



Lent Term,

1897.

DR BUTLER OF SHREWSBURY SCHOOL.

BIOGRAPHIES occupy a considerable place in modern English literature: not, it may be, because we respect distinction and merit more than did our fathers, but rather as a result of the cheapness of modern printing and the shrinkage of the biographical element in modern Histories. Those, however, whose best services have been rendered in the cause of education have not usually found much recognition at the hands of professed historians: and a life of a great schoolmaster is thus likely to tell its readers much that would never have found its way into books treating generally of public affairs. When such a life is left to unfold itself in a series of interesting documents, when comment is almost wholly confined to supplying details explanatory of the references in the documents, we are in a favourable position for judging the character of the man. And this is the position in which Mr Samuel Butler places the readers of his '*Life and Letters of Dr Samuel Butler, Head-master of Shrewsbury School 1798—1836 and afterwards Bishop of Lichfield, in so far as they illustrate the scholastic religious and social life of England 1790—1840.*'

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I suspect that the strictly family letters of the Butlers were equally edifying, and to the credit of all concerned. But the limitation of scope is right, and the judgment and delicacy shewn by Samuel the grandson are a part of his family heritage.

For the letters and papers of Dr Butler himself are stamped with these two characteristics from first to last. Judgment, I say; for it is a marvel to watch him, ever prompt firm daring and candid, yet avoiding pitfalls and snares with unfailing dexterity and nerve. Delicacy, not less; for the tone and temper in which disapproval or even severe censure are conveyed—and of such necessities he had no lack—are, I think, something near perfection. His kind-heartedness, his breadth of mind, his industry, patience, learning, fairness, courtesy and so forth are best gathered from what others wrote to him, though they stand out clearly in his own letters to and for others. It is no easy matter for an academically-trained person, who mostly reads to question, to entertain a solid belief that so well-built a character ever existed. But the evidence convinces me that he did.

Samuel Butler, born at Kenilworth on 30 Jan. 1774, came of a good yeoman family. He was at Rugby School from 1783 to 1791 under Dr James, the Headmaster, who (as Mr Butler shews) first raised that school to greatness. In 1791 he was just about to be admitted of Christ Church, Oxford, when by the intervention of Dr Parr he was transferred to St John's College, Cambridge. After gaining a Craven Scholarship and several University Prizes, he graduated as fourth Senior Optime in 1796, and was also First Chancellor's Classical Medallist. His College elected him a Platt Fellow in 1797. After a short period of Private Tuition and other uncertainties, the vacancy of the Shrewsbury Headmastership, then in the gift of St John's, occurred, and Butler was appointed to what was at the time a by no means valuable piece of

preferment. Here I will leave Mr Butler's book for a while and briefly consider the state of things awaiting the new Head-master in the capital of the Welsh Border.

Favoured by the many advantages of its position, Shrewsbury had been an important town* for several centuries. In early and troubled times it had been a leading place of arms for the command of the Welsh Marches. Once order was established it became a centre of trade, particularly in wool; and of the Welsh wool trade it at last secured a practical monopoly. In it there grew up a number of trade-gilds, active and powerful, keen and jealous of privilege; round these the corporate life of the town gathered; and, in spite of their decay, which began in the seventeenth century, they kept up a sort of existence till the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835. The ancient Gild-procession and yearly festival known as 'Shrewsbury Show' was only abolished about fifteen years ago, and I regularly saw the procession pass year by year in my own school days.

Shrewsbury, like several other provincial towns, had been in its day a social centre of importance. The gentry of the counties round kept up town-mansions in which they lived for a part of the year. Some of these houses are standing yet. Local celebrity was an object of ambition, and local feeling intense beyond the experience of our day.

The School was a cherished institution† in which Town and County alike took pride. Most of the leading citizens of Shrewsbury and many of the gentry of Shropshire and the adjoining counties of England and Wales had been educated in it. The sons of Burgesses

* See F. A. Hibbert, *Cambridge Historical Essays*, No V., on the town and its gilds.

† See *A History of Shrewsbury School from the Blakeway MSS and many other sources*. Adnitt & Naunton, Shrewsbury, 1889.

of the town had their education free. The Head-masters since the days of Elizabeth had almost without exception been local men, born either in Shropshire or close to its borders. St John's College, Cambridge, had the right of nominating, but a preference of local men was clearly* enjoined.

By about 1790 an important series of changes had silently modified the details of this picture. The town was affected by the operation of social and economic changes. The workman and his master were sundered: the gilds had become capitalist clubs. Burgess rights were confined to the smaller and wealthier part of the townfolk, and the place was clearly a hotbed of narrow and jealous cliques. The imperial wars and wide combinations of the eighteenth century had aroused the country gentry and widened their mental horizon. They were already beginning to look to London and through London to a larger world. We must not forget that Clive was a Shropshire man, and that a monument to Rodney was placed on the Breidden Hills. Meanwhile the School was fallen into decay. James Atcherley (of a good old Shropshire name) had been Head-master for twenty years. Pupils ceased to come; and Atcherley and his colleagues, whether addicted to liquor or not, prolonged from year to year† the scene of endowed and established inefficiency. This had to be ended. Some of the best citizens and gentry combined in a movement for reform, and their efforts at length issued in the 'Act for the better government and Regulation of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth at Shrewsbury,' which became law in 1798.

This act created a new body of Trustees or Governors, who were leading local men. The appointment of the three Foundation Masters was definitely assigned

* Bailliff's Ordinances, No 7, page 48 of the work just cited.

† In the Preface to the work just cited it is said that all school records earlier than 1798 were lost. But Dr Calvert the School Bailliff informs me that many interesting documents have been found since 1889 by a Committee appointed to examine and rearrange the Borough Records.

to St John's; and a cause of much bickering, which had led to serious lawsuits in 1635 and 1722, was thereby brought to an end. The College appointed Mr Samuel Butler, who was warmly welcomed with an impressive ceremony at his installation on the 1st October 1798.

The reception was no doubt pleasing to a young scholar not 25 years of age; and we can hardly suppose that at the moment he was at all able to gauge the troubles that awaited him. In the county a gentry taught by the long spectacle of decline to look askance on the local school of their forefathers; in the town, burgesses trained in the narrow and jealous selfishness fostered by the industrial movements of the age: in the School itself, decay and neglect, the lack of suitable appliances and respectable tradition; a mere handful of pupils remaining, and these almost certainly corrupted by the want of instruction and discipline; and an income, attached to the joint offices of Head-master and Catechist, which by recent increase amounted to £120 a year, with a house. He had to reestablish discipline and revive learning; to overcome the opposition of ignorant parents to the necessary severity of a School reformer; to make wiser parents trust and support him: to fill an important position in the Church: and to improve the education of local boys while he made his own fortune out of boarders, if boarders could be induced to come. To state, even in this brief sketch, the position to be faced in 1798 is in my opinion absolutely necessary for my purpose, the appreciation of Dr Butler's work. And from the pages of his grandson this topic is, I may say, excluded. The book is not a full biography, but an arrangement of select evidence.

The young Head-master—the intruder from the Midlands, some no doubt thought him—bent to his task, and before his resignation in 1836 he had done it all. The voices of local disaffection were hushed, and his

influence in Shrewsbury was supreme. To place public business in the management of Dr Butler was for years recognised as the surest way of getting it well done. A school which had ceased to count for anything was well established as the most successful school of the day, and he left it at the height of its academic glories. Discipline had survived two* outbreaks, and was well maintained according to the views and methods of the time. The number of boarders was large, and accommodation for them had been provided as numbers grew. The Head-master had spent money freely and had reaped his reward, for he retired with a considerable fortune, which enabled him to accept an ill-paid bishopric.

But he had done much besides. He had stirred up the schools of England, and was consulted by Headmasters and others in all parts of the country. He gave an impetus to Philological studies, and did more for Classical teaching in England than any other man of his day. He was a leader in two great academic causes, the granting of Honours at Cambridge in subjects other† than Mathematics, and the admission of Dissenters to the Universities. The latter object was not achieved till after his death, but he was one of its most earnest champions: while he wanted to include Unitarians, many of his allies were for excluding them. He was the first to provide decent Atlases and books of Geography for school use: these held their ground for many years, and I am not sure that the 'Ancient Geography' is superseded yet. Besides his connexion‡ with the local clergy, he was from 1821

* The riots of 1818 and the 'beef Row' of 1829.

† The first Classical Tripos was in 1824. The papers seem to have given much dissatisfaction. See Vol I p. 263, letter of Rev S. Tillbrook.

‡ In 1801 he was appointed to the Chapelry of Berwick, near Shrewsbury, in 1802 to the living of Kenilworth. But he rather lost money than gained it by these preferments. From 1807 to 1836 he was a Prebendary of Lichfield with £60 a year.

to 1836 Archdeacon of Derby, in which poor and onerous office he was exposed to constant difficulties and annoyances and laborious travelling. His Visitation of much of the holiday time that he loved to spend in fishing and sailing at some country retreat or by the sea. Yet he found time to make several long tours* abroad in France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and elsewhere; and this before the days of railways. At home, the intricate negotiations connected with the improvement of the North approach† to Shrewsbury—a really difficult and very necessary matter—were left to Dr Butler, who carried the scheme through, and managed at the same time to effect the closing of the public lane that ran right through the School precincts. The great School lawsuit, which had gone on with intervals ever since the time of James I, was at last handed over to his care and settled in favour of the School in the year 1825.

One is tempted to think that something must have been neglected somewhere. I can only say that I have not been able to detect the flaw, if it existed. He took the Sixth and Fifth forms himself, and with results surpassed by no other teacher anywhere. It was not the teaching that suffered. Nor was it his correspondence, for in this department he was nothing less than a first-rate model. His habit was to make a rough draft of every letter of importance, considering and reconsidering every paragraph and clause from the point of view of the person addressed. Every letter was designed to advance matters at least a step; if possible, to settle the question in hand. No dubious flourishes, no insincere affectation of humility, no arrogant challenge, no disingenuous quibbling—and indeed nothing that could be mistaken for these—were by him committed to the Post. A number of the

* In 1816 he visited the field of Waterloo.

† Castle Gates.

drafts, corrections, additions, and erasures are to be found here and there in his grandson's book, and they are of the greatest interest, and it is a true instinct that has retained them.

Yet he must many a time have sighed as he sat down to answer some of the rubbish addressed to him by parents. The better ones were conscious of his services. But he too often came across a character familiar to all who bear an educational charge, the foolish and self-satisfied parent who, having sinned in transmitting his own qualities to another generation, afflicts all persons to whom he entrusts his offspring; and this till such time as his offspring are of age seriously to afflict himself. To such people Dr Butler was kind and conciliatory but plain and inexorably firm. He points out that he has a duty to other parents and other sons: he does his best for the good of all: if a parent is not satisfied, there are other schools to choose from. And the early adoption of this firm and manly tone was amply rewarded by the continued triumphs of his later years.

He had many correspondents on matters connected with school life, such men as Henry Drury of Harrow, and Longley (afterwards Archbishop), who succeeded Dr George Butler as Head of that school. Another was James Tate, Head of Richmond school in Yorkshire, one of the best scholars and most successful masters of his time: also Keate of Eton, and others. Among the scholars of the period I must first mention the once celebrated Dr Samuel Parr, his old and steady friend; Elmsley, Maltby, Burney, and Monk; Blomfield, who reviewed Butler's *Aeschylus* unfairly in his younger days, and lived to regret it; Baron Merian, a Swiss by birth, who interwove Comparative Philology with the long experiences of a varied diplomatic career; Lucien Bonaparte, whom for a time he greatly admired; Lord Spencer, the collector of the Althorp Library, and many more. People consulted him on bibliography,

for he was a great authority on the work of the Aldine press, and left a superb collection of Aldines behind him: on Greek inscriptions, which he handled with a skill then very rare; on coins, Roman and English; and many other topics. A Presbyterian Minister asks help in framing a Latin inscription for a tablet in memory of his predecessor: several careful and sympathetic letters place all Butler's resources at the Minister's service, and save the Presbyterian from describing the late Minister as a Bishop. And in like manner, among all his manifold occupations, he wrote his best to all men, ever sticking to his point in a simple and effective style.

Besides these calls on his power of letter-writing, he had for his last fifteen years at Shrewsbury a further burden, his correspondence as Archdeacon. This was no easy task. The long slumber of the eighteenth century was broken, and good men* of all shades of opinion were striving to remedy the evils of the past neglect: not always in harmonious co-operation, it is true, and not seldom with less discretion than zeal. The Oxford Movement was beginning, and the Evangelical School had for some time been strong in numbers and activity. We find therefore letters of two distinct kinds, those on matters of detail—queer details at times—which belonged to the routine functions of the Archdeacon, and those more peculiar to the period, illustrating the contemporary friction between various schools of thought. To the former belong letters on questions of repairs fittings and heating of churches, singing in church, the behaviour of a parish choir acting as 'Waits' at Christmastide, regulation of churchyards and rights of burial, church bells, village schools, parish quarrels, and (on one occasion) concerning the rumoured visit of Vicar and Churchwardens

* Such as his frequent correspondent the Rev W. F. Hook, afterwards Dean.

to a cattle fair for the purpose of choosing out a bull to be baited for the amusement of their parishioners in the Peak. These letters throw much light on village life in the days when they were written. The other class are especially interesting to anyone studying the history of movements of opinion in the Church of England: and many a reader may find hasty or derivative preconceptions modified by their perusal. One trouble was caused by the formation of a 'Clerical Society,' which some of the younger men wanted to have practically under their control and to use in furtherance of the designs of the Evangelical Party. Such, at least, is the light in which the matter appears as gathered from the letters printed: but we do not hear much on the Evangelical side. Now the Archdeacon was certainly not an Evangelical. At the same time, he was anxious to encourage zeal and devotion to the work of the Church. He had therefore a very difficult part to play, and the inference from the printed letters is that he played it extremely well.

One of the documents relating to the work of the Archdeaconry is so remarkable that it deserves particular notice. It is a Charge, delivered in 1826, on the education of the Poorer Classes. He speaks of the much wider diffusion of the arts of reading and writing as compared with fifty years before. The first of these attainments is now, he says, the rule, though it used to be a rare exception. How far beyond this is it wise to go? The Archdeacon has doubts. We live 'in an age of all others the most experimental,' also 'in a time unexampled for morbid sensibility.' This is the effect of certain causes, which he describes: in its turn it is the cause of many pious and well-meant 'schemes and societies for the improvement of mankind.' But the poor will not be able to attain 'real learning,' and it can serve no good purpose to create in them new hopes and wants never to be fulfilled, or to advance them to the stage of the smatterer, which is either bewildering

or self-conceit. Nor is this the way to promote discoveries or develop genius. For 'Mighty difficulties make mighty minds: it is the struggle with obstacles apparently insurmountable that strengthens the intellect, that throws it upon its own resources—baffled, it is true, in many a conflict, but still rising with fresh vigour from every fall. But when the road is smooth and easy, when resources are everywhere at hand, and even when the spur of ambition is blunted by the facility of attainment, it is in vain to expect great and towering minds.' Which is indeed a great half-truth not to be suppressed. We now hear only too much of the other half. There is no reason to think that Dr Butler ever changed his opinion on the point.

I must again remark that we have in the book of Mr S. Butler hardly a trace of strictly family correspondence. Those family letters that are printed almost always bear upon the subject as defined in the title of the book. But the letters to and from private friends are perhaps the best reading of any. We get glimpses of interesting characters with whom the Doctor was more or less acquainted, such as Byron, Heber, Lord Liverpool, Serjeant Talfourd, Mrs Hemans, Coleridge, Wordsworth, W. Hone, Dr M. J. Routh, the Duke of Sussex, Adam Sedgwick, and many more. Of local friends I may name Dr R. W. Darwin, Lord Berwick, and two of the Bather family, out of a number. A letter to Dr Darwin, dealing with a question about the boys' beds in February 1819, assures him that the bed of his son Charles was well aired and not damp as some (not Charles himself, so far as appears) had alleged. A letter from Prof. Sedgwick in 1835 says at the end:

P.S.—I suppose my friend Dr Darwin is a member. His son is doing admirable work in South America, and has already sent over a collection above all price. It was*

* Of a Natural History Society, in which Butler wished to enrol Sedgwick as an Honorary Member.

the best thing in the world for him that he went out on the voyage of discovery. There was some risk of his turning out an idle man, but his character will now be fixed, and if God spares his life he will have a great name among the naturalists of Europe.

But of the private correspondents one of the most charming is Miss Money, afterwards Mrs St. Barbe, a lady of delightful and wholesome vivacity. One would like to see the Doctor's letters to her, for the effect is weakened by a sort of one-sidedness. And above all stands one whom the biographer describes as the most 'Shakespearian' man of Dr Butler's circle, the Rev S. Tillbrook, 'Old Till' to his friends, who was Fellow Tutor and Bursar of Peterhouse. By destiny a Parson and a Don, by nature a Sportsman and Good Fellow, incidentally a man of some learning, his appearance on the scene is ever welcome. His buoyant humour, his fresh geniality, his freedom from all narrow-mindedness and ill-feeling, make his visits like a fresh breeze. Among the many Cambridge characters of his time portrayed in various 'reminiscences,' I have come across none so cheery, sound-hearted, and loveable. One almost feels that the trout salmon and grayling over whom he triumphed had a good time of it. But I daresay he was misunderstood in his day by the fish and other vertebrates.

It seems to me as if I had said enough about the correspondence, and indeed it is out of the question to deal at all with one very important branch of it—I mean the letters to and from old (and also present) pupils. These shew amply by themselves the devotion to duty and real goodness of the man. Nor would non-Salopian readers care to listen to the long list of Salopian worthies from Thomas Smart Hughes and Marmaduke Lawson to Robert Scott and James Fraser. It is, however, impossible to suppress the grim and significant fact that for 37 years (1798-1835) Dr Butler and the Second Master found it necessary to address

each other by letter. That all the struggles and successes of Butler's rule should have been carried on with this dark shadow ever in the background is a situation simply astounding. The Head, Second, and Third Masters were 'Foundation Masters,' and practically non-removeable. What must have been the temper and tact of a man who could bear this situation so long and come out of it triumphant Mr Butler invites the reader to consider. And no wonder. What perverseness, what petty thwartings and annoyances, the Headmaster suffered during all that time from a colleague able to hinder him but not to supersede him, we shall not and need not know. Enough that what I have heard of Shrewsbury tradition fully bears out Mr Butler's own conclusions.

Of the letters to public men several have for us a considerable interest. I have only room to refer to two topics. At the time when Brougham introduced his Endowed Schools Bill (1820), from the operation of which certain Schools were to be exempted as 'Public Schools,' and which threatened to injure the future masters of all Schools affected by them, Dr Butler came to the front. He published two powerful letters to Brougham himself, and corresponded with other Members of Parliament privately. He contended with good reason that Shrewsbury should be regarded* as a 'Public' School, a category from which no reasonable definition could exclude it. He also attacked the proposed measures on general grounds. Good judges seem to have thought highly of his argument, and anyhow the Bill fell through. Again in 1829 we find him deeply interested in the cause of Catholic Emancipation, corresponding with leading men on the subject, in particular with the Duke of Sussex.

A curious incident, much talked about at the time (1817), was the great imposture of the 'Fortunate

* Dr Kennedy at a later time renewed this contention with success.

Youth,' well known to readers of Gunning's *Reminiscences*. Dr Butler seems to have been so far taken in that he accepted the youth's story when it came to him from Cambridge, but no further. It appears that he had been uneasy about young Cawston while he was still at Shrewsbury. And an odd gleam of side light is thrown on the Doctor's character by his absorbing interest in the strange disappearance and suspected murder of an aged tailor named Owen Parfitt. The man disappeared under very suspicious circumstances at Western Shepton in Somerset, in the year 1768. In this case Butler had long been interested, and a discovery of certain bones in 1813 suggested that the mystery might yet be solved. He pressed for an inquiry, which was held, and much faint evidence taken. But the bones, when examined at Shrewsbury by Dr Darwin, turned out to be those of a young woman. So the end was two mysteries instead of one, and nothing that came to light availed to disprove the common belief of the neighbourhood that Owen Parfitt had been carried off by the devil.

