



October Term,

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## NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS..

(Continued from Vol XIX, p. 246.)



RECENT number of *The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* contains an exhaustive article on Pocklington Church and Pocklington School by Dr A. D. H. Leadman. The subject is of interest to members of the College, as since its foundation in 1514 the School has been closely connected with St John's College.

The School owes its existence to Dr John Dolman or Dowman, a Pocklington man, Prebendary of St Paul's and Lichfield Cathedrals, and Auditor of Causes under Cardinal Wolsey. In 1514 Dr Dowman obtained a Writ of Privy Seal, printed at length by Dr Leadman, whereby license was granted to found within the Parish Church of Pocklington a Fraternity or Guild of a Master, and two Wardens and Brethren and Sisters to be incorporated by the name of the Fraternity or Guild of the Name of Jesus, of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of St Nicholas the Bishop. By the same writ license was also given to grant to the Master and Wardens of the Guild, land to the annual value of twenty marks (£13 6s. 8d.) to find a fit man sufficiently learned in Grammatical Science, to instruct and teach all Scholars resorting to

the town of Pocklington, to be taught according to the statutes and ordinances of Dr Dowman. By a deed of Composition, dated 1 December 1525, between Dr Dowman and the College, certain lands in Yorkshire and Derbyshire were given to the College to support five Scholars from Pocklington School in St John's College, to be called Dr Dowman's Scholars. And it was willed and ordained that whenever from the said College the Master, or a Fellow sent by the Master, should approach the town of Pocklington he should go to the town, and enter the School there and salute the Master of the School; or if absent should cause him to come to the School and diligently examine him, and if the Master was found blameworthy or unfit in morals or knowledge, the Visitor should cause the Master to be removed and another more skilful and more distinguished in morals, with all dispatch to be elected and ordained, and instituted by the Master and Wardens of the Guild, the Master of St John's being thus made *Visitor* of Dr Dowman's School.

The Guild was dissolved by the Acts 37 Hen. viii. c. 4 and 1 Edw. vi. c. 14, which put an end to all Chantries, Colleges, Free Chapels, Guilds and Fraternities. But in 5 Edw. vi. an Act was passed intituled "An Act for the erection of a Free School in the town of Pocklington." By this the nomination of a "discreet and well learned man" to be Master of the School was given to the Master and Fellows of St John's College. The Schoolmaster and the Churchwardens of the Parish Church of Pocklington were to appoint "a sufficiently learned young man" to be Usher of the School. And the Master and Usher were to be for ever incorporated by the name of "The Master and Usher of the Free Grammar School of Pocklington," and they and their successors were to have a perpetual succession, were to receive the rents of the School lands and sue and be sued as a Corporation. If the College did not make an appointment within two months of a vacancy,

the Archbishop of York was to have the appointment. The Act further provided that the Archbishop of York and his successors, and the Master of St John's and his successors were to make laws and ordinances for the ordering and governance of the Master and Usher. Such orders to be made within two years "next ensuing the Feast of Easter next coming after the date hereof."

This last duty, as will appear in the documents which follows, was neglected.

From the passing of this Act the Schoolmasters of Pocklington were appointed by St John's College until the year 1875, when a scheme under the Endowed Schools Acts took effect, whereby a Governing Body, on which the College has representatives, was established.

From Dr Leadman's article it would appear that but few documents relating to the School now exist at Pocklington. A fair number have been preserved in the College, and among these is a list of the deeds at one time in the School Chest and custody of the Churchwardens.

The documents preserved in College are generally, it must be confessed, of the nature of complaints against the Masters of the School. Neglect of their duties and wasteful management of the School property are the chief shortcomings.

From David Morton's manuscript History of the College preserved in the Treasury, we take the following list of early Masters of Pocklington.

Scholae Pocklingtoniensis Archididasculi.

1. Mr Adamus Lockwood, Edv. 6ti, 5to Actu Parlamento Stabilitus Magister.
2. Mr Jacobus Nelson, electus Aug. 2, 1598.
3. Mr. Martinus Briggs, electus Feb. 18, 1599. De quo cum conquesti fuerint oppidani, quod et ad Institutionem

puerorum negligentius attenderet, et Reventiones Scholae in pessum daret, atque a Mro et Sociis, ut ad bonam frugem rediret, anno 1612, frustra admoneretur, anno proximo plane amotus est, et.

4. Mr Richardus Elcock, electus Maij 13, 1613.
5. Mr Jacobus Southeby, electus Julij 30, 1624.
5. Mr Robertus Siggeswick, electus Nov. 8, 1630, qui resignavit.
7. Edwardus Llewelin Art. Bac., electus Aug. 23, 1630, In campos Pontificios transfuga, post Septennium recessit.
8. Richardus Thistlethwaite A.B., electus Aug. 5, 1657, Obiit priusquam in actualem possessionem admitteretur.
9. Rowlandus Greenwood, electus Sept. 28, 1657. A.B.
10. Johannes Clark A.B., electus Sept. 27, 1660.

The list is probably incomplete. Certainly between the names of Lockwood and Nelson should come that of Anthony Ellison, who is the Master referred to in the letter from Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York, which follows. From the letter it would seem that Ellison died on 28 September 1581, but Dr Leadman states on the authority of the *Parish Register* of Pocklington, that Ellison was buried there on September 27. The news probably reached the Archbishop on the 28th.

*Sal. in xlo.* I remember that you muche myslyked of the Scholemaster of Pocklington, for that he sent you rude and vnlearned Schollers oute of his Schole. And you prayed me to reforme hym or remove hym. At your requeste I rode thither reproved his negligencie and gaue hym a monicion. I learne that yesterdaie he departed owte of this lyfe, so that you haue to nomyne another Scholemaster, And forsomuche as your College must Receyve Schollers owte of that Schole, y<sup>t</sup> standeth you in hande to appoynte such a Scholemaster as will gyve youe Schollers accordinge to your expectacon, a man lerned, godly and discrete fyt for that Office. And I shall

require youe to haue good consideracon hereof as well in respect of yourselves as of the Commonwelthe I am geuen to vnderstande that the Governors of that Schole deale not accordinge to the trust reposed in them. But yf youe shall nominate vnto me a worthye Schoolmaster, I will call the Governors before me. Loke owte the ffoundacion and ordinances of that Schole and see that the Scholemaster haue full righte. ffare youe hartelye well. Bushopthorpe this xxixth of September 1581

your loving frend  
E. EBOR.

*Addressed:* To my verye lovinge ffrende Mr Doctor Howlande Master of St John's College in Cambridge.

The name of the Master between Ellison and Nelson does not seem to have been recorded. James Nelson became Rector of Croft, Yorks., compounding for first fruits on 23 April 1601. His successor in the Rectory being instituted 23 February 1623-4. The School seems at the time to have fallen off in repute, Robert Dolman the writer of the next letter stating that while in his time there were seven score scholars there were then but one score.

y<sup>t</sup> may please you to be advertised That whereas my self Mr Soheby and other the chefe of the Town of Pocklington have by our generall letters related vnto you the rewenouse estate of the Schoole of Pocklington by reason that the M<sup>rs</sup> sent from you have more respected ther owne particuler Personne then the commen good or carfull instruccon of ther Schollers, and that wee have to all indifferent eares deliuered vs from the surmised accusacons suggested against vs. I have presumed yet for my owne particuler earnestly to intreat your speciall care and mature consideration not only in curing our present sores but by your providence to prevent any lik future inconvenience wherein I hold y<sup>t</sup> a matter of some moment, To have such Lawes and statutes by your gravityes considered of, and sett downe, as you shall think convenient to be observed

by the next master you mind to send, Some Elements or groundes wherof we have sent vnto you, reformable at your pleasures, which agreed vpon, and by your generall assent sett downe, indented, and one parte thereof revised to vs, to remaine as directories, aswell to the Master and vs, as to vs of the parish, vnder your seal. Then yf y<sup>t</sup> would please you (after you are agreed vpon a Master) to taik him sworne and bound vnto you, to observe and kepe the same Lawes and statutes, so by you made, and that when he is not content so to do, then that he shall surrender vp his place to you againe, y<sup>t</sup> semeth probable to me, that this Course will do good. Otherwise I knowe you may not be Ignorant, That yf you do not taik this Course (vpon letters of conditons) to admitt your master, and not otherwise afore he be invested Master. He being once by you absolutely and without condicon nominated and presented will then do as thes later masters have done, stand vpon the Statut and foundacon. That (being once masters and vsers) they hold the Schoole, and the possessions thereof,

personages, that is as Lordes of the fee simple therof to geve, grant, demise for what time they list and the lik. Which as I have said, to prevent, is always to Admitt your masters to the Schoole but condicionally that they shall possesse ther places so longe as they do not obstinately violat your lawes and statutes ordeaned for the regine and the good disport of the facultyes of the Schoole. That much I have out of my care as being more interested in the foundacon as well by affynity to the founder as otherwise being the only surviving feffe therof, presumed to advise vnto you Requiring That as my father, who in troth was a second founder of the Schoole, being the only man that gott the same Reestablished by K. E. 6. after it was dissolved and confiscated by the Statutes of dissoluing of Gildes &c., did taik from his posterity and name, the preeminencies which by the founder was first attributed vnto him, above others, both in the elecons and direcons of that bodye corporat, and transferred the same wholly to you as most meet for your Larnings and Judgment to dispose thereof freely, you would (the rather yer att my sewt) be carefull or rather more then carefull in sending to our Schoole men of more gravity and Larning. And yf here you will say to me That our wages will not mainteine such as we desier, I will yeld

vnto you, that the ould stipendes will not. But therfor you shall see in my draught of statutes that we are very willing to inlarge the same so the rest might orderly be accompted for and laid vp in the Treasury chest which the founder ordeyned for that purpose to be yssued out in pious vses &c. And yf y<sup>t</sup> shall seem good to you I think the masters wages may be made xxvj*li* or xxx*li* and the vsers x*li*. So the landes might be a litle rased and some ouerplus yerly remaine also for common treasor with which I would have the master and vsler not to medle, other then to geve accompt thereof at the Accompt day. And yf y<sup>t</sup> could be drawne to this, then I think y<sup>t</sup> would be more answerable to a man of more Respect for gravity & Larning both which your wisdomes know are inseparably necessary to a Schoolmaster that should both teach and moderate. The Contry that do depend vpon this fundacon is great, and therfor your care had not nede but be so also. And thes thinges thus digested, the Master being once of any fame, would renewe the decayes therof, and gather of Strangers good Rewardes extraordinary, for I (in my tyme) was one of the <sup>(xx)</sup><sub>vij</sub> schollers that larned ther, and now ther ar not much as free (yf more then one Schore, and these not much better then Catonistes which is pitefull. But I must crave pardon that haue thus longe vsurped vpon your patiences in Reding thes tedious lines, and nowe will taik my leave of you referring all thes premisses to your good consideracons expecting your carefull reformacons of what is past. ffrom my house att Gonnby this 12 of No. 1599.

your wor: in all offices  
of kindnesse at your dispose  
ROB: DOLMAN.

I am going to London whether yf y<sup>t</sup> plesse any of your society to writ to me by way of consultacon what may be the best course in these causes, I dwelle at the signe of the blew Bell in holborne and ther I doubt shalbe occacioned to stay till Candlemass tyme whereof I thought good to advertise you.

*Addressed:* To the Worshipfull the master and Seniors with the fellows of St John's Colledge in Cambridge be thes:



We now come to the Mastership of Martin Briggs, who was nominated by the College to be Master 12 February 1599—1600. He was a Yorkshireman by birth, and was admitted a Foundation Scholar of the College 6 November 1588, on the nomination of Lord Burghley. From the letter sent by the townsmen of Pocklington, it would appear that he neglected his duties. His acceptance of a Living giving them an excuse to raise the question of his continuance in the School. He compounded for First Fruits as Rector of Barmstone co York, 18 November 1612, having probably been instituted some time before. His successor at Barmstone was instituted Rector 16 March 1638-9.

Whereas I vnderstande that the Schole of Pocklington which belongeth to that College is now without a Master, whereof none is capable but such as are or haue bene members of that howse: this bearer Mr Nesfields (sometime a student ther) knowinge himself (by the practice of many years) able to discharge the charge of such a callinge, is desirous of your fauour for his election therunto, And for that the knowledge of his well behauinge himselfe for the tyme paste may gyue him some furtherance therin, the same beinge beste knowne to mee of any, for that he hath, taughte my children and lyued in my howse, for the space of seauen yeares and aboue. I thoughte fit although myselfe be vnknownen vnto you, yet to reporte my knowledge of his honest carriage and sufficiencie to discharge such a place, whereof the experiences of so many yeares hath gyuen mee sufficiente testimonie. Yf I respected onely my owne particular, I shoulde rather desire his continuance wher he is, that my children beinge younge might continue the same course vnder him, by whome they haue already profited well, but holdinge it vniuste (in respecte of myselfe) so ill to requite his former well deseruiness as eyther by dissuasions or other omission to hinder his better prefermente to a place wherof he hath approued himselfe so fitt: Gyue me leaue therefore I praye you to entreate your fauour for his election to the place which I will not onely take as a speciall kindness, but will euer be readie to requite it eyther to yourselfe

or the howse with the beste seruices or respecte that shall happen in the powrs of

Auguste 30  
1612.

Your assured louinge frende  
JOHN BOURCHIER.

*Addressed:* To the righte worshipful and my very good frende Mr Gwin Bachelor of Diuinitye and Master of St Johns Colledge in Cambridge be these del.

Reuerend Master and right worshipfull fellowshipp, We haue vnderstood (thoughe not soone ynoughe) of the purpose of our Schoolmaster to leave our Schoole. And knowinge the well orderinge of that busines, to make choyse of another, dothe especially belonge to you, We haue thought good to intreate you in your graue consideracons to respecte the necessitie of the place as a painefull man may haue the preferment thereof, els, in your fauoures you wilbe pleased to take the whole state of our Schoole into your handes, and to make triall for the restoringe and reducement of the same to his former and pristinatte worthe. Longe haue we Indured the miserable wantes of so necessarie a benefitt, and hopefull promisses haue made vs forbear to suggest these wronges and Indempnities we receive by the neglect and non performance of ther duties in this callinge. Whereof yf you will not take notice by pregnant luculent testimonies of the best of our Country: Then do we craue you will looke into these fewe yeares bypast and measure who haue bene sent from vs to succede in these Schollershipps belonginge our Schoole, alwise till of late supplied sufficientlye by our owne, nowe transferred or transferred to straungers. Our numbers vnder our Cheife master was in our tymes never vnder fourscoore persones, nowe with small a do brought to two children, the eldest not exceedinge twelve yeares. We are loth to trouble you with seuerall harmes which hereby growe to the comon welthe of our towne, and in a worde because we will not be tedious and troublesome to yow, desire that in your discreete thoughtes yow will thinke of vs and regarde vs as welwillinge members of your howse, to

which we wish all good in him which is the Author of all goodnes And so rest

Pocklington, 4 October

1612.

your loveinge friendes

PE. DOLMAN, ROGER SOTHEBY, JOHN BISHOPPE, MARMAC.  
DOLMAN, THO. DOLMAN, ALEX. APLEYERD, JAMES LAMBE\*,  
THOMAS FFELE, RICHARD JACKSON\*, JAMES PLAXTON, ROBERT  
WHITE, EDWARD LAMBE\*, JAMES SMYTHE.

*Postscript.* We thought good to offer to your graue wysdo the nominacon of two verie painefull men in that vocacon, Mr Fowberie of Kingston vpon Hull, sometymes, a member of your howse and Mr Pettie of Beuerley sometimes of Christ Colledge who haue hadd the breeding of divers of our youthe for want of a diligent Master at home, and who we think (yf yt so should stand with your good likeinge) would be verie willinge and industrious in ther performance of teachinge and instructinge our youthe.

*Addressed:* To the right reuerend Master and right worshippfull fellowes of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

A copy of the reply of the College to the townsfolk of Pocklington and their summons to Mr Briggs have been preserved in the College Register of letters.

A letter to the Townsmen of Pocklington.

After our verry hearty Commendations remembered etc. whereas yow have pleased to advertise vs by letters of certeyne graue disorders in our Schoole of Pocklington, and sollicitid the redresse thereof, eyther by speedy reforming of the present Master if he continues, or by a carefull nominacon to the place if he relinquish it. Theso arre most kyndly to acknowledge your discreet and moderate dealing, withall to intreat a little patience, till we may gyve full content. We have by this bearer addressed letters to Mr Briggs expecting his speedy answer,

\* These sign with a mark.

when we shall provyde for these wrongs respectively to your desyres, and the Statutes of the Schoole. In the meantyme hoping of your good affection to the Schoole and vs, we committ you to the grace of God and rest

Cambr.

Octob. 20 1612.

your loving frendes  
the Master and Seniors.

A Letter to Mr Briggs  
Schoolemaster of Pocklington.

After our hearty commendations remembered etc. Yow shall herby vnderstand how the Townsmen of Pocklington, offended at your misvsage of the Schoole there, have ioyned in complaynt vnto vs. They charge yow with deepe neglect of your duty, breach of many promises of amendement; that by your extreme negligence, the number of Schollers is not decayed but perished, of fourscore persons only two small children left. Which imputations as they immediately touche your credite, so they needs cast some reflexion vppon the Colledge, who sent yow thither vppon better hopes. These are therefore to request, and as farre as we have power to requyre yow, forthwith to repayre hither for the clearing of these oblections. Otherwise be assured of such proceedings as the statutes of the Schoole shall authorize vs vnto. We expect yow in the beginning of the next moneth. Marvell not that we confyne yow to so short a tyme, longe negligence calling for speedy reformation. Then we shall looke for yow, and till then committ yow to the All-mighty and reste

Camb.

Octob. 20, 1612.

your loving frendes  
the Master and Seniors.

The writer of the following letter was Francis, fourth Earl of Cumberland, who succeeded to the title 30 October 1605. He was mistaken in saying that Mr Fowberie was a Fellow of the College.

Mr Fowberie appears to have been a schoolmaster at Hull, but his name does not appear in the list of

Masters given in Carlile's book on Endowed Schools. I have not been able to discover any details either with regard to him or Mr Pettie.

After my verie hartie Commendacons. I haue beene earnestly intreated by my Neighbours the Townsamen of Pocklington to reccomend vnto yow a request of theirs, touchinge a newe choyce or elecon to be made by yow for a Schoolemaster for theire Schoole, which (I perceive) properly appertains vnto your howse. I must needs let yow knowe, the place hath beene for dyvers yeares of late too much neglected, to the great preiudyce of that Towne and Countrie there aboutes. They offer to your consideracons the Names of twoe. Mr fflowberrie, and Mr Pettie, well knownen to be painefull and sufficient men for that purpose. The former of them of whom (I heare) they conceive better lykinge, was sometymes a fellowe of your howse, and truely I have heard verie well of him, of his painfull, diligente and good manner of teachinge and that his schollers doe exceedingly well profitt vnder him. The matter is (as it ought to be) left to your owne free Elecon, But if it may please yourself and the rest of the ffellowes of that howse to admitt of their Testimonie, and favourably to consider of their request for Mr fflowberrie, I daresaie, yow shall not be mistaken in your Choyce, and shall make all the inhabitantes thereaboutes much bounden and beholdinge vnto yow. And soe leavinge it to your grave wisdomes I Commend you to Godes protecon. Ffrom my howse at Londesbrough this vth of October 1612

your verie lovinge ffrend  
FR. CUMBERLAND.

*Addressed:* To my verie Lovinge frend Mr Doctor Gwynn, Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge, these dd.

It is the desire (right worshipfull and reverend) of the honorable Earle of Cumberland, and the worshipfull gentlemen and neighbors about Pocklington to drawe me thither to vnder take that Schoole. They have written I know not what, but as it semeth commendatorilie to that purpose. I am verie desirous

as to continue this latomious course of life in framing and fashioning young wittes to some good vse hereafter, so especiallie in that place belonginge to your Colledge whereof I was sometime a member: the rather for that it is in the heart of this countrie environned with men of good respect, where I am nowe in the verie elbow of the shire. So that my labours shal be bestowed to more publicke and common good, and more hope such as goe from me will continue in the vniversitie, being more capable of prefermentes both proper and common. I haue no motive wherewith to insinuate into your worships approbation of me, but the former tryall your Colledge haith continuillie had of my endeavours, which promise to continue there with all duetie and loue to your self and the whole societie, which with my duetie remembered I commend to Godes most mercifull protection, humblie intreating your favours in this suite, and alwaies resting

Kingstowne vppon Hull

your worships to be commaunded

Octob. 16<sup>o</sup>, 1612<sup>o</sup>.

ROBT. FOWBERIE.

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull and my reverend friend Mr doctor Gwinne, maister of St John's in Cambridge, and the worshipfull societie of the ffellowes these dd.

Sir Roger Wilbraham, the writer of the next letter was Master of Requests to King James I. The Bishop of Bristol, to whom reference is made, was Dr John Thornborough, who obtained the Prebend of Tocker-ington in York Cathedral, 17 March 1589. Was elected Dean of York 28 October 1589. Became Bishop of Limerick in 1593. Was elected Bishop of Bristol 30 May and confirmed 12 July 1603. Holding the Deanery of York *in commendam* with his Bishopric. He became Bishop of Worcester 25 January 1616-7, when he resigned his Deanery. He died 19 July 1641 (Hardy's *Le Neve* i, 215; iii, 66, 126, 218).

After my verie hartie Commendacons. Humble sute hath ben made to the Kinges Majestie by William Nesfield Master of

Arts and sometyme of your Colledge: that his highnes wold be pleased to recemmend him vnto you to be by you elected Schoolmaster of the free grammar schoole of Pocklington in the diocesse of Yorke now voide, and to be supplied by such as you elect. His Majestie havinge receaved seuerall testimonies, vnder the handes of the Lo. Bishopp of Bristoll and Dean of Yorke, and of Doctor Hodson chancellor, and of divers other Prebends beinge of the highe Commission there, of the honest lyfe and conversation of the said Mr Nesfield and that he is a man well experienced in the practise of teachinge and fitt to supply such a place: is therefore pleased to command me to lett you vnderstand that yf it be not contrary to the orders and Statutes of your howse, nor otherwise apparently inconvenient, his highnes will take it very acceptably yf vpon this his Recommendacon you doo elect and choose the said Mr Nesfield to be Schoole Master of the Schoole of Pocklington aforesaid being voide and wantinge a Teacher (as is informed) in respect the former Master hath ben lately preferred to a Benefice, vpon which his Patron hath enioyned him to reside. So having signified vnto you his Majesty's gracious pleasure herein I committ you to god: from the Courte at Whitehall 27<sup>o</sup> Apr. 1613.

your very lovinge frend

ROGR. WILBRAHAM.

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull my verie lovinge frends the Master and Seniors of St John's Colledge in Cambridge these.

A letter to Sir Roger Wilbraham  
in answer of the former.

