



Easter Term

1897.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from Vol XIX, p. 463.)

THE correspondence of Dr Owen Gwyn, Master of the College from 1612 to 1633, has before furnished material for these notes. It is proposed in the present instalment to draw from the same source.

The letter which follows relates to a notable man and his son. Randle Crewe, son of John Crewe of Nantwich, said to have been a tanner, was baptised 10 January 1558-9. He was admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn 14 November 1577 (being described as sometime of Furnival's Inn), was called to the Bar 8 November 1584, appointed Bencher of his Inn in November 1600, was Treasurer in 1611, became Sergeant-at-Law 1 July 1614, and was Chief Justice of the King's Bench 1625-6. But for opposing Charles I., and declaring that no tax could be imposed without the authority of Parliament he was removed from the Bench.

He was elected M.P. for Brackley in 1597-8, and for Saltash 1614. He was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1614 to 1620, and was knighted in 1614. He died at Westminster 13 January 1646-7, aged 87, "leaving Cromwell," as Lord Campbell says, "to wield the sceptre he had seen in the hands of Elizabeth."

He had married 20 July 1598 at All Hallows-in-the-Wall, Juliana, daughter of John Clippesby of Norfolk. Clippesby Crewe his eldest son was born 4 September 1599, and as we see entered St John's in 1616. He was admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn 29 May 1619, but was not called to the Bar. His two sons John and Ralph were admitted to the College in 1646. Sir Clippesby Crewe was the intimate friend of Robert Herrick and occupies a conspicuous place in his poems. One of Herrick's odes is addressed to 'Sir Clepsy Crewe,' and one of his most sparkling compositions is "A Nuptial Song, or Epithalamium on Sir Clipseby Crewe and his Lady." Again in a song to him, Herrick writes:

"...if any piece proves new
And rare, I'll say, my dearest Crewe
It was full inspired by you."

Herrick was a Fellow Commoner of St John's from 1615 to 1617, and the friendship was, no doubt, first formed at College.

Sir Clippesby Crewe was M.P. for Downton in 1623-4, the last Parliament of James I., and again in 1625, the first Parliament of Charles I. He was returned as M.P. for Callington in the second Parliament of Charles I., summoned to meet at Westminster in February 1625-6.

My good cosen I am to recommende to your loue and care a young gent one Mr Clipesby Crewe, Sonne to my deare friende and longe acquainted Sir Randle Crewe his Majesty's Sergeant at Lawe, desiring you to chardge his Tutor to haue a speciall care of hym as well for his conversacon as his learninge, especially that he avoyde the company of Tobacco takers, Drinkers and Swaggereres. The young gent is by nature of a modest sober and cyvill conversacon and no doubt will so con-
tynewe if evell company draw hym not from it which no doubt his Tutor wilbe more diligent to observe in hym and he hym-
selfe more carefull to avoyde if at the first you shall shew your
respecte in chardging them both therewith and hereafter take

notice of his proceedinges howe so ever well, or ill which I hope you shall never fynde in him. Good cosen I doe not doubt but you will haue a care herein and the rather at this my request, his father being a man of worthe and so neare and deare a friend to me and you shall ever commande any kindnes remaying in the power of your assured and loving cosen

ELLIS WYNN.

Rowle, 26^o Aprilis,
1616.

Addressed: To the worshipfull and my muche respected good cosen Owen Wynn esquier, Doctor of Devynyty and Mr of St John's Colledge in Cambridge geue these.

The two letters which follow from Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, Chancellor of the University from 1616 to 1626, gives us a glimpse of the duties of a Chancellor in those days.

I have been unable to discover anything with regard to Mr Bambridge. John Pocklington apparently satisfied his judges for he held many preferments in the Church. He was Rector of Yelden, Beds. 1618-40, successively Prebendary of Peterborough and Lincoln, and Canon of Windsor. He died 14 November 1640. Two works are ascribed to him in Watts' *Bibliotheca Britannica* to which may be added the following:—
Making light of Christ and Salvation
Gospel Inhtations; manifested in a Sermon preached at St Lawrence Jury in London, by John Pocklington, Doctor in Divinitie, late Fellow and President of Pembroke Hall and Sidney College in Cambridge, and Chaplaine to the Right Rew Father in God, the Lord Bishop of Lincolne.

Mr Vice Chancellor. Vpon a suite made to Mr Secretary Lake by Mr Thomas Bambridge of Christ's Colledge, for the obtaining of his Majesty's letters for his degree of Dr in Diuinity, seconded by a letter from Dr Carey Mr of the same Colledge, wherein he did geue a large testimony of the great

sufficiency of the gentleman euery way, and the equity of his suite. It pleased his Majesty being moued by Mr Secretary in his behalfe, to giue way to the same, so farre forth as he might be certified from mee your Chancellor, that it was a fauor formerly granted. Whereupon as I haue alwaies had a care to preuent all things that might turn to the preiudice of the Vniuersity, soe in this I thought good for my better information to consult with Mr Dean of Paules, by whom vnderstanding in effect as much in both points as he had formerly witnessed in his letters to Mr Secretary Lake, I accordingly certified his Majesty, who presently gaue order for his letters to be sent vnto you. But I heare since, that there is some stay made of the publication of the letters and therefore thought good to aduise you, that you should presently proceede to giue his Majesty satisfaction, and not minister occasion by your slacknesse in a thing so iust for his Majesty to thinke that he was misinformed by mee. I hear so good reporte of the party whom it concernes, that I presume there can bee no exception against him, and his owne demaunds are so reasonable, that I wonder much, hauing procured the K. letters to take away all obstacles, that any stay should now be made. His sufficiency in learning is well knowne, and his willingness by all manner of satisfaction to redeeme his 5 or sixe yeares spent in trauaile, should of it selfe diserue all possible fauor. And therefore si uite is so iust, and he so willing to fulfill all the conditions specified in his Majesty's letter, that you should presently admitt him to his degree and not put him to a second trouble of suing to his Majesty, wherein my selfe must necessarily appear being by my former certificate to his Majesty so deeply engaged. Thus hoping that you will haue a care to satisfy his Majesty and mee in so reasonable a suite I committ you to God. And rest

your louinge ffreind,

T. SUFFOLKE.

Whitehall,

Apr. 23, 1616.

Addressed: To my very louinge friend Mr Doctor Gwynn Vice Chancellor of the Vniuersitie of Cambridge, these.

Mr Vice Chancellor. Accordinge to his Majesty's Commandment, and the agreement betweene the Lo. Archbushoppe and me, who weare deputed by his Majestie to hear the questions betweene Mr Pocklington and the rest of the fellowes of Pembroke Hall, he beinge accused for some Doubtfull opinions they held of his religion, and accordingly I did wryte that you should call Mr. Pocklington, and his accusers, and to heare both parties, and then to Certify mee what you did fynd, eyther in his beeinge faulty or cleere that I might giue an Accompt to his Majestie according to his Commandment. But now Mr Pocklington hath byn with me, and complains that he hath heard nothinge of the matter, which he conceiueth to be a greate wronge to him, and consideringe that he standes accused, and halfe condemned, which is verie greivous to him, and therefore by me now againe desires of you Mr Vice Chancellor that you will call the fellowes of Pembroke Hall, and vpon a deliberate hearinge truely to certify as you synde, which I desire you to doe, as a thinge I conceaue to be verie reasonable, and I will attend to heare your reporte, beinge ever

Audley end
this 26th of
July, 1616.

your louinge & welwishinge frend,
T. SUFFOLKE.

Addressed: To my verie louinge good frend Mr Doctor Gwynn Vice-chancellor of the Vniuersity of Caimbridge.

Two letters follow from Francis Bacon, successively Baron Verulam and Viscount St Albans. It may be explained with reference to the "Fellowship for Physick" that under the old statutes of the College two Fellows were elected for the study of medicine. John Thompson was admitted a Fellow of the College 10 April 1617, his County being Essex. He was elected M.P. for the Borough of Cambridge 27 January 1625-6. In June 1626 Charles I. exempted him from the necessity of taking orders he being "in the King's service, having applied himself to the study of Civil Law." John Mede in a letter (Baker MS xxxii, p. 373) says—"he is Mr Tompson's Son of Berdon Priory and my Lord Keeper's

Lady is his aunt." Francis Bacon married Alice, daughter of Benedict Barnham, Alderman of London. John Thompson, of Bearden, Essex, Esquire, was admitted a Student of Gray's Inn 20 June 1632.

After my very hartie commendacions Whereas I am informed that the ffellowship for Physick in your Colledge is now void, and that John Thompson a Bachelor of Artes of the same Colledge is a suiter for that ffellowship. In regarde of the good reporte I have of him and at the instance of some worthie freindes of his, I am willinge to recommende his suite vnto you, praying you that the rather for my sake you will make choice of him, Which if you please to doe I shall accepte as a special kyndnes and be ready to requite as occasion shalbe offred. And so I bidd you hartily farewell. ffrom Grayes Jnne this thirtieth of March, 1617.

your very loving freind,
FR. BACON, C.S.

Addressed: To my very lovinge freinds Mr Doctor Gwynne, Mr of St John's Colledge in Cambridge and the Seniors of the same house deliver.

After my very hearty Comendacons, I vnderstand that your election of fellowes is at hand, and Mathyas Crosland a Bachellor of Arts of your house, being for his good parts and towardnes in learning commended vnto Mee by some whom I respect, out of the affecon I beare to learning; and for that I vnderstand hee is descended of a good house, I wish an incouragment to bee added to his endeavors, and therefore haue thought good by theis My letters to pray you, to admitt him to a ffellowship amongst you, Finding him Capable, thereof; which I shall take very kindly from you in his behalfe, and bee ready to acknowledge y^t, as occasion shal bee offered; soe I comend you to Gods goodnes, ffrom Yorkehouse this 21st of March, 1619.

your very lovinge freind,
FR. VERULAM, Cans.

Addressed: To his very Lovinge ffreinds the Master and Senyors of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

The following letter from William Herbert, third Earl of Pembroke, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford also refers to Mr Crosland.

Good Mr Doctor Gwinn, I vnderstand that there is one Mathyas Crosland a bachelor of arts and a towardly Scoller in your hous. if you will doe me the fauor to choose him a fellow of the hous at this nere election I shall take it as a great kindnes bestowed on myself who will euer remaine

Whitehall this last of March. your most assured frend
PEMBROKE.

Addressed: To my most assured frend Mr Doctor Guinn Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridg.

The letters which follow refers to some matters of business arising during Dr Gwyn's year of office as Vice-Chancellor. What Mr Whitgrave's views may have been it is not easy to say, but they probably cost him his benefice. For Anthony Topham became Vicar of Trumpington on 16 December 1616. The writer of the letter with regard to him is Richard Neile, Bishop of Lincoln.

Good Mr Vice-chancellor as vnacquainted I make bold to write vnto you, on the behalfe of my seruant John Sheward nowe deputie Register vnder my sonne vnto Mr Archdeacon of Ely whom as I vnderstand, at the instigation of some other, you lately conuented before you for causinge of certaine Inhabitantes of the towne who were priuiledged persons of your vniuersitie to be cited into Mr Archdeacon's Court, wherein, though he were by you the reputed offender, yet in my conceit he was not faultie therein, for that it is the office of a Scribe or Register onlie to write the processe, and not to cause any to be cited or summoned into a Court which only receaueth life and authoritie from the seale of the Judge, as from Mr Archdeacon his Official, or Surrogate, and not from the Registers writinge; which being so I hartelie pray you (if the like occasion of suspicion or offence shall heereafter happen) to forbear to be

on that behalfe troublesome vnto him, who I am persuaded will not voluntarily doe anythinge that maie seem offensive vnto your selfe or vnto any other which I am the rather induced to beleue for that hauing had many yeeres tryall of him I euer founed him sithence my first knowledge of him to be of honest life and conversacon. And for such a one, if it shall please you to accepte and accompte of him vntill that you finde just cause to the contrarie, and, soe much as in you lieth, shall Countenance rather than discountenance him in his honest proceedinge, I will acknowledge my selfe beholdinge vnto you, and be readie to requite you in some matter of greater moment whensoever occasion shall be offered, as best knoweth the Allmightie in whose most mercifull protection I leave you, from London, November 17, 1615.

your well wishinge thoughe
vnacquainted poore freind,

JAMES HUSSEY.

Mr Vice Chancellor, I received yesterday by the Carrier your letters with the inclosed note, with the like letters from Mr Deane of Pawles. For the which I giue you both thanks. I will forbear to advise yow anie manner of way for your proceeding with the party till I shall have informed his Majestie of the Businesse, and then God willing I will advertize yow according to his Majesties pleasure and direction therein. For it as much concerneth his Majestie, who ratified the sentence vnder the great seale of England as anie of vs that were the Commissioners. It seemeth strange to mee that such a young Companion should bee thus sawcy in a busines which I dare say he vnderstandeth not. I heare he is Vicar of Trumpington, hee might have yeilded soe much respect to his ordinary the Bishopp of Elie as to have desired some conference with him for his better information before he had soe taxed him in St Maries pulpitt. I knowe my Lo: of Elie is very tender of the Vniversity and in that respecte vnwilling to strayne his Jurisdiction to St Maries Pulpitt for that, that hath been sayd there in an ordinary vnuersitie course; But if Mr Whitgraue will goo and preach the same sermon or vse the same passage in a sermon at Trumpington that my Lo: of Elie as ordinary may take notice of it and he be contented to swallow it at his

handes, for my part Let him so carry it without checke. I am sure if hee should bee soo sawcy with anie the proceedings of the temporall Judges the Starr chamber would be thought little ynough to censure him. It were to bee wished that men of his sorte had more vse of their Logicke and lesse of their Rhetoricke, or rather loose discourse without the rules either of Logick or Rhetoricke. It is noe good consequence the Maior parte may erre therefore the maior parte in this or that particuler doth erre. For the maior parte is not alwaies the rightest in matters of religion, therefore not in matters of Judgment. What is the Course of resolution for Lawes in our state is it not the Maior parte of voices in the Parliament, the whole course for iudgment and Justice in this kingdome at the Counsell board, in the Starr Chamber at the High Commission, and in all the Courts ecclesiasticall and temporall that consist of plurality of Judges are they not ruled by the maior parte. The gouernment of the vniversity, the Regient house, the Colledge whereof hemselfe is a fellow how standeth it but by y^e maior parte of voices. His owne obtaining of his fellowship or of his schollership in Trinity Colledge, had he it not by the master and Maior parte of the Seniors. He might haue as well turned his conceipt vpon anie or all of these as vpon vs that were the Commissioners. But I forbear to say more. Such a young fellow, soo rash, soo void of good Manners is not worthy of soo many wordes, otherwise it were easie to giue large satisfaction to honest vnderstanding men in this Busines. But for him I pray yow to let ye matter rest as it is till vpon his Majesties direction I shall write againe to yow of it. And soo with my hartly commendations to your selfe Mr deane of Pawles and all the rest of our frends with yow I commit yow to God wishing yow a merry Christmas at St John's and resting

your very Loving ffreinde
R. LINCOLN

Westminster
Dec. 22 : 1615.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull my very loving frend Mr Doctor Gwyn, Vice chancellor of the vniversitie of Cambridge and Mr of St John's Colledge be these dd.

The following letter, it will be seen, refers to some distinguished visitors to the University and their entertainment.

Sir yesterday I sent you by Hobson the Carrier ten poundes in gold with a letter from my Lord Keeper conteyning his Lordships pleasure concerning the same. The gentleman whom his Lordship recommends in the first place is sonne of August Thuanus, and of prime qualitie in the Parlement of Paris, as likewise two or three other of his companie are. They intend (as yesterday very late I learned of them) to be in Cambridge to morrow at night or vpon munday by noone: which I thought my duty with as much speed as possibly I could to giue you notice of, that you might accordingly resolue for their entretainment which I hope will be very much to their (as I am sure it wilbe to my Lords) content, and the honour of our Vniuersity with which and my many thanks for your most louing entretainment of mee, I take leave and remayne

your most affectionate to do you seruice

Westminster Coll.

WILL. BOSWELL

21 Sept. 1624

Addressed: To the Right worshipfull my very loving friend Doctor Gwynne Master of St Johns Colledge in Cambridge, with speed.

Many of Dr Gwynn's letters are from friends or acquaintances soliciting favours for their sons or relatives.

Lawrence Stanton or Staunton the writer of the following letter was Rector of Castor, Northamptonshire, compounding for first fruits, 7 August 1600; the Living was vacant again in 1613. This seems to make it probable that he was the Lawrence Stanton who was installed a Prebendary of Norwich (1st Stall) 7 April 1589, was collated Dean of Lincoln 20 May 1601, and installed to the Prebend of Centum Solidorum in Lincoln Cathedral 26 July 1601. He died 17 September 1613, aet 62 (Hardy's *Le Neve* ii, 497; 35, 131). One Lawrence Stanton compounded for first fruits as Rector of Redmyle, Leicestershire, 13 December 1582; the Living was vacant in 1587.

Salutem in Christo: Sir I praye you lett my sonne haue your helpe for some place to lodge and study in. I haue entreated Mr Motte to be his Tutor, and doe desire you nowe and then to haue an eie on him, and by your counsell and countenance to further him in vertue and learninge. And if at this next election of fellowes, you would please to helpe hime to be one of that number, I shoulde acknowledge my self to be soe muche indebted vnto you, as for the greatest benefit that you coulde bestowe vpon him: for which I wilbe not verbally, but duringe my life really thankfull vnto you. Whether hee be capable for his country of Lincolnshire or with whome I might deale for a resignation, or what other course were to be taken, I desire you at your best leasure to sende me worde. I hope to finde indifferent favoure amongste the Seniors. Yet I am a stranger to some of them. This preferment I seeke not so much for profit, as for his fitt continuance there, to increase in learninge, that soe he may be fitt in tyme for the ministrie: to which profession he hathe a good minde, And I doubt not by God's helpe, but to procure him a competent ecclesiasticall livinge when for his age he may accepte and for his life and learninge he be worthy of the same.

Att my last beinge with you at Peterborowe I was desirous to haue borrowed some money of you, thinkinge then to haue purchased a parcell of land as I tould you: but I founde the tytle soe doubtfull and dangerous as I durst not meddle with it but doe sitt downe with the losse of forty poundes at the least expended in a wearysome iourney to London and backe againe: since which tyme I heare not of any thinge to be bought, so that I keepe my money in my purse, Whereof you shall haue use if you stand need of it and require it. Thus wishinge you all good I commytte you to the auther thereof. Castor, January 20, 1611

your louinge friend and brother
LAURENCE STANTON.

Salutem in Christo. Sir I am like to be a troublesome suiter vnto you for myselfe and frendes. God hath placed you where you may do much good to manie, and vpon our ancient acquaintance I am in good hope to be partaker thereof. I am intreated at this present to pray your favoure for John

Bodendyne now a student in your Colledge, that at the next election of Schollers he may be preferred, if for his Countrie of Rutland hee bee capable, and for his learning and life hee bee deemed not vnfit. His father is a religious Knight, and a great friend vnto our profession, desirous to traine vp his sonne in the Vniuersitie, hoping that hee shall live by the fruites of his knowledge gotten there. The profit of a schollership he respecteth not much, but thinketh it woulde be a meanes to keepe him in more due order, and give him better incorage-ment at his studie. While you continue your benefice here at Luffenam Sir William Bodendyne the young man's ffather wilbe ready to doe anie kinde office for you, if you haue cause to vse him, and wilbe very thankfull vnto you for your fauoure towards his sonne, and I will take my self much beholding vnto you, if the rather at my request you doe the young man good. Thus wishing you much comfort in your office and good successe in the government of that worthy Colledge I commytt you to the Almighty. Uffington this 6th of September 1612

your verie louinge frende
LAURENCE STANTON.

Salutem in Christo.

Sir I woulde longe since have sent my sonne backe againe to his study but that hee remaineth sickly still, and I am doubtfull of his recouery in haste. Here hee may haue better keepinge and good helpe by phisicke for his healthe. I have often by letters intreated your favours for his prefermente to be fellowe, which suite I continue still vnto you. I would be at any reasonable charge to haue him placed in that worthy Colledge. At your best leasure I pray you let me heare from you what hope I may haue to effecte this my desire. My sure and good frende Mr Dr Parker, promissed me to speake with you and to persuade for me in this business and nowe he writeth vnto you (as I gesse) to the same purpose. I may not bee vnmanerly importunate with you, yet I doe not remember that euer I affected anie matter soe muche. Thus referringe my earnesteste requeste vnto your frendly consideration I commytt you to the Almyghtye. Uffington this 11th of Januarie 1612.

your louinge frende
LAURENCE STANTON.

Addressed: To the Right woorshipfull his verie louinge frende Mr Dr Gwyn Mr of St John's Colledge in Cambridge, these dd.

Richard Tray the writer of the next letter was probably the person of that name who was instituted Rector of Murston, Kent, 20 January 1614-5, holding the Living until 1630, when on 30 January 1630-1 he was instituted Rector of St Mary at Hoo. He was succeeded at Murston by John Tray, probably his son.

Right

Woorshipful Mr Doctor Gwin your curteous speeches vnto mee, at my beeinge with you at St John's, & your reiteratinge the same vnto mee in Drury Lane do now imboulden mee to write vnto you in the behalfe of my sonne, earnestly beseechinge your fauour to be extended towards him. The Schollership which I had, or at least on of the three which Alderman Billingsley bestowed one the Colledg beeinge now void may by your fauor bee conferred vpon my Sonne If so greate a curtesye bee bestowed vpon him, I doe by these presentes vowe to bee verie thankfull vnto you, for I doe and ever haue helde vnthankfullnes and ingratitude for any kindnes received the greatest pointe of basenes that can bee in a man. If the times had not been so contagious, I had procured my only & honourable freind the Lord Bishop of Gloucester to haue written to your woorship in this busines, who at my goinge from you at Drury Lane, to his lodginge in Westminster, tould mee that at your meetinge at the conuocation howse the frydaye followinge, he would moue you heerin by word of mouthe, and against the election he would write vnto you and that effectually promising requitall to your woorship or to any other in St John's that you should commend vnto him, for any kindnes extended towards mee or myne. But by reason of the infection neither myselfe, nor his Lordships Chaplin one Mr Gabriell Salesburie my next neighbour minister, dare repaire vnto his Lordshipp for his gracious letters heerin. But yett if your woorship shal bee pleased without his Lordships letters to confer your fauors vpon my sonne I dare presume that his Lordship will acknowledge it as a second greate Curtesye done vnto himselfe. I hope my

wild and rude Carriage in times past shal bee not argument to disgrace my childe or keep him backe from preferment. It is well known to your woorship or at least to diuers of that venerable society, that I many times hassered both limb and life for the glorie of my Colledge, neither haue I hitherto, neither will I while life doth last cease both publiquely and priuatly to pray to the Almighty for the prosperitie thereof. At my being at St John's all the Seniors my ould acquaintance promised mee their furtherance, but yett the anchor of my hopes heerin, I cast into the sea of your fauor & goodnes. I am a little iealous of my Cuntrimans fauour heerin, notwithstandinge his many promises both to myselfe and wife, for that he this vacation visits the houses of other St John's men, but comes not to mee to whome the meanest Scullion in St John's Kitchin should be hartily welcome, some distaste he takes at mee as I heere because I committed not my Sonne to his Tuition, which I thought vnfittinge by reason of his often absence from the Colledge, but the maine reason is his Brother Doctor, who commandes both his father and him, standes for another as he acknowledged to mee in Fleet Street the last Easter Terme: And although his father lately boasted in my heeringe, that his son had the appointment of all the Kentish prefermentes in the Colledge, yet my trust is that by this aduancement of my Sonne, it shall appeare that your woorship hath reserued the power of one Kentishe preferment vnto yourself to whome principally of right both this and all the rest doe belonge. It would be a great disparidgme to mee amongst my brethren of the Cleargie, if they should heere that notwithstandinge my ancient acquaintaunce in St John's the sonne of some other of lesse noate heere, and of farr less acquaintance there, should get preferment before my sonne. But the event I leaue to God. And so not forgettinge my dutie and service to your woorship I leaue you to the blessinge of the Almighty alwaies resting

ffrom Bredherst	your woorshippes to bee
neare Rochester	commanded
this 5th of	RICHARD TRAYE.
Octob: 1625.	

Addressed: To the Right worshipfull Mr Doctor Gwin Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge these bee dd.

The two letters which follow seem to be from Welsh relatives of the Master. Henry Sibson, born in Cumberland, was admitted a Foundress Scholar 4 November 1629.

Worthy and lovinge Cozen I receiued your lettre in March last and out of the relacon of the bearer conceaued some hope to haue seen you at London the then next terme where I vnderstood you were, but though I vsed the best means I could by some ffrendes of yours and myne was disapointed of the sight or spech with you, I knowe not howe if it were not through his default whom I trusted whereof I was very sorry not hauinge seene you many yeeres.

By reason of the opinion conceaued by many that either in respect of name or kindred or of both I am able to preuaile much with you, it is putt vpon mee at this tyme by one of the greatest and dearest ffrends I haue to sollicite and earnestly intreate you by my letter for a place of a Scollership nowe voide in your house that by your meanes it maie be conferred vpon one that is of your house a younge scoller one Mr Doyley of this Countrey wherein I canot ymportune any further then it shall stand with your good likeinge and pleasure though to haue the party that moved me therein satisfied by my meanes and request, it doth concerne me as much as any thinge in this kind can doe and shall further oblige and bind me in any thinge I can doe to you or any of yours and soe with my remembrance of my harty love and Comendations I comitt you to thalmighty and rest

Norwich the
12 August
1624.

your lovinge Cozen and ffrend
RICE GWYNNE.

Addressed: To the Right worshipfull my verie lovinge Cozen Doctor Gwynn Mr of Sainte John's Colledge in Cambridge dd. these.

Good Cosen, havinge soe lately commended vnto you a suite of a kinsman of ours for a schollership in your house I had not thought I should againe soe soone have bene troublesome vnto

you in that kinde, but soe it is out of an opinion conceyved of an interest that I hould in your love that there comes a request which indeed to me is a commaundement from a noble Lord, my Lord William Howard to whom I have bene ever more obliged than I can express for his favour and specially for his honourable assistance in the execution of my Lord and Masters will, to write vnto you in the behalfe of a neighbours sonne of his that is of your Colledge, one Sibsonna pupill of Mr Thomas ffothergill, that at your next election intendes to stand for a Schollershipp. The father is a man beneficed neare my Lord and one that his Lordship much favoureth, the sonne (as he is informed) a youth well disposed and towardly, if out of these respects, and your wonted love to my selfe, you shalbe pleased to bestow a Schollershipp vpon him, I shall acknowledge my selfe much bound vnto you, as a meanes of continuance of that good opinion my Lord houldes now of me, which though perhapps I shall not be able to requite himselfe, my Lord I doubt not may and will as any occasion shalbe offered. I have not bene at London nor five miles from my house this twelve moneth, nor shall not have any opportunity in person to second my suite vnto you. Therefore I beseech you vouchsafe by a lyne or two in writinge to let me know my letter is come to you and what successe the scholler may hope for in his suite that I may accordingly give my Lord an accompt thereof. So with remembrance of my best love and hartiest wishes vnto you of health and happiness I rest

your assured lovinge Cosen to dispose of

Bloxham

JOHN GRIFFITH.