It must not be supposed that all things were perfect at Shrewsbury School in Dr Butler's time, judged by the standard of modern school ideals. Local tradition backed up by direct information from old Salopians assures me that the feeding and lodging of boarders was rough. So it was in other schools of the day. There is no reason to think that the food was insufficient in quantity. As for bedrooms, an old custom of two boys to a bed still survived. But on payment of a moderate fee any boy might have a bed to himself: and I believe it was the case that most did so. Flogging was more in use than it is nowadays; but in Butler's earlier years I have no doubt that it was very necessary. There is good reason to think that he only flogged a boy when there was no better way out of the difficulty, and that he gladly welcomed the better times when it was possible to use this punishment less. How careful he

was in respect of flogging his letters most plainly shew. An old custom of solitary confinement in a sort of cupboard still lived on as a punishment even after his time, but was seldom used. I remember the last of these 'black hole' places, but never knew it occupied. So far there is nothing foreign to the notions and practices of the golden days of George III and his sons. Nor, I am confident, did the generation that witnessed Trafalgar, the boarding of the *Chesapeake*, Vittoria, Waterloo, and Assaye, feel overmuch aggrieved at Spartan living and stern maintenance of order. The real grievance (and I have had this from more than one good authority) was the want of sufficient room and opportunity for outdoor games. That Shrewsbury was behind other schools in this respect is certain. It is not on the face of it clear how a man so devoted to his boys' welfare, and to whom his boys were at heart so deeply attached, could treat this part of their lives with something very like neglect. I think it came about thus. He knew that there was much better accommodation in the way of playground at Rugby; but in his own school days boys spent their play hours as they would, and his own taste was for fishing. Indeed there was much less organization of games everywhere in those days. Shrewsbury being much less favourably situated in this respect than Rugby, he might have taken steps to remedy the defect, and probably would have done so. But the chances are that it did not strike him, working hard as he did early and late, that his boys found time now and then hang heavy on their hands. Swimming was then a rare accomplishment, and we can understand his forbidding boating on a river dangerous even with the 'tubs' used in his time. But it is well known that boating went on, and I do not gather that any attempt to promote swimming was made. I have said enough on this topic. The short of it is this: such omissions were not confined to Shrewsbury School, but in the peculiar position of the school—situate in a considerable

town, on a treacherous river—such omissions were not well.

I have given a very slight sketch of a career which lasted eight and thirty years, and was without doubt a career of signal usefulness and honour, and of unexampled success. Naturally he exposed himself to the jealousy of smaller men. It was even hinted at Oxford that the continued triumphs of his pupils were due to a special preparation for particular contests in which the better training of other schools was at a disadvantage compared with Shrewsbury 'cramming.' This most unjustifiable imputation he triumphantly repelled. The remark of an ill-natured Cambridge Don that Dr Butler came to the University year by year to get the fashions—as a milliner would go to Paris—was not less unfair. Not only was he doing his duty, and that at no small cost of time and trouble, but there is no doubt that he gave Cambridge in his criticisms more than he gained by his observation.

In the letters we have many a glimpse of old ways and old institutions now gone by. One of the most interesting is the travelling by coach. The perils of incompetent drivers, the pains of inclement weather, the dangers of overloading, the misconduct of travelling boys with stones, pea-shooters, and even pistols, come home to the reader as things of present life. When Marmaduke Lawson had by a careless pleasantry offended an old maiden lady, there was no changing of compartment possible: they had to journey on together and make the best of it.

The busy years rolled by, and exertions that might well have broken down a stronger man at last told on Dr Butler. However, he worked on until in 1835 Mrs Butler's health gave way. She had done her duty to the boys nobly, and seems to have been greatly beloved by them. So the resignation already contemplated was now a necessity, and he actually laid down office on the 7th June 1836. The account of his parting speech-day,

the addresses, votes of thanks, testimonials, and so forth, must be read in his grandson's pages. The town and country rose with one accord to do him honour, the man who had before their eyes overcome difficulties innumerable, whose services had been above reward, and of whose solid worth all were long ago convinced. He stood before them as Bishop-elect of Lichfield and Coventry; for the political difficulties which had prevented his earlier promotion were now removed, and Lord Melbourne had done his duty. All wished him many years of success and happiness in the enjoyment of his new and well-earned dignity. But the great Head-master was a broken man. When the strain of public farewell was over, he set out for London to procure the best medical advice. The best local physicians could not determine the true nature of his malady or prescribe sufficient treatment: nor does it appear that the skill of London doctors was of any more avail. With care he improved in health enough to be consecrated at Lambeth on the 3rd July, and to enter on the duties of his bishopric.

I am now come to a part of Dr Butler's life to which justice can perhaps hardly be done by a less than episcopal pen. To await my own preferment might however cause the Editors of the *Eagle* to wait longer than usual for a promised article: so I must do my best under present conditions, not seeing my way to a mitre.

Talking of mitres, uneasy lay the head that wore one in the years 1836-9. While a bishop strove with inadequate means and powers to combat evils produced by generations of neglect, the Church was being assailed by Radicals and Dissenters from without, and fiercely agitated by intestine discord. In Butler's case the struggle had to be carried on with health permanently broken. As bishop he seems not to have had a day of good health, and he was often visited by long attacks of exhausting agony. Let us glance lightly at the troubles that occupied his moments of comparative ease,

To begin with Ordinations. He was beset with many untoward aspirants to the office of Deacon. His practice was to insist on graduation at some English University; but one man turns out to be a sham B.A., never having graduated at all: another has no testimonial from his College, and turns out to have been often drunk: another regards the whole matter with utter levity: another is detected in evasions: several are Irish, and likely to take a leading part in the intensification of religious differences: some are simply devoid of any kind of qualification for their intended profession. One of the difficulties is very characteristic of the period. Dr Hampden, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, was regarded with aversion by a large section of the clergy. In Oxford he was opposed in many ways. The Head of Brasenose, then Vice-Chancellor, forbade men of his College to attend the Regius Professor's lectures. An attempt was made to get candidates accepted for Ordination with a certificate from another Professor. This was quite irregular: and Butler, in cooperation with his friend Dr Maltby, now translated from Chichester to Durham, sternly refused to have anything to do with this outbreak of *odium theologicum*. The episode well illustrates the freedom from narrowness and intolerance which marked his whole career. His business was to bind together and strengthen the Church, not to divide and weaken it. He evidently agreed with his Dissenting correspondent, Mr Herford, whose views (*letter*, Vol. II p. 167) are in fine contrast to what we have often heard. The Church,' he says, 'has far less to apprehend from the hostility of Dissenters than from 'the mistaken zeal of its professed friends.'

When the Bishop had ordained a man to a curacy, it was often very hard to get him decently paid; the stipends offered by incumbents were often miserable, even when pressure was put on them before licensing the curates. Some cases of horrible meanness occurred.

It was no doubt partly their cheapness that recommended the Irish curates. Confusion sometimes arose when *C* was engaged as sub-curate or deputy of *B*, and *B* acted as if he were the superior of *C*, the truth being that they were both curates under *A*, who lived in another part of the country. Incumbents were often very careless in the choice of curates, and the Bishop had endless trouble in his endeavours to prevent or remedy the mischief caused by their indifference. The Evangelicals, too, were trying to bring 'Lay Teachers' into the Church system. Against this Butler firmly set his face. One little matter shews well how his firmness might at times become over-rigidity. A district was flooded with navvies and others in consequence of railway construction then in progress. The Bishop was asked to license a 'Railway Missionary' to take spiritual charge of this shifting mass. It appears that the Bishop of Bath and Wells had led the way by a similar step. But S. Lichfield (this was after the separation of Coventry in 1837) could not see that it was an institution 'recognized in any way by the Church of England,' and feared that it would inevitably lead to a collision between the Protestants and Irish Roman Catholics employed on the works. Therefore, suggesting the utilisation of existing churches for the purpose of extra services, he refused to act.

His devotion to the Church for which he toiled in weakness and pain was in fact carried to the verge of pedantry. That things should be 'done in order' was his constant principle. And the correspondence relative to the conduct of beneficed clergy forbids us to wonder at this mental attitude. As Archdeacon he had long known what was going on: and there were things done that might have driven a younger and more robust Bishop to despair. Noble and devoted men there were at work, and these evidently not a few. But the other side of the picture is what appears most plainly in these letters, selected in order to illustrate a state of things

now past and gone. Dr Butler was hardly settled in his bishopric when a dispute between two clergymen came before him. It seems that the curate (in charge, I take it) of one parish had procured a number of poles and was having them cut up into bludgeons for election purposes. A neighbouring vicar, apparently of a different political school, posted up a handbill denouncing these methods of argument, and declaring that he would bring the offending divine before his spiritual superiors unless he apologized publicly for his act. The Under Sheriff seized the staves and brought the responsibility home to the curate, who seems to have been at least disingenuous when pressed. At the next visitation the two parsons were summoned before the new Bishop, who gave them both a judicious 'admonition' (say a rating) for unseemly conduct on both sides, and advised them in future to live in harmony with their neighbours and each other. He added, 'They are both, I am told, attentive and diligent parochial ministers. In that legitimate sphere of duty they will find abundant opportunities of redeeming their past error by active and useful exertion.' The 'and useful' is a dry touch in the Butlerian manner.

Drunkenness was of course at that time one of the most prevalent disorders, and the Bishop had plenty of trouble in dealing with cases of the kind. But, whether the clergyman offending was engaged in scholastic or parochial work, he had to be dealt with. And the kindly pity, the true humanity, the inflexible firmness, of these letters is admirable. It is known that at least one of these unhappy men was successfully reformed under the charitable but unyielding treatment of his diocesan. What made these cases so difficult was not only the limited extent of the Bishop's powers, but the extreme difficulty of getting witnesses to come forward and give evidence. For this latter reason in many cases nothing could be done. Another frequent source of trouble was the friction between some clergy and

Dissenters in such matters as right of burial. Again, some clergy would marry two paupers, or two infants, or two persons wholly resident in other parishes. In one case, not objectionable on the above grounds, but in which a deaf and dumb woman who knew no alphabet had to be married (and that speedily), the Bishop was called in to devise a means of effecting a valid marriage. One clerical worthy was in the habit of getting someone to take his duty *gratis*, and then slipping off to officiate elsewhere for money. And, beside the troubles with clergy, it must be remembered that questions now and then arose out of the conduct of churchwardens and even parish clerks.

No more than a passing reference need be made to such matters as difficulties connected with baptism of adults, with the refusal of clergy to admit certain persons to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, with the disposal of residuary wine, with Church Rates, with purchase of advowsons, and with endowed schools of which the Bishop was a Governor. It is enough to say that he always strove earnestly to find a way out of difficulties, and by employing conciliation to avoid where possible the use of authority. This indeed was his regular line of policy. Thus he was opposed to new legislation for better observance of the Sabbath: and in this spirit he dealt with the recalcitrant tenants on the estates attached to the see. He had eventually to put the law in force, but he did not do so till all the resources of conciliation were exhausted.

He was much troubled by what appeared to him misdirected zeal within the pale of the Church. At the very beginning of his episcopate a clergyman set about raising a subscription for re-pewing his church, and coolly started a list of subscriptions with the name of the Bishop of the diocese. The Bishop had not even been consulted in the matter, and rightly declined to have pressure put upon him by so impudent a move. The building of new churches, with patronage reserved

to trustees in whose appointment the Bishop was to have no voice, was another stumbling-block. For it would now and then happen (surely not without design) that the Bishop's approval of a presentation was not required by any clause in the trust-deed. This would either deprive him of his Veto or compel him to enforce his legal right by litigation. His own dislike of the latter alternative hardly came into consideration, but he stood out firmly to reserve the rights of his successors. And on one occasion he felt bound to withstand a brother prelate, Archbishop Whately to wit, who in a circular addressed to all the Bishops raised the question of the admissibility of extemporary prayer in the services of the Church. Dr Butler's reply is clear in expression, moderate in tone, and (so far as I see) his inferences drawn from the premises before him are irresistible.

I have now done with these details. I will only ask any reader to consider generally what a bed of thorns a bishopric must have been to an earnest man in days when the system of pluralities, and its corollary non-residence of incumbents, were still in existence. Not only did these evils constantly give trouble by their own presence and working, but they acted indirectly by producing or complicating other evils. Residence-houses had often been allowed to decay and disappear; and money was doubtless not easy to get for re-building them. Cobbett's remarks, in his *Rural Rides* and elsewhere, on these matters give a vivid picture of the state of things as seen by a Radical layman of the period.

In the autumn of 1839 Bishop Butler's health finally failed. He lingered on in ever-increasing weakness and suffering, and died on the 4th of December. Thus he lived nearly sixty-five years, of which thirty-eight were spent as Head-master, and not quite three-and-a-half years as Bishop. A grave already prepared by him at St Mary's, Shrewsbury, awaited his body: and

there he was buried. Business in the town was laid aside, and a vast concourse of people, betraying in all ways the genuineness of their sorrow, gathered to pay the last honours to the dead.

If I may venture to add a few words of comment on his character and career, I would first notice his singular consistency. He is exactly the same man all through; episcopal qualities peep out in the Head-master: those of the Head-master are easily detected in the Bishop. Surrounded by watchful and hostile observers in his early Salopian days, from the first he was careful not to 'give himself away,' careful to feel his ground and ascertain his resources, to state only what he could maintain, and to insist only on what he could enforce. Clear and definite in principles and plans, hating (as I feel sure he did) concession and compromise, he fully mastered the art of adapting honourable means to attainable ends. He was in fact a statesman, but a statesman with rigid scruples. I have little doubt that his grandson is also right in laying stress on the legal bent of his mind. Many of his letters bear the strong impress of this quality. He was beyond all doubt an admirable man of business: methodical exact prompt and plain. Hence it came that he was all his life consulted by all sorts of people on all sorts of subjects. It is indeed not a matter of common experience that a man whose advice is so well worth having should be ready to dispense it freely with so much courtesy and pains. His generosity was great and probably judicious. We find him tenacious in maintaining the rights and emoluments of his office; but as Bishop he appears to have had not more than £2800 a year, while his expenses were never less than £9500. How thoughtful he was for others is well shewn at the time of his leaving Shrewsbury. For the sake of the School he wished Kennedy to succeed him. For the sake of Kennedy he was most anxious that he should not be a candidate under any delusions. He knew that (for good reasons)

no successor could hope to make so large an income there as he had done. He knew also that increasing competition elsewhere would surely bring down the numbers of the School. And his prediction was fulfilled; for the reputation was maintained, but the numbers fell. His candour on this occasion was admirable, and he secured his chosen successor on terms honourable to all concerned.

His position in the Church as Clergyman, Archdeacon, or Bishop was simply that of a pious and tolerant Churchman. He leant neither to Romish Idolatry nor to Methodist Enthusiasm, if I may use what were once almost technical terms. Of hysterical sentiment he had a horror. It jarred on his common sense and hatred of display, and I doubt whether he ever quite understood how easily upset is the delicate poise of emotional natures. Above all things he was free from the spirit of puffing and pushing, and (as his grandson says) he never thought about 'making his mark' upon anything. Though he seems to have had a fine presence, he does not seem to have turned it to account. In 1800 Dr James, writing to advise him in the matter of training boys for speech-days, says 'you should not introduce action at all. . . . Thus you will get rid of all gesticulation, in which, perhaps, you will never shine.' And I rather infer that this was so to the last. Unostentatious and unselfish, he walked quietly and strenuously the path before him, responding to each call of duty as it came. He was a fine specimen of his generation, and it was a great generation. And it is in such men as Samuel Butler that the solid moral force of a great nation is, to the eye of a calm observer, most happily expressed.

W E HEITLAND.

5 December 1896.



HORACE CARM. I. ii.

ENOUGH of snow and hail hath Jove
Sent us, and blasting from above
The sacred towers with red right arm,
Hath filled the city with alarm;

Filled with alarm the nations, lest
Of Pyrrha's age the grievous pest
Return, when Proteus from the deep
His flocks drove up the mountains steep.

The elms, where once the ring-dove coo'd,
Then held a finny multitude;
And on the waters vast and drear
Was seen to swim the timid deer.

We saw the yellow Tiber's tide,
Dash'd backward from the Etruscan side,
A King's memorial undermine,
And Vesta's venerable shrine.

The uxorious stream avenges late
Sad Ilia, moaning much her fate,
And wand'ring his left bank o'erflows,
Though Jove his disapproval shows.

Our youths, made by our vices few,
Shall hear that Romans Romans slew
With sharpened swords, more fit to o'erthrow
On battle-field the Persian foe.

What God to avert the threatened fall
Of Roman empire shall we call?
How shall the Holy Virgins' chant
Move Vesta, slow their prayer to grant?
VOL. XIX. N N N

Whom shall the King of Heaven command
To purge from guilt our native land?
Clad with a cloud more white than snow,
Augur Apollo, heal our woe!

Or Venus, if thou deem it meet,
Come with young Love and Laughter sweet,
Or, if thou still regardest Rome,
Neglected long, great Founder, come!

Thou who dost feel a stern delight
In war-cry loud, and helmets bright,
And Maurian soldier with fierce eye
Facing his blood-stained enemy;

Weary of war's protracted game,
Come, mighty Mars! or shall I name
Thee, son of Maia, who dost deign
The semblance of a youth to feign,

And vengeance thus for Cæsar wreak?
Long may it be ere thou re-seek
Thy home in Heaven: for many a year
May thy Quirites feel thee near!

Long mayst thou feel a holy joy,
While we thy guardian care employ;
And may no heavenward breeze too swift
Thee, angered by our vices, lift

Beyond our sight! Here triumphs great,
Our Prince and Father, celebrate!
Nor let the Medes unpunished ride,
Whilst, Cæsar, thou the state dost guide.

ARCULUS.



NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from Vol XIX, p. 330.)

WE give some further documents relating to Pocklington School. Robert Siggeswicke or Sedgwick, the Master referred to in the letters which follow, was appointed by the College 8 November 1630. At the time the letters were written the Commonwealth had begun, and it may be that political dislike was at the root of some of the complaints. One Robert Sedgwick was instituted Rector of Thwaite St Mary, Norfolk, 9 February 1660-1, and may be identical with the Master of Pocklington. His successor, as Rector there, was instituted in September 1690, so that if the identification is correct he must have been a very aged man at the time of his death. Mr Llewellyn or Lluellin, who succeeded Sedgwick at Pocklington, was of Pembroke Hall, and was admitted to St John's as B.A. on 23 August 1650. He was most successful as a Master. A Register of boys admitted to the School, commenced by him in 1650, is still extant.

November 14, 1649.

Right worshipfull

Vpon such dislike of some gentlemen in the country haue thought me vnworthie to continue in that poore preferment in the free schoole in Pocklington, I thought it my duty (having

received it from the College) to resigne it back into your power, that soe you might present (as of just power you ought) to the place. And therefore I humble desier you to take care for a man able for that purpose with what convenient speede you thinke fitt, which is the desire of

your worships Servant
ROBT SIGGESWICKE.

To the Right worshipfull the
Mr & ffell. of St John's College
in Cambr.

Witnesses hereof: RI. MANBIE, THO. WAITE, MAR. PRICKETT,
CHA. CAMPTESHORM.

Reverend Sir obleiged duty presented &c.

I am informed of a report should come to Mr Burnbies eares of my resigning vp my place in this schoole to your selfe and senior fellowes of your house. Sir there is a paper to that purpose may chance to salute your hands: but as it was upon threatas as also large promises (without any performance) of a tender care over my wife and tenne children by the Committee for Sequestrations wrested from mee; So is it altogether illegall no Publicke Notarie being a wittnes therto, and therefore I disclaime from it: and yett vpon other preferment I wilbee readie to make a legall resignation but to noe other but to the Master and senior fellowes of your College whatever befalls mee, as I suppose you will finde my care was in that vnadvised paper before mentioned, for not doubting of a reciprocall care and Christian Compassion towards mee and since as my Conscientious tendernes hath and still shall atteind the College just Interest in this, or any other preferment deriued from you

Pocklington
feb: 24: 1649.

I humbly craue pardon for my
bouldnes and take leaue
remaining ever Sir
your worships servant
ROBERT SIGGESWICKE.

Addressed: ffor the right worshipfull Doctor Arrowsmith
Master of St John's Coll: these present. Cambridge.

July 24th Anno Domini 1650.

Right Worshipfull the Master and Reverend Seniors of St John's College.

Whereas the Inhabitants of Pocklington, and parts Adiacent haue long groaned vnder the burthen of a Negligent Schoole-master whose carelesenes hath not only much ruined the fabrique of the Schoole, but exceedingly ecclipsed its former Honour, by diminution of the number of Schollers. Thereby much Impouerishing the Towne. Which some worthy Gentlemen taking notice of preuail'd with him for a Resignation.

Now, we well considering that the Industry of a Learned, Experienced, and known Schoolemaster is the speediest way for Repaying of our greate Losses and Regaining our Schools credit.