Right worshipfull Being by your letters advertised of his highnes pleasure in electing a master to the schoole of Pocklington now voyd. We hold ourselves bound as to acknowledge your respect to our statutes and orders that they be preserved, so also in way of satisfaction to gyve notice of our proceedings in the cause. May it therfore please yow to vnderstand that vpon the vacancy of the place, now first known to vs by your worshipps letters, we have according to the statutes and customes of our house, respited our election for certeyne dayes,

wherein both our fellowes absent may take knowledg of the avoydance, and stra receyve triall of their worth, which tyme expired, if we proceed according to the direction of our statutes and obligacon of our oathes, we trust to gyve his majesty good content. Sir the great wrong the Country hath susteyned, and no lesse the reproach fallen vppon the Colledg, by the neglect of the former teacher. doe force vppon vs a more than ordinary care of a successor, one experte not only to manage a schoole settled vnto him, but to plant and erect it decayed and overthrown. Thus remembering our most hearty commendations, with many thanks for your respectyve kynd letter we committ yow to the protection of the Allmighty and rest

St John's in Camb.

May 3d, 1613.

your loving ffrendes  
the Master and Seniors.

I am bould Reverend to renue my former suite for Pocklington Schoole, which I vnderstand is not yet disposed of. I vse no great mens letters at this time although I did before procure the Earle of Cumberlandes, and now could second them with my Lord Archbishops of Yorke, my verie kinde Lorde, and my Lorde Sheffields whose sonne I taught, and is willing to afford

ruinous both Schoole and house, and by reason of some neglect in these later yeares altogether at this time disfurnished of Scholars, myself greatlie wished of all inhabitants both of the Towne and adioyning. If therefore it shall please your worshipps partlie in respect of ould fellowshipp vnder Doctor Robson, partlie for that many have commed from me to your Universitie and diverse of them to your owne Colledge, of good hope: and especiallie for the repairinge of ruines both of the buildinges and credit of that place, your worshipps shall bind me to you in all duetie, and the Countrie will thinke it self well satisfied in hope that my name, which by twentie six yeares continued paines is well known to many, will presentlie draw the best mens sonnes to that place which is vsuallie both profit. and ornament. I have bene longe in suspense bycause I can receive no answer, being carefull not to neglect this till I have better hope of the other. If therefore it please you to give me

answere from yourself I will eyther come vp if you thinke it conuenient or otherwaies content myself with what course the event shall offer, I have entreated Sir Bernard or Sir Steavenson who were both my scholars to attend your answeare.

There are commed vp two young Scholars both Bilcliffes and ministers sonnes. The one of verie good maintenance, but not my educating, the other wholie mine. A child of verie good Towardness and learning especiallie for the greeke tongue, he hath gone thorow Lycophron with the greeke schollis of himself, his maintenance will be viij *li.* per annum, and theirfore he must be a subsizer, my desire was they should be both together, that the greater allowance might helpe the lesse. And especiallie of St John's whether I desire to send my most hopefull children. If it will please your worship to take notice of the poorer or both, and if nede be, to appoint them a Tutor as the sufficiencie especiallie of mine will give you good cause not to repent, so it will encourage me to commend other to your Colledge, to which if it please you other two are coming verie shortlie. And thus craving pardon for my bouldness and hoping to heare from you by either of these Bachelars I humblie take my leaue

Kingston upon Hull  
Maij 10. 1613

your worships alwaies  
ROB. FOWBERIE.

*Addressed:* To the Reverend my approved good frend Mr Doctor Gwinne maister of St Johns in Cambridge giue these.

John Collins the writer of the next letter was admitted a Fellow of the College 7 April 1598. He became Regius Professor of Physic in the University in 1625. The *Parish Register* of All Saints, Cambridge has this entry: 19 January 1634 Dr Collins the Physitian was buried in St John's Chappell.

Sir. I deliuered your letter to Sir Roger Wilbraham who after he had read it, sayd there was noo certaynty in it. I told him our statute required a tyme to be giuen to our fellowes for their acceptance of the place, and alsoe for examination of strangers sufficiency if none of our owne body would accept of

it, he answered me that he was alwayes so farr a fauoror of College statutes that he thought it impiety to be a cause of the breaking of any of them, moreouer that he wrot his letter att the request and motion of the L. Vicount of Rochester and he was indifferent how it happened, only he desires that when it was chosen, it would please you to signifie vnto him of the election, that if he be called vppon he may acquaynt his Majestie or my L. of Rochester of your proceedings and so with my best love and seruice remembered vnto you I cease and rest.

London, 7 May,  
1613.

yours alwayes most assured  
JOHN COLLINS.

*Addressed:* To the Right worshipfull Mr Doctor Gwin Mr of St John's College bee these dd. Cambridge.

Reuerend Maister and Right worshipfull fellowship. Though we doe agnise the dependencie of our Schoole of Pocklington from your colledge of St John's in some speciall perticulers, as in the Acte of Parliament, to nominate ye Maister els by graunt from doctor Dolman, as in the giste of our Schollerships. yett when wee see and consider what wayes are given to appayrant wronges partly out of the vnsufferable neglect of our maister, beneficed twentie miles from our schoole where he hath not been present since Michaelmas last. And partly by the transference of our schollerships to straungers never so intended by that worthie donor. We cannot but complayne and exclame bothe in Courte and Countrie howe vnconscionable we are vsed by such a maister and howe carelessly we are respected by such a venerable fellowship. And for these causes before we proceed to litigacon in places where we will make overture of all theise Iniuries we thought good to lett you know, that vnlesse we may haue spedy reformacon and releefe in this so weightie a busines, wee intend godwillinge to addresse our complaints to the Lord Chancellor, and then demonstrat the Iniuries, Indignities and Indempnities wee suffer and by him feare not but to haue equall hearinge, and so purchase the infranchyement of this our thraldome, yf to take the fleece and then appropriate the carkasse be ether paternall or pastorall care over pupylls, lett the decree of his Lordshipp or who els shalbe appoynted to censure our cause, be accordinge



to the truthe and prooffe of the same. But lett this be a tast of the infelicitie of our schoole which we desire yow will please to redresse, so as we be not inforced to proclame our greves before the highest magistrates. And even thus commending the ordering of this business to your wise thoughtes, we take leave, and rest

your loving frendes

ROGER SOTHEBE, JOHN BISHOPPE, THO. DOLMAN, ALEXANDER APPELEYARD, JOHN WILLIAMS, THOMAS FFELL, JAMES LAMBE\*, WILLIAM ROGERSON\*, RICHARD JACKSON, WILLIAM TURNER, JOHN WILSON, JOHN PLAXTON, WILLM. CAUE, JAMES THORNTON, JAMES SMYTHE, JOHN WHITE, NICHOL. FALLOWFIELD, ROBERT WHITE, EDWARD LUND.\*

Postscript. Mr Briggs hath promised before the Lord Bishopp of Bristoll and some of his highnes Councell, here at Yorke, to resigne and giue vpp his place of Maistershipp in Pocklington nowe at Whitsontyde, wherefore we shall intreat yow will please to make choyce of one who may trewlie and rightlie Judge what is fitt for him to do in the breeding of youth in manners and learninge, which we found of late to be farre from yonge men transported by ther pleasures and idle delights.

Pocklington xvijth

of May 1613.

*Addressed:* To the reuerend Maister and right worshipfull fellowship of St John's Colledge in Cambridge these dd.

On 27 April 1613 the College nominated William Nesfield to the Mastership, apparently he did not accept for on May 19 in the same year the College nominated Richard Elcock. He became Vicar of Pocklington in January 1619.

To Sir Roger Wilbraham.

Right worshipfull Out of a desyre to answer your good respect to our Colledge and the Libertyes thereof with all

\* Sign as marksmen.

observance We have dared to interrupt your serious employments with theese few lynes. Wherein you shall vnderstand our care and fidelity in providing for the Schoole of Pocklington according to the instant necessity thereof. We have by direction of our Statutes elected to that place Mr Richard Elcock Master of Arts and fellow of our Colledge. A man so approved vnto vs for sufficiency of learning and integrity of lyfe, and of himself so desyrus to follow that course, as we conceive assured hope, that by his paynes and discretion the schoole may be reestablished and well ordered. So as herby both the ffounders intention shall be satisfyed and the Countrey now displeased receyve content. Thus nothing doubting of your good acceptance of theese proceedings and best furtherance for our security We committ you to the grace of god and rest

St John's in Camb.  
May 19th 1613.

your loving frendes  
the Master and Seniors.

I have bene a long and troublesome suter for Pocklington the neighbours and Countrie vrge me forward and I earnestlie desier your favour. I procure no great mens letters, my deserts are witnessed by every colledge in your vniversitie in which or very nearly are students from me. I referre it to your consideration, I hope to deserve no lesse there than here where I have continued twentie one yeares, the Countrie wil be satisfyed with me And thus I humblie take my leave, commending your wise government and Christian studies to godes blessing and your health to his protection

IIull  
Maij 20<sup>o</sup> 1613<sup>o</sup>

your worships alwaies in duety  
ROBT. FOWBERIE.

yf it please you to send me a direct answere, I shal be caste of great trouble of mind hanging so long in suspense and be esse troublesome to your worship in this kind,

*Addressed:* To the Reverend my approved good friend Mr Doctor Gwinne maister of St John's in Camebrige at his lodging give these.

To Toby Mathew, Lo. Archbishop of Yorke.

Right honourable and most reverend ffather in God may it please your Grace hereby to vnderstand how his Majestye of famous memory King Edward the sixt, vpon petition to his Highness made, vouchsafed by a speciall Act of Parliament to graunt power and libertye to the Right Reverend ffather in God the Lo. Archbishop of Yorke and his successors with the Master of St John's College in Cambridge and his successors to enact and establish certeyne lawes and Statutes for the better government of the free grammar schoole in Pocklington, vnder this proviso. That the said L. Archbishop and Master of St John's shold effectually execute the tenor thereof within the space of two yeares next followinge. And for as much as the Lo: Archbishop and Master of St John's then being forbearing to proceed accordingly have lost the benefit of that Royall graunt and so left the schoole destitute of those good orders and statutes wherby it shold be ruled. If it may therefore please your Grace to afford vs your honourable favour and assistance in procuring from his majesty a second term to the vses aforesayd both the Schoole now labouring of an Anarchy shall have cause to honor your Grace as a cheef benefactor and we ever bownd to pray for your Graces long lyfe and prosperity. Thus fearing to be troublesome we humbly take our leave and rest

St John's in Camb: your Graces to be commanded

Nov. 8th. 1613.

The Master and Seniors.

The two letters which follow are from the new Master. At this time the surplus income of the College when the small payments of about £2 a year had been made to the Fellows seems to have been distributed in *Vales* to those who ceased to be Fellows. But apparently the question of giving a Vale rested with the Master and Senior Fellows, and not every one who ceased to be Fellow received one.

The second letter refers to the real or supposed liability of the parish of Millington, where the College has an estate, to contribute to the repair of the Church at Pocklington.

Right worshipfull out of a desire to testifye my thankfulness for that extraordinarie priviledge of retayninge my chamber, and benefite of my place vntill the last election of fellowes, I have dared (beinge hindred from comminge vp to the commencement by weakness of bodie) to interrupt your serious employmente with these few lines, wherein I acknowledge myselfe for ever bownd vnto you for so vndeserved respect, and humblie crave the continuance of your favor in granting my request for a vale, preferred the last time I was at Cambridge. How ruinous I found the buildings here at my first cominge, and what cost hath beene bestowed since in repaire I spare to write desyringe to referre it rather to the relation of those that have been eie witnesses thereof, then to mine owne report. In which regard if it maie please you to gratifye me in this mine humble suite (if that it maie not seem vnreasonable) I shall be ever readie to answer this your bountie with my best endeavour vpon anie occasion.

The bearer hereof Mr Thomas Dolman is a gentleman livinge in our towne of Pocklington, of the name, and kindred of the founder of our Schoole. He hath brought up his eldest sonne with him to the Colledge, for your lawful favor and countenance towards whom, both he and my selfe are humble suitors.

And thus intreatinge with all due observance the favorable interpretation and acceptance of the premises (my dutie remembered in all humble manner) I cease to be further troublesome at this present, and rest

Pocklington  
June 18, 1616.

your worships to be commanded  
Rt. ELCOCKE.

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull Mr Doctor Gwinne, Doctor in Divinitie, and Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge these dd.

Maie it please your Worships:

The suite dependinge betwixt the townes of Pocklington and Millington (touchinge which you desire to be certified) was commenced (as your tenant truelie informed) vpon their refusal of Millington to contribute to the repaire of the church of Pocklington. Neither can it be denyed but that Millington is

of it selfe a Parochiall Chappell distinct from Pocklington, havinge the Privileges of a Parish Church as well in respect of Buriall as otherwise. Onelie it is found subiected by an ancient composition to Pocklington as the mother church (they both belonging to the Deane of Yorke) and the Vicar of Millington and Givendale (for both these chappells manteine but one vicar) payeth yearlie to the vicar of Pocklington two shillings in token of subiection.

By vertue of which subiection and composition, Millington and Givendale will prove lyable to the repayres of the mother church, if that the inhabitants of Pocklington be rightlie informed by their counsell.

ffor your better satisfaction concerninge the ground of this demand made by the Churchwardens and Parishioners of our towne of Pocklington, I have sent inclo'sed a copie of that Part of the composition which concerne the present suite, which how the law will interprett (with or against Pocklington) is as yet doubfull, the tryall beinge not expected before the next Assyzes.

All that your Tenant craves is allowance of that silver which he shall be inforced to disburse in the suite, which what it maie amount vnto cannot be known before the tryall in August at the soonest.

The which allowance referringe with the premises to your worships further consideration, I humblie take leave

your worships most observant

Pocklington, June 4 1617

and to be commanded

Rt. ELCOCKE.

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)



## EPICURI DE GREGE.

Now the wintry light is waning;  
Murky night, her sway regaining,  
Shrouds the hamlet by the river, dims the meadow and  
the park:  
But no shadows gather darkling  
Where the castle's halls are sparkling  
With a hundred blazing torches, which defy the coming  
dark.

Is it stress of stubborn battle,  
Is it loss of lifted cattle  
That has raised such din and tumult as might almost  
wake the dead?  
Nay, to night the only daughter  
Of the Lord of Tipaltwater,  
The fair and winsome Alice to Sir Marmaduke is wed.

And a score of cooks are toiling,  
Roasting, toasting, grilling, boiling  
Chine of beef and joint of mutton, haunch of venison  
and boar,  
Mixing sauces, frying fishes,  
Dressing countless dainty dishes,  
Baking pies and making puddings by the dozen and  
the score.

Half a hundred sturdy varlets,  
Clad in blues and greens and scarlets,  
Range the silver plates and flagons o'er the cloths of  
snowy white:

Though the portly butler rages,  
 Half a score of merry pages  
 Are filching toothsome morsels with a mischievous  
 delight.

And the chapel's brightly glowing  
 With a hundred tapers, showing  
 Its brodered silken arras wreathed with blossoms  
 snowy fair:

In the belfry stalwart ringers,  
 By the altar white-robed singers  
 And a priest in gorgeous vestments wait to greet the  
 happy pair.

Hark! what trumpet notes and drumming!  
 Hark! the baron's guests are coming,  
 Lord and lady, knight and warrior, a hundred at the  
 least:

Worth and valour, birth and beauty  
 All consider it their duty  
 To grace fair Alice' wedding, and to taste her marriage  
 feast.

Hark! the trumpets' trebled sounding  
 Sets the echo notes rebounding,  
 Bidding lord and lady hasten to salute the coming  
 guest.

'Tis Sir Marmaduke of Haydon,  
 Who must wed the dainty maiden,  
 And fair Alice dare not cavil at her father's stern behest.

But alas! that maiden's duty  
 Needs must bind her youth and beauty  
 To a corpulent old glutton, with the gout in every toe,  
 And fresh young May be mated  
 To December, hoar and hated;  
 But December's very wealthy, and has paid to have  
 it so.

Sits fair Alice in her bower,  
 Waiting for the dreaded hour,  
 When a cruel fate must bind her to a loathed suitor's  
 side:

For her inmost heart's affection  
 Has far different predilection;  
 But she dares not cross her father, when he bids her be  
 a bride.

Thus all tearful sits she, sighing,  
 "Gilbert, Gilbert, art thou dying,  
 That thou comest not to rescue me from this too cruel  
 fate?

I have sent thee word and token:  
 Shall their binding force be broken?  
 Wilt thou never come to save me, ere thy coming be too  
 late?

Shall those ardent vows be slighted,  
 Once with seal of kisses plighted,  
 When the tender green was bursting in the oak-  
 embowered glade?  
 Is thy promise then no stronger,  
 Last the lip-sealed vows no longer  
 Than the leaves, whereof chill Autumn hath her with-  
 ered plaything made?"

But the longed-for aid yet lingers;  
 And her maidens' nimble fingers  
 Have wreathed her hair, and robed her in her robes of  
 snowy silk:

And they offer consolation,  
 Saying, "Tears are but vexation;  
 'Tis no use a body crying, when a body's spilt the  
 milk."

In uncomfortable splendour  
 Comes the baron to attend her;  
 And he leads her to the chapel o'er the flowers that  
     strew the stair;  
 Whispers, "Stop that silly crying,  
 Or you'll precious soon be flying  
 Right off into hysterics, and a scene I can't abear."  
 Come the guests to chapel speeding;  
 Come the gorgeous heralds, leading  
 The gouty-gaited Marmaduke, most sumptuously  
     arrayed.  
 But oh! what wayward chances  
 Of untoward circumstances  
 Have to his nose the savour of a sucking-pig conveyed!  
 Then he stops a lackey, saying,  
 "Here's a dish brooks no delaying:  
 Go, fetch me that sweet sucking-pig, all brown and  
     smoking-hot.  
 If my nose a judge be reckoned,  
 It is roasted to a second,  
 And another turn may spoil it; so I'll eat it on the spot."  
 Vain their looks of consternation,  
 Vain remonstrant supplication;  
 For Sir Marmaduke is obstinate and urgent as a writ:  
 "Brides," he says, "don't spoil with waiting,  
 But a moment's hesitating  
 Destroys the noblest sucking-pig, that ever graced a  
     spit."  
 Like an island 'mid the gravy,  
 Guarded by a lemon navy,  
 Comes the sucking-pig, all savoury, in garb of golden  
     brown:  
 Soon Sir Marmaduke reduces  
 Fat and lean and luscious juices  
 To the woe-beg one condition of a stormed and pillaged  
     town.

But the minutes, onward creeping,  
 Find fair Alice mutely weeping,  
 Make every guest impatient, till the baron fumes with  
     rage,  
 Snorts in most unseemly fashion,  
 And, to ease his rising passion,  
 Kicks half-a-dozen serving-men, and cuffs the nearest  
     page.  
 And at last, all pale and haggard,  
 He must seek the shameless laggard;  
 And all the guests run after him, to see what may  
     befall:  
 And oh! 'tis really shocking  
 To hear their merry mocking,  
 When they find the recreant bridegroom in the stately  
     castle-hall.  
 "Hoary glutton, greedy sinner,  
 Wilt thou tarry for a dinner,  
 When thy vows thou shouldst be plighting in yon  
     chapel's holy shrine?  
 If for pig thou needs must tarry,  
 By my life, thou shalt not marry:  
 Ne'er shall tender maid be mated to such gluttony as  
     thine."  
 Thus the wrathful baron scolded;  
 But, with hands demurely folded  
 Across his ample person, sat Sir Marmaduke, and  
     smiled;  
 Smiled with satisfied sereneness,  
 Never heeding the uncleanness  
 Of his garments, which with spatterings of gravy were  
     defiled;  
 Smiled, and answered most benignly,  
 "I apologise condignly;  
 Yet if there cometh question 'twixt a dinner and a wife,  
 By my word and honour knightly  
 I can swear I've chosen rightly,  
 For such a pig I never, never ate in all my life."



Then loud and long and hearty  
 Rang the laughter of the party,  
 And the baron felt his anger swiftly melting to a smile.  
 "Nay," quoth he, "let recreant lover  
 Throw the joys of marriage over,  
 Still I'll order up the dinner in a very little while."

Meantime fair Alice weeping  
 Still her lonely post is keeping  
 In the chapel, and none other, save the priest, is there  
 beside.

Nay, but who is this that places  
 Round her neck his strong embraces?  
 'Tis her Gilbert; and he prays her even yet to be his  
 bride.

"Come," he cries, with fond persuasion,  
 "Seize the heaven-sent occasion:  
 I will wed thee, though a minute bring the ebbing of  
 my life."

And the chaplain tender-hearted  
 Could not bear to see them parted:  
 So he spake the words of blessing, which united man  
 and wife.

And the Lord of Tipaltwater  
 Came again to seek his daughter  
 But found her unexpectedly a happy blushing bride,  
 And was forced to give his blessing  
 To the loving pair, confessing  
 That no other course was open, since the knot was truly  
 tied.

And the guests with feast and singing  
 Set the stately hall a ringing,  
 As they toasted bride and bridegroom till the rising of  
 the sun:  
 And Sir Marmaduke's voracity  
 Was tested for capacity  
 By half-a-score of sucking-pigs, before the night was  
 done.

R. H. F.



## A PARTY OF THE FOOTBALL.

**D**EAR JULES, I have gone to see the football.  
 It is magnificent; it gives the emotions, but  
 it is yet more fatiguing than the chase. You  
 do not know the football? Come then, I  
 shall recount you a party.

It was yesterday on the plain of Blackheath the  
 great party of the football *B* measured himself with *R*.  
 An equipment—what you call one *team*—of fifteen  
 players arrived to try themselves with fifteen choice  
 players of the *B* club.

There were fewer admirers of the sport regarding  
 than could have made believe so considerable a  
 circumstance and an air so charming.

The football carries away very far notwithstanding  
 in interest over the courses of horses, and all the admi-  
 rators of the athletic feats have lost grossly when they  
 did not profit of the occasion.

One plays the football in tights, like an acrobat,  
 whatever weather it makes, and also these tights they  
 do not leave behind at the end of the party very often,  
 but a ragged reminiscence on the torso of the players.  
 It might have frozen to break the stones, but these  
 fellows would not clothe themselves with any other  
 vestments. For the rest they had exercised themselves  
 in this dishevelment during the glacial airs of the last  
 days. The concourse had been preceded by a severe  
 period of entrainment. I know one of the partners who  
 since fifteen days went all the mornings to make courses

at a gallop across the country, to the complete exhaustion of himself. Nevertheless, in the evening he went to the Promenades to make himself *fit*—which would say, to make his tights fit him. It was one of the runners of *B*; that is to say, one of those who carry the ball in running, a mission confided solely to the most agile in each equipment.

Figure to yourself two posts of eight steps high, placed at six steps the one from the other. At a hundred-and fifty steps from these, two other posts similar. These are the *goals* designing the extremities of the arena. Two cords extended shut it laterally; little flags, *out of the touch*, mark his angles. In the middle a ball of leather stuffed out, which has the form of an egg of a foot of length.

On the two sides of the ball in going towards the posts are ranged the captains of the two parties, and their men space themselves behind them, the *forwards* at first, then the *half-backs*, then the *three-quarter backs*, finally the *backs* of which are at posts. They are entitled *backs* because they throw the enemy on his back, or are themselves upsetted.

