoarded learning, is the one case in which Mr Hardy shows himself a discriminating student of children, for Father Time is too cruel and repulsive a portrait to be accepted as unstrained and genuine. Then comes the meeting with Arabella Donn, grossest of conceptions, shattering those first aspirations, and introducing the new passion, just as Viviette's encounter with Swithin made astronomy give place to this fatal love. The married life of the two has given Mr Hardy an opportunity for free realism, as we call it; we can find nothing so bestial even in *La Terre* or *La Bête Humaine*—a passing phase, we trust, looking towards the future. The husband and wife separate: the man goes to Christminster, the city of his desire, student again. Once more he meets a woman, and his ambition is once more expelled. We have, in discussing her character, hinted at the terrible result of the affair: he is dragged unwittingly by an unwilling agent to his ruin: he is reunited to his love: he is separated: he meets his real wife: he is fuddled into a re-marriage: and the tragedy of his life is complete. There is no more dreadful, no more pathetic scene, than that in which the animal wife leaves him dead, and goes down to the river to join in the gaities of the Christminster Commemoration.

Jude is at least a pitiable figure: at most, we have but little admiration for him. But Angel Clare's meed is the most sincere contempt. It is impossible to fathom Mr Hardy's intention in depicting this weak, almost inane youth, for his rebellion against social ideals he is inconsistent with no venial inconsistency. In his studious retirement, his chosen abode with labourers and hinds, he is a glaring prig, with an intolerable sense of his own consequence. Tess' great weakness, in our eyes, is not her yielding softness of character, but her misguided love for this straw hero. And thus it comes, that, as we read that critical scene—and what a fine piece of writing it is!—where the confession takes place in the old farmhouse at Wellbridge, we feel pity for Tess. She should have confessed her sin, not to this slab of brittle clay, whose austerity is mere selfishness, but to one possessed of a nobler nature, in whom the divine pity that took compassion on the Magdalene was alive: not to one whose view of sin was ideal and objective, but to one who knew temptation and sin as a reality. We have lost what little faith we have in Angel Clare: we had rather have that brutish sincerity of Alec d'Urberville, vicious and passionate. It is impossible to forgive Angel when he comes on the scene again as Tess' protector, when he hears her last words, and carries out his promise to her.

He is, however, one of Mr Hardy's characteristic men. There are few who have the dogged fidelity of Gabriel Oak or the unwavering heroism of Giles Winterborne. The majority have too often something of that of which Edred Fitzpiers and Damon Wildeve are extreme cases. Words are incapable of describing the pusillanimous, fickle imbecility of Wildeve, or the contemptible vacillation of Fitzpiers. They are not bad men at bottom: they are simply creatures of impulse who flatter themselves on a criminal non-resistance as on an article of faith, and excuse infidelity on the ground of constitution—admirable self-deceivers who can give a palliating

reason for every unjustifiable step. It would be absurd to call them villains, for a villain must have even the very least forethought and courage to carry him through, and in this fiction, where everything is managed by fate, the instrumentality of a rogue is the last requirement. Their vices are set off and relieved by the opponent virtues of a no less fallible hero. Clym Yeobright has more moral principle than Wildevé: in that respect, and that alone, is he his superior. Winterborne is tossed about by fate equally with Fitzpiers, but he has less intellect and more patience, and, with this balance in his favour, he endures a real martyrdom. There are times when our admiration for him reaches the highest pitch: his cough amid rain and dripping trees rouses all our sense of his heroism: we join with the blameless and noble Marty South in her dirge over his grave. But it does not follow that he and Fitzpiers stand at opposite poles of vice and virtue. Fitzpiers with stability of character and purpose would be a man as good as Winterborne: Winterborne with the fatal qualities of versatility and impatience would be as bad a man as Fitzpiers. Something of a similar distinction may be seen in the case of the two Lovedays. And why is this? Simply because man is in the hand of fate, and what can be the good of recognising in a fated man an angel or a devil? The whole question is one of moral balance.

Henchard, truly Oedipus in modern guise, is the most entire *man* whom Mr Hardy has drawn—a mixture of warring impulses, hovering between vulgarity and a genuine magnificence, in the Aristotelian sense, of disposition, between courage and cowardice. At times we know him to be a hero, colossal and dignified: at times he sinks to the part of a poltroon, pitiful and a thing of spitting. And he has no character worse than himself to give him canonisation, to deify him. For Farfrae, that blithe young Scotsman, one of those melodramatic folk for whom the world seems made, comes whistling on the scene, and pursues a career of uninterrupted

prosperity, impenetrably thick-headed, strangely sharp-sighted. That Scottish shrewdness, so often coupled with a humour which, if not non-existent, is at all events unconscious, carries him from a clerkship to a mayoralty without another effort on his part. Surely here is an unfair disposition of things, that one man should toil and moil and pass through a terrible passion of defeat; that another man, with less impulse and a quarter of his brains, should rise to any height by an arbitrary dispensation. These ironies anger and sicken us in these bitter books. We are out of patience with a man like Henry Knight, who steps in, setting his pupil's success at naught: with Bishop Helmsdale, blundering in the way of Swithin, and destroying a love which, if absurdly romantic, was true enough: with Swithin himself, halting between two opinions, throwing himself now on one extreme, now on the other, and ending the affair in a dismal catastrophe.

The fact is that to Mr Hardy there is no commonplace of a stronger and weaker sex: man and woman are pendant pictures, to be hung side by side. Giles Winterborne and Marty South, Félice Charmond and Edred Fitzpiers, are kindred examples of two types. But, to give greater point to this doctrine, the preacher is liable to the fatal mistake of exaggerating manly weakness. The aim may be true, but the method is more than a little false. And the fact remains, that, while none of Mr Hardy's women provoke us to absolute and eventual contempt, there are few of his men who do not leave us with an unpleasant sense of the despicable puerility of manhood and the necessity of leading-strings to every man-child.

V.

The chorus which groups itself round these protagonists is of a peculiar and effective kind. Each action is weighed, every thought criticised, by the thoughtful and intense Wessex peasants. For a certain racy humour, for a Biblical massiveness and rotundity

of diction, we shall not find the equal of this chorus, whose thoughts are not dictated by one leader, but divide themselves among the whole company, one man taking up the parable and another replying. Again and again the chorus re-appears, a knot of observers whose lot is to dig and sow and watch the course of tragedy. They are perennial, of the earth: she will enfold them at last, and successors will spring from her to fill their place. The finger of fate touches them lightly: they are born, they delve and they die, they laugh and weep like the rest of men, but they have no enfeebling excess of joy, no carking load of sorrow. Their anxiety is mean, their pleasures are little. And so it is that through the shrewd utterances of these countryfolk, qualified for the office of spectators by the monotony of their existence, we learn more of the chief actors, we see the bitterness of their trouble in the light of this peaceful contrast.

In this context it is natural to think of *The Return of the Native* first. In those furze-cutters, Timothy Fairway and the Cattle family, we have a rich and ripe humour, a whole rural philosophy, mingled with a strange fatality of vision. Grandfer Cattle, that old pagan, dancing and laughing on the very edge of the grave, is a quaint and grim figure. With Christian, the timorous and half-witted, we feel a somewhat contemptuous sympathy. Susan Nunsuch, with her belief in wizards and incantations, is one of those benighted survivors of a past age who linger on in the wildest parts of England. They are all Pagans, each and every one, far from church and clergy, reverencing not the abstract theories of religious worship, but the more tangible outward signs, the strong, compact language of the Prayer Book, whose sound and ring of themselves have power to enliven, or the vestments of the priest, his "great holy surplice." The chorus of *Two on a Tower*, on the other hand, is essentially acquainted with all the ordinary theological truths. They all—Hezzy Biles,

Sammy Blore, and Nat Chapman, pig-headed, waggish souls—sing in the church choir, and hearken to Mr Torkingham's admonitions. These are more genial than those fateful folk of Egdon, but they are no less their kin. Their purpose in the tragedy is unconscious, but that makes its irony more dreadful. They hardly realise of what a catastrophe they are spectators: they look on insensibly with a babbling agreement, a good-humoured criticism.

Whether Mr Hardy's Wessex folk are Wessex folk or not is a mere matter of dispute. Jacob may masquerade as Esau, but we do not deny the success of his imposture. Thus Mr Hardy, if his figures are a far-fetched copy or a mere fiction, has at any rate created for the general reader a peasant-world whose every conversation must be imprinted on the memory, whose every word is worthy of record. Where the humour of these Dorset people lies is hard to see; Mr Hardy's last claim is the claim to the humour of the platform; but these countrymen of his making have a shrewd humour, even wit, which defies rivalry. We turn sometimes with relief from the stress of divergent temperaments and struggling wills to his laughing chorus, pronouncing comments on everything whose real meaning is dark enough to themselves, but as clear as sunlight to us. Their virtue is their strongly ironical connexion with the scene; their very immobility, the passiveness of the soil that clings to them, sets them in contrast to the restlessness and vain strife of the actors. Amos Fry, his clothes the colour of the clods, is the type, the reality of these people of the other world, living dazed and submissive in a century which is entirely new to them, shutting their ears in their quiet, solemn rusticity to the rumours of the outer sea of modern life.

Their amazing superstition, their adherence to a forgotten and incredible folk-lore, is the leading feature of their active life. The belief in the conjuror, in spells and exorcisms, stirs them when a tumultuous current

agitates their lives : their one diversion from the ordinary routine of rustic existence is the visit to the conjuror, the handling of a charm. The barbarity of the woman Susan Nunsuch, whose child has been bewitched, comes to us straight out of the middle ages. It is the old story of Juana of Navarre and the witch of Eye, of Rossetti's Sister Helen. And this surprising rigidity of frozen belief impresses, not only the ignorant chorus, but the more or less educated actors. At the nadir of his fortune, Henchard, another Saul, consults the conjuror on the eve of his destruction as the King of Israel sought the witch of Endor before the fall of Gilboa. In that wonderful and terrible story, called *The Withered Arm*, which partly condenses Mr Hardy's strange power in its little limit, the two women, the witch and the hagridden young wife toil over the moonless heath of Egdon to see the white witch and hear some word of cure. The history of the country changes little. The town advances, improves, spreads its limits until it becomes a black, chaotic mass on a scorched surface of cinders, a hive of invention, developing in an hour what the Middle Ages took a century to conceive, while outside lies the country, primeval, never changing since the coming of the Romans, preserving the old rites, holding to the old faiths, mutable in nothing save the seasons. The white puff of smoke spreading itself like a flat disc over a field, the deep cutting sunken between hedges and daisied banks, the embankment or viaduct strutting coarsely and derisively over some immemorial wood and home of the Nymphs, alone remind us of modern progress.

VI.

And in no part of England, whose bucolic Midland of bright country and restful scenery is ruined by the snorting of main lines and the clang of Birmingham or Leicester, is this aged life of pasture-land and people so evident as in Wessex. For over the whole of that expanse of white chalk-land inaccessible districts may be

discovered, untravelled by railway or enterprising *char-à-banc*. There are the great lonely downs, sweeping southward from Salisbury Plain, over which one travels from north to south, until they dip suddenly, and Wimborne lies in the valley of the Stour at one's very feet. Or one may journey from east to west, climbing the long hill above Cranborne, and passing a chaos of barrows and tumuli, descending steeply into the pleasant valley of Tollard Royal, and then on through dim country until, at the rock of Shaftesbury, the deep vale of Blackmore curves and twists beneath his feet. Or, on the northern frontier, there are the chalk downs which tower like a rampart above the vale of White Horse and embosom Wantage in their vast embrace. There is Salisbury Plain itself, no less a wilderness than Dartmoor, with its great remnant of Druidical worship. And in the deep valleys, towns and cities nestle, which, from their very smallness and insignificance, and the predominance of one great Gothic church in their midst, are as much part and parcel of that antique world as the downs and streams themselves. At Salisbury or at Sherborne, the wanderer may lose himself at once in the Middle Ages, in an atmosphere of cathedrals, and episcopal tombs, and elaborate market-crosses. Or he may go to Wimborne or Christchurch, noble churches whose rest and repose are somewhat ruined by the neighbourhood of Bournemouth, most artificial of watering-places. Or there is Romsey, the sleepest of old red towns, in the flat wooded country near Southampton ; or Corfe Castle, a noble relic of feudalism and even earlier systems, guarding the gate of Purbeck. And eastwards, the New Forest, spoiled and tourist-run although it is, and the ancient city of Winchester, a town in a wood, complete the main beauties of this fairest of lands.

It is to Mr Hardy's honour that, in choosing this country for the scene of his novels, he reproduces it accurately without that monstrous exaggeration which makes an Alpine cataract of Bagworthy water-slide,

and an eighth wonder of the Doone Valley. But he has, at the same time, given it a new life, a new interest. Thousands of people travel on that tedious little line between Dorchester and Wareham, to get out of the train at a roadside station, and see the house where Tess made her confession to Angel, and the abbey to which he carried her in his sleep at dead of night. The church of Kingsbere, the mausoleum of the d'Urbervilles, have their visitors. Casterbridge, most charming of all country towns, girt by avenues and stupendous Roman and British works, is to us above all things the scene of Henchard's tragedy: the great amphitheatre on the Budmouth Road is to us the place where he met his wife once more. And four miles further on, when we have ascended the hill, with the great earthwork of Maiden Castle on our right, with its mighty rings of entrenchments, we go downhill, with the sea before us, and Portland, dark and dismal, scarred white and black, lying sulkily at a horn of the bay, and we are at Overcombe with the Lovedays and the Garlands and the Derrimans, waiting to see King George's chariot pass on its way to the sea. Or, going northward from Casterbridge through that long, deep, Holloway lane, along which Farmer Darton and Japheth Johns rode to the Knap, we come to the Hintocks in an undulating forest country, smelling sweet of cider, the mark that Dorset is wedded not far off to Somerset. Here we are in the presence of the woodland folk, that people whose sports and primitive occupations seem so dim and distant. Mrs Dollery's cart winds its tortuous way from Sherton to this heart of rustic delight, whose villages are called in real maps by such strange, quaint names—Melbury Bubb, Melbury Osmond, Frome Vauchurch, Frome St. Quintin—the most delicate and pleasant landscape in any of Mr Hardy's books, tinged with a flavour of old ecclesiasticism not quite forgotten, still remembered in the names (to give them Mr Hardy's nomenclature) of Emminster and Middleton Priory. Or eastwards

from Casterbridge, again, on the Melchester and London Road, we shall find Weatherbury, in the sheep-shearers' land, where Gabriel Oak toiled and was patient for the sake of Bathsheba Everdene. And, going further with the riders who drove in quest of Henchard's last home, we come to Kingsbere, the dead market-town in whose noble church rest the knightly family of d'Urberville, and in its vault the "finest skellingtons in Wessex," and from Kingsbere we ascend the waste of Egdon.

Egdon is no longer that noble wilderness on which Mr Hardy dotes so fondly. A lonely place it is, but it is no terrible desert. A series of commons, with intervals of hedge-row, has taken the place of those dark furrows which rose into the sinister prominence of Mistover Knap, and held Blooms End in its bosom. Egdon disappoints us, it is not the Egdon which we picture, and we descend from it into the Var valley, the "valley of little dairies," with an unsatisfied sense. At ancient Anglebury, and in the neighbouring watering-places, we meet Ethelberta Petherwin, and watch with her and Picotee the storm off Knollsea. And then, turning northwards again, we come to Warborne, at the foot of the oblique and irregular gash of Blackmore Vale, which ends high up above Shottsford and Stourcastle near Marlott, Tess' birth-place, beneath the British crag of Shaston, the home of Sue and Phillotson. But, leaving the valley which, we must remember, Mr Stevenson has also touched in that cosmopolitan book, *The Wrecker*, we drive from Warborne along a hilly road, until we see a column on a fir-clad hill, and, beyond it, Welland House, the scene of that strange love-tragedy in *Two on a Tower*. And, continuing on our road, we reach the downs, and, not far away, we can see the grey church-tower of Chaseborough, and a great belt of eternal wood marks the place where Tess' fate was decided, and so we arrive at Melchester with its great spire, that quiet city where so many conflicting interests meet.

It is not history, but it is very like it. We do not now, in these last few weeks, wish to visit Alfredston so much for its historic interest as the birth-place of a king, as for its connexion with the life of Jude Fawley. Christminster, full of memories of old days, has one more great memory in the presence of the cultured stone-mason within its precincts. Wintoncester is not only the city of great kings and bishops, of princely coronations, of Charles II.'s palace, of Izaak Walton and Thomas Ken. It is the place of Tess' execution. And so, for each town and village, however insignificant, Mr Hardy weaves a durable garment of the noblest texture. What Scott did for the lowland country, that great process and supreme achievement of vivifying genius, Mr Hardy, reserved, gloomy, and scornful, has done, and is doing, for this noble country, historical, ecclesiastical, full of natural beauty and miracles of art—this proud and beautiful kingdom of the West Saxons, and more especially for that part of it which is the noblest jewel in its crown, the county which, using the name of its old inhabitants, we call Dorset.

VII.

The chief fault of Mr Hardy's art, it cannot be denied, is its tendency to improbability. Nothing is more unlikely than the story of *Two on a Tower*. Worked out finely and with the utmost pains, its strong want of verisimilitude ruins it. In a writer who is, like Mr Hardy, a professed, although somewhat anomalous, realist, so serious a slip of design in the very rudiment of his work is more than usually blameworthy. He draws for us improbable scenes, improbable pictures: that laughable incident of Ethelberta's stay at Rouen, for example: but never, save in this case, has he given himself over to a romance of so daring an impossibility. The lines from Crashaw on the title-page no doubt suggested the story, but, when Crashaw wrote them,

nothing could be further from his mind than this absurd fancy of a woman of thirty for a boy of twenty, and its consequences. There are eccentricities which we cannot stomach, and this passion is not natural, it is revolting: we are always disgusted with Viviette and we feel Swithin to be little better than a fool. Yet we read the book again and again, for it is a noble novel, compact and tragic, energetic and resourceful, full of knowledge and learning in all branches, full of great pictures drawn by a skilful master. For one of Mr Hardy's characteristics is his mass of learning, his complete acquaintance with the arts and sciences, lingering lovingly over some detail of building or painting, always ready with apt comparisons in the comprehension of the art or its correlatives, welcome to every craftsman or student who is in love with his work. There are, no doubt, places in which he is led astray by an exotic technicality: the comparison of Eustacia's mouth to the ogee, or, as he adds a little pedantically, the *cima recta*, always seems, if true, to be hard and forced. In such cases a Vitruvian phraseology is disagreeable, and can never be inevitable.

The style of the novels has been said by a recent voluminous writer on Mr Hardy's art, to be Roman. If this means that it has a splendid massive grace, that each sentence moves with an unexampled dignity, it is right. For Mr Hardy's writing, scholarly above measure, never strives after effect, for it can make an effect just where it pleases without trouble. It is never startling, never strained; it does not run too nimbly after epithets; the Hardeian epithet is marked, not by a single brilliant instance, but by a continual recurrence—as, for instance, the word "flexuous." Mr Hardy is no conjuror with words; he has no varieties of tint; he uses words which a modern conceit pictures as black or brown. He belongs to the old school of classic English writers, by virtue of his unaffected, simple style, chiselled with huge labour from the hardest marble into a shape

which we may compare to a statue by Polycleitus, a little heavy and broad, yet essentially dignified. But, by virtue of his subject, he is of the very newest school, of the problem-solvers who are looked on with so much suspicion. He uses his superb style for the exposition of views which, although they are worth considerable thought, are nevertheless fretful and sickly, the fancy of disarranged nerves and disturbed ideals. He is an anomaly, a great paradox. His likeness to Sophocles stops at this weakness. He has not the iron will, the magnanimity of the old tragedian; he cannot declare the truth of a gloomy opinion and then make the best of it: he must rail against it, cry for its destruction. A man may be at least brave, may surrender himself to fate with the despairing courage of necessity, but we cannot admire the grumbling spirit. To see a fine and statuesque style of magnificent periods used as a medium for pusillanimous complaint is an eye-sore: the whole thing goes unnaturally; the principles war against each other. Yet this is what we see in Mr Hardy's later novels. It is the fault of his women, it is the crime of his men.

A pessimist may, by an over-employment of his pessimism, become, in process of time, a strong optimist. Such radical changes closely follow natural law. And we should not be surprised if, in ten years' time, Mr Hardy should unconsciously become an optimist. It is an interesting and perplexing speculation. We should have less regard for the novels, whose unparalleled and fascinating gloom is due to their philosophy: at the same time, we should feel ourselves rid of much that is painful and distressing. For, think of Mr Hardy as we may, we cannot help coming back to the innermost design of his tales, their propagandist tendency. But, apart from this, he has done much for our pleasure, he has given us his Wessex folk, he has drawn noble figures of man and woman, he has peopled a great country with new inhabitants, not lost and faint, but fresh in our

memory even as the dead of yesterday. In towns and lanes and winter-bound forest and moorland villages, we see Mr Hardy's mortals living their lives, we see their steps in the dew and the snow; inside the farmhouse window and the low cottage lattices, at sunset or when the panes are yellow with candle-light, we see the shadow of their faces, we hear their muffled voices.

A. H. T.

How can I sing where the whole earth sings,
Where every bird that flies on wings,
Where e'en the lowly creeping things
Join in a glorious lay?

Timid and feeble would seem my song,
Heard through that cadence grand and strong,
Heard through the note the skies prolong,
Heard through that glorious lay.

R. O. P. T.

Obituary.

CHARLES CARDALE BABINGTON.

A courage to endure and to obey;
A hate of gossip parlance, and of sway.

TENNYSON.

But you have made the wiser choice,
A life that moves to gracious ends
Thro' troops of unrecording friends,
A deedful life, a silent voice.

TENNYSON.

The University has lost the Father, not of the professoriate alone, but of the entire resident body. The tale is rapidly shrinking even of those who came to Cambridge before the Eastern Counties Railway; nay, before the Market-place was opened out: but Cardale Babington remembered King's Parade a narrow street, while Kingsmen still kept in the court now annexed by the University Library and Geological Museum. St John's had not enlarged its borders for 160 years; it boasted only three courts when he was an undergraduate; as a B.A. he found quarters in the New Court in January 1831. For nearly ten years he ever and anon heard Charles Simeon preach. He had dined with William Wilberforce (†1833), who gave him his "Practical View*." He subscribed in 1835 £20 towards Cockerell's Building.† None but Masters of Arts, in his recollection, might enter the Public Library. He never set foot in the library of his own College until it was thrown open to all degrees.

In every effort to widen University studies he bore a part; also in the birth of not a few scientific or antiquarian brotherhoods: he belonged to many and was a sleeping partner in

* The book, handsomely bound in calf and religiously guarded, is of the 15th ed., Lond. 1824. The inscription is:—"To Mr Chas Babington, the Son of his old friend the Revd Dr Babington, this book is given when he is about to enter into Life as a pledge of friendly regard by W. Wilberforce. Bath, May 26th, 1826."

† The list of subscriptions is given in the *Cambr. Calendar* for 1836; see also Sedgwick's *Life* 1 440—1.

none. Others of us might adorn councils by our names, while conspicuous by our absence; he by his presence; he was always 'of the *Quorum*'; of him it might be said, as of Socrates, *idem semper vultus, eademque frons*; were the audience overflowing or scanty, he was always alert, patient, untiring as that Nature which he loved. Benjamin Franklin betrayed to sluggard Paris a priceless secret: the Sun keeps his word; he never, by forslowing dayspring, 'gives almanacs the lie'; even so something must indeed be wrong if Cardale Babington were missing at any board. No private summons, however alluring, might cancel a public 'duty.'

The Babington family, with its allies, Gisbornes, Cardales, etc., had long been staunch Johnians, as may be seen in the printed pedigree given by Cardale, this very year, to the library. From this I pluck below enough to link together the two cousins, with so many tastes in common, though the enthusiasm of the one was subdued, of the other more mettlesome and catching. In unquenchable thirst for knowledge, single-eyed service, loyalty to the College and to Cambridge, there was nothing to choose between them. Perhaps no copy of the *Eagle** was more wistfully scanned or wears a daintier dress, than that in No. 5, Brookside, though whether sporting news found there a wakeful listener, is a moot point. *In dubiis libertas*. Grateful to the College for giving him a home, as a simple M.A. not on the foundation, Cardale shewed his thankfulness by subscribing £100 to the new chapel.