17^o Julij 1629.

If you shalbe pleased to write any thing to me I pray you direct your letter to be left at Mr Humphry Lloyd his house neare the Doctors Commons.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull my very good cosen Mr Doctor Gwynn master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

This Instalment of notes will conclude with two documents of much earlier date. The first is an Indulgence granted to the Lady Margaret in 1476 in

consideration of her contributions to the war against the Turks. Bishop Fisher in her funeral sermon says he had frequently heard her declare "that yf the Cristen princes wolde have warred upon the enemyes of his fayth, she wolde be glad yet to go folowe the hoost and help to washe theyre clothes for the love of Jhesu." This document is an original and shews signs of having had at one time a seal attached which is now gone.

The second document is an Indulgence from Pope Innocent the eighth to Henry VII. and his Queen. The document in the Colledge is a certified copy of the Papal Bull, probably made for the Lady Margaret. I have to thank Mr J. H. Hessels for help in transcribing these.

Johannes Abbas Abendonensis Sanctissimi in Christo Patris et Domini nostri Domini Sixti diuina prouidencia Pape quarti ac Sedis Apostolice In Regnum Anglie Walliam et Hiberniam vna cum Collectore fructuum et prouentuum Camere Apostolice in Regno predicto debitorum Nuncius et Commissarius specialiter deputatus Dilecte nobis in Christo Domine Margarete Comitisse de Richemonde Salutem in domino sempiternam. Quia autem jugi consideracionis oculo fragilitatis humane infirmitates considerans sepius corde esto compungeris timens huius seculi delectacionibus velud magni maris fluctibus incaute absorberi antiqui serpentis iaculis indies vulnerari Sciens non nisi per penitencie tabulam vulnera mortes et pericula huiusmodi evitari posse ad nos Plenissimarum indulgenciarum Dispensatores humili corde animoque deuoto pro salutari remedio confugisti. Nos igitur deuocionibus tuis satisfacere ac anime tue Saluti consulere cupientes tuis in hac parte deuotis petitionibus inclinati cum ad locum per nos pro iubilei gratia consequenda deputatum te contuleris et corde contrito deputato ad hoc a nobis confessori peccata tua humiliter confessa fueris ac pro armata et manutencione classis contra turchos perfidos christiane religionis inimicos de facultatibus a deo tibi concessis terrena in celestia caduca in stabilia felici commercio commutando competentem quantitatem contuleris plenissimam remissionem omnium peccatorum tuorum. Eciam propter que sedes

apostolica esset merito consulenda Et quorum absolucio eidem sedi specialiter esset reseruata. Necnon absolucionem quarumcumque censurarum et sentenciarum tam ab homine quam a jure latarum satisfacto tamen quibus satisfaciendum fuerit ac iubilei gratiam perinde ac si Basiliscas Apostolorum Petri et Pauli ac alias vrbis ecclesias et loca visitasses vna cum benedictione quam solempne sanctissimi Domini nostri Pape consecuti fuisses relaxacionem quorumcumque votorum et iuramentorum quacunque firmitate roboratorum si qua omisisti ac tibi commutari et relaxari voluisti vltra marino Sancti Jacobi in Compostella religionis continencie votis duntaxat exceptis in vita te esse consecutam et vnitati ecclesie et sacramentis restitutam Auctoritate Apostolica qua in hac parte fungimur declaramus Insuper quod ydoneum confessorem qui a quibuscumque criminibus Eciam propter que merito sedes apostolica esset consulenda. Et quorum absolucio eidem sede specialiter esset reseruata in mortis articulo tamen similiter te absoluat et plenariam remissionem et iubilei gratiam tibi impertiri possit et valeat. In non vero reseruatis casibus tociens quociens opus fuerit de absolucionis beneficio tibi prouideat eligere possis tenore presencium eadem auctoritate Apostolica tibi concedimus et tribuimus facultatem. Data apud Londonium quinto die Mensis Marcij Anno domini Millesimo quadringentesimo Septuagesimo Sexto Pontificatus prefati Sanctissimi domini nostri domini Sixti Diuina prouidencia Pape Quarti Anno Sexto

W. Sulcombe
notarius

Endorsed: A letter of Clene remyssyon and pardon grantyd by the Abbott of Abyngdon vnto my ladyes grace.

And in a later hand: Pope Sixtus 4^{us} his Generall pardon &c. in regard of her contribution to the warrs against the Turkes. A^o 1476. Martii 5^o. Pontificatus Sixti 4^r.6^o.

Innocentius episcopus Seruus seruorum Dei Carissimo in Christo filio Henrico Regi et carissime in Christo filie Elizabeth Regine Anglie Illustribus Salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem. Eximie deuocionis sinceritas et integra fides quibus nos Romanam reveremini ecclesiam promeretur vt votis vestris illis praesertim per que consciencie pacem et animarum vestrarum

salutem domino propicio consequi valeatis, quantum cum Deo possimus fauorabiliter annuamus et que propterea vobis per nos concessi fuerunt interdum de nouo approbemus ac alia vobis concedamus pro vt id in Domino conspicimus salubriter expedire. Dudum siquidem vobis vt aliquem presbiterum ydoneum secularem vel regularem in vestrum possetis et quilibet vestrum posset eligere confessorem qui vita vobis comite in casibus sedi apostolice reseruatis. Hijs dumtaxat exceptis videlicet criminum heresis rebellionis ac conspiracionis in personam vel Statum Romani Pontificis aut Apostolice sedis et offense personalis in aliquem sancte Romane ecclesie Cardinalem. Semel tantum quolibet anno et in mortis articulo eciam ab exceptis huiusmodi In Alijs vero quociens fuerit oportunum. Confessionibus vestris diligenter auditis pro commissis vobis debitam absolucionem impenderet et iniungeret penitentiam Salutarem. Quodque idem vel alius confessor ydoneus quem duceretis eligendum omnium peccatorum vestrorum de quibus corde contriti et ore confessi essetis etiam in eodem mortis articulo vel quociens de morte huiusmodi dubitaretur. plenam remissionem vobis in sinceritate fidei vnitate eiusdem sancte Romane ecclesie et obediencia ac deuocione nostra vel successorum nostrorum Romanorum Pontificum canonicè intrantium persistentibus Auctoritate Apostolica concedere: ac vota quecunque per vos forsitan emissa vel in posterum emittenda. vltra marino visitacionis Liminum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli ac religionis votis duntaxat exceptis in alia pietatis opera commutare valeret. Et insuper vt liceret tibi Rex duntaxat post nonam sive meridiem in presenciam tua missam facere celebrari. Ac vobis ambobus et cuilibet vestrum habere Altare portatile cum debita reuerencia et honore super quo in locis ad hoc congruentibus et honestis sine iuris alieni preiudicio et cum qualitas negociorum pro tempore ingruentium id exigeret antequam illucesceret dies circa tamen diurnam lucem. Si ad loca quoque ecclesiastico interdico supposita vos contingeret declinare in illis clausis januis excommunicatis et interdictis exclusis non pulsatis campanis et summissa voce possetis et quilibet vestrum possis per proprium vel alium sacerdotem ydoneum missam et alia divina officia in vestra et familiarium vestrorum presenciam et cuiuslibet vestrum facere celebrari. quodque vos et quilibet vestrum cum sex et dilecta in Christo filia nobilis mulier Margareta Comitissa Richemondie tua Rex genitrix dilectissima cum sex

alijs personis quas duceretis et eiam quilibet vestrum duceret pro tempore eligendas non teneremini Quadragesimali tempore ieiunare Et nichilominus dicto tempore omnes caseo butiro et alijs lacticinjs quociens vobis et Comitisse ac alijs personis predictis videretur vesci possetis indulsumus graciose provt in nostris inde confectis litteris plenius continetur. Nos igitur qui vos singulari dilectione prosequimur cupientes animarum vestrarum saluti peramplius consulere ac commoditatibus vestris prouidere indultum ac litteras predictas cum omnibus et singulis in eis contentis clausulis approbantes ac ad infrascripta extendentes et ampliastes vobis et vestrum cuilibet ac etiam dicto Margarete vt confessor per vos et quemlibet vestrum eligendus in omnibus casibus sedi predictae reseruatis premissis casibus ac presbytericidio duntaxat exceptis. bis quolibet anno pro commissis debitam absolutionem impendere et penitentiam salutarem iniungere ac plenariam omnium peccatorum vestrorum de quibus corde contriti et ore confessi fueritis remissionem. huiusmodi eiam vobis auctoritate predicta concedere possit. quodque infirmitatis tempore vel pro conseruanda sanitate vos et quilibet vestrum ac familiares vestri vobis in mensa seruientes. illi videlicet duntaxat qui cibaria vestra pro securitate personarum vestrarum gustant ante quam vobis exhibeantur. De consilio tamen Confessoris et medeci vestrorum Quadragesimalibus ac alijs quibus ieiunium ab ecclesia est indictum nec non Sextis ferijs et Sabbati diebus carnibus vesci Et si forsan contingeret vos vel aliquem vestrum cum aliqua seu aliquibus persona seu personis excommunicationis vel alijs sentencijs censuris et penis ecclesiasticis innodatis colloquium seu familiaritatem habere nullam propterea excommunicationis sententiam vel censuram aliam ecclesiasticam incurretis. dummodo conscij aut participes excommunicationis huiusmodi non fueritis et hoc in contemptum clauium non feceritis. Vobisque filie Regina et Comitissa et cuilibet vestrum vt cum sex matronis honestis et habitu honesto indutis Monasteria et domos religiosorum et inclusarum quorumcunque ordinum quociens vobis placuerit ingredi et salutare colloquium cum eis habere libere et licite valeatis. Dummodo eorum et earum qui monasterijs et domibus ipsis prefuerint ad hoc accedat assensus et ibi non pernocietis deuocioni vestre tenore presentium de specialis dono gracie indulgemus Non obstantibus apostolicis ac bone memorie Ottonis et Octoboni olim in Regno Anglie eiusdem

sedis legatorum necnon in provincialibus et sinodalibus concilij editis generalibus uel specialibus Constitutionibus et ordinationibus statutis quoque et consuetudinibus monasteriorum clomorum et ordinum predictorum iuramento confirmatione apostolica vel quauis firmitate alia roboratis Necnon quibusuis suspensionibus et limitationibus similium concessionum et facultatum per nos et sedem predictam eiam cum quibusuis clausulis eiam derogatorijs derogatorijs pro tempore factis ceterumque contrarijs quibuscunque. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre Approbacionis extensionis et concessionis infringere uel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit indignacionem omnipotentis Dei ac beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum eius se nouerit incursum. Datum Rome apud sanctum Petrum Anno incarnationis Dominice Millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo* octauo. Idibus Augusti Pontificatus nostri Anno tercio. Et ego dominus Johannes Yotton sacre theologie professor immeritus ac supradicte domine Regine sua gracia confessor ac Secretarius suprascripta omnia in Bulla sanctissimi domini nostri Pape Innocentij octaui superius primoscripti sub sigillo eiusdem plumbeo legi ac relecta manu propria transcripsi quoad valui fidelius Idque futuris omnibus audituris seu inspecturis Consciencia mea teste testificor &c.

Endorsed: Testimoniale bulle Innocencij viij. Libri v.

And in a modern hand: Pope Innocent to Henry 7th and Elizabeth.

* 'viij' is written above the line before 'octauo.'

R. F. S.

(To be continued).



THE WILLOW.

IN the dark forest glade, far from the haunts of men,
Hard by a stream of mysterious water,
Where the lean wolf slunk at eve from his cruel den,
There lived old Hans, and his darling, his daughter.

Wild was the maiden, and lithely she sped along,
Braving the rude wind that played with her tresses,
Kissed her soft lips, as she voiced her light-hearted song,
Fell on her neck with his stormy caresses.

Stern was old Hans, for his heart was as marble stone,
Save unto her, the fair type of fair mother,
Cared not for man nor beast, lived but for her alone,
She was his god, for he ne'er thought of other.

Rode once a horseman deep into the forest shade,
Gazed in her eyes, and grew frenzied with yearning;
Wooed her, and won the shy spirit within the maid,
Ever at eve to the forest returning.

When the owls hooted, and bats trembled in the sky,
When the moon shimmered the dark river over,
Sounds she would hear like the moor-fowl's complaining
cry,

Then she would steal like a shade to her lover.

Strangely he breathed in her ear words of fire and love,
"Come, my sweet bride thou shalt be ere to-morrow!"
Fondly she mused, as she gazed on the stars above,
Gave not a thought to her sire and his sorrow.

Sudden he caught her up, urged his wild steed away,
Swiftly they flew to the dark river gliding,
Plunged neath the shining gleam, scattered the silver
spray,
Sank, and the ripples rolled over their hiding.

All the night long, through the gloom of the tangled
trees,
Roamed the old woodman, all tearstained, heart-
broken,
Hoarse with his cries, till at last, sinking on his knees,
Muttered the first prayer his lips e'er had spoken.

"Late, late, too late," sang the owl in his lonely flight:
Forth from his heart echoed back the dull warning;
Down by the river-side, straining his faded sight,
Lay the old man in the dim misty morning.

What did he see down below in the river-bed?
Was it the face of a maiden beseeching?
Lower he bent, till the waves kissed his snowy head,
Yes 'twas the arm of his daughter outreaching.

Rings on the water, and bubbles all pale and bright,
Rings, and then stillness of silvery glory,
Ne'er seen again was old Hans since that weary night,
Folk in the country will tell you the story.

Now there's a willow, a sad weeping willow-tree,
'Tis the old father, who bends o'er the water,
Still, as of old, one loved face in the deep to see,
Water-king's bride, once the lone woodman's
daughter.

H. B. H.



SONNET.

FORGET me not! my heart is fain to say;
 Leave me but in the twilight shade of hope;
 O let me not in outer darkness grope,
 Reft of the light that lightened all my day,
 Ere yet thy beauty's soul-subduing ray
 'Neath clouds of chill neglect its glory hid,
 Casting dull shadows of despair, that bid
 E'en friendship's kindly memories fade away.
 Earth has no balm to sooth my soul in pain;
 Vainly I strive the bitter past to blot,
 Emancipating from its cankering chain
 Life's choicest blooms that else are doomed to rot:
 Years that my being wholly did contain
 Ne'er will I part with, could they be forgot.

A. W. L.

TO THEE.

WHEN seeking for some fitting line
 In fragile verse or stately prose,
 The fancies of my heart incline
 To Rose.
 And when intent on martial deed,
 To spur my song's triumphant tone,
 I dedicate my fiery screed
 To Joan.
 But, when the sun is sinking low,
 And golden gleams have streaked the sea,
 I kiss the winds and bid them blow
 To Thee.

J. H. H.



THE AMATEUR ANTIQUARY.

IN some respects the charm of the study of antiquities is like the charm of opium-eating; the habit begins as a source of amusement, grows into a taste, develops into a hobby, and ends by becoming almost a necessity of life. There are even some who declare that the effects are as demoralizing in the one case as in the other—that the tenth commandment, in fact, becomes the object of less reverence than its antiquity deserves, and that sometimes even the eighth has to prove its age by exhibiting its fractures. But this is either mere calumny, or is true only of the unimaginative antiquary; and of the effect of imagination upon matters of this kind we shall speak presently.

But the fascination of the study is derived from more sources than one. First—and perhaps this is the principal ingredient—it springs from the opportunities which the pursuit affords for the exercise of that love of controversy, which is inherent in human nature, and, doubtless, has been inherent since the far distant day, when the first tail-less anthropoid apes made their appearance amid the jeers of their well-tailed fellows, and gave rise to the earliest unrecorded debates on the question of Evolution. For we cannot doubt that the loss was regarded by all, except the actual sufferers, as a sign of serious, if not fatal deterioration, while the tail-less ones themselves, though with many inward misgivings, argued otherwise, using as many learnedly uncouth words, as were included in the monkey language of the day, or could be invented upon the

spur of the moment to puzzle an opponent or disguise a fallacy. And, whichever side the syllogistic coconuts reduced to silence, we may feel sure that those amongst them, who were true antiquaries, remained openly or covertly of the same opinion as before: for skill in antiquarian learning is nearly coincident with the power of faith—faith, that is to say, in the correctness of one's own reasoning, and the hopeless imbecillity of an opponent's.

However, time ran on, and the anthropoid ape developed into prehistoric man; but controversy, and, no doubt, antiquarian controversy still continued. Sometimes they argued about the exhumed thigh-bone of an ichthyosaurus; more frequently they argued with it; and if the less ready reasoner remained unconvinced, it was not for lack of penetrating power in the arguments, which, as a rule, reached the seat of his intellect only too directly. Nowadays the antiquary is in a less happy position, and can do no more than destroy the product of his opponent's brain: in those simpler times he needed no such circuitous means of attack, but went straight for the original fountain-head of error.

But, great as such delights may be, a finer, if not a greater charm arises from the fact that antiquities are the happy hunting-ground of the imagination,—of that faculty which touches the dry bones of the past, and makes them men and women once more, acting out the drama of their lives for our instruction and entertainment,

“So

That who sees painting, seems to hear as well
The speech that's proper for the painted mouth;
And who receives true verse at eye or ear,
Takes in (with verse) time, place, and person too.

Now these two sources of interest correspond to the two divisions, into which antiquaries may be divided,—the pedantic, and the imaginative. Not that I wish to

decry the former; perhaps we had better rename him the microscopic, omnivorous, or predatory. He is a seething mass of multifarious learning, proficient in as many arts and sciences as the Major-General in 'The Pirates of Penzance.' As a proof of his mathematical, critical, strategical, topographical, and other capacities, he will prove you any figure in the works of any ancient author to be a copyist's error for any other, which fits the theory that he is engaged in upholding, more exactly; and in similar fashion he can decipher obliterated inscriptions, till they mean whatever he has previously assumed their purport to be. His only faults are an absence of imagination, and a deficient sense of perspective: but, knowing, as he does, everything knowable, and a great deal besides, there is no sphere of imagination left for him; and its absence can therefore hardly be accounted a fault: in fact, he imagines nothing, because, to his own satisfaction at least, he proves everything. As regards the latter defect, he is apt to mistake the proportionate importance of the various objects of his study; for him the ill-made coin of some ephemeral emperor equals, if it does not surpass in interest, the medal which bears the face and titles of a hero: he reads a new meaning into the old 'panem et circenses;' for he will crow as loudly over a little Andernach millstone, as he would if he were owner of the Colosseum itself.

The imaginative antiquary is a different, and perhaps more human, person: he is usually endowed with less learning and more equanimity. Compared with the other, he is somewhat of an impressionist, being devoid of that passion for minutiae, that enthusiasm for the comparatively trivial, which forms so marked a part of his brother antiquary's character; and his brother antiquary is therefore inclined, and perhaps justly, to despise him as a smatterer. But to the imaginative antiquary the coin, the inscription, the ruin, or the manuscript are but the husks of the past: their

interest lies in the fact that they contain, as it were, a kind of residual magnetism, upon which his imagination and his knowledge of human nature can work, till he reproduces some picture of bygone times, with all their lost romance and silent poetry: for the true interest of antiquities is, after all, the interest of human life.

'The proper study of mankind is man;' and the proper method of study is surely a comparative one—to investigate the ways, habits, and means of man's life and thought, as they existed centuries or ages ago, and to compare the result with present observations; to read each by the light of others, and to note the action of similar motives under varying circumstances.

That, no doubt, is more than a study of antiquities can do by its own unaided powers; for such a study is but an adjunct to history—a humble nymph, who walks demurely in Mistress Cleio's train. Still, though we may not be able to paint a finished picture, we may perhaps succeed in drawing a few rough pencil-sketches, which shall not be without their power of conveying ideas and impressions to the mind; or, let us say, in making a collection of preliminary studies, which at some future date will help Mistress Cleio in the composition of a masterpiece. A mutilated inscription, a crumbling wall, a buried hoard of coin, a chance reference in the works of some ancient author, or some peculiar physical feature of the country—all these may suggest details, which will one day be fitted into their places on the canvas. Of some we may guess the position even now; but there are broad spaces of white still remaining, which can only be covered as knowledge increases with the lapse of time.

But in these preliminary studies we may go a little further, and pencil a few bold, intervening, conjectural lines. If a head appears on the paper, with a pair of feet at the right distance below, we may draw a rough sketch of the limbs and body, which should unite them; from the twin piers and broken springers we may

mentally construct the arch; from the wheel-worn ruts in the gateway-sill we may picture the chariot, and perhaps the man who rode in it; the broken millstone may lead us to think of the bread, and the mouths that ate it; from the shattered parts we may sketch out the once perfect whole, and the life of which that whole was the stage.

But we must confine our efforts to a sketch, and not ambitiously attempt a panorama. The general scope of such a subject might fill a gallery; and we have only two or three scraps of paper to work upon, and therefore must choose a limited field. Now, if the choice of a subject be committed to chance, it will, doubtless, not be long before the eye finds itself gazing at the fire, as eyes are wont to do when in search of inspiration. Fire suggests coal; the coal calls itself best Wallsend (which it isn't), and the name of Wallsend produces the required subject at once. No department of antiquities has greater interest than that which deals with our own country; no district between the Land's End and John o' Groats holds record of a mightier work than the strip which stretches from Tyne to Solway, and bears the scattered traces of the Roman Wall.

Eighty miles of wall, eight to ten feet thick, and sixteen to eighteen feet in height, stretching resolutely up hill and down dale till it cut the island into two halves; some fifteen larger forts and seventy little castles abutting upon it, not to mention three or four yet smaller towers in every mile; two swift rivers bridged and guarded, besides a score of smaller streams; a hundred gates frowning their menace over the northern hills and moors, and fifteen thousand men ready to pour through them upon the first news of Caledonian tumult; mile after mile of deep ditch and stake-crowned earthwork running parallel with the wall in the rear; and between them the long grey line of the military road which ran from tower to tower, and from fort to fort, and welded the whole together—

such was the Roman Wall in the days of its prosperity; a fortified camp, eighty miles long, which could be used as a base of operations against northern disquietude or southern rebellion; a great stone portcullis which cut off the southern tribes from their northern kinsfolk, and so weakened both, depriving the north of the richer resources of the south, shielding the south from the fiery inspiration of northern freedom, and thereby making it more prone to accept the yoke, to adopt Roman civilization, and to settle down as a Roman province.

Such, doubtless, were the objects of the designer, if we may draw conclusions from the nature and position of the works; but the identity of the designer has for centuries been a matter of doubt and controversy—a controversy which has something of an Homeric character, since it has raged chiefly between those who would separate the authorship of murus and vallum, and those who defend the unity of the design. But to give even a summary of the dispute, to collate and criticise the accounts of Gildas and Baeda, Camden and Horsley, Hodgson and Bruce, would in itself require a pamphlet of no small size. Let us then merely state that, though the murus has been ascribed by some to Severus, and by some to Theodosius, and the earthen vallum variously credited to Agricola or to British tribes of pre-Roman times, the theory of Hodgson and Bruce seems to hold possession of the field; and in our wanderings along the Wall and vallum we shall assume that both were parts of one great strategic scheme, designed by, or at least under the auspices of the Emperor Hadrian.

But, be that as it may, we know that great figures have moved across the stage, and we cannot doubt that many a dramatic scene has here been enacted. Indeed, one antiquary has insisted upon placing Julius Caesar himself at the head of the procession, asserting that the conqueror of Gaul subdued the whole of Britain

also—only to be robbed of his due meed of fame by the fraudulent partizanship of Tacitus, who, he declares, suppressed the achievements of Julius Caesar in order to enhance the merits of his own father-in-law, Julius Agricola: a somewhat romantic theory which he elaborates with an ingenuity worthy of a Baconian enthusiast. Is there not an altar upon which the letters B and G stand in conjunction? Plainly it is a reference to the Gallic War. Those four semicircular cuts upon the carved top of this other appear to the untrained eye mere parts of the ornamental design. Not so, by any means: they represent the letters J C B M—Julius Caesar memoriae beatae, “and shew that his death had not long preceded the erection of the altar. The Commonwealth being restored, the title of Emperor would have been improper!” How great a magician is Art, when the smallest scratches of her finger-nail can blast a historian’s reputation, and add new leaves to a hero’s laurels!

However, there may yet be some, whose faith in the credibility of Tacitus is not itself a ruin, worthy of antiquarian research: and so, without prejudice to the claims of the earlier Julius, we may venture to bring Agricola upon the scene. When and by what route Agricola reached this stretch of country, is a matter not free from uncertainty; but it is possible that he spent here some part of the winter which followed his second campaign, working as energetically for the settlement of the newly won territory, as during the summer he had worked for its conquest. Here perhaps, as well as elsewhere, were enacted those scenes of politic persuasion, of praise and punishment judiciously administered, which Tacitus describes. One can picture him as he travels from one petty chieftain to another, exhorting and encouraging; speaking eloquently in praise of the refinements of civilization, and chuckling to himself as he thinks of the inevitable effect of Roman luxury upon the strength and hardihood of the natural

Briton; extolling the superiority of town over country, while inwardly conscious of the greater tractability of the townsman, and of the convenience of having him dwell where his doings can easily be observed; here turning the head of some newly washed sprig of British princedom by admiring the folds of his toga, or praising his quick acquirement of the correct Latin accent; here by threats or ridicule driving some recalcitrant, High Tory warrior to exchange dirt and freedom for slavery and elegance; here superintending the erection of a bath or a portico—humble structures, no doubt, in his own eyes, but to the unsophisticated Brigantian very temples of magnificence; here inviting the local aristocracy to a banquet, and sapping their native manliness by implanting a taste for artistic cookery and delicate dishes.

It is not hard to imagine how effective the process must have been. Many would yield to the charms of sensuous allurements, backed, as they doubtless were, by the memory of bitter times of want and discomfort, when the winter was hard and food scanty; and upon such bath and banquet set their chains—a bond no less strong because unseen. Higher natures would require subtler methods of enslavement; and to these the cunning of the master displayed the baits of culture, inviting them to step up into a new world, to taste the delights of art and literature, to acquire learning, and aspire to eloquence, to be Romanized, and tractable accordingly.