The party who attacks must make to pass the ball to the other side of the posts that are at the extremity of the plain, behind the other. This one seeks to defend the access of it; the ball having passed, one brings it twenty-five steps backwards of the posts towards the interior of the game, and he makes it pass by a kick of the foot over the top of the ribbon which unites the posts. All that confers one *gold*, a point of gold, to the winner. There is also the *touch-down*, distinction less important, which one obtains when he does not accomplish but a part of these formalities.

It is difficult from the time the captain of the aggressors has, by an initial kick of the foot, made to fly the ball over the top of the ranks of the adversaries to render account to himself, without a certain habitude, of all the peripatetics of the play. This is, for the rest,

the least important of the affair, and the spectacle is of itself to make giddy the head. Imagine to yourself these two troops of fifteen jolly fellows, strapping, strong of the back, entrained of excitement, enraged, turning themselves upside down, round about this ball, on which they have intentions diametrically opposed. The one would carry him to the one side, the other to the opposite. There are different means of arriving at these objects. To launch him with a kick of the foot, which attains sometimes his butt, but more frequently the members of one or the other partner.

To carry him in the arms while overstepping the lines of the enemies, who encumber the fugitive, rush their bodies upon him, turn him over, crush him down below, make him pirouette and cannon and carambole.

The ball then passes from hand to hand, from arm to arm, leaving on his passage a long course or wake of players, heaved down, upsetted, piled up the one on the other, but raising themselves on the instant to recommence.

Last of all the *scrimmage*, a figure in which, of common accord, all the players reunite themselves in a circle, their heads lowered down, those of same party on the same side, and push like the beasts of burden, shoulders against shoulders, towards the centre, where the ball has been posed. It is necessary to make him come out with a kick of the foot; also there reigns in this region an atmosphere of strokes of the foot extraordinarily dense, which gives unpleasantness to the tibias of the players, for the proportion of kicks of the foot which attain the ball is far too little in comparison of those which catch the bones of the neighbours.

The description does not give but a feeble idea of the fury of these games; of these mad courses suddenly interrupted by meetings of encounter and tumbles to make terrify; of these crocks of the leg, what you call trippings; of these bodies that run up against themselves, capsize themselves all of one piece and are

dragged or rolled: of these vestments wrenched off, and of these tights that cover themselves with patches of red and mud. But what is most admirable is the enchanting grace and courtesy which are mutually interchanged with these terrible thumps; one should say save calf. Such an one to whom they have placed the heel on the face, he gets up grievously wounded, but he says nothing and he smiles charmingly.

As for result, I think that to play a party of the football, or be throwed a forty or fifty times from the window of the first floor, there is no choosing; it comes back the same thing. Those who are not very solid do not resist it. Eliminate the feeble in amusing one self, that is the ideal of the selection.

They have interrupted themselves in the middle in order to eat a citron. Then they have begun again. I have not known when they will finish, but they have admirably resisted. They have not won the *gold*, they have not won the *touch-down* itself, but they are all grievously damaged.

HIPPOLYTE.

### A FIERY FURNACE.

I PLAYED with Love—and Love is like a fire;  
Whence seek we warmth, the flames dart out and  
burn,  
My life is offered on a victim's pyre,  
And nerveless ashes soon shall fill the urn.

I dare not cry who idly sought its glow,  
Who tempted Fortune dare not fall and weep,  
A fool and vain! I thought to never know  
Its scorching scars and now—the wounds burn deep!

J. H. H.



### OPUS DIFFICILE.

(From *Anacreon*).

COME and paint me, painter rare,  
Come and paint my mistress fair.  
Master of the Rhodian art,  
All thy magic touch impart.  
Though my love is far away,  
Paint her as I tell thee, pray.  
Let her hair be dark and flowing  
O'er a neck that's soft and glowing;  
And if paint could this express,  
Dip in perfume every tress!  
Not in profile draw her face,  
Paint it full in all its grace.  
Forehead gleaming, ivory-fair,  
Underneath the raven hair.

Do not leave too wide a space,  
Where dark eyebrows interlace,  
And yet blend them not too much,  
Let the arches faintly touch.  
For her glance of warm desire,  
Steep thy brush in hues of fire!  
Let her eyes, Minerva-gray,  
Beam with Venus' softest ray.  
Paint her lovely cheeks and nose  
Mingling tints of milk and rose,  
Give her lips of ruddy bliss,  
Suasive pleaders for a kiss.

And the dimples of her chin,  
 Let the Graces play within.  
 And her neck as marble fair,  
 Let the Graces hover there.  
 Now to crown her loveliness,  
 Deck her in a gauzy dress.  
 Let the dainty fabric's hue  
 Be thy deepest shade of blue.  
 Do not all her beauties hide,  
 Leave some little place untied,  
 That any negligence may show  
 The presence of those charms of snow.  
 What a picture! I declare,  
 I can see my absent fair!  
 All is perfect as can be,  
 Why she soon will speak to me!

H. T. RICHARDS.

"CROSSING THE BAR."  
*(Spanish Version).*

HUE el sol y el hespero,  
 Uno me llama sonoro;  
 Y no esté un gemido,  
 Cuando à la mar yo salgo.  
 Pero una marea tal durmienda,  
 Ni del rugido soña ni de espuma:  
 Cuando lo del Pielago venido era,  
 A propia casa se vuelto habrá.  
 Visperas y vespertino,  
 Luego yo noctivago;  
 No esté triste partido,  
 Cuando yo voy à bordo.  
 Mas que del linde de tiempo y tierra,  
 Lejos de la costa me lleve la onda,  
 Espero mirar al Piloto à cara  
 Cuando seré ido encima la barra.

J. E. PURVIS.



A NOCTURNE.

TIME, ever-dying time, yet never dead;  
 Love, Phoenix-like, from thine own pyre upspringing;  
 New buds on the bare branches that have shed  
 The last sere leaf that shook to Autumn's singing;  
 I cannot think that out of all things here,  
 Which live and die and bloom to birth again,  
 Man only hath his heritage a tear  
 Dropt from loved eyes that weep for him in vain.

O bitterness of sorrow without hope,  
 And bitter wandering in the world for ever,  
 For whom death bounds the ocean of their scope,  
 And at whose parting knells the cry of 'never.'  
 I cannot name the thing in which I trust,  
 Nor care to bicker o'er the 'why' and 'how';  
 But only feel this love within me must  
 Live on in some sweet way undreamt of now.

"Ye cannot name the goal of your desire;  
 Ye cannot see whither these stars are wending.  
 Live while ye may: ye hold the world on hire:  
 And all things mortal have a mortal ending."  
 Come quickly, voices of immortal spring;  
 Flowers and leaves bedeck the bridal earth.  
 Tell death and winter that they have no sting  
 Clad in the summer of a brighter birth.

C. E. B.



## ROBERT BURNS.



THE national poetry of Scotland is like her thistle a product of the soil. Whether we look at the scholarly works of the First James or at the artless effusions of balladists, whose names are now lost, we can see the same autochthonous strain in all. Scotland owes no debt to foreign literature or to classic lore: all her song is genuinely native, bearing on its front the image and characteristics of the north.

And no one can deny that first and foremost amongst the crowd of Scottish poets stands Robert Burns. Jeffrey, it is true, said that he thought Burns' poetry remarkable, just as he would say that writing with the feet might be remarkable. But Jeffrey represented the polished and academic *litterateur*, and as such could not hope to admire the somewhat rough poems of Burns: moreover, the Edinburgh in which Jeffrey lived was a city, which, though refined and cultivated, was rigid and lifeless, and the fire and spirit of Burns could not appeal to a member of such a society. And so it has happened that the critic who held the sceptre of literature in Scotland and England is almost forgotten, while the humble poet whose writings he condemned has attained to a position amongst the greatest poets of Europe.

In attempting to estimate the secret of Burns' success as a poet, we must consider first of all the language he has used. This is a very important element in his poetry. The Scots tongue is now more or less familiar to English readers through the recent genesis of the

Scottish school of novelists. But though Barrie and Ian McLaren profess to write on Scottish life and Scottish character, their knowledge of the Scottish language is far from perfect, and an acquaintance with the dialect of these authors is of little use in reading the works of one who was born to the language, and has used it with a master-hand. The English tongue has a superiority in some points over that of Scotland, but it falls below it in force and vigour, and fire and expressiveness. Take, for example, the lines in the 'Twa Dogs':—

Then at Vienna or Versailles,  
He rives his father's auld entail:  
Or by Madrid he taks the rout  
To thrum guitars an' fecht wi' nowt.

There are one or two points in this extract which are peculiarly Scottish, but there is a peculiar force in the word 'nowt.' Had 'bulls' been used there might have been something dignified in the idea: even the word 'cattle' would convey less scorn and contempt than the word 'nowt.' Another example of the compressive power of the language may be seen in the famous verse from the Farmer's New Year Salutation to his Auld Mare, where he describes the sturdy animal at her work in the clay furrows—

Thou never braingt, an' fetcht an' fliskit,  
But thy auld tail thou wad hae whiskit,  
An' spread abreed thy weel-filled brisket  
Wi' pith an' power,  
Till spritty knowes wad rairt an' riskit,  
An' slypit owre.

This is absolutely intranslatable to an Englishman. Chambers has attempted to give a version, but it is impossible to keep the spirit of the original in such a passage. 'Thou didst never fret, nor plunge, nor kick, but thou wouldest have whisked thy old tail, and



spread abroad thy massive chest, with strength and power, till hillocks, where the earth was filled with tough roots would have roared and made a scraping sound, and fallen gently over.' But the most characteristically Scottish poem, so far as mere language is concerned, is the Address to a Haggis, which is too long for quotation here, but whose power has been so felt even on the south side of the Border, that Englishmen in their usual ignorance of things Scottish have taken up the idea that the haggis must be a national dish. It was written in the days before Burns had thought that he might become the poet of Scotland, while he was yet content to be the acknowledged bard of Kyle and Cunningham.

Burns' works are divided into two great divisions, his poems and his songs. This is the division adopted in nearly every edition, and though there is a certain loss from the destruction of chronological order, it is so far correct, in that it marks two distinct departments, if we may so use the word, of the poet's genius. In his poems he is rougher and more haphazard: it is in his poems that we notice his great powers as a satirist. In his songs, again, he rises to loftier heights. It is in this part of the volume that we find those marvellous love-poems, that beauty of expression, that warmth and tenderness of feeling, which have made him famous. We find traces of these characteristics in some poems, but it is to the songs that we must look for his best work.

Burns' great object was to be truthful, and perfectly truthful. He cared little for the opinion of the world: perhaps he did not care enough: and he spoke with a plainness which degenerates occasionally into coarseness. His metres were borrowed from Ferguson and Allan Ramsay: many of his poems are based on the productions of predecessors. Yet what he said was his own, and what he said he said truly. This truthfulness appears in many ways.

Two of his longest poems are descriptive of episodes in the life of Scottish peasants. Ian Maclaren has in these days made the same attempt, but a glance at his pages is enough to show that he knows very little about his subject. Burns is quite different: we read his Hallowe'en or his Cottar's Saturday Night; and we cannot help feeling that here is no interested onlooker, but one who has lived and worshipped and made merry amongst the peasants himself. Burns was of humble origin, and he never in the days of his greatest worldly prosperity attempted to deny or gloss over the fact. It is his lowly birth and his great abilities which we notice most particularly in these his greatest descriptive poems. Hallowe'en is descriptive of the many rites and superstitions of Allhallows Eve, now surviving only in outlying districts, but then practised universally over Scotland. The Cottar's Saturday Night tells of the Saturday family worship, once customary in every Scottish house, now unfortunately less usual. In this poem Burns rises to one of his loftiest heights; he employs what is perhaps the most majestic metre in the language; here and there we have a feeble line, here and there a stilted and strained expression, but nevertheless the poem must be counted among his best works. He makes no attempt to pose as a religious teacher: indeed, he never tried to do so. He simply gives us a picture of his father's house on Saturday night, when the boys and girls of the family returned from their work on the neighbouring farms, to spend a night and a day at home once more. The finest verses are those which describe family worship, but as they cover six Spenserian stanzas, it is impossible to give them here.

Burns, however, was a descriptive poet only to a limited extent. He set himself to expose faults, especially those resulting from insincerity and hypocrisy. Personal abuse he never employed: he devoted his attention to the error, not to the erring, to the class,

not to the individual. He even went so far as to satirise the Church, which was then in a very dead state, but was beginning to wake up as the result of secessions, and the now famous controversy between the Auld Lichts and the New Lichts. Perhaps he has gone too far, and has trodden on dangerous ground: but he does not become blasphemous in any place, and his attacks on the Church seem to have been deserved. But apart from these he has many excellent satires, written with great spirit and vigour. Typical of this class of poems is his Address to the Unco Guid or the Rigidly Righteous, whom he bitterly accuses of want of charity. These verses of the poem may be quoted as an illustration:—

Ye see your state wi' theirs compared  
 An' shudder at the niffer;  
 But cast a moment's fair regard,  
 What maks the mighty differ?  
 Discount what scant occasion gave  
 That purity ye pride in,  
 And what's aft mair than a' the lave,  
 Your better art o' hiding.

\* \* \* \* \*

Ye high exalted, virtuous dames,  
 Tied up in godly laces,  
 Afore ye gie puir frailty names  
 Suppose a change o' cases:  
 A dear-lo'ed lad, convenience snug,  
 A treacherous inclination—  
 But let me whisper in your lug,  
 Ye're aiblins nae temptation.

\* \* \* \* \*

Who made the heart, 'tis He alone  
 Decidedly can try us;  
 He knows each chord—its various tone,  
 Each spring—its various bias.

Then at the balance let's be mute,  
 We never can adjust it;  
 What's done we partly may compute,  
 But know not what's resisted.

One might be tempted to think from such a quotation as the preceding that Burns, being a man of lowly birth, had become a victim to the common fault of abusing those of higher social station. But that this was not an error into which he fell is proved by the fact that he is quite as ready to scathe and condemn those of his own station. On the other hand, one of his noblest poems is on the death of the Earl of Glencairn, a poem which reveals in a way that few of his other works exhibit the tenderness of his affectionate nature, and that sadness of heart which crept on Burns as he advanced in life, and finally overwhelmed him utterly. He began life a happy and light-hearted man: but his happiness and lightness of heart began to disappear when he wandered from the path of moral rectitude, and when he found that the world would not extend to him that consideration and charity that he himself felt for others. He had hoped that the world would assist him: he knew the weaknesses of his nature, and he longed for kindness and help to enable him once more to lead a right life. But to his disgust he found that his hope was unfounded and his longings in vain. Glencairn, the owner of a title already famous in Scottish history, was one of the few who condescended to notice Burns henceforth. Burns speaks in a letter of the services Glencairn had done him, and the *Lament* shows the gratitude which the poet felt for so generous a benefactor:—

Oh! why has worth so short a date,  
 While villains ripen gray with time?  
 Must thou the noble, generous, great,  
 Fall in bold manhood's hardy prime!  
 Why did I live to see that day,  
 A day to me so full of woe?  
 Oh! had I met the mortal shaft  
 That laid my benefactor low.

The bridegroom may forget the bride  
 Was made his wedded wife yestreen;  
 The monarch may forget the crown  
 That on his head an hour has been.  
 The mother may forget the child  
 That smiles sae sweetly on her knee;  
 But I'll remember thee, Glencairn,  
 And a' that thou hast done for me.

It is in quite a different tone that he writes many of his epistles and complimentary verses. In them we find him in a cheerful, even playful mood, and he indulges plentifully in friendly banter. His Epistle to a Young Friend is perhaps typical of Burns' light poetry. It is crisp, and chatty, and bright, and though of fair length, is always attractive. Nearly every line in the poem has passed into a proverb or current quotation; some of the verses are well-known, even in England. It is difficult to select a passage which will illustrate Burns' character in its lighter moods. Nor are we altogether correct in calling these moods light. They are not sad, but they are not merely joyful. The Epistle to a Young Friend, though it moves along swiftly, is full of moralisation, such as one might naturally expect in a Scottish poet:—

Aye free, affhan' your story tell,  
 When wi' a bosom crony;  
 But still keep somethin' to yoursel  
 Ye scarcely tell to ony.  
 Conceal yoursel as weel's ye can  
 Frae critical dissection,  
 But keek through every other man  
 Wi' sharpened, sly inspection.

\* \* \* \*

When ranting round in Pleasure's ring,  
 Religion may be blinded;  
 Or if she gie a random sting,  
 It may be little minded.

But when on life we're tempest-driven,  
 A conscience like a canker—  
 A correspondence fixed wi' Heaven  
 Is sure a noble anchor.

Burns was a great lover of Nature. His poems on the Mouse, the Daisy, and the Wounded Hare are too well known to need more than passing mention. But though these poems are famous, there are many less known passages where we can see Burns' love for nature and his keen eye for its beauties. Occasionally he admires nature purely as nature, as for instance in the description of the burn in Hallowe'en:—

Whyles owre a linn the burnie plays,  
 As through the glen it wimpl't;  
 Whyles round a rocky scaur it strays,  
 Whyles in a wiel it dimpl't.  
 Whyles glittered to the nightly rays,  
 Wi' bickerin', dancin' dazzle;  
 Whyles cookit underneath the braes,  
 Below the spreadin' hazel,  
 Unseen that nicht.

More usually, however, he looks at nature as a background to human life. He constantly draws comparisons between the sadness of Man's life and the freedom and joyfulness of nature. The fate of the daisy as it is hidden below the overturning furrow immediately suggests the fate of suffering humanity. The Mouse which runs away from him in the field has cares which pass; he had many a dark hour to which to look forward, many to which to look back. The return of Spring, and the freshness of reviving nature, only throws into deeper shade the melancholy of his own soul. He puts this thought into Prince Charlie's mouth, and in one of his poems Queen Mary has the same feeling.

Now Nature hangs her mantle green  
 On every blooming tree,  
 An' spreads her sheets o' daisies white  
 Out owre the grassy lea.  
 Now Phoebus cheers the crystal streams,  
 And glads the azure skies;  
 But nought can glad the weary wight  
 That fast in durance lies.

Now lav'rocks wake the merry morn  
 Aloft on dewy wing;  
 The merle in his noontide bow'r  
 Maks woodland echoes ring.  
 The mavis wild wi' many a note  
 Sings drowsy day to rest;  
 In love and freedom they rejoice  
 Wi' care nor thrall opprest.

Now blooms the lily by the bank,  
 The primrose doon the brae;  
 The hawthorn's budding in the glen,  
 An' milkwhite is the slae.  
 The meanest hind in a' Scotland,  
 May rove their sweets amang;  
 But I, the Queen o' a' Scotland  
 Maun lie in prison strang.

But though Burns is thus famous as a writer of poems, it is as the author of songs that he will chiefly be known. His poems may be excellent, and their loss might leave a blank which could not be filled up: but destroy his songs and you destroy Burns. Carlyle says: "Our Scottish son of thunder had, for want of a better, to pour his lightning through the cranny of Scottish song—the narrowest cranny ever vouchsafed to any son of thunder." It may be a narrow cranny: perhaps to foreigners it may seem to be so: but even if we admit the narrowness, even if we admit that the genius of Burns could scarcely find room for its work when limited by the necessities of Scottish song, no more effective medium could have been found for the Boanerges of Scotland. There is

no more lasting, no more penetrating, no more inspiring form of literature than the genuine song. It combines two of the noblest of the arts, and if the song is genuine, that is to say, if the words are the words of a poet who writes the truth, and if the music is really suited to the poetry, there is nothing which goes more directly to men's hearts, nothing which appeals to men so much, nothing which they are less likely to forget. It is immaterial whether the words are written to suit the music, or the music to suit the words. Perhaps the former is the better method. There is something in music which seems to convey a feeling such as poetry can only do with greater difficulty. In the case of the air of a song, the idea is in the notes, not in the words, and if a poet find the notes of any air ringing in his head, it is far from unlikely that the next inspiration which comes to him, if it be at all congenial to the tune, will, whether consciously or unconsciously, take a form suitable to such a melody.

There has never been a poet who has proved himself so great a master of song as Burns. There is no literature in the world which can include such a star in its firmament, except that of Scotland. If we look merely at number, it is hard to find a songster more fertile than Burns. But if we take the true test of quality, it is impossible to find a song-writer cast in finer mould. The poetical spirit of Scotland seems to have been peculiarly adapted for songs. The early balladists wrote songs: the lyrical predecessors of Burns wrote songs: his successors wrote songs: and the greatest of Scottish poets was a writer of songs. The result is that at the present day we find all over Scotland a vast number of songs habitually sung by the people. Many of them seem to have been familiar from earliest childhood, and it is rarely that a Scotsman does not know the songs of Burns before he has heard or read of the poet himself.

There were two elements which assisted to raise

Burns to the kingship in the realm of song. He knew the melodies of his country thoroughly: he was familiar with them from his cradle, and they rang in his ears all through his life. Without exception every song written by Burns was written for an earlier melody. These ancient airs had been handed down from unknown generations. Their composers, if composers they had, lay in their forgotten graves all over the country. Some of these airs may still be heard, in forms slightly different from those which were used by Burns, in remote districts, set to words which are not known outside a county or even outside two or three parishes. But the words have never been committed to paper: and with these it will happen no doubt as happened before the days of Burns. Many of the airs he used may have been connected with words, but if so, the words must have been irrevocably lost. In many others the words survived, but were grossly indecent. If he had done nothing else, Burns would have deserved the gratitude of his country for rescuing the lovely airs of Scotland from that oblivion, into which the advent of a more refined age would assuredly have hurled them along with their immoral words. Burns endeavoured to save the melodies by supplying better words. His rule was to "sowth" the tune over and over and over again, until he as it were caught the words, and this is one of the reasons why his songs are so far above those of other writers. This is why later attempts by Scottish and English composers, especially the latter, to replace the tunes Burns knew by airs of their own invention have not been successful. When a great poet like Burns makes his verses to suit a particular air, and when both words and air are full of the spirit of the Scottish nation, it is not to be expected that new airs by foreigners will answer any purpose except that of giving the composer a reputation for perversity of genius.

But the use of ancient melody, and the careful

preparation of his words, would not have sufficed unaided to make Burns the High Chief of Scottish Song. Tannahill and Lady Nairne employed the same process, and produced beautiful poems, which have been very popular: but no one would dream of putting Tannahill or Lady Nairne in the same rank as Burns. His immense superiority was the result of the harmonious melody of the poet's heart. It was in his heart that he received all the treasures of Scottish song, and it was from his heart that they were again sent forth purified, ennobled and glorified, so much so that the names which were of old given to many of the airs he used have disappeared, and the names which Burns gave his words have taken their place. And the qualities which gave him the power thus to revolutionise the world of song were precisely those whose material application ruined him as a man. His intensity of feeling, his warm heart, his passionate recklessness made him the poet of emotion, but unfortunately they destroyed his character, never at any time strong, until at last he wandered through the streets a physical wreck, a despondent and despairing prodigal, at whom boys would point while he was yet far away, exclaiming one to another: "Hech! the drunken gager!"