His wider patriotism was not less deep. Not without cause did he choose as the motto of the Cambridge Flora those words of Linnaeus:

Turpe est in patria vivere et patriam ignorare.

Few men ever rifled, as he did, throughout their length and breadth, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland,† and their dependent islands, Orkney, Shetland, Achill, Arran, the Hebrides, etc. As a boy he explored the country around Bath. In manhood, and even to old age, he spent vacations in tours, several times taking Glasgow students with him, while Professor Balfour

* He communicated to the *Eagle* memoirs of H. Cory Cory (*prius* H. C. Eade, d. 9 Jan. 1887) and of his cousin Churchill.

† In his first visit to Ireland in 1835 (*Mag. Nat. Hist.* ix 119—130) he was accompanied by Robert Maullin Lingwood (B.A. 1830, M.A. 1840) and John Ball, both of Christ's (Mr. Britten).

led a troop from Edinburgh. His journals resemble Ray's in the even justice meted out to Natural History and Antiquities. Were a doubt started about any statement in his books, he seized the earliest opportunity to probe the matter to the bottom on the spot. Once he went to Iceland, twice to the Channel Islands. When urged to visit Switzerland, he pleaded: "If I go, I must botanise; I cannot help it. If I fall into a mistake there, I may never be able to go over the ground again."

One great service, so I am told, which he rendered to Botany,* was this. During the long war, British and foreign botanists had lost touch. Their terms being different, they were 'barbarians' one to another. Babington discovered common ground, first with the Germans, then with the French. Before his wedding, he must have been hard put to it to maintain commerce with foreigners; for he had no turn for languages. Scandinavians he always addressed in Latin.

As regards his influence here, a chum of forty years and more testifies: he was "then the central figure among those in Cambridge who took delight in Natural History. And his simple character and keen interest in nature were very attractive to younger men who had similar likings. He certainly did more, in my time, than any one else to promote the study of Natural Science in the University."

The Cambridge Philosophical Society was indeed born while he was in jackets (under Henslow and Sedgwick in 1819), but he was a member very early in his course, and long a Secretary. Of the founders of the Ray Club† Sir George Paget's death left

* See preface to *Manual*, first edition.

† Three papers by Babington on the Ray Club, dated 11 March, 1857, 14 December 1868, and 29 November 1887, contain earnest addresses to his mates; the first and third give a list of members and associates, with an outline of their lot in life; the second and third, lamenting the decay of zeal, fan again the lukewarm embers, if it might be, into a blaze. Sedgwick's *Life*, II 447: 19 May 1869: "In the evening the Ray Club will assemble in my rooms. It is a melancholy thought that this will be my last Club meeting, for the infirmities of old age compel me to resign my place."

Life of J. Clerk Maxwell (1884), p. 155 (1855) "Went with Hort and Elphinstone to the Ray Club, which met in Kingsley of Sidney's rooms. Kingsley is great in photography and microscopes, and shewed photographs of infusoria, very beautiful, also live plants and animals, with oxy-hydrogen microscope."

Ibid. p. 168, 14 February 1856: "Yesterday the Ray Club met as

him the only home survivor. Many younger members dropt off, but the ripe fruit hung on the bough to the last. In this year, when rheumatism tied him to his chair, the Club still met in his drawing room. He also helped to create the Entomological Society (being at one time known as "Beetles Babington"); several years ago he presented to the University his collection, some 4000 insects). His first entomological papers (relating to Cambridgeshire) were published in 1829, before he took his degree, in "Magazine of Natural History," 111. He was among the friends who sorted Charles Darwin's booty (*Dytiscidae Darwinianae*, in "Trans. Entom. Soc.," 111 1841). Apparently no entomological papers were published by him after 1844. Lists in Hagen, "Bibliotheca Entomologica," 1 (1862), 22, 23.—(Information from Dr David Sharp).

Marlborough College, when I knew it (1849-53), paid no heed to Natural Science. It now stands high in that pursuit, thanks to a pupil of Babington's. In his journal we read, under 18 June 1861:

Went through London direct to Marlborough College, to help Mr T. A. Preston* in the determination of a botanical prize.

What a spur he gave to young students may, it is said, be learnt from essays of undergraduates in botanical magazines.

For a sample of his correspondence see seven letters to him by Dr Johnston ("Selections from the Correspondence of Dr George Johnston, Author of a Flora of Berwick-on-Tweed.. Edited by James Hardy LL.D...Edinb. 1892," 8vo).

When the customary notice of his death was sent to freemen of the mystery, 123 copies were needed. To the British islands and colonies they went, to the United States, to Germany and Austria, Holland and Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, France, Switzerland, Italy, Venezuela—even to Japan. In 1894 the "Académie Internationale de Géographie Botanique"

Hort's. I took my great top there, and spun it with coloured discs attached to it."

Ibid. p. 294: "But if there is sufficient liveliness and leisure among persons interested in experiments to maintain a series of stated meetings, to shew experiments, and talk about them as some of the Ray Club do here, then I wish them all joy."

* Thomas Arthur P., of Em. B.A. 1856, M.A. 1859. In Holy Orders. Author of: "The flowering plants of Wilts, with sketches of the physical geography and climate of the county. 1888." 8vo.

awarded him its gold medal. More than the homage to his mind was the posy on the reverse: *Laus et gloria Scientiarum Domino*.

Among his titles—which, by the rule *noblesse oblige*, were to him new burdens—I may name F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.S.A., Hon. Member of the Botanical Society of the Province of Brandenburg, Foreign Member of the Royal Botanical Society of Belgium, Corresponding Member of the Botanical Society of Holland, Member of the British Archaeological Association, of the Royal Archaeological Institute, of the Irish Archaeological Society. Till about 1889 he was Chairman of Committee of the Cambrian Archaeological Association. The Botanical Society of Edinburgh* elected him a member at their second meeting. More than once or twice he was called on at a pinch, in default of the advertised speaker, to describe a church which he had never seen. He would crave a respite of some twenty minutes; even that hasty survey furnished matter for a solid discourse: the truant lecturer, bustling up at the close, has been known to wish the company joy on their choice of a makeshift, and himself on concealing his ignorance.

Babington belonged to the inner circle of the British Association;† first the 'Red Lion Club,' then the 'Thorough.' I well remember his glee over Samuel Wilberforce's discomfiture by young Huxley.‡ In creed, doubtless, he was much nearer to the Bishop than to his conqueror, but he distrusted and hated clap-trap as a stop-gap for argument and fact. In later life he lamented the tendency to forsake Huxley's *Physiology* as outworn.

* Founded by Prof. John Hutton Balfour, 17 March, 1836.

† In his library is a book now rare: "The Natural History of Dee Side and Braemar. By the late William Macgillivray LL.D... Edited by Edwin Lankester, M.D. F.R.S. London: Printed for private circulation, 1855." The manuscript was bought by the Queen. When Prince Albert was President of the Association, the Presidents of sections (Babington among them) were invited to Balmoral, and received copies: "This work, printed by command of the Queen, is presented to Mr C. C. Babington by H.R.H. Prince Albert." Editor's Preface, p. v: "The lists of plants have... been submitted to... Mr C. C. Babington, of Cambridge."

‡ Leslie Stephen, *Life of Henry Fawcett*, 99: "He had been present at the smart passage of arms (in 1860) between Professor Huxley and Bishop Wilberforce at the British Association meeting in Oxford."

To cite all acknowledgements of his friendly aid to fellow-labourers would drive me to rambles far and wide in a *terra incognita*. Take a sample. In the preface (p. vii) to *Memorials of John Ray* (Ray Society 1846) Dr Edwin Lankester writes:

For the identification of Ray's plants in the 'Itineraries,' for the botanical notes, and the Catalogue of Ray's Works, I am indebted to Mr Babington of Cambridge.

That Cardale, not Churchill, is here in question, appears from the initials 'C. C. B.' (pp. 126-7, 186).

His name, in Cambridge, stood (like Bacchus, Ceres, Pallas of old) by metonymy for botany in general. Thus when a weed (now known as *Elodea Canadensis*, described in his "Manual," 8th ed., p. 339, as *Anacharis Alsinastrum*), began to cloke the Cam, as also Trent and Severn, it was christened *Babingtonia pestifera*. The term was handy as easily remembered; a spice of malice added flavour to the dish; that Babington was guiltless of the rover's growth did not concern the wags; nor indeed him: they had their jest, and kept their friend.

For his part he pitied the botanist who, never seeking living plants in their homes, armed with microscope ransacks their cell and fibre, disdaining meanwhile the name of 'florist.*' A student of the first class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, espying a specimen of (what I will call X) in his drawing-room, on learning the name cried, "So that is really X? I know all

* Babington's lay sermon to the Ray Club, 29 Nov. 1887, p. 4: "But there is another point in which we necessarily differ greatly from our state in former times. Then the Natural History part of Natural Science was pursued with great earnestness and activity by some of our Members and many of the young men in the University; now it is rare to find an Undergraduate or B.A. who knows, or cares to know, one plant from another, or distinguish insects scientifically. I am one of those who consider this to be a sad state of things. I know that much of what is called Botany is admirably taught amongst us; but it is not what is usually known as Botany outside the Universities, and does not lead to a practical knowledge of even the most common plants. It is really Vegetable Physiology, and ought to be so called. It is a very important subject, but does not convey a knowledge of plants. A similar distinction should be made in Botany as is done in Zoology." See also the Preface to his *Manual*, ed. 5.

about that; I guessed it would be set, and it was." Science which cannot see the wood for the trees, growing herb or animal for cell laid bare by scalpel, had for him no charm. His joy in Nature was the joy of a child. "My heart leaps up when I behold." "Solomon was not arrayed like one of these." From the soul he could echo Seneca's moan: *Non vitae sed scholae discimus*.

This freshness kept his old age green. Doctors, as he rallied from seemingly deadly fits of disease, would bear witness: "You were born to an iron constitution, nor have you trifled with the trust. Had you not been a plain liver, had you been even a smoker, you would not be alive at this hour." Verily old Döllinger is right: *L'homme ne meurt pas, il se tue*.

Field Botany certainly has length of days in her right hand. One hundred and sixty-two years (1733—1895) saw only four Professors of Botany: the two Martyns, John and Thomas, spanning 92 years between them.

Arm-chair scholars (*Stubengelehrte*), wheedled into a walk with the Professor, have not only found their eye quickened, and a keener zest given to communion with Nature, but have with new habits taken a new lease of life.

His principal works are:—*Flora Bathoniensis; a catalogue of the plants indigenous to the vicinity of Bath*. E. Collings, Bath; G. Tremlett and W. Strong, Bristol; and Longman & Co., London, 1834. 12mo. Preface dated Bath, November 1833. A supplement was issued in 1839 (preface dated February 1839). The whole in pp. vi, 110 (not in British Museum Catalogue). He had the use of the MS. Flora of Heneage Gibbes, M.B. of Downing College, for whom see *Alumni Oxonienses*.*

Primitiae Florae Sarnicae; or, an outline of the Flora of the Channel Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark. London, 1839, 12°.

Manual of British Botany, containing the Flowering Plants and Ferns arranged according to the Natural Orders. London, 1843. 12mo. Second edition, 1847; third, with many additions and corrections, 1851; fourth, 1856; fifth, 1862; sixth, 1867;

* Add his death, 18 March 1887, Seaton Avenue, Mutley, Plymouth, aet. 85. Mark the age, a twelvemonth short of Berkeley's and Babington's span.

seventh, corrected throughout, 1874; eighth,* 1881, pp. xlviii, 485.

A synopsis of the British Rubi [extracted from the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History," Vol. xviii, and transactions of the Edinburgh Botanical Society, Vol. II] London, 1846. 8vo.

The British Rubi; an attempt to discriminate the species of Rubus known to the British Islands. London, 1869. 8vo.

Many critics lamented that all the species were not figured in this book. The riddle may now be read. The artist employed, J. W. Salter,† was indeed master of his craft, but fitful and wayward of mood. Publication stood still for the completion of the plates; at last it seemed better not to mar the effect by employing a meaner pencil to finish Salter's work. A new edition has long been in hand; it is hoped that the Rev W. Moyle Rogers, who has examined all additions, may carry it to a close. The study of brambles brought Babington into daily fellowship with F. J. A. Hort. The Cambridge Press bore the cost of paper and print of this book.

In 1848 appeared *Index to the Baker Manuscripts by four members of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*. Cambridge. 8vo. (The preface, dated 7 January, bears the initials of J. J. Smith, C. C. Babington, C. W. Goodwin, and Joseph Power). As one who has had occasion to use these manuscripts more than anyone else ever did or is likely to do, I am bound to express the gratitude of Cambridge antiquaries for this precious boon.

To return to his works:

Flora of Cambridgeshire. London, 1860, 12°.

Ancient Cambridgeshire: or, an attempt to trace Roman and other ancient roads that passed through the county of Cam-

* See *Linn. Soc. Proc.* 1885-6, p. 146: "Babington's Manual is now (1886) in the eighth edition, and the influence of the successive editions on field botany can hardly be measured." Mr James Britten, *Journ. Bot.*, Sept. 1895: "Of this work it is not too much to say that it revolutionised the study of British plants and gave an impetus to thought and work among British botanists to a degree unequalled by any publication of the century."

† See the index to Prof. Sedgwick's *Life*, by J. W. Clark. There is a life of Salter by Huxley (*Quarterly Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xxvi, pp. xxxvi—xxxix). Sedgwick also coveted Salter as artist for his *British Palaeozoic Rocks and Fossils*, but the scheme fell through (*Life*, II 304); "his work was irregular and interrupted by long absences" (*ibid.* 467).

bridge; with a record of the places where Roman coins and other remains have been found. Camb. Ant. Soc. Publications, octavo series, No. 3, 1851. Sec. ed. much enlarged, 1883, pp. viii, 116, 8vo.

History of the Infirmary and Chapel of the Hospital and College of St John the Evangelist at Cambridge. Cambr. Ant. Soc. 1874, 8vo. He was not yet a Fellow, and it may be doubted whether any resident Fellow could have enriched us with such a record of the thirteenth century buildings. He contributed largely to the "Architectural History of Cambridge," by Professor Willis and J. W. Clark.

Not without a weary chase could one overtake all his fugitive articles; see meanwhile the *Catalogue of Scientific Papers* (1800-1863). *Compiled and published by the Royal Society of London.* London, 1867, 4to. Vol I pp. 136-139, one hundred and six numbers.* Vol VII 1877 (1864-1873), p. 62, twenty-two.† Vol IX 1891 (1874-1883), p. 91, four.

In the catalogue of MSS in the Cambridge University Library, edited first by C. Hardwick, then by H. R. Luard, Cardale Babington undertook the heraldic and monastic cartularies; but lack of mediaeval scholarship made this the least successful of his works. After the third volume Mr George Williams and Mr T. Bendyshe, of King's College, succeeded to this task.

Two only now remain (Sir H. E. L. Dryden and James Heywood, Esq., both of Trinity College) of the builders of the Camb. Ant. Soc. (March 1840). In March 1843, Babington was chosen Treasurer, and long held the Society together. Many and many a meeting I have attended, from 1853 onwards, in which Geo. E. Corrie, George Williams, C. H. Cooper, H. R. Luard, Churchill and Cardale Babington, F. J. A. Hort, Henry Bradshaw, W. G. Searle, or some of them, stood for the whole body. Papers of sterling worth were read at these small musters, and curiosities discussed. But for Babington, I make bold to assert, the Society would never have formed a

* No. 20, A notice, with the results, of a botanical expedition to Guernsey and Jersey, in July and August 1837. No. 58, List of plants gathered during a short visit to Iceland in 1846.

† No. 19, A revision of the Flora of Iceland [1870]. Linn. Soc. Journ. Bot., XI, 1871, pp. 282-348.

Museum, and must, in all likelihood, have tumbled to pieces. Now that, through the zeal of S. S. Lewis, our numbers are large, we should recover and carry out the prospectus of a "Cambridge Historical Society," which proposed all that the Oxford Historical Society is doing, but drew forth no encouraging response, somewhere in the fifties.

In the Report presented to the Society at its fifty-fifth Annual Meeting, May 29, 1895, we read: he also—I am glad to add—was able to read before his last seizure:

The long services of Charles Cardale Babington, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., Professor of Botany, one of the founders of the Society, and for many years its most active supporter, appear to the Council to demand some special recognition. In accordance with the Laws, Professor Babington's term of office as Vice-President terminates to-day. The Council propose therefore that he be asked to accept the permanent post of Honorary Vice-President of the Society.

He had the rare gift, ripened by use, of bringing to light buried talents, and would spare no pains in clearing for them a fair field. Some forty years ago, I suppose it must be, he beckoned Mr Ready,* then struggling for a living at Lowestoft, to Cambridge. I took him to our treasury, when he was in quest of College seals. Ready has since, at the British Museum, displayed genius in the restoration of metal work, to the faithless eye hopelessly damaged by fire.

Babington's assistant, Thomas Hughes Corry† (1st cl. Nat. Sc. 1882, drowned 9 Aug. 1883), revered in him a father. So too Jani Alli, the Mohammedan missionary to the Crescent (C.C., B.A. 1877, M.A. 1883), looked to Brookside as his home.

* Nephew of Thomas Ready, late gardener of Christ's.

† In Babington's library hangs a speaking likeness of Mr Corry, coloured from an enlarged photograph. This, a birth-day present, and two volumes of poems, rich in promise, formed highly-prized mementos of his best-loved pupil. See *A Flora of the North-East of Ireland, including the Phanerogamia, the Cryptogamia Vascularia, and the Musciniae.* By Samuel Alexander Stewart... and the late Thomas Hughes Corry, M.A., F.L.S., F.Z.S., M.R.I.A., F.B.S. Edin., Lecturer on Botany in the University Medical and Science Schools, Cambridge; Assistant Curator of the University Herbarium, &c. &c. Published by the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club. Cambridge: Macmillan & Bowes 1888, cr. 8vo, pp. xxxvi, 331. In the preface is some notice of Corry. p. viii: "Professor Babington, F.R.S., has from time to time examined the *Rubi*, and given his opinion on the specimens submitted." See Babington in *Journ. Bot.* 1883, 313. Unknown to *D.N.B.*

After Alli's death (15 Oct. 1894)* his Bible, Prayer-book, and gold watch were sent back to those who would cherish them more than any one on earth. Wherever Babington went, he made friends with self-made naturalists, who could give and take. So in Connemara with "Mac Calla."

His name for active kindness threw countless chances in his way. This year a voice of gratitude reached him from a freeholder in Manitoba. A boy, beaten and starved by a drunken father, had been brought to Brookside, sent for four or five years to the Industrial School, on Boning's death placed for a year with Dr Barnardo, and then on a Canadian farm. The made man fosters a sense of pious duty to the maker of his fortunes.

To many charities Babington's drawing-room supplied the fulcrum to move the world's pity. The London City Mission, Dr Barnardo's Homes, Irish Church Missions, Church of England Zenana Mission, Bishop Cabrera, Count Campello (Bishop-elect of the Italian Reform), the China Mission, can all tell of the breadth and warmth of his sympathy. When, some ten years back, the Cambridge Seven went out to China, they turned a deaf ear to all denial; he and no other must take the chair. The large room in the Guildhall was crowded to the doors, and 600 undergraduates sat on the platform. What he has done for Cambridge will never be known. As a friend of Sir Arthur Blackwood's he turned his thoughts to our neglected benefactors the postmen and telegraph boys. At a hint from him they formed a Missionary Society among themselves, and so learnt the blessing and dignity of giving. More than 25 years ago he settled here a Cottage Orphan Home, and entertained our choristers after the foundation-stone had been laid by Mrs Harold Browne. St Philip's and other Cambridge churches owe much to his generosity.

To brave hearts called to die in the mission field he was a Gaius, nor did he, as the blind "common-sense" of clubs and smoking-rooms is now doing, grudge them the supreme crown of martyrdom; even women, he held, could not spend their lives to better purpose. Henry Perrott Parker (B.A. of Tr. 1875,

* See "Record" newspaper, 26 Oct. and 16 Nov. 1894 (pp. 1055, 1136a). "Church Missionary Intelligencer," Jan. 1895, article by Phil. Ireland Jones. Portrait and memoir in "Church Missionary Gleaner," March 1895, p. 44.

M.A. 1878), lighting upon Jani Alli in Babington's house, caught there the hallowed fire, laboured for some years in India, with a heavy heart consented to succeed Bishop Hannington, and died in Africa 26 March 1888. He had been Superintendent of the St Barnabas Sunday School.

Mr and Mrs Stewart, Miss Stewart, Miss Hessie Newcombe—martyrs whom the world of fashion mocks or condemns—and the accomplished convert Mrs Ahok, were all familiar faces round Babington's fireside. Many a bud of spiritual life, nipt by frosts of cynic scorn without, burst into full bloom in that sunny atmosphere.

"Cardale Babington is common sense in flesh and blood; a Nathanael without guile." Such is the likeness caught to the life by one long near to him, John Couch Adams; and the painter himself might have sat for the portrait.

Sir Thomas Wade, hearing that Babington regretted his enforced absence from a lecture, delivered in the last Lent term in King's Hall, and had read the report with great relish, came to sit an hour with him, repeating the pith of what he had said. As the two veterans were so soon to be united in death, this last meeting will long haunt the mourners' memory.

Two or three shreds from a favorite poet will convey to bystanders something of the image of his character and principles left upon those who knew him from the inside, *intus et in cute*.

But here was ne'er a Complement, not one
Spruce, supple cringe, or study'd looke put on.
All was plaine, modest truth.

Henry Vaughan's *Sacred Poems* (1847) p. 19.

Walk with thy fellow-creatures: note the *hush*
And *whispers* amongst them. There's not a *Spring*,
Or *Leaf* but hath his *Morning-hymn*. Each *Bush*
And *Oak* doth know *I AM*. Can'st thou not sing?
O leave thy cares, and follies! go this way;
And thou art sure to prosper all the day.

ibid. p. 56.

Teach both mine eyes and feet to move
Within those bounds set by thy love;
Grant I may soft and lowly be,
And minde those things I cannot see.

* * * *

Above all, make me love the poor,
 Those burthens to the rich man's door;
 Let me admire those, and be kinde
 To low estates and a low minde.
 If the world offers to me aught*
 That by Thy book must not be sought,
 Or, though it should be lawful, may
 Prove not expedient for Thy way,
 To shun that peril let Thy grace
 Prevail with me to shun the place.
 Let me be wise to please Thee still,
 And let men call me what they will.

ibid. pp. 168, 169.

Surely, no man of books—and such he was—ever less ‘favoured’ a bookworm. ‘I am a man, and count nothing human strange to me’ would win applause from him, as the words in Terence did from the gallery of Augustine’s day. Whether or no he had read the noble *Anti-gnosticus* of R. C. Trench, I cannot say, but it spoke his inmost thoughts:—

For I was thankful now, and not alone
 That I had been brought under the blue sky,
 With winds of heaven to blow upon my cheeks,
 And flowers of earth to smile about my feet,
 And birds of air to sing within my ears—
 Though that were something, something to exchange
 Continuous study in a lonely room
 For the sweet face of nature, sights and sounds
 Of earth and air, restoring influences
 Of power to cheer; yet not for this alone,
 Nor for this chiefly; but that thus I was
 Compelled, as by a gentle violence,
 Not in the pages of dead books alone,
 Nor merely in the fair page nature shews,
 But in the living page of human life,
 To look and learn—not merely left to spin
 Fine webs and woofs around me like the worm,
 Till in my own coil I had hid myself,
 And quite shut out the light of common day,
 And common air by which men breathe and live.

Like Samuel Johnson, he regarded Iona with peculiar reverence. In its ruins he hailed a rampart against Vatican pride,

* So read for *nought*, as it stands in the book.

a keepsake from the days when Ireland (the last Western church,—if I may steal a shaft from Lord Plunket’s quiver,—to bow the neck to Rome) was indeed the Mother of Saints. Nor did he despair of the return of the Green Isle to that high estate.