It is a curious and not very pleasant picture; for there is something repulsive in the use of such influences as engines of weakness instead of guides to strength, in the transformation of the sound man and possible hero into a fifth-rate dilettante. Saddest, perhaps, was the case of the young—the youths of noble birth, who were thus made victims of the “liberal arts,” and dwelt in the newly built Roman town, guests in name, but hostages in reality—learning to walk

delicately in tunic and toga, yet not daring to complain of the discomfort of dress to limbs that lately went naked, lest they should be ridiculed as savages still; taught to saunter languidly in the shade of the portico, and mouth Vergil or Cicero, instead of facing sun and storm upon the hills, and shouting encouragement to their hounds, as they used to do in the old days; while all the time their Roman preceptor is laughing at them behind their backs. Yet it is comforting to reflect that the process must sometimes have been unsuccessful. Surely to one or another there must have come a time when his eyes fell longingly upon moor, or forest, or river, when the old subtle call of nature rang clear and peremptory in his ears, and a great hunger for life and activity broke down the restraints of half assimilated Roman ways, forcing him to steal away from the house of bondage, tear off the irksome robes, and wrap the rough wolf-hide about him once more, happy if he could reach the northern hills in safety, live the old wild life, taste the old rough pleasures, and even suffer the old hardships again.

Forty years pass by, and we can picture another act of the drama, and a different performer. It seems probable, from a chance reference in an ancient author,* that the early years of Hadrian's reign were marked by a serious rebellion in Britain: if we may judge by the works which Hadrian subsequently executed, this rising took place in the northern parts of England, and was fomented and supported by yet more northern tribes, upon whom the yoke of Roman rule had not yet been permanently laid. Hither then came Hadrian, the curious mixture of opposite qualities—*varius, multiplex, multiformis*—always working with the strenuous earnestness of one who is conscious of the importance of his position; always striving to be great, and always

* Fronto, fragm. de Bell. Parth. “Quid avo vestro Hadriano imperium obtinente, quantum militum a Iudaeis, quantum a Britannis caesum!”

falling short of success; the "compleat emperor," in fact, who hopes by strict attention to business to maintain the reputation of the establishment; shirking no trouble over the smallest details, but still without the broad views and deeper insight of real genius.

Hither he comes, with his three legions, his special detachments from as many more, his host of auxiliaries, drawn from a score of different nations, and his two able generals, Platorius Nepos and Maenius Agrippa—marching bareheaded in command of his troops, inspecting their equipment, tasting their food, and swallowing samples of their sour wine without betraying himself even by a grimace; pedantically particular, in fact, in all the minor arts of popularity-hunting; scrupulously exact in all the small touches of condescension; ruler and client of his subjects.

And with him, it may be, comes that august but bad-tempered lady, Sabina, his wife—dignified and insisting upon her dignities dues; jealous, and yet unhappy except when in search of fresh cause for jealousy; embittering the emperor's life by her persecutions, and earning the covert but hearty execrations of his suite by upsetting all their efforts to keep the great man in a good temper.

And so, after a brief space, Hadrian makes his exit from our stage, and, like a popular music-hall performer, hurries away to do a 'turn' in some other quarter of his empire. But still the scene, which he has quitted, is one of bustling energy and excitement. All along this eighty-mile strip of country hammers are clinking, kilns smoking, centurions bawling, and gangs of forced labourers groaning with pain and weariness, as they bear the great stones on their galled shoulders from the quarry to the rising wall. All the roads from the south are long seething lines of turmoil and vituperation; for the transport trains are thronging northward, breaking down and hampering each other, till the commissariat officers are driven almost out of

their minds, and twenty thousand mouths are grumbling because they must wait for supper. Here a cohort of the Sixth legion is setting the stones and pouring in the mortar with redoubled energy, because the inspecting officer has just told them that the men of the Twentieth, who have charge of a neighbouring section of the work, are a course and a half ahead of them; and the tribune has sworn to equal his rivals, though the men work all night to do it. Here a company of Tungrian auxiliaries is busily digging out the ditch, and piling up the earthworks; and here a squadron of Spanish Cavalry is patrolling to the north, and driving off the scattered bands of Britons, who have slunk down from the hills, in the hope that a sudden dash may win them the two or three pennyworth of booty which will make them the richest of some needy clan. And here is Platorius himself, riding from point to point on his tour of inspection, praising one officer, hearing and discounting the explanations of another, and gazing with paternal pride at the growth of his huge child: for though he is nominally but nurse and pedagogue, we can scarcely doubt that the Wall is his own creation, in spite of the credit which an emperor receives as its putative father.

And so in due time the great work was finished; and while its novelty lasted, all went well. But its very efficiency must have tended to increase the monotony of garrison life; and after a time the natural reaction set in, discipline was relaxed, and vigilance gave way to the carelessness of optimism. Under the next two emperors troubles arose, which called for the despatch of special commanders, though it is probable that the scene of their operations was laid to the north of the wall: but in the reign of Commodus some of the Caledonian tribes succeeded in breaking through the barrier, and, besides doing much other mischief, they killed a general and massacred a body of troops.

We may go beyond the brief account, which Xiphilin gives, and sketch a picture of the whole episode. A

general inertness has supplanted the vigour of an earlier age: the veterans, who have settled down upon grants of land in Tynedale or beside the wall, see the signs of coming disturbance, and give their warning in vain. The Commander scoffs at the idea, will not hear of the possibility of undisciplined barbarians daring to assault so mighty a fortification, and so goes on, hunting occasionally, feasting continually, and attending to his duties only as often as bare decency requires, till at last upon some dark, stormy night the thunder-bolt falls. As to the place and manner of his death, we may form a conjecture, which shall have some slight thread of possibility to hang by. In front of the southern gateway of Borcovicum a gold signet-ring, a gold ear-pendant, and a coin of Commodus, apparently fresh from the mint, were found lying together, a little below the surface of the ground*; and it may be that they had lain there since that awful night, when the general and his wife fled in terror and confusion from the praetorium, casting their trinkets behind them, in the vain hope of playing off greed against ferocity, till, just as they passed the gate, they were overtaken and slain by the fierce British warriors, whose thirst for blood was stronger than their desire for riches.

That slackness and relaxation of discipline was the cause of the disaster, receives striking confirmation from the sentences, which immediately follow in the original account, and relate the restoration of order by the imperial legate, Ulpius Marcellus. He, we are told, was the most wakeful of all generals; and being determined that his comrades should be no less wakeful than himself, he wrote messages upon tablets of linden wood, and every evening commanded them to be carried to different persons at uncertain hours, in order that they might

* After a disaster of this kind the Romans seem never to have cleared away the debris; the new floor or roadway was made at a higher level—happily for us, since by this means many remains of comparatively early date have been preserved.

know the vigilance of their commander, and so resist the temptation to sleep at their posts. Marcellus was naturally wakeful; and he cultivated this predisposition still more by abstemiousness; for not only did he eat sparingly of heavier foods, but refrained from taking even bread to excess; and with this object he used to have his bread sent from Rome; not that he was too fastidious to eat the bread of the country, but that its staleness might prevent him taking a morsel more than was absolutely necessary; for his gums were diseased, and the hardness of the bread soon made them bleed; and he was careful to make the most of this inconvenience, in order to increase his reputation for continual vigilance.

That acute and vigorous critic, T. Atkinsius, of the Second (Augustan) Legion has left us no record of his opinion of Marcellus; but we can easily supply the deficiency.

Another interval between the tableaux. Nearly thirty years go by, and another emperor, Lucius Septimius Severus, has come to the country of the Roman wall, to restore decayed discipline, to repair the crumbling fortresses, and to carry the tide of war to the furthest limits of the northern land. A few inscriptions recording his name have been found in the neighbourhood of the Wall, but as yet none has been discovered to prove his connection with the great work, of which some hold him to be the designer. Such records as exist point rather to a strengthening of his communications along the roads to the north, in view of his invasion of Scotland; and of these perhaps the most remarkable is the slab, which now forms a roofing stone in one of the passages of the Saxon crypt of Hexham Priory, and sets forth the imperial style and titles of Severus and his son, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, better known as Caracalla. But more eloquent still is the erasure which follows their names—the blank space, which once recorded the name of Severus' younger

son, Publius Septimius Geta, but now by its very vacancy tells a tale of jealousy, hatred, and fratricide.

Severus is perhaps the most remarkable figure that has walked across this little stage--the low-born African peasant, who by sheer strength and unscrupulous determination raised himself to the highest pinnacle which it was possible for man to attain; who ruled, and ruled justly and well, the whole civilized world, except only the two boys who were his own sons. That was the strong man's weak side: he could wade through blood to a throne, but he could not bear to correct his children, even when one of them made an attempt on his life, as Caracalla did during the course of the Caledonian war. It is easy to imagine how the old emperor's life must have been embittered, not only by the moral defeat, with which that campaign ended, but also by an insight into the character of his sons, a consciousness of the folly of his own indulgent affection, and a foreknowledge of the things that were to happen after his own death. It seems as though his heart was craving for love, the one thing which all his power could not command. His marriage with Julia Domna had been one of expediency, not of regard; and now all the tender feelings of his heart were poured out upon his two unruly boys; and never a spark of affection did he get in return.

Spartian tells a story of his return from Scotland which may find a place here; for the scene of it must have been the immediate neighbourhood of the Roman wall. After passing the barrier (and an emendation* of the text would make the episode take place near Carlisle) the infirm old emperor was journeying south towards the nearest halting-place upon the great road which led to York--*non solum victor, sed etiam in acter-*

* "Post murum aut vallum missum in Britannia, quum ad proximam mansionem rediret." Missum is peculiar, but the sense is evidently 'after passing the wall.' Should not the true reading be 'transmissum'? And if the copyist be thus admitted to have written negligently, may not 'aut vallum' be a careless transcription of 'ad (or apud) Luguvallum'?

non pace fundata. Oh, the irony of it! He had lost fifty thousand men, if the account be true, to win a deceitful submission; and a few months later the meagre results of the campaign were abandoned by Caracalla. Rather is it probable that, to his own heart at least, the return was a bitter mockery of triumph. The flower of his army was wasted; famine, sickness, and the harassing guerilla tactics of a hardy and agile foe had made an end of thousands; and all the glory he could point to was the barren fact that he had marched to the shore of the northern ocean, and there examined the parallax of the sun! Years and infirmity were pressing upon him with increasing force; the first symptoms of mortal disease were beginning to rack his limbs and disturb his mind; and beyond all these was the gnawing anxiety for the future--the thought that before long the work of his life must be at the mercy of two hot-headed boys, and they themselves at the mercy of their own passions. *Antonini mei*, he called them, as he lay on his death-bed; and the name seems to betray a father's once fondly cherished hope that his sons might revive the golden age in which he himself had been born. Alas! how different was the event!

Thus he journeyed, peering out between the curtains of his litter--for his gout compelled him to travel in this manner--and looking round with superstitious awe for something, which might be construed as an omen: for, like most Africans, Severus was passionately addicted to the study of magic and divination. Presently his gaze fell upon a certain Ethiopian, a noted buffoon, an inveterate jester; *e numero militari*, says Spartian, so that we may imagine that his wit had often before helped the Emperor to beguile the tedium of that monotonous campaign. But there was no pleasantry now: the man's head was wreathed with a chaplet of cypress.

One can almost see the Emperor start and frown, as his eyes met the ominous sight--the black face grinning

at him from under the sombre funeral wreath, a very picture of the Infernal King; but worse was yet to come. Angrily Severus ordered the man from his presence; and then he spoke at last—*ioci causa*, says Spartian, but surely the most terrible jest that ever was uttered: *Totum fuisti, totum vicisti, iam Deus esto victor*: “thou hast been ruler of the world, thou hast conquered every land; but God is above thee still.” But no translation can express the full meaning of the words; for there is a covert presage of mortality running through them, which culminates in a subtle reference to the posthumous honours, which an Emperor received: “Thou hast been great, but thy greatness is ended; thou hast been victorious, but thy career of conquest is done: soon shalt thou be dead, and deified.” It seems as though the words rang in Severus’ ears to the last; for we hear an echo of them in the bitter saying, which he uttered as he lay dying at York:—*Omnia fui, et nihil expedit*: “I have been all things—peasant, soldier, legate, Emperor; and now I am in no better case than if I were a peasant still.”

R. H. F.



THE COMMEMORATION SERMON

BY

THE REV W. PAGE ROBERTS,
Canon of Canterbury.

Ἴ, Ἀνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, κατὰ πάντα ὡς δεῖσιν δαιμονοστέρουσ ἡμῖν θεωροῦ.

Ye men of Athens, all things which I behold bear witness to your carefulness in religion. ACTS xvii. 22.



WITH altars and temples on every hand, among which even unknown Gods had a recognition what else could a stranger say? But it was a melancholy mistake. Those temples were no longer ministers, they were memorials of worship. For Athens political life was over. Philosophical life was in decay. No master of thought adorned the Schools, or left his name to posterity, where once in Garden and in Porch, in Lyceum and Academy Professors of deathless fame had taught. A loquacious logic, “words, words, words;” an affectation of the philosophic modes and manners of the past—

...“like a giant’s robe

Upon a dwarfish thief”; (*Macbeth*),

and a general indifference to religion confronted St Paul in the Mother University of the world. In such a place the faith and fervour of the Apostle produced an amused astonishment, an ironical interest and a speedy weariness. Paul was a failure in Athens. In graver Macedonia and even in commercial Corinth, where the iron of Roman character had tintured the blood, Christianity established itself. But Athens has no place among the Apostolic Churches. No Epistle is addressed to Athens; and only once in his writings is this illustrious seat of learning mentioned by the Apostle. “Stoic apathy, Epicurean self-contentment, sceptic imperturbability were doctrines which suited the political helplessness—

ness of the age" (*Zeller*). The soil was too thin, too exhausted to grow religion, or indeed to produce noble moral growths of any kind; and were it not for Paul, Athens would have no name to mark the first Christian Century.

But how is it with us in this University? A glorious history is ours; and emblems of religious intention abound on every hand. When a stranger visits this venerable seat of learning and sees a consecrated sanctuary in each of its numerous seminaries, sees too that the spirit which erected them in the past still survives, for its beautiful embodiment is now around us; surely too he must exclaim, Ye men of Cambridge and St John's, I perceive ye are very much given to religion! Would that first impression be justifiable, or would it be a mistake as melancholy as that made by St Paul?

Permit me to say that it is of prime importance that all this provision for worship should be in efficient activity. It is an old Classic theme that those who have the care of the city should make the Citizens as good as possible. And I think it will be generally admitted that moral excellence is man's highest good. Now I hold that high moral attainment and continuous moral progress are largely dependent on the Christian religion. Further, that the Christian religion, as an energy in human life, is mainly dependent upon public worship. To support my asseveration that morals owe much to the Christian religion, I will summon two or three witnesses not to be suspected of crypto-clericalism. The late *Sir James Stephen* said, "I am convinced that virtue and its fundamental doctrines of religion in Europe at least must stand or fall together." *M. Reville* says, "Religion is the only support for morality in the conscience of the great majority." *De Balzac* asks, "Is not religion the only power which can uphold social laws?" And *Darwin* said that "with the more civilized races the conviction of the existence

of an all-seeing deity has had a potent influence on the advancement of morality." But if morality is to a certain extent, and perhaps to a considerable extent, dependent on religion—religion itself is very much dependent upon public worship. I quite believe there are men who think themselves disqualified for public Christian worship, but who maintain a private oratory for moral adoration and inspiration; and who cultivate their spiritual nature "in some reclusive and religious life" (*Much Ado about Nothing*). But, as a rule, when there is no attendance on public worship, there is no worship at all. As for the pretexts "I can read my Bible at home, and worship God in a country walk;" as for this rural religion, this pedestrian piety, this boudoir Bibliolatry—they are but "dreams and the light imaginings of men." But if morality is very much dependent on religion, and religion is very much dependent on public worship, then the neglect of public worship must tell unfavourably upon morality. And therefore it follows that the influence of those who ignore public worship is morally mischievous, whether they do so from egotistic piety, or self-conscious scrupulosity or vulgar secularity of mind. The more eminent they are in learning or official position, the more depraving is their example with the young.

"What great ones do

The less will prattle of" (*Twelfth Night*).

If such neglect of public worship were general in our great seats of learning the result would be deplorable. In rapid succession new levies would be enlisted in the service of the state, having lost, in their preparation for the duties of life, a powerful influence for moral excellence. Were this to be the case, our Universities would come to be suspected, as were the Sophists of classic days, of undermining the morals of the young, and to be avoided by those who prefer magnanimity to arid intellectuality. "Society" says *Pfleiderer*, the eminent and liberal Professor in the University of

Berlin, "should see that it simply cannot dispense with the education of the people by the Church, and that nothing whatever can take the place of that"; and *Signor Nitti* says, "When we have sought to strip the people of all their religious tendencies, we shall have nothing to substitute for the void we have left in their souls" (*Catholic Socialism*). But it will be said, How is it possible for those of us who no longer accept the Christian Creed to share in the Christian worship? Because there is no seriously good man who altogether rejects the Christian Creed. Its central article is that the Supreme in this Universe is the Good. However variously it may be expressed, this is the essence of the Christian Creed. And its worship is the worship of the Supreme Good. We who accept the Christian Creed in its integrity believe that we have in Christ the most consummate revelation of the Supreme Good which has appeared in this world, and therefore our worship of Christ is our mode of worshipping of the Supreme Good. Now, here at least in the worship of the Supreme Good—and as *Browning* says, worship means "loved and praised at height"—is a ground on which Christian and aspiring moralist—who as yet cannot be called Christian, may stand together. This is faith enough to justify the doubter and the antidogmatist in joining with the faithful in public worship. No subscription is required. No inquisition is permitted. No theological profession is necessarily implied. You can take what you can and leave the rest. But a sanctifying spirit will descend upon you for this "touch of nature" in public worship, the reward of your self-abnegation and of your sympathy. The late *Master of Balliol* wisely said in one of his letters, "I feel very deeply that one cannot live without religion, and that in proportion as we believe less, that little, if it be an awful feeling about existence must be more constantly present with us: as faith loses in extent it must gain in intensity if we do not mean to shipwreck altogether." If we are

to be gracious we must use the means of grace. And as men unite in learned societies and political leagues and artistic guilds in order to strengthen and extend the influences they approve, so is it natural for all who are determinately set on their own moral improvement, and on the moral elevation of the race, to attach themselves to the schools where ethics are not merely discussed, but exhibited in perfect incarnation. Catholic worship, *i.e.* the contemplation and adoration of the Supreme moral ideal, is the noblest form of human solidarity. It is the annihilation of egotism. It is inspired sociality; and when this is perceived good men and wise men, however small their theological creed, will no longer withdraw themselves from sympathy with their fellows when they are aspiring after that which is best in human life.

But there are some upon whom reason and serious appeal are as ineffective as upon those "diminutives of nature" who smiled ironically upon St Paul. There are the dreary piece-work tradesmen of the intellectual world, whose paedogogy is monotonous and uninspired, and whose only care is that it is sufficiently remunerated. These exhibit stoic materialism in its effete condition. And there are some who affect that modern Epicureanism we call Aestheticism, whose airs and affectations and self-indulgences have a perilous facility for languishing into licentiousness. Mr *Goldwin Smith* has recently said, "The present vogue of ethical heterodoxy under the guise of works of fiction, among other things, is surely a symptom of ethical disintegration." And there is also to be met with a cutaneous scepticism to which the immature in mind are liable, as children are liable to certain infantile maladies. Fashion, superciliousness, mental struttishness, imitation of a College hero, may dispose the mind to unbelief; and, in these days of keenness in abbreviation, you may destroy the Rock of Ages with a monthly magazine, and become an agnostic for half-a-crown. Bear with me if I say that Universities seem

to have the power of endowing their permanent denizens with eternal youth; so that they often betray a juvenile innocence of human nature and the matters in which it is most deeply interested, and a liability to a transcendental puerility. I know I am a barbarian in this intellectual Areopagus; but I am not alone in thinking that interests less large than those which engage the men who have proceeded from these venerable cloisters may occupy the minds of those who remain within them; and trifles of wit, repartee, and epigram may be more important than the sorrows and sins of the world. You may ask, what next will this spermatologist say? and not even reward me with the ironical courtesy bestowed upon the great Barbarian at Athens, "we will hear thee again on this matter." But of this I am sure—to quote the words of *Fichte* on the Scholar as Ruler—"Every man needs religion, most of all does the ruler." I am sure also that it is a calamity when a seminary of learning admits to its teaching staff men without seriousness of mind. And, finally, of this I am sure, that whether disbelief of the dogmas of the churches be the result of grave inquiry, or of mere common-place secularity of mind, or of flitting fashion-like that which dominates feminine attire, the ostentatious abstention from public worship of those who are charged with the highest education of the young, tells unfavourably upon morality, and is a serious impediment to the production of noble character. The old idea was the right one, the idea which made religion supreme in this place. Its forms and expressions have changed. They may need still further change. But, as *Burke* says, "We should sacrifice private inclination for public interest." You have this day recalled to mind the benefactors, to whom the College owes so much. And benefactors are they who subordinate egotism to sympathy, and who, by their words and examples, establish in the minds of their scholars a high, authoritative, and inspiring morality.

SPRINGTIME.

The woods are holding their peace and the murmurous wind its breath,
Awaiting the hiss of the Spring and the end of the shadow of death.

The hedges are shining in green that in nakedness shuddered of late;

The mavis is swelling his throat and the throstle is calling his mate.

A time and a season for things, for all things a time and a season;
No rhyme but a reason for man, for women a rhyme and no reason.

The rivers are singing for joy of the warmth and the gladness;
and green

Are their banks with soft herbage upspringing, and violets
nestled between,

Only the stubborn strong oaks, rejecting their lover's caress,
Draw closer their mantles of ivy and mock at her tenderness.

A time and a season for things, for all things a time and a season;
No rhyme but a reason for man, for women a rhyme, and no reason.

The world is regaining its youth; its creatures are nursing their young;

New songs are heard of the spring-tide, a myriad times resung.
The bleat of the lamb and the cry of the fledgling deep in the nest

Urgo the fond heart to reply "Of seasons this season is best."
A time and a season for things, for all things a time and a season;
No rhyme but a reason for man, for women a rhyme and no reason.

The fruit-trees are flooded with sprays of blossom more white
than the foam


Of the wavelets that bare Aphrodite, or the statue of Phoibos at Rome.

The Earth hath been kissed by her lover, more fiercely, more fondly I trow,

Than the sleep-sundered lips of the shepherd by her of the silver bow.

A time and a season for things, for all things a time and a season;
No rhyme but a reason for man, for women a rhyme and no reason.

SOME LATE GREAT VICTORIES.



IT has sometimes been believed in Cambridge that the newspapers are written by Oxford men. No other hypothesis seemed to account for the fact that when 'the other shop,' after much hesitation, took a step of any description it was heralded as the dawn of a new era in the history of the human race, no matter what Cambridge might previously have effected in the same field. If Oxford starts Extension Lectures and tries to interest the submerged tenth in Watts' pictures or Browning's poetry, a chorus of editors raise their song of praise. The humble Cambridge man who writes letters pointing out that for years pilgrims from his University have been explaining the Common Pump and expounding Economics to the tramp and the tin-man is relegated to the bottom of a column and the smallest of type. This theory of the Oxonian origin of the 'friendly par' has lately received a severe shock. Recent articles in the London papers display so dense an ignorance of our life and ways, that it would be impossible to get any jury to convict an Oxford man of the offence of writing them. We are told that the recent controversy with regard to Women's Degrees has embittered University life, shattered the good fellowship of High Tables and caused the Undergraduate to relapse into barbarism. In the interests of contemporary history, the Editors of the *Eagle* have appointed a Special Commissioner whose report on the matter is hereto appended.

On coming into residence this Term I found that there was but one subject of conversation. What would the Council of the Senate do with the Report of the Women's Degrees Syndicate? Would they postpone a decision until the October term and 'rot the place with ructions' for six months? Would they take a vote in the May Week when the presence of a multitude of other people's sisters, cousins, and aunts must of necessity bring corrupt influences to bear on the Constituency? Would they fix it for an afternoon when every decent citizen ought to be at Fenner's or Ditton? All these fears were set at rest when the 21st of May was fixed for the great division. Both sides pulled themselves together for the fray. The shower of fly-sheets was over. The echoes of the Arts School debate of last term had died away. All that had been written on the subject, acres of dreary prose and miles of inferior verse had been read, and now the canvas began. Each side had a Chairman and a Committee. The Committee on the side of the Angels separated by fission into City, Suburban, and Executive. Secretaries were much in evidence.

I felt I must do something and offered my services to one of the Secretaries. That grave enthusiast explained to me the delicate duties involved in a personal canvas. The Senate it seemed was divided into several well-defined classes. The level-headed, right-minded persons on your own side, these were not to be worried. The pig-headed, obstinate opponent, whose mind was made up, no time need be wasted on him, *il avait perdu le droit d'être frappé de l'evidence*. There were weak-minded men who always held the view which had last been laid before them. An eye must be kept on these, and if they were seen in bad company steps must be taken to counteract the evil influence at once. Again there was the cross-grained man who always disagreed with any view which might be brought to his notice. Such an one should be taken

for walks where he was likely to meet hot-headed advocates of the other side. These it was hoped would rub him the wrong way and make him vote right.

A still larger class were those who affected the academic attitude of mature indecision. Either actively, these were called 'wobblers'—when they held first the views of one side and again those of the other, occasionally the views of both sides simultaneously without apparently suffering the slightest mental inconvenience. Or passively—when they were said to be 'sitting on the fence.' I soon learnt that this fence must be overcrowded on every bar. Fly-sheets were provided for the undecided. Some containing injudicious statements of our opponents, others effective arguments on our own side. These were to be used as occasion might seem fit. It all seemed very complicated, and I felt a little hopeless and doubtful of my capacity to pilot my way through the maze.

I ventured to say so to the Secretary, but he cheerily replied that I must do something. 'There's Cheyne of your own College, no one knows what he is going to do, go and find out.' So I proceeded to tackle Cheyne. 'Degrees for Women,' said he, 'why not? I'd give them as many degrees as they want, and throw the robes in if they would keep off the Tow-path during the Boat-races.' This was rather unexpected, it was a dangerous and seductive heresy. I gave him two fly-sheets. Cheyne read them with some contempt, observing that one would not parse, and that the man who wrote the other did not know the difference between an adverb and a preposition. I was not quite certain that I knew the difference myself, so I left. I next took a cross-grained man for a walk, but we could not meet anyone and he would argue with me. I trotted out all the ridiculous arguments of the other side, but he always agreed with them except that he did not think they went far enough, which was disconcerting. He was a moral science man. I believe that study sterilizes the

intellect. When I got rid of him I told the Secretary that I did not feel fitted for personal canvas. I was then told off to office work, canvassing non-residents by letter. The taste of post-office gum was never out of my mouth. I wrote to all kinds of people I had never seen. I answered questions on all subjects. Most of my correspondents wished to know how they could come to Cambridge and return home in one day. I thumbed *Bradshaw* to tatters and grew to hate the name of Bletchley. However, I soon found that the guiding principle was to get your man to Cambridge in time to vote. The return journey was sketched out with a lighter touch and fewer details. One correspondent told me that the *Bradshaw* expert on the other side could get him to Cambridge an hour sooner than I could, which was not improbable, though I cannot even now see why it was an argument in favour of Women's Degrees. Some crafty correspondents after learning all they wanted omitted to state which way they proposed to vote, and so upset interim reports of progress to the Committee. These minor worries were, however, erased when letters came in with the cheering phrases, 'monstrous and pernicious proposals,' 'mulierization of the University' and the like. The whole air was full of the subject. Entering a third class smoking carriage I found a guard, a ticket collector, and a man who looked like a stoker in hot debate. The guard was explaining the situation as follows:—
"Cambridge is a great main line. Newnham and Girton are little local lines with running powers and the use of the rolling-stock. Now they want a voice in the management and the control of the through expresses. There's no sense in it." I took a lady in to dinner and thought to start a nice neutral subject by asking her if she took any interest in the war. She unhesitatingly replied that she thought of nothing else. But it was not the contest between the Turk and the Greek which occupied her thoughts. Even the Under-

graduate, who is usually much better employed, could not keep out of the fray. He memorialised the Vice-Chancellor, he debated and divided at the Union, and worked himself up into quite as judicial a frame of mind as his elders.