Some of his early songs prove his tremendous powers. One of the first to appear was one set to the familiar air of *Corn Rigs*. Allan Ramsay had previously written a song to the same air. Ramsay's poem has a great deal of the swing and life of Burns' adaptation, but a casual glance is sufficient to show the difference. Allan Ramsay's song comes as the finale to the *Gentle Shepherd*. Yet, though it is associated with such a well-known play, and is by no means a second-rate poem, the song of the bookseller in the Luckenbooths is quite unheard; the song of the Ayrshire ploughman is as well known to-day as it ever was, and is a favourite air in Scotland. The ancient melody, which has from time immemorial been known



as "Auld Lang Syne," was used by Allan Ramsay as well as by Burns, but Allan Ramsay's song is obscured by the glorious poem of his successor, still the song sung at the end of any Scottish gathering, whose power has so far penetrated into England that it is sung in a mutilated form (in a manner more like that of Fiji than of Scotland) at the end of bacchanalian meetings.

Burns' poems deal with various subjects. A foreigner who had never read or heard of Burns might, on hearing him called the national poet of England, think of him as another Ariosto, one who wrote of the battle field and the joust, like another Scottish poet, Sir Walter Scott. Scotland has spent most of her time fighting for her liberty or for her religion: and it might well be imagined that liberty and religion would be the natural themes of her poets. It is true we have a little, but only a little, war poetry in Scotland: and religious songs grow as plentifully in the land of Dunbar and Burns as figs and cocoa-nuts. Burns deals with religion to a very slight extent, and regards ecclesiasticism a fitting butt for his satire, while he has left only one war song—a song, however, fit to rank among his best, as it is certainly one of his most stirring lyrics. Set to the air which tradition says was the march of the Scots army as they moved onward to battle at Bannockburn, it burns with all the martial spirit of the Highland Cathghairms and the Lowland battle songs. The song is not well known in England, though the first few lines may be familiar, and it is worth quotation as a specimen of Burns as a war poet:—

Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled,  
Scots wham Bruce has aften led,  
Welcome to your gory bed,  
Or to victory.

Now's the day an' now's the hour  
See the front o' battle lower;  
See approach proud Edward's power,  
Chains and slavery.

Wha wad be a traitor knave?  
Wha can fill a coward's grave?  
Wha sae base as be a slave?

Let him turn an' flee!  
But wha for Scotland's King an' law,  
Freedom's sword will strongly draw,  
Freeman stand or freeman fa',  
Let him follow me.

By oppression's woes an' pains,  
By your sons in servile chains,  
We will drain our dearest veins,  
But they shall be free.  
Lay the proud usurpers low!  
Tyrants fall in every foe!  
Liberty's in every blow!  
Let us dae or dee!

But war was not Burns' subject. It is much to be regretted that he did not give us more in the spirit of "Scots wha hae," and less of his wearisome addresses to Clarindas and Chloes and other ladies with unnatural names. But, as it is, we are forced to be content with this single gem. The keynote of most of his other songs is Love. This is the centre round which the greater part of Scottish song gravitates. Allan Ramsay and Ferguson were both love poets, and the former's finest work is a pastoral dealing with rustic courtship. It is Love which brings Burns up to his highest level. It will be noticed, no doubt, that he is least powerful when he is endeavouring to write according to the notions of the day. His brief stay at Edinburgh, when he became the lion of a society—frigid, colourless, and withal of extreme refinement—filled Burns with a desire to leave his native language, and write in the turgid and hyper-classical style of the time. It is then that we find him writing of Phoebus and Cynthia, of Chloris and Delia, and dealing in the conventionalities of a

pedantic period. He was never at home with the English language, and it was only for a comparatively short period that he relapsed into a foreign tongue, for such English was at that time. When he returns to his own native "Lallan" Scots, it is then that he leaps to his high position: he felt free and unshackled, and he poured forth his notes of love in the melodious language of Scottish song.

Burns' love is of a kind peculiar to himself. A French critic has said that it is neither deep nor lofty. Even if we grant this, we must admit that it is sincere. It is not the love of a philosopher: it is the love of a simple and unsophisticated man, a love which runs over from the unadulterated fountains of the heart. It is not, as in Horace's *Carmen Amoebeum*, a love which he puts into the hearts of others. It is his own, and though like a poet he follows custom, and frequently makes his song as it were the voice of another, yet it is the feeling of his own heart which he crystallises in the songs. He seems to be indiscriminate in his favours: but it will be seen that his finest, his noblest, his truest productions are those in which he addresses Jean, the bonnie Jean who proved a most faithful wife through all her afflictions; or Highland Mary, the girl who, if any one could, would have preserved Burns from his sins, but who was taken from him in the early days of their love. He does not prostrate himself with admiration and love like Propertius: nor does he go through the tortures of Heinrich Heine. He has a certain amount of dignity and reserve which keeps him from idolisation. It is true that he comes very near to this once or twice, especially in those wonderful poems which his admiration addressed to Mary, many years after he had lost her. "To Mary in Heaven" was the earliest of these, but the finest he ever wrote under the inspiration of her name was that entitled "Highland Mary," set to an air of wild and wailing beauty.

Ye banks an' braes an' streams around  
The castle o' Montgomery,  
Green be your woods, an' fair your flowers,  
Your waters never drumlie!  
There simmer first unfauld her robes,  
An' there the langest tarry;  
For there I took the last fareweel,  
O' my sweet Highland Mary.

How sweetly bloomed the gay green birk,  
How rich the hawthorn's blossom;  
As underneath their fragrant shade,  
I clasped her to my bosom!  
The golden hours on angel wings  
Flew o'er me an' my dearie;  
For dear to me as light an' life  
Was my sweet Highland Mary.

Wi' mony a vow an' locked embrace,  
Our parting was fu' tender;  
An' pledging aft to meet again  
We tore oursels asunder.  
But O! fell death's untimely frost  
That nipt my flower sae early!  
Now green's the sod, an' cauld's the clay  
That wraps my Highland Mary.

O pale, pale now those rosy lips,  
I aft hae kissed sae fondly!  
An' closed for aye the sparklin' glance  
That dwelt on me sae kindly!  
An' mouldrin' now in silent dust  
The heart that lo'ed me dearly,  
But still within my bosom's core  
Shall live my Highland Mary.

The measures and rhymes of this song are, to use his own words, 'rough an' raploch,' but the feeling is undeniable. The incident of Highland Mary is one of the most pathetic episodes in a life of care and melancholy. Burns and Bonnie Jean had committed a fatal error, and Jean and her parents held aloof from the

poet, and would have no communication with him. Broken-hearted at his desertion, and sincerely repentant of his sin, the poet resolved to leave the country for Jamaica, when just before the time he ought to have left, he met Highland Mary, and in her he found the loving heart and the sympathetic spirit for what he longed, and arrangements were made for marriage. Could this marriage have taken place, Burns might have led a different life, but alas for him! Mary returned to Cantyre, and there was seized with typhoid fever and died on the point of leaving for Ayrshire for her bridal. The poem quoted above was written six years after her death, when the poet was already beginning to feel his own end approaching. In a little more than three years after he wrote this poem Burns was himself below the green sod and the cauld clay.

But Burns was not content with singing his own love. Some of the most perfect love-songs in any language were written by him and put into the mouth of others. This, of course, is a conventionality of lyric poetry, and will deceive no one. He addresses many different women, but if we bear this in mind, we will not accuse him of inconstancy or of duplicity. Such faults were alien to his nature: he was incapable of falling into them. In the song of "Highland Mary," or in the lovely lyric in which he addresses himself to his Jean, the well-known poem beginning "O' a' the airts the wind can blaw," we find him speaking for himself. But in such a poem as "Ye banks and braes," justly reckoned among his best efforts, he speaks for another, and yet not only for another but for himself, for he wrote it in 1787, scarcely a year after his desertion by Jean Armour:—

Ye banks an' braes o' bonny Doon,  
How can ye blume sae fresh an' fair,  
How can ye chant, ye little birds,  
An' I sae weary fu' o' care?

Thou'lt break my heart, thou warblin' bird  
That wantons thro' the flow'rin thorn:  
Ye mind me o' departed joys—  
Departed—never to return.

Aft hae I rov'd by bonny Doon  
To see the rose an' woodbine twine;  
An' ilka bird sang o' its luvie,  
An' fondly sae did I o' mine.  
Wi' lightsome heart I pu'd a rose,  
Fu' sweet upon its thorny tree;  
An' my fause luvie stole the rose,  
But ah! he left the thorn wi' me.

Let us take another example. In 1788, while his proposed emigration was yet fresh in the poet's mind, he chanced to be at Leith, and saw a young officer take leave of his sweetheart before going abroad to service. The result was the following song:—

Gae bring to me a pint o' wine  
An' fill it in a siller tassie;  
That I may drink, afore I gang,  
A service to my bonnie lassie.  
The boat rocks at the pier o' Leith,  
An' loud the wind blaws frae the fury;  
The ship rides by the Berwick Law,  
An' I maun leave my bonnie Mary.

The trumpets sound, the banners fly,  
The glitt'rin spears are ranked ready;  
The shouts o' war are heard afar,  
The battle closes thick an' bloody.  
But it's no the roar o' sea or shore  
Wad mak me langer wish to tarry;  
Nor shout o' war that's heard afar,  
It's leavin' thee, my bonnie Mary.

But it is not merely the love of youth to which Burns confines himself. He has sympathy with other phases of mutual affection. It is unnecessary to do more than

mention the song of "John Anderson, My Jo." It sounds like a death-knell compared to his songs of young love, and in feelings it recalls Lady Nairne's famous song, "The Land o' the Leal." The pathos is not quite so deep, and the poem is written in a lighter vein. But there is in both the same note of happiness and content, the same pleasant recollection of days gone by, the same calm confidence for the future:—

Now we maun totter doon, John,  
But hand-in-hand we'll go,  
An' we'll sleep thegither at the foot,  
John Anderson, my Jo.

In Lady Nairne's song, the scene is not a fireside, but a death-bed: but the sentiment is the same:—

Now fare ye weel, my ain Jean,  
This world's care is vain, Jean,  
We'll meet an' aye be fain  
In the land o' the leal.

But Burns does not dwell entirely on love, nor he is continually melancholy. His early poems are full of health and life and laughter, and up to the very end his disposition was naturally cheerful. Though the accumulating burdens of his sorrow weighed him down, until he sometimes felt as if there were no more pleasure in life, and he could scarcely write anything which did not seem like a dirge, yet his natural buoyancy preserved in him a good deal of his early gaiety, and here and there we come across a note of genuine happiness. Many of his most vigorous pieces are patriotic, but the greater portion of those songs which can justly be called lively are bacchanalian. His *Beggar's Opera* is coarse and in many places disgusting, but it is all alive with action; and as we read, we seem to see and hear the group of tinkers round the fire in the public-house. One of his most famous drinking songs was written a very short time before his death:—

Oh! Willie brew'd a peck o' maut,  
An' Rab an' Allan cam' to pree;  
Three merrier souls that lee-lang nicht  
Ye wadna hae found in Christendee.

Oh! we are na fou, we're nae that fou,  
But just a drappie in our ee;  
The cock may crawl, the day may daw,  
But aye we'll taste the barley bree.

Here are we met, three jolly boys,  
Three jolly boys, I trow are we;  
An' mony a nicht we've merry been,  
An' mony may we hope to be.

It is the moon, I ken her horn,  
That's blinkin' in the lift sae hie;  
She shines sae bright to wyle us hame,  
But by my sooth, she'll wait a wee.

Wha first shall rise to gang awa',  
A cuckold coward loon is he;  
Wha last beside his chair shall fa',  
He is the king among us three.

Burns cared little for politics. Here and there we find election ballads, but he devoted none of his attentions to the rival parties. He was, however, a socialist, not in the sense in which the word is sometimes used, when it recalls dynamite and infernal machines. He recognised no distinction of caste. His only aristocracy was that of head and heart. He was rather severe on the higher classes, and he was too fond of thinking of peers as 'struttin' birkies,' but we must remember that, though he was acknowledged to be the greatest genius of his country by all classes in Scotland, he was universally neglected, and allowed to live as a 'gager' or exciseman in a position where he found it very difficult to make ends meet. He was not the man to complain, but he sometimes felt bitter, and it was for this reason that he passed such severe strictures on the higher classes. His sturdy independence made him incline to the socialistic ideas. He

was no place-hunting politician, who endeavoured to make himself a name and position by continually preaching of the nobility of the sons of toil, and taking as motto—

Up wi' my ploughman-lad,  
An' hey, my merry ploughman,

but he did believe and that strongly in the dignity of labour, when accompanied by nobility of character:—

Is there for honest poverty,  
Wha hangs his head an' a' that,  
The coward slave we pass him by,  
An' daur be puir for a' that.  
For a' that an' a' that  
Our toils obscure an' a' that,  
The rank is but the guinea stamp,  
The man's the gowd for a' that.

What though on hamely fare we dine,  
Wear hoddingrey an' a' that;  
Gie fools their silks an' knaves their wine,  
A man's a man for a' that.  
For a' that an' a' that,  
Their tinsel show an' a' that;  
The honest man, though e'er sae puir,  
Is king o' men for a' that.

\* \* \* \*

Then let us pray that come it may,  
As come it will for a' that,  
That sense an' worth, o'er a' the earth,  
May bear the gree an' a' that.

For a' that an' a' that,  
It's comin, yet for a' that;  
That man to man the warld o'er,  
Shall brithers be for a' that.

Burns is one of the heroes of Scotland. Wallace was a hero, so was Bruce, but it is doubtful whether

they have done so much as Burns. Thousands of pilgrims go year by year to Mossgiel and Ellisland and Dumfries, who have never visited Ellerslie or seen the field of Bannockburn. Burns was more than the poet of Scotland: he was her preserver. Four hundred years before, Wallace and Bruce had stemmed the tide of English aggression. It was a more insidious foe that Burns had to conquer. In his time, as the result of the Union of the Parliaments, Scotland was in danger of disappearing as a separate nationality. Scottish grandees flocked to London and not to Edinburgh, and when they returned they helped to spread an English influence. Burns arose in time to ward off this impending misfortune. He showed Scotland what power there was even in that language which was falling rapidly into disuse. It was for Scotland that he wrote, as he explains in one of his poems. The traditional enmity of the two countries and their difference in religion have kept them separate, but we must reckon Burns as one of the influences which have assisted, and assisted to a greater extent than might be imagined, to preserve intact the nationality of Scotland, and to prevent that absorption by England, which would be fatal alike to both countries.

A. J. C.





FELIX OPPORTUNITATE MORTIS.

*October, 1896.*

VITAE inter sanctos flectenti genua labores  
Nuntia vox pacis nuntia mortis erat.  
Iamque ubi tanta quies atque silentia templi  
Marmoreos vultus area nota tegit.  
Si modo vixisses—at cui plenissima vitae  
Sors fuit in terris plenior illa—mori!

C. STANWELL.

Kneeling in hallowed life-work's hour of rest,  
Death's message reached thee in the words that blest:  
Mid the high fane's deep rest and stillness now,  
The oft-trodden pavement hides that marble brow.  
Hadst thou but lived...yet life with every breath  
So full, might find its fulness but in death.

C. STANWELL.



AND I WILL MAKE THE WINDS MY  
MESSENGERS.

WILD winds of earth that follow  
The rolling round of earth:  
Far over hill and hollow,  
Thro' sorrow and thro' mirth.

My love's in the loathed city  
So dear for her dear sake:  
And O ye winds of pity!  
There tidings to her take.

Tell her my heart is lonely,  
Here by the summer sea,  
Tell her I love her only;  
And ask if she loves me.

And kiss her lips with passion:  
Look in her eyes so true:  
And take, in tender fashion,  
Her hand, and kiss it too.

And all ye winds that borrow  
Your power from heaven above:  
Sigh not to her of sorrow,  
But whisper low of love.

And ye, her message bringing,  
Come back, when night is nigh,  
With sound of sweet bells ringing,  
Or sadness of a sigh.

C. E. B.



## Obituary.

REV CANON THOMAS FIELD B.D.

We announce with regret the death of the Rev Thomas Field, formerly Fellow of the College, which took place at Bigby Rectory, near Brigg, Lincolnshire on the 15th August last.

Mr Field was son of the Rev John Field (B.A. St John's 1811), by his marriage with Louisa Bousquet. He was born 3 March 1822 at Wootton Hill Hall, in the parish of Hardingstone, Northamptonshire, where his father was then curate. Mr Field senior was afterwards Rector of Braybrooke, Northamptonshire and died in 1867. Mrs Field died when her children were very young, and Canon Field with his brothers and sisters were brought up by their grandmother, Mrs Bousquet. His eldest brother, John, entered the Navy; the youngest, George Field, entered the Army and died in 1889 a retired Major General R.A. The second brother succeeded his father as Rector of Braybrooke.

Mr Thomas Field went for a short time to a small school at Northampton, where he was a contemporary of the late E. A. Freeman, the historian. From thence he went to Oakham School, where he remained from 1833 to 1840 under Doctor Doncaster. Among his contemporaries at Oakham were the late Bishop Atlay, General Atlay, Dr Ellicott the present Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Dr Percival Frost and the late Archdeacon Cheetham of Rochester. As a significant feature of the time, Canon Field used to relate that in his first week at Oakham School the whole of the boys were taken to see an execution on the top of Oakham Gaol. He entered St John's in 1840, was elected Bell Scholar of the University in 1841 and was admitted a Foundation Scholar of the College 9 November 1841. Having previously passed the Mathematical Tripos, as the rule then was, he was fifth in the Classical Tripos of 1844. He was admitted Fellow of the College in March 1847. He held the following offices, which at that time were given to the Junior Fellows in turn for one year: *Lector Matutinus* 1848, *Sublector* 1849, *Examinator* 1851; and he was *Lector* from 1854

## THE JAR.

### I.

THE priceless wine is poured into the jar,  
Another work of God to make or mar;  
While angels sing an oft repeated hymn,  
Their tearless eyes unclouded now are dim.

"A new created man,  
What wills he? much he can,  
Bless, God, thy creature frail,  
Spirit of God, all hail! all hail!"

Upon the jar God placed His flawless seal,  
Graved with a mystic sign most dreadly real;  
No mortal hand may break the God-placed sign  
"Till I recall thee, linger, spirit, mine."

### II.

Behold the seal unbroke, the frail jar reft  
To right and left; but little wine is left.  
God bids the jar be brought, the angels bring,  
Another oft-repeated hymn they sing.

"But yesterday a man  
What did he? much he can.  
Spare, God, thy creature frail,  
Spirit of man, all hail! all hail!"

H. L. P.

to 1838. He also acted as Assistant Tutor. Having been ordained by the Bishop of Ely he became Vicar of Madingley in 1838, holding the living until 1862. He was Vicar of Pampisford from 1863 till 1868. In the latter year he was presented by Mr Cary Elwes to the Rectory of Bigby, near Brigg in Lincolnshire, and held that benefice until his death. He was appointed by the Bishop of Lincoln to be Rural Dean of Yarborough (No. 2) in 1886, and the same prelate collated him to be Canon and Prebendary of Welton-Painshall in Lincoln Cathedral in 1893. In 1881 he was made a Justice of the Peace for the parts of Lindsey; for some years he was Chairman of the Bench, and was always most regular in his attendance. From the *History of the Lady Margaret Boat Club*, we learn that he rowed '6' in the Second Boat in the May Term of 1842, and coxed the Second Boat in the Lent Term of 1844. He was one of the best skaters in Cambridge, and his performances on the River still linger in the memories of some of the older College Servants.

In early life he did a good deal of foreign travel. He went for a cruise with his brother, John Field R.N. in the year 1832, visiting South America, the Azores, and so on. He was also one of the crew of the *Pet*, whose Log under the title *Two Summer Cruises with the Baltic Fleet* was published in 1855, a second edition appearing in 1856. The skipper of the *Pet* was the Rev Robert Edgar Hughes, Fellow of Magdalene College. The *Pet*, to quote her owner's description, was "a very small cutter yacht, about as long as a moderate sized drawing room, and scarcely so wide as a four-post bed."

Mr Field joined her on her second voyage, starting in June 1855, when with Mr Hughes he witnessed the operations of the Baltic Fleet against the Russians in that year. The crew consisted of four: Hughes, Field, and two masters of smacks, one a Southampton man, the other 'Jim' an Eastern counties man. The account of the cruise is not uninteresting, even now when the events it chronicles are almost forgotten, and was read with much interest at the time it appeared. Mr Hughes thus refers to his companion: "My excellent friend and comrade F., though unaccustomed to small craft, had made several long voyages and was extremely fond of the sea." Jim, the East Anglian, whose verdict on all foreigners was that "if they were not l—sy, they had a l—sy look"

is stated to have been unsatisfactory, though one would have liked to have known more of so sturdy a Briton. In this little craft Hughes and Field made their way to the Baltic, and witnessed the bombardment of Sveaborg by the English Fleet. They were several times under fire. On one occasion the *Pet* went close in to see what damage had been done to the Russian batteries by the guns of the Fleet. Three batteries of a first-class Russian fortress and a line of battle ships poured their missiles at the defenceless yacht and its occupants. However, the gunners were singularly unskilful, and the *Pet* escaped unharmed to bring out useful information to her friends. Mr Field's brother, Captain John Field, was in command of the *Cossack*, which took part in the operations.

This and his other cruises gave Mr Field a considerable knowledge of seamanship. He always looked back on his Baltic experiences with keener enjoyment than on any other part of his life.

During his residence in Cambridge he acted as Deputy for Mr Crick the Public Orator in 1847-8. He examined several times for the Classical Tripos. When he took his Lincolnshire living, he was said by the late Prebendary Irons to be one of the few people in the country to whom one could speak in Latin. The Bishop looked on him as the best classical scholar in the diocese, and he was frequently appealed to for aid in writing Latin inscriptions. The Latin Epitaph for the Anderson Memorial in Lincoln Cathedral was written recently by him at the request of the Bishop. His interest in the College and all that concerned it was unfailing, and successive Editors of the *Eagle* have had the advantage of his kindly criticism, tempered with a most unreadable handwriting.

A clerical friend writing to a local paper at the time of his death, says of him: "he endeared himself to his parishioners by his constant kindness, uniform courtesy and consideration for others, with the faithful discharge of his ministerial duties in public as well as in private. His able and ever-ready pen was active in the cause of religion and truth, and the church of which he was so distinguished yet unassuming an ornament always found him willing to use his intellectual gifts in defence of her doctrine, rights and discipline. His well matured judgment, critical acumen, earnest advocacy, will long be remembered by those who hung upon his words of wisdom,

uttered with an enviable humility, the handmaid of a great and noble character, and simply offered in graceful language at clerical and other meetings. It is unnecessary to say that as a Justice of the Peace he was ever actuated by innate principles of the highest order, in discharging the onerous duties of the magisterial office, equitably, and with a just discernment of a mercy which rejoiceth over judgment."

When driving round the country he was fond of giving country folks a 'lift' in his trap down to Brigg, or of bringing back a load of market baskets with such of their owners as he had room for. This good nature was once the cause of an odd experience. On his way to the Bench he picked up a young man who seemed in trouble, and after a six miles walk was glad of a lift. When nearly at Brigg Mr Field discovered that he was driving down a man who was shortly to appear before him charged with stealing corn. Under the circumstances he thought it best to ask his friend to get out about a quarter-of-a-mile from the Police Station, feeling that the spectacle of a Magistrate and Criminal driving up together might have excited remarks. As it was, the incident served for long as a joke to be brought up against him.