One who knew him well, Dr. H. C. G. Moule, has darted (‘Record,’ 9 Aug. 1895) some glances into his friend’s inner life. Of the three mottos there printed Bishop Hacket’s ‘Serve God, and be cheerful’ (Johnson’s ‘*Servandum et laetandum*’), suggested by the *Jubilate* and by Ps. 2 11, bespeaks the spirit which bound Babington’s days, from infancy to hoary hairs, ‘each to each in natural piety.’ Even when consciousness had wellnigh fled, he breathed a faint ‘yes,’ when in the hymn ‘I heard the voice of Jesus say,’ (one of those sung in chapel at his funeral), he caught the words ‘And he has made me glad.’

PEDIGREE.

Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, born 26 May, 1715, died 20 June 1776, married 9 January 1758, at Wanlip, Lydia, daughter of Joseph Cardale (Fellow of St John’s, B.A. 1734-5, M.A. 1738, B.D. 1746). She died 4 May 1791. He was Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1750.

They had issue, among other children, four Johnians. Thomas (born 18 December 1758, died 21 November 1837), Sheriff of Leicestershire and M.P., B.A. 1779. Matthew (born 24 June 1761, died at Lisbon, 6 May 1796), B.A. 1782, M.A. 1785, Fellow of the College, Vicar of Rothley 1787. William (born 11 March 1763), B.A. 1786, Rector of Cossington 1787. Joseph (born 2 January 1768, died 16 December 1826), B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794, B.M. Oxon. 1795. He married Catherine, daughter of John Whitter, of Bradninch, Devon, who died 18 November 1832.

Matthew’s eldest son, Matthew Drake (born 11 July 1788, died at Messina in July 1851) was at Trinity, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1816, Incumbent of Shepeshed, Leicestershire. He married, 7 June 1820, Hannah, daughter of Benjamin Fleetwood Churchill, of Northampton, who died 5 December 1873, and was buried at Cockfield. Their only child was Churchill, the late Disney Professor (born 11 March, 1821, died 12 January 1889, B.A. 1843, M.A. 1846, B.D. 1853, D.D. 1879), who

married 28 January 1869, Maud, daughter of Col. John, Alexander Wilson R.A., who is still living. Churchill was buried at Cockfield, and is commemorated by a brass in the College Chapel.

Churchill's great uncle, Joseph, had two sons, Charles Cardale (born at Ludlow, 23 November 1808, died at 5, Brookside, Cambridge, 22 July, 1895, at 4.45 a.m., buried 26 July in Cherry Hinton churchyard), and Frederick John (born at Ludlow 20 February 1810, died same year). Cardale (as he was always called, to distinguish him from his cousin) took his B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833. He was elected, without opposition, Professor of Botany in succession to J. S. Henslow, on 12 June 1861.* On the 3 April 1866, he married at Walcot Church, Bath, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late John Walker, Esq., of the Civil Service, Madras. He was admitted Fellow of St. John's, under the new statutes, 1 November 1882.

His herbarium and the bulk of his technical library (some 1600 volumes), kept in the Museum during his life, are bequeathed to the University. Overtures for purchase of the books had come from Germany.

He had already given much and widely, *e.g.* to St John's, copies of his own books in 1885, and the entire series of *Notes and Queries*; to other public libraries, the transactions of various societies to which he belonged. His loss in these respects, as in others, will long be felt.

While they here sojourned, their presence drew us
By the sweetness of their human love;
Day by day good thoughts of them renew us,
Like fresh tidings from the world above;

Coming, like the stars at gloamin' glinting
Through the western clouds, when wild winds cease,
Silently of that calm country hinting,
Where they with the angels are at peace.

* * * * *

* His application, a model of modesty, dated 24 May, is preserved in his journal. Two Johnians, his cousin Churchill and Leonard Jenyns (afterwards Blomefield), would have done honour to the chair. His friend, M. J. Berkeley, was certainly named at the time. But the man who had watched each plant and tree from the first, Henslow's squire in thirty campaigns and upwards, was allowed to walk over the course.

Yea, Amen! O changeless One, Thou only
Art life's guide and spiritual goal,
Thou the Light across the dark vale lonely,—
Thou the eternal haven of the soul!

J. C. SHAIRP, "Memories."

JOHN E. B. MAYOR.

APPENDIX A.

SAMPLE OF JOURNAL.

Perstat in incepto.—OVID.

My love for Nature is as old as I.—TENNYSON.

Chi va piano, va sano; e chi va sano, va lontano.—PROV.

1808. *Note in the handwriting of Dr Joseph Babington.*

Charles Cardale Babington, son of me Joseph and Catherine my wife, was born on the 23rd day of November in the year of our Lord 1808, about twenty minutes after twelve in the day, and was baptized by the Rev Mr Baugh, now Rector of Ludlow, on the 18th day of January 1809, being now two months old. He was christened March 2, 1809, having as sponsors Rev Thos. Gisborne of Yoxal Lodge, Staffordshire, Charles Rogers Esq. of Stanage, Mrs Whitter his grandmother, and Mrs F. Cardale of Cossington, Leicestershire.

He was vaccinated by Mr Adams, Surgeon, Ludlow, on this 27th March 1809, at 10 o'clock in the morning on the left arm. The disease went through its regular course very properly. The scab fell off April 25th. He had the measles in July 1822.

Journal by C. C. B.

My father left Ludlow when I was not more than four years of age (1812), and lived for about two years at Spaw-Place, Humberston-Gate, Leicester. He having entered into Holy Orders, we went to live at Hawkesworth in Nottinghamshire in the summer of 1814.

I went to school to Mr Price* of Needwood Forest Church in the summer of 1817, and remained with him till 1819.

Upon leaving Mr Price's I went to Dr Knight's school at South Wraxhall Hall, Wilts. This was rather a large school, consisting of more than

* *Note in his father's handwriting.* Charles Cardale Babington went to Mr Price for private tuition at Needwood Parsonage, Staffs., on the 28th July 1817, aged eight years and a half. He soon after composed the following lines extemporary on the situation of Mr Price's residence:

I'm going up the mountains high,
And on the top there is a plain
With ridges far and nigh;
And on that plain there is a house
And near to it a place to douse.

forty boys. My father had removed to Broughton Gifford, Wilts, in June 1818. At Dr Knight's school I became acquainted with S. Sneade Brown, the son of J. T. Brown of Winifred House, Bath.

In 1821 I was removed from Wraxhall Hall* and sent to the Charterhouse, of which Dr Russell was then the Head Master. I was at the house of Mr Lloyd, which was just outside the gate of the Charterhouse in the Square. During the time that I remained at that school (until August 1823) I used to spend my Sundays at Mr Brown's at Tooting or at my cousin T. Babington's at Hampstead. The school at that time consisted of about 480 boys.

In the summer of 1822 I had the Hooping Cough at school.† Not getting on well with my learning, I was removed, at my own wish, from the Charterhouse, and went to Mr W. Hutchins'‡ school at 33, Grosvenor Place, Bath.

My father and mother had removed to 8, Hanover Street, Bath, in Sept. 1822, he being obliged to give up clerical duty from the loss of the use of his legs.

I remained with Mr Hutchins until I went to college, and got on pretty well with my studies under him. At this school my acquaintance commenced with Thomas Fortune and several others.§

(Botany. Entomology.)

During the years that I was at that school as a day scholar, I formed an intimate acquaintance with the neighbourhood of Bath, and began to study its Botany and to collect plants and insects.

* About this time my father taught me the Elements of Botany from Lees' *Introduction* and *Withering's Arrangement*.

† Note by Dr Joseph Babington. The following year he had the Hooping Cough at School. He has also had the Chicken Pox and Scarlatina. 1823. At the age of 15 he was 5 feet and 7 inches in height.

‡ [Mr Hutchins must have been an inspiring teacher. He was of St Alban Hall, Oxf. B.A. 1821, M.A. 1825. When he was a candidate for a mastership at Coventry in 1833, Babington offered to obtain from Mr Bushby a certificate of his own proficiency as a freshman; this might help to carry the appointment. He was still minister of Margaret's Chapel, Bath, in 1845 (*Camb. Chr.* 6 Dec.). Crockford, 1860, gives Russell Str., Reading, as his abode. He died, I believe, early in the sixties. One of both names died 9 March 1875, at his residence, Highfield, Lymington, aet. 79 (*Times*, 11 March). This latter was perhaps of Pembr. Hall B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821. Canon Heaviside, a voice of weight in education, says of his old master, "I have always considered him a good scholar, and far above the ordinary schoolmaster of those days." Babington and Heaviside must have been among his earlier pupils. In Babington's library is a Greek Testament in calf, 'cura Leusdenii et Griesbachii. Londinii impensis G. et W. B. Whittaker, 1823.' 12°. "Mr Hutchins requests the Favour of Mastr: Babington's Acceptance in Acknowledgment of His very meritorious Exertions since His Promotion to a Higher Class. 33, Grosvenor Place, Mar. 4, 1825"]

§ Also Heaviside [James Wm. Lucas H., B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833, fellow of Sidney], now Canon of Norwich.

1825. In the month of July 1825 the thermometer registered (at the back of the house in Hanover Street) 89° on the 17th, 87½° on the 18th, and on the same day it stood at 92° at Walcote Parade.

On the 2nd Nov. 1825 I find that I ordered the 1st and 2nd vols. of Smith's English Flora, of Collings the Bookseller of Saville Row, Bath. Received them on the 7th, together with the 3rd vol.

On the 4th November I first began to study Greek Plays: Philoctetes of Sophocles.

Nov. 13. Saw Wm. Wilberforce for the first time. He called upon my father. Nov. 19, I dined with Mr Wilberforce at 1, Queen Square.

1826. April 5. Sat for a likeness to be taken by Mrs Hoare in pencil.* She also took pencil sketches of my father and mother (which I still have, 1873).

April 28. Dined with Mr Wilberforce.

May 27. Called upon Mr Wilberforce before his leaving Bath, when he gave me a copy of his "Practical View."

Oct. 9 (*University* life began). Went to London from Bath by coach, which took 12½ hours. Went to my cousin G. G. Babington's house, 26, Golden Square. Oct. 10. Had much difficulty in getting a place to Cambridge; called at six places before doing so. Went by the "Times" Coach at 3.30 p.m. and reached the "Eagle" at Cambridge at 9.30. Slept at the "Eagle."

Oct. 11. At 11 a.m. called upon Mr Hornbuckle, the Tutor of St John's College. He gave me rooms in the "Labyrinth," but in the afternoon removed me to the Second Court (3rd door to left; door to right; ground floor). My bedmaker Mrs Hopper is the widow of the gyp of my father.

Oct. 14. Called with my father's letter on the Master, Dr Wood. N.B. Dr Wood always comes out at the N.W. corner of the Second Court at 7.30 a.m. and returns at 7.50. He leans a little forwards.

Men keeping in college have to keep 9 chapels, others 7 in the week.

Gwatkin recommended me to read with Maddy as a Private Tutor, and I did so.

Dec. 4. About this time Dr Spurzheim lectured at Cambridge, and a Phrenological Society was formed, of which I was a member.

Dec. 13. My father died this day at 7, Hanover Street, Bath, but I did not know of it until some days afterwards, or even of his illness.

Dec. 19. Went to Broughton Gifford with the funeral.

1827. March 27. Attended 20th Divinity Lecture, and got a Certificate from the Professor, Hollingworth.†

* [This still exists, and has a very winning expression. The high stock and curiously cut coat-collar tell of bygone fashions.]

† Cambridge, March 27, 1827. Charles Cardale Babington of St John's College has attended the Divinity Lectures.

J. B. HOLLINGWORTH, D.D.
Norisian Professor.

[John Banks H., B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807, B.D. 1814, D.D. 1819. Fellow of Peterhouse. He died 9 Feb. 1856. See F. Boase's *Modern English Biography*.]

APRIL 30. Went to Professor Henslow's first lecture on Botany.

May 2. Conversed with him after the botanical lecture, and was asked to his house. Put an end to the Phrenological Society* this evening. Assisted Professor Henslow in putting things in order before and after the lectures.

1830. Took my B.A. Degree in January.

April 23. Lodgings at Mrs Tomlinson's, 1, Fitzwilliam Street. Elected a Fellow of the Philosophical Society on 24th May 1830.

May 26. Paid a Life Subscription as a F.C.P.S.

Nov. 2. Paid Life Composition as F.L.S.

1831. Jan. 29. Went into College. New Court. C, left-hand top rooms.

1833. Apr. 22. Henslow commenced his lectures. This is the sixth course that I have attended.

June 21. British Association. Took my station at "table C" for the delivery of tickets to the Members of the Association (Secretary).

June 23. D. Don (Librarian of the Linnean Society), W. Christy jun. We three went to Trinity Church and heard Simeon preach. They were much pleased.

JULY 2. At 8 this morning I was in the Senate House to be "created" an M.A.†

July. In a few days after my arrival at Bath, Mr E. Collings, Librarian Saville Row, requested me to look over a list of the BATH PLANTS, and make additions and corrections. I found the list so imperfect that it was determined to endeavour to complete my own list of those which I had observed. I worked hard all the summer, and finished the manuscript on the 15th October, having had the loan of Dr H. Gibbes' "Flora Bathon." and assistance from Mr E. Simms and Dr J. F. Davis.

August. During the whole of this month and September I was employed on my Flora.

Nov. 4. This evening the first regular Meeting of the Entomological Society took place. I was prevented from attending by my mother's illness.

Nov. 18. My poor mother died about 6 o'clock a.m.

Nov. 23. This day she was buried at Broughton Gifford, in a tomb formed for my father.

* [Phrenology was militant in these years. George Combe, in the *Phrenological Journal*, Sept. 1834, rebukes Sedgwick for not alluding to Phrenology in his *Discourse*, (Sedgwick's *Life*, 1 406).]

† Fees for M.A. Degree :

	£	s.	d.
Senior Proctor	5	4	6
Registrary	6	6	0
Do. Man		2	0
Father of St John's	7	3	6
College Servants		7	6
Huddling		2	0

£19 5 6

1833. Nov. 30. I this day corrected the last proof of my *Flora Bathoniensis*.

1834. January 1. This day is published my FLORA BATHONIENSIS, price 1/6, or with a map of the county round Bath 2/-.

Jan. 26. Attended a meeting at Collings' Library for the purpose of preparing for founding a Horticultural Society at Bath. I also added my name to the list prepared by Mr Goodriche for a Botanical Garden to consist of 40 members.

Nov. 5. Removed into new rooms, "New Court," A 15, lately held by Bomby,* and looking out over the walks.

Nov. 6. Dined at the Eagle with the Members of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. We had a very pleasant party. At the General Meeting of the Society held this day, I should have been elected one of the Council, but for the members not liking to have any more Johnians on that body.

Nov. 7. Attended a meeting at Mr Bowstead's† rooms at Corpus to vote an address to Mr Connop Thirlwall, expressive of our sorrow at his being prevented from acting as Tutor, and of our disapprobation of the discussion of

[* John Edward B., fellow of St John's, B.A. 1832, M.A. 1835, B.D. 1845, D.D. 1850, when he preached the Commencement Sermon: *The Irregular Element in the Church*. Vice-principal of Bristol Coll., married 20 Dec. 1836, at St Paul's Church, Bristol, Eliza, 2nd daughter of R. T. Lilly Esq., of Brunswick Square (*Cambr. Chr.* 14 Jan. 1837). At Bristol College he had as a colleague Francis Newman. Principal of Queen Elizabeth College, Guernsey, 1847-55 (cf. *ibid.* 3 Apr. 1847). Curate of Hull 1855-7, Head Master of Grammar School, Melbourne, 1858-75 (cf. *ibid.* 12 Sept. 1857). Incumbent of St Paul's, Melbourne, 1877. His wife Eliza Sophia died 29 Sept. 1883, at St Paul's Parsonage, Melbourne (*Guardian*, Nov. 28, 1883, p. 1797c). He was born at Hull 23 May 1809, educated at Hull and Uppingham, and died at Melbourne 4 March 1889 (obituary from the *Melbourne Argus*, 5 March). When £1000 was presented to him he founded a divinity prize at Trinity College, Melbourne. Brother of Charles Henry B., of St John's, B.A. 1837, M.A. 1840, D.D. 1864, on his appointment to the see of Tasmania (cf. Heaton's *Australian Dictionary*), whose numerous works may be seen in an early Crockford. Bishop of Tasmania 1864-83; assistant to the Bishop of Lichfield 1882-91; to the Bishop of B. and W. 1891. The Bishop is still living; one of his sons, Henry Bodley B., was of Jesus, B.A. 1864, now Vicar of All Saints, Clifton; another son, and two grandsons, of Oxford. The bishop's father, John Healy B., was fellow of Sidney, B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795, for 70 years Vicar of Hull, and died at the age of 97. A third son, Frederick William, was of the father's college, B.A. 1845, M.A. 1848].

† [James Bowstead, Bishop of Lichfield 1843-5, migrated from St. John's to Corpus. See my edition of Baker, pp. 972-3. Unknown to D.N.B. On his father, of Beck Bank, 'a grand example of a Westmoreland statesman,' and his dog *Boy*, see Sedgwick's *Life* 11 94-7.]

things not forming a part of the duties of tuition being made a cause for depriving a Tutor of his office.

Nov. 29. The address, much to our sorrow, burnt.*

1835. Feb. 5. I undertook to look after the Entomological Collection at the Philosophical Society.

Mar. 12. Meeting at the Town Hall for the purpose of forming a MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE for Cambridge, Henslow in the Chair.

Mar. 15. This day our Morning Chapel was for the first time at 10 o'clock; it is to be at that hour on Sundays for the future.

April 13. Lawes† came to Bath from Biddeston, and we went to a meeting of the Missionary Society at the rooms. Mr B. Noel spoke very well, and Mr Yates from New Zealand said that their exertions in that island were being crowned with success.

May 6. Entomological Dinner (London). Kirby, Spence, &c., present. Mr Stanley‡ said that the *Naturalists* had *two Bibles*,§ other persons but one. Kirby said "that *Nature must agree with Revelation*, and we need not fear apparent discrepancies."

May 11. Commenced my MANUAL OF BRITISH BOTANY.

[* No doubt at a hint from Thirlwall, whose whole bearing in this business, as throughout life, is marked by dignity and lofty patriotism. See Cooper's *Annals*, IV 582-3 for the titles of the pamphlets on the controversy about tests in this year. Thirlwall's should be reprinted as part of a history of tests in the University. *A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Turton, D.D., on the Admission of Dissenters to Academical Degrees. To which is added a second Letter, containing a Vindication of some passages in the first Letter*, Cambr. 1834, cf. *Letters of Connop Thirlwall...with...Memoirs by...Louis Stokes*, Lond. 1881, pp. 113-128. *Life of Adam Sedgwick*, I 417-428, II 173-4. Is. Todhunter, *William Whewell...An Account of his Writings*, Lond. 1876, I pp. 91-92. Dr Whewell's *Life* by Mrs Douglas (1881), 158-170.]

[† No doubt his contemporary, John Lawes of St John's, B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833. He was in orders, but seems long to have retired from active service, as his name does not appear in the earliest Crockford. He died suddenly, of heart disease, at 2, Winifred's Dale, Bath, 3 Febr. 1880 (*Times*, 6 Febr., age not stated). His wife, Sarah Anne, had died at the same place, 20 Apr. 1872 (*ibid.* 23 Apr.).]

[‡ Edward Stanley of St John's, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, Arthur Stanley's father].

§ [Sedgwick's *Life* II 581-2: "A meeting to promote national education was held in Norwich, Bishop Stanley in the chair. A clergyman spoke at some length of the evils he feared in the movement and of the influence of Science in weakening belief in revelation. When he had ended Sedgwick suddenly rose, took a Bible from the table, and holding it up exclaimed in his most vehement manner: 'Who is the greatest unbeliever? Is it not the man who, professing to hold that this book contains the word of God, is afraid to look into the other volume, lest it should contradict it?'"]

Nov. 6. Meeting of the Philosophical Society. I was elected a Member of the Council. Dined with the Society at the "Eagle."

Nov. 17. Dined with Prof. Sedgwick, and was proposed as a Member of the *Geological* Society.

Nov. 22. I was elected an Honorary Member of the "Shropshire and N. Wales Natural History Society."

Dec. 16. Elected a Fellow of the *Geological* Society.

1836. Feb. 4. Mr Berkeley,* author of "British Fungi," called upon me for the first time.

July 5. *Dublin*. As it was the Trinity Coll. Commencement, I went to be admitted to my M.A. Degree.†

Oct. 7. Dined at Henslow's to meet *Darwin*, who was just returned from his voyage round the world.

Nov. 19. This day Mr Simeon was buried in King's Coll. Chapel. He died last Sunday, the 13th inst.‡

1837. Jan. 25. Was taken with the prevalent Influenza§ and did not leave my rooms until Sunday the 29th.

Feb. 22. A quarterly meeting of the Cambridge Reform Society. I made my first Public Speech upon the Irish Corporation Reform Bill.

[* Miles Joseph Berkeley of Christ's, B.A. 1825, M.A. 1828. Born 1803 in Oundle parish, educated at Rugby, curate of Margate 1829-33, perpetual curate ('33-68) both of Apethorpe and Wood Newton, Northants., and R.D. of Rothwell; vic. of Sibbertoft, near Market Harborough, 1868; F.R.S. 1879; F.L.S. Hon. F.R. Hort. S. Lond.; Memb. Acad. Sc. of Sweden, &c. A great authority on fungi, algae, &c., and voluminous author. A man of wonderful attainments and of a commanding presence. Elected Hon. Fell. Chr. I Dec. 1883. Died 3 July 1889, aet. 86. Thus the friends of half a century and more, each outlived by six years the Psalmist's uttermost span. Both died in July. His portrait was painted for the Linnean Society by Mr Peake in 1878.]

† [In later years, learning with surprise that this degree carried a vote, he went before a justice of the peace and voted by proxy.]

‡ ["During the past term Simeon's death and funeral have been by far the most exciting events that have passed amongst us. The greatest part of the University—graduates and undergraduates—assembled to do his memory honour; and while the procession moved down the magnificent chapel to the grave, and while its vaulted roof was reverberating the almost supernatural notes of Handel's *Dead March*, I do not think there was one person (including many hundred spectators), who was not for a while almost carried away by a powerful emotion" (Adam Sedgwick to W. D. Conybeare, 5 Dec. 1836 in *Life* I 469). See also A. R. Pennington, *Recollections of persons and events*, Lond. 1895, with Simeon's life as told by W. Carus and H. C. G. Moule.]

§ [Sedgwick's *Life* I 474, 23 Jan. 1837: "My servants are ill of the influenza, and for the last ten days I myself have been out of sorts." cf. pp. 475-481, 504.]

Feb. 27. Breakfasted (with Stokes of Caius) with Smith of that College, in order to draw up a plan for a *Natural History Society*, in place of Professor Henslow's Friday Evening parties,* which he was obliged to give up at the beginning of this term.

March 11. We held a meeting to-day at J. J. Smith's rooms to complete the formation of our society† in the place of Henslow's Friday Evening parties.

* Prof Henslow's Friday parties commenced on the 15 Feb. 1828, and were continued regularly during full term until the end of the year 1836. [Henslow had been Vic. of Cholsea, Berks, 1832-7; from 1837 to his death, 16 May 1861, he was Rector of Hitcham. See L. Jenyns, *Memoir of J. S. Henslow*, 1862; F. Boase, *Modern English Biography*; *D.N.B.*; above all his parting with Sedgwick (*Sedgwick's Life* II 370-2.)]

† Cycle of the Ray Club, 1837:—

Rev W. H. Stokes [Wm. Haughton S., fellow of Caius, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831. Sen. Proctor 1848-9, F.G.S. Rector of Denver, 1852; died there 24 May 1884, aet. 82. Elder brother of Sir George Stokes].

Mr Haslehurst [John Wood H., an undergraduate. B.A. Tr. 1839. Barrister].