We whose names are herevnto subscribed, Doe earnestly desire in our owne names, and in the name of the parts adiacent. That Mr Edward Llewelin, a man of an honest, and pious conuersation, very well approoued of for his sufficiency of Learning and Diligence in his calling, May be elected, and appointed Master of the said Schoole of Pocklington (if it may stand with your Approbation), by whose painefulnes and discretion, we conceiue an assured hope, that oure Schoole shall be Reestablished and well ordered. Soe as you shall reape much Honour and the now much displeased Towne and County much content. And your Petitioners shall euer pray: SETH ELCOCKE, preacher of the Word in Pocklington, JASPER BELT, PETER MORDEN, GEOFFREY GATE, RI. THORNTON, MAR. PRICKETT, CHAS. CAMPTESHORM, WILL MICKLETHWAIT, WM. HARDIE, THO. THAKMORE, PETER HEALD, JO. BEAUMONT, JOHN FAWSITT, THOMAS SCARBROUGH, PETER NUNSHARD, FFRANCIS DANBY, HAMAN SEAMER, RI. MANBIE, RAIFE WESTMORLAND, WILLM. PLAXTON, ROBERT BAITSONN, JOHN OLLIUER, JOHN LOANSBROACH, ROBERT BEILBY, PETER BEARNE, ROBT. APPLETON, OSWALD ROBINSON, MARMADUKE HEWITT, JOHN CADE, WATKINSON WOLFE, NATH. SILBURNE, ROBERT BANKES, JUNR., GEORGE BRADLEY.

Right worshipfull and worthily esteemed.

Wee have been made priue to a petition to your College from the towne of Pocklington in the behalfe of Mr Lewelin for the

ordering of the School there, which at present is indeed in a verie ill condition not only in regard of the decayes of the fabrick, but also of that esteem it sometimes had vnder its former Schoolemasters, who through their care and diligence did much advantage the towne, not only in their trading, but alsoe in the education of their youth, whereas under the present Schoolemaster the affaires of the School have been soe ill managed, that not onely the cuntrie and parts adiacent, but alsoe the inhabitants of the towne have beene necessitated to bestow their children in Schooles abroad. Vpon which there has risen in the hearts of many verie great indignation against your College, and how much indeed these miscarriages may reflect vpon you wee leaue it to you to iudge. Now wee the ministers of the places adiacent diuers of whom have had the happines to bee of your College, could not but be sensible of your sufferings in the premisses and out of our sense of the same have thought it our bounden dutie to make some representations of the same vnto yow, leaving it to your godly wisdom to doe as you see cause for a redresse in the abovesaid greivances.

And we further signifie that wheras those in place and power with us, being vpon the way of removing Mr Sedgwick from the Schoole by sequestration and vpon that account of bringing in some other man, some of vs out of our tenderness to the College and your interest in the disposal of the place were like to interpose, and in conclusion prevayled soe farr as to persuade that nothing might bee done to y^e preiudice of the College to which the power of nomination does of right belong.

And therefore wee are bold to superadd our owne to the testimonie and desires of the towne of Pocklington in Mr Lewellins behalfe, of whose abilities and dexteritie for the well ordering and management of the affaires of a Schoole wee have had such experience, and of whose care and ingenuitie wee have such confidence as wee dare engage not onely for a speedy returne of the former lustre to the Schoole, but allsoe for the repaire of the fabrick itself which is at present in such a ruinous condition that if some speedy course bee not taken about it, its much to be feared that the ensuing winter may much endanger the whole building.

Subscribed by us your brethren and fellow servants in the work of the Lord:

PET: CLARK, minister of Kirby underdale, SETH ELLCOCKE, Ministre of Pocklington, GEO: DEALTRY, Minister of ffoulesutton, HEN: CARVILLE, Minister of Catton, J. MARSHALL, pastour de Scorpenden, GEORGE BLACKALLER, Minister of Barneby, WILL. DEALTRY, Rector of folkton, THOMAS BULL, Minister of Bossal, JOHN PLAXTON, Minister of Skerringham.

July 28th,

1650.

Addressed: To the right worshipful the Master and Senior fellowes of St John's College in Cambridge these.

Worthy Sir.

This Country hath long and very much suffered under the insufficiency and neglect of Mr Sedgwick Master of the once famous Schoole of Pocklington preferred formerly to the charge thereof by your Colledge of St John's in Cambridge, to whome of right the Patronage belongs. Which deficiencies in the said Master have not onely much tended to the more especiall prejudices of the Towne, but likewise to y^e fabrick of the Schoole itselfe, which is become very ruinous by his manifest default. By whom also we feare, some detriment hath accrewed to the revennewes and profits belonging to its maintenance and subsistence. These egregious and intolerable abuses are so pressing and so much injurious to us who have interest in this Country, that we are become so sensible thereof that wee could be no longer silent. But hereby we deliver to your knowledge that these defects of his in the discharge of his duty have bin so prejudiciall to us that the Person now complained of hath so long remained in that employment to the great disservice of Church and State, that wee might fix the wrong in some sort somewhat higher, beeing no sooner redressed; even vpon those who have the prime trust and care reposed in them.

But we are very unwilling to look backwards, even touching this particular person, in any other way of procedure; because hee hath resigned (which resignation is herewithall sent unto you) his power and right to those who first intrusted him with a charge of such concernment for the Publick. As also to specify those more particular damages wee are informed have bin sustained by this Country in the disposing of those Scholarships and Sizars places, which were badges of peculiar favour

bestowed upon the aforesaid Schoole by worthy Patriotts of this Country for the greater encouragement and advancement of learning to their Countrymen.

But wee will not remember anything of this nature, because wee conceive it hath principally proceeded from the School's deficiency, from whence it doth beare its date; but chiefly because you are a Person of so much worth and honour, and therein so well known to some of us, and your relation and affection to these Northern parts, that wee are confident care will bee taken for the future, that we shall have no causes of complaint of this nature.

For the regaineing of that anchient honour and splendor the aforesaid Schoole hath bin attended withall, which this unworthy man hath lost by his unhappy deportment, wee doe much desire to recommend unto you a worthy Gentleman Mr Edward Llewellyn, the bearer hereof very well knowne to most of us, who hath liv'd in some of our familyes for some terme of yeeres in that employment, for which at this present wee present him to you.

Therefore our earnest request is to your worthy selfe and the Fellowes of your learned Society, to admitt him a Member of your Colledge, and then to conferre upon him by election the Mastership of the said Pocklington Schoole now vacant. Which wee are assured hee will discharge in such a manner as will tend much for the advancement and reputation of the Schoole for the Publick good. In the performance of which, which wee desire may bee effected with all possible speed, you will very much oblige

York, August 1st

1650.

Sir

Your affectionate friends
toe serve you.

RICH: DARLEY; JOHN LISTER; MATH. ALURED; THOS: HESKETH; RIC. DARLEY; RIC. ROBINSON; WILLM. THORNTON; THOMAS FAIRFAX.

Vir dignissime

Nescio quonam fato fieri dicam, sed saepenumero obliviscuntur suorum Maecenatum plurimi, cum eorum beneficio sine cortice (quod dicitur) natare possunt, et vel leviusculum grati animi exhibere symbolum aut negligunt prorsus aut dedignantur. Hujuscemodi sane homines (vel potius hominum umbrae, qui

omnem adeo exuerunt humanitatem) in hoc ipso assimulentur Stoicis, qui, ut assertit Seneca, beneficium libenter accipiendo, se abunde reddidisse docuerunt. Verum apage hoc ingratum Stoicae sectae paradoxum bonis plus satis inimicum moribus! Aliquid proculdubio benefactoribus retribuendum est, nisi portentosa ingratitudinis macula inuramur. Qui minimum habet aliquid reddat. Paupertas, imo, egestas et gratitudo non sunt *inurata*. Qui gratias referre nequit, agat saltem. Ac quisquis quantum potuit redonavit ingratus non est; imo multum retribuisse merito existimaretur, cum omnia ad animum referenda, et ex animi voluntate metienda sint.

Quod ad me attinet, Vir honoratissime, nihil impraesentiarum praeter verba (sed crede mihi sine fuce) dare possum. Dehinc spero realem quandam officij mei offerre messem; nam sanctissime profiteor, quantum me penes est, enitar sedulo, ut ex isto Seminario, eheu! iam nunc omnimode ruinoso, cui tua potissimum ac quorundam literatae vestrae Societatis humanitate hortulanus sum, transerantur surculi, qui sub prudenti tua ac eminentiori tutela fiant arbores, ut tandem aliquando fructum cum Ecclesiae tum Reip. ferant exoptatissimum.

Quot et quantis ad hoc enixius exequendum exagitor aculeis saepius mecum recognosco. Sed intus est quod vehementius urget. Quam ineffabile erit solatium mens conscia recti ac fidelitatis, cum ad rationem dispensationis meae reddendam vocatus fuero coram tremendo isto ac supremo tribunali.

Veruntamen hoc in me non situm est. eheu, quam tota sum infirmitas! Quapropter in memoriam revocans illud Augustini, Stas in te et non stas, ac illud Bernardi, Frustra nititur qui non innititur, indefessis precibus repetitisque supplicationibus Deum boni cujuscunque largitorem onero, ut imbecilliores conatus meos suis ita dignetur corroborare benedictionibus, unde sibi gloria, Ecclesiae utilitas, Reipublicae emolumentum redundet. Quibus omnibus evehendis se impendio desudare profitetur quem in perpetuum invenies

Pocklingtoniae 9^o calendas
Octobris 1650.

Favoris tui Studiosissimum
EDVARDUM LLUELLINUM.

Dominus Ricardus Darley plurima salute te impertit ac perbenigne tuas exosculatur literas.

Addressed: To the right worshippfull Doctor, Doctor John Arrowsmith Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge, these present.

Mr Lluellin, having resigned in 1657, was succeeded by Rowland Greenwood. Greenwood had previously been nominated by the College to the Brewers' Company as Master of Aldenham School, and elected by that Company in October 1623. He resigned this Mastership in 1634 (*History of St John's College*, 490, 506). He was then instituted Vicar of Wimbish in Essex, 9 May 1634 (Newcourt, *Repertorium*). His son Miles was admitted Sizar of the College (*Admission Register*, Part I, p. 74, No. 16).

To the Reuerend The Society of St John's
Colledge in Cambridge.

Whereas Mr Greenwood of Wimbish (vpon his Addresses vnto you) hath obtained to be nominated Master of your free Schoole at Pocklington. Wee therefore the Ministers of the word and others, whose names are vnder written do signify that wee know the said Mr Greenwood to be a man every way fitting and very well qualified for the same place and employment. In witness of which we set our hands this 16th day of September 1657.

THO: COKE.	W. LUCKYN
HEN: MORDAUNT.	<i>Minister of Newport.</i>
JOHN DEBNAM	S. NEWTON
<i>Minister of Chishall.</i>	<i>Minister of Sampford Magna.</i>
JOHN ALLOTT	JA. PARKIN
<i>Minister of Thirlow.</i>	<i>Minister of Thaxted.</i>
JOHN SMITH	THOMAS CONSTABLE.
<i>Minister of Dunmow.</i>	<i>Master of the free Schoole at</i>
THEODORE COLE	<i>Thaxted.</i>
<i>Minister of Bumpstead.</i>	THO: EDWARDES
THOMAS LEADER	<i>Master of the ffree Schoole in</i>
<i>Rector of Much Easton.</i>	<i>Newport.</i>
	DAN. PEAKE
	<i>Scholemaster of the ffree schoole in</i>
	<i>Chelmesford.</i>

Endorsed: Testimonials of Mr Greenwood for Pocklington Schoole with his promise under his hand.

Good Mr President, I am comed so far as the Crowne in Cambridge onward to my Dionysian Kingdome at Pockl: My purpose was (according to duty) to have visited the Reuerend Master, but I (hearing now that hee is not in ye College) do craue that your selfe will please (at his returne) to make tender of my serious acknowlegment and thankfullnes both to the Master and society for this great Fauor conferred on me: God was pleased so to stand by me, that I managed your other Schoole with Credit and advantage to ye place and my Selfe: ye which Successe there did ster vp my thoughtes to petition for this, in which I promise to your College that (by the help of ye same God) ye like serious Care and Industry shalbe renewed for a considerable discharge of this serious Trust; for which your prayers are desired to be speeded to heaven for him who is speeding on his journey and yet rests (as he hath cause).

8r. 6 : 57 : hora 9^a.

your bounden
ROWLAND GREENWOOD.

Addressed: Send this presently into St John's. To my worthy friend Mr ffothergill, President there.

To the Reuerend Dr Tuckney Master of St John's Coll:
Cambr: and the rest of the worthy Society there.

The Humble petition of Rowland Greenwood Master of your Schoole in Pocklington.

Sheweth, Whereas some of our dissaffected and popish persons together with our Alehouse Birdes (fluttering after the glimmering Light of their dark Lanterne guided by a tipling Maltster) have stirred up two justices to move you for my remouall: Theese signify that by reason of a Quartane feaver, my intention was and is to leave the place about the end of May next when I have finished the repairs to your house; And in the meane Time the Schoole shalbe carefully attended by my self and Vsher: Further be pleased to take speciall notice, that the said Maltster, as this enclosed paper makes it plain, because hee could not corrupt mee basely to take aduantage (*sic*) of one who forfeited his Lease, for non payment of rent at the very day; And because I wold not be bribed to sell another Lease at an vnder valewe (vnto which if I had yielded, great wrong had beene done in leauing the house vnrepaired) hath ever since,

being stimulated by his Alehouse Customers who cry out because parte of their gain is gone by reason Boarders, because of my Sicknes, come not to them as formerly, sought occasion of revenge

Wherefore your petitioner having no meanes at all save onely 12*li*. per. ann. to maintaine himselfe and a servant and having, not long since, suffered great Losse by a private fire and the publique Sword, humbly begs for his Continuance heere till about the end of the said May next; and then rowling himself vpon Euidence, will cast himself and the College Seale at your feete, And daily pray etc.

This abruptly is added: As 12 handes were privately sent against mee, so cold I send above 60 handes neare to the Towne for my Continuance.

Within the letter is folded a slip with these words:

Mr Greenwood you desired to speeke with my counsell about that busines that is betwixt you and me, he is now in towne & goes away shortly if you please to meet me there let me know by the bearer

your friend J. B.

This note came in synnce & this J. B. is Jasper Belt, the Maltster and Incendiary to our Tinder Tappe houses.

• *Addressed:* To the Reuerend Dr Tuckney Master of St John's College Cambridge these present.

In answeere to yours We doe signifie that the intimacon alreadye giuen yow of Mr Greenwoodes negligence and evill behaiour is true and also that he exactes and requires monies att everie Schollers entrance and yearlie compositions to be paid him quarterlie beinge a thinge altogether contrarie to custom, the freedome of the Schoole and the founders donation: by all which meanes, the Schoole is brought to soe lowe and lost condicon that it is never like to be raised again by him, and herebie our Towne is much impouerished, and learninge discountenanced. For now there is not aboute eight or nyne little boyes in the Schoole, where as formerlie by the paines and industrie of some former masters there hath bene six or

seven score Schollers in our Schoole, of which three or four score of them hath been tablers, gentlemen sonnes, which was a great benefitt to our towne, and thereby Learning was much advanced and the Vniversitie enlarged by the number of Schollers that were yearly sent from hence. Moreover we heere that Mr Greenwood hoped to obtain your fauours to resigne his place to the present Vsher, who either hath married or is to marrie his daughter which we do not approve of nor commend as fitt for the place, but we desire rather that yow would procede to an election in the Colledge that by that meanes we might haue one able, discreet and well learned man accordinge to the minde and will of the ffounder Thus hoping of your care and speedie redresse herein we committ yow to Gods protection and reste

yours in all respectes

JAMES HUDSON, Vicar, THOMAS BISHOPP, JESPER BELT, FRANCIS FIELD, one of the feoffees, WILLIAM PLAXTON, OSWALD ROBINSON, WILLIAM SCARBROUGH, JOHN SCARBROUGH, MATTHEW FELL, PETER BLANSHARD, HENRY BAITSON, WILLIAM PLAXTON, junior, and RICHARD WHEDD, ALEXANDER ANDREW, church wardens.

ffrom Pocklington
y^e 8th daie of October
1659.

Addressed: To the worp^{ll}. Doctor Tuckney Mr of St John's Colledge and the rest of the ffellowes there: In Cambridge, these.

Mr Greenwood, it is clear, did not satisfy the inhabitants of Pocklington very long. It may be that political feeling was here also the real ground of the objections to him, and that he, like other parliamentary men, suffered for his opinions at the Restoration. He was succeeded by Mr John Clark or Clerk in 1660.

Reverend Sirs

We the Inhabitants of the towne of Pocklington whose names are heare subscribed (perceivinge that none of your Colledge are willinge to accept of ye mastership of our Schoole)

not to propose anie thinge, or person vnto yow att ye least either to infringe your libertie or your choice, or anie waie to intrench vpon you, in whom we knowe restes fundamentlie ye eleccion of a master to our Schoole, humblie desire you would take into consideration one John Clerk sometyme a student in Sidney Sussex Colledge, and now Batchelor of Artes, of whome we haue received a Testimonie herein inclosed and other letters from Howden a Towne not farr distant from vs, wheare he hath officiated in teaching Schoole verie diligentlie, painefullie and profitablie, whose acceptance of it maie stand with your likinge we craue: Thus humblie takeinge our Leaues we rest yours

August 7th 1660.

(The signatures to this letter are practically the same as those to the preceding).

Addressed: ffor ye wor^d. Doct. Tuckney Mr of St John's Colledge and ye senior ffellowes of ye same, these present.

Indorsed: Letter from Pocklington, desiring that Mr Clark might be their Schoolmaster, uppon which letter he was chosen by the Master and Seniors, August 18, 1660, there were present the Master, the President, Dr Masterson, Dr Paman, Mr Snell, Bullingham, Twyne, Fulthorpe.

July 30, 1660.

These may testify That Mr John Clerke, Batchelour of Artes hath for these 15^{ee}ne moneths discharged the office of Schoole-master in ye Publique Schoole at Howden with skill, diligence and successe, during which time his conversation hath bene pious and sober. Soe we testify

RICHARD DOWMAN, JOHN SAMPSON, curate at Rockliffe, STE. ARBUSH, minister at Howden, THO. HAMISON, MATTHEW JEERE, ROGER NUTLYE, MATTH. HARVARD, MICH. MUSGRAUE, ROBERT WIGHTON, CHRISTO. LITTELL, minister of Adlingfleet, JOHN ROBINSON, minister of Cottingham.

Mr Clark was Master at Pocklington for four years only, his successor, Thomas Ellison, being appointed in October 1664. Yet, during that period, he inflicted on the School a greater wrong than any of his predecessors whose shortcomings have been set forth. It appears, from what follows, that within a year after his appointment he had let part of the School lands at an insufficient

rent to Sir John Reresby of Thrybergh for a term of 81 years, the inducement being a sum of money down and a promise of ecclesiastical preferment in the future. We may assume that Ellison discovered this soon after reaching Pocklington, but the matter was not put right until after the lapse of something like forty years.

Sir,

Ever since I sent you a copy of the terrier of Thribergh land belonging to the Schoole, Sir John Reresby has bene earnestly desirous that I would go to his house, and because I could never light of a convenient time to goe he was pleased to send for me to his house at Yorke. I went in good hope that he would resigne his title to his long lease, but I was much mistaken. He said he was so far from disliking it or the least doubting of its being invalid that if I would consent he would take another lease for as many as I would let it, if it were for a 1000 yeres, nay more than this he said that (if I would not either doe this, or joyne with him to get an act of Parliament to settle it upon him and his heires for ever, in consideration of which he would lay out 500 *ll.* to buy land for the Schoole elsewhere), that he would not pay any more rent according to the lease. As I never dreamed of such proposalls so I was surprized and unready to make him any other answer but that these were great and publicke concernes, and that I was afraid of drawing an odium upon me, and curses as I found Mr Clark had done, and that I was not willing to do anything in this affair but with the Colledge good liking, with which as soone as I received it his worship should be acquainted. Now Sir the time draws near when the Parliament sits and he intends to be there about it. If you will be pleased to tell me what answer I shall make him, you will much oblige

Pocklington, your very humble servant,

St Michael's, 1680

THO. ELLISON.

Addressed: These for the worship^l Tho Watson D.D. fellow of St John's Coll. in Cambridge.

Post paid at York, 3*d*.