Canon Field published a few years ago *A Chronicle of Glamford Brigg and its Church, with Notes on the neighbourhood*. But with this exception he published no separate work, though he was a constant contributor to the *Antiquary* and *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* on matters of local or general interest.

Canon Field was twice married, first at Grasby, Lincolnshire, on September 8, 1858 to Eleanor Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Dudley C. C. Elwes of Brigg, widow of the Rev Charles Atkinson West (St John's B.A. 1848, Curate-in-charge of Wickenby, Lincolnshire, who died there in March 1855). Mrs Field died 5 May 1873. Mr Field married secondly in October 1881, Amelia Maria daughter of the late Rev Canon Richard Payne, Vicar of Downton, and widow of Charles Owen Esq (Senior Magistrate of the Straits Settlements, who died at Singapore in August 1871).

By his first wife Canon Field left ten children, nine of whom survive him. His three eldest sons, D. T. B. Field (B.A. 1887), A. P. C. Field (B.A. 1889), and F. G. E. Field (B.A. 1891) were members of St John's. His youngest son was of Emmanuel College.

### REV SIR JOHN HENRY FLUDYER M.A.

On Tuesday, August 4th, there passed away in the house in which he was born, Ayston Hall, Uppingham, the oldest beneficed clergyman in the diocese of Peterborough, the Rev Sir J. Henry Fludyer M.A., who had been Rector of Ayston since 1834, having been for eight years previously curate, so that he had been connected with the parish for the almost unprecedented period of seventy years. Of this benefice he was also patron.

On the following Saturday, amid deep and heartfelt sorrow, his remains were laid to rest by the side of her who had been the partner of his life for nearly sixty years. A large and sympathetic assembly, gathered together from the immediate neighbourhood and country, were present to testify to the universal esteem and affectionate regard for one who had throughout his life dwelt among his own people, who had always made their interests his own, who had ever been their friend and counsellor.

Sir Henry Fludyer was a conspicuous example of patient continuance in well-doing, of untiring zeal, and constant devotion to duty. Though a man of decided opinions—and even of likes and dislikes—he never allowed them in the slightest degree to influence his judgment or action. He was singularly gentle and considerate towards the failings of others, and always ready to find some good points in their character, and never made an enemy. He was a Churchman of the old type, holding his own views strongly, loyal to the spirit of the Prayer-book, but ready to recognise hearty honest work wherever it was manifested; a man of deep, though unobtrusive piety, never absent from the church service as long as his strength permitted the effort, even when advancing years or indisposition warned him of the danger of facing the inclement weather. This regular attendance ceased with the First Sunday in Lent of this year. So deeply did he feel the privation that he requested those around him never to allude to church or ask him if he were going. He was just able on Easter Sunday, and for the last time on Trinity Sunday, to be present at Holy Communion. It may be truly said of him that "he loved the House of God." No applicant for Church, educational, or charitable objects failed to receive aid at his hands. He was himself for many

years a manager and generous supporter of the Uppingham National Schools, which in any emergency could rely upon his help.

In earlier life Sir Henry took a prominent part in the public life of the county of Rutland. He was a Justice of the Peace, and for more than thirty years chairman of Quarter Sessions. This last position, it may be interesting to note, is now, and has been for some time past, held by his son and successor in the baronetcy, Sir Arthur J. Fludyer. Writing on this subject, the *Grantham Journal* observes that his position of rector for many years at Thisleton, a village on the opposite side of the county, gave him an almost universal knowledge of everyone in it. He was for very many years closely connected with the charities of Archdeacon Johnson, the founder in 1584 of the "Free Schools and Hospitals of Christ in Oakham and Uppingham," as an active member and vice-chairman of the governing body.

When the scheme of the Endowed Schools Commission, passed in 1875, separated the schools and hospitals, he continued to be one of the governors of the hospitals with their Bede houses; and was co-opted a trustee of Uppingham School, in whose welfare he took the deepest, nay, even a fatherly, interest. He was present at the election of the last four headmasters. He also continued to be vice-chairman of the governors, and of the trustees of Uppingham School.

Sir Henry was rector of Thisleton from 1834 to 1870, in which year he resigned the living. Here he lost his three eldest children from scarlet fever. The church some years afterwards he restored in their memory.

In early life, while a boy at Westminster, he had an almost passionate desire to go into the army; but upon his father telling him that his two elder brothers having already chosen the army as their profession, he must follow the course designed for him, he readily acquiesced. Accordingly he went up to St. John's, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1826. In the same year he was ordained by the Bishop of Peterborough (Herbert Marsh) to the curacy of Ayston.

The family of Fludyer is an ancient one. The founder was a Lord Mayor of London, from whom Fludyer-street, Westminster, was named. This street was taken down some years ago to make way for improvements and alterations. Sir Henry

was the third son of Mr George Fludyer M.P. for Chippenham, and Mary, a daughter of the ninth Earl of Westmorland. He succeeded his cousin, Sir Samuel Fludyer, as fourth baronet in 1876.

Sir Henry married in 1832 a daughter of Sir Richard Borough, and granddaughter of Lord Lake, of Indian renown. Lady Fludyer died in 1889. By her he had a family of seven children.

This notice would be incomplete without recording two things which show a character of exceptional beauty. The influence of the mother, who died in 1855, must have been most remarkable. To the very last he was wont, in anything that required judgment, to say, "I wonder what my mother would have thought." The other is that throughout nearly sixty years of married life Lady Fludyer never left the room without his rising to open the door for her; the first rose of the season in Ayston gardens was cut with his own hands, and placed upon her boudoir table.

*The Guardian*, 19th August, 1896.

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#### ARTHUR HENRY WILLIAMS M.A. M.B. B.C.

We regret to have to record the premature death of Dr Arthur Williams, of St. Leonard's-on-Sea. He was the third son of the Rev J. M. Williams, and was born on 13 July 1862, at Burnby, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, of which parish his father was at that time Rector. He was educated at Pocklington Grammar School, and in 1881 he took up from that school a Downman Exhibition at St. John's College. He passed the First M.B. Examination in December 1882, and in the College Examination (Chemistry, Botany, Anatomy, and Physiology) in December 1883, he was placed in the first class with the late Mr E. H. Acton, afterwards Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's, Professor Phillips of Bangor, Dr James Kerr of Bradford, and others; he was awarded a College Prize and an Exhibition on Sir Ralph Hare's foundation. In the Natural Science Tripos (June 1884) he took second class honours in Botany, Chemistry, Physiology, and Anatomy, and graduated B.A. He passed the second M.B. in December 1884, and entered at Guy's Hospital,



where, after serving the usual junior offices, he was appointed House Surgeon in 1887. He held at Guy's also the office of Resident Obstetric Assistant, and obtained the Gold Medal in Surgery, and the Mackenzie-Bacon Prize in Nervous Disease and Insanity. He graduated M.A., M.B., B.C. in 1888, and at the time of his death was engaged on the preparation of his thesis for the degree of M.D. Shortly after leaving Guy's Hospital, he entered into partnership with Dr E. Duke, of St. Leonard's. Endowed with winning manners and possessed of a sound and extensive knowledge of his profession, he had already achieved considerable success in practice, and greater success in the future seemed assured. He suffered a severe attack of influenza about two years ago, and since then had not been in robust health. Early in August he took a short holiday and went to Harrogate, where on a previous occasion he had derived benefit from the waters. But on this occasion his health rapidly deteriorated. He returned to London and consulted Dr Goodhart, who took a very serious view of his condition, and advised his removal to Guy's Hospital, where he died in Bright's Ward on August 23rd. The cause of death was acute anæmia. He was buried at Woking Cemetery on August 26th. He leaves a widow and one son.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of "*The Eagle*."

"The proposed Memorial to the late John Haviland Dashwood Goldie, L.M.B.C., stroke of the Cambridge University Boat '69, '70, '71, and '72."

DEAR SIRS,

It has been suggested by a Lecturer and former Fellow of St. John's College, still resident and well known both in the University and Town of Cambridge, that I should write a letter on the above subject to your periodical. I should not have presumed to ask the favour of an insertion in your next issue of anything from myself had it not been suggested to me in such a quarter. I deprecated writing to a *University* publication on the ground that I am *quite unknown* in College circles, and that the reverend gentleman is himself far better qualified to write such a letter. He expressed his intention of *not* doing so; and was again good enough to wish me to write to you on the matter. This, gentlemen, is my apology for venturing to ask your kind insertion of these hurried lines. About a fortnight ago I wrote to Bishop Selwyn, asking if anything had been done about the memorial to Goldie, which his old College had consented to accept, at Dr Porter's (Peterhouse) instance, so long ago as May. In his letter to me (under date 19 May 1896) Dr Porter states that he had communicated with the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, "who had informed me that the Council would welcome the gift of a stained glass window in the Chapel, or ante-chapel, as a memorial of the late Mr Goldie." Dr Porter added that he was "endeavouring to form a Committee, of which the Right Reverend Bishop Selwyn has consented to act as Chairman," and that he hoped "very shortly to issue an appeal for subscriptions." At the end of his letter the Master of Peterhouse said: "I believe that the cost of a stained glass window will be about £350, a sum which there ought to be *no difficulty in raising*." (The italics are mine.)

Well, gentlemen, it seems that there *has* been a very great

difficulty in even raising a much smaller sum than that, and I think that we old Johnnians (and I, for one, am thankful for my sometime unworthy membership of such a College), I think that we should accept the position hinted at in the closing words of Bishop Selwyn's letter to me, under date 17th ult.:—"Surely, if that [*i.e.*, a window in St. John's Chapel] is taken in hand his Johnian friends ought to commence it."

I sent the Bishop's letter on to a close friend (and brother officer of the L.M.B.C.) of Goldie's—a clergyman in Herts—whom I also knew slightly, and who has been in communication with the Lecturer and Fellow of St. John's College mentioned at the beginning of this letter, and he doesn't take a very hopeful view of the outlook, and, speaking for myself, I think a "brass" in the Chapel would be unworthy alike of dear old Goldie's memory and of the "Old Johnnians" who loved and honoured him in his lifetime. I trust I am breaking no confidence when I add that the gentleman who suggested that I should write to *The Eagle* said, only yesterday, that he would give £5 "if a window could be put in, but *not* for a brass"—and I rejoiced to read the words, and *heartily endorse* them.

An old schoolfellow of mine, and a contemporary, with me, of Goldie, spoke *proprio motu* of a "national memorial" to him, and said, "What a hero Goldie was in our day!" One who rowed 7, I believe, in the memorable race of 1879, our first win after nine successive defeats, had a letter in the *Cambridge Chronicle* of 8 May, in which he said that "the victory of 6 April 1870 was the first of his (Goldie's) great achievements, and already it is uncertain how many of that famous crew survive; but of these we are sure not one would like to miss the chance of doing honour to his memory by some memorial, if such could be set on foot, and a sensible scheme adopted. There must be rowing men *in hundreds* who would contribute a small sum, *κτλ.*"

These words, sirs, were written by one of "that famous crew," afterwards a missionary, like Bishop Selwyn, and now the Rector of a village about ten or twelve miles out of Cambridge.

If only your influential Journal would use its power, and stir up old and, if it may be so, *present* Johnnians, to "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," the proposed memorial to our famous stroke would soon become *un fail accompli*. May I

just add that letters from me on this subject appeared in the *Cambridge Chronicle* of 24 April, 18 and 15 May in the present year. Doubtless back numbers of the paper are easily obtainable, and the *first* of the brief series *should* appeal with some force (I venture to think) to *all* Johnnians.

The Editor supported the proposal in a splendid way from the first in his weekly "notes," and all seemed going on well. The scheme isn't dead I feel convinced. May the *Eagle* (emblem of what is lofty and soaring) revive it, and raise it higher and higher. The memory of Goldie—in the dear old days of yore—will be a deathless one in my case. If I idealized him, so much the better, if the following words be *true*:—

"O sweet *illusion* of the brain!  
O sudden thrills of fire and frost;  
The world is *bright* while ye remain;  
But DARK and DEAD when ye are LOST.

I am, dear Sirs,

Yours very gratefully,

HENRY COLLIER,

(Assistant-Curate of St. Peter's,  
Worcester.)

10, Greenhill, London-road, Worcester.

1 December, 1896.



## OUR CHRONICLE.

*Michaelmas Term 1896.*

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Earl of Powis (B.A. 1885) to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Salop, in the room of the Earl of Bradford resigned.

Mr Henry Mason Bompas Q.C. (B.A. 1858) has been appointed Judge of County Courts (Bradford, &c.), Circuit No. 11 and part of 14. Mr Bompas was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1863, was Recorder of Poole 1882-85, Recorder of Plymouth since 1885. He was appointed a Bencher of his Inn in 1881.

Mr George Wirgman Hemming Q.C. (B.A. 1844), formerly Fellow of the College, has been elected Treasurer of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn for the year 1897. Mr Hemming is one of the Official Referees. Mr Hemming was called to the Bar in 1850, took silk in 1875, and was elected a Bencher of his Inn in 1876. Until recently he was the Editor of the Equity section of the *Law Reports*. Prior to the establishment of the *Law Reports* he was joint editor of *Johnson and Hemming's Reports* and of *Hemming and Miller's Reports*. He was one of the Leaders in the late Vice-Chancellor Bacon's Court, and until his appointment to be Official Referee was one of the two University Counsel.

Mr Ernest Clarke (Hon. Agricultural Society of England, was elected an Honorary Member of the National Agricultural Society of Hungary at its annual general meeting in November last.

The Right Hon Sir J. T. Hibbert (B.A. 1847) has been appointed Chairman of the Governing Body of Shrewsbury School in succession to the late Archdeacon T. B. Lloyd (B.A. 1846). We quote the following from the address of the Headmaster, the Rev H. W. Moss, on Speech Day: "I am glad to have this opportunity of giving expression to the gratification, which all who are interested in the School must share, that so loyal an old Salopian, one who has been a member of the Governing Body since it was first constituted, not far from a

quarter of a century ago, has consented to give to his old School, to an even greater extent than in the past, the advantage of his ripe wisdom, and large and varied knowledge of affairs. As a prominent member of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education, which has recently presented its report... he has acquired an additional claim to the confidence of those—a large and increasing number—who have faith in this School, in its system, and in its management. But, as I speak *surgit amari aliquid*, I am painfully reminded of the great loss which we have sustained in the death of Sir John Hibbert's predecessor as Chairman—Archdeacon Lloyd. He had been associated with this School as boy and man for more than 60 years; his affection for it was deep and constant; the valuable services which he rendered to it are known to almost everyone who is here. I am happy to say that the memory of those services will be perpetuated by a stained glass window in the School Chapel."

At the Annual Election on November 2nd, the following were elected to Fellowships:—John Lupton (B.A. 1891, M.A. 1896), First Class, Division II in Part I of the Classical Tripos, 1891; First Class in Part II of the Classical Tripos, 1892; Second Class in Part II of the Theological Tripos, 1893; late Naden Divinity Student. Mr Lupton submitted as a dissertation *A Study of a Latin MS of the Gospels of S. Luke and S. John now in the University Library*.

John Gaston Leathem (B.A. 1894), bracketed Fourth Wrangler, Mathematical Tripos, Part I 1894; First Class, Division I in Part II of the Mathematical Tripos 1895; elected Isaac Newton Student 1896. The subject of Mr Leathem's dissertation was *Magneto Optic Phenomena*.

Mr Barlow, Junior Dean, has been appointed to lecture in English Church History, and to supervise the historical work of students preparing for the Special Examination for the Ordinary B.A. degree.

A portrait of the late Professor Charles Cardale Babington (B.A. 1830). Professor of Botany from 1861 to 1895 and Fellow of the College, has been presented to the College by Mrs. Babington. The portrait, by Mr Vizard of Brighton, 1894, is an excellent likeness. It has been hung in the Hall.

The Government of India has recently published a Report by Mr E. Hanbury Hankin (B.A. 1889), late Fellow of the College, Bacteriologist and Chemical Examiner of the North West Provinces. We extract the following from an *The Pioneer Mail* of Allahabad.

"This report of a year's strenuous work... possesses more than a departmental interest, for it is an earnest that unremitting endeavours are being made to place the conditions of health in the East on a more secure and satisfactory basis.

The amount of work represented in this report is truly remarkable. In addition to the strictly chemical and medico-legal duties of his office, Mr Hankin has carried out a number of prolonged and searching investigations into the aetiology of typhoid and cholera, which, together with examination of waters, sanitary inspection, and experiments on innumerable subsidiary points, form a total that, taken in connexion with the climatic difficulties under which the work has been performed, establishes a record of which our bacteriologist may well be proud.... The most remarkable feature of the Report, from a purely scientific point of view, is the extremely important fact discovered by Mr Hankin, and unique in the history of bacteriology, that the water of the Ganges and the Jumna possesses a distinct bactericidal action on the bacillus of cholera. Numerous carefully varied experiments leave no doubt of the truth of this observation, cultures of the microbe placed in either of these waters rapidly diminish and die, and there can be no doubt that this strange peculiarity exercises an immense influence on the spread and distribution of the disease. Beyond the fact that boiling the water destroys this power, and therefore that the active principle is volatile, nothing can be stated as to its nature; could it be isolated, a most valuable antiseptic agent would be placed in the hands of the sanitarian.... All through the Report indications are seen of the keenness with which the work has been carried out; flying glances from tongas and railway carriages have shown sanitary iniquities, which have been noted and acted upon; accidental delays at wayside stations have been utilised for collecting samples and visiting suspected localities. On one occasion, after such a rapid descent on some wells permanganated *more suo* by a native subordinate, a bacteriological analysis was immediately commenced in the train with the thermometer at 100°, while the Agar Agar jelly could hardly be caused to solidify. Such enthusiasm is rare, and Mr Hankin deserves not merely the perfunctory thanks of Government, but the gratitude of his fellow men in India, for whose welfare he is so zealously toiling."

The Council of the Royal Society for the year 1897 includes the following ex-Fellows of the College: Professor W. G. Adams (B.A. 1859), Professor R. B. Clifton (B.A. 1859), Professor A. G. Greenhill (B.A. 1870), Professor W. F. R. Weldon (B.A. 1882).

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, held on October 26th, the following members of the College were elected to the Council for the current year: Professor G. D. Liveing F.R.S., *Vice-President*; Mr W. Bateson F.R.S., and Mr H. F. Baker, *Secretaries*; Mr J. Larmor F.R.S. and Mr J. E. Marr F.R.S., ordinary Members of the Council.

Mr J. Bass Mullinger is *President* of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society for the year 1896-7.; Professor A. Macalister and Mr. R. F. Scott, Members of the Council.

Among the officers of the London Mathematical Society for the year 1896-7 are the following members of the College: Mr J. Larmor, *Treasurer*; Mr R. Tucker and Mr A. E. H. Love, *Secretaries*; Mr A. G. Greenhill and Mr W. H. H. Hudson, Members of the Council.

A memorial tablet has been placed in the South Transept of Ely Cathedral to the memory of the late Dean Merivale (B.A. 1830), formerly Honorary Fellow of the College. The tablet is of white marble, with a border of Italian marble, and has a relieve medallion portrait, also in white marble, of the late Dean by a French artist. The inscription is as follows:—

In memory of Charles Merivale, D.D., D.C.L.,  
Historian of the Romans, under the Empire,  
And for twenty-four years Dean of this  
Cathedral Church.

Sprung from a family of scholars,  
Himself rich in learning, caustic in wit,  
Just, wise, tender, magnanimous.  
He won at each step of a long and tranquil life,  
Honour, confidence, and love.  
Born 6th of March, 1808,  
Died December 27th, 1893.

Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee.

Chancellor Dibdin (B.A. 1874) has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the Literature Committee formed in connexion with the new body representing the amalgamation of the Central Church Committee and the Church Defence Association.

Mr G. F. Stout (B.A. 1883), University Lecturer in Moral Science and Fellow of the College, has been appointed Anderson Lecturer in Comparative Psychology in the University of Aberdeen.

Mr T. R. Glover (B.A. 1891), Fellow of the College, has been appointed Professor of Latin at the Queen's University, Kingston, Canada.

Mr G. C. M. Smith (B.A. 1881), formerly Scholar of the College and one of our Editors, has been appointed Professor of English Language and Literature at Firth College, Sheffield.

Mr R. W. Phillips (B.A. 1884), Professor of Biology in the University College of North Wales, Bangor, has been appointed a representative of the University Court upon the Central Board for Welsh Intermediate Education.

Mr H. F. W. Burstall (B.A. 1889), formerly Scholar of the College, has been appointed Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering at Mason College, Birmingham.

Dr D. W. Samways (B.A. 1882), formerly Fellow of the College, has attained the degree of *Docteur en médecine* of the

Faculty of Paris. His thesis, *Le rôle de l'oreille gauche*, has just been published in Paris as a separate volume of some 80 pages (Steinheil). Dr Samways now holds the doctorates of Cambridge, London, and Paris.

Mr H. C. Pocklington (B.A. 1892) and Mr F. F. Blackman (B.A. 1891), Fellows of the College, have been admitted without examination to the degree of Doctor of Science in the University of London, on account of the special excellence of the dissertations they presented for the degree.

Mr J. E. Marr, Fellow and Lecturer of the College, has been appointed a member of the Council of the British Association.

Dr A. Macalister, Fellow of the College, has been appointed Examiner in Anatomy for the University of Oxford.

Dr L. E. Shore (B.A. 1885), Fellow of the College, has been elected a University Lecturer in Advanced Physiology.

We omitted to mention in our last number that Mr. A. A. Kanthack, Fellow-Commoner of the College, acted as Deputy for the Professor of Pathology in the Easter Term.

Mr G. B. Mathews (Senior Wrangler 1883), late Fellow of the College, has resigned the chair of Mathematics in the University College of North Wales, Bangor, in order to be able to devote more time to study and research.

Mr P. Lake (B.A. 1887) has been appointed Principal of the Colchester (University Extension) College.

The Rev Thomas Taylor (B.A. 1878) has been appointed President of the Congregational Union of Tasmania.

The list of Select Preachers before the University during the current Academical year contains the following members of the College: 18 October 1896 Rev G. Body, Canon of Durham; 13 December 1896 Rev Dr J. H. Lupton, Surmaster of St Paul's School; 7 March 1897 Rev W. Page-Roberts, Canon of Canterbury.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel during this Term by Mr Ward, Senior Dean; the Master; the Rev George Body, Canon Missioner of Durham; the Rev J. A. Betts, Organising Secretary for the Church House; the Rev J. T. Pollock, Vicar of Brigham, Cumberland; Mr Barlow, Junior Dean; and the Rev B. T. Atlay, Vicar of Willesden, and formerly Archdeacon of Calcutta.

The *Electoral Roll* of the University for the year 1896-7 contains this year a total of 566 names. Of these 79 are past or present members of the College.

From the Report of The Local Lectures Syndicate we learn that Ds H. S. Mundahl (B.A. 1887) lectured at Hull in the Michaelmas Term of 1895 on *Literature and Economics*, and in the Lent Term of 1896 at Hull and Sunderland on *Ideals of Life*; Mr E. J. C. Morton M.P. (B.A. 1880) lectured at Crumpsall in the Michaelmas Term of 1895 on *Formal and Physical Astronomy*.