Mr J. A. Power [John Arthur P., fellow of Clare, B.A. 1832, M.A. 1835, M.L. 1838. He married 27 May 1841, at St John's Church, Westminster, Helena Margaret, 2nd daughter of the Rev Dr Jermyn of Tr. Hall (*Camb. Chron.* 5 June 1841). Went out of residence 13 Apr. 1839. A very successful medical tutor in London. Died at Bedford 9 June 1886, aet. 76].

Rev Joseph Power [B.A., fellow of Clare 1821, M.A. 1824, fellow and tutor of Tr. Hall 1829-44, fellow of Clare again 1844-67. Librarian 1845-64. Vic. of Litlington, March 1856-68. Rect. of Birdbrook 1866-8. Wrote in the London and Cambridge "Philosophical Transactions," and in the Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journals. He died 7 June 1868, aet. 69 at his rectory].

Mr Ball [John B., undergraduate of Chr. Coll. Went out of residence 13 Nov. 1839. M.A. Dubl., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., F.L.S., sometime Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Author of the 'Alpine Guide,' went to Morocco in 1871 with Sir Joseph Hooker; they published 'A Tour in the Morocco and the Great Atlas' in 1878. Ball died 21 Oct. 1889, aet. 71. He was an Hon. Fellow of Christ's. Observe. Christ's had four Honorary Fellows, two of science, two of letters. The two botanists both died in the latter half of 1889 (cf. *Memoir in Times*, 23 Oct., p. 9).]

Mr Babington.

Rev W. P. Bailly [Wm. Percival B., educated at Merchant Taylors'. Fellow of Clare, B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833, B.D. 1853. Senior Proctor 1847-8. Chapl. at Hampton Court 1849-56. Rect. of Gt. Waldingfield 1858; died there 3 Aug. 1871 (*Times*, 7 Aug.)].

Rev W. L. P. Garnons [Wm. Lewes Pugh G., fellow of Sidney, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817, B.D. 1824. Went out of residence 29 Oct. 1845;

May 17. The Ray Club met at my rooms.

Sept. 9. British Association, Liverpool. I have been appointed one of the secretaries of the natural history section in conjunction with L. Jenyns* and Mr Swainson.

F.L.S. Vic. of Ulting, Ess. (*Camb. Chron.* 3 June 1848). Married 4 Dec. 1848, at Berechurch, Mary, only daughter of Mr Sheffield of Gilson (*ibid.* 16 Dec.); died there 5 March 1863 (*Gent. Mag.* 1 526; *Camb. Chron.* 21 March). His books were sold by Sotheby 2-4 March 1864. His wife Mary died 25 March 1853 (*Gent. Mag.* 1 564). He placed in the hands of the Ray Society a MS. notice of Ray's life and works (*Memorials of John Ray*, 1846, p. viii)].

Rev J. J. Smith [John James S., fellow and tutor of Caius, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831. Candidate for the Librarianship 1845. Senior Proctor 1839-40. He published "Cambridge Portfolio, Lond. 1840-1," 2 vols. 4to; a catalogue of Coins in Caius College 1840, of the Caius MSS. 1849. Pictorial Illustrations of the Catalogue of MSS. in Gonville and Caius College Library at Cambridge 1853, 4to and 8vo. Several papers for the C.A.S. and pamphlets on University politics. See Wilford's "County Families," 1st ed. 592b. Of Pennally Abbey, and of Spring Grove, Hampton, Middlesex. Vic. of Loddon 1849. Min. of Laura Chapel, Bath, 1875-9. Married 15 Febr. 1849, at Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, Agnes-Maria, 2nd daughter of Jos. Geo. Mitford Esq. (*Gent. Mag.* 1849, 1 420). He died at Hampton 4 Dec. 1883, aet. 76 (*Camb. Chron.* 8 Dec. p. 4e; *Standard*, 12 Dec.)].

Mr Borrer [Wm. B. of Peterhouse, B.A. 1839, M.A. 1842; F.L.S. Went out of residence 30 Jan. 1839. His younger sister is widow of Babington's friend, F. F. Tracy of Christ's, the devoted incumbent of St Barnabas'. The father, also William, F.L.S. 1805, F.R.S. 1835, formed a herbarium, which is at Kew (F. Boase, *M.E.B.*)].

Mr Howson [John Saul H. of Trin., B.A. 1837, M.A. 1840, D.D. 1862. Dean of Chester, the well-known author. Died 15 Dec. 1885. See F. Boase, *M.E.B.* and the *D.N.B.*].

Mr Paget [Sir Geo. Edward P., fellow of Caius, B.A. 1831, M.B. 1833, M.L. 1836, M.D. 1838. Regius Prof. 1872. Died 19 Jan. 1892. See *D.N.B.*]

* [Leonard J. of St John's, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1825. Of Belmont, Bath, youngest son of George Leon. J. of Bottisham Hall, Cambs, assumes the name of Blomefield, in compliance with a clause in the will of Fra. Blomefield, late of Swaffham, Noif. (*Lond. Gaz.* 6 Oct. 1871); ed. White's *Selborne* 1843, 8vo; *Observations in Nat. Hist.* 1846, 8vo; *Observations in Meteorology* 1858, 8vo; F.L.S. See *Eton Lists* 89a. Licensed to the perpetual curacy of West Dereham (*Camb. Chr.* 18 July 1824); vic. of Swaffham Bulbeck (*ibid.* 18 Jan. 1828); mar. Tuesday, 23 Apr. 1844, at Ampney Crucis, Glouc., Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev Andr. Daubeney of Eastington (*ibid.* 27 Apr.); of Darlington-place, Bath, mar. 24 June 1862, at Stapleford, Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev Rob. Hawthorn, vic. of Stapleford (*Gent. Mag.* 1862, 11 222). Presented his library (about 1200 volumes) and his herbarium of British plants to the Bath Lit. and Sci. Institute (*Cambr. Chr.* 14 Aug. 1869). Died 1 Sept. 1893].

Sept. 17. Went with Bullock* (Sunday) to hear Mr MacNeile at St Jude's Church.

Dec. 9. Elected a member of "Hendeka,"† a debating society at Christ's.

1838. Apr. 28. Anniversary Meeting of the Ray Club at J. J. Smith's rooms at Caius. *I was appointed Secretary to the Club.*

Apr. 30. Supper with the Rev W. Whewell after the Philosophical Soc. Meeting.

June 1. Jersey (Second visit to Channel Islands, June 1 to Aug. 9).

1839. Febr. 25. Entered Churchill Babington at St John's Coll. under the Rev John Hymers.

Apr. 3. Put my *Primitiae Florae Sarnicae* into the hands of Messrs Metcalfe and Palmer to print. It extends to 93 foolscap pages of manuscript.

June 8. Corrected the last proof of my *Primitiae Florae Sarnicae*.

June 12. My *Primitiae Florae Sarnicae* came out.

Nov. 6. Anniversary Meeting of the Philosophical Society, at which I was again elected a Member of the Council of the Society.

1840. Mar. 7. At the Hendeka Meeting that evening, Ball in the chair, the Society presented me with a copy of "Hallam's Constitutional History" as a "mark of their satisfaction for the services that I had rendered to the Society at the time when it was in a state of depression, and also for my conduct as President for 3 terms."‡

May 7. First Meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY at the Master of St John's [Ra. Tatham].

1841. Nov. 6. Purchased the Herbarium of Dr Leo of Metz for £94 10s.

1842. Apr. 1. This day my name appeared for the first time on the cover of the "Annals of Natural History" as one of the Editors of that journal.

May 17. Commenced my duties as *Local Treasurer* of the British Association for the advancement of Science at Cambridge.

1843. Febr. Fully occupied with my *Manual*.

Mar. 8. Arranged with R. Taylor to commence the printing of my *Manual of British Botany*.

May 1. Finished the manuscript of my *Manual*, which has kept me most fully employed all the winter.

[* George B. of St John's, B.A. 1834, M.A. 1837, B.D. 1844. Fellow. Presented to the vicarage of Aldworth, Berks., on the resignation of J. T. Austen (*Camb. Chr.* 29 May 1848). Married 10 Sept. 1850 at Southport, Beatrice, 3rd daughter of the late Wm. Bromelow Esq. of Merton Bank, St Helen's (*ibid.* 28 Sept.). Died at Aldworth 16 Oct. 1858, aet. 46 (*Gent. Mag.* 1858, II 645). His wife Beatrice had died 7 Jan. 1856 (*ibid.* 1856, II 213)].

† [The minutes of this Club have passed into Dr Peile's hands from Edm. Thompson, Fellow of Christ's (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843)].

‡ [This book, with its coat of red russia, still speaks the thanks of the Club, signed 'J. Francis, President,' i.e. James F. of Christ's, B.A. 1838, M.A. 1841.]

May 15. Corrected the last proof of my *Manual*.

May 24. Elected *Treasurer* of the *Cambridge Antiquarian Society* in the room of Rev J. J. Smith.

1844. Febr. 7. Placed on a Syndicate to consult concerning the removal of the Botanic Garden.

Febr. 10. First Meeting of Botanic Garden Syndicate.

Febr. 26. Second do.

Nov. 6. Appointed *Secretary* of the *Cambridge Philosophical Society*.

1846. June 15—July 19. ICELAND TOUR.

APPENDIX B.

FIELD-PREACHING.

The meanest floweret of the vale,
The simplest note that swells the gale,
The common sun, the air, the skies,
To him are opening Paradise.

T. GRAY.

[Professor Cowell kindly sends reminiscences of "walks with Babington," a frequent entry in Hort's journals, from an early date. I never had the luck to watch the naturalist in his element. Often as we were together, it was always under cover, till towards the end, when I surprised him now and again gazing peacefully on his lair, the Botanic Garden, from a Bath-chair. Otherwise the passion for hunting plants, strong in my boyhood, must have cast its spell upon me once more, after many days. (If you dislike the heading of this paper, blame me).—J.E.B.M.]

Professor Babington knew every corner of Cambridgeshire from long personal examination,—it was his botanical parish; and he could tell always beforehand what plants to look for in any locality at any given season. He was thus the very person to inspire a botanical enthusiasm, for his eye at once detected the objects of interest, and he knew all that they had to tell. Expeditions with him to Thetford, Chippenham, the old Roman Road, Wicken Fen, and many a similar locality, remain golden retrospects in one's life,—they opened his companion's eyes to hitherto unnoticed interests in field and lane. He had learned by experience that everybody, unless he has already an absorbing pursuit of his own, is a potential botanist,—it only requires an enthusiastic teacher, and the ready audience will be found everywhere.

He knew North Wales nearly as well as Cambridgeshire, and I shall never forget our many rambles in the neighbourhood of Snowdon,—one especially in Cwm glas in 1878, when we hunted out all the rare plants which hide themselves in that rocky solitude. One could have almost fancied that they were glad to attract his eye as he passed. His great interest was in the plants themselves as living organisms, and in tracing their relations to each other and their surroundings; and his enthusiasm could hardly fail to kindle

an answering glow in the listener. I have often seen him interest a casual audience in a railway carriage, as he pointed out an unknown part or function in some apparently well known flower,—a furze blossom or an umbellate flower would thus gain a new significance; and these accidental hints might easily wake up a new and life-long interest in a young hearer. I have often since adapted his lessons to small audiences of my own,—proud to be thus the medium to hand on the benefits of his teaching.

E. B. COWELL.

Aug. 15, 1895.

APPENDIX C.

THE REV W. W. NEWBOULD.

Yet nature's charms, the hills and woods,
The sweeping vales and foaming floods,
Are free alike to all.

In days when daisies deck the ground,
And blackbirds whistle clear,
With honest joy our hearts will bound
To see the coming year.

BURNS.

Since this paper was in type I have received from James Britten Esq. of the British Museum, his notice of Babington (*Journ. Bot.* Sept. 1895), which should be read by all who would understand Babington's place in the army of science. I cull glimpses of his (and Hort's) tried friend, William Williamson Newbould of Trinity (B.A. 1842, M.A. 1845).

Babington's interleaved copies of each issue [of the *Manual*] are preserved in the Cambridge Herbarium, and afford ample evidence of the conscientious work which rendered the often-abused phrase "new edition" no empty formula. Mr Newbould had a similar copy; his suggestions were always at Babington's service, and frequently proved useful.

...In the first edition he names J. H. Balfour, D. Moore, W. Borrer, E. Foster, J. S. Henslow, and W. A. Leighton, and most of these are mentioned in the second edition. Thereafter none are named; had any been mentioned it would assuredly have been Mr Newbould, whose devotion to the *Manual* and its author amounted almost to a cultus, and whose excitement during the preparation and on the publication of a new edition was almost ludicrous in its intensity.

...He was glad to share his pleasure with others; when away on a holiday in some place where interesting plants abounded, he would say, "We must get Newbould down here," conscious that his old friend and admirer would

take keen delight in the things which gave him so much happiness as well as in the genial company which would recall early rambles together. For, as the sketch which I published of Mr Newbould (*Journ. Bot.* 1886, 161—174) shews, a warm attachment existed between the two botanists, dating from their college days. Newbould had met Babington in Scotland in 1845, had accompanied him to Pembrokeshire in 1848, to Ireland in 1852, and again in 1858, and to North Wales (with Jacques Gay) in 1862: they had previously worked in Cambridgeshire and Essex, and in later life a visit to Babington was one of the keenest joys of Newbould's existence. They spent a pleasant time together at Grange-over-Sands in 1884, after the meeting of the British Association at York. Babington's affectionate tribute to the memory of his friend will be found in this Journal for 1886, p. 159.

See also the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

JOSIAH BROWN PEARSON D.D.

[Fellow 1864-80; Lecturer 1864-71. Died 10 March 1895, aged 54].

In the last number of the *Eagle* Bishop Barry spoke of his late colleague in Australia, but dealt only with his career as a Colonial Bishop. This, however, was just the dark part of Bishop Pearson's life. Misfortunes, not incurred through any conduct of his own, beset him soon after he settled in Australia; and a cloud fell upon him, never to lift till but a little while before the end.

The J. B. Pearson of whom I am speaking here is the resident Fellow and Moral Sciences' Lecturer, the Vicar of Horningsea, the Vicar of Newark; in short, the man to whom a difficult charge in a far-off land was reasonably entrusted with general approval, though to his friends' regret.

When I became a Fellow, some 24 years ago, I passed into a society very different from the present one. The resident Fellows nearly all lived in College: College was for the time at least their home. Most of them were in Holy Orders; but a few, chiefly juniors, were laymen. There were doubtless among the Fellows many men of high merit. But of intimate friendship between them there was, I venture to say, very little. There was much agreement in what we call 'views,' but hardly any sympathy. I do not imagine that the elder men had a notion how dreadful this seemed to a new Fellow, fresh from Undergraduate life. Of Academic successes one had had enough: the wished-for freedom and responsibility

proved, when attained, to be a heavy burden : one was conscious of a tendency to make an ass of oneself in thought, word, and deed, yet more and more loth to do this for lack of guidance and at one's own cost.

I lay stress on this condition of things, because I was not alone in the feeling I have tried to describe, and because to a young man so situated the friendship of J. B. Pearson was a perfect godsend. You wanted (say) to test and clear up your views on this or that—and a junior Fellow will have views—or to decide on some course of action. Pearson's sympathy and clear cautious judgment were invaluable. He saw your position, put himself in your place, and gave you a lead bit by bit in a way that was always safe and generally masterly. And you could unfold your difficulties to a man who was not content with the slovenly plan of marking you down as 'Radical,' 'Heretic,' 'Hot-headed,' or the like, and so retiring within his shell. Many a man, Fellow or not, owes to him on this account an undying gratitude. For he could hear as well as advise, and the hearing came first.

The bent of his mind was strongly conservative: he ever regarded with suspicion a proposal for organic change. For he thought that people in general are too inclined to seek the causes of failure in the defects of institutions, rather than in their own defective use of the institutions. Thus, when Vicar of Newark, he said to me, speaking of the College, 'I wish you fellows would leave off reforming and do a little work.' And this saying, though intentionally overdrawn, bore in it much true wisdom the need of which has not wholly past away.

Hence, as an active teacher in the Moral Sciences as then understood, he regarded changes in the direction of specialization, whether in his own or in other Triposes, with mistrust. Nor do I think that his aim—to educate men into competency as students, and then let them specialize for themselves—was a mean or narrow one. We nowadays turn out more young Professors, but the product is not one that the world is always eager to absorb.

As a preacher he was admirable. I heard him at St Andrew the Great, where he was once Curate; in the (old) College Chapel; at Horningsea, where I sometimes spent the Sunday with him; and at Newark, where I stayed with him two or

three times. His voice was harsh, and his delivery not perfect, but he held his hearers of whatever grade of education or intelligence in a way that was marvellous. Men as well as women flocked to hear him. It is I believe true that the Crown living of Newark was offered him on the suggestion of Benjamin Disraeli. That acute judge of men had sat under him when preacher at Whitehall.

How he was beloved as a parish priest, and what influence he had in that capacity, is perhaps not for me to say. Yet I had plenty of evidence to shew that the love and the influence both were great and well earned. His work at Newark is not forgotten. He did not escape controversy: few active men do. I have by me a delicious pamphlet—a reprint of two articles from the local Radical paper, containing a coarse and unfair attack on the Church of England, and Pearson's two letters in reply, addressed to the Editor of the Conservative organ. Always friendly to Dissenters and not prone to sacerdotalism, the Vicar felt that there were some things that could not be stood tamely. He accepted the challenge, gave his opponents a sound beating, and added a short but significant passage, shewing what would be the result of applying their methods to the criticism of Dissent. His own people of course rallied to him with delight, and I believe the aggressor found it wiser to leave the Vicar alone. The letters are highly characteristic of the man. I seem to see him with the humorous twinkle in his gentle eyes, exposing with his pen the follies of his opponent, kindly but thoroughly, as he did those of a young friend at College by word of mouth. Yet I doubt whether the pressman's chastisement was productive of instruction or received with joy.

It was a pity to take him from Newark, but so it had to be. In those few Newark years [1874-80] was gathered perhaps the best fruit of a noble life. When I saw him here for a short time in 1894 he had regained his former lightheartedness, but not all his former powers. I was never able to pay a promised visit to him at his quiet Vicarage of Leck, so I never saw him again. I wish I were more fit to write of him. But I count it well-spent time to recall to mind one of the best influences I ever felt, and awaken wholesome memories of the days gone by.

W. E. HEITLAND.

21 November 1895.

By the kind permission of the Rev J. Llewelyn Davies, Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, we are able to print the following passages from a sermon preached by him in Leck Church on the 17 March 1895, the Sunday after the death of Bishop Pearson, late Vicar of Leck:—

....“This is but the second Sunday since you were hearing for the last time from this pulpit the voice of a pastor to whom you have listened with a growing reverence. You all felt that God had been good to you and to the parish in placing him here. It was by one of those chances through which Divine Providence orders the course of things in this world, that Bishop Pearson became Vicar of Leck. For a long time he had been disabled by illness, but had gradually recovered his health; and some two years ago he was beginning to try how much clerical duty he might trust himself to undertake. He had promised to pay me a visit at Kirkby Lonsdale, and I had asked him to help in our Church services.....The thought occurred, Might not the care of a small country parish be just what would suit Bishop Pearson at this stage? The promised visit was paid, and the result of it was, that the Vicarage of Leck was offered to the Bishop and that he accepted it. You will understand then that I felt a special interest, not unmingled with anxiety, in his settlement and residence here. By quick degrees the anxiety departed, and I could be simply glad and thankful that my old friend had become your Vicar and my neighbour. He was able, not only to respond fully to all the claims of the parish, but to give a good deal of Episcopal assistance to the Bishop of this diocese, who was also an old and intimate friend of his. Received here, as he was sure to be, with respect and kindness, he soon won to himself a warmer feeling from those around him. There was nothing forward or obtrusive in his friendliness; his manner had the quietness and self-restraint of genuine modesty. He did not remind you by anything he said, or by any way of saying it, that he was a distinguished University man and had presided over an interesting Colonial diocese,—except indeed, that his fulness of knowledge and experience and thought could not fail to give impressiveness and distinction to his preaching and conversation. But what all became aware of, as they saw more of him, was the sympathy, the gentleness, the brotherliness his disposition. He was

no respecter of the person; you could not associate any suspicion of worldliness with him. Though he was a wonderful reader of books, and enjoyed talking of what he read, he yet liked to be with children and simple people quite as much as with persons of his own intellectual rank. You his parishioners had opportunities of seeing what he was, and I know that he was appreciated here. And he himself was not only contented but happy in this retired spot. All his older friends could see that. He delighted in the scenery, combining so much sweetness and boldness, which is to you too familiar to be much noticed. He became very fond of this Church, and loved his ministrations in it. And you may be sure he was grateful for all the kindness which was shown him by you and other neighbours.

And this pastoral work, so full of goodness in the present, and of promise for the future, has been only allowed to go on for one short year, and has now been brought to an abrupt termination!.....Your late Vicar came to you a stranger, and it looks now as if he had paid you but a passing visit. But these twelve months may be of more value to you than as many years of a pastor whom you would have had less reason to regret. Your memory of Bishop Pearson will be a perpetual heavenward tendency in your minds, as long as you live. Perhaps some particular words of his may cling to you. And to receive and appreciate the spiritual worth of what God gives us, is the duty which best befits our lowliness.”

THE MARQUIS OF EXETER M.A.

The connexion between the House of Cecil and St John's is an old and continuous one. Indeed, it seems probable that since May 1535 when William Cecil, first Lord Burghley, joined the College down to the present day there has always been one of the name on the College Boards. The late Marquis of Exeter was the fifth Earl or Marquis of Exeter in succession who has been a member of the College.

The first Lord Burghley granted a rent charge of £30 a year to the College for the augmentation of the commons of the Scholars. The heir of Burghley House and the heir of Thibbals (Theobalds) Manor, each to have the right of

nominating a Scholar. The College provides preachers at Stamford and Hatfield.

These privileges and duties have continued down to the present day.

The late peer, William Alleyne Cecil, third Marquis of Exeter, was born 30 April 1825. He took the degree of M.A. *jure natalium* in 1847. He sat in the House of Commons as Conservative member for Lincolnshire from 1847 to 1857, and from 1857 to 1867 as member for the northern division of Northamptonshire. On 17 October 1848 he married Lady Georgiana Sophia Pakenham, daughter of the first Earl of Longford. He succeeded his father as third Marquis of Exeter in January 1867. He was made a Privy Councillor on 10 July 1866. He was hereditary Grand Almoner. He held the offices of Treasurer of the Queen's household from July 1866 to January 1867, Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms March 1867 to December 1868, and from March 1874 to February 1875. He was keenly interested in agricultural matters on which he was a great authority, and he was no mean judge of horses. He was intensely proud of his historic seat, an excellent landlord and kindly to the poor. No notice of Lord Exeter would be complete without mentioning his love for the sea and yachting. He died at Burghley House, near Stamford on the 15 July last.

REV ROBERT ELI HOOPPELL LL.D.

Dr Hooppell who was Mathematical Master at Beaumaris Grammar School 1855-61, Principal of the Winterbottom Nautical College, South Shields, 1861-75, and Rector of Byers Green, near Spennymoor, 1875-95, was a distinguished and well-known antiquarian. He was the author of:—*Reason and Religion or the leading Doctrines of Christianity*, 1867; *On the Discovery and Exploration of Roman remains at South Shields in 1875 and 1876, with maps, plates, &c.*, 1878; *Vinovia the buried Roman city in the County of Durham, as revealed by the recent explorations*, 1879; *Discovery of a perfect Saxon Church at Escombe, in the County of Durham*, 1879; *Roman Ebchester*, 1883; *Vinovia*, 1891. He was a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and had published *Tabular Forms for Facilitating the Calculation of Certain Nautical Problems, A Practical Introduction*

to *Navigation and Nautical Astronomy*, and numerous meteorological tables and reports in the Transactions of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club and other scientific associations. He died at Bournemouth on August 23, after a protracted illness, at the age of 62.

REV MICHAEL FERREBEE SADLER M.A.