The record of the Inquisition or Enquiry into this matter of the lease of the Thrybergh lands which

follows is of considerable interest. This temptation to an individual, or small group of individuals, having only a life interest in property, has always been common. Improvident dealing of this kind with corporate property was one of the charges against the smaller Religious Houses at the Dissolution of the Monasteries. It will be observed that considerable stress is laid on the fact that the *Terrier*, or descriptive Schedule attached to the lease of the School lands in Thrybergh was defective. In past times, when the Open Field system prevailed, and the parts of an estate were in small plots, seldom so large as an acre, and scattered dispersedly over a parish, the identification of a property must have been very difficult. At that period the leases of the College farms always contained a clause binding the tenant to furnish a corrected *Terrier* at intervals, generally of from six to ten years. In the College Muniment Room some hundreds of such *Terriers* are preserved, and in the case of one or two estates a parchment plan, shewing the almost incredibly small plots which went to make up the farm.

An Inquisition Indented taken at the Castle of York, in the County of York, the first day of March in the eleventh year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, William the third, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c., Annoque domini One Thousand six Hundred ninety and eight, Before Henry Watkinson Doctor of Laws, and Chancellor to the Lord Arch-Bishop of York, Henry Squire, Richard Thornton, Heneage Dering, John Lister, William Wickham, Thomas Heseltine and William Cuthbertson Esquires, Robert Squire and Thomas Thomson Gentlemen, by virtue of his Majesties Commission under the Great Seal of England bearing date at Westminster the sixteenth day of July last past to them and others directed for the due execution of a Statute made in the High Court of Parliament holden at Westminster the twenty seventh day of October in the three and fortieth year of the reign of the late Queen Elizabeth Intituled

an Act to redress the misemployment of Lands, Goods and Stock of money heretofore given to Charitable Uses. By and upon the Oathes of Henry West, Thomas Cock, Thomas Routh, Stephen Lofthouse, Thomas Turner, John Thornton, Richard Swallow, Bryan Tate, Thomas Morril, Christopher Turner, Robert Blackburn, John Kitchingman, Richard Birkhead and Richard Tuke, honest and Lawfull men of the West Rideing in the County of York aforesaid, who being duly returned, impannelled and sworne according to the said Statute and Commission upon their Oathes: That John Dowman, Doctor of Laws and Arch-Deacon of Suffolk, in the Reign of King Henry the Eighth, did found and erect a free Grammar Schoole at Pocklington in the said County of York, and being then seized in his demesne as of free of (amongst other things) of severall Messuages, Cottages, Landes, Tenementes and Hereditaments with the apurtenances in fryber alias Thryber, alias Thryburgh in the West Rideing of the said County of York, did intend to endow the saide schoole with the said premises, for the better sustentation and maintenance of the Master and Usher of the said Schoole, the encrease of Learning and vertuous education to be taught the youth. But the said Dr Dowman departed this life before he had perfected and finished that pious work; and the said Jurors do farther upon their said oathes find that by a certain act of Parliament, made after the death of the said Dr Dowman (that is to say) in the fifth year of the reign of the late King Edward the sixth of pious memory, Exemplify'd under the great seal of England, and now given in evidence to the Jurors aforesaid, upon the Humble Petition of Thomas Dowman reciting (amongst other things) the said pious intention of the said Dr Dowman, and that the said Thomas Dowman was seized in his demesne as of free as well of the said schoole house, as of the said free schoole as also of all the said Lands and Tenements purchased by the said Dr Dowman for the maintenance of the said free Grammar Schoole without any use declared, and no other device then made for the more perfect Continuance of the said free grammar schoole, so that when the said Thomas Dowman should chance to dye it was not certain that the said lands should be employed unto the use and godly intention aforesaid, as before that time they had been; it was and is enacted (amongst other things) that the Master and Usher of the said free Grammar Schoole

should be incorporated by the name of Master and Usher of the free Grammar Schoole of Pocklington, and that they and their successors should have perpetuall succession in the same for ever, and that the said Master and Usher, and their successors for the time being for ever should by the authority of the said Parliament be enabled to retain to them and their successors in perpetuity for ever of the Gift and grant of the said Thomas Dowman or of any other person or persons, Lands, Tenements, Annuities and rentes for the exercising and using of the said Room and Rooms of the said schoolmaster and Usher of the said free Grammar Schoole, and that the said Master, and Usher and ether of them, and the successor or successors of either of them, should and might be enabled by the authority aforesaid to sue and be sued, to Implead and be Impleaded for any matter or cause concerning the said Lands, Tenements, Annuities and Rents or any Parcell thereof by the name of Master and Usher of the said free Grammar Schoole of Pocklington aforesaid. By Vertue of which said Act of Parliament the said Master and Usher of the said schoole did become, and were, and have ever since the making thereof continued one body Corporate and Politick both in name and thing. And the said Jurors upon their said Oaths do farther find that the said Thomas Dowman by the name of Thomas Dowman son and heir of William Dowman late of Pocklington in the County of York, Gent, by a certain Indenture of feoffment executed with Livery and Seizin bearing date the ninth day of January in the first year of the reign of the late Queen Mary now produced to the said Jurors in Evidence wherein it is recited that Whereas John Dowman Doctor of Lawes and William Dowman were joyntly with other Co-feoffees seized in their demesne as of fee (amongst other things) of and in one capital Messuage, four Tenements, and diverse other Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in Thryber alias Thryburgh in the County of York, then or late in the severall Tenures or occupations of John Copley, Richard Eyott, John Wright, and George Puterick, for the Maintenance and support of one Grammar Schoole by the said John Dowman in Pocklington aforesaid founded, and that the said William Dowman did survive the other Co-offees, so that after his death the said premises with the appurtenances did come and descend to the said Thomas Dowman, son and Heir of the said William

Dowman. Therefore the said Thomas Dowman in and by the said Indenture in Pursuance of the said Act of Parliament herein above mentioned did give, grant and confirm unto Adam Lockwood Gent, then Master of the said Grammar Schoole in Pocklington aforesaid, and Alexander Smith then Usher in the said Grammar Schoole, and to their successors for ever, all and singular the said Messuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments with all and singular their and every of their appurtenances for and toward the maintenance and support of the said Grammar Schoole, and also all and singular other Lands and Tenements, Meadows, pastures and feedings, Rents, Reversions and Services, and all other the Hereditaments of the said Thomas Dowman with the appurtenances in Thryber aforesaid to hold the same to the said Master and Usher and their successors for ever. And the Jurors do farther find that by Vertue of the said deed and other the premises The said Master and Usher of the said Schoole and their successors have ever since the making thereof been seized in their demesne as of fee in right of the said Schoole of all and singular the said Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments with the appurtenances in Thryber, alias Thryber, alias Thryburgh aforesaid, and that the same or the greatest part of them did lie dispersedly in small parcells up and down in the severall fields and Territories of Thryber aforesaid, But are more particularly mentioned, enumerated, abutted and bounded in a certain Terrier or Schedule to a certain Indenture of Lease hereafter mentioned, annexed. And the said Jurors do farther find, That John Clarke, Master and James Dayson Usher of the said free Schoole by their Indenture of demise, bearing date on or about the four and twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord one Thousand, six hundred sixty one, a Counterpart whereof is now produced in Evidence to the said Jurors, by the name of Master and Usher of the said free Grammar Schoole, did demise and to farm lett unto Sir John Reresby, Barnet, all the said Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments with the appurtenances at Thryber aforesaid belonging to the said free Grammar Schoole as the same are in the said Indenture mentioned to be more particularly described in the Schedule to the said Indenture of Demise annexed, To hold from the feast of St Martin the Bishop in winter then next following for the term of four score and one years without Impeachment of Waste, and by

and under the yearly rent of four and twenty poundes payable to the said Master and Usher, and their Successors at Pentecost and Martinmass by even portions. By vertue of which demise the said Sir John Reresby did all along afterwards enjoy all the said premises and received the rents and Profits there of to his own use untill the time of his death which happened to be some time in the Month of — in the yeare of our Lord one Thousand and six hundred eighty nine, having first made his last will and Testament in writeing, and thereof made Sir William Reresby his eldest son and Heir sole Executor who proved the said Will and entred upon the said premises, and hath ever since enjoyed the same and receeved the rents and profits thereof to his own use. And the said Jurors upon their said Oathes do further say that at the time of the making of the said lease the said premises did lie dispersed, and intermixed amongst other Lands of inheritance or freehold belonging to the said Sir John Reresby in Thryber aforesaid, And that the said Terrier or Schedule to the said Counterpart of the said Lease annexed was not made at or about the time of the making of the said Lease, But was a very old Terrier or Schedule, and made many years before, and that the said premises belonging to the said free-Schoole were not at the time of the making of the said Lease abutting or bounding as in the said Schedule they are described to be, nor were they in the possession of any of the persons named in the said Schedule. But that the said severall persons named in the said Schedule were dead many years before the making of the said lease or Indenture of Lease, so that by reason of the said false description in the said Schedule mentioned and the intermixture of the said School Landes with other Lands belonging to the said Sir John Reresby, the said Schoole Lands or the greatest part of them cannot now be distinguished from the other Landes of inheritance or freehold belonging to the said Sir John Reresby and the said Sir William Reresby his son. But the said Jurors upon their said oaths do farther say, that the said Schoole Lands as they are enumerated by Acres and Roods in the said Terrier or Schedule do amount to one hundred. sixty four Acres besides Severall Enclosures the Contents whereof are not specifiyd in the said Terrier or Schedule and that the said Schoole lands at the time of the making of the said Indenture of Lease, and all along after the making thereof

were and now are of the clear annual or yearly value of one hundred thirty three pounds six shillings and eight pence beyond all charges and reprises which is one hundred and nine pounds six shillings and eight pence of the improved value of the said Schoole lands above the said summe of twenty four pounds reserved upon the said Lease, which said summe of one hundred and nine pounds six shillings and eight pence per annum for the space of seven and twenty years and an half amounting in the whole to the summe of Three Thousand and six poundes thirteen shillings and foure pence was taken and received by the said Sir John Reresby and ever since his death the said annual summe of one hundred and nine pounds six shillings and eight pence being the Overplus value of the said Schoole Lands for the space of nine years and an half now last past amounting in the whole to the summe of one Thousand thirty eight pounds thirteen shillings and four pence hath been taken and received by the said Sir William Reresby besides the summe of twenty four pounds due for a year's rent at Martinmass last past for the said Schoole Lands which is yet in arrear and unpaid by the said Sir William Reresby. And therefore the said Jurors do upon their said Oathes farther say that there was at Martinmass last in the hands of the said Sir William Reresby and due to the said Master and Usher of the said schoole for the said schoole lands the sum of four thousand sixty nine pounds six shillings and eight pence. And the said Jurors upon their said Oaths do farther find that by and upon the death of the said Sir John Reresby there did come and descend unto and upon the said Sir William Reresby as son and Heir to the said Sir John Reresby Lands and Tenements of Inheritance of the value of twelve hundred pounds per annum and upwards, and likewise that the said Sir William Reresby as executor to the said Sir John Reresby after the death of the said Sir John Reresby became possessed of a personall estate belonging to the said Sir John Reresby at the time of his death to the value of Ten Thousand pounds and upwards which was sufficient not only to pay all his debts legacies and funeral expenses, But also all the severall summes of money above mentioned to be due to the said Master and Usher of the said free schoole with a very great overplus. And the said Jurors upon their said Oathes do farther find that the said Indenture of Lease above mentioned

to be made to the said Sir John Reresby was made in consideration of twenty pounds paid to the said John Clarke then Master and the said James Dayson then Usher of the said schoole or one of them. And the expectation of some ecclesiastical benefit or Living wherto the said Sir John Reresby did promise to prefer the said John Clarke, he being at that time a clergyman of the Church of England, And the reservation of the said yearly Rent of twenty four pounds per annum in and by the said Indenture of Lease reserved and made payable to the said Master and Usher and their Successors as aforesaid, and upon no other consideration whatever that doth appear to the said Jurors aforesaid; and the said Jurors upon their said Oathes do farther say that Miles Farrer now is and for the space of about one year now last past hath been master of the said free Grammar Schoole of Pocklington aforesaid. And that William Dunne, Clerk, now is and for the space of about twenty years now last past hath been Usher of the said schoole. And that Thomas Dwyer, Clerk, was master of the said schoole for the space of about five years next and immediately preceding before the said Mr Farrer became Master thereof.

After this inquiry had been held, the Commissioners issued a Decree in which it is stated that it had been established to their satisfaction that the grant of the lease to Sir John Reresby was a breach of trust on the part of the Master and Usher. That they were satisfied that the annual value of the School lands in Thrybergh was £133 6s. 8d. They therefore ordered Sir William Reresby to deliver up Mr Clark's lease to be annulled. With regard to the arrears, they stated that in their opinion the *Fury* had rather over estimated them, and, in lieu of the sum of £4069 6s. 8d., decreed that Sir William should, within one month from the date of the decree, pay to the Master and Usher the sum of £3569 6s. 8d.

From the papers preserved in College it would appear that Sir William Reresby appealed against this Decree to the Lord Keeper, and that litigation went on for a number of years. A copy of Sir John

Reresby's *Exceptions* to the Decree is preserved in College. As a rule it simply traverses the findings of the Jurors, but definitely states that the letting value of land in Thrybergh was 'not above a noble an acre.'

The Lord Keeper seems to have affirmed the Decree in all material points, varying it, however, to the extent of limiting the payment of arrears to the period of Miles Farrer's Mastership. He also directed that the School lands should be set out, and, in case there was any difficulty in identification, that lands of equal area and like value should be allotted from Sir William Reresby's estate to the School.

Many letters from Miles Farrer have been preserved. From these it is clear that he exercised great self-denial in refusing all offers to compromise the case by accepting something less than what the Commissioners awarded. In one letter he states that his whole income from the endowments of the School was but £24, which he had to share with the Usher. The College clearly helped him with funds for his lawsuits and perhaps also the Master (Dr Gower). Two examples of these letters follow.

Pocklington,

Mar. ye 22^d, 1703.

Honoured Sir,

I'm now informed by Mr Waller our Solicitor (who has been at least 22 *ll.* charge this last terme in our case against Sir William) that we have given him a fatal stroke, how that my Lord Keeper has confirmed after a third hearing the lands of Thryber, that they shall be continued to the schoole for ever, that they shall pay the arrears from the time I became Master, shall give us immediate possession, and pay all costs. Now the Lands were returned by the Commissioners at 55 *ll.* per annum, but how to come by the Arrears and costs will be a difficulty, considering Sir William's circumstances, besides he now threatens us to bring his appeal in the house of Lords, and the matter now sticks for want of money, for the decree is so large

that to enroll it, and to have a writ of *Executione Julicii* (as he calls it) upon it will cost above 40*ll.*; so that except some good assistance can be had, we shall not be able to perfect the good decree my Lord Keeper has made, this is the naked truth, nor ever was any in worse circumstances after so great a victory, none we have to apply to but your selfe Sir and your Society, where we may not be ashamed to own our poverty not having had 20*ll.* per annum to maintain 2 Masters these 5 years, and but for the prospect of better times shu'd ha' sunk into despair, nay had already fallen long ere this but for the reliefe we have had from you already. I dare in modesty urge no more, but hope your own goodness will move you to expedite a matter of so greate concern; his Agent last week by letter (amongst his threats with the House of Lords) offered me 40*ll.* per annum, pay arrears and costs, but nothing shall ever prevail with me to lessen the true Interest of the Schoole by abating in Rent, nor would they I doubt make the promise good, or continue long just Tenants, so would willingly find other for the ease of successors. Pardon G^t. Sr my tediousness and please to continue your wonted favours to

Reverend Sir,
your most humble obliged servant,

M. FFARRER.

Addressed: This To the Rev^d. Dr Gower, Master of St John's College in Cambridge, present

Pocklington, May 3^d. 1703.

Honoured Sir,

Saturday last your welcome letter found Mr Waller and me together in our town. A copy of the decree has been served upon Sir William and now every post he expects the writ of possession, 'twill be safest then to make our peace with sword in hand, whatever they doe for me, I design honourable terms to posterity, rather rebate in Arrearages and costs, than in yearly salary, we are infinitely obliged to your society, shall certainly ever gratefully own it. Mr Waller, in his way to London the next Term designs to call on you, and hopes to give you an account then of a perfect accomodation, I fear so great expedition, though Sir William promised 14 days agoe

to be in the country immediately in order to settle that affaire. I am (with all thankfulness for your last consideration in writing)

Reverend Sir,
your most obliged humble servant,

M. FFARRER.

Our humblest service attend the Master and Seniors.

Addressed: This to the Rev^d. Dr Berry, bursar of St John's College in Cambridge humbly present.

York. p^t. p^d. 3^d.

Unfortunately Mr Farrer did not live long to enjoy his success. He was buried at Pocklington 17 April 1704.

R. F. S.

(To be continued).

I LAUGHED at Love and thought to chase
The eager boy away with scorn,
I turned to see his childish face
Piteous and blushing as the morn.

I took him gently by the hand
And whispered in his coral ear:
"Love, it is foolishness to stand
And call to one who will not hear."

He drew his trembling hand away
Alas! to let the fingers go!
Yet withered leaves are not of May
Nor blossoms of the Winter snow.

J. H. H.



GARLANDS, GIRLS, AND WINE.

(From Anacreon).

GIVE me a couch in leafy bowers,
Where myrtle breathes, and lotus-flowers
In downy bed of roses twine;
Then fill my cup with glowing wine!
At my side let Love be found,
His tiny robe with girdle bound;
He shall pour from sparkling bowl,
The balm that ravishes my soul!
Swift as wheel in chariot race,
Life is whirling round apace:
We shall leave—for die we must—
Nought here save a little dust!
Oh! why should the rose's bloom
Waste its sweetness on the tomb?
Why on the earth libations shed?
Their odours cannot reach the dead!
Ah! no, not then! but rather give
Thy wealth of perfumes, while I live!
If thou hast roses, twine them *now*,
In blushing garlands on my brow.
And call my mistress! she will while
The hours away with her sweet smile.
For, Love, I fain would cull the bloom
Of flying moments, ere the gloom
Of shadowy Hades frown on me:
So let me yield to revelry.

H. T. RICHARDS.



SOMNIA PISCATORIS.



QUIET bay, that breaks the line of the lake's
northern shore, and sleeps calm and waveless
in almost all weathers; for to the westward
a long low gravelly point shuts it in, bearing
a tangled mass of nondescript alders, half way between
trees and bushes, with here and there a great larch
shooting its feathery spire above the undergrowth. On
the east is shelter of a blunter cape of rising ground,
speckled with a few scattered oaks, and fringed with a
thick border of hazels and a sparse line of boulders at
the water's edge. Between these limits lie flat rushy
meadows, where sometimes the haymaking lasts from
July to October; sometimes too the lake itself holds a
picnic there, when the August storm has been more
than usually severe; and even in ordinary years the
margin is reed-grown and ill-defined; the meadow
slopes gently into the lake, and thence the ground
shelves gradually outward, so overgrown with short
grass-like weed that it seems like a flooded lawn.
Only by the gravel beaches of the western point the
deep water comes close up against the shore; and there
the long tresses of the waterplants rise from the depths,
and float their small white yellow-hearted flowers on
the surface. It is in this bay that I always begin my
fishing; for in this bay it was that I caught my first
trout.

O that first trout! He was not extraordinarily large,
nor particularly hard to land: and yet the lordliest

salmon, that ever swam up Tyne or Tweed, is but a minnow beside the Triton which memory makes him. Doubtless second thoughts are best; but first bites are sweetest: and if a man were asked to name the most ecstatic moment of his existence, I feel sure that scarcely one would think of other than the moment of his first something—the landing of his first fish, the winning of his first race, or (if I may believe the rhapsodies of certain of my friends) the kissing of his first love. And though philosophers may disapprove the preference shown to pleasures of a less intellectual nature than those wherein they themselves delight, still I verily believe that what I have asserted is the truth, and that it is good for a man that it should be so: it may even be that if the philosopher should catch a fish, or win a race—I will not illustrate the other example—he might find reason to alter his opinion: for such memories are to the heart what a patent medicine professes to be as regards the body; and there is no stamp-duty upon them.

It was in this bay, too, that I lost the biggest perch that ever I hooked. His weight was not a grain less than—no, I must be firm. For that biggest fish that one has hooked and lost is a kind of Frankenstein's monster, and is apt to grow ounce by ounce from innocent narration to artistic word-painting, and then pound by pound to outrageous mendacity, till it ends by devouring the fisherman's conscience altogether: which entity rude and sceptical persons declare to be but a tender plant at the best.