Mr. A. I. Tillyard (B.A. 1875) has been elected representative on the Cambridge Borough Council for the New Town Ward.

A portrait of Mr C. Aubrey Smith (B.A. 1884) appears in *The Sketch* for 11 November last. While at College Mr Smith was distinguished as a Bowler in the College and University Eleven, when he was known as "Round the Corner Smith." Mr Smith was a well-known member of *The Thespiads*, a College Dramatic Club. He has recently been playing before larger audiences than he had in College (in what is now the Reading Room) as the Black Duke in *The Prisoner of Zenda* at the St James' Theatre.

Ds C. Morgan Webb I.C.S. (B.A. 1894), Assistant Commissioner, Burma, is transferred from Maulmain to the charge of the Myaungmya subdivision, Myaungmya district.

The following members of the College have been called to the Bar:—C. N. T. Davis (B.A. 1895) and W. G. Wrangham (B.A. 1893) at the Inner Temple, George Alexander Blair of New College, Oxford, and St John's at the Middle Temple.

The Rev J. Smallpeice (B.A. 1853), late Tutor of St Bee's College, has been presented by the College to the Rectory of Meppershall, Bedfordshire, in succession to the late Rev J. H. Howlett.

The Rev L. B. Radford (B.A. 1890), Fellow of the College, has been presented by Lord Effingham to the Rectory of Fornsett St Peter, Norfolk, vacant by the death of the Rev W. G. Wilson. Fornsett St Peter is one of a group of Livings in Norfolk, the Patrons of which are bound to present a Fellow of the College upon a vacancy.

The Rev R. P. Roseveare (B.A. 1888), Curate of Mexborough, has been presented by the College to the united Rectory of Great Snoring with Thursford, Norfolk, vacant by the death of the Rev G. H. Marsh.

The following portraits of distinguished Johnians have been added to the collection in the Smaller Combination-room by Dr D. MacAlister.

(1) JOHN HARRIS D.D. (1667—1719), rector of St. Mildred's, London, and Winchelsea, Sussex; Vice-President of the Royal



Society; Canon of Rochester; author of *Lexicon Technicum*, *Voyages and Travels*, and other works. *Engraved by G. White.*

(2) ROBERT STEWART (1769—1822), K.G., Viscount Castlereagh. Marquis of Londonderry, Secretary of State for Ireland. *Engraved by Facius from bust by Nolletkens.*

(3) HUGH PERCY (1785—1847) K.G., Duke of Northumberland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Chancellor of the University. *Engraved by Graves, proof before letters.*

Mr R. F. Winch (B.A. 1877) has been appointed Head Master of New College, Eastbourne.

Mr H. R. Norris (B.A. 1887), formerly Scholar of the College, has been appointed Head Master of the Barry Intermediate and Technical School, Glamorganshire.

Ds F. G. E. Field (B.A. 1891), has been appointed Headmaster of Truro Grammar School.

Mr J. G. C. Mendis (B.A. 1889) has been appointed President of the Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa, Ceylon.

Ds G. R. Joyce (B.A. 1893), formerly Master at the Royal Naval College, Eltham, has been appointed a Master at Reading School.

Ds R. K. McElderry (B.A. 1894) has been appointed a Master in the Campbell College, Belfast.

Ds J. M. Hardwich (B.A. 1895) has been appointed a Master at Durham School.

Ds A. J. Story (B.A. 1896) has been appointed a Master at the Grammar School, Haverford West.

Ds R. K. McElderry (B.A. 1894) has been elected to a Junior Fellowship in Classics, and Ds W. A. Houston (B.A. 1896) to a Studentship in Mathematical Science in the Royal University of Ireland.

Ds K. J. P. Orton (B.A. 1895), Hutchinson Student and formerly Scholar of the College, has taken the degree of Ph.D. (in Chemistry and Physics) at the University of Heidelberg *summa cum laude*. This is very rarely given, and has never been got before at Heidelberg by an Englishman.

R. W. H. T. Hudson, Foundation Scholar, has gained the first place in mathematical honours, with an exhibition of £40 for two years, at the Intermediate B.A. and the B.Sc. Examination of the University of London. Ds F. Lydall obtained second class honours in the same examination.

T. F. R. McDonnell, Minor Scholar, and A. Howard, Sizar of the College, have been awarded Senior Scholarships in Natural Science by the London County Council. R. A. Chadwick, Exhibitioner of the College, has been awarded a County Scholarship for a second year by the Staffordshire Technical Instruction Committee.

Ds F. A. Rose (B.A. 1895) has been awarded the Shuter Scholarship for Medical Students at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Ds R. J. Horton-Smith (B.A. 1895) has gained a University Scholarship at St. Thomas' Hospital; Ds F. J. Northcott (B.A. 1896) has gained a Science Scholarship at Guy's Hospital; Ds J. H. Tallent (B.A. 1896) and Ds B. A. Percival (B.A. 1896) have gained Entrance Scholarships at Guy's Hospital. The Johnian Medical Students who have left College this year have thus carried off nearly all the prizes at the London Schools, and have entered on their clinical course with every prospect of exceptional success.

Messrs C. H. Blomfield and G. W. Borchardt has passed in the first division for the degree of B.Sc. in the University of London.

On the result of a Poll held on Tuesday, 1st December, for the election of six Members of the Standing Committee of the Union Society for the Lent Term, two Members of the College were elected, T. F. R. McDonnell and H. L. Pass.

Mr R. F. Scott becomes an Editor of the *Eagle* in place of Mr H. T. E. Barlow, who has resigned after two years' service. C. B. Rootham has been elected Treasurer and J. H. Hayes Secretary; A. J. Campbell and J. S. Bryers members of the Editorial Committee.

The following members of the College were ordained Deacons on Sunday, September 20:

Name.	Diocese.	Parish.
Dearden, G. A. (B.A. 1895)	Lichfield	Horninglow
Whiteley, A. (B.A. 1896)	Ripon	Thornthwaite
Reeve, H. (B.A. 1896)	Rochester	St Matthew's, Newington
Benwell, E. J. H. (B.A. 1895)	Wakefield	Southowram

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Name.	B.A.	From	To be
Everard, G.	(1851)		R. Teston, Maidstone
Stokes, A. S.	(1872)	Diocesan Inspector, E.	V. Elm, Cambridgeshire
Herring, J.	(1886)	Curate of Goole	V. Whitgift, Yorks.
Hutchinson, T. N.	(1854)		R.D. of Chalke, Wilts.
Willacy, H. G.	(1873)	Head Master of the Middle School, Warwick	R. Syderstone, Norfolk
Radford, L. B.	(1890)	Second Master, Warrington Grammar School	R. Forncett St Peter, Norfolk
Smallpeice, J.	(1853)	Curate of St Bees	R. Meppershall, Beds.
Tiarks, L. H.	(1893)	Curate of St Col-umba, Southwick	Assistant Priest, St. Nicholas Cathedral, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Haden-Cope, F.	(1851)		R.D. of Powick
Holme, H. A.	(1870)		R. Whiston, Rothera
Denton, J.	(1852)		R.D. of Akeley West
Haworth, H.	(1878)	V. Altham, Accrington	V. St Leonards, Padsham, Lincs.
Lamplugh, D.	(1875)	V. Yalding, Kent	R. Rokeby, Yorks.

Name.	B.A.	From	To be
Roseveare, R. P.	(1888)	Curate of Mexborough, Yorks.	R. Great Snoring, w. Thursford, Norfolk
Gorst, P. F.	(1862)		R.D. of Framland, second Deanery
Martin, Cecil	(1887)	V. Leighland, Taunton	R. Holford, Somerset
Raynor, G. H.	(1876)	Curate of Pantton with Wragby	R. Hazeleigh, Essex
Hopper, W. R.	(1869)	Curate of Heversham	R. Kirk Bride, Cumberland
Whitehead, W. C.	(1863)	V. Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury	R. Litlington, Cambridgeshire
Oxland, W.	(1869)	Chaplain R.N. and N.I. H.M.S. <i>Bri-tannia</i>	Chaplain and H.M.S. <i>Boscawen</i>
Stedman, R. P.	(1878)	V. Brighouse, Yorks	V. Barley in Wharfedale, Leeds
Holmes, E. L.	(1886)	Curate of Christ Church, Cheltenham	V. Milton Ernest, Bedford
Nicholson, W. W.	(1888)	Chap. R.N. H.M.S. <i>Arctura</i>	Chap. H.M.S. <i>Caledonia</i>
Shelley, E. P.		Incum. of Ringarooma, Tasmania	Incum. of Sheffield, Tasmania
Drake, H.	(1892)	Chap. The Hostel of God, Clapham	Assis. Priest, Cath. of St John, Newfoundland
Thompson, A. C.	(1889)	Curate of St Paul, W. Hartlepool	V. St Andrew's, Eccles
Bower, R.	(1868)	V. St Cuthbert's, Carlisle	Hon. Canon of Carlisle
Farthing, G. L.	(1859)	Cur. of Upper St. Leonard's	R. Rumsboldswyke, Chichester
Peck, T. W.	(1885)	Master of Nottingham High School	Licensed Preacher in Diocese of Southwell
Pollock, L. A.	(1884)	C. of St Matthew, Northampton	Chap. at St Chads, Stuf-fynwood
Ley, A. B. M.	(1871)	C. of Faccombe w. Tangle, Andover	V. White Colne, Essex
Edwards, Edwin			R. Pettaugh, Suffolk
Stone, T.	(1880)	Curate of Heigham	V. St James', Norwich
Cooper, C. E.	(1877)	In. of Northfield, Columbia	R. D. of Nanaimo and District
Gipps, H. F.	(1883)	C. of St George's, Beckenham	V. Hunden, Suffolk
Marwood, G. H.	(1877)	Chap. R.N. & N.I. H.M.S. <i>Royal Arthur</i>	& N.I. H.M.S.
Crossley, C. H.	(1883)	R. Nowton	V. St Augustine's, Wisbech
Wilson, A. R.	(1877)	Hd. Master of Gillingham Hgh. Sch.	V. Sixwoud, Lincoln
Marshall, Francis	(1868)	Head Master of James' Gr. School, Almondbury	R. Mileham, Swaffham, Norfolk
Bissett, W.	(1882)	V. Kenilworth	R. Shaldon, Hunts.
Widdowson, T.	(1859)	Hd. Master of Kettering Grammar School	V. Foxton St Andrew, Leicestershire
Fox, E. S.	(1877)	V. Snaith	V. St Andrew's, Peckham

The following Secretaries of the National Society have been appointed:—Rev H. E. Nixon (1875) for Birkenhead; Rev A. E. Swift (1879) for the Bromsgrove Deanery; Rev C. A. Carter (1876) for the Liverpool (1877) for the

The following have been appointed Honorary Secretaries of the Additional Curates' Society:—Rev T. Archbold (1863) for Hartesmere Deanery; Rev F. W. Clarke (1880) for Netherwent Deanery.

The Rev Alan Ewbank (B.A. 1892), Curate of St John the Baptist, Islington, has been appointed Association Secretary of the South American Missionary Society for the Southern District.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made during the Term:—Mr H. T. E. Barlow to be Junior Proctor; Mr J. R. Tanner to be Deputy Junior Proctor; Mr G. T. Bennett, Fellow of Emmanuel, to be Moderator for the year 1897; Mr H. F. Baker to be Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos Part I; Mr R. F. Scott to be an Almoner of Christ's Hospital; Prof A. Macalister to be an Elector to the Professorship of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy; Mr H. T. E. Barlow to be a Member of the Watch Committee; Mr A. Harker to be a Member of the Museums and Lecture-rooms Syndicate; Mr A. E. H. Love to be an Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos Part II; Mr H. Woods and Mr J. J. H. Teall to be Examiners in Geology for the Natural Sciences Tripos and the Special Examinations Geology; Mr A. C. Seward and Mr J. J. Lister to be Examiners in Elementary Bi

Degree; Dr Shore to be an Examiner in Physiology for the Natural Sciences Tripos, the Special Examination in Physiology, and the Second Examination for the M.B. Degree; Prof E. C. Clark and His Honour Judge Marten to be Examiners for the Yorke Prize in the year 1898; Mr E. E. Sikes to be an Examiner for the Classical Tripos Part I; Prof E. C. Clark to be an Examiner for the Law Tripos; Prof E. C. Clark and Dr D. MacAlister to be Members of the Sites Appropriation Syndicate; Prof A. Macalister to be Member of the Hausa Lectureship Committee; Prof H. M. Gwatkin to be an Examiner for the Historical Tripos; Mr W. E. Heitland to be an Examiner for the University Scholarships and Chancellor's Medals; Dr F. Watson to be an Examiner for the Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships; Mr W. Bateson to be a member of the Museums and Lecture Room Syndicate; Mr R. F. Scott to be a member of the Proctorial Syndicate; Dr D. MacAlister to be a member of the General Board of Studies and of the State Medicine Syndicate; Mr A. E. H. Love to be a member of the Press Syndicate;

Mr G. F. Stout to be an Examiner for the Moral Sciences Tripos; Mr A. A. Kanthack to be Deputy Professor of Pathology.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*The Metamorphosis of Silver* (Thacker and Co) and *Currency for the Crowd or Great Britain Herself Again* (Effingham Wilson), by Geo. Eldon Manisty, I.C.S.; *A Devotional Manual for the Clergy* (S.P.C.K.), Rev Dr H. Bailey; *Ecclesiastical Vestments* (Stocks), R. A. S. Macalister; *The Age of Milton* (Bell), by J. Bass Mullinger and J. H. B. Masterman; *Thackeray's History of Henry Esmond* (George Allen), with an introduction by Joseph Jacobs; *Course of Experimental Psychology* (Macmillan), by Dr J. McKeen Cattell; *The Fresher's Don's* (Redin), by A. Sympathiser B.A.; *Prince Boohoo and Little Smuts* (Gardner), Prebendary Harry Jones; *More Hawarden Horace* (Smith, Elder and Co), by C. L. Graves, with an introduction by T. E. Page; *Richard Cobden and the Jubilee of Free Trade* (Fisher Unwin), by Leonard Courtney, Charles Villiers and others; *The Story of our Planet* (Cassell) new edition, by Dr T. G. Bonney; *The Book of Job* (J. M. Dent), with an introduction by Joseph Jacobs; *The Lyric Poems of Herrick* (J. M. Dent), edited by Ernest Rhys; *A Guide to the choice of Classical books 1880-1896* (Nutt), by the Rev J. B. Mayor, Honorary Fellow; *The Book of Wonder Voyages* (Nutt), J. Jacobs; *Q. Horatii Opera, with notes* (Macmillan), by T. E. Page, Prof. A. Palmer, and Dr A. S. Wilkins; *Demosthenes Philippics i and Olynthiacs i-iii* (Macmillan), edited with introduction and notes by Dr J. E. Sandys; *The Right to the whole produce of Labour*, by Prof Antor Menger of Vienna (Macmillan), with an introduction by H. S. Foxwell; *Strasburger's Text-Book of Botany* (Macmillan), revised and edited by A. C. Seward; *Ziegler's Text-Book of special Pathological Anatomy vol i* (Macmillan), translated and edited by Dr Donald MacAlister and Dr H. W. Cattell; *Intermediate Course of Physics* (Macmillan), by Dr A. Schuster and Dr C. H. Lees; *Algebra for Beginners* (Macmillan), by Dr J. Todhunter, revised by S. L. Loney; *Text-Book of Palaeontology for Zoological Students* (Swan Sonnenschein), by Dr T. T. Groom; *First Greek Reader and Writer* (Swan Sonnenschein), by Dr J. E. Sandys; *The Life and Work of Charles Pritchard D.D. F.R.S.* (Seeley), by his daughter; *Frivola* (Fisher Unwin), by Dr A. Jessopp; *A concise manual of Baptism* (Baptist Tract Society), by J. Hunt Cooke; *A manual of Psychology* (Clive), by G. F. Stout; *Organic Chemical Manipulation* (Whittaker), by J. T. Hewitt; *Parasitic Diseases of Poultry* (Gurney and Jackson), by F. V. Theobald; *The Scientific papers of John Couch Adams vol i* (Cambridge University Press), by William Grylls Adams and J. W. L. Glaisher; *Demosthenes, Select Private Orations with Introductions and English Commentary* (Cambridge University Press), by Dr J. E. Sandys, with supple-

mentary notes by F. A. Paley; *Elementary Palaeontology-Invertebrates* (Cambridge University Press), by H. Woods; *The life and letters of Samuel Butler* (Murray), by S. Butler; *The Prelude*, by W. Wordsworth (*Temple Classics*, Dent), with notes by G. C. M. Smith; *Pictorial Man and Beast* (Smith, Elder & Co), by H. N. Hutchinson; *Ars tragica Sophoclea cum Shaksperiana comparata: Members' Prize, Latin Essay* (Macmillan & Bowes), by L. Horton-Smith; *Cathedrals, Abbeys and Churches of England and Wales*, new edition (Cassell), by Dr T. G. Bonney; *Archbishop Wake, and the project of Union (1717-1720) between the Gallican and Anglican Churches* (Bell), by Dr J. H. Lupton; *The Life and Miracles of St William of Norwich by Thomas of Monmouth* (Cambridge University Press), by Dr Augustus Jessopp and Dr M. R. James; *Monasticism, Ancient and Modern* (Gardner and Darton) by Rev F. C. Woodhouse; *The Royal Priesthood and its Offering* (Wood and Downey), by Rev Canon G. H. Whitaker.

## JOHNIANA.

The custom of reading some part of the Scriptures, in Colleges and elsewhere, whilst the fraternity are sat at dinner, seems to have arisen from what our Saviour did at the last Supper. However, this was the practice in many societies. At St John's College, Cambridge, a scholar, in my time, read some part of a chapter in a Latin Bible; and after he had read a short time, the President, or the Fellow that sat in his place, cried *Tu autem*. Some have been at a loss for the meaning of this: but it is the beginning of the suffrage, which was supposed to follow the reading of the Scripture, which the reading Scholar was to continue, by saying, *Miserere mei, Domine*. But at last it came to mean no more than to be a cue to the reader to desist or give over.

*Anonymiana*; Century iv, xxxii.

The speeches at St John's College, Cambridge, on 30th of January and 20th of May were spoken off book; but the orator was allowed a prompter, who sat on a low stool behind him. One began his address, "*Reverende admodum Praefecte, Reverende Praeses,*" &c., but when he came to his oration, could not recollect the first words, but kept kicking the prompter, who, not imagining he could want his assistance, either took no notice of his sign, or could not guess what it meant, so there was a long chasm of silence betwixt the address and the oration, and we all stood wondering, *Quid feret hic tanto dignum promissor hiatus?* At last the orator turned his head to the prompter behind and spoke to him: so he gave him his cue, and he went on afterwards very prosperously and smoothly.

*Ibid*, Century ix, xxxiv.

[Dr Samuel Pegge, author of *Anonymiana*, entered St John's from Chesterfield School 30th of May 1722. He was B.A. in 1725, Fellow in 1726, and afterwards Vicar of Godmersham in Kent].

The following account of the contested election for the Chancellorship of the University is taken from *The Life and Letters of Fenton John Anthony Hort*, vol. i, pp. 49-53.

CAMBRIDGE, Tuesday Night,  
[February 23rd, 1847].

My dearest Father.—I open Kate's envelope to tell you that the affair of the Chancellorship is getting most serious. St John's are going to work doubly; they summon all their own men as a College question, and raise the cry of the Church. The *Morning Post* has to-day a leader on behalf of them of a very strange kind, insinuating that the Government are going to throw

their weight into the scale of Prince Albert: in short, high and low, from every hole and corner in the kingdom, Johnians have been summoned since two hours after the news of our late Chancellor's death arrived. Prince Albert, as you will have seen, gave a sort of refusal, but I hear that it is contrary to etiquette for a royal personage to *contest* an election; and his committee have determined to go to the Poll, so that *he* does not come forward as a candidate, but, if they are successful, they will offer it to him, and *there is reason to believe* he would accept it. This was exactly the course pursued in the case of the Duke of Gloucester. Lord Powis' committee and friends include most of the Law Officers and many leading Churchmen; the Prince's all the heads of houses but the Master of St John's, President of Queens', and Master of Clare Hall, and this last has only withdrawn because of the Prince's refusal. We have also almost, if not quite, all the Professors and leading men of the University, and, the papers say, four Cabinet Ministers, but *who* I don't know. But most of all Carus has publicly declared that the real movers of Lord Powis are the Tractarian party, who hope thereby to effect an entrance into Cambridge; and I understand that he is canvassing and otherwise exerting himself most actively against Lord Powis. Now he is so very sober-minded, free from party spirit both in religious and other matters, and charitable, and meddling, that it must be something real and considerable that would excite him thus. Under these circumstances every vote is of consequence, and the contest seems generally to be neck and neck. The Polling begins on Thursday, and ends at noon on Saturday.

Your affectionate son,

FENTON J. A. HORT.

CAMBRIDGE, February 26th, 1847.

You will read a full account of what has taken place (as well as what has *not*) in the *Times*, tho' I should observe that the latter ingredient will largely preponderate over the former, *i.e.* the penny-a liners have proved themselves penny-a-liars; but I must give you some scraps of information. The story (I am not sure whether it is in the *Times* or some other paper) about the marching in procession and the banners, etc. is a pure fabrication from beginning to end. I was at the Senate House yesterday five minutes before the time, and found the Galleries crowded, but managed to squeeze myself a place. Punctually at ten the authorities arrived, and here a fable was dispelled. It is popularly supposed that the Proctor's books, which they carry about with a chain, are no books at all, but mere wood; however, something was read out of one of them. All the ceremony described in the Papers may possibly have taken place, but I don't think it did. On the right-hand on entering was Lord Powis' table, on the left the Prince's. Everyone of the A.M.'s went up to one of these and received a ticket on which he wrote his name, and I don't know what else; he then (*i.e.* as soon as he could) went up to the 'Vice's' table where sat the Proctors, Registrars, Scrutators, Bedells, etc., and handed his card to the Vice, who read it, showed it to one man to look out the name in the Calendar and make sure of all being right, and to two or three others to register, and then deposited it in one of the two slits in a huge box he had before him, one slit for each candidate, each time calling forth cheers and groans according to the slit he put it in. This was the whole business. Early in the day the body was crowded with A.M.'s; one of the Bulldogs admitted a certain number at a time within the rails which separated the dais, and the rush each time was tremendous. It took some time each turn for three or four Bulldogs to shut down the bar; they forced it down on the heads and backs of whoever was there. A.M.'s were sprawling on the floor, having their hats smashed or holding them above their heads, and you may imagine the undergraduates were not silent. The bar, which was four inches thick, soon broke; they brought in carpenters, but ultimately they made the passage much narrower, and crossed batons across it. The 'profound sensation' at the arrival of the Ministers is a monstrous fiction; nobody but the dons knew anything

about it till hours afterwards. The only persons recognised, as far as I remember, were the Bishop of Norwich, Lord John Manners, and Lord Fitzwilliam; this last came in his scarlet robes of D.C.L., and elicited great shouts of "Lobster!" I hear his vote was refused (I don't know why), as was to-day that of the Provost of Eton. At first Lord Powis had a majority, then the Prince, then Lord Powis, and his steadily increased up to 84, and then the Prince, till at nine last night the Prince had a majority of 17; he then slowly fell, till at four (at four) one of between 50 and 60. The Gallery had about an hour ago (at four) one of between 50 and 60. The Gallery noises have been tremendous; first of all the cries of "Cap, Cap!" or "Hat, Hat!" to whoever below retained either of these articles on his head, and the "Three cheers for Prince Albert"—"for the Queen"—"for Lord Powis"—"for Lord Powis' Committee"—"for Lord Powis and Church Principles"—"for the Vice-Chancellor"—"the Ladies" (of whom three or four from time to time came in), etc., etc., with, of course, groans and hisses to match. There were shouts for "Poll, Poll, state of the Poll!" and then perhaps some patriotic don would write down the number and hold it up, and then a shout to hold it higher, and write it plainer, etc., etc. From eight to nine last night it was awful; there were only a few poor candles on the three tables, so that the Gallery was almost in darkness. It was not, like the morning, a succession of shouts, but without break one loud, shrill, piercing scream—howlo-whistlo-yell, and occasionally the notes of a bugle. At nine the Senior Proctor came forward to declare the state of the Poll, but he could not obtain silence, and was obliged to pronounce the words without being heard. I should have mentioned among the morning sounds whistles to denote Whewell, barkings for the Bulldogs, grunts for the Johnians, and crowings for I don't know who. To-day there was a terrible uproar about three from two-thirds of the body of the house assuming at once their gowns and caps, this was greeted with the most tremendous howling and stamping, but it was no use, and half the Gallery finally assumed their caps. Both days papers and squibs of various sorts circulated below; one yesterday I hear described thus the merits of the two candidates, one had saved a *mitre* and the other invented a hat, (*i.e.* the Albert hat embalmed in *Punch*). It ended with putting into the mouth of a Johnian the assertion of his determination to go the whole "*hog* for *John*." Another to-day was a tolerable parody of the Witches in Mabeth, a trio of P's forming the dialogue, "Powis, Puseyite, and *Punch*," which last personage has, of course, been unable to resist the opportunity of a cut at Royalty in any shape.