The Rev. Prebendary Sadler was a son of the late Mr Michael Thomas Sadler, of Leeds (M.P. for Newark-on-Trent 1829—1831, and for Aldborough 1831—1835). He was Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar of the University in 1848. He was Vicar of Bridgewater from 1857 to 1864 Vicar of St Paul's, Bedford, 1864 to 1869; Vicar of Honiton, Devon, 1869 to 1895. He was the author of the following works:—*Sacrament of Responsibility*, 1851, 7th ed.; *The Second Adam and the New Birth*, 1857, 7th ed.; *Doctrinal Revision of the Liturgy considered*, 1862; *Parochial Sermons*, 1st series, 1861, 2nd series, 1862; *Plain Speaking on deep Truths*, 4th ed., 1869; *Church Doctrine Bible Truth*, 45th thousand, 1867; *Emmanuel*, 2nd ed., 1868; *Abundant Life and other Sermons*, 1870; *Church Teachers' Manual*, 46th thousand, 1871; *Communicants' Manual*, 114th thousand, 1873; *The One Offering*, 4th ed., 1875; *The Lost Gospel*, 1876; *Justification of Life*, 1878; *Notes Critical and Practical on the New Testament*, 1882-93. He was elected a Prebendary of Wells Cathedral in 1863. He died at Honiton 15 August 1895.

THE REV CORRIE JACKSON M.A.

We regret to chronicle the somewhat sudden death in August last of the Rev C. Jackson, Chaplain of the Foundling Hospital, at the comparatively early age of 41.

Corrie Jackson was born on October 19, 1853, and came up to St John's from Bedford School in the October Term of 1872. His college tutor was Mr Sandys, and his rooms L¹⁰ in the New Court. He soon took a prominent position in the College. There was a rare brightness and simplicity about him which attracted men of the most different character, and made him no less popular in the boating and athletic sets than with the more distinctively thoughtful and religious amongst his contemporaries. Himself a man of strong religious convictions,

he set himself throughout his college life to steady preparation for the ministry of the Church of England, the profession he had chosen from boyhood, and in which he was destined to find his life's happiness. But no man had a truer enjoyment of innocent pleasure, or threw himself with keener zest into the interests of undergraduate life. His powers as a long distance runner soon brought him distinction. He won his "Blue" in his Freshman's year, and in his second and third years was victorious in both the University mile and three mile races. In the latter year he was President of the University Athletic Club. He had a good tenor voice and was a prominent member of the College Musical Society. He was also a member of the Shakespearian Society, and of a social club which at that time held a leading position in the College. After a few months at the newly-founded Theological College at Ely, he took Holy Orders and was married almost immediately to the sister of a Johnian friend. He held curacies at Toddington in Bedfordshire, at North Malvern, and at Hilgay in Norfolk, and from the last of these was appointed in 1886 to the Chaplaincy of the Foundling Hospital in London. Never was a man called upon to undertake more thoroughly congenial work. Jackson's love of children and his knowledge of and sympathy with the trials and interests of childhood were very remarkable, and the children of the Hospital soon recognised in him the truest of friends, and looked upon him with an affection which was almost romantic. He joined in their games, and his religious teaching alike in chapel and in class-room was singularly felicitous. His opinion carried great weight with the Governors of the Hospital, and in the members of the staff and the general congregation of the chapel he inspired a warm affection. To quote the words of a colleague who had unusual opportunities of watching his work, 'he made everybody happier and better.' His brightness and serenity were all the more remarkable in view of the heavy personal troubles he had to bear. His wife, to whom he was tenderly attached, lay for some years dying of a painful malady, and after her death he was himself found to be suffering from an incurable disease, entailing upon its victims extreme lassitude and depression. All these troubles were borne with an equanimity which was truly heroic. He has left four children to mourn his loss.

H. W. S.

JOHN WILLIAM DALE B.A.

It is with sincere regret that we chronicle the death of John William Dale, one of the most brilliant athletes and true types of a manly straightforward Englishman that has ever been entered on our College Boards. Apart from his exceptional powers as a cricketer and oarsman, and indeed in almost every branch of sport, there was a thoroughness and determination about 'Jack' Dale, that not only in College, but in after life, compelled the admiration of all who knew him. At the University match this year frequent and sincere were the regrets expressed by many beyond his own College and University at the sad news of his recent death from complications following influenza.

During the last forty years we believe only four men have been real Double Blues, *i.e.* have represented their University at Putney and Lords; Chitty and Carter of Oxford, McCormick and Dale of Cambridge. Of these four it is curious that two, F. S. Carter of Worcester College, Oxford, and J. W. Dale of St John's College, Cambridge, should have been contemporaries; but still more curious is it, and a fact of which we are justly proud, that our College, in the persons of 'Joe' McCormick and 'Jack' Dale, has produced the only two men who have so far won the Double Light Blue.

It was in October 1866 that Dale came into residence at St John's from Tonbridge School. Of the many good cricketers that Tonbridge was then turning out, he was said to be, and proved to be, the best; but before the commencement of the cricket season Dale had shewn such promise with the oar that he was induced to row in the May Races (3 in the First Boat which finished 3rd). The day after the Races were over he played a very fine innings of 70 not out for us against Trinity, and scored well in the few remaining matches, and especially in the famous week when the St John's Eleven played at the end of Term in Oxford, winning three and drawing their fourth and last match. But it was too late, and there was no doubt that loyalty to the L.M.B.C. cost Dale his blue as a freshman, and robbed him of what would have been the unique distinction of playing for Cambridge in four winning matches. At the same time, no doubt, it paved the way to his double honours. The next year, though there were

very few vacancies, there was no questions about the matter, and in 1868, 1869 and 1870, J. W. Dale was one of the very best members of three good Cambridge Elevens. His finest performance for the University Eleven, and probably the best innings he ever played, was in his last year when Cambridge won by two runs. Cobden's three wickets with the last three balls, and Yardley's century in the second innings are facts well known to many who never saw the match. But those who saw that memorable contest give Dale at least equal praise and credit for the final result. In this innings he scored 67 going in first. Cambridge were some 30 runs behind in the first innings, and so good was the Oxford bowling at first, that when Yardley came in 5 wickets were down, and Cambridge was less than 20 runs on. But Dale had been playing magnificently, and his partnership with Yardley produced some of the finest batting ever witnessed in a University Match. In that year Dale played in both Matches for the *Gentlemen v. Players*, and again in 1872 when he scored 55 at the Oval. Unfortunately the claims of business, where his calm judgment and thoroughness proved him at once a useful man, and the fact that he was then not qualified to represent Middlesex, prevented his playing much first class cricket after his Cambridge days, but even out of practice he often shewed himself good enough for most Elevens.

In spite of the claims of cricket he was invaluable to the L.M.B.C., rowing in the First Boat again in 1869, and in the Four in 1867, 1868, 1869. He rowed twice in the Trial Eights and gained his rowing Blue in 1869, when Goldie's first crew were beaten after a fine race, which defeat would possibly have been a victory had not illness deprived them of their seven two days before the race. Dale rowed again in 1870, when after nine successive defeats the Cambridge crew with Goldie stroke and Dale No. 3, "left the dark past with Dark Blue in the rear."

As we have said before, Dale was good in many other branches of sport. He was a fair Racquet player, extremely good at Lawn Tennis, and was also a successful amateur photographer. From a boy he had been known as a good rider; even in his native Lincolnshire he was spoken of to the last as a good man across country and a fine judge of a horse. Perhaps his favourite pursuit in later years was fishing,

in which, as in all that he attempted, he was far above the average. Only a short time before his death a great friend of the writer of this notice, an Ex-Captain of the O.U.C.C., went to Ireland with him on a fishing excursion. Dale was as keen as ever, in the best of spirits, and apparently in excellent health. Unfortunately an attack of Influenza affecting both lungs and heart was too much even for his pluck and strength, and after a few days' illness 'Jack' Dale passed away, painlessly at the last, in the arms of one of his old companions in arms. Dale did not go in for honours; that, he used to say, he left for others. But he also used to boast that the only opponents to whom he never lost a match were Examiners. It was perhaps somewhat strange that, though far from a reading man himself, Dale reckoned amongst his intimate friends many of the most hard reading men in the College, and was as interested in their successes as they were in his. He belonged to that school which believes that every man should stick to his line, and do his best in that line. At the time of which we are speaking the College was well to the front in every branch of undergraduate life: in the Class lists, on the Cricket Ground, on the River, in Athletic Sports, we more than held our own, and among our many men of mark none was more famous, few more deservedly popular than John William Dale.

W. A.

John William Dale, the second son of Thurston George Dale, Solicitor, of Lincoln, was born 21 June 1848. He entered Tonbridge School in the Summer Term of 1860 and his name was entered on the boards of St John's 12 July 1866.

After leaving Cambridge he became an Under-writer at Lloyd's, and for a short time went there with the view of learning the business. But the under-writing room is always very crowded, and the gentlemen who had undertaken to teach Mr Dale the business had no seat for him at the desks to which the Brokers bring the lists of ships to be underwritten. Dale's active nature chafed at the idea of loafing about the place and he soon gave it up.

In 1872 he entered the office of the late Mr. Edmund James Smith, Land and Mineral Agent to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in the North. Mr E. J. Smith was a man of unusual ability and acumen, and then quite at the top of his

profession. He warned Mr Dale at his entry into the office that he must not expect ever to be more than a clerk, as there were others who would succeed to the business. Dale, however, soon showed such industry and ability that, in June 1879, Mr Smith made him a salaried partner, and, on Mr Smith's death a few years later, Mr Dale became a full partner in the firm which was then styled 'Smith, Gore, & Dale,' and later 'Smiths, Gore, Dale, & Ingram.'

At the time of his death Mr Dale had become one of the chief trusted advisers of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and his services and industry were in continual request by them. At the time of the outbreak of the opposition to the payment of Tithe Rent Charge in Wales, Mr Dale took upon his shoulders the task of collecting for the Clergy, and threw himself with characteristic energy into the defence of the Tithe owner's rights. At that period he was for many weeks encamped with a troop of a Lancer Regiment who protected the distraining agents. And he was actively engaged in most of the sharp brushes, prior to the arrival of the military, between the police and distraining agents on the one hand and the mob on the other. And it is said that his strong arm did considerable execution when forced, as he more than once was, almost to fight for his life. Moreover, he used to mount his hunter before dawn and gallop across country, with a map in his hand and a cudgel in his pocket, serving 'ten days' notices, effecting seizures and distresses among the mountains before even the early-rising Taffy was awake. The work was not congenial, but, in the way of duty, it was done with indomitable pluck and perseverance.

Like most active and industrious men, Dale generally managed to extract a modicum of pleasure out of life. "Oh! hang it," he once said to a friend, "what with business and pleasure I haven't got a moment to myself." He would, after a laborious day, take papers home with him and work far on into the night in order to get a day's hunting, or fishing, or rowing, or cricket. He dearly loved a good horse, and if he saw a 'clinker' he never could refrain from buying him if he had the cash to spare. He was a straight goer in the hunting field and always in the first flight. His weight was considerable, but his immense strength enabled him to assist his horse. At different times he hunted with most of the crack packs, in early days

with the Blankney and Lord Yarborough's, and later with the Pychley, the Cottesmore, the Grafton, the Heythrop, Baron Rothschild's, Mr Selby Lownds', and the Bedale.

When he left Cambridge he was a fair pike fisherman, but he took up salmon fishing with his usual energy and soon became proficient. He was very successful, among other places, on the Dee in Scotland and the Blackwater in Ireland, where he was a frequent guest of his friends Mr I. D. Walker and Mr A. J. Webbe.

One of the most remarkable things about 'Jack' Dale was the number of his friends and acquaintances. If you walked down Piccadilly with him every third or fourth man would nod to him. He knew them all by sight and where he had seen them, but he could not tell the names of half of them. Though he had many acquaintances he had a number of close, personal friends, and there was nothing 'Jack' Dale would not do for a friend. He was so successful and active, so tactful, and yet so persistent, on behalf of a friend that he generally got what he wanted, and he never rested until he saw he could do no more.

He married, 7 May 1878, Miss Harriet Hannah Stirling, second daughter of The Honourable Edward Stirling, of Adelaide, and sister of Stirling who won the Hurdles in the Inter-University Sports.

The illness of which he died was pneumonia following Influenza. Though he believed that his rowing and violent exercise had done him good the Doctors pronounced that his heart was 'athletically strained,' and the ultimate cause of death was failure of the heart's action. He died at his London house, 1, Upper George Street, on 26 June 1895, at the early age of 47, and was buried on the 28th at Kensal Green.

Notes on his career will be found in *M. C. C. Cricket Scores and Biographies*, x, 397; *Transactions of the Surveyors' Institution*, xxviii, 462. Notes on his performance at Cricket matches in *Wisden* for 1870, 1871, 1873. A letter from him will be found in Morgan's *University Oars*.

THE REV GEORGE WILLIAM ATLAY.

It was in April 1890 that George Atlay came to the Theological College at Wells, and well do I remember my first impressions of him, and how extremely boyish he seemed. I soon found out, however, that there was plenty of character about him. He told me quite frankly about his college days, and never attempted to conceal the fact that they had been 'full of foolish noise.' But the high spirits and boyish love of fun which had led to this were soon to be turned into nobler channels, and to prove invaluable afterwards in the Mission field. He must have been here about a fortnight when, to my great surprise, he came into my room one day and told me that he wanted to go out to Central Africa as a Missionary. I confess that I thought it was only a passing fancy, born of regret for wasted days, and I fully expected that he would soon come and tell me that he had changed his mind. In this I was altogether wrong. I do not believe that he ever once wavered. Whether he had spoken of it before to others I do not know. This was the first that I heard of it, and from that day forward it is certain that he kept it steadily before him. It so happened that Bishop Smythies paid a visit to Wells in the course of the summer, and Atlay seized the opportunity, and then and there offered himself for the mission; and all through his time here he was keenly anxious to do everything in his power to prepare himself for the work which was before him. A local cabinet-maker has the warmest recollections of the earnest way in which Atlay set himself to learn carpentering from him. Though never specially devoted to books he eagerly read all that he could on the subject of foreign missions, and speedily mastered the history of the one to work in which he was himself looking forward. His zeal was contagious, and he certainly succeeded in impressing some of his contemporaries with something of it. One of his fellow students here has followed him out to the Central African Mission, and is now working on Lake Nyasa. Another is at work in the North West territory, and others who are labouring at home in England owe their first interest in foreign missions to his influence.

After spending rather more than a year here he was ordained at Bishop Smythies' request by his father, and went straight



THE REV GEORGE WILLIAM ATLAY B.A.

out to Central Africa. Others can speak of his work there. I only saw him once again ; but his letters to me were constant and regular. Bright and cheery letters they were ; full of his enthusiasms and indignations, and always making light of the difficulties and dangers for which he was fully prepared. His was a singularly loveable nature, warm-hearted and affectionate ; and holding strong opinions, he was always ready to do battle for them, and the more unpopular they were the better pleased he seemed to be. There was certainly a touch of wilfulness about him, and he was not a man to be driven. But when once his leader had gained his confidence Atlay would do almost anything for him. When he was forced by ill-health to return to England some two years ago, it seemed to some of us very doubtful whether he was physically fit to go back to take up his work at Nyasa. But he had left his heart there, and I do not believe that he would have been happy in England. He said to me once, 'Remember, I am wholly African,' and these words exactly expressed the truth. Few things aroused his indignation more keenly than the difficulty of finding men who would volunteer for the harder and more dangerous posts abroad, while applicants were numerous for easier posts at home. And should his death lead others to face the great question of the call to mission work, and offer themselves for Central Africa, he would himself be the first to tell us that his life had not been laid down in vain.

EDGAR C. S. GIBSON.

Wells,

' 22 November 1895.

The Rev Canon Slater, Vicar of St Giles, Cambridge, under whom Atlay worked for a time as assistant Curate, also writes :

'By the death of George Atlay the Missionary cause is richer by another example of devotion, and so we may not speak of it as a loss or calamity. This is exactly what Atlay would have said about it himself if it had happened to be one of his friends who had died. It is difficult to write about him. It seems disloyal to his memory. He has so often anticipated the obituary notice, and hoped that '*nothing but dates*' would be recorded in any notice of his work. So my remarks shall be as brief as possible. He was distinctly of an independent turn of mind, and by nature critical in his judgment of persons

and things, with an absolute freedom for any conventional prejudices. This of course led some to misunderstand him.

At the same time he had great warmth of heart, and was deeply interested in social questions. He had in return the love of the poor, and there is many a one in my parish, where he worked for a time, who will never forget his numberless acts of kindness.

It was in the last year of his undergraduate life that he decided to offer himself for work in the Universities mission, hoping that he would be sent to Nyasaland. After taking his B.A. degree at St John's in 1889, he went for a year to the Wells Theological College where he became loyally attached to the Principal, the Rev Prebendary Gibson, Vicar of Leeds. The late Bishop Maples (then Archdeacon) in 1891 paid a visit to Wells, and Atlay's destination became hereafter definitely fixed. He was ordained by his father in Hereford Cathedral, and the Archdeacon preached the sermon.

The preacher and the newly-ordained deacon left for Africa shortly after. He returned to England once again in 1894 when he was ordained Priest by the Bishop of Ely, and worked for a brief period at St Giles. His one wish was, however, to return to Africa as soon as possible and this he did. He was killed by the Swangwara natives on September 10. Like others who are independent and critical, and slow to adopt the general estimate of their superiors, Atlay was loyal and affectionate when he found the man who won his confidence and love, and he became the strong and devoted follower of the Archdeacon. It seems to me that the shock to him of hearing of the death of his chief (which took place two days only after his own), would have been so great that there is a special mercy in his dying when he did. "*In their deaths they were not divided.*"



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term 1895.

The Rev Augustus Jessopp D.D., Hon Canon of Norwich and Rector of Scarning, has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the College. Dr Jessopp is also a member of Worcester College, Oxford, which Society, by a remarkable coincidence, elected him to an Honorary Fellowship two days previously. This was unknown at the time of our election.

The following gentlemen have been elected Fellows of the College: Mag F. F. Blackman, formerly Scholar, and Ds S. S. Hough Class Honours in the Natural Science Tripos (Part I, June 1889, Part II, 1891, Botany), Botany. Mr Hough was Third Wrangler in 1892, and First Smith's Prizeman in 1894. In the present year he was elected to the Isaac Newton Studentship.

Professor A. Marshall has been nominated Professorial Fellow of the College, in the room of the late Professor Babington.

Two members of the College have been appointed Queen's Counsel: Mr Ernest Carpmael (B.A. 1867, late Fellow); Mr Lewis Humphrey Edmunds (B.A. 1883, late McMahon Law Student). Mr Carpmael was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1869, and is a member of the Northern Circuit. Mr Edmunds, who is a D.Sc. of London University, was called to the Bar in 1884. He is a member of the Oxford Circuit, and the author of *The Law and Practice of the Letters Patent for Inventions*, and other works relating to Patents. In 1894 he became proprietor of the *Saturday Review*.

Mr
for several years in the highest rank of the political service in India, has been appointed Chief of the Intelligence Branch of the India Office in London. The Council of the Society of Arts has recently voted to Mr Lee Warner the silver medal of the Society for his paper on *Roman and British Methods of Administration*.

Mr R. A. Sampson, Fellow of the College and Professor of Mathematics at the Newcastle College of Science, has been appointed Professor at Durham University; he will retain his present post at Newcastle.

Mr S. Arthur Strong (B.A. 1884) has been appointed Professor of Arabic in University College, London.

Mr W. C. Summers, Fellow of the College, has been appointed a Classical Lecturer at Owens College, Manchester, where he will assist the Professor of Latin, Dr A. S. Wilkins, late Fellow. Mr Summers was Craven Scholar in 1890, and Chancellor's Medallist in 1892.

The correspondence (in sixteen volumes) of Dr Samuel Butler, formerly Head Master of Shrewsbury School and Bishop of Lichfield, has been placed in the British Museum.

The following members of the College have been returned in the new House of Commons:

Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers (LU) Wolverhampton (S.) B.A. 1824.
 Sir F. S. Powell, Bart. (C) Wigan B.A. 1850, late Fellow.
 Rt. Hon. L. H. Courtney
 (LU) Cornwall (S.E.) B.A. 1855, Hon. Fellow.
 Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst,
 Kt., Q. C. (C) Cambridge University B.A. 1857, Hon. Fellow.
 E. Boulnois, Q. C. (C) Marylebone (E.) B.A. 1862, late Scholar.
 J. Bigwood (C.) Middlesex (Brentford) B.A. 1863.
 O. L. Clare (C.) Lancashire (Eccles) B.A. 1864.
 J. C. Johnson-Ferguson (L) Leicestershire (Loughboro') B.A. 1872, late Scholar.
 H. S. Samuel (C) T. Hamlets (Limehouse) B.A. 1875.
 E. J. C. Morton (L) Devonport B.A. 1880.
 Sir T. D. Gibson-Carmichael, Bart (L) Mid-Lothian B.A. 1881.
 E. A. Goulding (C) Wiltshire (Devizes) B.A. 1885.

The following were unsuccessful candidates:

Rt. Hon. J. T. Hibbert (C) Oldham B.A. 1849
 H. J. Roby (L) Lancashire (Eccles) B.A. 1853.
 P. P. Pennant
 J. F. Moulton, Q. C. (L) South Hackney B.A. 1868.
 G. C. Whiteley (L) Greenwich B.A. 1868.
 C. F. F. Allen (L) Pembroke & Haverfordwest B.A. 1870.
 A. G. Sparrow (LU) Nottingham (West) B.A. 1880.

The University of Oxford has conferred the honorary degree of D.C.L. on Professor J. E. B. Mayor.

The University
 tion, the degree of Doctor of Science on Mr T. T. Groom (B.A. 1889), and Professor of Natural History in the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, in recognition of the merits of his original researches and published papers.

The late Professor Babington has bequeathed his collection of plants to the University Herbarium.

Mr H. E. White has been promoted to the Diplomatic Service, and is now second Secretary to the British Legation at Morocco. He entered the Consular Service in 1882, and has been Consul at Tangier since 1885.

The number of members of the College on the Electoral Roll, published this term, is seventy-three.

The list of Select Preachers before the University for the year 1895-6 contains the following members of the College: the Bishop of Manchester (Dr Moorhouse), the Rev W. Moore Ede (Hulsean Lecturer), and Canon G. H. Whitaker.

The Rev William Wharton Cassels (B.A. 1880), who has been working in connexion with the China Inland Mission, in the province of Sechuen, since 1887, was consecrated Bishop in Westminster Abbey on St Luke's Day, October 18. He is to be Missionary Bishop in Western China. Sechuen, the province in which the recent massacres occurred, will continue to be the centre of Bishop Cassels' work.

A correspondent writes:—W. W. Cassels came up from Repton in October 1877. His family had business relations in Portugal, and his brothers had done active work in spreading a knowledge of the Bible and of reformed doctrines in that country. Repton School with its Evangelical tradition strengthened the impulse given by his family, and Cassels was remarkable during the whole of his undergraduate life for a fervour of real piety, accompanying an unassailable single-mindedness, and a disposition of much sweetness. At the same time, though not very tall, he was well-shaped and well-knit, and these physical advantages, aided by his great determination of will, made him a successful Association Football player; none the less keen that he had the ill-luck to break his leg in the course of his first season's play for the College. See *Eagle* x. 247, 253, 316; xi. 61. The extent of the liking felt for him may be evidenced by the fact that when an amateur dramatic club was started in the College (called "The Thespids"), Cassels was one of the original members:—if in later days the club became a cause of dissension in the College, this was not so at first; and there was no man more profoundly humble-minded or more cordial with his friends of all sorts than was Cassels. Though it is so many years since he was here, those who knew him then require no effort of mind to imagine him a Missionary Bishop. If he has only continued to be the same man he was then, childlike in his faith, humble, single-minded, fearless, and truly loveable (and his nature was one in which change seems impossible), the Church has gained in him a Bishop who will be another noble exemplar of the Christian ideal.

Our Senior Dean, Mr Caldecott, is leaving this term, having accepted the Living of North and South Lopham, Norfolk, recently held by Mr Bateman. Mr Caldecott has held the office

of Dean since 1889. He was re-elected Fellow in 1890, and was Proctor from 1891-3. As Dean he has always identified himself with the religious life of the College, and as Secretary of the Mission he has been indefatigable in his efforts. The Ely Diocesan Branch of the S.P.G., the University Branch of the Christian Social Union, the Ethical Society, and the Cambridge Clerical Society, have been also greatly indebted to his energy. We heartily wish him happiness and success in his new sphere.