There is an old north-country legend which relates how a certain nobleman went fishing on a Sunday morning and caught a little deformed creature which he threw into a neighbouring well: but in due time the dragon, which devastated into a horrible death-dealing despised creature developed the land till it was destroyed, as in the said legend more particularly mentioned. I have no doubt that this story is of the same nature as

a "solar myth": for in ancient times it was unlawful for any man to invent a story of his own imagination; he was bound by rigorous custom to take some natural phenomenon, such as the passage of the sun from one sign of the Zodiac to another, and to elaborate that according to the accepted rules of art, the result being a myth, which had nothing whatever to do with the sun, or the Zodiac, or any signs or sign thereof, as the lawyers say, but perhaps described the labours of Hercules, the wanderings of Ulysses, or the love affairs of Zeus himself. And by a similar process of development this legend of the "Lambton Worm" typifies the moral degeneration of some forgotten predecessor of the "sage benign"—some "mute inglorious" Walton, one might almost say, except for the indubitable fact that the process must have made him both loquacious and boastful.

Therefore with reluctant modesty I refrain from mentioning the weight of that lost perch, thereby abandoning a rare opportunity for picturesque and dramatic narrative. With what thrilling effect could I describe how easily the great fish broke my rod, as though he had been an undergraduate, and the rod a college rule; or how I seized the line and by main force hauled the monster (observe the gradation) almost to the surface; how one flick of his tail caused the overstrained line to snap; and how even then Leviathan (observe the gradation once more) might have been enmeshed had so-and-so been quicker with the net! A glorious narrative, rendered artistically perfect by the omission of divers incongruous details; as, for instance, the fact that the rod was a flimsy switch, bought for a shilling in the village at the foot of the lake; the line ancient and three parts rotten; and the net all the while hanging idly from its peg on the boat house wall. But such omissions are enjoined by the selective discrimination of Art, just as the painter omits from his landscape the advertisement of Soap or Pills,

which ought, in accordance with brutal fact, to stand conspicuous in the foreground.

To fish for perch with the perfection of philosophic enjoyment requires conditions which, unfortunately, are not always attainable. The weather must be hot, the sky cloudless, and the air so still as not to blur the smallest detail of inverted trees, fields and fells, that colour the mirror of the lake's surface: the boat must be roomy and comfortable; the tobacco fragrant and plentiful (don't forget the matches either), and the book an old favourite, so that if a bite does occur to interrupt the reading, the losing of one's place may be a matter of small moment: moreover, the book should be of a cheap edition, easily replaceable, so that accidental contact with fish, worms, or water may not cause undue anxiety; also, if an eel be caught, it is ten chances to one that the book must be used as a vice to control the motions of His Sinuosity, if ever the hook is to be recovered from his jaws.

Still, in the perfection of perch-fishing, bites and the catching of fish are scarcely more than accessory circumstances—agreeable episodes, which enhance by contrast the more philosophic enjoyments of the pursuit. Even reading becomes after no long time a mere pretence: the fisherman opens his book as soon as the hook is baited and the float set for the right depth; but he seldom reads for long. Presently the book tumbles unheeded from his knees, and he loses himself in smoke and contemplation.

Sometimes the contemplation is vague and inarticulate—a fascinated gazing at the blue, grey, and green reflections of sky, rocks, fields, and trees that are pictured in the placid lake; or at the great double-piked fell, which rises steep and rough from the narrow strip of enclosed land that fringes the further shore. It is no important hill; the "double front" of Skiddaw is larger and loftier; the "lusty twins" that tower over Langdale are more picturesque. Yet these two pikes seem to

have more character, almost more individuality than most hills, whether they are veiled in luminous shadow as the morning sun mounts above them, or ablaze with golden glory that gradually changes to pink and purple as he goes down behind the opposite heights. They have something of the repose and grandeur of twin colossi; something of the calm inscrutability of the sphinx, and yet something more; for they are alike, yet diverse, twins, and yet no mere reproductions from the same mould: a monstrous lion with a huge lioness couchant by his side—that is perhaps a better illustration. Like lion and lioness they lie, as though keeping watch and ward over hidden treasures: indeed there does exist a vague lingering tradition that wealth untold lies buried somewhere in the gill that scars the fell side between them; as a matter of fact the mouth of an old copper mine still gapes there amongst the rocks and scree of the ravine; and the remembrance of it may serve to bring the mind down from its fanciful flights to the lower levels of human nature and human rascality: for, if tales be true, the mine was "salted," and the only ore that ever came out of it was a supposititious child, and no true offspring of the primeval rock.

But the suggestion of human handiwork may set the mind once more upon its travels, and make it wing its way backward along the course of twenty centuries to the days when the earliest tokens of man's activity were graven upon this little corner of the earth's surface. Just behind that long low half-wooded hill the great circle of an old encampment may still be seen: another, less distinct, but still discernible, lies on the peaty heather-crowned top of the bare round fell, that rises further to the west; and away on the rolling moors of the opposite side are many sepulchral remains of a distant age and a forgotten people—here a rude barrow of earth and stones, here a little stone circle, formed of flat slabs of slate, which lean at all angles or lie flat on the ground.

Little or nothing remains to enable us to form a picture of those early inhabitants; still, it is just possible to draw a few rough outlines of their life and doings. A hard, toilsome, precarious life they must have led; now hunting or fishing, with the grim prospect of a cold supperless night to follow upon ill success; now scratching a scanty strip of tillage ground upon the brow of some hill, that rose above the tangled forests of the valley; now fighting desperately in defence of life and a little paltry store of worldly wealth; now with equal fury attacking the lives and possessions of others. But soon the delights of internecine raids and reprisals gave place to tardy half-hearted union and hasty ill-disciplined resistance to the Roman arms. It was Agricola, no doubt, who first robbed the rough inhabitants of these hills of their primitive freedom; and for three hundred years the country lay under the yoke which he was the first to impose. An important fortress lay some miles hence to the north; another not far to eastward, upon the great high road from Luguwallum to the south; and, probably, the traces of a subsidiary camp remain upon the low wooded hill that stands like a sentinel by the outlet of the lake. Over the moor yonder, straight through the very centre of the burying ground of the vanquished Britons, drives the narrow line of a Roman road, climbing pertinaciously over summit after summit, till it reaches the broad flat top of the mountain to which it has given a name, and then drops sharply down towards Troutbeck and Windermere. A terrible march it must have been in the winter time, or even on a keen clear day of early spring, when Cross Fell was a long level band of black mist, topped by a narrow edging of white cloud, and the Helm wind came shrieking and piercing cold from the east, causing each man of the shivering troop to stagger on with a sideward slant, as though leaning up against the blast; a distressing climb from the southward in the full heat of summer, when the sun blazed fiercely on

head and back till helmet and armour grew almost untouchable: a stiff ascent it is still, but one that has much compensation when once the brow of the steepest slope is won, for then we are up aloft in the pure invigorating air of the upper world, where two miles and two miles make no more than three. It may be that the Roman engineer knew something of this ethereal arithmetic when he planned his road along the great ridge, where for seven miles or more one may stride from hill-top to hill-top, and never be less than two thousand feet above the sea.

Nor are later ages without some scraps of pasture for the wandering fancy. The mere name of many a hamlet or farmstead tells of some sturdy Norse pioneer, who, growing tired of the sea at last, made his way hither, and cleared his "thwaite" in the forest—the very word seems to preserve some echo of the axe whistling through the air and then biting deep into the trunk. The turbulent times of border warfare have their memorials also. Hidden in a lonely hollow amongst the higher peaks of that fell, whose middle slopes show, even at this distance, the white streak of a waterfall, is a ruined building, which, in olden days—so the story runs—served as a place of refuge and concealment when the Scotch riders were south of Esk and Solway. Further away yet, hidden by the steep northern buttress of the same hill, is the narrow ledge of rock—sheer rise of crag above and sheer dip of deep water below—where William Mounsey and his handful of gallant shepherds met and overthrew two hundred Scotch reivers, who came to harry the sheltered farms of the higher dales: a humble repetition of Thermopylae, blest with a happier result.

Quieter and more amusing visions may succeed as the mind passes on to the period when the Lake Country was first discovered as a pleasure resort, the days of those curious travellers who—*fortes ante Agamemnona*—before the land was made famous by its poets and

pencils, penetrated these retreats and described their sensations and adventures in quaint guide-books and solemn itineraries, which deserved the gratitude and admiration of ages less easily impressed; those earliest tourists, who had the unsophisticated eyes of children, and a child's passion of superlatives, to whom every mountain was "stupendous," every rock an object of horrified awe, every tarn a fathomless abyss, and "beetling crags" no mere commonplace of minor verse. What a curious picture they must have formed as they rode along the old pack-horse ways in their wigs, their three-cornered hats, and their long-skirted coats! What hairsbreadth escapes they encountered, if only their accounts be true! For everywhere the crags were "threatening," and all the rocks were overhanging, and appeared capable of falling at any moment. Nevertheless, each worthy traveller seems to have enjoyed his adventures hugely, through the influence, no doubt, of that thirst for strong emotions, which draws the lover of melodrama to the Adelphi to have his withers pleasurably wrung by the hero's wrongs and the heroine's lamentations.

Another favourite sensation was found in the production of echoes. Now-a-days echoes seem to be somewhat out of fashion, but at that simpler period no country house was complete without its equipment of cannon, bugles, and other instruments of noise or music wherewith the pet echo of the opposite hill might be made to display her superiority over the rival nymphs of the neighbourhood: whence resulted much splendour of word-painting in the Itineraries, and a multitude of choice metaphors drawn from battle and thunderstorm, pealing organs, choirs of angels, and the Italian opera.

Truly those were enchanted days, and the Lake Country was a real fairy land then! But times have changed, and, if we have gained much, we have also lost. We may be whirled round in coach, or train, or

steamboat, and "do" the Lakes in three or four days: but such a privilege means dust, telegraph poles, red and yellow omnibuses, and the conversion of not a few quaint little villages into something which looks like the fag ends of three London suburbs, dumped carelessly down on a sunny slope. Even primitive Wastdale has changed at last, and the homely, straggling, comfortable old inn has taken to itself the outward semblance of a cotton factory, and the contentious joys of a *table d'hôte*—a pandemonium, where eager crowds wrestle excitedly for pieces of mutton, and talk "climbing-shop" at the top of their voices, till one almost begins to feel a sneaking admiration for the poet Gray, who made the tour of the Lakes in his carriage, with every blind carefully lowered, so that he might be spared the horrifying spectacle of crags threatening imminent destruction; or for that nameless hero who began the ascent of Blencathara, but, after no great while, "was so affected by the altered appearance of objects in the valley below that he was forced to lose blood and return."

The race of tourists throws off its illusions with the increase of years just as the individual does. New beauties of form, and colour, and association are learnt as the time goes by; but the more coarsely-drawn charms of early ideas, which once gave a kind of superstitious interest to lake or fell, must go before the finer perceptions come. Once upon a time a wind came from the bottom of the lake, and by some unexplained process sucked down unwary voyagers: once the "Kailpot" was fathomless, and the Fairies dwelt there and sold their blessing for sixpence: once Catheodicam was a virgin unscaleable peak; for was not its very name a contraction of "Catch me if you can"? Once the Slapstones yonder were the result of a giant's misfortune; for, as he flew over the lake with too heavy a load of stones in his apron, the apron string broke, and the building material which he had gathered with

such care and labour fell into the water—I had almost said was “precipitated” into it, but that phrase has already been appropriated by Journalism to the “occupants” of overturned boats.

But now the mysterious wind is rationalised into a breeze which blows through the lower levels of the air, in contradistinction to the gale, which often beats cold and strong on the summits of the higher fells, while the lake is calm and windless: now the “Kailpot” is a water-worn “pot hole,” scarcely more than a foot deep, and one has a shrewd idea where the sixpences went to: now Swirrel Edge, not to mention other routes of ascent, has betrayed the virgin pride of Catchedicam, and the Slapestones are a prosaic moraine heap. Ichabod!

Still there is another side of the question, and if a glory has departed a newer glory has come to take its place. Even the rain has altered its functions, and qualified its inconveniences. Once it was at best a pleasing opportunity for getting one’s clothes wet, but even so an unnecessary extravagance, for there was always the lake wherein to achieve the same result with swifter delight. Now, though the rain is as wet as ever, and the charm of its wetness is gone, it reveals a hundred beauties that once passed unheeded; now there is a force and a grandeur in the great curved grey lines of the showers, as they sweep majestically down the valley like the trailing skirts of a monstrous phantom’s robe, or in the straight vicious downpour which makes the flat surface of the lake a writhing tangle of interlaced and ever-changing circles: now the rain re-dyes crag and fell with new vividness of colour, ready for the first gleam of returning sunshine to make them glow with far subtler enchantment than came from the now discredited tale. Early wonders and excitements are outgrown; but the growth does not stop there: the eye and the mind must grow on, learning year by year to see and appreciate new features and new beauties in

the old sights. For Nature is no advertising huckster; the biggest strawberries lie at the bottom of her basket. Rather is she a sedate, old-fashioned shopkeeper, with a circle of favoured and familiar customers; and if a man desires to run through her stock at express speed, without so much as a minute’s gossip across the counter, she will make no display of her choicer wares. He who runs may read the title-page of her book, and the headings of the chapters, but he will miss the purple passages.

* * * * *

Confound this rhapsodical dreaming. Off again!
Why do fish always bite when I’m not looking?

R. H. F.

THE BITER BIT.

(*Imitated from Theocritus*).

NAUGHTY little Love one day
Robbed a hive and ran away;
Out the angry bees did pour,—
Love was stung till he was sore.

Sped he to his mother’s side:
‘Mother, make it well,’ he cried:
‘How can such a little bee
Cause such grievous pain to me?’

Spake his mother (and she smiled),
‘Like the bee art thou, my child,—
Though a puny boy thou art,
Grievous is thine arrow’s smart.’

A. S. L.



CHANSONS.

I.

Yver, vous n'estes qu'un villain,
Esté est plaisant et gentil,
En tesmoing de May et d'Avril
Qui l'accompagnent soir et main.
Esté revest champs, bois et fleurs
De sa livrée de verdure,
Et de maintes autres couleurs,
Par l'ordonnance de Nature.

Mais vous, Yver, trop estes plain
De neige, vent, pluye et grezil;
On vous deust bannir en exil.
Sans point flater, je parle plain,
Yver, vous n'estes qu'un villain.

II.

MON seul amy, mon bien, ma joye,
Cellui que sur tous amez veulx,
Je vous pry que soyez joieux
En esperant que brief vous voye.

Car je ne fais que querir voye
De venir vers vous, se m'aist Dieux,
Mon seul amy, mon bien, ma joye,
Cellui que sur tous amez veulx.

Et se, par souhaidier, povoye
Estre emprès vous, un jour ou deux,
Pour quanqu'il a dessoutz les cieulx,
Outre rien ne souhaideroye,
Mon seul amy, mon bien, ma joye.

CHARLES D'ORLEANS.



VERSIONS.

I.

OLD Winter, you are churlish born,
But Spring's a lady sweet, I trow,
For May and April tell me so,
Who wait upon her eve and morn.

The fields and flow'rs and forests old
She decks them in her liv'ry green,
And hues beside not to be told,
By ordinance of Nature Queen.

But you, Sir Winter, fill your horn
With wind and rain and hail and snow,
We should have banned you long ago.
Plain truth—for glozing words I scorn—
Old Winter, you are churlish born!

II.

MINE only love, my joy, my pride,
Soul of souls all most dear to me,
I bid thee joy till speedily
I see thee and be satisfied.

For ever seek I (God me guide!)
Some way whereby to come to thee,
Mine only love, my joy, my pride,
Soul of souls all most dear to me.

And if, of grace, it me betide
To rest with thee one day or three,
For all things under heav'n that be,
I shall not covet aught beside,
Mine only love, my joy, my pride!

G. C. M. S.



AD PHAETHONTEM.

(See last term's *Eagle*: *A Fiery Furnace*).

BURNT child! If yet this curious desire
To toy with flame in nerveless ashes lingers,
Another time pray try the force of fire
Upon your manuscript, and save your fingers.

R. H. F.

A REPLY.

DEAR sir, if I may speak to one so knowing,
Restrain, I pray, your pen's sarcastic flight,
Who runs may read no doubt applies to rowing,
Yet such a one should learn to read aright.

J. H. H.

Obituary.



THE REVEREND JAMES IND WELLDON M.A. D.C.L.
HONORARY CANON OF CANTERBURY.

[The Portrait is reproduced by Permission of the Proprietors of *Black and White*.]

By the death of Canon Welldon on Christmas Day 1896 the College loses a loyal and worthy son, and Tonbridge boys all over the world mourn a friend who, during his three-and-thirty years' rule of their old school, won for himself a warm place in their respect and affection. To many it must have seemed that one of their strongest links with the past was snapped when they heard that the "old Doctor" would be seen on earth no more.

The following autobiographical notes written by Dr Welldon some two years ago will be read by those who knew him with special interest:

"I was born at Cambridge*, June 15, 1811, and at an early

* From some further notes, derived from Dr Welldon's recollections and kindly communicated to us by his family, we extract the following:
"Needingworth and Chatteris is the cradle of the family on his father's side,

age was sent to Dedham School, Essex, from which I was removed at my father's death (1823) and after a while sent to Hingham School. There, with another lad, I became a kind of pupil of the Rev Henry Browne, afterwards Canon of Chichester*. He never made his mark at College in consequence of his dislike of Mathematics and inability to obtain a Junior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos. But he was a most accomplished scholar and inspired his pupils with the love of Classics which he felt himself.† I look upon it as an era in my life that I was for two or three years his pupil.

About the age of 17, I returned home and read by myself with private tutors—Mr Pooley, Fellow of St John's and Mr Price.

I became a member of St John's in 1830. I can well remember at St Mary's Church the grand figure of Hugh James Rose and the sermons preached by Mr Simeon. When I looked round the church, my heart often sank within me to see the numbers there, and think what chance there was of my coming to the front among them with few to direct or encourage me. Just before I went to College I had an attack of small-pox, and not long after that a second attack of typhoid fever, and in the autumn of the same year I had ague. These left me extremely weak and unfit for much mental exertion, but I worked on and gained one or two prizes and was high in the First Class in the May Examination. After this I was elected a Foundation Sizar: I had been a plain Sizar before. We were called Lady Margaret Sizars. This was a great help to struggling scholars. My chief friends were Charles Clayton‡ and J. Smith, both of

and Baldock on his mother's side. His mother was Miss Ind. His uncle, Edward Ind, was the head of the great Romford firm. While Dr Welldon was at Dedham Queen Caroline died and the boys went to meet the cortège on the way to Harwich. The soldiers had drawn swords, and there was much excitement at the time, as the mob had attacked them at Colchester."

* Henry Browne, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Bell Scholar 1823, B.A. 1826, M.A. 1829, Vicar of Pevensey, Sussex, 1854, Prebendary of Waltham in Chichester Cathedral, 1842, Principal of Chichester Diocesan Training College, 1850-55, and a voluminous author.

† We learn that he and Welldon read all the best Classics, even to Pindar, together. During the years Welldon was at Hingham the corn did not ripen and all the bread was like dough.

‡ Afterwards Canon Clayton, Rector of Stanhope. He often visited his old friend Welldon at Tonbridge.

whom took high degrees, and we encouraged one another in our work. My chief companion for walking and games was C. Clayton.

In 1834 I took my degree as 30th Wrangler and 5th in the First Class Classical Tripos, and about a year afterwards* became a Fellow of the College.

I always remember with gratitude the help I received from Mr Isaacson, College Tutor, who directed my studies and encouraged me in every way.

After a short apprenticeship at Oakham School, I was presented by my College to the Second Mastership of Shrewsbury, where I remained seven years, being also Curate of St Giles', Shrewsbury, for four or five years. Dr Butler was then Headmaster, but he retired half a year afterwards and became Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and Dr Kennedy succeeded him."

[Mr Welldon in 1836 married his first wife, Miss Oliver, who died two years later. He was ordained Deacon at Ely in 1836 and Priest at Lichfield in 1838. On leaving Shrewsbury he was presented by the boys with a magnificent silver salver, and the parishioners of St Giles' gave him a handsome bible. Among his pupils was William Thomson, afterwards Archbishop of York.]

"I look upon this as the second era in my life, because when the Headmastership at Tonbridge became vacant my connection with Shrewsbury School had a great deal to do with my appointment (1843).† During my long stay at Tonbridge, of more than thirty years, I witnessed the rise of the school from 40 boys to 250‡; the Tercentenary, which was attended by Archbishop Sumner (1853); the erection of the Chapel and its dedication by Archbishop Longley§; and the completion of the

* Elected Fellow April 1835, vacated his Fellowship 1837.

† On his appointment to Tonbridge, Mr Welldon took the Oxford degree of D.C.L. as an incorporated M.A. of St John's College in that University.