As the day drew near some began to count votes, others to weigh them. The process of weighing-in frightened a few starters and they bolted. Unholy joy on one side, scornful resignation on the other.

At last the fateful Friday came. Cambridge never looked better, nor brighter. All trains were crowded with voters; these as they stepped on the platform or emerged into the Station yard were welcomed by excited undergraduates. There was no doubt which way their sympathies inclined. Many moving incidents might be related, one must suffice. Two elderly clergymen were approached at the G. N. Station by an undergraduate, who, having ascertained that their intentions were honourably inclined to the Non-Placet side, asked whether they would do a friend and himself the honour of accepting a lift in their gig "All the way to the Senate House for nothing." It seemed a tempting offer, one mounted beside the driver and one behind. The conductor jumped up, shouted "right away," and off they went. By Messrs Rattee and Kett's works, a trap containing voters was seen to turn off in the direction of the "Gogs." "That's not the way to the Senate House?" was hazarded. To which the driver cheerily replied "Oh no, its only some Placets they are taking over to Shelford." This seemed like business, but better was to come. The driver produced from under the seat a posthorn of large dimensions, the conductor a cornet-à-piston, and to a loud accompaniment—believed to be "We'll all go a hunting to day" (*John Peile* barred for obvious reasons)—the two clergymen, clutching the sides of the trap, travelled to the Senate House at a good fourteen miles an hour.

I spent the morning in my rooms seeing old friends, giving and receiving last instructions. Shortly before one we strolled to the Senate House. Caius was in great form. Nelson's famous signal, adapted for the day, was hung out in Trinity street. Quotations from Shakespeare on every hand. Good old Shakespeare, it is astonishing how much sense there is in him after all. If I can find time I quite mean to read him next Long, and if he is up to sample I will write an "Appreciation" of him for the *Eagle*. Undergraduates in great force in the streets. M.A.'s in still greater force in the Senate House yard. Much borrowing of gowns with which to face the Proctors. Trouble with nervous and excited voters who did not know what to do or where to do it. After the voting an adjournment to St John's, where 262 non-resident members of the College had lunch, some 71 taking advantage of a late "special" to Town and remaining to dinner. The utmost good nature and joviality prevailed.

After lunch many returned to the Senate House yard to await the result. Many grave and learned persons smoking, secure in the knowledge that the Proctors were inside. The undergraduates outside to while away the time bombarded their seniors with crackers, bags of flour and the like. One voter, first said to be a Bishop, then an Archdeacon and latterly only a Rural Dean arrayed for bicycling, vigorously replied with spent missiles. An egg or two began to appear. The lawyers who had been discussing the nice point whether gratis rides from the station were not bribery now held unhesitatingly that eggs were probably corruption. Three o'clock struck, the Senior Proctor announced the figures which no one heard. They are chalked upon a black-board. There is a great shout and outside straw hats fly up against St Mary's like sea foam on a cliff. In quarter-of-an-hour the crowd had melted away, making room good humouredly for the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, vanishing to the river and cricket

fields. But after dark the numbers gather again in the Market place. Straw and packing cases appear as if by magic and a bonfire is started. Fuel was scarce, and various likely spots are raided, mischievously it may be, but always good-naturedly. The hoarding round the new house at the corner of Christ's lane begins to go, but a friendly appeal from a policeman not to take the poor man's wood is received with approval and fresh sources sought. The fence in Downing street which guarded the New Museums grounds seems tempting. The genial policeman on duty merely remarks "You'll find that a toughish job, gentlemen." But willing hands soon accomplish the work and the fence goes in great lengths to the Market place. Still even that cannot last for ever, the cry is still for Wood! One humourist produces from his waistcoat pocket a stump of pencil fully two inches long and holding it aloft and shouting Wood!! commits it to the flames amidst wild cheers. The hour grows late, the last 'Straw' and very nearly the last gown has gone on. The fire hose makes its appearance and its streams directed indifferently on the fire and on the spectators extinguished the one and causes the other to melt away. Townsfolk, Heads of Houses, Professors Undergraduates, vanish slowly down streets and into Colleges, and Cambridge returns to its attitude of magnificent repose.

A. JAYE PENN.

The following contributions to the literature of the subject have also been received:

The "old man in a hurry"
 May plot, scheme and worry,
 Include "the whole hog" in his capers;
 Misrepresentation
 Designed for the nation
 May second his scheme in the papers.

But alack! for poor Harry!
 Full oft 'twill miscarry
 Sidgwickedness shifty and shady;
 And in spite of his aid
 Nor BA tified maid
 Is a fact, nor MA culate lady.

In the vote on Womens' Degrees, the Non Placet votes can be divided into two portions of two digits each; the Placets are one less than 3 times the product of these numbers: the majority when divided by these numbers leaves remainders of 14 and 11 respectively, and the total number polled is a multiple of 25. How was the voting?

($\sqrt{\quad} - 1$).

[For the best solution of this problem the Editors offer a copy of the Index to Vols. I—XV. Solutions to be sent to the Classical Editor before Lady Day next.]

I have read that of old, when the Monks had their right,
 With an Abbey a Nunnery wished to unite,
 But this wise observation the Abbot did make
 "When Eve enters our Eden, look out for the snake."

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE DINNER 1897.

HONORARY COMMITTEE.

The Rev C. TAYLOR D.D., Master of St John's
 The Rev P. H. MASON, President of St John's
 The Right Hon The EARL OF POWIS
 The Right Rev The LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER
 The Right Hon LORD WINDSOR
 The Hon C. A. PARSONS
 The Right Hon C. P. VILLIERS M.P.
 The Right Hon Sir J. E. GORST Q.C. M.P.
 The Right Hon L. H. COURTNEY M.P.
 Sir T. D. GIBSON CARMICHAEL *Bart.* M.P.
 Sir F. S. POWELL *Bart.* M.P.
 His Honour Sir A. G. MARTEN Q.C. LL.D.

The Rev H. T. E. BARLOW	The Rev Preb. HARRY JONES
H. T. BARNETT Esq.	D. M. KERLY Esq.
The Rev J. F. BATEMAN	The Rev Professor KYNASTON D.D.
The Rev Professor H. E. J. BEVAN	E. L. LEVETT Esq. Q.C.
The Rev Professor BONNEY	J. J. LISTIE Esq.
The Rev W. BONSEY	The Rev J. H. LUPTON D.D.
His Honour Judge BOMPAS Q.C.	DONALD MACALISTER Esq. M.D.
E. BOULNOIS Esq. M.P.	Professor MACALISTER M.D.
The Rev E. W. BOWLING	G. A. MASON Esq.
L. H. K. BUSHE FOX Esq.	The Rev Canon McCORMICK D.D.
O. LEIGH CLARE Esq. M.P.	J. PHILLIPS Esq. M.D.
Professor R. B. CLIFTON	The Rev A. H. PRIOR
Chancellor DIBDIN	E. J. RAPSON Esq.
O. F. DIVER Esq.	S. O. ROBERTS Esq.
L. H. EDMUNDS Esq. Q.C.	H. J. ROBY Esq. LL.D.
W. FALCON Esq.	H. D. ROLLESTON Esq. M.D.
Chancellor FERGUSON F.S.A.	W. N. ROSEVEARE Esq.
G. B. FORSTER Esq.	E. ROSHER Esq.
T. E. FORSTER Esq.	Professor R. A. SAMPSON
E. A. GOULDING Esq. M.P.	J. E. SANDYS Esq. LLT.D.
Col. J. HARTLEY LL.D.	R. F. SCOTT Esq.
G. W. HEMMING Esq. Q.C.	G. C. M. SMITH Esq.
R. W. HOGG Esq.	N. P. SYMONDS Esq.
R. HORTON SMITH Esq. Q.C.	The Rev A. T. WALLIS
Professor W. H. H. HUDSON	The Rev J. T. WARD
P. G. JACOB Esq.	G. C. WHITELEY Esq.
The Rev Canon JESSOPP D.D.	The Ven ARCHDEACON WILSON D.D.

HONORARY SECRETARIES.

ERNEST PRESCOTT,	R. H. FORSTER,
76, Cambridge Terrace,	Members' Mansions,
Hyde Park, W.	Victoria Street, S.W.

THE DINNER.

The Dinner was held this year at Limmer's Hotel on Thursday, April 29th.

The Toast List was as follows:—*The Queen; The College*, proposed by the Chairman, replied to by Mr R. F. Scott; *Old Johnians*, proposed by Mr R. H. Forster, replied to by Sir F. S. Powell, Mr G. C. Whiteley, and the Rev Canon H. Lowther Clarke; *The Chairman*, proposed by the Rev Harry Jones.

Members of the College who would like to receive yearly notice of the Dinner are requested to send their names to one of the Secretaries.

The following is a list of those present:—

Chairman—The Rev Canon A. Jessopp D.D.

B. L. Barnett	Chancellor Ferguson	Rev Canon McCormick
H. T. Barnett	F.S.A.	Rev J. McClure
Rev J. F. Bateman	G. B. Forster	W. H. Moresby
W. Bateson	T. E. Forster	A. L. Morris
F. C. Bayard	R. H. Forster	Rev W. T. Newbold
E. Beaumont	G. W. Forrest	H. F. Pooley
W. Blain	T. L. Harrison	Sir F. S. Powell <i>Bart.</i>
Rev Professor Bonney	Rev Dr Hart	E. Prescott M.P.
E. J. Brooks	T. A. Herbert	M. H. Quayle
J. Bros	R. Horton Smith Q.C.	E. Rosher
P. H. Brown	P. Horton Smith	Rev T. B. Rowe
Rev W. A. Bryan	L. Horton Smith	R. F. Scott
G. J. M. Burnett	Professor Hudson	H. W. Simpkinson
Rev A. W. Callis	E. B. I'Anson	Rev J. F. Taleton
W. H. Chaplin	Rev Harry Jones	D. M. Turner
Ernest Clarke	Rev H. A. King	G. C. Whiteley
Rev Canon H. L. Clarke	G. M. Light	G. T. Whiteley
Rev Canon Denton	J. J. Lister	Rev Benj. West
A. F. Douglas	R. Marrack	W. E. Wrangham
L. H. Edmunds Q.C.	P. L. May	P. T. Wrigley

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Editors of the *Eagle* have much pleasure in printing the following interesting letter with regard to the early history of Football at Cambridge. They may here also draw attention to the paragraph in *Our Chronicle*, giving an account of some early athletic sports in the College. Further contributions with regard to the rise and history of athletic contests will be welcome.

DUNSFORTH VICARAGE,
YORK,

26 May 1897.

GENTLEMEN,

I send for your perusal the original laws of the University (Cambridge) Football Club. My copy cannot be the first issue, because several of us took our degree in 1857, and had left Cambridge on the date given. It must have been sent for by me afterwards. Dr Kynaston (Snow) and Dean Luckock—where the others are now, I know not—can corroborate or correct me:

1. The Laws were drawn up in the Michaelmas Term of 1856, I believe. The meeting took place in W. H. Stone's rooms in Trinity College. Up to that time University Football consisted in a sort of general *melée* on Parker's Piece, from 1.30 to 3.30 p.m. Hall was at 4. There were no rules. A man (called Ringwood, I think) appeared on the ground and provided footballs. At first he had a tent at the corner as you enter, and afterwards a room on the right-hand side near there where we put our things. We paid a subscription of Five Shillings for the Michaelmas Term, the only term we played—unless perhaps it was a gratuity of less amount. When we met in sufficient numbers we chose two sides, and stragglers adopted the weaker side, or did as requested. The hand was freely used, everyone adopting his own view, until a crisis was reached in 1856, resulting in the drawing up of these rules. I never heard of an accident, and though the game was played vigorously, there was no violence, the ball being the objective, not the persons of the players. The rules of the two great games now played, the Rugby and the Association are not

familiar to me, except that my impression is the hand is much used in the Rugby game, and not at all in the Association. The Eton game (as far as I remember) is akin to the Association in this respect, except that the scrummage is a special feature and alien to Rule 10. The rules evidently bear the impress of Rugby, in parts of Rule 8 and in Rule 4. Rule 8 coincides with Eton in the latter part, but not Rule 10, which seems framed against the Eton scrummage. What the Shrewsbury game was I don't know, but it seems to me the Association game is more like the game practised at the smaller and private schools, and that we are indebted to them for its inception, and partly also to Eton. The Association is quite alien to Rugby. Do you think (as I do) that the enclosed Laws may be regarded as the nucleus of the Association game? At that time football was played only in Schools and at the Universities, so that it did not then generally exist. There were no laws at Cambridge, whatever Oxford had. Different schools had their own rules, which had never been subjected to amalgamation. Each had its own. The enclosed rules seem to be the first attempt at combination, and from this point of view perhaps they led up to the Association rules. The use of the hand is prohibited, I am told now. If so, all the better. We had to make a compromise, as in Rule 8. But we advanced a step.

2. About the same time the St John's College Football Club was started. Jennings Rees, a Fellow, and great friend of mine, was the first President. The Eton element was strong among us, and I believe they adopted the Eton game. Dr Kynaston was a warm supporter, and I think Shrewsbury men from other Colleges joined. The future history of the Club is not known to me.

3. The theory in my day was that football had better be dropped, after leaving School or the University.

(a) First, because men would be unable to keep their tempers and would fight.

(b) Next, because their bones were more brittle and more liable to break in case of a fall or concussion.

Judging from the newspapers, the expectation has been to some extent realized. My own feeling is that it would be better to revert to the old days, and confine the game to boys, youths, and young men at the University *in statu pupillari*. Probably it would be simply going through a similar process a

second time; for there seems to be evidence that in old days it was played generally, and then given up. And I think those who have seen a picture of an American football player would agree, seeing that Americans have not yet learned how to bear defeat.

Will you kindly return my enclosure when you have finished with it?

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

F. G. SYKES.

LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL CLUB.

1. This Club shall be called the "UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL CLUB."
2. At the commencement of the play the ball shall be kicked off from the middle of the ground: after every goal there shall be a kick-off in the same way.
3. After a goal the losing side shall kick off, the sides changing goals unless a previous arrangement be made to the contrary.
4. The ball is out when it has passed the line of the flag posts on either side of the ground, in which case it shall be thrown in straight.
5. The ball is behind when it has passed the goal on either side of it.
6. When the ball is behind it shall be brought forward at the place where it left the ground, not more than ten paces, and kicked off.
7. Goal is when the ball is kicked through the flag posts and under the string.
8. When a player catches the ball directly from the foot he may kick it as he can without running with it. In no other case may the ball be touched with the hands, except to stop it.
9. If the ball has passed a player, and has come from the direction of his own goal, he may not touch it till the other side have kicked it, unless there are more than three of the other side before him. No player is allowed to loiter between the ball and the adversaries' goal.
10. In no case is holding a player, pushing with hands, or tripping up allowed. Any player may prevent another from getting to the ball by any means consistent with the above rule.
11. Every match shall be decided by a majority of goals.

(Signed)

H. SNOW	}	<i>Eton.</i>
J. C. HARKNESS		
J. HALES	}	<i>Rugby.</i>
E. SMITH		
G. PERRY	}	<i>University.</i>
F. G. SYKES		
W. H. STONE	}	<i>Harrow.</i>
W. J. HOPE-EDWARDS		
E. L. HORNE	}	<i>Shrewsbury.</i>
H. M. LUCKOCK		

December 9th, 1857.

Obituary.

GEORGE MURSELL GARRETT M.A. MUS.DOC.



It is with deep regret that we chronicle the death of Dr Garrett, our Organist, which took place at his residence, 5 Park Side, Cambridge, on the 8th of April last.

Dr Garrett was born at Winchester on 8 June 1834, William Garrett, his father, being one of the Cathedral lay clerks and Master of the Choir School there. With regard to his home Dr Garrett said: "There were nine of us, and we all sang or played; my father was an enthusiast." In 1844, as a boy of ten, Garrett was admitted a chorister of New College, Oxford, under Stephen Elvey. At that time the boys of the Choir lived in Dr Elvey's house, the parents of the boy and the College dividing the cost of his maintenance equally between them. Speaking of this period of his life Dr Garrett said: "We had no grounding in music. It was practically singing by ear. I never had a lesson on harmony or pianoforte. The younger boys learnt from the older. There were, however, some very good solo boys in the choir, and I think Elvey's habit was to watch a boy, and if he saw signs of vocal ability or talent, to take him in hand and train him carefully. Of this I had no personal experience, for an attack of glandular swelling compelled me to leave the choir after three years' work."

Leaving New College Choir in 1847, Dr Garrett returned to Winchester, when, after regaining health, he was articled to B. Long Mus. Bac. Oxon, who was deputy for Dr Chard, organist of the Cathedral, at that time incapacitated by age. In 1849, on the death of Chard, Samuel Sebastian Wesley came to Winchester from Leeds, and Dr Garrett worked under him for nearly five years, his articles being transferred. This was the really formative time of his life.

With regard to the early part of his career, the following reminiscences are sent by Dr George B. Arnold, Organist of Winchester Cathedral:—

"My first acquaintance with him in early life was at Winchester, where I was a pupil and assistant organist at the Cathedral. At this time Garrett was a Chorister at New College, Oxford, and came here to Winchester for

his holidays. He used to enlarge in enthusiastic terms on the Choral Services at Oxford, and especially of the organ playing of Dr Stephen Elvey, at the same time imitating his method of walking with a wooden leg, which was characteristic of that worthy Organist. His voice having broken early, he became my fellow pupil, but being some eighteen months younger than myself was at that time less advanced in his musical studies. I have a distinct recollection of his first public performance! Being left in charge, he persuaded me to let him try his hand at playing the service, and although he gallantly fought against difficulties, he was not altogether successful; this event caused me to receive a stormy lecture on the iniquity of allowing him to play without due preparation.

"In those days the playing in cathedrals was almost entirely from the old Scores, and our master, Dr S. S. Wesley, would never listen to any complaint of difficulty; his one view on the subject was contained in the words 'work until you can do it.'

"I did not hear Garrett's second attempt when he had been promoted to the proud office of Deputy's Deputy, as I was absent on the occasion. It is well known that Dr Wesley was a disciple of Isaac Walton, and it was his custom to drive to Twyford for the purpose of giving lessons at the School, but if the fish were rising, he would occasionally request me to drive on and say that he was unable to attend, Garrett being left at home to perform the service. I well remember his strenuous efforts to arrive at some degree of proficiency in score playing, and he soon made rapid progress, having frequent opportunities of displaying his powers through my being occupied in giving lessons for Dr Wesley, who at that time was in full possession of his great talents, and was in great request as an organ player. Dr Garnier, a former Dean of Winchester, usually gave a series of Concerts during the year, and Dr Wesley suggested that they might be safely left in our charge, as he was then frequently away from Winchester. I remember an occasion, when having somewhat exhausted our repertoire of classical Duets for the Pianoforte, we procured a Duett of a much lighter character, hoping to astonish the audience by our executive powers; but although we practised diligently we were not entirely satisfied with the result, both parts being exceedingly difficult. Just before the second part of the Concert, to our horror we discovered Dr Wesley had come in as a listener (this did not encourage us), and although we were complimented by the Ladies, we were requested by the learned Doctor to bring down the Duett so that he might examine it. The result was that we both got a severe wiggling, and I remember his last words were, 'such music, such a length, and such a disgraceful performance.'

"I fear that our minds about this time was somewhat divided between the new fashion of Round-hand bowling at Cricket and our Musical studies; unfortunately Dr Wesley was no cricketer, and thus failed to understand our want of attention to those dreadful scales and the technique so necessary to the Pianoforte player of the period. Upon my leaving to go to St Columba's College in Ireland, Garrett was installed in my post, and as he had become a very good organ player before I left, he gave great satisfaction when he entered upon his duties as Deputy Organist. I used to correspond with him

when in Ireland, and I well remember his glowing accounts of the new Organ erected by Willis and his delight at having received the appointment of Organist at Madras Cathedral."

Dr Walmisley, the Professor of Music at Cambridge, was a friend of Wesley's, and in occasional visits to Winchester had heard Garrett play. The offer of the Organistship of the Cathedral at Madras came to Garrett through Walmisley, and he at once accepted it, going out in 1854. There was plenty of work, but the climate proved too much for him, and he had to return home. He was not long idle. His successor as senior pupil of Dr Wesley was Alfred Bennett, who, in 1856, was made Organist of St John's. Bennett, however, just about the time of Garrett's return to England, was preparing to start for an appointment at Calcutta, and he invited his fellow pupil to come up to Cambridge and try for the appointment he was leaving. There was no competition; Dr. Garrett played a few services and was elected forthwith. He then settled down to his life's work. He took the degree of *Mus. Bac.* in 1857 and the degree of *Mus. Doc.* in 1867. Dr Garrett was wont to say that since he came to Cambridge in 1857 there had been a great improvement in public music, but until the establishment of the University Musical Club there had been a decline in private and Chamber music. In Garrett's early days at Cambridge Dr Ellicott, now Bishop of Gloucester, was Professor of Divinity, and in Mrs Ellicott's drawing room the musical amateurs of the University would gather week by week to perform music of the highest class, purely for the love of performing it, and without any thought of a concert or of introducing listeners. Soon after he came to St John's Dr Garrett assisted in forming the College Musical Society.

The following notes by Mr L. C. R. Norris-Elye, with regard to these earlier days, are of interest:—

"My first recollections of Dr Garrett date from the October Term of 1866 or 1867, when as an undergraduate I joined the College Musical Society. He was then working hard at the Society, and the success he met with in dealing with in most cases perfectly raw material seemed to me wonderful. I had had previous experiences when the success was far from being so great. That Dr Garrett was exceptionally gifted as a trainer of Choral Classes I think none of those who have sung under his Conductorship can doubt. Later on it was decided to make arrangements for the first concert on a large scale ever given, I believe, by the College. This was to be on the occasion of the opening of the new College Chapel, and the Musical Society, of which I was then Secretary, and my old friend Mr J. R. Sterndale Bennett (known

to all his intimates more especially as Jemmy) was President, took the matter in hand. With the help of the College Authorities, who subscribed very handsomely, a sum of over £100 was collected towards the expenses of the concert, and a crowded room with many auditors of European fame, including Sir Sterndale Bennett, saw a beautifully decorated platform, and Dr Garrett conducting a most successful concert from the midst of lovely plants and flowers. Perhaps a story very characteristic of the man may be told here. The harmonium, which was to fill in such wood parts as were not fully represented, was placed exactly in front of Dr. Garrett's position, and was to be played by a most distinguished musician, a late Fellow of the College, equally distinguished for his mathematical powers. This gentleman got excited during the performance, and in spite of the limited part allotted to him persisted in treating his part as one for full organ throughout. When Dr Garrett came off the platform he proceeded to disguise his pleasure (a way he had) at the success of the concert by an indignant outcry against the harmonium and its proceedings: 'and the confounded thing had a hole in the back just against my legs. The wind was pouring out on my legs the whole time, and I shall have rheumatism there as long as I live.' The concert I may mention included an oboe concerto of Handel, played by Mr. J. R. Sterndale Bennett, probably as no amateur ever played the oboe in any concert room, eliciting from his father the quiet comment, 'Why, Jemmy, I don't know you could play like that.'

"Dr Garrett had a perception of the ridiculous and a power of repartee which often caused much laughter, though like others possessed of the like gift he at times used it hastily and hurt feelings which he had no intention of injuring. Among many others of his dry sayings I remember the manner in which replying to an amateur, who having no right to take the line he had, was laying down the law as to how a certain P.F. passage should be played, in strenuous opposition to the Doctor's view, winding up a fervid oration by an emphatic 'I was always taught to play it so.' Garrett very quietly and sadly murmured, 'It is astonishing how badly some people are taught!' A view of the position which had probably never occurred to his opponent.

"Few men were able to tell a good anecdote more successfully than Dr Garrett, and his memory was so good that he was a perfect mine of good things. I have many a time sat with the utmost enjoyment while one good story succeeded another: his mobile expressive face, often hopelessly grave while telling the funniest story, adding considerably to the effect of the anecdote, the point of which he was so skilled in bringing out so naturally and often so unexpectedly."

In 1873 Dr Garrett was appointed University Organist, and on 21 November 1878 the degree of M.A. *propter merita* was conferred upon him, a distinction never previously conferred on a musician below the rank of a Professor. The following is the speech delivered by the Public Orator, Dr Sandys, on that occasion:—

"Dignissime domine, domine Procancellarie et tota Academia: Artem musicam cum divino praesertim cultu consociatam, tanta veneratione colebant Athenienses, ut antiquitus certe (uti dicit disciplinae Academicæ

auctor ille et princeps Plato) festorum dierum sollemnia nullis clamoribus ineptis, nulla pastoricia fistula, violarent.* In nostra igitur Academia consentaneum est maiore solito silentio et reverentia ab omnibus qui adsunt virum hunc hodie excipi, cuius ingenio musicis modis donati cultus divini ritus solennes in multis Britanniae partibus celebrantur. Quotiens hunc virum in Academiae templo carmina sacra arte eximia organo quod dicitur modulantem audivimus; quotiens in Collegio quoque illi Apostolo consecrato, qui olim in Ægæo mari inter aquarum longe sonantium multitudinem, inter ingentia tonitrua, ipsos angelorum choros et caelestium lyrarum concentum exaudivit. Quali tactu admirabiles illos fistularum vocalium sonos elicit, ita tamen ut inter canentium voces non iam ipse regnare et dominari sed sensim ducere illas et comitari potius videatur. Ergo, qui aliorum voces totiens cum voluptate audiri passus est, hunc ipsum in Senatus nostri consiliis tam diu tacuisse minime congruit. Itaque ex hoc die, nostra civitate ornatus, non iam oppido tantum Cantabrigiensi † sed ipse quoque Academiae consilium dare poterit, idque non iam tacitis litterarum monumentis mandatum sed viva illa voce expressum quae non modo in musica sed in aliis quoque rebus mirum quantum valet. ‡ Quo quidem die tali honori aptiorem nullum esse arbitror; scilicet hoc ipso anni die immortalibus ascriptus est Orpheus ille Britannicus, Hemicus Purcell; huius diei lux crastina musicae sacrae ipse patronae Sanctae Caeciliae dedicata est, quae eo nomine a poetis Orpheum ipsum superasse fertur, quod

'Ille vix umbram revocavit Orco;
Illa sublata super astra mentes
Inserit caelo.' §

Talis ut magister artis artium fiat magister, duco ad vos artis musicae doctorem atque adeo praeceptorem egregium, sacrae musicae artificem optimum, GEORGIUM MURSELL GARRETT."