CAMBRIDGE, March 12th, 1847.

...Everything is perfectly quiet here after the Election. One of the best things about it is that yesterday *Punch* had a caricatured version of the Address which Crick, as Public Orator, had to present to his Highness, which represented Crick as mitre-hunting. Now the best of the joke is that Crick is a Johnian and voted for Lord Powis.

[The address to which Mr Hort refers was probably the poem at p. 106 vol. xii. of *Punch*. The verses have been ascribed to W. M. Thackeray, who, after their publication, learned that Mr Crick was his first Cousin. The Rev Thomas Crick, Fellow of the College, was Public Orator from 1836 to 1848. He was afterwards Rector of Staplehurst. The first and last verses of the address in *Punch's* version are given here].

Stern fate hath clipped, with cruel shear,  
In spite of all phisick,  
A worthy duke, a noble peer  
To virtue and the Cambridge deat  
(Say REVEREND MR CRICK).



He ruled us but for seven short year,  
His death was all too quick;  
We howl, and drop the biiny tear  
Upon his lamentable bier  
(Says REVEREND MR CRICK).

\* \* \* \* \*  
From Faction's sacrilegious claws  
Keep Church and Bishopric;  
Support our academic cause;  
Uphold our rights; defend our laws,  
(Ejaculated CRICK).  
His speech was done. He made a pause  
For ALBERT and for VICK;  
Three most vociferous huzzaws  
Then broke from mighty WHAWELL'S jaws,  
Who, as a proof of his applatise,  
Straight to the buttery goes and draws  
A pint of ale for CRICK.

We extract the following deplorable example of bibliographical ignorance from a recent catalogue of second-hand books:

759 Eagle (The) a Magazine, supported by Members of St. John's College, first 2 vols. (probably all pub.) in 1, 8vo, half calf, 5s  
Cambridge, 1859-61

The *American Historical Review* for October 1896 contains an interesting and important Memorandum by Lord Burghley on the Spanish Invasion of 1588. The original is in the British Museum; MSS. Vespasian, VIII, f. 12, Holograph by Lord Burghley: dated 15 February, 1587-8. Lord Burghley traces with great force and breadth of view England's policy in case of war, and adds a detailed and liberal estimate of the cost. Most remarkable is his plan for a naval campaign. Burghley anticipates not only the strategy of Howard and Drake, so successfully employed against the Armada, but even advocates a descent upon Spain similar to that which Drake himself afterwards urged, but was not allowed to execute. Thus the victory over Spain was not alone the work of Elizabeth's splendid sailors. The historian will note that it was not the audacious genius of Drake, but the far-seeing mind of the most responsible minister, that took the foremost part in shaping the destinies of England.

*Incidents in the Lives  
of*

*Thomas Poyntz  
and*

*Richard Grafton,*

*Two Citizens and Grocers of London,  
who suffered loss and incurred  
danger in common with Tyndal,  
Coverdale, and Rogers, in bringing  
out the Bible in the vulgar tongue;  
collected and confused by J. A.  
Kingdon, a Past Master of the  
Guild; dutifully dedicated to the  
Worshipful the Master and Wardens  
of the Company.*

*"Love the Brotherhood, fear God,  
honour the King."  
Privately printed by Rixon and Arnold,  
Poultry, London.*

1895.

The above volume, a handsome folio bound in morocco, has

recently been presented by Mr Kingdon to the College Library, and is of special interest from the fact that it contains facsimile copies of some of the illuminated pages in Cromwell's copy of the Bible, printed on vellum at Paris in 1539, and now in the College Library. Mr Kingdon's final conclusions with reference to the history of the volume (which he has made the subject of much special and careful investigation), are embodied in the following paragraphs:

"When Grafton went to Paris is not definitely known. He himself, in the only passage in all his published writings in which he makes any reference to the printing of this Bible, puts it under the date 1537 (which would include the first quarter of 1538, according to present reckoning). So that, without doubt, he, with Coverdale, began the work in Paris before the license to print it there had been obtained from Francis I. But it is impossible to tell exactly when this license was obtained. The document—that copy of it at least which is preserved at the Rolls' Office—does not bear any date: but if it was obtained through Bonner, who did not become Ambassador in Paris till late in July, it can hardly have been obtained till August. Inasmuch, however, as the work had advanced sufficiently in June for two "ensamples" of the printing, one on parchment and one on paper, to be sent for Cromwell's inspection, it is clear that the work had been started long before, and that the license was obtained to meet threatened opposition. So long as the Bishop of Winchester was Ambassador in Paris, opposition might be expected. He was recalled in April, and then in July, Bonner, Archdeacon of Leicester, was removed from the Emperor and sent to Francis, with commission, among other duties, to "aid and assist the doers thereof in all their reasonable suits."

"In the joint letter, above referred to, by Coverdale and Grafton to Cromwell, from Paris, on the 23rd daye of Juyn, 1538, it is stated that, his "worke of the byble" was begun, and that "two ensamples" were sent with the letter, "one in parchement wherein we entende to prynt one for the Kinge's grace and another for your lordship: and the second in paper, wherof all the rest shall be made."

"Of these "two ensamples," specimen-copies are here presented; one from what is supposed to be Cromwell's parchment-copy preserved in the Library of St John's College, Cambridge; the other from a beautiful paper copy preserved in the Library of the British and Foreign Bible Society."

"The former, which is unique, (for the King's copy cannot be traced, it is not at Windsor, nor in the British Museum) is beautifully printed, and artistically illuminated throughout. All the five frontispieces are coloured, two are whole-page pictures, similar in design, but different in colouring, viz. the first, and the fourth which fronts the Apocrypha. These, which are impressions from the same block, are supposed, and with good reason, to be of Holbein's drawing. It may be that it is not all by his hand, but the portraits and the general design may well be. The colouring of the first is very good; that of the fourth (which has not been here shewn in colour) is inferior. The others are made up of vignettes, grouped around title-spaces, twelve of which are to be found among the pages of the text. The second and third frontispieces have sixteen such pictures: the fifth which precedes the New Testament has only eight, but of larger size."

"The initial letter of every chapter is coloured, and many (52) coloured woodcuts are scattered through the volume. All vacant spaces in the New Testament are ornamented by coloured scroll-work or flourishes."

"The paper copies have no colouring; all the vignettes are printed in black."

It will thus be seen that the latest research points to the conclusion that the copy in the College Library is *unique*, and



the College is under no small obligation to Mr Kingdon, not only for the presentation of his costly volume, but also for the great pains he has taken to trace out and elucidate the history of the original.

The late Mr Hyman Montague distinguished himself among numismatists by gathering together the finest set of coins ever collected by one man; so when they came to the hammer last week, a great crowd of eager enthusiasts filled the rooms of Messrs Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge. Expectation ran high when the famous "Juxon Medal" was put up. This coin, the work of Thomas Rawlins, was presented by Charles I to Bishop Juxon on the scaffold. It passed down to Juxon's descendant, Mrs Mary Gythens, who bequeathed it to her son-in-law, the Rev James Commeline of St John's College, Cambridge. Lieut. Col. Drummond and the dealer Mr Till, had it in turn; and it passed into the famous Cuff Collections, and ultimately came into the hands of Mr Montague, at whose sale on November 16 it fetched £770. This is the biggest price ever paid for a coin or medal in this country. *Illustrated London News*, 21 November 1896. [The Rev James Commeline B.A. 1811, was Fellow of the College 1812-1853. He was Rector of Redmarley D'Abitol, Worcestershire. He died at the Rectory 26 January 1853].

# UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, June 1896.

## MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part II.

### First Class.

#### Div. 1.

Bromwich  
Maclaurin

#### Part I.

### Senior Optimes.

28 Pollard  
51 Dastur (br.)

### Junior Optimes.

72 Brewster  
73 Deed (br.)

*Wranglers.*  
5 Edwards }  
Houston }  
7 Cook }  
Turner }  
13 Lydall (br.)  
18 Holmes (br.)

## CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part II.

### Second Class.

Hardwich

#### Part I.

### Second Class.

*Div. 1.* Greeves  
Ledgard  
Townsend  
Wright, A. A. G.  
*Div. 2.* Keeling  
*Div. 3.* Gardner  
Male

### Third Class.

*Div. 2.* Parker, H. A. M.

*Div. 3.* Cooke

## MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part II.

### Second Class.

Maclachlan

#### Part I.

### Third Class.

*Div. 1.* Siddique

## NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part II.

### First Class.

Hemmy (Physics)

### Second Class.

Northcott

Tallent

West, W.

#### Part I.

### Second Class.

Clarke, E. R.

Taylor, E. C.

Williamson

### Third Class.

Barnett

### First Class.

Browning

Harman

Howitt

Morgan

White

## THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS Part I.

### First Class.

Tait

## LAW TRIPOS Part I.

### Second Class.

Thatcher

### Third Class.

Maxwell

*First Class.*  
de Villiers

## HISTORICAL TRIPOS.

### Third Class.

Adkins

Scarlin

## MECHANICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS.

### First Class.

La Trobe

## MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, Easter Term 1896.

### Pharmacy.

Ds Dore

Eastwood

McDonnell

Matthews, H. N.

Matthews, J. C.

Mayor

Ds Roberts

Sanger

Ward, W. D.

Wilkinson

### Anatomy and Physiology.

Mag. Cowie

Ds Garrood

Ds Inchley

Skimshire

Taylor, E. C.

Ds Vaughan Price

## COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTIONS, June 1896.

### PRIZEMEN.

## MATHEMATICS.

### Second Year.

#### First Class.

Parker, P. à M.

Blandford

Tobin

Locke

Diver

Cross

*3rd Year (Dec. 1895).*

#### First Class.

Edwards

Houston

Cook, S. S.

Turner

Holmes

Lydall

### First Year.

#### First Class.

Hudson, R. W. H. T.

Corbett

Boyt

Watkin

Foster, A. W. }

Patuck

Franklin

Bell

## CLASSICS.

3rd Year.  
First Class.

Div. 2. Townsend  
Div. 3. Greeves  
Ledgard }

Second Year.  
First Class.

Div. 1. Wright  
Div. 2. Adler  
Pearce  
Clarke, W. F.

First Year.  
First Class.

Div. 1. Hart  
Todd  
Div. 2. Lupton  
Elsee  
Haslam  
Wace  
Coe  
Powell, N. G.

## NATURAL SCIENCES.

Second Year.  
First Class.

Glover, J. A.  
Ward, R. F. C.

First Year.  
First Class.

Hudson, E. F.  
Ingram, A. C.  
Jehu  
McDonnell  
West, G. S.  
Yapp

## MECHANICAL SCIENCES.

First Year.  
First Class.

Chapple

## LAW.

Second Year.  
First Class.  
de Villiers

## THEOLOGY.

First Year.  
First Class.  
Hennessy

## MORAL SCIENCES.

First Year.  
First Class.  
Div. 3. Winch  
Harding

## SPECIAL PRIZES.

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL.  
(for Astronomy).

Cook, S. S.

NEWCOME PRIZE.

(for Moral Sciences).  
Ds Maclachlan

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

Third Year.  
Dower

Second Year.  
Adkins

First Year.  
Bryers

HUTCHINSON STUDENTSHIP.  
(for research in Physical Chemistry).

Hemmy

HEBREW.

Ds Hutton

Second Year.

Adler

Iles

Pass

First Year.

Hennessy

READING PRIZES.

Kefford

Wacher

PRIZE FOR DISTINCTION IN INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Donald, J.

HUGHES' PRIZES.

m Edwardes

ns Hemmy

m Houston

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

Third Year.  
Townsend

Second Year.  
l de Villiers  
m Parker, P. à M.  
c Wright

First Year.  
mech Chapple  
c Hart  
m Hudson, R. W. H. T.  
ns West, G. S.

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

c Adler  
m Blandford  
m Ds Bromwich  
ns Browning  
c Coe  
m Cook  
m Edwades  
c Elsee  
c Hart  
c Haslam  
ns Henmy  
m Holmes  
m Houston  
m Hudson, R. W. H. T.

m Ds Maclaurin  
h Ds Masterman (half-year)  
ns Morgan  
m Parker, P. à M.  
c Pearce  
m Tobin  
c Todd  
c Townsend  
m Turner  
ns Tyler  
c Wace  
ns West, G. S.

FOUNDATION SCHOLARS ELECTED.

m Boyt  
mech Chapple  
m Cross  
l de Villiers

m Diver  
m Foster, A. W.  
ns Hatman  
ns Howitt

mech La Trobe  
c Lupton  
m Lydall  
m Patuck  
th Ds Tait, A. J.  
ns White

PROPER SIZARS ELECTED.

m Bell  
m Frauklin

ns Glover, J. A.  
ns Ingram, A. C.

ns McDonnell  
c Powell, N. G.

EXHIBITIONERS.

m Bell  
c Clarke, W. F.  
m Corbett  
m Franklin  
mor Harding  
th Hennessy  
ns Glover, J. A.  
c Greeves  
th Iles  
ns Ingram, A. C.

ns Jehu  
m Locke  
th Pass  
c Powell, N. G.  
ns Ward, R. F. C.  
mor Winch  
c Wright  
ns Yapp

m mathematics; c classics; ns natural sciences; l law; th theology;  
mech mechanical science; mor moral sciences.

LIMITED EXHIBITIONS, October 1896.

Lupton and Hebbelthwaite Exhibition: E. Davidson (Sedburgh School);  
Downman Exhibition: H. N. Burgess (Pocklington School).  
Vidalian Exhibition: W. P. G. McCormick (Exeter School).

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, November 1896.

(Commencing residence October 1897).

Foundation Scholarships of £70.

R. Casson, Ruthin School (Mathematics).  
P. B. Haigh, Leys School, Cambridge (Classics).  
O. May, Tollington Park College (Science).  
G. A. Ticehurst, Tonbridge School (Science).

Foundation Scholarships of £50.

W. Lockton, Grantham School (Mathematics).  
L. Lewton-Brain, Firth College, Sheffield (Science).

Minor Scholarships of £50.

E. O. Martin, Wolverhampton School (Classics).  
L. Miall, Yorkshire College, Leeds (Science).  
M. H. Robinson, Merchant Taylors School (Mathematics).  
J. H. Towle, Nottingham High School (Classics).

## Exhibitions.

- A. J. Harding, Christ's College, Brecon (Science).  
 F. D. Cautley, Pocklington School (Hebrew).  
 F. T. Wyeth, Brighton Municipal School (Science).

## ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES, 1896,

*Third Year.* Subject—The probable effects of a ship canal joining the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans on the British Empire. *Not awarded.*

*Second Year.* Subject—The good and evil results of the "Return to Nature," preached by Rousseau. J. S. Bryers, G. Sarwar, *aeq.*

*First Year.* Subject—The Characters of Hamlet. T. F. R. MacDonnell.

At the Civil Service competition held last summer, the Colonial Office, Indian Civil Service and Home Civil Service Examinations were, for the first time, held together. Four member of the College were successful: Ds A. K. Cama (21st Wrangler 1895), who came to St John's from Bombay University, is placed 16th; S. C. Mallik, who came to us from the Presidency College, Calcutta, is placed 56th. These obtain appointments in the Indian Civil Service. F. A. S. McClelland of Framlingham School, and H. G. Sarwar of Panjab University, now in their third year, are placed 89th and 92nd respectively, and obtain Eastern Cadetships. Of the ninety-four vacancies, twenty-six went to Cambridge men: St John's and Trinity getting four places each; Sidney, three; Pembroke, Caius, Jesus and Christ's two places each; King's, Emmanuel, Trinity Hall, Clare, Queens', Selwyn and the Non-Collegiates one each.

The various reports sent in by the club Secretaries for this term do not show a very happy state of affairs. Last year it was our lot to bemoan in the Rugby XV. an enormous percentage of disabled men, but this year, although suffering to some extent from that cause, the bad record which we possess has to be looked for in the intrinsic weakness of the team. Only one match won is perhaps as poor a record as the club can reveal for some time, although it must be remembered that every club, especially College teams, are bound to have at times bad years. The latter half of the team, however, has shown no really big defeat, and the team under the circumstances has played up pluckily. In the 'Varsity Freshmen's match W. P. G. McCormick was our only representative, and A. R. Ingram in the Senior's match. The Association XI. has had a curiously varied season, winning against some of the best teams and losing against weaker ones. We got through the first round of the Cup-tie with a creditable win against Selwyn, but against Pembroke we lost by the large score of 7 goals to 2. Wiltshire has played for the 'Varsity more than once.

At the river we have also to record no signal triumph. In

the Fours our usual ill-luck followed us, and we were drawn against the winners in the first round. According to the *Granta*, however, and other authorities, the L.M.B.C. crew were distinctly good, and no doubt would have made a close race with the winners in an average year. P. L. May is our only new 'trial-cap,' though H. E. H. Oakeley was for a long time rowing in the 'Varsity trials.

The Lacrosse team is again a strong one, and should retain the Inter-Collegiate Cup. We are not certain, however, that that it would not be more to the welfare of the College sport if some of the men taking Lacrosse would not devote themselves to football. However the XII. may perform at Lacrosse, football and boating are the games on which the reputation for sport of a College is founded, and it is quite possible for a man, even though he has never played before coming up, to learn the game in three years.

## LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

The Club this year was represented in the Light Fours and in the Clinkers. The Light Four was fairly good, but, being drawn against the winners, who were very fast, was unable to make much of a race of it. The Clinker was also beaten in their first race. The crews were as follow:—

*Light Four.*

- H. E. H. Oakeley *bow*  
 2 P. L. May  
 3 O. F. Diver  
 E. W. Airy *str*

*Clinker.*

- C. B. Rootham *bow*  
 2 M. G. Powell  
 3 J. A. Glover  
 C. W. Tudor-Owen *str*  
 E. J. Cooper Smith *cox*

The *Pearson and Wright Sculls* were won by H. P. Hope. Owing to a bad hand he was unable to scull in the *Colquhoun's*, and the Club was thus unrepresented. The entry this year was rather small, presumably owing to the Hon R. Guinness being up. He was unable to enter, however, and the sculls were won by H. W. Gould of First Trinity.

The *Trials* were rowed on December 2nd. The winning Eights were made up as follows:—

*Senior.*

- G. T. Locke *bow*  
 2 H. M. Adler  
 3 J. H. Beith  
 4 J. E. Boyt  
 5 F. F. Leighton  
 6 A. G. Campbell  
 7 G. A. Kempthorne  
 G. T. M. Evans *str*  
 E. J. Cooper Smith *cox*

*Junior.*

- W. Kerry *bow*  
 2 J. E. Pellow  
 3 C. S. Gibbs  
 4 C. R. Crowther  
 5 A. S. Roscamp  
 6 A. A. Robb  
 7 J. L. Coe  
 H. B. Hamer *str*  
 P. R. Bee *cox*

On December 3rd some Scratch Fours were held, which were won by

- A. S. Roscamp *bow*  
 2 H. M. Adler  
 3 F. F. Leighton  
 J. E. Boyt *str*  
 J. G. Coe *cox*

### RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—P. G. Jacob. Hon. Sec.—A. R. Ingram.

Matches played 8: won 1, lost 7.

Date.	Club.	Result.	Points.
Oct. 21st.	Christ's.	Lost, 3 tries to nil	0—9
" 20th.	Jesus.	Lost, 5 tries to 1 goal 1 try	8—15
" 30th.	Trinity	Lost, 2 goals 3 tries to 1 dropped goal	4—19
Nov. 13th.	Trinity Hall	Won, 2 tries to 1 try	6—3
" 17th.	Caius	Lost, 2 goals to nil	0—10
" 25th.	Emmanuel	Lost, 1 goal 1 try to 1 try	3—8
Dec. 2nd.	Jesus	Lost, 1 goal to nil	0—5

We have had a very bad season, owing in a large degree to accidents, and also to the fact that there were scarcely any men, capable of playing, to fill the places of those who have gone down. P. G. Jacob has, of course, been playing for the 'Varsity, and has only been able to turn out for us three times.

Colours have been awarded to R. J. Whitaker (back), D. E. Davis (three-quarters), R. F. C. Ward, H. Gunn, J. H. Beith, F. N. Skene, and O. L. Scarborough (forwards).

The second XV. have played 6 matches, won 2, drawn 1, and lost 3, running up 55 points to their opponents 43.

It seems absurd that, in a large College like ours, there should be scarcely thirty men who play Rugby Football, but such is a lamentable fact. Let us hope that next season men will come forward to assist us, and that we shall win, instead of losing, the greater proportion of our matches.

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

The Association team, although in the main constituted as last year, has hardly been successful. In and out form has been strangely exemplified. The team has done good things, but the sequel to these good things effaces the memory of them: a victory gained over a strong opponent has invariably been followed by defeat at the hands of a comparatively weak one. The team entered the second round of the College Cup Competition, beating Selwyn by 3 goals to 1, but these went down to Pembroke, being beaten by 7 goals to 2. Later on in the term the tables were turned on Pembroke, but on this occasion our opponents' were without their "blues." We congratulate H. Sneath, C. C. W. Sumner, and G. B. Bryan on obtaining their Colours.