‡ On Skinners' Day, 1853, there were 111 boys in the school; in 1865, 175; in 1875 (Dr Welldon's last year), 239.

§ For Longley, we should read Sumner. The Governors gave a site for the Chapel in the School grounds, on condition that the School estate should be at no further expense in the matter. The funds were found through the exertions of Dr Welldon and other friends of the School. The Chapel was opened by Archbishop Sumner, October 25, 1859.

first instalment of the new buildings—a big schoolroom, class rooms and dormitories.*

When I reached the age of 65 I felt I could no longer cope with the difficulties and requirements of school life, and my mind recurred to my happy experience of parochial work at Shrewsbury, and having a fair amount of energy left I accepted the Vicarage of Kennington,† which was offered to me by Archbishop Tait, mainly through the instrumentality of Bishop Parry, Bishop of Dover at the time, who was my constant friend and patron. I believe it was through him I was made Honorary Canon of Canterbury."

[Dr Welldon remained Headmaster of Tonbridge till the end of 1875, when he was succeeded by another Double-First and late Fellow of St John's College, the Rev Theophilus Barton Rowe.

On Skinners' Day 1875 a testimonial was presented to Dr Welldon by past and present Tonbridgians in the form of a cheque for £800, and another by residents of Tonbridge consisting of a handsome clock and a cheque for £275. We extract the following from the *Tonbridgian* of that date.

"The Rev Dr Welldon then rose and began his response by mentioning how painful the present occasion was to him. He then stated the principal motives which decided him to send in his resignation at this time. His health had so far been good, but he felt that it was tempting Providence to count on its continuance, and if he were to be laid by the school could not go on in its usual way. Then there was the new scheme, bringing in innovations which he could not keep pace with. 'While therefore the school is such as it is, while my health is such as it is, while the boys are in the very prime of their success—for never has any year been so successful as this—I desire not to tempt Providence any further, but to retire.' He then added one other reason, that he wished to prepare for the great future. A school, with all its energy and activity, was not the best preparation for it. When he finished the silence in which his speech had been listened to was broken by the loudest cheers, testifying the universal feeling of the assembled company."

* The funds were obtained by the sale to the Midland Railway Company of the site of St Pancras Station. The foundation stone was laid May 9 1863, and the buildings were first used in the Summer term of 1864.

† Near Ashford, Kent.

At a later date the Old Tonbridgian Society presented to the School a portrait of Dr Welldon by Mr T. Blake Wirgman.]

"I have been at Kennington nearly 19 years, and have witnessed the restoration of the church, which was very barn-like when I came, and also the introduction of an organ, given by Mr J. S. Burra, who was a large contributor to the repairs of the church.

For many years I was single-handed in the parish, but for the last six or more years I have been assisted by curates, and have been enabled to introduce Sunday afternoon service and catechizing, as well as a more effectual visiting of the school and parish. I am now 83—and thank God I am still able, although suffering from the usual infirmities of age, to preach on Sunday mornings and to take a share in the other parts of the service, and in the summer to assist in the afternoon and evening services.

I have seen all my children* settled happily in life, and looking back I wonder at God's dealings with me and can say—'Surely goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life,' and I hope I may say—'I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.'

I sincerely hope to die at my post if God will, and to finish my work and my life together.

D. O. M. Gratias per Jesum Christum."

Dr Welldon lived two years after writing the notes given above, and died, as he wished, at his post on Christmas Day 1896.

It remains for us to record, from letters contributed by various friends, some impressions of his character as a scholar, a teacher, a Headmaster, a country-clergyman, and, we may add, as a Christian man.

The Rev George Maberly Smith, Rector of Penshurst, who was at Tonbridge in the first years of Dr Welldon's Headmastership, and to whom has fallen the Honorary Canonry vacated by Dr Welldon's death, writes as follows:

* Dr Welldon was married secondly while at Tonbridge to Miss Eleanor Turner, who survives him. By this marriage he leaves three sons and four daughters.

"I went to Tonbridge School at 13 years of age in 1844, the term after Canon (then Mr) Welldon was appointed Headmaster, and remained there as a 'day boy' till July 1849. My early recollections of him are of a strict and stern master, of whom I was much afraid—being a slow boy and ill-prepared, with not strong health. Gradually I learned to know him as a just and considerate man, with a most kind heart, and eventually he proved himself about the best friend I ever had, especially through the early troubles I underwent on my father's death, leaving me wholly dependent on an Exhibition gained at the School. He softened very much as life went on; he was surrounded by a family, the issue of his second marriage. Without being a man of wide culture, or much knowledge of the world—always somewhat stiff and ungracious in manner—his sympathies widened and his affection deepened, so that I doubt whether any Headmaster has been more loved by his 'old boys.' The affection of Tonbridgians for their old school became quite a characteristic, and it was chiefly maintained by the cordial welcome they always received from Dr Welldon, who invariably tapped his old pupils on the shoulder with the greeting, 'Well, my good Lad,' no matter what age and standing they had reached.

When he settled at Kennington, near Ashford, after his retirement, it was a special happiness to find himself in a little colony of 'old boys,' who were landowners, bankers, &c. in the neighbourhood, and many were the visits he received from others living at a distance.

As a Scholar, Dr Welldon was rather solid and accurate than brilliant, and failed, I think, to inspire many of us with enthusiasm for the Classics. There were hardly any first Classes in my time, though a fair quantity of seconds. He was soaked in Greek and Latin quotations, and had a large store of sayings, grammatical and didactic, which were repeated till they became jokes, and were often quoted as a kind of pass word at the University and afterwards."

Another old pupil who was at Tonbridge during the last five years of Dr Welldon's Headmastership (1871-5), sends us the following reminiscences:

"It was Dr Welldon's custom to take every Form in the School once a month. These visitations were looked forward to with a certain amount of dread, especially by the Lower

School Forms. In the first place the cane* was always within reach on these occasions. But this was not all. Dr Welldon was not a big man, but he had that great schoolmasterly virtue of inspiring awe by his mere glance and bearing. Not that there was the least sign of harshness about him, or anything to create the least feeling of dislike,—on the contrary his goodness and kindness were marked on his face, and one remembered how he never addressed a boy without a sort of paternal, 'My lad,'—but yet one knew that the least attempt to take liberties with him would be crushed at once, and such attempts were not made.

Every morning one saw him in Chapel (the hour was 7 in summer and 7.30 in winter), and one knew that before this he had always had a brisk walk. In the afternoons after school hours he would be seen going for a ride (he was not a very good rider) with one of his masters, the Rev John Stroud.

He went to bed—so we understood—at 10 all the year round, no difference being made if he had company. He was a devotee of cold water—fond of quoting in support of his faith Pindar's *ἄριστον μὲν ἔδωκεν*, a motto which still recalls him over a drinking-fountain in the School playground. It was this Spartan-like simplicity of life—and the good health and alertness of mind and body, which were its consequences—that helped him to hold the reins so firmly to the end of his thirty-three years of office.

In the School Chapel on Sunday afternoons the Doctor was more than ever imposing in his silk gown, white bands, and scarlet doctor's hood. His sermons were plain, pointed, manly, and held the attention of his audience. They were always addressed to 'My lads and my friends.'

On week-days as he came along the corridors he would give warning of his approach by the rattle of the keys he carried in his hand. This lofty refusal to take boys at a disadvantage was very characteristic of him.

Such was all one saw of the Doctor till one rose in the School (unless it was one's fortune to be 'sent up' to him 'to be

* Dr Welldon so far believed in this instrument of discipline that he is reported to have said to Archbishop Tait at a time when a clergyman, an old Tonbridgian, was giving trouble by his Ritualistic proceedings, "I have flogged the lad before now, and if your Grace wishes I am ready to do so again."

sizzled,' as the phrase went). In the Upper Fifth one became in one's turn 'Monitor' of the week, that is, one had to carry round the book of punishments to the various classrooms. The Doctor's punishment for school offences, such as absence from morning chapel, was ninety lines, or its equivalent, an hour's detention. Other notices issued by the Doctor were also inserted in the book, and often had to be read by the Monitor to the different forms, as the Doctor's writing was not legible. Such a spluttering of strokes and blots—made sometimes with the butt end of the pen—was surely never produced by any man unless by Dean Stanley, of whom I was once told that he wrote worse than Dr Welldon. (Was it in consequence of this defect, which obliged him for most purposes to use an amanuensis, that he was specially anxious not to spoil the handwriting of his boys? All *lines* for the Doctor must be written on double-lined paper). Another of the Monitor's duties was to be present at all the Doctor's canings, and 'count the strokes'—generally six. The Doctor was most scrupulous in having this done.

For a year-and-a-half I was under him in the Sixth. I cannot say I remember him to have inspired me with new ideas, or new ways of looking at things. But he was a sound scholar, and helped to make sound scholars. He had a great memory for quotations, especially from Horace and Shakespeare. He never caught a boy's eyes wandering away from his work without a tag from *Macbeth*: "Ey, my lad, 'Thou hast no speculation in those eyes Which thou dost glare with.'" He looked on Tennyson as obscure, if not unintelligible; and I remember how, after we had started on a few pages of Plato's *Phaedo*, he lost patience with the subtleties of Platonic argumentation and would go no further.

I think he was not altogether at home in Lightfoot's edition of the *Epistle to the Colossians*, though he read it with us as a safeguard against the dangers of the book *Supernatural Religion*, which was making a stir at the time. When a Sixth Form boy of rather modern ideas dropped the expression 'The Fourth Gospel,' he was quickly suppressed. 'No 'Fourth Gospel' here, my lad, St John's Gospel, please.' Still in his Sixth, though the Doctor's rigidity and simplicity of mind might sometimes be smiled at, he held sway by his kindly sternness, his alert vigilance, his high sense of duty. He always stood to teach. It was

characteristic of him to insist on his Sixth Form boys cultivating some of that dignity or stiffness of bearing which he had made his own. I remember him calling a boy back who had made an ungraceful rush at the door, and telling him always to leave a room with dignity.

Some traits of the Doctor—as he was in my day—are recalled by the following verses from a doggerel poem on the Tonbridge of that date.

'So here's Doctor, if you please, hear the jingle of his keys,
Just returned from a jog with 'Jacky,'
Looking fresh as any apple (he takes a walk ere chapel,
Goes to bed at ten, and can't bear baccy).
He will often quote 'King *Jurn*,' knows his Horace to a turn,
But in construing you musn't be rebellious,
Or he'll gravely shake his head, remonstrating '*Me led*,
We never contradict Orellius.'

But, *me leds and me friends*, my song now ends,
Or my fancy so inclines,
For, to put the matter truly, should I praise the Doctor duly,
I must *give him ninety lines*.
And this, I needn't mention, would signify *detention*,
And be quite beyond all rule,
So, if you please, instead, we will bless his good grey head,
With 'Three cheers for the old, old School!'

I only saw Dr Welldon three or four times after he left Tonbridge. Once I remember hearing him make a speech at a dinner of old Tonbridgians in London—one of those simple kindly speeches, full of practical wisdom and old-fashioned Christianity which, coming from one's old master, could not but touch the heart. (One maxim I have not forgotten—'The secret of happiness in life is always to have something to do, somebody to love, something to hope for—and the higher you set your hope the better.' Another time, on the day of an Old Boys' match at Tonbridge, I remember the thrill of pleasure with which during the service one saw him enter the chapel with Mrs Welldon and take his seat in his old pew by the door—and then the cordiality of his greeting afterwards—though at school he had known no more of me than of hundreds of other boys—and the pride one felt when he put his arm in one's own to stroll up to the cricket ground and greet old acquaintances. And then

though he was going for eighty, and his face had grown more spare than in the old days, his eye was as bright, his smooth white hair as thick, his memory as good as ever! And as he stood with Mr Rowe and myself in the School House Library, he showed us that he had the straightest back of the three!

The strenuous Spartan life, the pursuit of a simple ideal of goodness, had been crowned, as Wordsworth tells us it should ever be, by a beautiful old age:

Thy thoughts and feelings shall not die,
Nor leave thee, when gray hairs are nigh

A melancholy slave:

But an old age serene and bright
And lovely as a Lapland night

Shall lead thee to thy grave."

We add some further notes on Dr Welldon's Tonbridge career, for which we are indebted to the Rev J. R. Little, Rector of Stansfield, Suffolk, and the Rev J. Langhorne, Vicar of Lamberhurst, Kent, late Headmaster of the King's School, Rochester, who were both for many years his Assistant Masters. Mr Little writes:—

"He may not have been *popular* in his early years. He had been brought up in a hard school under a strong sense of duty, and was to a great extent a self-made man. This probably gave him a stern, severe aspect: but he was a loyal, warm-hearted man and it was remarkable how his character expanded in later years.

In earlier years I used often to join him in his morning walks before chapel, and one would never be long with him without learning something. As he saw the brewers' drays going out he would remark: 'The devil always gets up early in the morning, Sir.' Such pithy proverbial sayings of his you no doubt remember. He made a great point of proverbs—'An idle brain is the devil's workshop,' was a frequent one. When some sentimental parent talked of 'the law of love,' he would say 'We make the law of love go as far as we can, but there is many a good fellow who has been the better in after-life for the law of the rod,' or something like that. He did not at all approve of pampering boys. How vigorously he fought for the chapel and how nobly he used it!"

Mr Langhorne says: "Dr Welldon was a strict master of the old school, naturally inclined to sternness. I cannot say that

the old Doctor's reading as I knew him showed much acquaintance with the subsidiary matters of classical knowledge in history or archæology. His sermons were pithy and pointed, diversified with a few favourite aphorisms, and occasional allusions to some story he had been reading. His habits of exercise and hydropathic treatment (he was a worshipper of cold water in every form) allowed little time for reading, and he was said to have owned himself content if he were left with no more books than three—of which the Bible was one, Shakespeare, I think, another, and the third, Blunt's *Undesigned Coincidences*.... He was rigid in his ways, and when I first knew him (1860) would not tolerate tobacco or an eye-glass—he lived to see much of both. Amongst the earlier masters of my day, I remember but one smoker. Nor were beards in favour. Ludicrous stories abounded of him how, for instance, in a famous sermon he denounced the use of condiments (pronounced *cundiments*), and how he used to tell the house-servant to throw the mustard-pot smuggled in by some luxurious boy upon the dunghill. In earlier days he had lawsuits with parents who were wrong-headed and foolish; in his latter days he paid little or no attention to such worries, and his sterling honesty made him friends. 'Androgynous' women he never would tolerate in the study, where they got the better of him; he got them out into the garden. There is little doubt that the character of the school for discipline stood very high in different and remote parts of England. In spite of his peculiar method and limited reading, there was a class of minds which learned much from him, and what all might learn and see was this: 'Here was a man who had a duty to do and knew it, and set that as his one object before his eyes.... He was a very just man and a very charitably-minded man who put the best construction upon men: he spoke ill of no one. He was always good and kind in all his family relations to mother, brother, and his own children. He was a truly pious man, simple in his religious views.... He tolerated us (his masters) long and kindly.' I shall carry with me to the grave with affection the memory of one to whom professionally I owe everything, and to whose principles and example perhaps more than I can well say. He was a friend whom I loved and revered."

The Rev J. E. C. Welldon, Head Master of Harrow, kindly sends us the following:

"My uncle as a Schoolmaster was, above all else, a Classical Scholar.* He was, indeed, a scholar of the old School; he believed in the pure classical scholarship which was the distinction of Shrewsbury School under Dr Kennedy. His classical interests did not go much beyond translation and composition. He was a better Greek than Latin scholar. Among Classical authors his favourite was, I think, Thucydides, and I have spent many hours as a boy reading the books of Thucydides with him. His style of translating his favourite author was strong and vivid, but what struck me most was his power of piercing to the full grammatical meaning of every sentence, and of expressing it somehow or other in clear, if not always elegant, English. He had caught, I suppose, from Dr Kennedy the horror of a false quantity or a wrong concord, or an illegitimate *acc.*, or even a false accent.

No one could know my uncle in his later years without realizing his passionate devotion to Tonbridge School. He had spent so many years there that it filled the best part of his life, and no place in the world was to him so full of memories and associations as Tonbridge. His had been the happiness of raising the School to an honourable place among the Public Schools of England, and in my last conversation with him two or three months before his death, he showed all his old interest in the development of the School. He was, I believe, very popular with the old Tonbridgians, and I know what a pleasure it was to him to greet them at Kennington, or elsewhere; indeed, I doubt if he thought that any School was equal to Tonbridge, or that any old boys were so true and worthy as his.

I should like to add that I was much struck by the facility with which he passed from the administration of a Public School to the care of a small country parish. Unlike many schoolmasters who take to parochial life in old age, he was,

* At the same time, if Mr Welldon will allow us to add this note, Dr Welldon must have the credit of giving Mathematics a firm position in the Tonbridge curriculum. In his time an arrangement was adopted in regard to the Mathematical teaching which lasted throughout the reign of his successor, and was instrumental owing to the abilities of the Mathematical master, Mr Hilary (St John's College B.A. 1870), in producing a number of mathematicians of a very high order. Natural Science and German were not taught at Tonbridge until Mr Rowe's time.

in my opinion, a very successful parochial clergyman. He knew his people well, and visited them regularly; he had a hearty familiar way of addressing them in the village, and so long as his health allowed him to take his usual daily walks, it would have been difficult for any one to surpass him in his care for the good of his people. Perhaps his early experience of a parish at Shrewsbury helped him here. It is not, I hope, the partiality of near relationship which makes me feel that I shall always cherish as a sacred memory the thought of his happy old age, beloved and honoured, and surrounded by friends, with hardly a wish or a thought that was not gratified."

A few more notes on Dr Welldon's life as a country clergyman will conclude this notice.

Mr G. Maberly Smith writes:

"He delighted to trot about his parish and talk—not to say gossip—with every man, woman and child, who were all much attached to him, and he became a master of plain, pungent sermon writing, nearly every year publishing the sermon he had preached to the members of the Friendly Society. Towards the end of his life being, to his annoyance, forbidden to preach himself, he used to write a sermon every week and make his curate deliver it. One Sunday the curate is said to have begun the discourse with the words 'To-morrow I shall be eighty-three.' Canon Welldon, you have doubtless heard from others, was a man of simple and deep religious principles and feeling—tolerant in his views, which were of the moderate evangelical school. He read a great deal but had not at all a speculative mind—was quite sure about his main beliefs, and troubled himself little about uncertainties. Certainly the result of his religion was delightful in daily life, especially after he went to a country vicarage, making him a most kindly, genial, and patient companion to every one. To the last he used to lay down the law, allowing no appeal from his opinion and verdict, as if he were still in the Head Master's chair, but all in the most charmingly simple and genial way."

Mr Little gives a picture of the last days of all:

"When he went to Kennington, it was remarkable how vigorously he threw himself into all the interests of parochial work. 'The Doctor's new hobby,' some people would say: but they soon found it was no *hobby*, to be taken up for a

time and then dropped. At the age of 65 he set about his new work with the enthusiasm of a young man, and the effects soon began to tell upon the parish. He at once added a morning sermon; and very shortly enlarged the house and restored the church. One remarkable feature of his Kennington life was the hospitality; the house was almost always full: old Skinners, old pupils, old masters, always found a hearty welcome from the venerable host and hostess. His sermons were always pointed and practical, and nothing happened in the parish without comment. He used to visit his school on Monday morning and reward some of the children who could repeat his Sunday texts. One new sermon every Sunday was his rule.

I was staying with him for a few days early in December last, and, though he was manifestly failing and the effort seemed great, he kept up his parochial work to the last. He had not preached in church since a sudden attack of illness in the pulpit some months before; but after that his practice was to dictate his sermon to the Curate, who wrote it in shorthand, then wrote it out and read it to him again, and then preached it, giving out: 'The Vicar's text this morning is, &c.' As he wrote to me some time ago, 'It is droll for me to sit and hear it.' This continued to December 6, when I was there. On that day he took a part in the Morning Service and Holy Communion—and in the afternoon showed his indomitable courage and strong sense of duty in visiting some sick people, but, as I caught sight of his shrunken muffled-up figure creeping along the road, I felt it would be the last time I should see him. In the evening the old fire broke out as he sang in a strong clear voice one of his favourite hymns. I had been reminding him in the evening of Dr Holden's Elegiac Verses welcoming to the See of Peterborough Dr Creighton, one of his old Durham pupils, and of Creighton's graceful reply to his former master—their positions being reversed—and almost his last words were 'Remind me in the morning to write to Holden for a copy of those verses.'*

* Dr Holden himself died on December 1, 1896. The verses referred to are these:

Dr Holden to Dr Creighton—

"Gratulor hanc cathedram titulis accedere vestris:

Doctorem docto succubuisse juvat."