* Οὐ σύριγγ' ἦν οὐδέ τινες βοαὶ ἄμουσοι πλῆθους.—Plato's *Laws*, p. 325 c.

† Dr Garrett was then a member of the Town Council.

‡ Dr Garrett, though a member of the Board of Musical Studies, was unable to be present at a discussion in the Arts School of a recent report of that Board, as he was not a Member of the Senate. To express his own opinion on the subject, he was therefore obliged to address a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, which was printed in the *University Reporter* of October 15, p. 44.

§ "Of Orpheus now no more let P
To bright Caecilia greater power is giv'n;
His numbers rais'd a shade from hell,
Her's lift the soul to heav'n."

Pope's *Ode on St Cecilia's Day*, (November 22). The Ode, as set to music by Maurice Greene, was performed at the Public Commencement in the Senate House of Cambridge at the occasion of its opening in 1730. The version of the last two lines given in the text is quoted from a rendering of the whole Ode by Christopher Smart, Fellow of Pembroke College (Smart's *Poems*, II, p. 109, ed. 1791). Purcell died on November 21, 1695. The two folio volumes of his works collected after his death were published under the name of *Orpheus Britannicus*.

Dr Garrett was appointed University Lecturer in Harmony and Counterpoint in 1883, and also lectured in the Lent Term of each year to candidates for Holy Orders on Music and Church Music.

With regard to his published work Dr Garrett said: "At Madras I edited a collection of chants and tunes for the Cathedral, which was lithographed. This was my first publication. While there I also wrote a short Mass for the Roman Catholic Convent for two trebles and bass. While there I also wrote two or three songs. The first thing I did after coming to Cambridge was an anthem for the funeral of the Master of the College (Dr Tatham), 'I heard the Introit in the service in D. From 1856 to 1860 I produced the Morning and Evening Service in F, *Te Deum* in D, Morning Service in E, and Evening Service in D. In 1862, largely owing to Mrs Ellicott's persuasion, I published these services by subscription. Some of them had been for three or four years in use at the College from MS. copies." Among Dr Garrett's more important works are *The Skunamite*, oratorio, produced at the Hereford Festival in 1882, *The Harvest Cantata* and *The Two Advents*, many church services and part songs. He composed the music for Mr Glover's *College Song*, which appeared in our May Term number last year. With regard to his musical work generally, Mr G. F. Cobb writes:

"Like his eminent master, S. S. Wesley, and the equally-gifted Cambridge Professor to whom he owed his earliest appointment, and whom he eventually succeeded as Organist of the College, Dr Garrett mainly confined his work as a composer to the music of the Church; and though he has left besides a few publications of a secular kind, they are vocal works of a form closely allied to that of his principal writings and implying, for the most part, the same order of creative gift. Into the realm of absolute music, unallied with words, he hardly ventured—at any rate not in its higher orchestral forms—though the MS. of a Quartet for Pianoforte, Violin, Viola, and Violoncello, dated 1852, is evidence that in the old Winchester days he was not without the ambitions of youth.

"Within the particular limits, however, which he preferred to assign to himself, his work has been of exceptional excellence, and its influence has not only been widely felt (more widely, perhaps, than that of any Church composer of recent times), but it has been distinctly sound and beneficial in character. Of its salient characteristics the most important, perhaps, is that it is always pleasant to sing; Dr Garrett was not above studying the special capacities of the human voice, as the medium through which his musical ideas were to be realised, and conforming to its requirements; hence the vocal *effectiveness* of his writing. Next to this is the smoothness and continuity of

his musical style; his periods are well rounded off, his phrases well balanced, and his progressions natural and coherent; there is nothing angular, or jerky, or sensational about them. Again, he had an undoubted gift of melody of just that restrained and dignified expressiveness best suited to the use and occasion for which he wrote. As regards the general character of his work, whilst he skilfully avoided those features in the phraseology of previous generations of Church writers, which by their much repetition have assumed the character of 'conventionalism,' he nevertheless adhered in the main to the broad traditions which, allowing for the varying subsidiary influence of each age, have been so continuously passed on by the long chain of Composers of English Cathedral Music. At the same time his claims to the credit of appropriate innovation and development are not to be ignored. He was, perhaps, the first of his generation thoroughly to perceive the good effect to be obtained by the occasional introduction of unison passages by way of contrast and relief to too prolonged a continuity of vocal harmony; whilst in the beautiful *Nunc Dimittis* in E flat, the most exquisite of all his writings, the frequent repetition of the initial phrase and its final 'recapitulation' in the Gloria gives us an instance of a singularly felicitous attempt to introduce into Church Music something of the 'Form' or design common to the higher branches of absolute music."

In 1894, the jubilee of Dr Garrett's musical career, his many friends united in presenting him with a token of their regard. This took the form of a set of robes for a Doctor of Music; of a silver tea and coffee service, and a salver with this inscription:—"To George Mursell Garrett M.A., Mus. D., Organist of the University of Cambridge, and of St. John's College, on the completion of fifty years of his musical career. From admirers of his music, colleagues in the University, and personal friends." This was presented to Dr Garrett by the Provost of King's College, then Vice-Chancellor, in our Combination Room on the 28 January 1895 (see *Eagle*, xviii, 513).

For the last twelve months and more Dr Garrett's health was the cause of much anxiety to his friends. He was confined to his room for many weeks in the Spring of 1896, and his familiar figure was missed from the Conductor's chair at our College Concert last May Term. In the late Autumn of 1896 all were grieved to hear that a serious surgical operation was necessary. This was performed in London; it seemed at first to have been successful, and every hope was entertained that some years of useful life were before him. It was thought that he might be able to return to duty about Easter, and in anticipation of this a special service, in which the united Choirs of Trinity, St John's, and King's were to take part, was being talked of, when fresh complication arose, and Dr Garrett

passed peacefully away on April the 8. The Choirs which hoped to have met in welcome now united in the duty of doing honour to his memory. The first part of the Funeral Service was held in the College Chapel on Wednesday, April 14. Although it was the Easter Vacation there was a large and representative gathering of members of the University and Town, of old Choir boys and of leading men in the musical world. Dr Mann, Organist of King's College, presided at the organ, and the Church Burial Service seemed to receive an additional sublimity from the beautiful singing of the combined Choirs of St John's, King's, and Trinity Colleges. While the Anthem, "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ," by Dr Garrett's master, S. S. Wesley, was sung, the scene was most impressive. The dull lowering clouds outside darkened the Chapel and cast a shadow over the sombre raiment of those present, as if Nature herself were mourning for the great musician. The sky cleared before the grave, in the Mill Road Cemetery, was reached. There in the presence of an immense multitude the familiar hymn, "There is a land of pure delight," to a tune of Dr Garrett's own composing, was sung by the St John's Choir alone. The whole ceremony was one, which to those who witnessed it, must be an ineffacable memory.

Those of us who were admitted to Dr Garrett's friendship, who admired his talents and knew his genial nature and fiery ways, cannot but feel that, though successors may be appointed to the various offices which he held, the man himself cannot be replaced.

[Our portrait is from a photograph by Mr R. H. Lord of Cambridge].

JAMES JOSEPH SYLVESTER Sc.D.

In the death of Professor James Joseph Sylvester, St John's has lost one of its most distinguished *alumni*; and the whole mathematical world one of the most leading thinkers and workers that have adorned this century. The loss is rendered the greater by the fact that notwithstanding his age Professor Sylvester was actively occupied in new and original investigations up to the time that a stroke of paralysis seized him as he was working at his desk on last February 26th, from which he never recovered; and he died on the 15th of March.



James Joseph Sylvester.

Engraved by G. J. Sturt from a Photograph by Messrs. J. Sillman & Co. Oxford.

A short sketch of his life will no doubt be very acceptable to the readers of the *Eagle*, but anything even like a complete summary of his work would be outside the limits and requirements of an article such as this.

Prof. Sylvester was born in London the 3rd of Sept. 1814, and was the youngest son of Abraham Joseph Sylvester, who was engaged in commercial life, and died while the future Professor was still a boy. He was educated at the Royal Institution, Liverpool, and afterwards proceeded to St John's College, Cambridge, where he was Second Wrangler in 1837. The Senior Wrangler of that year, the late Canon W. N. Griffin, also a Johnian, became a very excellent parish clergyman. Mr Sylvester, being a Jew, was not allowed to take a degree at Cambridge, or to compete for the Smith's Prize. He therefore removed to Trinity College, Dublin, which had long anticipated the other older Universities in abolishing religious disabilities; and there, his time at Cambridge being allowed, he proceeded to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Shortly after this he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of London. He was also elected a Fellow of the Royal Society at the early age of twenty-five years.

In 1844 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia U.S.A. There the state of things in the days of slavery was very uncongenial to a man of his generous spirit and love of freedom; and he was not one likely to restrain the expression of his opinions and feelings. This made him unpopular with the rowdy portion of the students, and on one occasion he had to defend his life from a night attack. Returning to London he entered as a student at the Inner Temple 29 July 1846, and was called to the Bar 22 November 1850, but did not practice. He worked for some time as an actuary, and also in giving private instruction. He had, what was unusual in those days, one lady among his pupils, who became very distinguished in another department of life—Miss Florence Nightingale. In 1855 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, a position which gave him more leisure and security than he had hitherto enjoyed. This was utilized in producing several most valuable and important mathematical discoveries. The most remarkable is that known as Sylvester's Theorem, which includes as a particular case Newton's rule respecting the

number of the positive, negative and imaginary roots in an equation. Todhunter, in his *Theory of Equations*—a work where enthusiasm would hardly be expected—thus sums up his chapter on the subject:—"If we consider the intrinsic beauty of the theorem, the interest which belongs to the rule associated with the great name of Newton, and the long lapse of years during which the reason and extent of that rule remained undiscovered by mathematicians—among whom Maclaurin, Waring and Euler are explicitly included—we must regard Professor Sylvester's investigations as among the most important contributions made to the Theory of Equations in modern times, justly to be ranked with those of Fourier, Sturm and Cauchy."

Among the more popular subjects that at this period formed a portion of his investigations may be mentioned a Theory of Cycloides or successive involutes of circles; and of link motions suggested by Peaucellier's cell which converts circular into rectilinear motion. This latter formed the subject of a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution by Professor Sylvester in January 1874, and has since been followed up by Professor Hart, who now holds the mathematical chair at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. In 1870 Professor Sylvester retired from his appointment on a pension; and in 1875 he was selected as the first Professor of Mathematics in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. This is an institution to which there is nothing exactly corresponding in this country. As a teaching University it is for post-graduates who have taken degrees elsewhere. The closest analogy that can be here found is the division of the Tripos into first and second parts. It also largely serves as an endowment of research, and was designed to be such by its generous founder whose name it bears. Here Professor Sylvester was occupied in organising the mathematical studies, and his labour was fruitful of many results both direct and indirect.

On the unexpected death of Professor H. J. S. Smith, Savilian Professor of Pure Geometry in the University of Oxford in 1883, Professor Sylvester resigned his position in America and became a candidate for the vacant post at Oxford, where not long before he had received the honorary degree of D.C.L. To this post he was at once unanimously elected, and thus became associated with another distinguished Johnian, the late Rev Charles Pritchard, Savilian Professor of Astronomy in

the University of Oxford, and a very warm friendship existed between them. Professor Pritchard, whose life has been recently published, was also an example of mental vigour retained to the close of a long life, receiving the Gold Medal of the Royal Society at the age of eighty-four. Both these colleagues remarkably exemplified a half playful remark of Professor Sylvester in his address as President of the A Section of the British Association at Norwich in 1869:—"The mathematician lives long and lives young; the wings of the soul do not early drop off, nor do its pores become clogged with the earthy particles blown from the dusty highways of common life."

In 1893 Professor Sylvester's eyesight began to trouble him, and he obtained leave to appoint a substitute: and he never subsequently resumed for any length of time his work at Oxford. However, the endowment of research is the highest function of a University Professoriate, and in that department of his duties Professor Sylvester was indefatigable, and laboured till he finally dropped from his chair and desk with pen in hand under the fatal paralytic stroke. The subject then occupying his mind was a very profound investigation in the Theory of Numbers, by which he believed he was on the track of Euler and Goldbach's well-known theorem about prime numbers—another famous historical and unproved question.

Professor Sylvester's writings are scattered through the proceedings of various learned societies and scientific periodicals; and many remain in manuscript. It is greatly to be hoped that some one who has the ability and time may collect them, and give them to the world in a more complete, permanent and accessible form. Any attempt to give here a list of the mathematical subjects he treated would be out of place in this short notice. Writing in *Nature* January 3rd, 1889, his friend, the late Professor Cayley, thus sketches the range of his researches:—"They relate chiefly to finite analysis, and cover by their subjects a great part of it: algebra, determinants, elimination, the theory of equations, partitions, tactic, the theory of forms, matrices, the Hamiltonian numbers, &c.; analytical and pure geometry occupy a less prominent place, and mechanics, optics and astronomy are not absent." Mathematical nomenclature has been considerably enriched by Prof. Sylvester. The new terms he employs are either expressive of the methods he invented, or recall the name of some former

mathematician whose suggestions he had followed up and extended.

The Universities and learned bodies of his own and of many countries seemed to vie in doing him honour; and the list of the distinctions conferred upon him is probably unequalled. The following is tolerably complete:—Hon. Sc.D. Cambridge; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon.; Hon. LL.D. Dublin and Edinburgh; Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and of Edinburgh; Officer of the Legion of Honour; Hon. Member of the Royal Irish Academy; and of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester; and of the University of Kasan; Foreign Associate of the United States National Academy of Sciences; Foreign Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna; of the Royal Academies of Göttingen and Naples; of the Academies of Sciences of Boston and Philadelphia; Corresponding Member of the Institute of France; of the Imperial Academy of Science of St Petersburg, and of the Royal Academy of Science at Berlin; of the Accademia Reale dei Lyncei of Rome; of the Instituto Lombardo; of the National Society of Cherbourg, and of the Société Philomathique of Paris. A Fellowship at New College, Oxford, is attached to the Savilian Professorship of Geometry; and he was an Honorary Fellow of St John's, Cambridge. In 1861 he received the Royal Medal, and in 1880 the Copley Medal of the Royal Society; and in 1887 the Mathematical Society, of which he was one of the early Presidents, conferred upon him the De Morgan Medal. When he retired from his Professorship at the Johns Hopkins University, a gold medal was struck in his honour at the United States Mint, Washington, bearing on the obverse his likeness—a bust—with the word "Sylvester," and on the reverse a wreath of oak leaves and the following inscription: "IN UNIVERSITATE AB JOHNS HOPKINS FUNDATA PROFESSOR SEPTEM ANNOS INDE AB MDCCCLXXVI AD MDCCCLXXXIII."

Professor Sylvester's eminence in Mathematics alone has given his name a world-wide and lasting renown; but that by itself would give no idea of the many other high intellectual gifts, and of those qualities of heart which won for him the esteem, veneration and affection of those who had the privilege of knowing him intimately. With almost every other branch of science and nearly every department of literature he had warm sympathy, and with many of these considerable acquaintance.

His classical knowledge was both extensive and deep. A favourite relaxation from the severer strain of Mathematical work was to read a Greek play. Of his translations from Latin poetry there will be occasion to speak later on. As a modern linguist his attainments were very extensive, and his power of quickly acquiring a language remarkably great. He spoke with ease and fluency French, German, and Italian; and he had considerable acquaintance with the literature of their respective countries. In a winter holiday spent in Spain after being a fortnight in that country he could enter into and enjoy the conversation around him.

Among the friends of his earlier life there should be mentioned the late H. T. Buckle, author of the *History of Civilisation in England*, with whose extensive reading and application of scientific methods to historical studies Professor Sylvester had warm sympathy. Chess playing also formed a link in their friendship, in which game both were distinguished amateurs.

At one time Professor Sylvester took up with great eagerness the study of music; and, although it was too late in his life to gain success as an executant, he soon acquired considerable knowledge of the subject, which won for him the acquaintance and regard of several distinguished musicians, including the late M. Gounod.

In 1870 Professor Sylvester published a small volume entitled *Laws of Verse*. This contains the address he delivered as President of the Mathematical and Physical Section of the British Association before referred to (in which he attacks with effect, but without bitterness, some remarks of the late Professor Huxley disparaging mathematical studies), as well as some very interesting observations on the position and recurrence of vocal and consonantal sounds, on which depend the harmony and musical rhythm of poetry. This he termed *Syzygy*, and illustrated by several poetical translations from Latin, German, and Italian, and some original compositions. In particular, there are two translations of an Ode of Horace (iii. 29), one hastily thrown off without correction, a sort of first draft, the other carefully elaborated to bring it as much as possible with harmony with the inner spirit of the original. At various times Professor Sylvester printed sonnets and short poems for private circulation; addressed to friends or called forth by

some interesting circumstance; and some were published in *The Eagle*, *The Academy*, and other periodicals. His esteem for his colleague and friend, Professor Pritchard, and enthusiasm for the astronomical discoveries made by him several times provoked his muse. It is not necessary to criticise these effusions. Professor Sylvester's fame rests on other foundations, but he had abilities which, had he directed elsewhere the energy he gave to mathematics, would have won him distinction in other fields of thought. Of this he was conscious: and as men of superior ability often value more highly, or at least take more pleasure in the praise of efforts in some subject in which they are amateurs, than in that which has been to them the main business of life, so it was with the subject of this notice. The enthusiasm he threw into and the appreciation he desired for his poetic efforts sometimes provoked a smile; and yet this was no unattractive feature of his character. Genius, it has been said, is akin to madness: it has a more pleasing aspect when, as in this case, it is allied to a childlike simplicity.

Although Professor Sylvester's income was never large, he was a liberal contributor to many charities; and he was full of generous and ready sympathy towards other men of science, especially those who were young and struggling. Several who now hold high positions are indebted for their prosperity to the encouragement and help he gave them in the earlier part of their career. The success of a friend seemed to give him more pleasure than his own, and he was only too ready to see in one who engaged his interest greater ability than really existed. His habits of life were abstemious almost to self denial; and his character was beyond reproach or suspicion. Although he never married he took the greatest pleasure in the society of refined and cultivated women; and numbered many such among his friends and acquaintances. A spirit of irritability and of restlessness bordering on discontent seemed almost the only defect in a character so rich in every good quality: this was perhaps inseparable from the possession of a mind of such power and of such varied and incessant activity: and was in his case intensified by the disappointments and sense of injustice that attended the beginning of his career. It may be truly said that of almost all the gifts of intellect and of heart that can elevate and adorn human nature

Professor Sylvester possessed a large share. His abilities commanded the admiration of the civilised world; his character gained the affection and devotion of his friends.

J. W.

Professor Sylvester, whose portrait we are able to present to our Subscribers by the courtesy of Messrs Macmillan, was admitted to St John's 7 July 1831 as a sizar, his tutor being Mr Gwatkin. His certificate of character was signed by the Rev Richard Wilson (B.A. 1824), sometime Fellow of the College and afterwards Head Master of St Peter's Collegiate School, Eaton Square, London. Sylvester commenced residence on 6 October 1831, matriculating as a sizar on November 14. He kept residence continuously until the end of the October Term of 1833, when he ceased to reside, probably through illness, and his name was removed from the College Boards. He was re-admitted as a Pensioner in January 1836, keeping the Lent and Michaelmas Terms of that year. So that he must have obtained the somewhat unusual privilege of degrading for two years in order to enter for the Mathematical Tripos in January 1837. Until the Passing of the Tests Act he could not graduate at Cambridge, but as soon as this obstacle was removed Cambridge did itself the honour to enroll him among its graduates. He received the B.A. degree 29 February 1872, and was admitted to the degree of M.A. *Honoris causa* 25 May 1872. He was elected an Honorary Fellow of the College 11 June 1880, and received the honorary degree of Sc.D. from the University in 1890.

In 1889 a few College friends united in a request to Sylvester that he should sit for his portrait. The compliment was an exceedingly gratifying one to Sylvester. The portrait, which now hangs in our Hall, received a prominent place in the Royal Academy of the year. The following letter with regard to that is of interest:—

ATHENAEUM CLUB,
PALL MALL,
14 July 1889.

DEAR MR S.

I have just parted with Robert Browning on the steps of the Athenaeum. He stopped me to say that he had been looking at my portrait in the Academy, and thought it one of the best portraits he had ever seen,

and congratulated the artist and myself on the success. Many other persons of note in the world and of my Oxford associates have expressed themselves in similar terms; and I think it right that you and my other too partial friends in Cambridge should be made acquainted with this opinion. Of course when I look at it (which is seldom) I think of photographs taken a quarter of a century ago and murmur to myself *Quantum mutatus ab illo*.

It is fair also for me to state that members of my own family and intimate acquaintances say that whilst it is a good likeness and a good painting, they think Emslie "has not taken me in my happiest mood," which is not wonderful, as I was in much trouble at the time I sat to him, and could scarcely keep awake on my chair from the effect of the light on my wearied eyes. Hoping you are well, I remain

Yours ever truly,

J. J. SYLVESTER.

Allusion has been made above to Sylvester's Verse Compositions, some of which have appeared in our own pages. But it must be confessed that to Editors and Printers he was at such times a sore trial. When one of his poems was about to appear, letters, post cards, telegrams poured in with alterations and improvements, until it appeared as if the final form would never be reached. He was fond of reciting these compositions in friendly circles. On such occasions the fire and enthusiasm of the man were a perfect revelation, an experience never to be forgotten. The following extracts from a notice of him in the *Oxford Magazine* shew his influence there:—

"He was a veritable seer of Mathematics. A matter under immediate consideration he dealt with, not, as others would, as an object of interest in itself or in connexion with what had preceded, but as something with endless ramifications stretching into the unknown in all directions. His prophetic eye and his impatient pen passed on with a rapidity which at once stimulated and dazed. None like he could see a subject in all its bearings, none could so point others towards fields in which to exercise their own more moderate powers."

"He has done much for us here, but his Oxford work was after all but a fitting supplement to a long life's achievements. His fame is world-wide and enduring. Not only was he one of the few who half-a-century ago led the revival of Mathematics in England, but he almost alone was later the inspiring guide of the youthful ardour of a now brilliant school of Mathematics in the United States of America."

"Sensitive to a painful degree, the good opinion of others and appreciation from them were at all times necessary for his happiness. Placed suddenly, when far on in life, among strangers, men widely different from and mostly generations younger than himself, he was not above suffering keenly at times from loneliness. But all the same there was sympathy in him, and more, for younger men's hopes and aims. We have been helped by his friendship, as well as by his genius; and we knew too that he valued us as friends, even though new ones when the old would have been better."

REV WILLIAM FREDERIC CREENY M.A.

A remarkable and interesting personality has passed away in the person of the Rev William Frederic Creeny, vicar of St Michael-at-Thorn, Norwich, who died on Easter Sunday at the age of 72. Mr Creeny graduated at St John's in 1853, and was soon afterwards ordained to the curacy of St Mark, Lakenham, where he remained until 1855. He was subsequently four years curate at Wellingborough; then chaplain to the Bishop of St Helena; chaplain of St Leonard and Isle of Ryde, Sydney, where he remained for ten years until 1872; curate of St John, Upper Norwood, 1873-74; and curate of Soham, Cambridgeshire, in 1876. In the latter year he was presented by Lady Lothian to the living of St Michael-at-Thorn, of which the net value is about £80. Yet on the slenderest resources he achieved remarkable results in the field of Christian archæology. In 1884 he published a beautiful book on monumental brasses on the Continent of Europe, a field of labour which had hitherto been almost untilled. The book contains 80 photo-lithographed reproductions by Messrs. W. Griggs and Sons of the finest specimens, to obtain which Mr Creeny traversed Europe from Seville in the west to Posen, Lübeck, Breslau, and even Sweden in the east. His labours were indefatigable and he had many an amusing story to tell of his adventures in the pursuit of an object which was not always intelligible to the custodians of foreign churches. In the introduction he narrates one of these—how from matins

until long after evensong he was at work in Paderborn Cathedral and found that he had been locked in. Means of escape apparently there were none, until he espied a bell-rope, which he at once pulled, to the amazement of the people, who were not accustomed to prayers at that hour. He attained his end, however, and was released by the sacristan's daughter. Besides the introduction, each illustration contains descriptive letterpress of considerable historical interest. Another scarcely less laborious task was achieved by the publication in November 1891, of illustrations of incised slabs, by the same firm, and with notes, as in the former work, printed by Messrs. A. H. Goose and Co., Norwich. In this department there had been few previous workers, though due acknowledgement is made of the labours of Mr E. L. Cutts, Mr Boutell, and Mr Alexander Nesbitt. There was, however, Mr Creeny observes, no book of *facsimiles* of these slabs, or, as they are called in France, "pierres tombales gravées au trait." Seventy-one specimens of this branch of medieval art, extending over four centuries, are given in the book, and many of them are of scarcely less elaborate beauty than the brasses of the previous volume. *Mutatis mutandis*, the words quoted by Mr Creeny from the "Annales" of M Didron are applicable to the brasses and slabs alike:—

"The beautiful stone engravings which are being effaced every day under the feet of the faithful are in some sort open books in which one can study at leisure the architecture, the customs, and the iconography of the Middle Age. They are among the true chefs d'œuvre of an art too long neglected, and of which the authors are unknown. Their names when they shall be found will certainly figure with distinction amongst those of the most eminent engravers."

Mr Creeny was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1885, and in the bypaths to which with such rare and unworldly assiduity he devoted himself no one has done such good work.

He was a consistent advocate of the principles of the Church of England Temperance Society, and a supporter of all movements calculated to advance the best interests of the Church he served. He had many friends at the Church of England Young Men's Society rooms, and a special feature in his parish was the St Michael's-at-Thorn Debating Class, where weekly through the

winter young fellows who had only their evenings for study and recreation might be found fitting themselves for the forum by discussing every variety of subject. Mr Creeny was generally present, but only rarely intervened in the proceedings, and the members will miss his kindly presence exceedingly. A musician of no mean ability, Mr Creeny framed a method of teaching of an expeditious character, which created considerable interest upon its introduction. He was also an ardent member of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.

ERRATUM.—We desire to express our regret for a mistake in our last number, p. 492, where the first line of the footnote should be struck out. The Dr Holden mentioned in the text is Dr Henry Holden, late Headmaster of Uppingham and Durham Schools, and now Rector of South Luffenham.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term 1897.