Mr J. T. Ward, late Tutor, has been appointed Senior Dean in succession to Mr Caldecott.

The Rev J. F. Bateman, late Fellow, who has recently resigned the living of North and South Lopham, has been presented with a valuable Chimney Clock as a token of esteem on the part of the Clergy of the Ruridecanal Chapter of Rockland. On the front of the Clock is the following inscription:

Presented to the
REV J. F. BATEMAN, M.A.,
Rural Dean of Rockland in the Diocese of Norwich,
by the Clergy of the Ruri-decanal Chapter,
in grateful remembrance of many services during the past nine years,
October 16th, 1895.

On one side of the clock are the words:

Henceforth in oft repeated lays
"Ye Rockland Chimes" to other days
Our warmest thoughts shall echo:

And on the other a Latin paraphrase of the above by Dr Sandys:

Olin canoro sæpe concentu tibi
Numerabit horas musica,
In posterumque vota amicorum pia
Redintegrabit omnia.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Names.	B.A.	From	To be
Powell, A. H.	(1880)	V. St John's, Waterloo-road	V. St Paul's, Maidstone
Peck, R.	(1877)	Chap. at Dinard	R. Drewsteignton, Devon
Woodhouse, F. C.	(1850)	V. Holy Trin., Folkestone	R. D. Elham
Walker, J. M.	(1866)	Formerly Chap. Ma-dras	V. Harrold, Bedford
Williams, C. F. W. T.	(1883)	C. St Michael's, Westminster	C.-in-Ch. Mosborough
Atkinson, R. W.	(1882)	V. St John's, Tunbridge Wells	V. St John's, Deptford
Lloyd, P.	(1887)	C. Holy Trin., Paddington	V. Ancaster, Grantham
Brown, T. W.	(1883)	C. Putford, Devon	R. Luffincott
Reynolds, G. T.	(1875)	C. Matlock	V. Holy Trin., Edale, Sheffield
Poole, F. S.	(1866)	Incumbent St John's, Adelaide	Incumbent St Peter's, Ballarat

Names	B.A.	From	To be
Greenwood, H. F.	(1888)	C. St M., Sheffield	Perpet. C. St John's, Sheffield
Paye, R. L.	(1861)	L. Pr. Dio. Ox.	Chap. All Saints' Com., Margaret-street
Bamber, J.	(1890)	C. Ashsted, Birmingham	V. Crowle
Bevan, H. E. J.	(1878)	V. St Andrew's, Stoke-Newington	V. Holy Trin., Upper Chelsea
Griffinhoofe, C. G.	(1880)	Late Sen. C. St Andrew's, Wells-street	R. Strehall
Dawson, H. L.	(1881)	C. Staplehurst	V. Clandown, Bath
Greeves, F. B.	(1883)	C. Pontefract	P. C. Cudworth
Lewis, H. G.	(1890)	Chap. at Aden	Chap. Ghorepuri, Bombay
Moore, C.	(1892)	Chap. to the Britannia	Chap. to the Camperdown
Drake, H.	(1892)	Chap. Currie Schools	Chap. Hostel of God, Clapham
Hilton, M. F.	(1873)	C. Birmingham	R. Southwick
Blunn, J. H. R. N.	(1867)	Chaplain to H.M.S. Ganges	Chap. H.M.S. Blenheim
Caldwell, W. J.	(1891)	C. All Saints', King's Lynn	V. Repps-cum-Bartwick
Branscombe, H. S.	(1885)	C. St Peter's, London Docks	M. Can. Chester Cath.
Quirk, J. N.	(1873)	V. St Paul's, Lorrimore-square	R. Bath
Whytehead, R. Y.	(1869)	V. St Edmund's, Northampton	V. Campsall
Mountfield, D. W.	(1882)	C. Eccles	R. St Barth., Heigham
Bamber, J.	(1890)	V. Crowle	V. Huddington, Droitwich
Price, H. M. C.	(1859)	V. Valley End, Dio. Win.	R. Forrabury, Cornwall
Williams, A. A.	(1874)	C. Colton, Carl.	St Paul's, Manningham, Bradford
Given-Wilson, F. G.	(1892)		Deputy Min. Can. Westminster Abbey

, Trinity and September ordinations:

Name.	Diocese.	Parish.
Ridsdale, R. P.	London	St Stephen's, Old Ford
Smith, A. E.	London	St Phillips', Dalston
Stone, W. A.	Bath and Wells	Radstock
Osborn, G. S.	Manchester	Ch. Ch. Heaton Norris
Tapper, H. M. St C.	Rochester	St James's, Kidbrook
Earle, A.	Southwell	Ashbourne and Mapleton
Taylor, F.	Wakefield	Moldgreen
Ealand, A. T.	York	Skelton-in-Cleveland

Ds W. A. Corbett (B.A. 1894) is the author of the essay for the Harness Prize, which has been declared by the Examiners worthy of commendation.

Ds R. K. McElderry (B.A. 1893), Scholar of the College, has been awarded the Members' Prize for a Latin Essay, the subject being 'θαλατοκρατία Britannica.' Last year the prize fell to another member of the College, Ds L. Horton-Smith.

Ds W. F. Wright (B.A. 1893) has been bracketed equal for the Jeremie Septuagint Prize.

The following members of the College have been successful in the Final Examination for the Indian Civil Service: Ds A. K. B. Yusuf Ali (B.A. 1895, head of the list with 1778 marks); Ds R. Sheepshanks (B.A. 1893, fifth on the list); Ds S. G. Hart (B.A. 1894, tenth); W. M. Crawford (thirty-sixth); Ds C. M. Webb (B.A. 1894, forty-eighth). Messrs Yusuf Ali and Crawford will serve in the N.W. Provinces, Messrs Sheepshanks and Hart go to Bengal, and Mr Webb to Burma. Mr Sheepshanks was called to the Bar on Nov. 18.

Ds A. J. Chotzner, Ds C. G. Leftwich, and Ds H. H. Emslie were successful in the recent competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service, and Ds Raw was selected as an extra candidate in the same examination.

The College Essay Prizes have been awarded to R. S. Dower (third year), F. J. Adkins (second year), and J. S. Bryers (first year), for essays on "The Philosophy of Robert Browning," "A Student's Life at Cambridge," and "Mazzini," respectively.

Among the officers of the London Mathematical Society elected in November are the following members of the College: *Treasurer*, Mr J. Larmor F.R.S.; *Secretaries*, Mr R. Tucker and Mr A. E. H. Love F.R.S.; *Members of the Council*, Mr H. F. Baker, Professor Elliott F.R.S., Professor A. G. Greenhill F.R.S., and Professor W. H. H. Hudson.

Ds V. H. Blackman (B.A. 1895) has been appointed an assistant in the Department of Botany in the South Kensington Museum of Natural History.

Ds N. G. Bennett (B.A. 1891) has been appointed Demonstrator at the London Dental Hospital.

Ds J. A. H. Brincker (B.A. 1895) has gained a University Exhibition at St. Mary's Hospital.

Ds C. Reissmann (B.A. 1895) has won three University Scholarships, viz., at St. Mary's, Middlesex, and Westminster Hospitals. He has elected to accept that offered by Middlesex.

Ds P. W. G. Sargent (B.A. 1894) has been elected to an Entrance Scholarship, value £50, at St Thomas' Hospital.

Mr G. S. Turpin (B.A. 1887), Principal of the Huddersfield Technical School, has been elected Head Master of the Intermediate School at Swansea.

Mr H. Lee Warner (B.A. 1864) has been appointed by the County Council for Norfolk *ex-officio* Governor of all the Secondary Schools in that County.

Mr J. R. Tanner has been appointed a Governor of King's Lynn Grammar School, in place of Mr H. Lee Warner.

Mr H. Hancock (B.A. 1887) has been appointed Head Master of Hipperholme Grammar School.

Mr W. Foulkes Blaxter (B.A. 1884), Vice-Principal of Liverpool College, has been appointed Head Master of Warminster Grammar School.

The following members of the College were elected members of the General Council of the Bar at the election held in July last: Mr A. G. Marten Q.C. (B.A. 1856); Mr H. D. Bonsey (B.A. 1874); Mr J. A. Foote (B.A. 1872); Mr E. W. Garrett (B.A. 1873); Mr G. Sills (B.A. 1856).

The following scholastic appointments have recently been made:—Ds J. A. Nicklin (B.A. 1894), late Scholar, to be a Staff Lecturer on Literature under the University Extension Scheme; Ds W. M. Carey (B.A. 1895), to be an Assistant Master at Llandudno College; Ds W. G. Borchardt, late Scholar, 13th Wrangler 1894, and Natural Science Tripos 1895, to be a Master in Mathematics at Blair Lodge School; Ds A. P. McNeile (B.A. 1895), to be Mathematical Tutor at the Church of England Hall, Owen's College.

On October 3rd the following were elected to Sizarships:—R. S. C. M. Bell, J. E. Boyt, C. S. P. Franklin, C. H. Goodall, K. S. R.

thorne, A. P. Laycock, T. F. R. McDonnell, S. C. Moseley, E. Pain, P. S. Patuck, N. G. Powell, J. W. Rob, T. H. Walton.

At the same time the following were elected to School Exhibitions:—H. C. Sawyer (Peterborough School), Munsteven Exhibition; S. H. D. Dew (Sutton Valence School), Robins Exhibition; J. R. Corbett (Manchester School), Somerset Exhibition; C. G. Potter (Hereford School), Somerset Exhibition.

The portrait of Matthew Prior, by Rigaud, was lent by the College to the authorities of Westminster School for the Exhibition connected with the bicentenary of Dr Busby. Matthew Prior was under Dr Busby at Westminster.

The copy of the *British Museum Catalogue of Printed Books* in our Library has, with the aid of Dr Peckover's generous donation, now been completed up to publication. Catalogues of the literature of certain special subjects will in due course be published by the authorities, but only a portion of letter R and letters S and T are now wanting to make the General Catalogue complete.

An old engraved portrait of Dr Humphrey Gower, Master of the College 1679—1711, has been presented to the smaller Combina and late Tutor.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Foundations of Sacred Study, Part II* (S.P.C.K.), by the Rt Rev the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; *The Rev Luke Tremain* (S.P.C.K.), by the Rev A. Jessopp, D.D.; *Verses* (D. Nutt), by J. A. Nicklin; *Literary Studies* (D. Nutt), by Joseph Jacobs; *Elementary Trigonometry* (Deighton, Bell & Co.), by Charles Pendlebury; *A Treatise on Bessel Functions* (Macmillan), by Prof Andrew Gray and G. B. Mathews; *Logic: a Hand-book for Students* (Deighton, Bell & Co.), by F. Ryland; *Treatise on Abel's Theorem* (University Press), by H. F. Baker; *Fossil Plants* (University Press), by A. C. Seward; *Practical Physiology of Plants*, second edition (University Press), by F. Darwin and the late E. H. Acton; *Text-Book of Palaeontology for Zoological Students* (Swan Sonnenschein & Co.), by T. T. Groom; *Charles Lyell: his life and work* (Cassell & Co.), by the Rev T. G. Bonney LL.D.; *The Story of the Earth in Past Ages* (Newnes), by H. G. Seeley; *Popular Lectures on Scientific Subjects*, new edition (Allen), by Sir J. F. W. Herschel; *The Cause and Prevention of Cholera* (Agra People's Herald Press), by E. H. Hankin; *Thermodynamics treated with Elementary Mathematics* (Sampson Low), by J. A. Parker; *Electrical Laboratory Notes and Forms* (The Electrician Co.), by Dr J. A. Fleming; *Woolwich* J. Brook-Smith; *Reliquiae Philologicae: Essays on Comparative Philology* (University Press), by the late H. D. Darbishire, edited by Prof R. S. Conway, with a biographical notice by J. E. Sandys Litt.D.; *The Murena of Cicero* (Macmillan), by J. H. Freese; *M. T. Ciceronis Orationis in Verrem Secundae, Lib V* (Rivington, Percival & Co.), edited by W. Cecil Laming; *The Making of Israel from Joseph to Joshua* (T. & T. Clark), by Rev C. Anderson Scott; *The Book of Joshua (in Hebrew)*, edited by Prof W. H. Bennett; *Utopia* (Clarendon Press), edited by the Rev J. H. Lupton, D.D.; *The Divisions of Christendom from the Sixteenth Century to the present day* (S.P.C.K.), by J. Bass Mullinger; *Physiology* (S.P.C.K.), by Prof A. Macalister; *The Law of Copyright in Design* (Sweet & Maxwell), by Lewis Edmunds, Q.C., assisted by T. M. Stevens and M. W. Slade; *Parnassus Library: Virgil* by T. E. Page; *Acts of the Apostles* (Macmillan), edited by T. E. Page and A. S. Walpole; *Shakespeare: Henry V.* (Blackies), edited by G. C. M. Smith; *Principles of Economics* (Macmillan), by Prof A. Marshall; *A World beneath the Waters*, by the Rev G. M. Bancks M.A.

The following University appointments of members of the College are announced: the Master, to be a Governor of St David's College, Lampeter; Mr G. B. Mathews and Mr A. E. H. Love to be Examiners for the Mathematical Tripos, Part II; Mr H. F. Baker to be Moderator in the Mathematical Tripos, Part I; Mr J. R. Tanner to be a member of the Board

of the Indian Civil Service Studies; Mr H. A. Woods and Prof A. Macalister to be Examiners for the Natural Sciences Tripos; Mr A. C. Seward and Mr J. J. Lister to be Examiners in Elementary Biology; Prof H. M. Gwatkin to be an Examiner for the Historical Tripos; Prof E. C. Clark to be an Examiner for the Yorke Prize and for the Law Tripos; Dr J. E. Sandys to be a Manager of the Craven Fund; Mr W. E. Heitland to be a Chairman of the Examiners in the Classical Tripos, Part I; Mr A. E. H. Love to be an Examiner for the Bell and Abbott Scholarships; Prof Gwatkin to be an Examiner in the Historical Tripos; Prof A. Macalister to be an Examiner in the Second M.B. Examination; Dr E. C. Clark to be one of the *Sex Viri*; Mr W. Bateson to be a member of the Botanic Garden Syndicate; Mr A. E. H. Love to be a member of the Library Syndicate and of the Observatory Syndicate; Mr J. R. Tanner to be a member of the Oxford and Cambridge Examinations Syndicate; Dr L. E. Shore to be a member of the State Medicine Syndicate; Dr D. MacAlister to be a member of the Special Board for Medicine; Mr G. F. Stout to be a member of the Special Board for Moral Science; Mr J. T. Ward to be a member of the Non-Collegiate Students' Board.

Our frontispiece, a view of the old Bridge, is by F. W. Burrell, a member of the College. For the portrait of the late G. W. Atlay, we are indebted to the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.*

CLASSICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Div. 3.	Div. 1.	Div. 1.
Gaskell	Byles	Jones, E. H. LL.
Hardwich	Chotzner	
Moore		
	Div. 2.	
	Body	
	Hudson, C. E.	
	Metcalfe	
	Div. 3.	
	Falcon	
	Thompson, A. H.	

Part II.

First Class.	Second Class.
Ds McElderry (c*)	Ds Alcock
Ds Tate (a)	

* For other lists, see *Eagle*, June number, 1895.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part I.

First Class,

Brincker
Hemmy
Inchley
Rose
Tyler

Second Class.

Blyth
Garrood
Percival
Price
Reissmann
Summer, F. W.
Woollett

Third Class.

Ds Borchardt
Prest

Part II.

First Class,

Blackman, V. H. (*Botany*)
Horton-Smith, R. J. (*Physiology and Human Anatomy, with Physiology*)

Second Class.

Orton, K. J. P

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

Second Class.

Ellis

Part II.

Second Class.

Ds Hibbert-Ware (*a*)

LAW TRIPOS, Part II.

First Class,

Baily

Second Class.

Earl (*br.*)
Yusuf-Ali

Third Class.

Davis, A. J. (*br.*)
Ds Thatcher (*br.*)

HISTORICAL TRIPOS.

Second Class.

McKee

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

Second Class.

Ds Hutton

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, 1895.

PRIZEMEN.

MATHEMATICS.

2nd Year.

First Class.

Houston
Cook, S. S.
*Edwardes
Turner
Holmes
Pollard

1st Year.

First Class.

Tobin
Locke
Blandford
Parker, P. à M.
Diver
Cross
Frater
Robb

* Ill during part of the Examination.

3rd Year (Dec, 1894).

First Class.

Bromwich
Maclachlan
Maclaurin
Carter
McNeile
Smallpeice
Cama

Brock
Small
Hay
Schroder

CLASSICS.

2nd Year.

First Class.

Townsend
Ledgard
Keeling
*Greeves

1st Year.

First Class.

Adler
Wright
Clarke, W. F.
Campbell
*Pearce

* Absent from part of the Examination.

NATURAL SCIENCES (December 1894).

3rd Year.

First Class.

Brincker
Rose

2nd Year.

First Class.

Morgan
Percival
Tyler

1st Year.

First Class.

Clarke, E. R.
Ward, R. F. C.
Williamson

LAW.

3rd Year.

First Class.

Thatcher, A.

THEOLOGY.

1st Year.

First Class.

Iles

MECHANICAL SCIENCES.

1st Year.

First Class.

La Trobe

PRIZES.

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL.

(*For Astronomy*).
Bromwich

HEBREW.

Ds Hutton

Adler
Iles
Pass

NEWCOME PRIZE.

(*For Moral Sciences*).
Dower

GREEK TESTAMENT.

Ellis

HOCKIN PRIZE.

(*For Physics*).
Hemmy

HUGHES' EXHIBITION.

(*For Church History*).
Not awarded.

HUTCHINSON STUDENTSHIP.

Oton, K. J. P. (*for Research in Chemistry*)

READING PRIZES.

{ Keeling
M'Cormick, J. G.

HUGHES' PRIZES.

3rd Year.

Blackman, V. H.
Bromwich

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

3rd Year.

Gaskell

2nd Year.

Houston
Percival
Townsend

1st Year.

Adler
La Trobe
Tobin

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Adler

Baily

Blackman, V. H.

Bromwich

Browning

Cama

Carter

Chotzner

Clarke, E. R.

Edwardes

Frater

Gaskell

Hardwich

Hemmy

Holmes

Horton-Smith,

R. J.

Houston

Ds Leatham

Ds M'Elderry

Maclachlan

Maclaurin

M'Neile

Ds Masterman

Northcott

Morgan

Pearce

Ds Tate, R. W.

Smallpeice

Tallent

Tobin

Townsend

Turner

West

Whitaker, R. J.

ELECTED TO FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.	ELECTED TO EXHIBITIONS.	ELECTED TO PROPER SIZARSHIPS.
3rd year. Brincker	2nd year. Ds Hibbert-Ware	2nd year. Parker, H.A.M.
Brook	2nd year. Greeves	1st year. Campbell
Dower	Keeling	Cross
Inchley	Ledgard	La Trobe
Moore	Percival	Ward, R. F. C.
Rose	Pollard	Wright
Small	1st year. Cross	
Schroder	La Trobe	ELECTED TO CHORAL SCHOLARSHIPS.
2nd year. Cook, S. S.	Locke	Hardwich, 3rd year
Tyler	Rollb	Rootham, 1st year
1st year. Blandford	Thatcher, A.	Kent, 1st year
Parker, P. à M.		Herd } aeq. Derby
		Peacock } School.

Judging from the various reports sent in from the Secretaries of the different College Clubs, the athletics of the year have been fairly satisfactory. In Rugby football our two "Blues" of last year—W. Falcon and P. G. Jacob—are both back this term, though the latter has been unable to assist either the University or the College team owing to injury to the knee. Fortunately, however, he will be able to take part in the match against Oxford. C. D. Robinson and A. C. Pilkington played in the Senior's match at the beginning of the term, J. H. Beith and A. R. Ingram in the Freshmen's match. E. A. A. Jones has played regularly for the University, and has been most successful as a "three-quarter"; he has just received his 'Blue' so that we have three representatives in the University XV. We congratulate Falcon on being chosen to play for the South. The College team, as a whole, has been very unfortunate, the average per match of disabled men having been about seven. Consequently what promised to be one of the strongest teams in the University has proved to be one of the weakest. The Association XI. has also been at far from its proper strength, the Captain and the Secretary having both been on the sick list; but their record up to the time of going to press has been extremely satisfactory. W. A. Rix and H. Peacock played in the Freshmen's match, and H. P. Wiltshire in the Seniors'. The last-named has also assisted the Casuals. The Cricket XI. had a good season. Eight out of the last year's eleven were in residence, and J. F. Skrimshire, H. P. Wiltshire, G. D. McCormick, and J. H. Hayes completed the team. C. D. Robinson and H. P. Wiltshire played for the Etceteras against the Perambulators. F. J. S. Moore, C. D. Robinson, J. H. Metcalfe, and H. Reeve played in the Seniors' match, and J. H. Hayes in the Freshmen's match. Some large scores were made both for and against us, notably R. A. Studd's 252 not out in the Trinity v. St John's Match. F. J. S. Moore, the Captain, made no fewer than 330 runs in one week. C. D. Robinson, who is, we may note, a member of the Quidnuncs, played regularly for the University in term time, but was unfortunate

in not obtaining his 'Blue.' He also formed one of the team which Mr. F. Mitchell took out to America. His (C. D. Robinson's) wicket-keeping was, according to the *Times* and other well-informed papers, one of the features of the tour. The Lawn Tennis VI. also did well: they were captained by B. J. C. Warren. J. M. Marshall, the New Zealand 'Singles' Champion, was a great acquisition. We are sorry he has gone down after only one year's residence.

On the river we have a 'Blue,' R. Y. Bonsey. There were no Lent Races this year owing to the frost. In the May races the first boat went up one place, finishing 'Fourth,' and had very bad luck in not going still further ahead. The second boat, however, from being 'Sandwich boat,' went up a place each night, bumping in succession Clare, First Trin. III., King's, and Trinity Hall III. The first boat, with E. W. Airy taking the place of R. Y. Bonsey, went to Henley. They were unfortunate in being drawn against the winners in the first heat of both races. W. H. Bonsey and O. F. Diver represented the College in the University Trial Eights.

In other sports, W. T. Clements was one of the Irish Lacrosse team against England; and C. C. Angell and S. S. Cook have been chosen for the Cross-country team against Oxford.

A Meeting was recently held in London by friends of the late Mr J. W. Dale, to consider the question of placing at Tonbridge School a Memorial of the distinguished Tonbridgian and Johnian athlete. Mr Scott, one of the Executive Committee representing the College, has sent us the following report of the proceedings, as given in the minutes of the meeting:

On the 30th of November an influential and representative meeting of friends and admirers of this very distinguished Double Blue was held at the Charing Cross Hotel, Doctor Wood, Head Master of Tonbridge School, being in the Chair. The Chairman, after remarking that no doubt he had been asked to take the Chair as representing officially the old school of Mr Dale, and referring to him as a noble type of the vigorous Englishman, which every school and every college would be proud to number among their "alumni," called on the Earl of Lonsborough to move the first resolution, which was as follows: "That sub-scriptions be invited for the purpose of placing some permanent memorial of the late Mr John William Dale at Tonbridge School, and of doing there in his name for the boys of the school something tending to promote their efficiency in cricket or other school games."

In proposing the resolution the noble Earl referred to Mr Dale as one of his oldest friends, a friend of a quarter of a century. He said that he first knew him when training for the University Eight in 1869, and that the training then was far harder work than under the modern system. That the acquaintance formed then ripened into a close personal friendship. That he, the speaker, subsequently saw him distinguish himself in the matches in which he played for Cambridge against Oxford, all of which he believed were won by Cambridge, while in one of the two years Mr Dale rowed for Cam-

bridge his crew won. That in the match of M.C.C. against Cambridge in 1871, Mr Dale made a score of 156 against his old University. The speaker said that Mr Dale was just one of those men who had made England what it is, that he was an excellent man of business, and that as such he (the noble Earl) had done him the greatest compliment he could in asking him to be his own Estate Agent, which he regretted to say Mr Dale was unable to accept owing to a previous engagement. The Earl said that he proposed the resolution with the greatest pleasure, the more so as the memorial was to be placed at the old school where Mr Dale passed so many happy years, and so greatly distinguished himself. In his, the Earl's opinion, the best way to induce boys to do their best was to shew them that the eyes not only of their school-fellows, but of a far larger circle, were upon them.