Dr Creighton to Dr Holden—

"Res nova: discipulus docto dat jura magistro:

Quid tamen hoc refert? Dat sibi jura pius."

He kept up his love of the Classics and of scholarship to the last. I do not think he was a deep reader of Divinity: but he was always interested in new books."

We conclude with the closing words of the notice written by Archdeacon B. F. Smith for the *Guardian*:

"Happy in his family, a conscientious teacher, a faithful minister, a warm and constant friend, a genial and cultivated companion, 'having served his generation by the will of God he fell on sleep,' leaving the record of a blameless life crowned in old age with the halo of evergrowing saintliness. Could his pupils and parishioners unite to pay their tribute to his dual work, in the school and the parish, they would combine their testimony in the Psalmist's eulogy of Israel's greatest King, 'He fed them with a faithful and a true heart, and ruled them prudently with all his power.'"

REV CHARLES RICHARD HYDE LL.D.

The Rev Charles Richard Hyde (LL.B. 1853) died on the 8th February at the Parsonage of St Matthew's, 31, York Terrace, Liverpool. We take the following account of him from *The Liverpool Courier* of the 9th February.

Liverpool clergymen have been distinguished for their devotion, zeal, and self-sacrifice in promoting the spiritual and social welfare of the people. To the discharge of these duties Dr Hyde dedicated his long and active career as a Churchman; and, as a labourer in the cause of Christianity, and for the educational and moral advancement of the poor, among whom he lived and ministered, he has left a record of usefulness which will long be remembered. For more than thirty years, as Vicar of St Matthew's, Scotland Road, in this city, he has been regarded as among the most popular, hard-working, earnest Evangelical clergymen in the diocese. In a very poor district, where there reside a large number of Roman Catholics, and where many of the population have been, unfortunately, subject to almost periodic suffering from extreme poverty and disease, Dr Hyde laboured with unflinching fidelity. Although a resolute Churchman, and a zealous upholder of Protestant principles, he never displayed an intolerant carping spirit. He was on the best of terms with clerics and laymen of all denominations, and gladly co-operated in all well-considered

movements for the welfare of the community. One of his last appearances in public was at a recent Lord Mayor's reception at the Town Hall, where he had pleasant conversation with some friends about religious work in the Everton and Scotland Road districts; comparing the condition of those places now with what they were some years ago, and speaking hopefully of the work there and elsewhere before the Church for the future.

Dr Hyde was a native of Liverpool. He studied at St John's College, Cambridge, where in 1853 he took LL.B., and LL.D. in 1870. He was ordained in 1853 by the Bishop of Worcester, and was Curate of Cradley, Worcestershire; Calne, Wilts; North Meols, Lancashire, and from 1860 to 1867 he laboured most acceptably as one of the Curates of the parish churches of St Peter's and St Nicholas, in this city. Prominent Churchmen had marked his ability and earnestness, and in 1867 he was chosen by the patrons to the important Vicarage of St Matthew's, Scotland Road. Here he found a field of work for which his organising skill, earnestness, and sound Protestantism eminently qualified him.

The deceased clergyman soon showed that he was a hard worker and clever administrator, and maintained for many years, with unflagging energy and unvarying success, one of the largest adult Bible Classes in the whole diocese. These classes have been attended continuously from youth to manhood by large numbers of members, including many who, though removed from the district of St Matthew's still continued to attend the Church for the Sunday instruction. As indicating the esteem in which that keen appreciator of earnest and effective religious work, the late Mr Clarke Aspinall, held Dr Hyde and his Bible Class, it may be mentioned that for over twenty-one years Mr Aspinall presided at the annual reunions of the class, and delighted the members with his genial and encouraging addresses. And Dr Hyde's work in this direction has received marks of appreciation from the Venerable Archdeacon Diggle and others in a position to understand the importance of the work so diligently conducted. The history of St Matthew's Church, Scotland Road, is a most interesting one. It was originally built for the Scottish Presbyterians, who opened it in 1843 as St Peter's Church, and it was long popularly known in the district as the "Scotch Kirk." In some way the building fell out of the hands of the Presbyterians, who for a few years held

the religious services and schools in a large room in Bond Street, at the corner of Titchfield Street. The minister at the time was the Rev Mr Smith, and the schoolmasters were in turn Mr Johnstone (afterwards ordained, we believe) and Mr Lythgoe. However, in a few years the congregation were able to build a new church (also St Peter's) in Sylvester Street, near St Martin's Church. This new church the Presbyterians opened on the 9th May 1849, while their old church in Scotland Road was consecrated on the 25th of the following month as St Matthew's, in connection with the Church of England. It was not, however, until 1867 that the Rev Dr Hyde became Incumbent, and in thirty years which have elapsed this district has become very much more Roman Catholic in its character. Under discouraging circumstances, it might be supposed that church life in the neighbourhood of St Matthew's would not be very vigorous. But Dr Hyde did not allow surroundings to militate against the work he had undertaken. Without provoking angry feeling among Roman Catholic neighbours, he carried on active work in the district, and had large congregations both morning and evening, besides the adult Bible Classes already mentioned. His mission, temperance, and other religious organisations were conducted with tact and zeal, and secured the most encouraging results. And, in noticing the work of the deceased indefatigable parochial clergyman, it would not be right to omit mention of his wife, to whom in no small degree is due the success which attended Dr Hyde's incumbency of St Matthew's.

Dr Hyde's time was not altogether absorbed in religious work. He was a keen observer of political events, and always regarded with satisfaction the strong hold that Unionist principles had obtained among the working classes, of whose patriotism and practical common sense he held a high opinion. He was a member of the Everton Burial Board, and at a recent meeting of that body, presided over by Alderman John Houlding, he was elected to the position of Vice-Chairman. In demeanour he was most dignified, and his conduct was the extreme of courtesy. In every society where he went he was most acceptable, owing to the charm of his manner and interest of his conversation, and his death will cause a deep pang of sorrow among all who knew him or were acquainted with the good work to which his life had been devoted.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1896; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree.

Robert Valentine Campbell Bayard (1884), younger son of the late John Campbell Bayard Esq., J.P. of Gwernydd, Montgomery, and Hillmorton Lodge, Rugby: died at Parkville, Crescent Gardens, Bath, July 23, aged 37.

Rev John Day Beales (1861), Curate of L. Newton, Suffolk, 1862-67, Rector of West Woodhay near Newbury, 1867-96: died at the Rectory, June 24, aged 59.

Rev Edwin Robert Birch (1850), youngest son of the late Rev Samuel Birch D.D., formerly Rector of St Mary Woolnoth, London, and Fellow of the College. Curate of Prior's Marston, Warwickshire, 1850-53, Rector of Idlicote near Shipton-on-Stour, 1857-96: died at the Rectory, April 25, aged 69.

Right Rev William John Burn (1874), Curate of Chesterton, Cambs, 1874-1876, of St Paul's, Jarrow, 1876-81, Vicar of St Peter's, Jarrow, 1881-1887, Vicar of Coniscliffe, Durham, 1890-93, consecrated Bishop of Qu'Appelle, North West Territories, Canada, in Westminster Abbey, March 25, 1893: died at Bishop's Court, Indian Head, North West Territories, Canada, June 18, aged 45.

Rev William Henry Burville (1873), Curate of Mitcham, 1876-77, of Frampton on Severn, 1878, Mathematical Master and Assistant Chaplain, Guild Chap. Stratford on Avon, 1879-81, Curate of Yelling, Hunts, 1882-87, Rector of Yelling, 1887-96: died at the Rectory, March 17, aged 45.

Rev William Edgar Butcher (1884), Curate of Stower Provost, Dorset, 1887-1889, Chaplain, R.N. 1889 (Retired List, 1894), served on H.M.S. *Cordelia* 1889, *Conquest*, East India Station, 1889-90, Curate of Steeple Langford, Wilts, 1892-93: died at Davos Dorf, Switzerland, April 14, aged 35.

Rev John Brettell Cane (1851), Curate of Asfordby, Leicestershire, 1852-54, of Bury, Lancashire, 1854-55, Perpetual Curate of Perlethorpe, Notts, 1855-62, Rector of Weston, Notts, 1862-86, Rector of Tattingstone near Ipswich, 1886-1896: died at the Rectory, May 4, aged 67.

Sir Smith Child, Bart. (1831), son of John George Child of Newfield, Staffordshire, by Elizabeth, daughter of T. Parsons Esq., of the United States. Born March 5, 1808; married January 25, 1835, Sarah, daughter and heiress of Richard Clark Hill Esq., of Stallington Hall, Staffordshire (she died 1890). High Sheriff co. Stafford, 1865, M.P. North Staffordshire, 1851-59, for West Staffordshire, 1868-74. Created a Baronet December 7, 1868. He was a great benefactor to North Staffordshire: died at Stallington Hall, March 27, aged 88.

Rev Alfred Codd (1849), Curate of Witham, Essex, 1850-53, Rector of Hawridge, Bucks, 1853-57, Vicar of Beaminstor with Holy Trinity, 1857-1890, Rural Dean of Bridport, 4th portion, 1871-90; Rector of Stockton, Wilts, 1890-93, Prebendary of Grimston and Yetminster in Sarum Cathedral, and Canon of Sarum, 1875-96, Author of *Eight lectures on Isaiah liv*, 1864: died at his residence, Montserrat, Salisbury, Jan. 9, aged 70.

Rev William Drake (1835), Platt Fellow of the College, 1837-40, Crosse University Scholar, Head Master of the Collegiate School at Leicester, 1838-41, Second Master of the Grammar School and Lecturer of St John's, Coventry, 1841-57, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Coventry, 1857-64, Rural Dean of Coventry, 1859-64, Honorary Canon of Worcester, 1866-1885, Examiner in Hebrew in the University of London, 1840-60, Select

Preacher at Cambridge, 1862, Author of *Notes Critical and Explanatory on Jonah and Hosea*, 1853; *Sermons on Jonah, Amos and Hosea*, 1853, Rector of Sedgbrook with East Allington, 1864-96: died at his residence at Mundesley near North Walsham, November 8, aged 83.

Rev Septimus Fairles (1837), four years curate in charge, and then 44 years (1851-96) Rector of Lurgashall near Petworth, Sussex: died at the Rectory, March 8, aged 82.

Rev Charles Fellowes (1836), Rector and Vicar of Shotesham All Saints with St Mary, 1838-96, Rector of Mauthby, 1838-96: died at Shotesham Rectory, Norfolk, December 17, aged 83.

Rev Thomas Field (1844), formerly Fellow and Tutor: died at Bigby Rectory near Brigg, Lincolnshire, August 15, aged 74 (see *Eagle* XIX, 379).

Rev William George Fitzgerald, entered St John's as a *ten year man*, November 1, 1856, his name remained on the Boards till December 12, 1868, but he did not take the B.D. degree; Vicar of Bidgewater with Chilton, 1864-96, Rural Dean of Bridgewater, 1890-96: died August 4, aged 63.

Rev Sir John Henry Fludyer, Bart. (1826), younger son of George Fludyer, Esq., M.P., of Ayston, by Lady Mary Fane, youngest daughter of John, ninth Earl of Westmorland. Born 1803, married May 7 1832 Augusta, daughter of Sir Richard Borough, first Baronet (she died in 1889), succeeded his cousin Sir Samuel Fludyer in 1876. Rector of Thistleton, 1834-70, Rector of Ayston near Uppingham, 1834-96: died at Ayston Hall, August 4, aged 92 (see *Eagle* XIX, 373).

Edward Arundel Geare (1865), eldest son of the Rev Edward Geare M.A., born October 3, 1844. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple, January 29, 1867, called to the Bar November 17, 1869: died at 17, Durham Terrace, Hyde Park, London, November 18, aged 52.

John Haviland Dashwood Goldie (1873), died at St Leonards, April 12, aged 47 (see *Eagle* XIX, 282).

Rev James Henry Stuart Graham (1884), youngest son of the late Rev Charles Graham of the Avenue Road Church, Shepherd's Bush, London. Curate of St Matthew's, Fulham, 1894, Curate of St David's, Islington, 1895-96: died at 15, Framfield Road, Highbury, March 17, aged 43.

Rev Charles Gutch (1844), son of the Rev Robert Gutch, Rector of Seagrave, Leicestershire, born January 12, 1822. Educated at Christ's Hospital for eight years and then at King's College, London, for two years. Entered St John's October 10, 1840, and kept four terms by residence. His name was removed from the Boards of St John's and entered on those of Sidney Sussex January 29, 1842. Elected Fellow of Sidney in 1845, remaining Fellow until his death. Curate of South Kilworth, 1845, remaining Fellow until his death. Curate of St Margaret's, Leicester, 1848-51, of St Saviour's, Leeds, 1851-54, of Norton St Philip, Bath, 1854-57, of St Paul's, Knightsbridge, 1859, of All Saints, Margaret Street, 1859-1864, Perpetual Curate of St Cyprian's, Marylebone, 1866-96: died at his residence, 39 Upper Park Place, Dorset Square, London, N.W., Oct. 1, aged 74.

Rev John Bradley Harbord (B.A. 1852), Curate of Lower Halstow, 1853-55, Chaplain R.N. and Naval Instructor, 1855, served in H.M.S. *Diamond* and Hospital of Naval Brigade, Crimea, 1855-57, Hospital Ship *Belleisle*, India and China, 1857-59, *Donegal*, 1859-62, Mexico; H.M.S. *Liverpool*, 1863-65, Training Ships *Implacable* and *Boscawen*, 1865-68, *Bristol* and *Penelope*, 1868, *Fisgard* or *President*, 1868, for duties at the Admiralty;

- Inspector of Naval Schools, 1871-82, Chaplain of the Fleet and of Greenwich Hospital, 1882-88; Retired List as Chaplain of the Fleet and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, 1888. Crimean medal with Sebastopol clasp, China Medal. Author of *Glossary of Navigation*, 2nd edition, 1883; *Short Sermons for Hospitals and Sick Seamen*, 2nd edition, 1886; *Manual of Common Prayer at Sea on weekdays*, 1886: died at his residence, Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E., February 13, aged 67.
- Rev John Hodgkinson (B.A. 1830), Curate of Gayton and Stowe, 1831-33, of Knottingley, 1833-36, of Bolton Percy, 1836-43, Vicar of Strensall, Yorks, 1843-84. Latterly resided at 2 Feversham Terrace, York. He was born December 3, 1807, and died January 6, 1896.
- Rev John Henry Howlett (B.A. 1833), died at Meppershall Rectory, Beds, April 29, aged 85 (see *Eagle* XIX, 291).
- Rev Charles Alfred Jenkins (B.A. 1850), Curate of Armley, Leeds, 1851-53, of Sutton Cheney, Leicestershire, 1856-57, of Peasenhall, Suffolk, 1857-1858, Curate of Holy Trinity, Hulme, Manchester, and Chaplain of Chorlton Union, 1859-60, Curate in charge of Paget's and Warwick, Bermuda, 1865-69, Rector from 1869-70, Curate of Sible Hedingham, Essex, 1870-71, of Weston Favell, Northamptonshire, 1872-73, of Bishops Tachbroke, Warwickshire, 1873-75, Chaplain to Alnutt's Hospital, Goring Heath, 1875-80, Curate of New Cove, Suffolk, 1881-82, of St Paul's, Derby, 1885-86: died March 18, aged 69.
- Edward Robert Kelly (1839), formerly editor of *Kelly's London Directory*: died July 8 at 25, Upper Phillimore Gardens, London, W., aged 79.
- Rev William Edward Light (1842), Curate of Holy Trinity, Margate, 1842-1843, of Southborough, Kent, 1843-47, of Christ Church, Tunbridge Wells, 1847-52, Association Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, 1852-55, Rector of St James', Dover; latterly resident at The Gables, Fleet, Hants: died June 6 at Guthrie, Southborough, aged 77. He was the author of *Twenty-four Sermons, chiefly on personal religion*, 1865; *The days of old, or lessons from the book of Genesis*, 1874.
- Ven Thomas Bucknall Lloyd (1846), Curate of Lilleshall, 1848-51, Vicar of Meole Brace Salop, 1851-54, Vicar of St Mary and town preacher at Shrewsbury, 1854-58, Secretary of the Salop Archidiaconal Conference, 1869-86, Rural Dean of Shrewsbury, 1873-87, Proctor for the Diocese of Lichfield, 1885-86, Prebendary of Freeford in Lichfield Cathedral, 1870-96, Archdeacon of Salop, 1886-96, Rector of Edmond near Newport, Salop, 1888-96: died at the Rectory, February 25, aged 77 (see *Eagle*, XIX, 381).
- Rev George Henry Marsh (1836), second son of Dr Herbert Marsh, formerly Bishop of Peterborough. Elected Fellow of the College March 13, 1837. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple, November 10, 1836, and called to the Bar June 10, 1840. Ordained Deacon in 1845, and Priest in 1846 by the Bishop of Ely. He was presented by the College to the united Rectory of Great Snoring with Thursford, Norfolk, October 3, 1851, and held the Benefice till his death. He resided but little in his parish, and is probably one of the last of the old non-resident Incumbents. He died at Spencer Grange, Great Yeldham, Essex, May 17, aged 81.
- Rev John Miller (1841), Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Brockham, Surrey, 1847-49, Curate of St Thomas, Winchester, 1850-54, Perpetual Curate of St Paul's, Preston, 1854-66, Rector of All Saints, Dorchester, 1868-70: died at his residence, 10, Chiswick Place, Eastbourne, Feb. 22.
- Rev William John Monk (1842), Curate of St Alphege, Canterbury, 1857-63, of Chatham, Kent, 1863-71, Vicar of Dodington near Sittingbourne, 1872-96: died at the Vicarage, July 10, aged 76.
- William Nicholson (1853), third son of Robert Nicholson, late of Rotterdam. Admitted a Student of Gray's Inn, January 26, 1859, called to the Bar November 18, 1861: died October 23.
- Rev Joseph Oldham (B.D. 1855), Curate of Walthamstow, 1845-48, of Downie, Kent, 1848-51, Vicar of Clay Cross, Derbyshire, 1851-88, Rector of North Wingfield near Chesterfield, 1888-96: died August 2, aged 75. He married in 1850 Emma, daughter of the late William Morris of Woodford, Essex.
- Rev Thomas Wade Powell (1853), second son of the Rev Benjamin Powell of Bellingham Lodge, Wigan. Curate of Keighley, 1853-60, of St Bartholomew, Salford, 1861-62, of Altrincham, 1862-67, Minister of St Mark's, Dunham Massey, 1868-70, Vicar of Christ Church, Latchford, Cheshire, 1870-78, Rector of Lydiard Tregoz, Wilts, 1878-79, Vicar of Cheshire, 1879-85, Rural Dean of Maryport, 1880-85, Rector of St John, York Mills, Ontario, Canada, 1893: died at Stanwix, Carlisle, June 17, aged 66.
- Rev Henry George Roche (LL.B. 1843), Vicar of Rainham near Romford, 1847-96: died December 28, aged 81.
- Rev Alfred William Snape (1848), Curate of Brent-Elcigh, Suffolk, 1848-51, of St John, Waterloo Road, 1853-55, Vicar of St Mary Magdalene, Southwark, 1855-74, Early Sunday Morning Lecturer at St Swithine, London Stone, 1872-74, Vicar of St Mary's, Bury St Edmunds, 1874-96. Author of several works, including *Essential Truths*, *The Great Adventure*, *The Wanderer* and *The Fountain of Love*: died May 8 at 41, Welbeck Street, London, W. (the residence of his son), aged 70.
- James Steains Sprague, eldest son of Thomas Bond Sprague, formerly Fellow of the College. Admitted to St John's May 6, 1881, but did not graduate: died April 2, aged 33.
- Charles Pole Stuart (1848), second son of the late William Stuart Esq. of Aldenham Abbey, Herts. (grandson of the Most Rev and Hon William Stuart, Lord Archbishop of Armagh, and great-grandson of John, third Earl of Bute), born May 7, 1826; admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn May 3, 1846, and called to the Bar November 21, 1851. Married March 20, 1860. Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Smythe, of Gaybrook, Westmeath. Was a J.P. for Bucks, August 25, aged 70. Sandymount House, Woburn Sands, August 25, aged 70.
- Rev George John Taylor (1847), Curate of White Colne, 1848-67, Vicar of White Colne near Halstead, 1867-96: died at the Vicarage April 7, aged 71.
- Rev Richard Tyacke (1827), Curate of St Stephen with St Dennis, 1831-33, of St Buryan, 1833-37, Vicar of Padstow, Cornwall, 1837-96, Surrogate for the Diocese of Exeter, 1878-96: died June 6, aged 92.
- Rev William Robert Pallett Waudby, admitted to St John's as a Pensioner April 30, 1836, and kept ten terms but did not graduate. Afterwards of St Bees College. Curate of Croston, Lancashire, of St Ippolyts, 1863-1866, of Cheshunt, 1867-69, Rector of Stoke Albany, and Vicar of Wilburston, Northamptonshire, 1870-90: died at his residence, St Ibbes, near Hitchin, November 21, aged 79.
- Rev William Hey Waun (1841), of Uppingham School, he rowed three in the first L.M. boat in the May term of 1838 and 1839, and was tried for the University eight, but did not row. Curate of Scolcoates, Hull, 1841-1843, of Halifax, 1843-47, Vicar of Coley near Halifax, 1847-92: died at Coley, April 26.