Dr William Johnson Sollas F.R.S. (B.A. 1874), formerly Fellow of the College, has been elected Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford. Dr Sollas was educated at the City of London School and the Royal School of Mines. After taking his degree he was appointed Lecturer for Geology on the University Extension. In 1880 he was appointed Professor of Geology and Zoology in the University College, Bristol, and in 1893 Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Dublin. In 1878 he was awarded the proceeds of the Wollaston Endowment for his researches on fossil sponges, and in 1893 the Bigsby Medal for Geological and Palaeontological investigations. He was last year sent by the Royal Society in charge of a scientific expedition to Funafuti, one of the coral atolls of the Ellice group in the Pacific, and resided on that island for nearly three months.

Dr Taylor, our Master, has been elected a member of the Athenaeum Club by the Committee under the provisions of Rule 2 of the Club, which "empowers the annual election by the Committee of persons of distinguished eminence in science, literature, the arts, or for public services."

Lord Windsor (B.A. 1878) has been appointed a Member of the Royal Commission on Liquor Licensing in the place of the Earl of Jersey, resigned.

Captain Wilmot Hawkesworth Fawkes R.N., lately commanding H.M.S. *Terrible* (Fellow Commoner of the College 1872-76), has been appointed Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

On the 10th of April the Honorary Degree of D.D. was conferred by the University of Edinburgh on Prof H. M. Gwatkin (B.A. 1867), formerly Fellow of the College. Prof Charteris introduced him in the following terms:—

"The Rev H. M. Gwatkin, Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Cambridge, formerly a distinguished student and graduate of Cambridge, has been for more than a quarter of a century an assiduous investigator of the problems of Church history, and his books and occasional

papers have shown how close and keen is his interest and over how wide a field his view extends. He is best known as the author of "Studies in Avianism," a work embodying the results of profound and original investigation, a standard treatise on the subject with which it deals, and indeed one of the most valuable contributions to early ecclesiastical history made in recent times. Because of this one treatise, and on general grounds, I have, in name of the Senatus, to ask you to confer on Professor Gwatkin the degree of D.D.

In recording the event some singular mistakes were made by the London papers. The *St James' Gazette* stated that the Rev H. G. Watkin Dixie, Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Cambridge, has been created D.D. Edinburgh; while *The Globe* described him as The Rev George Watkin, the eminent Aryan Scholar.

Mr Larmor (B.A. 1880), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, has been appointed examiner in Mathematics in the University of London for a term of five years.

Mr George Ballard Mathews (Senior Wrangler 1883), late Fellow of the College, and formerly Professor of Mathematics in the University College of North Wales, Bangor, has been elected a fellow of the Royal Society. We take the following account of his work from *Nature* of May 20:

Fellow of University College, London. Eminent Mathematician. Author of the following works of merit in connection with Mathematics:—"Theory of Numbers" (1892); "Complex Multiplication Moduli of Elliptic Functions for the Determinants - 53 and - 61" (*Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.*, vol. xxi); "On Class Invariants" (*ibid.*, vol. xxi); "Note on Dirichlet's Formula for the Number of Classes of Binary Quadratic Forms for a Complex Determinant" (*ibid.*, vol. xxiii); "On Binary Quadratic Forms with Complex Coefficients" (*Quart. Journ. Math.*, vol. xxv); "On the Classification of Symmetric Functions" (*ibid.*); "On the Expansion of the Coordinates of a Point upon a Tortuous Curve in terms of the Arc" (*ibid.*, vol. xxvi); "Irregular Determinants and Sub-triplicate Forms" (*Mess. Math.*, vol. xx); and others.

Mr F. F. Blackman, Fellow of the College, has been appointed University Lecturer in Botany.

The annual election of members of the College Council was held on Saturday, June 5. Dr Sandys and Dr D. MacAlister were re-elected, and Mr Love was elected in the place of Mr Ward, who did not seek re-election.

Prof A. S. Wilkins, of Owens College (B.A. 1868), has been appointed a Governor of the Yorkshire College, Leeds, on the nomination of the Governors of Sedburgh School.

Mr W. F. R. Weldon (B.A. 1882), formerly Fellow of the College, has been appointed a Governor of St Olave's School, Southwark, on the nomination of the University of London.

Mr S. Arthur Strong (B.A. 1884), has been appointed by the Clerk of the Parliaments to succeed Mr Pulman as Librarian of the House of Lords. Mr Strong is Professor of Arabic in University College, London. He is also known as Librarian at Chatsworth and Welbeck.

Kenchio Suyematz (B.A. and LL.B. 1884) has been enobled by the Emperor of Japan in consideration of his services in the war with China. He is now Baron Suyematzu.

The Rev George Smith (B.A. 1869), Incumbent of the united benefices of Great and Little Hornead, has been presented by the College to the Rectory of Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire, vacant by the resignation of Mr Bowling.

The parishioners of Houghton Conquest united in presenting the Rev E. W. Bowling with an illuminated address and a handsome dressing bag, on his leaving the parish after an incumbency of 24 years. The presentation was made on Tuesday, June 1, at a large and representative gathering of all classes in the parish.

The first International Congress of Mathematicians is to be held this year in Zürich, beginning on August 9. Professor A. G. Greenhill (B.A. 1870), formerly Fellow, is a member of the organising Committee.

From the Annual Report of the General Council of the Bar, we learn that the following members of the College were Members of the Committee on Matters relating to Professional Conduct: O. L. Clare M.P. (B.A. 1864), H. D. Bonscy (B.A. 1874).

We have omitted to record in a previous number that Mr A. H. Bagley (B.A. 1888) has been appointed Registrar of the Diocese of Rangoon.

Mr H. Simpson (B.A. 1888) M.B. B.C. M.R.C.S. Eng., has been appointed Medical Officer for the Market Weighton second district of the Pocklington Union.

Mr N. G. Bennett (B.A. 1891) B.C. L.D.S. Eng., has been appointed Assistant Dental Surgeon to the Dental Hospital of London.

Mr A. A. Kanthack (M.A. 1897) M.D. London, F.R.C.S. Eng., Deputy Professor of Pathology, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

At a Special Meeting held on the 9 January, the Municipal Committee of Myaungmya elected Mr C. M. Webb I.C.S. (B.A. 1894), Assistant Commissioner, Burma, to be their Vice-President for the year 1897.

The Howard Medal of the Royal Statistical Society, together with a cheque for £20, has been presented to Dr James Kerr (B.A. 1884) for his Essay on *School Hygiene*.

The Rev P. R. Cleave (B.A. 1887), Assistant Master at Felsted School, has been appointed Headmaster of the Preparatory School, Leamington College.

Mr W. B. Morton (B.A. 1892) has been appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in Queen's College, Belfast.

The Rev Charles H. Salisbury (B.A. 1888), Assistant Master at Felsted School, has been appointed Chaplain and Naval Instructor in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Mr L. Horton-Smith (B.A. 1893), formerly one of our Editors, has been appointed one of the Editors of the *London Scottish Regimental Gazette*.

The McClure prize at Mansfield College, Oxford, awarded to Mr R. S. Franks (B.A. 1893), at present Senior Student of that College.

Mr A. C. Pilkington has been appointed an Assistant Master at the Church of England Grammar School, Sydney, New South Wales.

The Rev W. O. Sutcliffe (B.A. 1880) has been appointed head of the new Public Hostel, to be called Edmund House, established by the Roman Catholics in the University. Until this appointment Mr Sutcliffe had been Assistant Inspector of Religious Instruction in the Diocese of Westminster.

The Roman Catholic members of the University have formed a 'Fisher Society' for the discussion of subjects of interest. T. F. R. McDonnell has been elected *President* for the Easter Term. At one of the meetings of the Society in the Lent Term, Mr McDonnell read a paper on 'Sheridan.'

T. F. R. McDonnell has been elected *Vice-President* and H. L. Pass a member of the Standing Comm Society for the ensuing Michaelmas Term.

The following members of the College have been elected to Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships in the University: T. H. Hennessy, for Hebrew, and J. F. M. Haslam, for Latin and Greek.

Albert Howard, Sizar of the College, has gained the second place, with a silver medal and the Life Membership of the Society, in the Examination in the Science and practice of agriculture, recently held by the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Ds R. C. Maclaurin (12th Wrangler 1885) is bracketed for the Second Smith's Prize, the subject of his Essay being "On the solutions of the equations $(\Delta^2 + k^2)\psi = 0$ in elliptic coordinates, and their physical applications." Ds T. J. I'A. Bromwich receives honourable mention for his Essay, "On various problems of elasticity suggested by earthquake phenomena."

W. L. Walter, Exhibitioner of the College, has been appointed Under Librarian of the Library in the Divinity School.

Dr Sandys having found it necessary to resign his position as *President* of the L.M.B.C., Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (B.A. 1885) has been unanimously elected his successor.

During the present term Mr C. B. Rootham, Choral Student of the College, has been acting as Organist.

Dr Taylor, our Master, preached the University Sermon at Oxford on the 7 of March. His sermon is printed in the *Oxford Magazine* for March 10.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel during the Term by the Rev W. T. Newbold, Head Master of St Bees School; the Rev W. Page Roberts, Canon of Canterbury; Dr Watson; the Rev J. Nunn, Honorary Canon of Manchester; and Mr Graves.

COLLEGE ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

The following are the subjects for the College Essay Prizes:

<i>For Students now in their</i>	<i>Subject.</i>
<i>First Year</i>	The Poetry of Rudyard Kipling.
<i>Second Year</i>	Ely Cathedral, as illustrating successive styles of Architecture.
<i>Third Year</i>	Voltaire's Candide.

The Essays are to be sent in to the Master on or before Saturday October 16.

In the vote in the Senate on the question of granting Titles of Degrees to Women, the numbers as announced by the Senior Proctor were: *Placet* 662, *Non-Placet* 1713. These numbers on a scrutiny were reduced to 661 and 1707 respectively. The following table taken from the *Cambridge Review* gives the number of resident Members of the *Senate* voting on either side for each College:

	<i>Placet.</i>	<i>Non-Placet.</i>
Peterhouse	5	12
Clare	4	12
Pembroke.....	3	16
Gonville and Caius	8	32
Trinity Hall	5	13
Corpus	1	12
King's	16	25
Queens' ..	0	11
St. Catharine's	4	10
Jesus	3	15
Christ's	12	15
St John's	16	45
Magdalene	0	5
Trinity	43	59
Emmanuel	12	7
Sidney Sussex	2	8
Downing	10	13
Selwyn	0	3
Non-Collegiate	5	7
	149	320

For St John's the total numbers including all members of the College voting were: *Placet* 93, *Non-Placet* 334.

It may be convenient for candidates for Fellowships at the election for 1897 to know that the following dates have been fixed. Candidates to inform the Master of the subject of their Dissertations not later than May 26; the Dissertations to be sent to the Master not later than August 25. The Examination will be held in the Combination Room on Saturday October 23, at 9 a.m. The election will take place on November 8.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

<i>Name</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To be</i>
Brooke, Hubert	(1875)	Chaplain, Les A-vants, Montreux, Switzerland	Incumbent of St Margaret's Chapel, Brighton
Manley, E	(1886)		R. All Saints and St Julian's, Norwich
Neale, J.	(1886)	V. Harmstone	R. Brockhall, Weedon
Jones, Harry	(1846)	V. St Philip, Regent Street, London	R. St Vedast, Foster Lane, London
von Sturmer, H. E.	(1880)	R. Scotter	Chaplain of Holy Saviour, Riga
Adamson, J.	(1876)	V. Colston Bassett, Notts.	P.C. St Luke's, Woodside, Croydon
Cooke, R. D.	(1884)	C. St. Mark's, Torwood	V. Ipplepen
Hartnell, B.	(1859)	Head Master, Junior School, Clifton College	R. Littleton on Severn, Gloucestershire
Hunt, A. L.	(1876)	R. St Mary's, Maldon	R. East Mersea
Bannerman, W. E.	(1887)	C. Horninglow	V. West Haddon, Rugby

The Rev B. T. Atlay (B.A. 1884), Vicar of Willesden, formerly Archdeacon of Calcutta, has been appointed Rural Dean of Harrow.

The Rev J. C. B. Fletcher (B.A. 1878), Vicar of North Mundham, has been appointed Rural Dean of Arundel ii.

The Rev W. C. Whitehead (B.A. 1863), Vicar of Litlington, has been appointed Secretary of the National Society for the Shingay Deanery; and the Rev A. L. Hunt (B.A. 1876), Rector of East Mersea, Secretary for the Mersea Deanery.

The Rev Canon H. Lowther Clarke, Vicar of Dewsbury (B.A. 1874), has been appointed a member of the Board of Examiners for Training Colleges, by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

On the nomination of the Sudbury Board of Education, the Bishop of Ely has appointed the Rev. J. G. Easton (B.A. 1876), Rector of Brinkley, to be an Honorary Inspector of Schools for the Diocese.

The following members of the College were ordained Priests on Sunday, March 14:

Name	Degree	Diocese
Kent, W. A.	(1892)	Manchester
Patch, J. D. H.	(1894)	Manchester
Taylor, E.	(1893)	Wakefield

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made:—Dr J. N. Langley and Mr A. C. Seward to be Members of the Degree Committee of the Special Board for Biology and Geology; Mr H. S. Foxwell to be a Member of the Degree Committee of the Special Board for Moral Science; Mr J. E. Marr to be a member of the Syndicate to obtain plans and estimates for the Sedgwick Memorial Museum; Mr A. W. Greenup to be an Examiner for the Theological Tripos in 1898; Mr P. Lake to be a Representative of the University at the I

held at St Petersburg in the Summer of the present year; Dr H. J. Roby to be a Governor of Manchester Grammar School; Dr W. A. Foxwell to be an Examiner in Medicine; Dr J. Phillips to be an Examiner in Midwifery; Prof Liveing, Mr H. Woods, and Mr E. Clarke to be Examiner in Part I of the Examination in the Science and Practice of Agriculture.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*The Martyr Crown; or the Seed of the Church*, by the Rev R. H. Pigott; *A selection of Hebrew, from Genesis, Isaiah, and the Psalms*, by the Rev W. H. Bennett (University Press); *Latin Exercises for Lower School Forms*, by W. M. Hardman and A. S. Walpole (Longman); *Vergil's Aeneid ii*, by A. H. Allcroft and B. J. Hayes (Clive); *The Preceptors Latin Course*, by B. J. Hayes (Clive); *Two Collections of*

Professor Skeat and Thomas Hallam (Frowde); *The Incarnation*, by the Rev E. H. Gifford (Hodder and Stoughton); *Harrow Octocentenary Tracts viii: A Lecture delivered before the Harrow Branch of the London Diocesan Church Reading Union*, by the Rev W. Done Bushell (Macmillan and Bowes); *Papers and notes on the Genesis and Matrix of the Diamond by the late Henry Carvill Lewis M.A.*, edited from his unpublished MSS., by Professor T. G. Bonney (Longmans); *In praise of Music*, by C. E. Sayle (Stock); *Assurance of Life, Sermons*, by the Rev E. A. Stuart (Nisbet); *Henry Kirk White, Poetical Works*, revised. *Memoir by Sir Harris Nicolas*. Aldine edition (Bell); *The Story of the Earth's Surface*, by Prof H. G. Seeley (Newnes); *Agricultural*

Physiology
Text-Book of Palaeontology, by T. T. Groom (Swan Sonnenschein); *Organic Chemical Manipulation*, by J. T. Hewitt (Whittaker); *Women's Degrees*, C (C b d Hall); *Abel's Theorem and the allied theory including the Theory of the Theta Functions*,

by H. F. Baker (Cambridge, University Press); *Woolwich Mathematical Papers the years 1887-96*, by E. J. Brooksmith (Macmillan); *Short Popular History of Crete*, by J. H. Freese (Jarrold and Son); *Helps towards belief in the Christian Faith*, by the Rev C. G. Griffenhoofe (Ward and Downey); Reprint of *A description of Machine for finding the numerical roots of Equations and tracing variety of useful curves, communicated to the British Association in 1845*, by the Rev F. Bashforth (Cambridge, Metcalfe & Co.); *The first Philippic and the Olynthiacs of Demosthenes*, by Dr J. E. Sandys (Macmillan); *Vergilii Georgicon Liber iv*, by T. E. Page (Macmillan); *Herodotus, book iv*, by J. Thompson and B. J. Hayes (Clive); *Arithmetic for Indian Schools*, by C. Pendlebury and T. S. Tait (Bell); *Organic Chemical Manipulation*, by J. T. Hewitt (Whittaker).

The old rowing Blues of both Universities united in giving a dinner on Monday, May 31, to those of their number who are now Judges of the Court of Appeal. The gathering, we are told, was in every way a success. The following Ode was sent to the dinner by the Rev Prof Kynaston of Durham (B A., as Snow, 1857), who rowed 7 in the Cambridge Crew of 1856, and was stroke in 1857:

*Judicibus quatuor senatui provocacionum adscriptis ad dapas atque hospitium veterum Caeruleorum vocatis
 remi prius quam fore moderatoribus
 bis totidem Musarum cyathos propinat*

THEOGNIS.

Nunc est bibendum: nunc Trocaderica
 plausu resultant atia remigum
 fauste propinantes quot adsunt
 emeriti dapibus sodales!

Digno verendos munere iudices,
 quis sana sano in corpore mens viget,
 mensis recumbentes opimis
 excipimus meritoque honore.

Tres¹ Granta iactat: quartus² in Iside
 spectatus audit: per vada fluminum
 quondam fatigabant phaselos
 remigio metuente solvi.

Tu primus exstas, viribus impigris
 nutrice Ierna praedit, literis
 imbute praeis: hinc duarum
 laus recinit tibi Trinitatum.

Iactat locus te proximus, Optimis
 adscripte, ut olim, nunc Senioribus,
 quem turba suprema sedentem
 sollicitat prece provocantum.

Derbicisms by

*Chemistry, by
 and Fieding by*

¹ Lord Macnaghten, Lord Esher, Lord Justice A. L. Smith.

² Lord Justice Chitty.

by H. D.

Olim procellae victima, tertius
mersus profundo pulcrior exiit,
vivitque et exaudit querellas
nomine adhuc memorans ἀελλαν.

Nec te silebo, nobilis Arbitrator,
Iosephe, Transtri non minimum decus,
qui iure divisos honores
annis habes viridisque campi.

Salvere vates vos iubet eminus,
et siccus unctis invidet: hospites
et Matris utriusque alumnos
unanimes celebrare fratres!

Dunelmi: prid. Kal. Iun. M DCCC XCVII.

An ancient adage tells us that all roads lead to Rome. The modern equivalent, we believe, is that all items of intelligence ultimately appear in the London papers. In illustration of this we extract the following paragraph (to us of almost antiquarian interest) from a recent number of the *Illustrated London News*:

Some noteworthy courtesies have taken place of late at Cambridge. The students of John's and Emmanuel have presented a pair of swans to those of Girton. The "girl graduates," as was natural enough, named each swan after its giver, "John" and "Emma," but, unfortunately, it turns out that the swan from John's is a lady swan, and that from Emmanuel a gentleman. The circumstance has been put into verse by one who has a pretty turn for epigram—

IN HOC CYGNO VINCES.

When students of Emmanuel and John's
Gave to the Girton girls a pair of swans,
Each bird was christen'd by its donor's name,
And straightway John and Emma they became
(A nomenclature which induced dilemmas—
For Emma's sex was John's, and John's was Emma's!)

The *Saturday Globe* of Toronto in its issue for February 27 gives an interesting account, with portrait, of the Rev Dr Henry Scadding (B.A. 1837, D.D. 1853), and has also another portrait of him with notes on his career in its issue of March 27, as one of the Toronto octogenarians. Dr Scadding was for 22 years Classical Master at Upper Canada College. In 1847 he became the first Rector of Holy Trinity, Toronto. He has been a constant contributor to the Press of Canada, and has published many books and brochures on Canadian History. His *Toronto of Old* is a rich mine of information relating to its civic life.

The *Morning Leader* in its issue for March 3 has an account with a sketch from life of Mr J. L. Hannay (B.A. 1848), the Senior Magistrate at Marlborough Street Court. Mr Hannay, we are told, has a dry Scots humour of his own, although he is not one of the London Magistrates who play to the gallery, or furnish comic copy for the evening papers.

Canon John Christopher Atkinson (B.A. 1838), the well-known vicar of Danby-in-Cleveland, author of "Forty Years in a Moorland Parish," "A History of Cleveland," "A Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect," and many other works, has just completed the 50th year of his incumbency, and the event was celebrated on Tuesday, May 25. A special service was held in the parish church, which was thronged with present parishioners and others who had come long distances to take part in the jubilee. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Beverley. This was followed by a parish tea, attended by upwards of 500 parishioners, after which a presentation was made of a silver salver and a purse of money, raised in the parish by a local committee. The proceedings were marked throughout by the utmost enthusiasm and bore ample testimony to the affectionate relations subsisting between the vicar and his parishioners. Although in his 84th year, Canon Atkinson is still able to perform the main part of his duties.

The Rev J. R. Lunn (B.A. 1853), Vicar of Marton-cum-Grafton, has edited for the press and furnished with introduction and notes a reprint of Bishop Barlowe's "Dialogue on the Lutheran Factions," originally published in the year 1531. The work has a bearing upon the question of Anglican Orders, and it is this aspect of it which Mr Lunn strives to emphasize. The only known copy of the first edition is in the Bodleian Library; copies of the second edition of 1553 are rare. The two have been collated for the forthcoming republication, which is being undertaken by Messrs Ellis and Keene.

A life, with portrait, of the Right Rev Dr W. J. Burn (B.A. 1874), late Bishop of Qu' Appelle, is given in Mockridge's *Bishops of the Church of England in Canada and Newfoundland* (Toronto, 1896).

A portrait of Dr John William Colenso (B.A. 1836), Bishop of Natal, painted in 1866 by Samuel Sidley has been presented to the National Portrait Gallery by the artist's son.

The *Golden Penny* has been publishing a series of articles on 'Famous Footballers.' No xvi of the Series in its issue of 13 March last is devoted to Mr J. H. C. Fegan, who played in the College Rugby Team from 1888 to 1891. We gather that Mr Fegan is one of the most prominent members of the Blackheath team, and he is also Captain of the Kent County Fifteen. In 1895 he played for England against Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. He played for the South against the North in 1893, 1894, and 1895; and from 1891 to 1895 inclusive he played for London against the Universities, in the latter year as Captain. He has also played in the Charing Hospital Cup Ties for the same years. "He is a first-rate player, can take a pass in any

position, can dodge when going at full speed, and is a remarkably good kick." The article is headed by a portrait of Mr Fegan.

The Rev J. Harryman Taylor (B.A. 1889), Superintendent of the Newcastle Second Primitive Methodist Circuit, is to be the Minister of the new church in Kingsley Terrace, Newcastle. After leaving St John's Mr Taylor took a Divinity Course at Mansfield College, Oxford, and was ordained a Minister of the Primitive Methodist Connexion at the Durham District Meeting in May 1892, being received into the 'full connexion' by the Conference of the same year without being required to serve the usual four years probation, being the first Minister ever so received. His first station was at Reading, and after four years work there he became Superintendent of the Newcastle Second Circuit in July 1895.

The Second Annual Dinner of Cambridge Graduates resident in the Isle of Man was held at the Peveril Hotel, Douglas, on March 1. Mr R. S. Stephen (B.A. 1866), Mayor of Douglas, was in the Chair. The following members of the College were present:—Sir W. L. Drinkwater (B.A. 1834), A. Elsee (B.A. 1887), Rev F. J. Lansdell (B.A. 1884).

The following work has recently appeared:—*The Ethics of Diet. A biographical history of the literature of humane dietetics, from the earliest period to the present day.* A revised and enlarged edition by HOWARD WILLIAMS M.A., late Scholar of St John's College. (London, Swan Sonnenschein 1896.) The first edition of these select biographies of food reformers was published by Pitman, London, and John Heywood, London and Manchester in 1883. The several chapters had appeared at intervals in the *Dietetic Reformer* (now *Vegetarian Messenger*) during five years. Of interest to Johnians is the name of William Lambe M.D. (1765—1847), sometime Fellow of the College. To him Leamington owes its fame and popularity as a health resort. He was a friend of Abernethy (who learnt from him the value of vegetarianism in cases of cancer), Lord Erskine, Dr Parr, Shelley. There is a notice of him in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Edward Hare C.S.I., Inspector General of Hospitals, who died lately at an advanced age, published a short memoir of Lambe.

A handsome mural tablet has been inserted in the north wall of the chancel of St Cuthbert's, Bedlington, by the parishioners and friends to perpetuate the memory of the Rev Charles Thomas Whitley, who for over forty years was Vicar of the parish. The inscription is as follows:

Erected in affectionate remembrance of Charles Thomas Whitley M.A. D.D., Senior Wrangler, 1830, some time Fellow of St John's College,

Cambridge, and Tutor in Durham University, Honorary Canon of Durham, a Justice of the Peace for Northumberland, Vicar of this parish from 1854 to 1895; born October 13, 1809; died April 22, 1895. The memory of the just is blessed.

The memorial which has been erected in Hereford Cathedral to the memory of the late Bishop Atlay was unveiled on Wednesday, March 24, by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, who was an old school and college friend of Dr Atlay, and who throughout life was one of the late Bishop's most devoted friends. Both Bishops were born in Rutlandshire, and were educated at Oakham Grammar School, and subsequently at St John's College. The monument consists of a cenotaph, surmounted by a recumbent figure (life size) of Bishop Atlay in full robes, carved out of Carrara marble. The plinth is of Belgian marble (Rouge Royal), the lower step being of Belgian black marble. The body of the tomb is of cream-coloured Belgian marble, with panelled sides and miniature columns of Rouge Royal marble. In the central panel facing the body of the Cathedral is the following inscription:

Iacobus Atlay, S.T.P. Episcopus Herefordensis Coll. Div. Ioann. in Cantab. Olim Socius Postea Leodiensium Pastor et Canon. Ripon. Qualis Fuerit in Ecclesia Dei Quam Diligens Quam Beneficus Quam Fidelis ut apud Posteris Testificarentur Hanc Viri Egregii Effigiem Moerentes Posuerunt Amici, Natus V. Non Iul. MDCCCXVII. Consecratus VIII. Kal. Iul., MDCCCLXVIII. Obiit. Prid. Christi Natalem MDCCCXCIV.

A mitre is carved on the west end panel, and on the east end panel a shield bearing the arms of the Atlay family and the arms of the see of Hereford impaled. The work has been executed by Mr Forsyth. The ceremony was largely attended.