The Rev J. E. C. Welldon, Head Master of Harrow School, seconded the resolution. After referring to his uncle, formerly Head Master of Tonbridge, now aged 84, and the long connection of his name with Tonbridge, he stated that when he was a small boy and Mr Dale was in the Eleven, the speaker thought Mr Dale then, and up to the date of his death continued to think him, one of the best types of English manhood. The speaker believed that it was as much English sports as education that have made and preserved the British Empire.

The second resolution was: "That this Meeting, recognising the difficulty of determining beforehand the best mode of applying the moneys which may be subscribed, delegates the form of the permanent memorial, and of the application of any of the moneys in promoting the efficiency of the boys in the school games, to an Executive Committee, subject to an instruction that the Committee is to keep in view the desire of the Meeting, that if funds and circumstances permit, something either permanent or temporary should be done in Mr Dale's name for the boys of the school." This was proposed by Mr C. I. Thornton, who said that he had known Mr Dale since 1869, and played with him against Oxford in 1869 and 1870. That those who remembered the innings of J. Dale and W. Yardley, when Cobden so distinguished himself as a bowler in the last over, would admit that a finer display of batting was never witnessed, Dale getting 76 and Yardley 100 runs. The speaker also referred to Mr Dale's indomitable pluck and perfect judgment in the hunting field. Mr E. L. Bateman seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Dr Porter, the Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, after speaking of Mr George Morrison coming to re-teach Cambridge how to row, and of his high opinion of "Jack Dale," proposed the third resolution appointing the Executive Committee, which was duly seconded by Sir George Pringle, formerly Secretary to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and carried. The following gentlemen were appointed:

The Earl of Londesborough, the Attorney-General, and, as representing Tonbridge, the Master of the Worshipful Company of Skinners, the Head Master of Tonbridge School, the Secretary of the Old Tonbridge Club, Mr H. A. Richardson, and Mr E. S. Saxton. As representing St John's College, Cambridge: the Bursar of St John's College and Rev W. H. Almack. As representing "Rowing": Messrs J. H. D. Goldie and R. C. Lehmann. As representing "Cricket": the Secretary of the M.C.C., Mr V. E. Walker, Mr C. I. Thornton, and Mr A. J. Webbe. As representing "Hunting": Captain Beatty; and as friends of Mr Dale: Mr Harry Lee, Mr Spencer Gore, Mr F. C. Greenfield, Mr Mackworth B. Praed, Mr Percy Thornton, M.P., and Mr John Maurice Lloyd.

Mr Goggs and Mr E. S. Saxton, both old Tonbridgians, after referring to Mr Dale's exploits at school both in football and cricket, and to the fact that Mr Dale was in the School Eleven for no less than four years, viz. 1863-66 inclusive, proposed and seconded the fourth and fifth resolutions appointing Mr Mackworth Praed, Manager of Lloyd's Bank, 222 Strand, Hon. Treasurer

of the Fund, and Mr John Maurice Lloyd, of 6 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, Hon. Secretary. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr Percy Thornton, M.P., and seconded by the Mr Guy Pym. Subscriptions, which should be by cheque payable to the "John William Dale Memorial Fund," or bearer, and crossed "Lloyd's Bank, Strand," or by postal order, should be addressed to Mackworth Praed, Lloyd's Bank, The Strand.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Dr. Sandys. First Captain—R. Y. Bonsey. Second Captain—F. Lydall. Hon. Secretary—O. F. Diver. Hon. Treasurer—A. C. Scoular. First Lent Captain—E. W. Airy. Second Lent Captain—P. L. May. Additional Captain—J. C. Matthews.

Henley Regatta. The eight was as follows:—

- E. C. Taylor (*bow*)
- 2 A. C. Scoular
- 3 { A. J. Davis (Thames Cup)
- C. C. Ellis (Ladies' Plate)
- 4 F. Lydall
- 5 O. F. Diver
- 6 R. P. Hadland
- 7 W. H. Bonsey
- W. W. Airy (*stroke*)
- A. F. Alcock (*cox*)

The boat was entered for the Thames Cup and Ladies' Plate, and had the misfortune to draw the winners in the First Round in each event. On the first day of the Regatta our heat for the Thames Cup took place at 3.30.

Bucks Station—Nereus B.C., Amsterdam University.
Berks Station—L.M.B.C.

The Dutch crew made the best of the advantage given them by their station, that of shelter from the strong wind, and leading from the start won by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.

On the second day we competed with Eton in the first heat of the Ladies' Plate.

Bucks Station—L.M.B.C.
Berks Station—Eton College B.C.

Eton gained rapidly and won by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.

The Eight improved considerably while at Henley, but was somewhat wanting in life. Our two opponents were exceptionally good crews; Eton carrying off the Ladies' Plate for the third successive year, and the Dutch crew being a very heavy lot.

The Boat Club was not represented this year in the Light Fours, or the Clinkers. A boat was in practice for the former, including A. C. Scoular (*bow*), 2 E. W. Airy, 3 W. H. Bonsey, R. Y. Bonsey (*stroke*), but eventually succumbed to repeated illness in two of the members.

The *Pearson and Wright Sculls* were won by R. Y. Bonsey, who beat O. F. Diver by about 80 yards.

The *Colquhoun Sculls* obtained eleven entries, but there was very little good racing. R. Y. Bonsey defeated H. Sadler of Jesus, and E. M. Martin of Corpus, but succumbed to H. B. G. Macartney of First Trinity. This was an extremely exciting race, and was won by about 1 second. The sculls were eventually won by A. S. Bell of Trinity Hall, who defeated Macartney in the Finals by 40 yards.

At a General Meeting held on November 20th, the Rev H. T. E. Barlow was elected Permanent Treasurer of the Club. This office had fallen into disuse during late years.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Musical Society for their kindness, in giving a Concert in aid of the expenses of the boat at Henley.

The *Trial Eights* raced on November 25th. There were two Senior eights and six Junior. The two Seniors contained several May-boat men, and were considerably above the average. F. Lydall's eight was the winner, defeating Mr Barlow's by 30 yards.

Of the *Juniors* the two Football eights were distinctly the best. These two were stroked by May-boat men. Three boats raced in each heat; the first being won by the 'Rugger' eight, with W. H. Bonsey's about 100 yards behind, the second by the 'Soccer' eight, who beat H. Bentley's by 30 yards. In the Finals the 'Soccer' eight gained steadily, and won by about 60 yards.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—C. D. Robinson. *Hon. Sec.*—P. G. Jacob.

Matches played 12: won 2, drawn 1, lost 9.

Date.	Club.	Results.	Points.
Oct. 19th	King's	Won, 2 tries to nil	6 to 0
" 21st	Clare	Lost, nil to 1 goal 3 tries	0 to 14
" 25th	Jesus	Lost, nil to 1 goal	0 to 5
" 28th	Caius	Lost, 2 tries to 1 goal 1 try	6 to 8
Nov. 1st	Trinity	Drawn, nil to nil	0 to 0
" 4th	Christ's	Lost, 1 try to 2 goals 1 try	3 to 13
" 11th	Emmanuel	Lost, 1 goal to 1 goal 1 try	5 to 8
" 13th	Pembroke	Lost, nil to 3 goals 2 tries	0 to 21
" 18th	King's	Lost, nil to 4 goals 2 tries	0 to 25
" 20th	Trinity Hall	Won, 2 goals 2 tries to nil	16 to 0
" 22nd	Caius	Lost, nil to 2 goals 2 tries	0 to 15
" 25th	Trinity	Lost, nil to 3 tries	0 to 9

The Rugby team has had a far from successful season, owing to the numerous accidents which have occurred, also owing to

the fact that two or three of our men were usually playing for the University, and thus were prevented from representing the College. The Captain, C. D. Robinson, broke his hand early in the season, and only played a very limited number of times. K. Clarke broke a rib, and P. G. Jacob dislocated his knee in the first match of this term. E. A. A. Jones and M. Mullineux have both played for the University in many of the matches, as, of course, has last year's blue, W. Falcon.

We unfortunately had hardly any freshmen up this term to fall back upon, the best of whom were certainly A. R. Ingram and H. E. H. Oakeley.

We congratulate E. A. A. Jones on being elected to represent the University against Oxford this season.

Colours have been given to A. R. Ingram (three-quarter); H. E. H. Oakeley (half-back); H. M. Wilkinson (forward).

We had to scratch most of our 2nd XV. matches, but played two, both of which were lost.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—H. Reeve. *Hon. Sec.*—H. P. Wiltshire.

With six of last year's colour men and several good freshmen, we looked forward to a fairly successful season. Our hopes have been verified as the record shows.

Early in the season several men were injured including the Captain, who has only played five times, in consequence of which an extra colour has been given.

Out of a total of 16 matches played up till now, we have won 10, drawn 3, and lost 3.

We congratulate H. P. Wiltshire on playing in the Seniors', and W. A. Rix and C. E. Peacock in the Freshmen's match.

In the match against Clare during the first ten minutes we lost two of our forwards, but managed to make a drawn game.

In the second round of the Cup Tie Trinity Harrovians beat us 3 to 1.

The 2nd XI. have done well in winning 4 matches out of 5.

The team has been made up as follows:—W. H. W. Attlee (goal); L. Orton, W. A. Rix (backs); J. W. Dyson, H. N. Matthews, G. H. Pethybridge (half-backs); C. E. Peacock, C. S. P. Franklin (left-wing); H. P. Wiltshire (centre); S. C. Moseley, J. D. Davies (right-wing).

The forwards during the latter part of the time played really well, the shooting was much better than last year.

The halves have worked well, Pethybridge being particularly good.

Of the backs Orton has played consistently well through the season. Rix is good, but should not dribble quite so much when near to our goal.

The following are the results of the matches:

1st. XI.

Date.	Club.	Result.	For	Goals.	Against.
Oct. 16th.....	Trinity Hall	Won	5	3	
" 17th.....	Trinity Harr. & Etonians..	Won	3	2	
" 18th.....	Sidney Sussex	Lost	3	5	
" 22nd.....	Queens'	Won	3	2	
" 25th.....	Trinity Harrovians*	Lost	1	3	
" 26th.....	Caius	Won	3	1	
" 30th.....	Selwyn	Won	3	1	
Nov. 2nd.....	Pembroke	Drawn ..	2	2	
" 4th.....	West Wrattling	Won	2	1	
" 5th.....	Clare	Drawn ..	1	1	
" 12th.....	Trinity Rest	Lost	2	4	
" 14th.....	King's	Won	4	3	
" 19th.....	Emmanuel	Won	4	3	
" 23rd.....	Magdalene	Won	6	1	
" 28th.....	Jesus	Drawn ..	2	2	
" 30th.....	Christ's	Won	3	1	

2nd XI.

Oct. 26th.....	Caius II.	Won	2	1	
" 31st.....	Selwyn II.	Won	3	0	
Nov. 21st.....	Emmanuel II.	Won	2	1	
" 28th.....	Emmanuel II.	Won	4	2	
" 30th.....	Christ's II.	Lost	1	3	

* Cup Tie.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—K. Clarke. *Hon. Sec.*—A. C. Pilkington. *Committee*—W. Falcon, C. C. Angell, H. Reeve, E. C. Taylor, H. B. Watts, P. L. May, E. A. Tyler, F. E. Murray; R. Y. Bonsey (Capt. L.M.B.C.), C. D. Robinson (Capt. C.C.), *ex-officio*.

The Sports took place on December 3rd and 4th. The track on the first day was somewhat heavy, but, in spite of that, F. E. Murray and J. K. Hardman accomplished the Quarter in 52-4, after an exciting race, which Murray just managed to win. Appended is the list of events:—

First Day.

100 Yards.—*First Heat*: F. E. Murray 1; E. A. Tyler 2. Won by 2 foot. Time 10 4-5th sec. *Second Heat*: J. K. Hardman 1; P. L. May 2. Won easily. Time 10 4-5th sec.

Putting the Weight.—K. Clarke, 29 ft. 9 in., 1; P. L. May 2.

120 Yards Handicap.—*First Heat*: J. K. Hardman, 1 yd., 1; E. A. Tyler, 4 yds., 2. Won by half-a-yard. Time 12 4-5th sec. *Second Heat*: P. L. May, 5 yds., 1; A. C. Pilkington, 6 yds., 2. Won by half-a-yard. Time 12 4-5th sec. *Third Heat*: F. E. Murray scratch, and K. Clarke, 7 yds., dead heat for first. Time 12 4-5th sec.

Freshmen's Race.—H. E. H. Oakeley 1; S. C. Moseley 2. Time 23 2-5th sec.

Half Mile Boating Handicap.—J. D. Davies, 5 yds., 1; F. S. May, 50 yds., 2. Won easily. Time 2 min. 13th sec.

Long Jump.—F. E. Murray, 19 ft. 7 in., 1; K. Clarke, 18 ft. 5 in., 2. E. A. Tyler also competed.

Quarter Mile.—F. E. Murray 1; J. K. Hardman 2. Won by inches after a neck and neck race. Time 52 4-5th sec.

One Mile.—C. B. Rootham 1; H. B. Watts 2. Watts led for the first two laps, completing the first in 1 min. 32 sec., and the second in 3 min. 37 sec., but was passed soon after by Rootham, who won easily. No one else finished. Time 5 min 12 1-5th sec.

Second Day.

100 Yards.—*Final Heat*: J. K. Hardman 1; F. E. Murray 2. Won by half-a-foot, with P. L. May and E. A. Tyler well up. Time 11 sec.

120 Yards Handicap.—*Final Heat*: K. Clarke, 7 yds., 1; J. K. Hardman, 1 yd., 2. All finished together, but none could catch Clarke, who ran splendidly. Time 12 3-5th sec.

Half Mile Handicap.—H. Reeve, 40 yds., 1; C. B. Rootham, 50 yds., 2. Won easily. Also ran—S. C. Moseley 30 yds., E. A. Tyler 30 yds., A. C. Pilkington 45 yds., K. Clarke 60 yds. Time 2 min. 6 sec.

High Jump.—F. E. Murray, 5 ft. 3 in., 1; C. E. Peacock, 4 ft. 9½ in.

300 Yards Handicap.—J. K. Hardman, scratch, 1; E. A. Tyler 2. Won, after a hard race, by a yard. The scratch men had some difficulty in getting through, as eight started. P. L. May, who ran third, was shut in very badly twice. Time 34 4-5th sec.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—F. E. Murray 1; H. E. H. Oakeley 2. Won easily. Time 20 1-5th sec.

Quarter Mile Handicap.—H. Reeve, 15 yds., 1; F. E. Murray 2. Also started—J. K. Hardman, scratch; E. A. Tyler, 15 yds.; P. L. May, 15 yds.; A. C. Pilkington, 19 yds.; F. Sanger, 22 yds. Reeve started off at a tremendous pace, and, taking the lead almost at once, was never caught. Time 54 1-5th sec.

Three Miles Handicap.—S. C. Moseley, 250 yds., 1; C. C. Angell, scratch, 2; F. L. Gwatkin, 200 yds., 3. H. B. Watts, 300 yds., also started. Watts kept the lead for the first two miles, which he completed in 5 min. 26 sec. and 11 min. 11 sec. respectively, but was soon after challenged by Gwatkin and Moseley. The latter went away 300 yards from home, and finished very strong 20 yards ahead of Angell, who passed Gwatkin in the straight. Time 16 min. 32 sec.

200 Yards Handicap (College Servants).—J. Webb, 10 yds., 1; G. Dockerill, 4 yds., 2. Ten started.

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—Mr J. J. Lister. *Treasurer*—Rev H. T. E. Barlow.

At a General Meeting held on Wednesday, October 16th, the following elections were made:—*Auditor*, Mr Scott; *Junior Member*, J. H. Hayes; *Hon. Secretary*, E. W. Airy.

At the same meeting W. H. Bonsey proposed that the Amalgamation should advance £51. 8s. 10d. to the L.M.B.C., for payment of the debt incurred at Henley. After a protracted debate the matter was referred to a special committee.

At a General Meeting held on October 19th, Mr Barlow read the report of the Committee, in which he stated that the matter had been settled privately by the help of several senior members of the College. This debt, we are glad to say, has,

owing to the kindness of the Musical Society and other efforts, been entirely cleared off.

From the balance-sheet of the year 1894-5 it will be seen that the serious deficit with which the year began has been converted into a substantial balance of practically £70. This desirable result has been brought about by a number of favourable circumstances, among which we may mention the zealous and patriotic way in which the Freshmen of 1894 responded to the invitation to join the Club, the general desire on the part of the Captains of all the clubs to keep expenses down, the kindness of the Athletic Club in foregoing in the Lent Term their usual estimate, the generous donations of the *Eagle Magazine*, the Musical Society, Mr Bateson and Mr Lister, and last but not least the business-like energy displayed by the collector, Mr. Loker, buttry-clerk. The number of members last year was just over 200. As there are now some 310 members of the College actually in residence, we see that there is still room for considerable improvement in the numbers of the Club. It is only possible to offer the advantages of membership at so small a figure as is now the case if a very large proportion of members of the College join. Appended is the balance-sheet for the year 1894-5,

regard to the latter it may be observed with satisfaction that the increased subscription has resulted in producing a balance on the right side (*see also* p. 129).

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE AMALGAMATED ATHLETIC CLUBS.

Balance Sheet for Year 1894-1895.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions:				Overdraft at Bank, Oct. 1,			
October Term 1894	347	2	0	1894	113	15	6
Lent Term 1895	206	7	6	Bills for year 1893-4	52	16	3
May Term 1895	228	14	6	Bills for Long Vacation			
Donations	60	0	0	1894	39	12	1
Carey	1	4	6	To Lady Margaret Boat			
Corporation Dividends....	7	8	6	Club	358	13	8
Returned by L.M.B.C. ..	7	12	0	To Lawn Tennis Club....	66	1	2
				„ Cricket Club	95	0	0
				„ Football Club	42	0	0
				„ Lacrosse Club	5	8	6
				Bank Charges	1	17	8
				Repair to Racquet Court ..	0	14	2
				Cheque returned	1	12	0
				Treasurer's Box	0	16	6
				Collector's Fee	10	0	0
				Cheque Book	0	2	0
					788	9	6
				Balance	69	19	6
	£858	9	0		£858	9	0

Audited and found correct, R. F. SCOTT.

H. T. E. BARLOW, Treasurer.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE LONG VACATION AMALGAMATED CLUBS.

Balance Sheet 1895.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions (47)	49	7	0	To W. Clarke (care of			
Cash Balance of Lawn				Paddock	12	9	0
Tennis Club	1	17	3	To John Deane (Long			
				Vacation Cricket)	27	3	7
				To John Deane (Tennis			
				Balls)	7	3	0
				To Warren & Son (Tennis			
				Club)	2	9	9
				To Whitmore (Tennis			
				Club)	0	5	0
					49	10	4
				Balance in hand	1	13	11
	£51	4	3		£51	4	3

Audited and found correct, R. F. SCOTT.

H. T. E. BARLOW, Treasurer.

CRICKET CLUB.

At a General Meeting of the above Club, held in Mr Moore's rooms on Friday, November 29th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Captain—C. D. Robinson. Hon. Secretary—J. G. McCormick. Committee—F. J. S. Moore, K. Clarke, G. D. McCormick, H. P. Wiltshire.

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a meeting held on Wednesday, October 31st, the following were elected: Messrs Mullineaux, Scoular, Pilkington. P. L. May was elected hon. secretary.

FIVES CLUB.

Hon. Sec.—H. Wachter.

The courts of this Club have been changed from Gray's to the University Courts in Portugal Place, where an arrangement has been made for the use of two courts daily. No matches have been played with other colleges this term, but several will be arranged next term. In the match 1st Four v. 2nd Four, the former gained an easy victory.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—J. S. Bryers. Vice-President—A. G. Wright. Treasurer—A. J. Campbell. Secretary—H. M. Wilkinson. Committee—W. A. Gardner and W. Fairlie Clark.

The debates during the term have been as follows:

Oct. 12—"That this House regrets the defeat of the Liberal party in the late General Election." Proposed by A. J. Campbell, opposed by C. P. Keeling. Lost by 7 to 20.

Oct. 19—"That this House would view with pleasure the abolition of compulsory Greek from University Examinations."

Proposed by W. Fairlie Clark, opposed by W. A. Gardner. Lost by 9 to 14.

Oct. 26—"That this House would view with satisfaction a scheme for Imperial Federation." Proposed by R. J. Horton-Smith B.A., opposed by H. M. Schroder B.A. Carried by 22 to 12.

Nov. 2—"That in the opinion of this House specialization is not the best form of education." Proposed by A. A. G. Wright, opposed by R. W. Tate B.A. Lost by 10 to 15.

Nov. 9—"That this House regrets the decay of modern fiction." Proposed by J. E. Purvis B.A., opposed by H. M. Wilkinson. Carried by 15 to 12.

Nov. 16—"That this House approves of the Foreign Policy of the Conservative Government with regard to Armenia and Egypt." Proposed by Mr E. W. MacBride, opposed by T. F. R. MacDonnell. Carried by 21 to 6.

Nov. 23—"That this House would welcome state aid to voluntary schools." Proposed by C. P. Keeling, opposed by A. W. Foster. Carried by 15 to 9.

Nov. 31—"That in the opinion of this House Scotchmen should be banished to the 'Land o' Cakes.'" Proposed by J. S. Bryers, opposed by C. T. Powell B.A. Lost by 5 to 10.

The term has been in every sense a most satisfactory one for the Society; in fact, the oldest member, whoever he may be, would be unable to recall one more successful. Old members have been most loyal in their allegiance, whilst officers and committee have been untiring in their efforts to promote the Society's interest. We are glad to notice an increased attendance on the part of the bachelors of the College; we only regret that more of them did not take an active part in the debates. The attendance has also been very good, averaging considerably over fifty for the whole term. The debates have been really well sustained, and more than one Freshman has made a most promising maiden speech. Our best thanks are due not only to senior members of the College, but also to friends of other colleges, who very kindly took part in the debates, and thus largely increased the interest taken in the Society.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Mr A. J. Stevens. *Hon. Secretary*—C. B. Rootham. *Librarian*—C. T. Powell. *Committee*—J. M. Hardwich, H. Reeve, C. P. Keeling, R. Y. Bonsey, J. G. McCormick, C. E. Peacock.

The Society has commenced another year with very good prospects; a large number of Freshmen have joined, among whom there are several talented performers. Three concerts have been given this term, in addition to the usual Saturday Popular Concert in the Guildhall. Our first concert, which

took place in Lecture Room VI, was well up to the average, and was favoured with a large audience. Mr Scott kindly took the chair, and we noticed several other senior members of the College present. Our usual "Classical" Concert came next, on November 4, under the presidency of Mr Sikes. An exceedingly appreciative, if not crowded, audience assembled in the concert room, thus shewing that the efforts of our Society to maintain a high standard of music, as well as to provide for the popular taste, are still ably supported. Mr W. H. Reed, who has before given us the pleasure of listening to him, came down from London for the night and contributed two violin solos to the programme. The performance of these evoked loud and prolonged applause, and Mr Reed responded with encore pieces. The merit of the other performers was also recognised. The Popular Concert, the first of the season, took place in the Guildhall on November 22, Dr Donald MacAlister kindly presiding for us. It proved a very great success, as the large hall was filled to overflowing. On the following Monday a concert was given in aid of the Funds of the Henley Crew; this was in place of the third usual smoking concert, which was omitted, the members of the Musical Society generously foregoing their right to it. A popular programme was provided, and the spirit of the College was conspicuously shown by the crowded attendance of undergraduates. Some of the Fellows, and members of other colleges, were also present. The entire proceeds of the concert were devoted to the "Henley" Fund, and the Musical Society was enabled to hand over to the Boat Club nearly £22.