H. P. Wiltshire (Capt.) played in the Seniors' match, and has also played for the University on two occasions.

We are glad to say that the Second team has had a very good season. Several of the players have shown considerable promise, and we hope by their consistent good play they will get their Colours next season.

The following are the result of the matches:

#### MATCHES.

Date.	Opponents.	Result.
Oct. 20th.	Emmanuel	Lost ... 2—4
" 22nd.	Jesus	Lost ... 0—5
" 24th.	Selwyn (Cup tie)	Won ... 3—1
" 26th.	Trinity Hall	Lost ... 1—4
" 29th.	Clare	Drawn ... 2—2
Nov. 2nd.	Pembroke (Cup tie)	Lost ... 2—7
" 5th.	Jesus	Drawn ... 1—1
" 10th.	Caius	Won ... 4—1
" 12th.	Trinity Rest	Lost ... 1—2
" 16th.	Trinity Etonians	Drawn ... 2—2
" 19th.	Trinity Rest	Lost ... 2—5
" 21st.	Pembroke	Won ... 6—0
" 26th.	Selwyn	Won ... 4—1
" 28th.	Emmanuel	Lost ... 1—4

### CRICKET CLUB.

At a General Meeting of the Cricket Club held on Thursday, November 26, the following officers were elected:

President—Mr Tanner. Treasurer—Dr Shore. Captain—F. E. Edwardes.  
 Hon. Sec.—W. A. Rix. Committee—H. P. Wiltshire, J. H. Hayes, G. H. Pethybridge, and J. C. Moseley.

### ATHLETIC CLUB.

At a meeting held on October 15, 1896, the following officers were elected:

President—A. C. Pilkington. Secretary—S. C. Moseley. Committee—P. L. May, F. E. Murray, E. A. Tyler, R. Y. Bonsey, A. R. Ingram, P. G. Jacob, H. E. H. Oakeley, F. E. Edwardes; O. F. Diver (Capt. L.M.B.C.) *ex-officio*.

### GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—Mr W. Bateson. Treasurer—Rev H. T. E. Barlow. Secretary—E. W. Airy. Committee—Mr. J. R. Tanner, K. Clarke, W. T. Clements, O. F. Diver, J. H. Hayes, P. G. Jacob, C. D. Robinson, F. A. Rose, H. P. Wiltshire.

We are glad to be able to report that the improvement in the financial position of the General Athletic Club which we were able to chronicle last year has gone on, and that the Club, if properly supported by members of the College, is now in a satisfactory position. The Balance Sheet shewing the Receipts and Expenditure for the past year is appended.





Oct. 31—"That civilization is a failure." Proposed by W. H. Winch, opposed by P. L. Babington.

Nov. 7—"That this House approves of payment of Members." Proposed by P. W. Wilson, Clare College, opposed by G. F. Goodchild, Sidney College.

Nov. 14—"That this House approves of Collectivism." Proposed by H. L. Pass, opposed by K. B. Williamson.

Nov. 21—"That this House would welcome the revival of Penal Laws against Nonconformists." Proposed by H. Barningham Hamer, opposed by W. Fairlie Clarke.

Nov. 28—"That the Liberal Party, having neither a policy nor a Leader, is undeserving of confidence." Proposed by J. E. Purvis M.A., opposed by T. F. R. McDonnell.

Dec. 5—"That Honesty is not the best policy." Proposed by A. J. Campbell, opposed by A. K. Cama.

#### THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—G. S. Whitaker. Treasurer—A. D. Smith. Secretary—T. H. Hennessy. Committee—W. K. Kefford, J. J. P. Kent.

The following meetings have been held this term:—

Oct. 30—In R. F. Pearce's rooms, a paper was read by the Rev Dr Watson on "The Unity of the Church and Submission to the Pope."

Nov. 6—In W. K. Kefford's rooms, R. F. Pearce read a paper on "Mohammedanism."

Nov. 13—In E. H. Keymer's rooms, W. Fairlie Clarke read a paper on "Claims of Foreign Missions."

Nov. 20—In C. E. Nutley's rooms, a paper was read by W. A. Gardner B.A. on "The Gospel according to the Hebrews."

Nov. 27—In G. S. Whitaker's rooms, Rev Prof Mason D.D. read a paper on "Anglican Orders."

Dec. 4—In A. D. Smith's rooms, the usual Social Meeting was held.

On the whole the attendance at the meetings has been very fair, whilst the papers have been decidedly instructive and interesting. Although nearly all our vacancies have been filled up, fewer men than usual of those reading Theology have offered themselves for membership. It is hoped that this will be remedied next term, as the Society specially appeals to such men.

#### SATURDAY NIGHT MEETINGS.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

##### Committee:

Rev F. Watson D.D.	C. Elsee.
Rev J. T. Ward M.A.	G. T. M. Evans.
Rev H. T. E. Barlow M.A.	T. H. Hennessy.
P. Greaves B.A.	S. C. Morley.
R. Y. Bonsey.	R. F. Pearce.
W. Fairlie Clark.	J. W. Rob.

Objects:—i. Preparation for Holy Communion; ii. Intercession for the College Mission; iii. Intercession for Foreign Missions; and kindred objects. The following meetings have been held during the present Term:

Oct. 17th	Dr Watson.
" 24th	Archdeacon Wilson, Vicar of Rochdale.
" 31st	Mr Ward.
Nov. 7th	Dr Palmer, of the Universities' Mission, Zanzibar.
" 14th	Mr. Fitzpatrick, Fellow and Dean of Christ's College.
" 21st	Mr A. T. Wallis, Assistant Missioner at Walworth.
" 28th	Prebendary Webb-Peploe, Vicar of St Paul's, Onslow Square.
Dec. 5th	Dr. Mason, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity.

#### THE COLLEGE MISSION.

Bishop Fisher's Hostel is rapidly approaching completion, and we hope there will be a good gathering of Johnians at its opening early next year. It will be a most useful but not a handsome building. Neighbouring landlords and local surveyors have compelled us to make expensive alterations in our plans, and, in consequence, more than £400 is still required to defray the total cost of over £1,400. The Treasurer, Dr Watson, St. John's College, will be glad to receive subscriptions. The promise has been made that this will be the last of the Mission Building Funds.

On 20 November the Rev J. F. Bateman, who is now London Diocesan Secretary for the Mission, held a small conversational meeting of London Johnians in the National Club, London, on behalf of the New Organ Fund; £65 16s. 9d. has now been deposited to the credit of the Fund in the Post Office Savings Bank.

C. Elsee has been elected Junior Secretary, and J. M. Evans Junior Treasurer, for the ensuing year. The Senior Secretary (Mr Barlow) and the Senior Treasurer (Dr Watson) retain office.

The usual gathering of members of the College and supporters of the Mission was held at Walworth on Monday 12 October. Dr Merriman preached the sermon at the Harvest Thanksgiving Service, and Canon Whitaker gave the address at the Celebration of Holy Communion. The offertories for the New Building Fund amounted to £9 5s.

The terminal meeting in College was well attended. The Master was in the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Dr Watson, Mr Phillips, Mr Green, and Mr W. F. Baily, the head

of the Trinity Settlement, and the future head of the Cambridge House.

The great meeting in the Guildhall on behalf of the Cambridge will long be remembered by those who took part in it. Bishop Westcott spoke with wonderful power. A hope he had cherished for twenty-five years was being at last realized. It is quite understood that the relations between the Cambridge House and the College Missions will be those of close and intimate friendship. The House will help the work of the existing Missions, and will be a centre from which new religious and social agencies specially cared for by Colleges without Missions of their own will spread. As the eldest born of the Cambridge College Missions, we give a hearty welcome to our new born sister. She will be our neighbour, she will work for the same effects and on the same general lines as ourselves. We shall work side by side and together.

#### NORTHERN JOHNIAN DINNER.

A Northern Johnian Dinner took place at the Exchange Hotel, Liverpool, on Friday, November 27th. The Rev Frank Dyson, late Fellow, was in the Chair. As it had been arranged that the toasts should be as few as possible, the following only were drunk: *The Queen*, proposed by the Chairman; *The College*, proposed by the Rev J. Sephton; *The Committee*, proposed by Mr Benedict Jones.

After dinner there was a short programme of music, the following gentlemen performing: Rev F. Dyson and Rev E. A. Ingham gave pianoforte solos, Rev C. Yeld a song, Mr W. C. Fletcher violoncello, and Mr A. Y. Baxter gave a recitation. It is proposed to hold the Dinner annually, and the suggestion has been made to have it in alternate years at Liverpool and Manchester. Members of the College who would like to receive year by year notice of the date of the Dinner are requested to send their names and addresses to the Honorary Secretary (*pro tem.*), W. A. Badham Esq., 50, Jermyn Street, Liverpool.

The following gentlemen were present:

*Chairman*—The Rev. Frank Dyson.

Badham, W. A.	Gibson Smith, Rev H.	Scarlin, Rev W. J.
Baxter, A. Y.	Hobson, Rev E. W.	Sephton, Rev J.
Carleton, Rev E. C. E.	Jones, Benedict	Walker, Rev D. E.
Chevalier, R. C.	Jones, Dr H. R.	Webster, Rev W.
Cooper, Rev F.	Ingham, Rev E. A.	Windsor, J.
Elsee, Rev H. J.	Kelly, J. B.	Woodhouse, Rev C. J.
Fletcher, W. C.	Nicklin, J. A.	Yeld, Rev C.
Francis, Rev J.		

#### THE JOHNIAN DINNER 1897.

It is proposed to hold this dinner on some day towards the end of April. 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, 36, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

#### COLLEGE CALENDAR 1897.

*Lent Term* (81 days, 61 to keep).

All years come up .....	Tuesday .....	Jan. 12.
Lectures begin .....	Thursday .....	Jan. 14.
College Examinations .....	about .....	March 8—12.
[Term kept .....	Saturday .....	March 13].

*Easter Term* (66 days, 50 to keep).

All years come up .....	Friday .....	April 23.
Lectures begin .....	Monday .....	April 26.
College Examinations .....	about .....	June 7—11.
[Term kept .....	Friday .....	June 11].

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

Sizarship Examination .....	Friday .....	October 1.
All years come up .....	Monday .....	October 11.
Lectures begin .....	Wednesday .....	October 13.
College Examinations .....	about .....	Dec. 6—9.
[Term kept .....	Thursday .....	Dec. 9].

Entrance Examinations will be held on Jan. 13, April 23, August 3, and October 1.

The subjects included in the Examinations for Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions in Natural Sciences to be held in the College in 1897 and future years will be *Chemistry, Physics, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, and Physical Geography*. Copies of the new Scheme shewing the scope of the examination in *Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Physical Geography*, and including specimen papers in *Zoology and Physiology*, may be obtained on application to any of the Tutors.

## THE LIBRARY.

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

# Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Midsummer 1896.

## Donations.

## DONORS.

- Fouillée (Alfred). Education from a National Standpoint. Translated and edited by W. J. Greenstreet.\* 8vo. Lond. 1892. 5.41.42. ....
- Guyau (J. M.). Education and Heredity: A Study in Sociology. Translated by W. J. Greenstreet,\* with an Introduction by G. F. Stout.\* 8vo. Lond. 1891. 5.41.41. ....
- Comey (Arthur M.). A Dictionary of Chemical Solubilities: Inorganic. 8vo. Lond. 1896. 3.26.34. ....
- Studies Laboratory. Edited by Adam Sedgwick. Vol. VI. 8vo. Lond. 1896. 3.24. ....
- Nichols (E. L.) and Franklin (W. S.). The Elements of Physics. Vol. I. Mechanics and Heat. 8vo. New York, 1896. 3.30.32. ....
- Hertz (H.). Miscellaneous Papers. With an Introduction by Professor P. Lenard. Authorised English Translation by D. E. Jones and G. A. Schott. 8vo. Lond. 1896. 3.30.35. ....
- \*Quevedo (S. A. Lafone). La Lengua Vilela o Chulupi. 8vo. Buenos Aires, 1895. ....
- Babbage (C.). Reflections on the Decline of Science in England 4.42\*.1. ....
- Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Reduction of Greenwich Meteorological Observations. Part iii. Temperature of the Air, 1841-1890. 4to. Lond. 1895. ....
- Strutt (John W.), *Baron Rayleigh*. The Theory of Sound. Vol. II. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1896. 3.30.22. ....
- Alexander the Great, The Life and Exploits of. Being a Series of Ethiopic Texts, edited with an English Translation and Notes by E. A. Wallis Budge. 2 Vols. 4to. Lond. 1896. AB.1. ....
- \*Nicklin (J. A.). Verses. 8vo. L. 4.37.6. ....
- \*Greenhill (A. G.). Les Fonctions elliptiques et leurs Applications. Traduit de l'Anglais par J. Griess. Avec une Préface de M. P. Appell. 8vo. Paris, 1895. 3.33.54. ....
- W. J. Greenstreet, Esq.
- Dr D. MacAlister.
- The Author.
- The Astronomer Royal.
- Mr Love.
- Lady Meux.
- The Author.

- Dufresne (J.). Kleines Lehrbuch des Damenspiels. 24mo. Leipzig, 1884. 10.16.49. ....
- Anderson (A.). Checkers. Containing complete Instructions and Rules for playing Checkers or Draughts. Revised and extended by Robert M'Culloch. 8vo. New York. N.D. 10.13.86. ....
- Staunton (H.). Chess Praxis. A Supplement to the Chess Player's Handbook. 8vo. Lond. 1886. 10.13.85. ....
- Chess. The Theory of Chess, including Directions for Playing. 8vo. Lond. 1799. 10.13.87. ....
- Bardelben (C. v.) und Mieses (J.). Lehrbuch des Schachspiels. 8vo. Leipzig, 1894. 10.13.31. ....
- Steinitz (W.). The modern Chess Instructor. Parts i. and ii., Sect. I. 8vo. New York, 1889-95. 10.13.33.34. ....
- Greenwell (W. J.). Chess exemplified: in one hundred and thirty-two Games of the most celebrated Players. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 10.13.32. ....
- Cervantes (Miguel de). The History of Don Quixote. Translated by Thomas Shelton. With Introductions by James Fitzmaurice-Kelly. 2 Vols. 8vo. London, 1896. 8.12.93.94. ....
- Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Antiquaries. Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1895. 5.27.12. ....
- Mr Pendlebury.

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- \*Ainger (Rev T.). Last Sermons, with a Memoir of the Author prefixed. 8vo. Lond. 1864. 11.12.84. ....
- Annual Register (The) for 1895. New Series. 8vo. Lond. 1896. 5.18. ....
- \*Ayerst (Rev W.). The Jews of the Nineteenth Century. 11.11.13. ....
- Cambridge Camden Society. Transactions. A Selection from the Papers read at the Ordinary Meetings in 1839-44. 4to. Camb. 1841-45. 1839.13. ....
- \*Carr (Geo.). Sermons. 3 vols. 12mo. Edin. 1777. 10.13.24. ....
- Chaucer Society. Chaucer's Troilus and Criseyde. Put forth by F. J. Furnivall. 2 Parts. ob. 4to. Lond. 1894-95. ....
- \*Denham (Rev J. E.). Sermons. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1821-5. 11.10.25, 26. ....
- \*Fitzmaurice (Rev J. M.). Sermons, practical and doctrinal. 8vo. Newbury, 1830. 11.10.27. ....
- Foster (J. E.) and Atkinson (T. D.). An illustrated Catalogue of the Loan Collection of Plate exhibited in the Fitzwilliam Museum, May 1895. 4to. ....
- \*Griffith (Thos.). Lectures on Confirmation. 2nd Edition 1838. ....
- \*Huxtable (Rev E.). Sermons preached in the Cathedral Church of St Andrew, Wells. 8vo. Lond. 1854. 11.12.85. ....
- \*Jowett (Rev W.). The Christian VI. 8vo. Lond. 1851. 11.12.86. ....
- \*Kennaway (Rev C. E.). Sermons preached at Brighton. 2nd Series. 8vo. Lond. 1847. 11.12.83. ....
- \*Law (Rev H.). "Christ is all." The Gospel of the Old Testament. 12mo. Weston-super-Mare, 1856. 11.11.19. ....
- Mr H. S. Foxwell.

- \*Light (Rev W. E.). Twenty-Four Sermons, chiefly on Personal Religion and Christian Experience. 8vo. Lond. 1865.  
 Liturgies Eastern and Western. Edited, with Introductions and Appendices, by F. E. Brightman. Vol. I. Eastern Liturgies. 8vo. Oxford, 1896. 11.15.24.  
 \*Marsden (J. B.). The Churchmanship of the New Testament. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1867. 11.12.87.  
 \*Meeres (Rev N.). School Cyclopædia, in Verse, with Prayers and Graces in various Languages. 8vo. Lond. 1851. 11.12.101.  
 — Sermons on various Subjects. 2nd Series. 8vo. Lond. 1858. 11.10.32.  
 \*O'Donnoghue (Rev H. C.). Marriage: the Source and Perfection of Social Happiness and Duty. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1836. 11.12.94.  
 \*Ogden (S.). Sermons. To which is prefixed an Account of the Author's Life, by S. Halifax. 4th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1805. 11.9.48.  
 Polson (A.). Principles of the Law of Nations. To which is added Diplomacy, by T. Hartwell Horne.\* 8vo. Lond. 1848. K.10.43.  
 \*Scudamore (W. E.). An Essay on the Office of the Intellect in Religion. 8vo. Lond. 1849. 11.10.33.  
 Sims (Richard). A Manual for the Genealogist, Topographer, Antiquary and Legal Professor. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1861. 10.31.84.  
 \*Teale (Rev W. H.). The Seven Sermons preached at the Consecration and Re-opening of the Parish Church of Leeds. 8vo. Leeds, 1847. 11.9.49.  
 \*Walter (Rev H.). Lectures on the Evidences in favour of Christianity. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1825. 11.11.20.  
 \*West (Rev C. A.). Parish Sermons. Edited by the Rev J. R. West. 8vo. Camb. 1855. 11.11.18.  
 \*Whitehead (Rev J. H.). Practical Hints on the public Reading of the Liturgy. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 11.11.14.  
 \*Wickenden (Rev W.). Revelations of a poor Curate. 8vo. Lond. 1855. 11.12.97.

# Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Michaelmas 1896.

## Donations.

### DONORS.

- Virgil. Works. Translated by the Rev Rann Kennedy. The last Six Pastorals, and the last Eight Æneids, by Charles Rann Kennedy. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1849. 8.10.77,78 .....  
 History of England from the beginning of the Reign of Queen Anne to the conclusion of the Union between England and Scotland. 8vo. Lond. 1707. C.12.11 .....  
 Barnard (Thos.). An historical Character relating to the holy and exemplary Life of the Rt Hon the Lady Elisabeth Hastings. 12mo. Leedes, 1742. C.13.41 .....  
 Hunt (W. P.). A brief Memoir of the Life, Writings, and Correspondence of the Rev Edward Pearson. 8vo. Lond. 1845. 11.24.55 .....  
 Pryme (George). Memoir of the Life of Daniel Sykes. 8vo. Wakefield, 1834. 11.24.56..  
 Liddon (H. P.). Walter Kerr Hamilton, Bishop of Salisbury. A Sketch, reprinted with Additions and Corrections from "The Guardian." 8vo. Lond. 1869. 11.23.63..  
 Allgemeinc Missions-Zeitschrift. Monatshefte für geschichtliche und theoretische Missionskunde. 22 Bde. 9, Gütersloh, 1874-1895. 11.10.42-63 .....  
 Cayley (Arthur). The Collected Mathematical Papers of. Vol. X. 4to. Camb. 1896. 3.40.10 .....  
 Voet (Paul). De Injuriis et famosis Libellis. Translated by F. H. de Vos. 8vo. Galle, 1896 .....  
 Veteris Testamenti Concordantiae Hebraicae atque Chaldaicae. Collegit et concinnavit Solomon Mandelkern. 4to. Lipsiae, 1896. Library Table. ....  
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 Cape of Good Hope. Results of Meridian Observations of Stars made at the Royal Observatory in 1888 and 1889, and 1890 and 1891. 2 Vols. 4to. Lond. 1895. 4.13..  
 Greenwich. Results of the Spectroscopic and Photographic Observations made at the Royal Observatory in 1893. 4to. Lond. 1896. 4.13.....  
 — Astronomical, Magnetical and Meteorological Observations made at the Royal Observatory in 1893. 4to. Lond. 1896. 4.12.66.....

Professor Mayor.

Mr Webb.

The Translator.

The Master.

Mr Scott

The Astronomer Royal.

## Additions.

- Aeschines. Index Aeschineus. Composuit Sieg. Preuss. *Teubner Text.* 8vo. Lipsiae, 1896.
- \*Clarkson (T.). An Essay on the Doctrines and Practice of the early Christians as they relate to War. 8vo. Ipswich, [1817].
- Dictionary (New English) on historical Principles. Edited by Dr J. A. H. Murray (Diffluent-Disburden). 4to. Oxford, 1896. *Library Table.*
- Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XLVII. (Puckle-Reidfurd). 8vo. Lond. 1896. 7.4.47.
- Gibbon (Edward). The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. Edited by J. B. Bury. Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1896. 1.9.7.
- Henry Bradshaw Society. Vol. XI. The Missal of Robert of Jumièges. Edited by H. A. Wilson.
- Kayser's Bücher-Lexicon. Sach-und Schlagwortregister zum Sieben-und Achtundzwanzigsten Bande 1891-1894. 4to. Leipzig, 1896.
- Lea (H. C.). An historical Sketch of Sacerdotal Celibacy in the Christian Church. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Boston, 1884. 9.16.15.
- Superstition and Force. 4th Edition. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1892. 9.16.42.
- Studies in Church History. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1883. 9.16.41.
- Lewis (Agnes S.). Some Pages of the Four Gospels re-transcribed from the Sinaitic Palimpsest, with a Translation of the whole Text. 4to. Lond. 1896. 9.2.43.
- \*Lutwidge (C. H.). Ministerial Caution enforced, in a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Scarborough, on July 8th, 1834. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Hull, 1834.
- Nicholl (W. R.) and Wise (T. J.). Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century: Contributions towards a literary History of the Period. 8vo. Lond. 1895. 4.33.34.
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- \*Palmer (E. H.). A Grammar of the Arabic Language. 8vo. Lond. 1874. 7.38.27.
- Philo Alexandrinus. Opera quae supersunt. Vol. I. Edidit L. Cohn. 8vo. Berolini, 1896.
- Rolls Series. Memorials of St Edmund's Abbey. Edited by Thomas Arnold. Vol. III. 8vo. Lond. 1896. 5.10.
- Tryphiodorus et Colluthus Carmina. Recens. Guil. Weinberger. *Teubner Text.* 8vo. Lipsiae, 1896.
- \*Wilberforce (Wm.). The Law and Practice of Election Committees, in a Letter to the Electors of Hull. 8vo. Lond. 1830.
- Wyclif Society. Wyclif (Joh.). Tractatus de Simonia. Edited by Dr. Herzberg-Fränkell and Michael H. Dziewicki. 8vo. Lond. 1898. (*sic*). 11.16.
- Tractatus de Logica. Edited by Michael H. Dziewicki. Vol. II. 8vo. Lond. 1896. 11.16.