The *Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol*, having drawn the veil from the monument, said he did not know that he ever had a greater compliment shown to him or a graver responsibility laid upon him than in being thus called by the family and friends of the late beloved Bishop of that diocese to unveil that noble monument of a truly noble and deeply honoured name. His lordship proceeded:—I have to speak to you, not simply of one of my earliest friends, of one whom I see through the mists of full six-and-sixty years as in the foreground of early memories and friendships, but I have to speak to you of a friend who will ever be remembered among the most faithful and most devoted of the long line of Bishops that have presided over this ancient diocese. It is the remembrance, friends, of this that makes me feel, and deeply feel, the responsibility of the position which has been assigned to me. To speak of the old and well-beloved friend may be easy, but to speak worthily of such a Bishop as him whom this beautiful monument commemorates—a Bishop to whose simple and noble nature mere eulogy would ever have been painful and distressing—to speak worthily of such an one under circumstances such as the present, is indeed above measure trying and difficult. The difficulty, however, seems to become less when I remember that I am now speaking to you of one who for more than a quarter of a century loved you all in this diocese from the very bottom of his loving heart, and was loved by you in return with a greater warmth than has probably ever been shown to any Bishop of our own times. The scene in this cathedral, and its attendant circumstances, when, one wild and windy day, some two years or more ago, we laid Bishop Atlay to rest in the shadow of this beautiful house of prayer may never, and will never, pass from my memory. It

revealed to me what could be the depth and reality of the love of the clergy for their chief pastor, and of a diocese for its Bishop. Such love will deal gently with the shortcomings of any one as old as I am to address you. And now what may we rightly say was it that called out the demonstration of love and affection to which I have alluded? What was it that revived it in you in the circumstances of this memorial this day? What was it that this happily sculptured form has been designed to call to mind—to commemorate? What is it? An answer may be very easily given. Three gifts of grace were vouchsafed to our dear brother which formed the distinctive characteristics of his simple and truly noble life—three gifts rightly indicated in the few but well-chosen words that are associated with this monument—rectitude, faithfulness, and benevolence. The first and last of these great gifts I seem to associate with my dear friend's memory from the very first. When we were boys together at school unswerving rectitude, and kindness of heart, and helpfulness seemed to be inseparable from every reminiscence of our early friendship. How those great qualities expanded in after-life, how our dear friend remained the helper and successful tutor, the high-toned parish priest in the great northern town, the just and beneficent Bishop, every one of those who knew Bishop Atlay, or were under his beneficent rule, can abundantly testify. But our thoughts here—here in this Cathedral where he preached to his people, here where he gave counsel to his assembled clergy, here in this diocese where his unwearying labours are still fresh in every memory, here he seemed distinctively to dwell on the great gifts which I have enumerated—his faithfulness, his untiring devotion to his spiritual and pastoral work. Of this greatest of his spiritual gifts, and that which every Christ-loving heart in this diocese will recognise as the prominent characteristic of this much-loved Bishop, I alas! can only speak from the tidings which came to us from across the border. Those tidings told us of devotion to duty that knew no falls, of Confirmation addresses that riveted the attention of the young hearers, of schools faithfully inspected and of pastoral visits without number joyfully paid whenever any development in the Church life of a parish made a visit of the chief pastor a joy and a blessing. Of these things it is a real grief to me that I am quite unable adequately to speak, but the old and valued friend who will immediately follow me will supply, from personal knowledge, much that will anew bring home to the hearts of all that gift of God's, the love of souls, of which the faithfully spent twenty-six years of our dear friend's episcopate supply one continuous and abiding illustration. My words are ended. Of such a friend and such a life, in the presence of those near and dear to him and of deeply attached friends, whose hearts are now full of hallowed and happy memories, as I have already said, it is very difficult adequately to speak, so let me now pass into silence with the prayer which must spontaneously be rising in all your hearts, the prayer that we may have grace to follow such an example, that with him and all Christ's faithful servants departed this life in His faith and fear, we may be partakers of the heavenly kingdom, where faithfulness will receive its full measure of reward.

A marble tablet has recently been erected to the memory of the late Rev Dr R. E. Hooppell (B.A. 1855) in the Parish Church of Byers Green, of which he was Rector for 20 years. Dr Hooppell was well known and greatly respected in the North of England, as an accomplished Scholar and a most zealous worker in every good cause. The inscription is as follows:—“Sacred to the Memory of the Rev R. E. Hooppell LL.D. for twenty years Rector of this Parish, Born 30th January 1833, Died 23rd August 1895. He was a true Christian of strict integrity; Ever the real friend of his people; and widely known as an untiring Champion of truth and freedom. ‘I know whom I have believed.’ This stone is erected by his Parishioners and Friends in affectionate remembrance.”

JOHNIANA.

Rev C. Simeon to Dr Haweis, Grandfather of the Rev H. R. Haweis.

With respect to Mr Jones's son, I apprehend Trinity Hall would not be a proper place for him, unless he is inclined for the law. St John's College, I believe, will afford the greatest advantages for a sizar; but Magdalen College for a Christian. If Mr Jones's son be truly alive to God, there will be no great difficulty in procuring a proper support for him at College; if he be not, St John's College will perhaps be the best and cheapest for him.

Rev H. R. Haweis, *Travel and Talk* ii, 197.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE FOOT RACES.

These annual sports are, we are happy to say, once more revived among the Johnians. For many years they have now been suspended, but we think ourselves justified in saying that the reception of the two days' sport on Monday and Tuesday last was such as to bid fair for a frequent repetition of them.

The programme comprised flat races of 100 yards and 1 mile distances; hurdle races, the long and high jump; hopping, throwing the cricket ball, and putting the 14 lb. weight.

Flat Race of 100 Yards.—For this race there were 32 entries.

First Heat of Sixteen Pairs.—Forward beat Gordon; Gilston beat Pearson; Neville beat Fenn; Owen beat White; Mead beat Sills; Trollope walked over, Tracey not starting; Bonney walked over, Snow not starting; Hayllar beat Havart; M'Cormick walked over, Cresswell not starting; Haycock beat à Court; Sykes beat Washington; Jackson beat Harkness; Partridge beat Lyall; Collins walked over, Saunders not starting; Purnell beat Fisher; Wilkinson walked over, Green not starting.

Second Heat of the 16 Winners.—Forward beat Bonney; Sykes beat M'Cormick, after running a dead heat; Neville beat Gilston; Trollope beat Purnell; Wilkinson beat Partridge; Hayllar beat Haycock; Jackson beat Collins; Mead beat Owen.

Third Heat of the 8 Winners.—Wilkinson beat Neville; Forward beat Hayllar; Trollope beat Mead; Jackson beat Sykes.

Fourth Heat of the 4 Winners.—Jackson beat Forward; Wilkinson beat Trollope.

Fifth and Deciding Heat.—Jackson beat Wilkinson.

With respect to the first of these heats, there are but these remarks to be made; à Court, in his race with Haycock, slipped terribly at the start, and was unable to recover the ground he lost thereby; Owen's race with White was good. In the second heat a fine race took place between M'Cormick and Sykes, which was given a dead heat, though the spectators were generally inclined to consider the former the winner. The second race was very fine, and won by a short yard. In the third heat the men were but poorly matched, and the races consequently indifferent. In the fourth heat, Jackson and Wilkinson, the two favourites, proved easy conquerors, and were left to run the final struggle, in which Jackson jumped off with his accustomed lead, and after an exciting race won by 2 yards.

Throwing the Cricket Ball was won by Gilston, distance 86 yards, which, considering the wetness and consequent weight of a very bad ball, was not so dusty; Mead was a good second, but Partridge was distinguished among the many competitors for his precision and style of throwing.

Hurdle Race of 200 Yards, with 12 Flights of Hurdles.—For this there were 12 entries, run in three heats, deciding heat for the winners.

First Heat.—Fisher, Fenn, Pearson and Fuller started; won by Fisher.

Second Heat.—Harkness, Gilston, à Court, Trollope and Lawrence started; won easily by Harkness.

Third Heat.—Forward, Purnell, M'Cormick and Gordon started; this was a splendid race, M'Cormick and Purnell neck and neck till last hurdle but one,

Forward in close attendance: here McCormick fell, Purnell was the first to clear the last hurdle, when he staggered, and was cleverly passed by Forward, who went in an easy winner.

The deciding heat was run at a clipping pace in 38 seconds, and won by Harlequin, Forward a good second, losing ground by an unfortunate trip while taking his last hurdle.

The Hopping Match.—(most ground covered in 16 hops) Won by McCormick, clearing 51 yards.

Putting the Weight.—Won by Williams, distance put 27 feet 6 inches; McCormick second.

High Jump.—McCormick and Lawrence equal, height 4 feet 9½ inches cleared.

Long Jump.—Sykes won this, McCormick second; 16 feet 3 inches, distance cleared by winner.

The Mile Race.—For this important race fifteen started. The pace was very good throughout, considering the state of the ground: Mead, Neville and Lawrence jumped off with a strong lead, which they maintained at a furious rate for the first round: here the pace told on Neville, who fell behind, joined soon after by Mead. Fisher, creeping up to Lawrence, caught him in the third round, and went in an easy winner by many yards. Time 5 mins. 5 secs.

Mr Fenner kindly permitted the use of his ground, and we are delighted to understand that other Colleges have similar meetings in agitation.

The Cambridge Chronicle: Saturday, 24 November 1855.

This account may be compared with that given in the *Eagle* for December 1890 Vol. XVI, p. 358.

The French paper, *Le Yacht, Journal de la Marine* devotes an article in its issue of March 6 to the description and criticism of the Hon C. A. Parson's *Turbinia* (*Eagle* XIX, 509). After describing the vessel and the tests applied to it the article concludes:—Les essais de *Turbinia* ne sont pas encore achevés, mais les résultats obtenus jusqu'à présent sont remarquables puis que la vitesse mesurée au moyen de parcours sur une base a été de 29ⁿ 6. Les constructeurs espèrent dépasser cette vitesse, la plus élevée certainement qui ait jamais été atteinte, si l'on fait entrer en ligne de compte le déplacement. Mais il reste encore un point important à éclaircir: les qualités d'entrance de la turbine de Parson.

Si ces essais montraient que cette turbine ou tout autre appareil similaire est susceptible de remplacer les machines du type ordinaire à bord des torpilleurs, il en résulterait certainement une révolution dans la construction de ces bâtiments. L'apparition des destroyers de 30 nœuds, l'accroissement continu de la vitesse des grands bâtiments ont beaucoup réduit la valeur militaire du torpilleur proprement dit. Sa vitesse actuelle de 18 à 20 nœuds est tout à fait insuffisante. Elle devrait approcher 30 nœuds; mais, avec les machines ordinaires, cette vitesse ne peut être obtenue que sur des bâtiments d'au moins 180 à 200 *tx* de déplacement et coûtent fort cher. L'adoption de la turbine Parson, ainsi que l'exemple de *Turbinia* l'a montré, permettrait de construire de petits torpilleurs de 28 à 30 mètres de longueur, filant de 28 à 30 nœuds et, par conséquent, capables d'échapper aux destroyers. Comme leur prix de revient serait assez faible, ils pourraient être très nombreux.

Il faut de plus remarquer que la possibilité de placer entièrement l'appareil moteur au-dessous de la flottaison augmenterait beaucoup la valeur militaire de ces torpilleurs. Enfin, à ce point de vue, il serait peut être avantageux de consacrer une partie du poids gagné à protéger la chaudière au moyen d'un blindage en tôle et de se contenter d'une vitesse de 25 à 26 nœuds.

An article on the *Turbinia* by Mr Parson himself appears in the *Engineer* for 16 April 1897, p. 397. This has photographs of the vessel going at full speed. A similar picture appears in *Black and White* for 24 April 1897, p. 515, where we also learn that Mr Parson is designing a flying machine.

At further trials on April 10th the *Turbinia* attained the highest speed ever reached by a steam vessel, making an average of 32½ knots on the measured mile. It was also shewn that starting from rest she attained a speed of 28½ knots in 20 seconds, and was brought to rest from this speed in 35 seconds.

The following interesting letter appeared in *The Times* for May 18. Sir Lancelot Shadwell (son of Lancelot Shadwell of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law) was a Johnian. He was seventh Wrangler and second Chancellor's Medallist in 1800. He was elected a Fellow of the College 26 March 1801. He had been admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn 30 June 1797, and was called to the Bar 10 February 1803. He became King's Counsel in 1821, a Bencher of his Inn in 1822, and was Treasurer in 1833. He became M.P. for Ripon in 1826, and was made Vice-Chancellor of England in 1827, an office he held until his death at Barn Elms, Putney on 10 August 1850. He was one of the Commissioners for the Great Seal in 1835, and again in 1850:

Sir,—In view of the peculiar interest attaching to every historical incident in the Queen's life, the following details of her Majesty's first Privy Council may be thought worth preserving. They are taken from a private letter written on the day by my grandfather, Sir Lancelot Shadwell, who was Vice-Chancellor of England at the time, and the last holder of that office:—

"Yesterday on coming to London I inquired at the first turnpike if any express had passed that morning, and was told that at 4 o'clock an express passed with a note to the Duchess of Northumberland stating that the King died at a quarter after two. The gatekeeper said he saw the note himself. As I passed on I saw every shop with its shutters up in Kensington. I ordered my servant to drive to the Chancellor's house. The Lord Chancellor had heard nothing of the death. Lord Shaftesbury came to inquire. He had heard nothing. I suggested to the Chancellor to write to Lord Lansdowne, the President of the Council. He did so, and at a quarter to ten Lord L. sent word that my news was true, and that the Privy Council was to meet at Kensington at 11. None of the Courts sat. We went to the Palace, where a large number of people assembled by 12. The Privy Councillors met in an outer room, where a long table was set with one chair, quite a common one, at the head. We sent in a formal deputation to her Majesty to announce the death of the King, and that the crown had devolved upon her. She then came into our room without any female attendant, attended only by Sir W. Freemantle, took her seat, and read her declaration in the most beautiful manner—firmly, gently, modestly, and in the clearest voice. After some formal business we were then sworn in Privy Councillors and kissed the little Queen's hand. The Duke of Sussex told me the King was conscious to the last. Almost the last thing he did was to sign a pardon. On Sunday night he said he should get up in the morning and go through the day, and that was all he should do.

"When the Dukes of Cumberland and Sussex kissed hands they also kissed their Sovereign niece's cheek, *i.e.*, the Duke of Cumberland kissed her really. She turned her cheek to the Duke of Sussex, and he made a feint. I stood close behind her and saw what took place. There was more heart in the real Tory kiss than in the Whig pretence.

"Her first signature I noticed—it was Victoria R."

From this account it appears that Willie's picture, which represents the Queen in a sort of high chair and several members of the Council seated, is more pictorial than accurate. You may, perhaps, find room also for an account by the same eye-witness of the scarcely less interesting Council at which her Majesty declared her intention of marrying Prince Albert:—

Nov. 23, 1839.

"Some firmness is required when a young lady in the presence of upwards of 100 men, no other lady being present, declares her intention of marrying some favoured youth. Yet the dear Queen has just now exhibited that firmness. I think there must have been at least 100 Privy Councillors assembled—after several had left the room I counted 60. The Dukes of Cambridge, Wellington, Norfolk and Devonshire were there, and the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London, but no other of the clergy. The Duke of Wellington seemed feeble, and when I spoke to him, pressed my hand in a very feeling manner. When we had arranged ourselves at and by the side of a long table, her Majesty entered and sat down in a chair at the top of the table. She held a paper in her hand which she read, declaring her intention to marry Prince Albert. She read with firmness and her voice did not falter. But, as I observed to Lord Lansdowne, she read with a proper measure of feeling, for toward; the end her hand shook so much that she could hardly hold the paper. When she had finished reading Lord Lansdowne, as Lord President of the Council, requested of her Majesty that she would allow the paper to be printed. She handed it to him in silence and retired, and so did we. Nothing else was said or done. All the time the sun shone beautifully into the room. Peel came up from Drayton on purpose to attend."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ARTHUR SHADWELL.

Ilford, May 8.

We are able by the courtesy of the author to print the following lines (hitherto unpublished) by a hand well-known to readers of the *Eagle*. They were presented to Her Majesty in January last, when she was graciously pleased to accept them and to express her thanks to the author:

1ST JANUARY 1897.

Empress and Queen, with thee for sixty years,
In all thy joys and sorrows, hopes and fears,
A loyal people sympathy has felt;
With thee beside the bed of sickness knelt;
With thee o'er Virtue's and o'er Valour's bier
Has shed, in grief unfeigned, the bitter tear;
Has mourned with thee when tolled the solemn knell,
With thee rejoiced when pealed the marriage bell—
Who can the love and loyalty express
Wherewith thy reign beneficent we bless?
That reign no lapse of centuries can end;
Time, as it flies, can but its length extend.
If, as the years advance, a larger love
Envy's and hatred's barriers shall remove;
If ever o'er the Nations heaven-born Peace
Spread her bright wings, and war and bloodshed cease;
If, judged by thine, the Sceptre and the Throne
Shine with a lustre heretofore unknown;
If the pure Spirit of a holier life
Breathe round the names of mother, daughter, wife;
If taught by thy example men believe
"To give more blessed is than to receive;"
If, treading in the steps which thou hast trod,
They strive to help their neighbour, serve their God;
While we the Giver of all blessings bless,
All shall thy life's sweet influence confess;
And thus thy reign, loved for the fruit it bore,
Shall last till time and trouble are no more.

ARCULUS.

A SONG OF WELCOME.

(On the occasion of Her Majesty's visit to Sheffield 21 May 1897.)

Ring, ye bells, till ye rock your steeples!
Flaunt, ye flags, on the breeze of May!
Never in all our city's story
Rose the sun on a prouder day!

Forge and mart shall to-day be idle;
Strife and party shall hush their call;
She is among us who binds us brothers;
Welcome Her, welcome Her, Mother of all!

Three-score times hath the hawthorn whitened,
Three-score times hath the wood grown green,
Since the dawn when a royal Maiden
Heard the message "We hail thee Queen."

Glist'ning eyed, but with heart undaunted,
True to duty, She stretched her hand,
Girl in years, but a Queen in daring,
Grasped the sceptre to rule Her land.

Three-score years with their light and their darkness,
Joy and anguish, laughter and tears,
Fled and gone! and the brave heart fails not,
Not for the burden of three-score years.

Crushed by sorrow, She clung to duty,
Toiled still more for Her People's weal,
Lived to suffer with those that suffer—
"I have borne it and I can feel":

Soared in soul above strife and party,
Never stooped to a private aim,
Gloried only in England's honour,
Only blushed for Her England's shame.

Till, wherever, the wide world over,
England's banner on high is seen,
England's sons, as they muse on England,
Breathe a blessing on England's Queen.

This the prize of her life of duty,
This the guerdon of all Her pain—
Wider love than ever was given,
Yea, or e'er shall be given again!

Ours the love to-day that greets Her,
Ours, whose labours of head and hand,
Rapid brain and strenuous muscle,
Forge the armour that fends Her land.

Ring, ye bells, till ye rock your steeples!
Fling your peals on the breeze of May!
England's mother shall hear your music;
When had ye ever so proud a day?

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

Mr F. E. Robinson M.A. of Corpus Christi College, who is commencing business as a publisher in London, is projecting a series of Oxford and Cambridge College Histories in separate volumes, each volume to be written "by some member of that College specially qualified for the task," and to contain (1) a history of the College from its foundation, (2) an account and history of its buildings, (3) notices of the connection of the College with any important social or religious events, (4) a list of the chief benefactions to the College, (5) a short bibliographical summary of the contents of the College Library, (6) an account of the College plate, windows and other accessories, (7) a chapter upon the best known members of the College. Each volume also to contain eight full-page illustrations; the published price not to exceed 4s. 6d. Mr Robinson has already secured the services of some highly competent contributors both at Oxford and at Cambridge. The history of St John's College will be written by Mr J. B. Mullinger.

Mr J. H. Hessels (Hon. M.A. 1884) has completed his edition of the Archives of the Dutch Church in London by the publication of a third volume, in two parts, extending in all over no less than 3288 quarto pages. The following is an extract from the Preface:—"My thanks are due, in the first place, to the Rev Professor John E. B. Mayor, St John's College, Cambridge, who has again read all the proof sheets with a readiness, devotion and attention which were as pleasant and encouraging to me in my heavy task, as they proved to be beneficial to the work. Those who have ever read proof sheets will realise what it means to read nearly four hundred of one single volume, even if spread over five years. While those who know his extensive knowledge and all-embracing reading, will know what it means to secure such help."

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

The crews for the May races were made up as follows:

First Boat.		Second Boat.	
	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
Bow J. H. Beith	11 4	Bow W. Fairlie Clark	10 3
2 C. W. Tudor-Owen	11 12	2 N. G. Powell	12 0
3 H. E. Roberts	11 3	3 F. W. Robertson	11 7
4 E. W. Airy	12 8	4 A. J. Campbell	11 12
5 O. F. Diver	12 4	5 F. F. Leighton	12 5
6 P. L. May	13 0	6 C. G. Potter	12 2
7 H. C. H. Oakeley	10 12	7 G. A. Kempthorne	11 3
Stroke E. Bristow	9 6	Stroke E. Davidson	11 9½
Cox H. P. Hope	9 4	Cox R. W. H. T. Hudson	8 2

Wednesday, June 9.

The First Boat were hardly expecting the gun, but got off fairly smoothly when it went. Emmanuel came up slowly till

Ditton, up the Long Reach they came up very fast and got within quarter of a length, but from the Railway Bridge we went away, getting within about three feet of First Trinity I, but were unable to catch them.

The Second Boat rowed over very easily in front of Hall III, a bump being made in front of them.

Thursday, June 10.

The First Boat made a very good start, and had gained half a length on Trinity by Post Corner. In the Gut the Boat did not go so well, and we lost all we had gained. From there till Ditton they maintained their distance from Emmanuel; on getting round the corner they made a spurt and drew away a short distance, but from the seven houses Emmanuel began to come up, and only just missed making their bump at the Railway Bridge. Going round the next corner Emmanuel got well inside and made the bump about opposite the white posts. The boat was not so well together as on the previous night, though the start was much better.

The Second Boat were within a length of Jesus I by First Post corner, but were unable to get any nearer.

Friday, June 11.

The First Boat made a very good start, and rowing very well, got within three quarters of a length of Emmanuel before Grassy. Going round the corner the boat did not go so well, and Third Trinity I, coming up very fast, bumped us just round Ditton.

The Second Boat again gained about three-quarters of a length on Jesus I, but were never able to make their bump.

Saturday, June 12.

The First Boat rowed over in front of Caius I, who came up in the Long Reach to within half a length. We were rowing a slower stroke, and after the Railway Bridge went away easily.

The Second Boat gained rapidly on Jesus I after rounding Grassy, and overlapped them at Ditton, repeating this several times in the Long Reach, but in the end failed to make their bump.

It is greatly to be regretted that so few members of the College ran with our boats. The difference in this respect between ourselves and other Colleges was very striking.

The First Boat were in practice a very variable crew, at times rowing very well and at others equally badly. In the races they were disappointing, and ought never to have been bumped; they rowed a good race on the first night, but when the pinch came on the second and third nights, they completely fell to pieces.

Characters of the crews:—

First Boat.

Bristow—Stroked well and did his best to keep the crew together, but had not the strength to keep them going when they fell to pieces.

Oakeley—Rowed very hard and in good style, but did not watch stroke enough; his time being often at fault.

May—Rowed better in practice than in the races; failing to back stroke up when closely pressed. He improved so much during this term that we are sorry both for his sake and that of the Club that he is going down.

Diver—Rowed in his usual honest but clumsy style. He worked very hard, but wasted much of his power by failing to grip the water smartly. His finish has always spoilt his rowing. Has been a very keen captain.

Airy—Has never fulfilled his promise as a freshman. He seems to have forgotten how to swing and slide.

Roberts—Suffers from want of control of his slide. Worked hard, but too much with his arms and not enough with the body.

Tudor-Owen—Was disappointing. He entirely lost all the freedom which marked his rowing in the Lents, and kept bad time.

Beith—Showed improvement, but has yet to learn how to swing straight and finish clean.

Hope—Steered extremely well, and it was mainly owing to him that the crew escaped being bumped on the first night.

Second Boat.

Fairlie Clarke—Has not rowed so well as usual this term. He has a cramped finish, and rows his blade out of the water.

Powell—Has not improved as much as might have been expected. He has a neat style, but through lowering his hands misses both beginning and finish.

Robertson—Has a jerky style of rowing, which prevents him from using his work to advantage. He rows hard and honestly.

Campbell—A hard worker, but somewhat clumsy for a light ship. He misses the beginning, and drags the finish down. He has improved wonderfully during the year, and should turn out well if he continues rowing.

Leighton—Has at present little idea of what hard work means. When he has learnt to use his legs he should be useful.

Potter—Has not a good grip of the water at any part of the stroke. Should drive his blade through more evenly. He backed up stroke well.

Kemphorne—Has a very clumsy finish, drawing his hands down. He also misses the beginning. When he succeeds in getting hold of the water he can work hard.

Davidson—Has improved greatly during the term, and made a promising stroke. He should learn to hold out the finish up to his chest without swinging too far back.

Hudson—Is too anxious to make a shot when overtaking a boat. On the last night of the Races he was certainly washed off several times by the Jesus Cox. He steers a good course as a rule.

CRICKET CLUB.

President—J. R. Tanner Esq. M.A. *Treasurer*—Dr Shore. *Captain*—F. E. Edwardes. *Hon. Sec.*—W. A. Rix. *Committee*—H. P. Wiltshire, J. H. Hayes, G. B. Norman, G. H. Pethybridge, S. C. Moseley.

Each season tells the same story: that of long scores and inevitable draws, and this year does not form an exception. The XI. had one bad week in the middle of term that created a bad impression, and gave to certain critics, whose immature judgment and scanty experience know nothing of the "glorious uncertainty," an opening for disparaging remarks.

In reviewing the season as a whole we must pronounce it fairly successful. Five losses certainly are registered against us, but four wins added to many favourable draws give a balance on the right side. Colours have been given to C. H. Moore, W. P. G. McCormick, C. E. Peacock, C. S. P. Franklin, and H. M. Wilkinson.