Next term two concerts will be given as usual in Lecture Room VI, and we shall also be soon looking forward to the practices for the annual concert that will take place in the May term.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—W. A. Gardner. *Treasurer*—G. S. Whitaker. *Secretary*—M. Hounibook. *Committee*—C. A. M. Evans, J. H. Rawcliffe.

The following meetings have been held this term:—

Nov. 1—In C. A. M. Evans' rooms, a paper was read on "Justin Martyr," by E. H. Keymer.

Nov. 8—In E. H. Keymer's rooms, a paper was read on "Cyprian," by C. A. M. Evans.

Nov. 15—In J. R. Foster's rooms, a paper was read on "The Method of Proof to establish the Truth of the Gospel," by Prof. V. H. Stanton.

Nov. 22—In G. S. Whitaker's rooms, a paper was read on the "Position of the Priest in the Old Testament," by Dr Watson.

Nov. 29—In A. D. Smith's rooms, a paper was read on "Higher Criticism," by Mr H. T. E. Barlow.

Dec. 5—In C. A. M. Evans' rooms, a Social Evening.

The attendance at the meetings has been the largest for some terms; and the members seem to take a greater interest

in the Society. The papers have been full of interest, and during the discussions which followed them—which have become a great feature of the meetings—many good points were raised and useful questions asked.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

The meeting this term was held on November 11th, and we are glad to record a thoroughly good attendance. The Master, in his opening speech, illustrated the depth of interest attaching to the Mission by reference to the very warm way in which the late Bishop Thorold was accustomed to speak of our being the first to come to the aid of the Church in South London. Mr Wallis deprecated exaggerated representations of the character of the people in South London; they were not without natural affection, and he knew of many things good that might be said of most of them. He wanted the Freshmen present to take up the tradition of their predecessors, and supply the Mission with its future secretaries, treasurers, and committee-men, and especially with visitors to the district. Last Christmas vacation had been well filled with visitors; in the recent Long Vacation they were too scanty. He could not refrain from expressing his gratitude for the unstinting help given by some Johnian graduates now in London,—two at Hospitals, one at an Engineering Works. Two of these had been Boat Captains. The effect to be accomplished of keeping boys from being loafers, and instilling into them a manly preference for hard work, was most important, and active young graduates and undergraduates could communicate this spirit admirably.

Mr Green, on the other hand, seemed rather struck by the helpless character of the people, or at least of their circumstances. Some of them seemed to be ignorant of the name of the man from whom they rented their rooms, and equally so of the employer for whom they worked. They lived in a state of readiness "to get up and go and live anywhere else at any moment." It therefore was most impressive to notice what a centre of interest the Church could become to such people. The College too was a most real source of interest: those people follow in the newspapers the doings of our Boat or of our Football Team as a fresh personal concern of their own. Each visit from a Johnian may help in fostering this sentiment; and he thought he was not inaccurate in saying that the strength of the sentiment produced by any one man increases in proportion to the square of the number of his visits. He had, indeed, discovered that there are Johnians now living far away from Cambridge and London whose names had been forgotten in College but were still remembered in Walworth. Mr Green then gave an account of a new venture: the taking of a party of Walworth boys to the Sea-side Camp for Boys at Romney Marsh. A full description is given in the Parish Magazine for September, and there can be no doubt that a week's camp-life

on the sands was an immense benefit to the seventeen boys who went. They paid part of the expense themselves, and Mr R. P. Roseveare contributed the remainder from a small balance of his former Sea-side Fund. Next year boys will undoubtedly be taken again, and it is hoped that some undergraduates will be ready to go with Mr Green as officers. Speaking generally, Mr Green said that if any man present knew how to do anything, what was wanted was that he should go down to Walworth and shew them there how to do it.

At the General Meeting on November 25th, Mr Barlow was elected Senior Secretary in place of Mr Caldecott, who is going out of residence. G. T. M. Evans was elected Junior Treasurer. The following were elected to the Executive Committee (besides the above-named): Prof Mayor (Chairman), Dr Watson (Senior Treasurer), Mr Cox, Mr Masterman, Mr Ward, *W. H. Bonsey, *R. Y. Bonsey, A. J. Campbell, W. A. Gardner, E. H. Keymer, *F. Lydall, C. E. Nutley, *C. P. Keeling, C. D. Robinson, *H. M. Schroder B.A., A. D. Smith, *A. J. Tait B.A. Those marked with an asterisk are *ex officio* members through previous service. Three places are kept vacant, to be filled at the January meeting. The Mission is indebted to the outgoing junior officers for their many acts of service. Names of visitors should be sent during term to any of the above; during vacation it is most convenient to write to one of the Missioners.

The new Building Fund requires attention.

THE JOHNIAN DINNER, 1896.

It is proposed to hold the above dinner on Thursday, April 23rd next. A circular, giving full details, will be sent out early next year to all Johnians whose addresses the Secretaries have on their books. The Secretaries will be greatly obliged if any reader of the *Eagle* who has not received circulars in former years, but wishes to receive notice of the dinner in future, will kindly send his name and address to Ernest Prescott, 76, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W., or to R. H. Forster, Members' Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

The Balance Sheet for the year 1894-5 given on p. 123, is a statement of the actual cash receipts and payments of the year. If we turn to the balance sheet for 1893-4 (*Eagle*, Vol. XVIII, p. 524), it will be observed that the deficit is there stated to be £183 18s. 6d. This deficit included, not only the overdraft at the Bank (£113 15s. 6d.), but also an estimate of the bills then payable by the several Clubs. It would seem more in accordance with customary practice to make this annual statement an actual record of the year's working. This course has been adopted in the present instance, and will be followed in future years.

THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Midsummer 1895.

Peckover Donation.

- Analytical Index to the Series of Records known as The 'Remembrancia,' preserved among the Archives of the City of London, A.D. 1579-1664. 8vo. Lond. 1878. 5.25.67.
- * Burgess (Rev. R.). Greece and the Levant. 2 vols. 12mo. Lond. 1835. 8.34.31, 32.
- Duckett (Sir G. F.). Record-Evidences among Archives of ancient Abbey of Cluni, from 1077 to 1534. Privately printed, 1886. 5.13.29.
- Visitations of English Cluniac Foundations. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 5.13.29.
- * Fisher (John). De Veritate Corporis et Sanguinis Christi in Eucharistia. Sm. 4to. Coloniae, 1527. A.6.47.
- Assertionis Lutheranae Confutatio. 8vo N.P. 1523. A.6.46.
- * Fulke (Wm.). A brief Confutation of a Popish Discourse. Sm. 4to. Lond. 1581. A.2.65.
- * Gataker (T.). A Good Wife God's Gift. A Marriage Sermon on Prov. xix. 14. Sm. 4to. Lond. 1620.
- Howard (J. J.). Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica. New series. 4 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1874-84. 5.13.25-28.
- * Hutchinson (Roger). The Image of God, or Laie Mans Boke. 12mo. Lond. 1560. AA.3.52.
- * Jenyns (Rev. Leonard). Observations in Natural History. 8vo. Lond. 1846. 3.27.31.
- [Leli. (Greg.)]. Il Nipotismo di Roma, o vero Relatione delle ragioni che muovono i Pontefici, all' aggrandimento de' Nipoti. 2 Parti. 12mo. N.P. 1667. AA.3.53.
- * Lister (Martin). Historiæ sive Synopsis Methodicæ Conchyliorum et Tabularum Anatomicarum. Editio Altera. Recens. et Indicibus auxit Guliel. Huddesford. Folio. Oxonii, 1770. AB.1.
- (Presentation copy from the University of Oxford to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort in 1770.)
- Moen (W. J. C.). The Marriage, Baptismal, and Burial Registers, 1571 to 1874, and Monumental Inscriptions of the Dutch Reformed Church, Austin Friars, London. 4to. Lymington, 1884. 5.25.65.
- Ormerod (G.). The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester, 2nd Edition, revised and enlarged, by Thomas Helsby. 3 vols. Folio. Lond. 1882. H.8.
- * Pilkington (James). Aggeus and Abdias Prophetes, the one corrected, the other newly added, and both at large declared. 12mo. Lond. 1562. A.6.49.
- * Playere (Jhos.). Fourteen Sermons. 8vo. Camb. 1611. A.6.48.
- Turner (W. H.) and Rev. H. O. Coxe. Calendar of Charters and Rolls preserved in the Bodleian Library. 8vo. Oxford, 1878. 5.34.9.
- Selections from the Records of the City of Oxford [1509-1583]. 8vo. Oxford and Lond. 1880. 5.25.66.

- Wordsworth (Chas.). Annals of my Early Life, 1806-1846. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 11.22.45.
- * Wordsworth (Wm.). Sonnets. 8vo. Lond. 1838. 4.38.55.
- Miscellaneous Poems. 4 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1820. 4.10.24-27.
- Poems chiefly of early and late years; including the Borderers, a Tragedy. 8vo. Lond. 1842. 4.10.28.
- Yarrow revisited and other Poems. 8vo. Lond. 1835. 4.10.29.
- Poetical Works. 8vo. Lond. 1847. 4.33.31.
- Thanksgiving Ode, January 18, 1816. With other short pieces. 8vo. Lond. 1816. 4.9.46.
- The Earlier Poems. With Preface and Notes showing the Text as it stood in 1815. By Wm. Johnston. 8vo. Lond. 1857. 4.10.32.
- Select Pieces from the Poems of William Wordsworth. 8vo. Lond. [1845]. 4.10.33.
- Ode on Immortality and Lines on Tintern Abbey. Illustrated. Sm. 4to. Lond. 1885. 4.9.45.

A portion of the Collection formed by Mr. Bowes of works by former Members of the College, amounting to 224 volumes, of which the following are some of the most noteworthy:—

- Barrow (Is.). Usefulness of Mathematical Learning: Mathematical Lectures in Cambridge, &c. Translated by John Kirkby.* 8vo. Lond. 1734.
- Dugdale (Sir Wm.). History of Imbanking and Draining. 2nd Edition. Revised by Chas. N. Cole.* Folio. Lond. 1772.
- * Fovargue (Stephen). New Catalogue of Vulgar Errors. 8vo. Camb. 1767.
- * Hall (John). Poems. Printed by Roger Daniel, Printer to the University. 8vo. Camb. 1646.
- Long (Roger) and John Taylor.* Two Music Speeches at Cambridge Commencements, 1714 and 1730. To which are prefixed Memoirs of Dr. Taylor and Dr. Long. 8vo. Lond. 1819.
- Enquiry into the Evidence of the Christian Religion. 8vo. Camb. 1728.
- (By Mrs. Newcomb, wife of Dr. Newcomb, Master of St. John's Coll.)
- * [Powell (W. S.)]. An Observation
Examinations at Cambridge. 8vo. 1774.
- * Sibbes (Rich.). Exposition of the Third Chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Philippians. Also Two Sermons of Christian Watchfulness. 4to. Lond. 1637.
- Theophrasti Characteres Ethici. Gr. et Lat. cum Notis ac Emend. I. Casauboni et Aliorum. Accedunt J. Dupontii Praelectiones jam primum editae. Graeca cum vetust. MSS. collata recensuit, et notas adjecit Pet. Needham.* 8vo. Cantab. 1712.
- * Whytehead (T.). Ode performed in the Senate House, July 5, 1842, at the First Commencement after the Installation, before Hugh, Duke of Northumberland, Chancellor of the University. 4to. Camb. 1842.

Other Donations.

- * Griffinhoofe (C. G.). Spokes in the Wheel
of Life. Addresses to Young Men. 12mo.
Lond. 1894. 11.19.46. Rev. C. G. Griffinhoofe.
- Bentley (A. J. M.) and C. G. Griffinhoofe.*
Wintering in Egypt. 8vo. Lond. 1894.
10.32.16.
- * Hankin (E. H.). The Bacteriological Test of
the Purity of Water. 8vo. Agra, 1895.. The Author.

- *Forrest (G. W.). Selections from the Letters, Despatches and other State Papers preserved in the Military Department of the Government of India, 1857-58. Vol. I. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893. 5.34.30
- The Administration of Warren Hastings, 1772-1785, reviewed and illustrated from original Documents. 8vo. Calcutta, 1892. 5.34.17
- Selections from the Letters, Despatches, and other State Papers preserved in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, 1772-1785. 3 vols. Folio. Calcutta, 1890. 1.17.41-43
- Selections from the Letters, Despatches, and other State Papers preserved in the Bombay Secretariat. Home Series. 2 vols. 4to. Bombay, 1887. 1.17.44,45
- Marátha Series. Vol. I. 4to. Bombay, 1885. 1.17.46
- James (M. R.). A descriptive Catalogue of the MSS. in the Library of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. 8vo. Camb. 1895. Gg.9.43
- Terentii (P. Afri Poetae) lepidissimi Comœdiæ omnes. Cum absolutis Commentariis Aelii Donati, &c. Folio. Venet. 1569. II.1.61.
- Forbes (Duncan). The History of Chess. 8vo. Lond. 1860. 10.13.37.
- Cole (Guliel). Oratio de Ridiculo. 4to. Lond. 1811. Dd.4.17
- Huygens (Christ.). Horologium Oscillatorium, sive de Motu Pendulorum Demonstrationes Geometricæ. Folio. Paris, 1673. Ll.8.37¹
- Plempius (V. F.). Ophthalmographia sive Tractatus de Oculo. Edit. 3a. Folio. Lovanii, 1659. Ll.8.37²
- Rojas (F. de). Celestina, or the Tragicke Comedy of Caliste and Melibea. Englished from the Spanish by James Mabbe, anno 1631. With an Introduction by James Fitzmaurice-Kelly. 8vo. Lond. 1894. 8.12.86
- Apuleius. The Golden Ass. Translated by William Adlington, anno 1566. With an Introduction by C. Whibley. 8vo. Lond. 1893. 8.12.85
- Heliodorus. An Æthiopian History. Englished by Thomas Underdowne, anno 1587. With an Introduction by C. Whibley. 8vo. Lond. 1895. 8.12.84
- *Rolleston (H. D.). The Goulstonian Lectures on the Suprarenal Bodies. 8vo. Lond. 1895
- Piozzi (Hester L.). Autobiography, Letters, and Literary Remains. Edited, with Notes, by A. Hayward. 2 vols. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1861. 11.26.38, 39
- Cook (G.). The Life of the late George Hill, D.D. 8vo. Edinb. 1820. 11.23.59

G. W.

The Master and Fellows
of Sidney College.

Rev. P. R. Cleave, M.A.

Mr Pendlebury.

The Author.

Professor Mayor.

- Welsted (Leonard). Works. Now first collected by John Nichols. 8vo. Lond. 1787. Dd.9.40
- Sandford (Daniel). Remains. With a Memoir by the Rev. John Sandford. 2 vols. 8vo. Edinb. 1830. 11.23.60, 61
- Wiese (L.). Das Höhere Schulwesen in Preussen. 2 Bde. 8vo. Berlin, 1864-69. 5.25.70¹
- Minssen (J. F.). Etude sur l'Instruction secondaire et supérieure
Paris, 1866. 5.25.70²
- Steele (Sir Rich.). Epistolary Correspondence. Faithfully printed from the Originals ... by John Nichols. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1809. 11.25.54, 55
- *Sheringham (J. W.). Solamina. 8vo. Gloucester, N.D.
- Gomme (G. L.). Index of Municipal Offices. Sm. 4to. Lond. 1879. 10.31.83
- Solly (Edward). An Index of hereditary English, Scottish, and Irish Titles of Honour. Sm. 4to. Lond. 1880. 10.31.82
- Gilbert (Dr. Gustav). The Constitutional Antiquities of Sparta and Athens. Translated by E. J. Brooks* and T. Nicklin.* With an Introductory Note by J. E. Sandys.* 8vo. Lond. 1895. 7.28.26
- Middleton (J. H.). Ancient Rome in 1888. 8vo. Edin. 1888. 10.32.75
- Cooke (A. H.). Molluscs
- Shipley (A. E.). Brachiopods (Recent).. 8vo. Lond. 1895. 3.26.30
- Reed (F. R. C.). Brachiopods (Fossils)...
- Preston (Thomas). The Theory of Light. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1895. 3.30.28
- Nernst (Prof. W.). Theoretical Chemistry from the standpoint of Avogadro's Rule and Thermodynamics. Translated by Prof. C. S. Palmer. 8vo. Lond. 1895. 3.26.31
- Fox (Sarah E.). Edwin Octavius Tregelles, Civil Engineer and Minister of the Gospel. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 11.22.46
- Tregelles (A. E.). Queen Elizabeth, a Drama. 8vo. Darlington, 1890. 4.37.60
- Jones (Rev. John). Albert Fox, the Devout Merchant. 8vo. Liverpool, 1867. 11.29.15
- Russell (J. S.)
- Inquiry into the New Testament Doctrine of Our Lord's Second Coming. New Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1887. 9.6.8
- Adler (M. N.). The Temple at Jerusalem. A Paper read before the Jews' College Literary Society. 8vo. Lond. 1
- The Health Laws of the Bible, and their Influence upon the Life-Condition of the Jews. (From the Imperial and Asiatic Quart. Rev. Jan. 1892)

Professor Mayor.
Forrest, Esq., B.A.

Dr Sandys.

Dr D. MacAlister.

J. Hingston Fox, Esq.

E. Hampden-Cook, Esq.

H. M. Adler, Esq.

- *Alcock (A. F.). Hints on Coxing. 8vo. } The Author.
Camb. 1895. 6.14.49
- *Wickenden (Rev. W.). A Queer Book. 2nd }
Edition. 12mo. Lond. 1850. 10.32.47..
- Fisher-Treuenfeld (R. von). Lord Johan }
Fysshier.* 8vo. Lond. 1894. 11.25.36..
- Jackson (T. G.). Wadham College, Oxford: }
its Foundation, Architecture, and History,
with an Account of the Family of Wadham.
4to. Oxford, 1893. AA.6.....
- Pollard (A. W.). Last Words on the History }
of the Title-Page, with Notes on some
Colophons and Twenty-Seven Facsimiles of
Title-Pages. 4to. Lond. 1891. AB.2 ..
- Hole (Wm.). Quasi Cursores. Portraits of the }
High Officers and Professors of the Uni-
versity of Edinburgh at its Tercentenary
Festival. Folio. Edinb. 1884. AB.2 ..
- *Clarke (Rev. E.). Letters concerning the }
Spanish Nation. Written at Madrid during
the years 1760 and 1761. 4to. Lond.
1763. F.6.*32
- Babington Pedigree (The). Compiled from the }
Rothley Roll of 1627, the Derbyshire and
other Visitations [from 1220 to present
time]. Folded folio. AB.2
- *Harker (Alfred). Petrology for Students. An }
Introduction to the Study of Rocks under
the Microscope. 8vo. Camb. 1895.
3.27.32
- Lamb (Horace). Hydrodynamics. 8vo. Camb. }
1895. 3.30.29

Mr Scott.

The late Professor
Babington.

The Author.

Mr Love.

Additions.

- *Brockhurst (Rev. J. S.). The Wife; or, Love and Madness. A Tragedy.
8vo. Camb. 1856.
- Cambridge Antiquarian Society. James (M. R.). On the Abbey of
St. Edmund at Bury. 8vo. Camb. 1895.
- Proceedings, 23 Oct. 1893 to 16 May 1894. 8vo. Camb. 1895.
- *Cole (Rev. J.). My Journal. 8vo. Exeter, 1879.
- *Davies (J.). An Essay on the Relation in which the Moral Precepts of the
Old and New Testaments stand to each other. (Hulsean Prize, 1842).
8vo. Camb. 1843.
- Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XLII.
(O'Duinn—Owen). 8vo. Lond. 1895.
- Dictionary (New English) on Historical Principles. Edited by J. A. H.
Murray. (Fanged—Fee). 4to. Oxford, 1895.
- Euclid. Opera Omnia. Ediderunt I. L. Heiberg and H. Menge. Vol. VII.
Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1895.
- Gardiner (Rev. R. B.). Registers of Wadham College, Oxford. Part II.
(1719-1871). 8vo. Lond. 1895.
- Godefroy (Fréd.). Dictionnaire de l'ancienne Langue Française. Tom. VIII.
4to. Paris, 1895.
- Helmholtz (H. von). Wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen. IIter Band. 8vo.
Leipzig, 1895.
- Historical MSS. Commission. The MSS. of the Marquis of Ormonde pre-
served at the Castle Kilkenny. Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1895.
- Hodgkin (T.). Italy and her Invaders (553-744). Vols. V. and VI. 8vo.
Oxford, 1895.

- Oxford Historical Society. The Life and Times of Anthony Wood. Col-
lected from his Diaries by Andrew Clark. Vol. IV. Addenda. 8vo.
Oxford, 1895.
- *Pickering (P. A.). An Essay on Friendship. 8vo. Lond. 1875.
- Plautus. Comoediae. Ex recens. G. Goetz et F. Schoell. Fasc. iii. and iv.
Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1895.
- *Pughe (Rev. K. M.). Analysis of Butler's Analogy of Religion, natural and
revealed. 12mo. Camb. 1842.
- Register of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, corrected
to January 1st, 1866. 8vo. Dublin, 1866.
- Register of Fellows, Honorary Fellows, Members, and Licentiates of the
King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland for 1880. 8vo.
Dublin, 1879.
- Rolls Series. Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, 1670. With
Addenda, 1660-70. Edited by M. A. E. Green. 8vo. Lond. 1895.
- *Taylor (Joannes). Marmor Sandvicense cum Commentario et Notis. 4to.
Cantabrigiae, 1743.
- *Whitley (Chas.). Outlines of a New Theory of Rotatory Motion, trans-
lated from the French of Poinot. 8vo. Camb. 1834.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Michaelmas 1895.

Donations.

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| Letters addressed to A. P. Watt (the Publisher).
8vo. Lond. 1894 | } Mr Pendlebury. |
| Euclid. Œuvres en Grec, en Latin et en Français. Par F. Peyrard. 3 Tomes. 4to.
Paris, 1814-1818 | |
| Jackson (R. C.). Sarum and Roman Kalendar
of the Church of England for 1892 and
1893. 8vo. | } The Compiler. |
| *Quevedo (S. A. Lafone). Los Lules. Estudio
filológico y Calepino Lule-Castellano. Vade
Mecum para el Arte y Vocabulario. 8vo.
Buenos Aires, 1894 | |
| — Tesoro de Catamarquenismos. 8vo. Buenos
Aires, 1895 | } The Author. |
| Heyne (C. G.). Opuscula Academica. 6 Tom.
8vo. Gottingae, 1785-1812 | |
| Milton (John). Paradise Lost. A new Edition
by Richard Bentley.* 4to. Lond. 1732.. | } Mr Brill. |
| Wyon (A. B.) and Allan Wyon. The Great
Seals of England from the earliest period
to the present time, arranged and illus-
trated. Folio. Lond. 1887 | |
| Domesday Studies. Edited by P. E. Dove. 2
vols. Sm. 4to. Lond. 1888-91 | } Mr Scott. |
| Klein (Felix). Vorlesungen über das Ikosaeder
und die Auflösung der Gleichungen vom
Fünften Grade. 8vo. Leipzig, 1884 | |
| Schubert (Dr. H.). Kalkül der Abzählenden
Geometrie. 8vo. Leipzig, 1879 | |
| Bobek (Karl). Einleitung in die Theorie der
elliptischen Funktionen. 8vo. Leipzig,
1884 | |
| Sharpe (R. R.). London and the Kingdom.
Vol. III. 8vo. Lond. 1895 | |
| | } Corporation of the City
of London. |

Additions.

- Benedictus. Regula Monachorum. Recens. E. Woelfflin. *Teubner Text.*
8vo. Lipsiae, 1895.
- Callinicus. De vita S. Hypatii Liber. *Teubner Text.* 8vo. Lipsiae, 1895.
- Darboux (Gaston). Leçons sur la Théorie générale des Surfaces. iv. Pt. 1st
fasc. 8vo. Paris, 1895.
- Macray (W. D.). A Register of the Members of St. Mary Magdalen
College, Oxford. New Series. Vol I: Fellows to the year 1520. 8vo.
Lond. 1894.
- Musici Scriptores Graeci. Recog. Car. Janus. *Teubner Text.* 8vo. Lipsiae,
1895.