Matches.

v. Trinity Hall. St John's 244 for 5 wickets (F. E. Edwardes 145, W. P. G. McCormick 41, G. B. Norman 31, J. H. Hayes 4 wickets for 27, G. B. Norman 3 wickets for 2). Trinity Hall 68.

v. Trinity. St John's 87 (C. E. Peacock 41). Trinity 235.

v. Trinity Hall. Trinity Hall 213. St John's 115 for 3 wickets (C. H. Moore 38 not out, F. E. Edwardes 33 not out, H. M. Wilkinson 4 wickets for 16 runs).

v. Emmanuel. St John's 217 for 8 wickets (C. S. P. Franklin 51 not out, C. E. Peacock 39, C. H. Moore 35). Emmanuel 100 for 5 wickets.

v. Hawks. Hawks 216 for 8 wickets. St John's 81 for 2 wickets (F. E. Edwardes 40 not out, C. E. Peacock 24 not out).

v. King's. St John's 182 (C. H. Moore 60 not out, F. E. Edwardes 49). King's 80 for no wickets.

v. Caius. Caius 277 for 6 wickets. St John's 156 for 4 wickets (Norman 54, F. E. Edwardes 40, C. E. Peacock 31 not out).

v. Christ's. Christ's 138. St John's 234 for 6 wickets (G. B. Norman 148 not out, C. S. Peacock 52 retired, J. H. Hayes 6 wickets for 59).

v. Jesus. Jesus 198. St John's 179 for 7 wickets (G. B. Norman 47, W. P. G. McCormick 6 wickets for 66).

v. Magdalene. St John's 243 for 6 wickets (W. A. Rix 100 not out, F. E. Edwardes 69, W. P. G. McCormick 41 not out, J. H. Hayes 6 wickets for 34, H. M. Wilkinson 4 wickets for 34). Magdalene 74.

v. Crusaders. St John's 191 (F. E. Edwardes 74, C. H. Moore 32). Crusaders 138 for 3 wickets.

v. Trinity. Trinity 522 for 6 wickets. St John's 211 and 83 for 7 wickets (C. E. Peacock 68, G. B. Norman 44).

v. Clare. Clare 349 for 5 wickets. St John's 81.

v. Selwyn. St John's 235 for 8 wickets (F. E. Edwardes 77, C. E. Peacock 57, W. A. Rix 2 wickets for 19). Selwyn 120 for 2 wickets.

v. Pembroke. Pembroke 244 for 3 wickets. St John's 95 (C. S. P. Franklin 33 not out).

v. Caius. St John's 321 (G. B. Norman 76, G. H. Pethybridge 75 not out, C. E. Peacock 41, C. S. P. Franklin 32). Caius 363.

v. Exeter (Oxford). St John's 185 (W. P. G. McCormick 45, C. H. Moore 40 not out). Exeter 186 for 8 wickets.

v. Clare. Clare 160. St John's 240 for 6 wickets (W. P. G. McCormick 112, F. E. Edwardes 37 not out, W. A. Rix 34, W. P. G. McCormick 5 wickets for 23).

v. Jesus. St John's 254 for 5 wickets (declared) and 52 for 2 wickets (J. G. McCormick 99, F. E. Edwardes 39, W. P. G. McCormick 38, G. B. Norman 32). Jesus 318 for 7 wickets (declared).

v. King's. St John's 302 for 7 wickets (J. G. McCormick 126, F. E. Edwardes 47, C. H. Moore 47 not out, C. S. P. Franklin 3 wickets for 33). King's 158 for 4 wickets.

v. Pembroke. St John's 44 and 146 (C. H. Moore 58, C. S. P. Franklin 6 wickets for 75). Pembroke 185 and 6 for no wickets.

v. Peripatetics. Peripatetics 256 for 5 wickets. St John's 157 for 5 wickets (G. B. Norman 62).

v. Camden C.C. Camden 115. St John's 246 (C. H. Moore 71 not out, W. P. G. McCormick 35, F. E. Edwardes 33, P. G. Jacob 28, W. A. Rix 3 wickets for 40, McCormick 5 wickets for 54).

The Eleven.

F. E. Edwardes—A careful bat, with pretty good defence, but lacks dash and hitting power. Not fond of having to do much work in the field.

J. H. Hayes—As useful a bowler as ever, but has not played much. Has brought off some smart catches.

G. B. Norman—Good bat; scores all round the wicket and hits very hard, but is rather apt to lose his wicket by despising the bowling. Would make a useful bowler with practice. Good field, especially in the country, and throws in very well.

W. A. Rix—Has borne the brunt of the howling. Sends down a great many balls on the leg side, but is hard to hit. In batting he has had a lot of bad luck. Hits hard, but too much into the ground.

G. H. Pethybridge—Has a very clean off-drive. Ought to make a great many runs behind the wicket, but has not got into form yet owing to his trips.

S. C. Moseley—Has done more work in the field than anyone. Would make more runs if he had more faith in himself.

C. H. Moore—Good wicket-keeper, but does not much like erratic bowling. A really good bat, with sound defence and plenty of hitting power. Has a very fine drive behind point, played from the shoulders; a stroke quite peculiar to himself. His forward stroke looks spoony, but he always keeps the ball down. Ought to score tremendously when he gets used to English wickets.

W. P. G. McCormick—A good bat, scoring all round the wicket. Loses his wicket sometimes by coming forward and holding his bat in front of his wicket, instead of playing at the ball. A good left-hand slow bowler, coming round the corner like C. A. Smith, but in front of the umpire. A fine field. One of the most useful all-round men in the eleven.

C. E. Peacock—A hard-hitting run-getting bat, but only has two strokes, a drive and a hit. Can hit well off his leg stump, but is rather apt to try to do so before he gets his eye in. Has no forward stroke, and gets tied up by a ball that is not quite a half volley. A safe catch, but very slow at picking and throwing in. Bowled well at the beginning of the season, but afterwards lost his string completely.

C. S. P. Franklyn—A good slow bowler. Careful bat, but without much power about him. Has come to the rescue more than once. Safe field.

H. M. Wilkinson—A fair slow-medium bowler; keeps a good length and curls. Can keep his wicket up, but is not a run-getter. Safe field.

Batting Averages:

	No. of Inns.	No. of runs.	Highest Score.	Times not out.	Aver.
F. E. Edwardes	21	786	145	3	42.5
C. H. Moore	21	542	71*	6	36.1
G. B. Norman	21	661	148*	1	33.1
C. E. Peacock	21	465	68	4	27.6
C. S. P. Franklyn	20	220	51*	9	20
W. P. G. McCormick	23	424	112	1	19.2
G. H. Pethybridge	11	150	75	2	16.7
W. A. Rix	23	274	100*	3	13.7
J. H. Hayes	6	65	23*	1	13
H. M. Wilkinson	15	144	27	3	12
S. C. Moseley	13	41	13*	3	4.1

Also batted:

J. G. McCormick	4	253	126	1	84.3
P. G. Jacob	1	28	28	0	28
E. A. Tyler	3	17	9	1	8.5
N. H. A. Edwards	8	62	26	0	7.8
K. S. R. Hayter	3	24	11	0	8
J. W. Dyson	1	4	4	0	4
H. P. Wiltshire	3	9	5	0	3
R. J. Whitaker	1	3	3	0	3
A. W. Eastwood	5	12	5	0	2.4
J. B. Sills	1	27	27*	1	00

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages:

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Aver.
J. H. Hayes	141	14	545	29	18.7
W. P. G. McCormick	157	21	612	32	19.1
C. S. P. Franklyn	151	19	534	23	23.4
H. P. Wiltshire	47	4	190	6	31.6
G. B. Norman	66	9	227	7	32.4
H. M. Wilkinson	127	19	391	12	32.5
W. A. Rix	276	60	892	26	34.1
F. E. Edwardes	69	16	253	7	36.1
C. E. Peacock	253	33	543	14	38.8

W. P. G. McCormick played in the Freshmen's Match. F. E. Edwardes was chosen to represent the XVI. against the XII., but was unable to play. Both have received their Crusader Caps.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing season:

Captain—A. R. Ingram. *Hon. Sec.*—F. N. Skene.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing season:

Captain—W. A. Rix. *Hon. Sec.*—C. S. P. Franklin.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Captain—A. R. Ingram. *Hon. Sec.*—T. Gillespie.

We have hardly had a successful season. Only two of last year's six—A. R. Ingram and P. G. Jacob—were available, and examinations have prevented us almost always from having a really representative team. Colours have been given to:—A. R. Ingram, P. G. Jacob, L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, A. C. Chapple, H. P. Hope, F. E. Murray, and A. C. Pilkington. The following have also played:—T. Gillespie, F. S. May, A. C. Ingram, G. E. Iles, R. N. Thaine, and M. Forster.

Matches.

Date.	Club.	Result.	Points.
April 27th	Pembroke	Lost	2-7
" 28th	Christ's	Lost	4-5
" 29th	Sidney	Won	7-2
May 1st	Trinity	Lost	2-7
" 3rd	Jesus	Won	5-4
" 5th	Emmanuel*	Won	7-2
" 6th	Clare*	Lost	4-5
" 7th	Balliol, Oxford	Lost	3-6
" 10th	Jesus*	Lost	4-5
" 12th	King's	Lost	1-8
" 14th	Corpus*	Won	6-3
" 15th	Pembroke*	Lost	0-9
" 18th	Christ's*	Lost	3-6
" 19th	Caius	Lost	2-7
" 24th	Sidney*	Won	5-4
" 26th	Selwyn*	Won	7-2
" 29th	King's*	Lost	2-7
June 1st	Selwyn	Won	7-2

* Singles.

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr R. F. Scott. *Hon. Sec.*—A. R. Ingram. *Treasurer*—P. L. May.

The following new members were elected on May 17th:—W. Attlee, A. J. Campbell, W. T. Clements, C. S. P. Franklin, G. A. Kempthorne, W. P. G. McCormick, C. E. Peacock, N. G. Powell, C. W. Tudor-Owen, and H. M. Wilkinson.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—A. W. Foster. *Vice-President*—T. F. R. McDonnell. *Treasurer*—H. L. Pass. *Secretary*—W. H. Winch. *Committee*—E. Pain and D. Linney.

The debates during term have been as follows:

May 1—"That this House regrets the course taken by the Liberal leaders in the late crisis in Foreign Affairs." Proposed by A. J. Campbell, opposed by P. L. Babington. Carried by 11 to 10.

May 8—"That this House views with disfavour the spread of the principles of Democracy." Proposed by E. Pain, opposed by R. Airy (Trin. Coll.) Lost by 9 to 8.

May 15—"That this House approves the granting of Degrees to Women." Proposed by D. Linney, opposed by H. L. Pass. Lost by 14 to 7.

May 22—"That this House disapproves of the Educational proposals of the present Government." Proposed by H. P. V. Nunn, opposed by N. C. Home (Trin. Hall). Carried by 14 to 7.

May 29—"That this House considers that there has been a general decline in English Poetry since the time of Shelley." Proposed by J. H. A. Hart, opposed by E. H. Vigers. Lost by 12 to 6.

June 4—"That Presidents are an anomalous anachronism, and ought henceforth to be abolished." Proposed by A. W. Foster, opposed by C. Elsee.

The debates this term have been well attended and well sustained. New speakers, however, have not been numerous, though some of those whose regularity and persistency have been rewarded by office have been conspicuously silent. Whether this arose from a laudable spirit of self-sacrifice or from indolence is a matter of dispute: we trust, the former.

C. U. R. V.

The annual week's training at Aldershot took place in March at the end of the Lent term, when nine members of the College availed themselves of the opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge of a soldier's everyday life. We were quartered in the Stanhope Lines with the South Staffordshire Regiment, who did all in their power to make our stay with them enjoyable. A very pleasant week was spent, and we were all sorry when it was time to leave; the only matter for regret being that so few

Johnians were there. The annual Inspection took place on May 12th, the inspecting officer being Col Hon H. W. L. Corry, commanding the 12th regimental district, who expressed the greatest satisfaction with the way in which all the manoeuvres had been carried out, more particularly the sham fight: the 'attack' having been done in every way satisfactorily. A new feature introduced in the attack was the falling out of killed and wounded, the ground being thickly strewn with casualties; but although men were falling fast on all sides, the Johnians stubbornly refused to die, and reserved themselves for the final charge, which was most effective, and calculated to carry dismay into the hearts of any opposing enemy. We have been entirely re-armed with the new Lee-Metford rifle, and are one of the very few corps who have had the Mark (ii) rifle issued to them. Permission has been received for the corps to be represented at the Jubilee Review, and it is hoped that some members of the College will be selected as representatives.

It is a matter of great regret that there are so few Johnians in the corps at the present time. We hope that next October we may have an officer of our own, and that recruiting may go on apace, so that we may once more be able to have a St John's Company, instead of being as we are at the present time, only a section of another College Company consisting of representatives from several other Colleges.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—J. R. Foster. *Treasurer*—T. H. Hennessy. *Secretary*—P. Belshaw. *Committee*—H. N. Burgess, C. H. Goodall.

The following has been the programme for the current term:

May 14. In the rooms of J. D. Coe, a paper on "Some connecting links in early Christian days," was read by the Rev C. G. Griffinhoose.

May 21. In the rooms of W. K. Kefford, the Rev R. H. Kennett (of Queens' College) read a paper on "The story of the third chapter of Genesis."

May 22. A special business meeting was held in the rooms of J. R. Foster.

May 28. In the rooms of T. A. Moxon, a paper on "Some account of the German Lutheran Church," was read by W. L. Walter.

June 4. In the rooms of E. H. Vigers the election of officers for the October Term took place. R. F. Pearce read a paper on "Archbishop Cranmer."

June 9. The terminal social was held in the rooms of P. Belshaw.

The meetings throughout the term have been very successful. The papers read have been of a highly interesting character. We have only to regret that more third year men could not be present, examinations and training being the causes of absence.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

The chief events at the Mission during the last two months have been Mr Wallis' departure for the important and difficult

parish in Deptford placed in his charge by the Bishop of Rochester; and the occupation of Bishop Fisher's Hostel, now at last complete, by Mr Green and the boys' and girls' clubs. Mr Wallis will be much missed at the Mission. He has done admirable work, especially amongst the young men, during the last six years. He carries with him our best wishes for his success in his new sphere of labour, and for his happiness in his approaching marriage.

Bishop Fisher's Hostel completes the Mission's building operations. We have now ample accommodation in the way of rooms for every conceivable need. It is pronounced to be a very commodious and useful, but not a very beautiful, building. It is alas! not as yet paid for. The total cost will be not less than £1400. The subscriptions at present promised do not reach £1000. Alterations in plans caused by objections of neighbouring owners of property, and by requirements of District Surveyors, unforeseen by the architect, have added seriously to our liabilities, and £400 is now about to be borrowed. Its repayment with interest will be a heavy burden on the General Fund of the Mission for many years to come.

On Thursday, May 20, a very successful meeting was held in Lecture Room VI to speed Mr Wallis and welcome his successor, C. D. Robinson. The Master was in the chair, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev F. H. Francis, the first Assistant Missioner, W. N. Roseveare, the Rev Canon Nunn, chairman of the Manchester School Board, Rev A. T. Wallis and C. D. Robinson. After the meeting the Master received at the Lodge the members of the College specially connected with the Mission.

C. D. Robinson will be ordained Deacon on Trinity Sunday by the Bishop of Rochester, with the Mission for his title. Our prayers are asked for him then and afterwards.

We hope that Bishop Fisher's Hostel will be well and constantly used by undergraduate and older members of the College. In the vacations it should be always full. Keeping a week at the Mission is part of the education which the College provides. Its benefit to the Mission and visitor both is found to be very great. Members of the College will be cordially welcomed by Rev Peter Green as head of the Hostel.

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICE.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

The Committee has been the same as for last Term (see p. 523). List of addresses during Easter Term:

May	1st.	Mr. J. O. F. Murray, Fellow and Dean of Emmanuel College.
"	15th.	Mr. A. H. Simms, Vicar of St Michael's.
"	22nd.	Dr H. C. G. Moule, Principal of Ridley Hall.
"	29th.	Dr Watson.
June	5th.	Mr E. G. Swain, Chaplain of King's College.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr J. E. Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Hon. Sec.*—M. Hornibrook. *Committee*—C. B. Rootham, W. K. Kefford, H. E. H. Oakeley, K. S. R. Hayler, W. Greatorex. *Librarian*—N. W. A. Edwards.

The "May Concert" was held on June 14 in the College Hall. Owing to Dr Garrett's death the usual Cantata was not performed this year. A number of Part Songs and Madrigals were substituted. It was rather a serious undertaking to attempt, unaccompanied, Eight-Part Songs like "Great God of Love" (Pearsall), etc., and the Chorus and Conductor are both to be sincerely congratulated on the efficient way in which they were rendered. Our thanks are again due to C. B. Rootham for the successful manner in which he trained the Choir.

We were delighted to welcome the Misses Muriel and Hilda Foster, from the Royal College of Music, who, besides being heard to great advantage in the duet "Wir Schwestern," rendered two songs in a charming and artistic way. We have rarely heard a finer violinist than Miss Ethel Barns; besides sweetness of expression, she has a marvellous tone. Those who had the pleasure of hearing her rendering of the "Porpora Sonato," and "Air on G String" (by Bach), will not easily forget it. We are looking forward to the time when we may hear her again in Cambridge. J. J. P. Kent sang, "Thine am I" (Somervell) and "Phyllis is my only Joy" (Hobbs). C. B. Rootham gave us a charming little French song and "Montrose's Love Song" (M. V. White). The Choir—under his able conductorship—performed altogether nine Part Songs and Madrigals, including the "Lady Margaret Boating-Song," which seems to have now taken a recognised place in the yearly programme.

The full programme of the Concert was as follows :

PART I.

- 1 PART SONGS..(a) "O, my love's like a red, red rose"....*Henry Smart*
(b) "Dream, Baby, Dream"*G. M. Garrett*
THE CHOIR.
- 2 DUET..... "Wir Schwestern".....*Brahms*
Miss MURIEL FOSTER, Miss HILDA FOSTER.
- 3 SONG....."Thine am I".....*A. Somervell*
J. J. P. KENT.
- 4 VIOLIN SOLO.....*Porpora* (1696)
Sonato in G major { *Grave Sostenuto.*
Allegro.
Aria.
Allegretto Moderato.
Miss ETHEL BARNs,

- 5 SONG..... "Montrose's Love Song"*Maud Valerie White*
C. B. ROOTHAM.
 - 6 SONG..... "Liebestreu"*Brahms*
Miss MURIEL FOSTER.
 - 7 MADRIGALS..... (a) "Great God of Love".....*R. L. De Pearsall*
(b) "Matona, Lovely Maiden"*Orlando Lassus*
THE CHOIR.
- PART II.
- 8 (a) PASTORAL..... "Diaphenia"*C. V. Stanford*
(b) EIGHT-PART SONG.. "Twilight"*C. L. Williams*
THE CHOIR.
 - 9 SONGS..... (a) "Who is Sylvia?"*Schubert*
(b) "Du bist wie eine Blume"*Schumann*
Miss HILDA FOSTER.
 - 10 VIOLIN SOLOS..... (a) Air on G String*Bach*
(b) "Slavonic Dance" (No. III.).....*Dvorák*
Miss ETHEL BARNs.
 - 11 SONG..... "La Charmante Margareite"*Arranged by A.L.*
C. B. ROOTHAM.
 - 12 SONG..... "Se tu m'ami"*Pergolesi*
Miss MURIEL FOSTER.
 - 13 SONG..... "Phyllis is my only joy"*J. W. Hobbs*
J. J. P. KENT.
 - 14 VIOLIN SOLO.. "Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso"....*Saint Saens*
Miss ETHEL BARNs.
 - 15 PART SONGS....(a) i. "The Vale of Rest" }*Mendelssohn*
ii. "The Victor's Return" }
CHORUS.....(b) "Lady Margaret Boating Song"....*G. M. Garrett*
THE CHOIR,

THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Lady Day 1897.

Donations.

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Bonsey, R. Y.	Dyson, J. W.	Harding, G. W. H.
Bonsey, W. H.	Earl, E. A., LL.B.	Hardman, J. K.
Boyt, J. E.	Eastwood, A. W.	Hart, J. H. A.
Bradley, D. A.	Else, C.	Harvey, A. G.
Bristow, E.	Evans, C. A. M.	Harvey, A. W.
Browning, K. C.	Evans, G. T. M.	Haslam, J. F. M.
*Bryers, J. S.	Faulks, M. J.	*Hayes, J. H.
Burrell, F. W.	Field, A. M. C.	Hayter, K. S. R.
Butler, H. T. W.	Fitt, H. S.	Heath, F. C.
Camell, J.		

List of Subscribers.

Undergraduates—continued :

Hennessy, T. H.	McCormick, G. D.	Scott, E. F.
HOARE, H. J. (E. '98)	McCormick, J. G.	Scoular, A. C.
Hole, J. R.	McDonnell, T. F. R.	Skrinshire, J. F.
Hope, H. P.	Moseley, S. C.	Smith, A. D.
Hornibrook, M.	Moxon, H. J.	Sneath, H.
Hoyle, J. J.	Murray, F. E.	Stoughton, J. W.
Hudson, E. F.	Nash, E. H. H.	Strickland, E. A.
Hyne, F.	Neave, D. H.	Sumner, C. C. W.
Iles, G. E.	Neave, W. S.	Taylor, R. O. P.
Ingram, A. C.	Norman, G. B.	Thaine, R. N.
Ingram, A. R.	Nothwanger, R. G.	Thatcher, A.
Jehu, T. J.	Nutley, C. E.	Tobin, T. C.
Jenkin, A. M.	Oakeley, H. E. H.	Todd, D.
Jones, B. T. W.	Pain, E.	Tyler, E. A.
Kefford, W. K.	Pal, J. N.	Verrall, A. G. H.
Kendall, E. A.	Palmer, C. A.	Visram, G. F.
Kempthorne, G. A.	Pass, H. L.	Visram, M. H.
Kent, J. J. P.	Patuck, P. S.	Vizard, A. E.
Keymer, E. H.	Peacock, C. E.	Wainwright, E. H.
Knapp, C. A.	Pearce, R. F.	Walton, T. H.
Lambert, G. O.	Pethybridge, G. H.	Ward, R. F. C.
LANGMORE, A. C. (E. '98)	Pilkington, A. C.	Warner, W. H.
Laycock, A. P.	Potter, C. G.	Watkin, E. L.
Leveaux, M. V. E.	Powell, N. G.	Weatherhead, E.
Levy, A. W.	Prytherch, D. R. O.	West, G. S.
Lloyd-Jones, P. A.	Rawcliffe, J. H.	Wharton, J.
Locke, G. T.	Rix, W. A.	Whitaker, G. S.
Luddington, L. H.	Robb, A. A.	Whitaker, R. J.
Lupton, A. S.	Rob, J. W.	Wilkinson, H. M.
Marshall, J. M.	Roberts, H. E.	Williams, M. A.
Mart, W. T. D.	Robinson, H. J.	Williamson, K. B.
Matthews, J. C.	Rootham, C. B.	Wiltshire, H. P.
Matthews, H. N.	Roscamp, A. S.	Wood, J. A.
May, F. S.	Sanger, F.	Wright, A. A. G.
May, P. L.	Sawyer, H. C.	Yapp, R. H.
Maxwell, S.		

Subscribers beginning with No. III.

Babington, P. L.	Edwards, N. W. A.	Moxon, T. A.
Bartlett, W. H.	Elliot-Smith, G.	Murphy, W. L.
Bee, P.	Evans, W. I.	Nunn, H. P. V.
Bloom, E. F. D.	Gibbs, C. S.	Paramore, W. E.
Brownscombe, A.	Groos, A. W. J.	Pemberton, W. P. D.
Burgess, H. N.	Hardwick-Smith, H.	Perkins, J. S. Steele
Carliell, E. F.	Harnett, W. L.	Rudd, W. A.
Cheeseman, A. L.	Howard, A.	Sills, T. B.
Clements, T.	Irving, J. B.	Skene, F. N.
Coe, J. D.	Isaac, C. L.	Terry, F. S.
Cox, S. J.	Jeans, F. A. G.	Thomas, J. D.
Cradock, D.	Jowitt, T.	Tudor-Owen, C. W.
Cross, J. F.	Kerry, W.	West, L. G. A.
Davidson, E.	Leighton, F. F.	Whitaker, A. K.
Dees, F. W.	McCormick, W. P. G.	Wills, J. J.
Eckhardt, H. C.	Moore, J. L.	Winfield, P. H.



COLLEGE SONG.

Written by
T. R. GLOVER, M.A.

Composed by
G. M. GARRETT, M.A., Mus. Doc.

VOICE.

Alla Marcia.

PIANO.
♩ = 108.

ff

Ped. Ped. Ped.

SOLO BARITONE (OR SEMI-CHORUS).
Con spirito.

Ma - ter re - gum Mar - gar - e - ta Pis - ca - to - ri dix - it . lae - ta

mf

mf

l'ed.

ad lib.

a tempo.
mf

Au - di quod pro - pos - it - um Est re - mi - gi - um de - cor - um

f

mf

cres. rall.

Sua-vis stre - pi - tus re - mor - um Er - go sit Col - le - gi - um.

*Ped. Ped. Ped. * Ped. **

a tempo.

Heus tu pri-mus! O quam im - us! Quam pha-se - lus fluc - tu - at!

Ped. Ped. Ped.

Hei se-cun-dus! Ne pro-fun-dus Re-mus tu - us fod - i - at!

Ped. sempre.

[The Chorus may be sung in Unison. If it is sung in parts, at least half of the Tenors should sing the Melody of the last four bars, in octaves with the Trebles.]

CHORUS. *a tempo.*

ff Vi - ve lae - ta, Mar - gar - e - ta, Be - at - or - um in - sul - is;

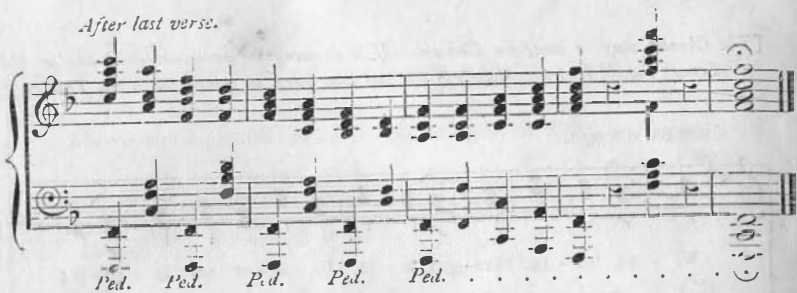
ff Ped. Ped. Ped.

rall.

Si poss-i - mus Fu - er - i - mus Sem-per cap - ut flu - min - is,

rall. Ped. sempre.

After last verse.



I.

Mater regum Margareta
Piscatori dixit laeta
"Audi quod propositum :
Est remigium decorum
Suavis strepitus remorum
Ergo sit Collegium."

Heus tu primus !
O quam imus !
Quam phaselus fluctuat !
Hei secundus
Ne profundus
Remus tuus fodiat !

CHORUS.

Vive laeta,
Margareta,
Beatorum insulis ;
Si possimus
Fuerimus
Semper caput fluminis.

II.

Pontifex respondet, "Anne
Nomen melius Johanne
Nobili Collegio ?
Hic per saecula sancti mores
Literae humaniores
Erunt cum remigio."

Ille quartus
Ponat artus
Genibus cum rigidis :
Tertiusque
O quousque
Canceres captare vis ?

Chorus—Vive laeta, &c.

III.

Sic collegium fundatum
Et Johannis nomen datum
Margareta domina,
Ergo remiges gaudendum
Triumphandum et canendum
In saeculorum saecula.

Labor vanus
Nisi manus
Sexte, moves propere
Fugit hora
Jam labora
Vigilaque septime.

Chorus—Vive laeta, &c.

IV.

Hic adeste potestates
Angelorum atque grates
Date cum remigibus !
Lauda, caelum et abysses,
Margaretæ comitissæ
Nomen cum tonitribus !

Eja quintus
Rumpas intus
Viscerum compagine
Tam ignavus
Es octavus
Proderit ut ambules.

Chorus—Vive laeta, &c.