Rev James Ind Welldon (1834), Fellow of the College, 1835-37, Second Master of Shrewsbury School, 1838-45, Head Master of Tonbridge School, 1845-75, Vicar of Kennington, near Ashford, Kent, 1875-96, Honorary Canon of Canterbury, 1873-96: died at Kennington Vicarage, December 25, aged 85 (see *Eagle*, XIX, p. 479).

Rev Thomas White (1852), Burney prizeman, 1853, Second Master of Loughborough Grammar School, 1852-58, Head Master of King's Lynn Grammar School, 1858-74, Curate of Denver, 1864-74, Vicar of Hambleton near Cosham, Hants, 1874-96: died November 23.

Rev Benjamin Whitelock (1842), Curate of Barnes, 1842-47, Curate of Egham, 1847-48, of Groombridge near Tunbridge Wells, Kent, 1848-90: died at Groombridge, May 23, aged 78.

Arthur Henry Williams (1884), died in London August 23, aged 34 (see *Eagle* XIX, p. 375).

Rev William Grieve Wilson (1842), died at the Rectory, Forncett St Peter, Norfolk, March 21, aged 76 (see *Eagle* XIX, 290).

Rev Richard Farquhar Wise (1838), son of Richard Wise, a well-known physician at Camborne. He first studied medicine at Trinity College, Dublin, but afterwards came to St John's and took Holy Orders. Curate of Budock and Afternoon Lecturer at St Gluvias, Cornwall, 1838-46, Rector of Ladock, Cornwall, 1846-84, Rural Dean of Powder, 1879-84, Honorary Canon of St Columba in Truro Cathedral, 1879-96: died at Ladock Rectory, April 20, aged 81. He practically re-built Ladock Church in 1863-64 at a cost of £2000; he and his sister also built a school and school-house at Grampound Road. He contributed largely to the funds of Truro Cathedral. He was the author of several volumes of sermons.

Rev Edward Barker Wroth (1843), Vicar of Knighton on Teme near Tenbury, 1867-96: died February 18, aged 76.

Rev Gerard Duke Wyatt (1875), son of Mr Edward Wyatt of Chichester. Educated at King's College, London. Curate of Brayton, Yorks., 1874-77, of Greyfriars, Reading, 1877-80, London Diocesan Home Missionary at St John's, Highbury, 1880-81, Vicar of St John's, Highbury, 1811-89, Rector of Bermondsey, 1889-96. While at Highbury he erected a large Church for that district, enlarged the schools, and obtained a vicarage site. In Bermondsey he was the means of erecting the new Bacon schools. Died at Belvoir House, North Malvern, 18 September, aged 53.

The following deaths were not noted last year:

Rev Thomas Whitwell Rogers (1852), Perpetual Curate of Helsington near Kendal, 1861-95: died August 1, 1895.

John Bracebridge Wilson (1852), son of the Rev Edward Wilson, Rector of Topcroft, Norfolk. Originally intended to follow a diplomatic career, but abandoning this left England for Australia, where he took up Press work for a short time. He opened a school at Geelong, and subsequently joined the Grammar School there as Vice-Principal, the Rev George Oakley Vance (now Dean of Melbourne) being then Head Master. Later Mr Wilson became Head Master of the school. He was an F.L.S. and received the Botanical Fellowship of Regensburg. He died at Geelong about October, 1895.

ERRATUM.—In the Obituary for 1895 (*Eagle* XIX, 196) for Rev Henry Alfred Bassett read Barrett.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

February 25th.

DEAR SIR,

In view of the recent successes of the two Lent Boats, the accompanying inscription, which has lately been brought to light, may be of some interest to a certain class of your readers.

I am,
Yours very sincerely,
W. F. C.

IOSEPHVS...F.HENRICVS.GVL.F.DECANI.CON
SILIVM.CONSOLVERVNT.DE.BACANALIBVS.
QVEI.COLLEGII.ALVMMNI.ESSENT.ITA.EXDEIC
ENDVM.CENSVERE.NEQVEIS.PYRAM.CONST
RVXISE.FACESVE.PARASE.INTRA.MVROS.COL
LEGII.FINESVE.VELET.SEI.QVES.SINT.QVEI.
ADVORSVM.EAD.FACIANT.QVAM.SVPRAD.SCRIP
TVM.EST.EIS.REM.CAPITALEM.FACIENDAM.
SVPPPLICIOQVE.SCELERI.APTO.PVNIENDAM.CEN.
SVERE.SEI.QVES.ESENT.QVEI.BACANAL.NAV
ALE.HABERE.ALIVDVE.HVIVSMODI.VELEN.IN.
VLLO.COLLEGII.AEDICVLO.EEI.VTEI.AD.DEC
ANOM.SENIOREM.VENIRENT.PRIDIE.SALTEM.
DEQVE.EIS.REBVS.PERMISSVM.ADIPISCEREN
TVR.ATQVE.VTEI.HOC.FACILLVME.GNOSCIER.
POTISIT.OMNIBVS.COLLEGII.ALVMMNIS.DE
CRETVM.CIRCVMMITTI.AEQVOM.DECANI.CEN
SVERE.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term 1897.

Mr John Elliott F.R.S. (B.A. 1869), formerly Fellow of the College, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, has been appointed a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the India Empire. Mr Elliott, who was bracketed Second Wrangler and was First Smith's Prizeman in 1869, was Professor at Thomason and Muir Colleges in the North West Provinces, Superintendent of the Meteorological Observatory at Allahabad, Meteorological Reporter to the Government from 1869 to 1876, from 1876 to 1889 he was Professor at the Presidency College, Calcutta, and since 1889 has been Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

The Right Hon Sir J. T. Hibbert K.C.B. (B.A. 1847) was appointed in December last a member of a Committee to inquire into the organization of the Local Government Board, and to recommend what changes should be made in the existing arrangements.

The Right Hon Sir John Eldon Gorst (B.A. 1857), Honorary Fellow, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Miss Francisca Arundale, a grand-daughter of H. W. Pickersgill R.A., has presented to the College an original sketch by Mr Pickersgill of the head of William Wordsworth, Poet Laureate. This sketch was taken as a preliminary to painting the portrait which now hangs in the Hall, chiefly to avoid unnecessary sittings. It is in chalks and water colours, and in effect somewhat resembles a 'Pastel.' It has been placed in the Combination Room.

Mr G. W. Whiteley (B.A. 1868) has been nominated by the School Board for London to be an Almoner of Christ's Hospital.

Mr H. F. Pooley (B.A. 1863), Senior Examiner in the Education Department, has been appointed by the Lord President of the Council member of a Committee to report upon the education of children of defective intellect.

Mr R. G. Marrack (B.A. 1866), formerly McMahon Law Student of the College, has been appointed by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, to be a member of the Board of Examiners established by the four Inns of Court under rule 4 of the *Consolidated Regulations*.

Mr E. L. Levett Q.C., formerly Fellow (B.A. 1870), has been elected a member of the Bar Council.

Prof W. F. R. Weldon F.R.S. (B.A. 1882) formerly Fellow, has been elected a member of the Council of University College, London.

Mr A. W. Flux (B.A. 1887), formerly Fellow, has been lecturing at Huddersfield in connexion with the Oxford University Extension Lectures. The subject was "The British Colonies."

The Rev H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878), Gresham Lecturer on Divinity, and Rector of Upper Chelsea, lectured at Gresham College during the month of February on The Talmud. The subjects of his lectures were as follows: (i) The compilation of the Talmud; (ii) and (iii) the Mishnah and its contents; (iv) Some Doctrines of the Talmud.

The Thomson Lectures in the Free Church College, Aberdeen, for the Session 1896-7 were delivered by Mr E. W. MacBride (B.A. 1891), Fellow of the College. The subject of the course was "Larvae and Embryos, their Structure and Teaching."

The Geological Society of London has awarded the Wollaston Medal for 1897 to Mr W. H. Hudleston F.G.S. F.R.S. (B.A. 1850 as W. H. Simpson).

At a meeting of the Physical Society held on February 12th the following members of the College were elected to the Council for the year 1897-8: *Vice-Presidents*, who have filled the office of President, Prof W. G. Adams (B.A. 1859), Prof R. B. Clifton (B.A. 1859), *Members of the Council*, Walter Bailly (B.A. 1860), Prof J. A. Fleming (B.A. 1881), all late Fellows of the College.

The following members of the College have been appointed to External Examinerships in the Victoria University, Manchester: Dr Donald MacAlister, Examiner in Medicine; Mr H. F. Baker, Examiner in Mathematics.

Dr Donald MacAlister has been elected *Treasurer* and T. F. R. MacDonnell *Secretary* of the University Liberal Club.

Mr Ernest Clarke (Hon M.A. 1894) has been appointed the first Gilbey Lecturer on the History and Economics of Agriculture. The appointment is for three years from 1 January 1897.

The degree of Master of Arts, *honoris causa*, was conferred on Mr Alfred Antunes Kanthaek, Fellow Commoner of the College, formerly John Lucas Walker Student of the University, and now Deputy for the Professor of Pathology.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel during the Term by the Rev H. J. Elsee, Vicar of St George's, Bolton; Mr Cox; the Rev H. E. J. Bevan, Gresham Professor of Divinity, London; Prof Mayor; and the Rev R. Bower, Honorary Canon of Carlisle.

Dr E. J. P. Olive (B.A. 1884) M.A. M.D. F.R.C.S. has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Warneford Hospital, Leamington.

Mr T. E. Sandall (B.A. 1891) M.B. B.C. M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. has been appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Alford District of the Spilsby Union.

Diplomas in public health have been granted by the Royal College of Physicians conjointly with the Royal College of Surgeons to the following members of the College: W. Eardley (B.A. 1885), London Hospital; F. A. Godson (B.A. 1892), Guy's Hospital; C. E. M. Lewis (B.A. 1889), Middlesex Hospital. These gentlemen have also been admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Mr Telford Varley (B.A. 1887) has been elected Headmaster of the middle-class School about to be established at Winchester. There were ninety candidates for the post.

Dr G. S. Turpin (B.A. 1887), Headmaster of the Intermediate School, Swansea, has been appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the Welsh Intermediate Education Board.

Ds B. W. Pearce (B.A. 1890) has been appointed a Master at the Royal Naval School, Eltham. Mr Pearce is to have charge of the Navy Classes.

Ds W. R. Le Sueur (B.A. 1892) has been appointed Headmaster of the Grammar School, Gillingham, Dorset.

Ds E. A. A. Jones (B.A. 1896) has been appointed to a Mastership in Eastbourne College (preparatory department).

Mr F. A. Slack I.C.S. (B.A. 1875), the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, Bengal, is confirmed in his appointment with effect from the 28 November 1896.

Ds H. H. Emslie I.C.S. (B.A. 1894) has been appointed an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Bhagalpur Division, Bengal, and is posted to the Head-quarters Station of the Purnea District.

Ds A. J. Chotzner I.C.S. (B.A. 1895) is appointed an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Chittagong Division, Bengal, and is posted to the Head-quarters Station of the Tippera District.

Mr James Donald I.C.S. is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Chittagong Division, Bengal, and is posted to the Head-quarters Station of the Chittagong District.

Ds C. G. Leftwich I.C.S. (B.A. 1894) has been attached to the Central Provinces Commission, and is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the Fourth Class and posted to the Damoh District.

Ds W. Raw I.C.S. (B.A. 1894), who reported his arrival at Allahabad on the 7 December 1896, is appointed Assistant Magistrate and Collector, and is posted to the Gorakhpur District.

The Walsingham Medal for 1896 has been adjudged to W. McDougall (B.A. 1894).

We omitted to record in our last number that the George Long Prize for Roman Law and Jurisprudence was awarded in June 1896 to J. E. R. de Villiers. Also that Ds G. G. Bailly (B.A. 1895) was bracketed for the Chancellor's Medal for Legal Studies in June 1895.

Ds W. F. Wright having resigned his Naden Divinity Studentship, Ds A. J. Tait (B.A. 1894) has been appointed to the Studentship for the remainder of the term. Mr Tait was placed in Division III, Class II in the Classical Tripos, Part I, 1894; and obtained a First Class in the Theological Tripos, Part I, June 1896. Mr Tait is at present Tutor and Theological Lecturer in the Church Training College, Islington.

Ds Percy Greeves (B.A. 1896) has been elected to a Naden Divinity Studentship. Mr Greeves obtained Sir William Browne's Medal for a Latin epigram in 1896, and was placed in Class II, Division I, of Part I of the Classical Tripos in 1896.

Ds A. K. Cama (B.A. 1895) has been elected McMahon Law Student. Mr Cama, who is a late Scholar of the College, was 21st Wrangler 1895; he is a member of the Inner Temple, and one of the selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

A. Heward, sizar of the College, has been awarded a University Exhibition of £50 a year for three years for Natural Science by the Shropshire County Council.

On the result of a Poll held on Tuesday, March 2, for the election of a Secretary and six members of the standing Committee, T. F. R. McDonnell was elected Secretary and H. L. Pass a member of the Committee of the Union Society.

Mr Joseph Jacobs (B.A. 1877) has recently returned from a lecturing tour in the United States, in which he has delivered courses on English Style before Johns Hopkins University, on the fables of Aesop before the Brooklyn Institute, and on Brer Rabbit and Buddha before the Universities of Pennsylvania and Chicago.

Our former Editor Mr A. Hamilton Thomson (B.A. 1895) has been delivering a series of lectures on Contemporary English Literature at Mentone, Bordighera, and San Remo, in connexion with the University Extension.

The well-known and pleasing glimpse of our Chapel Tower, as seen through an arch of trees from the Trinity Paddock, has been selected by Mr E. F. Benson as the frontispiece of *The Babe B.A.* The same view appeared in the *Cycling World* for 18 November 1896, as a Winter scene in *The Amateur Photographer* for 15 January 1897, and again in the *Windsor Magazine* for February 1897.

The "Juxon Medal" whose history was recorded in our last number (p. 396) has been acquired by the Trustees of the British Museum.

The Cambridge Review for 11 February 1897 has the following VALENTINE:

To the Junior Proctor.

"Tommy stood up and said that, if Mr Barlow pleased, he would try to read. 'Oh, very willingly,' said Mr Barlow.... Tommy.... read with great fluency *The History of the two Dogs.*"
Sandford and Merton.

The Rectory of Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire, in the gift of the College, will shortly become vacant by the resignation of the Rev E. W. Bowling under the Incumbents Resignation Acts.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Name.	B.A.	From	To be
Sheppard, C. P.	(1885)	C. of Rugby	V. Clifton-on-Dunsmore, Rugby
Smith, T.	(1879)	C. of Harrow	V. St John Baptist, Greenhill, Harrow-on-the-Hill
Cornford, E.	(1855)		V. Shipton, Bellinger
Vale, H. B.	(1875)	V. Sproxton, w. Saltby	P. C. Wisterton, Hereford
Roscow, B.	(1884)	C. of Godalming	R. St Peter's, Sandwich
Cotterill, G. E.	(1861)		V. Idlicote, Warwickshire
Harnett, F. R.	(1884)	C. of St Luke's, Maidenhead	P. C. & V. St Paul's, Highmore, Oxford
Harpley, T. A.	(1884)	C. Normanton	V. Cowick, Yorks.
Bissett, W.	(1882)	V. Kenilworth	R. Shalden, Isle of Wight
Heber-Percy, H. V.	(1884)	R. Moreton Say	R. Hodnet, Salop
Shepherd, W. R.	(1883)	R. Etchingham, Sussex	R. Kirby Underdale, York
Phillips, R. N. F.	(1888)	C. St Paul's, Ker-sal, Manchester	V. Emmanuel District, South Croydon
Barr, G.	(1877)	V. Milton next Gravesend	V. Longhope, Gloucs.

The Rev Canon George Body (B.A. 1863) has been appointed by the Special Board for Divinity, Lecturer in Pastoral Theology for the year 1896-7.

The Rev Thomas Adams (B.A. 1873), Principal of the University of Lennoxville, Province of Quebec, Canada, has been appointed a Canon of Quebec Cathedral.

The Ven H. F. Bather (B.A. 1856), Vicar of Brace Meole and Archdeacon of Ludlow, has been appointed Chancellor of the Choir in Hereford Cathedral.

The Rev A. H. Prior (B.A. 1880), Vicar of St Andrew's, Derby, has been appointed Rural Dean of Derby.

The Rev Canon J. P. A. Bowers (B.A. 1877), of Gloucester, has been elected to the Standing Committee of the S.P.G. in London, by the incorporated members of the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

The Rev W. H. Barlow (B.A. 1857 D.D. Oxon) was President of the 70th Annual conference of evangelical clergy, known as the Islington Clerical Meeting, held on 12 of January at the Wilson Memorial Hall, Upper Street, Islington.

The Rev J. E. Jagger (B.A. 1885), Vicar of Stanton-in-Peak, has been appointed Chaplain to Major McCreagh Thornhill, Iligh Sheriff of Derbyshire.

The Rev G. D. Wharam (B.A. 1879), Vicar of Rolleston, near Newark, has been appointed Surrogate for the Diocese of Southwell.

The Rev C. P. Sheppard (B.A. 1885) has been appointed Secretary of the National Society for the Rugby Deanery.

The following members of the College were ordained at Advent:

DEACONS.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Long, W. A.	(1894)	Winchester	St Peter Port, Guernsey
Doherty, W. A.	(1895)	Liverpool	St Paul's, Southport
Sanderson, R. L.	(1892)	Liverpool	St Andrew's, Aigburth Road, Toxteth Park
Adams, H. J.		Norwich	Drayton
Wright, W. F.	(1893)	Ripon	Holy Trinity, Ripon
Stowell, R.	(1893)	Southwell	Wirksworth
PRIESTS.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	
Norris, E. C. B.	(1894)	Carlisle	
Ealand, A. F.	(1894)	York	
Stone, W. A.	(1892)	Bath and Wells	
Coe, C. H.	(1893)	Chester	
Phillips, W. J. L.	(1894)	Exeter	
Knight, H. E.	(1894)	Hereford	
Kefford, E. J.	(1894)	Liverpool	
Ashton, W. H.	(1894)	Manchester	
Fearnley, P. H.	(1894)	Manchester	
Powell, C. T.	(1895)	Worcester	
Walker, A. J.	(1895)	Canterbury	

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made:—Mr J. B. Mullinger to be a Member of the Board of Historical Studies, by co-option; Mr J. J. H. Teall to be an elector to the Woodwardian Professorship of Geology; Prof H. M. Gwatkin to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Historical Tripos; Dr J. N. Langley to be a Member of the Special Board for Biology and Geology; Mr H. S. Foxwell to be a Member of the Special Board for Moral Science; the Right Honourable L. H. Courtney to be an Elector to the Professorship of Political Economy; Mr W. E. Heitland to be a Member of the Special Board for Classics; Mr W. A. Cox, Mr H. T. E. Barlow and Mr Tottenham to be Examiners for the Previous Examination; Mr. A. W. Flux to be an Examiner for the Special Examinations in Political Economy; Ds J. H. B. Masterman to be a Lecturer at Affiliated Local centres; Dr Garrett to be an Examiner for the Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships; Dr John Phillips, M.D., F.R.C.P., to be Examiner in Midwifery; Dr D. MacAlister to be an Elector to the Professorship of Pathology; Mr F. G. Baily to be an Examiner in the Special Examination in Mechanism and Applied Science; Dr Sandys to be an Adjudicator of the Thirlwall Prize; Mr G. C. M. Smith to be an Examiner for the Special Examinations in Modern Languages.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*Two Discourses of the Navy 1638 and 1659. By John Holland, Also a discourse of the Navy by Sir Robert Slyngesbie*, edited by J. R. Tanner (Publications of the Navy Records Society, vol vii); *Harrow Octocentenary Tracts, vi, St Thomas of Canterbury; Extracts from the biographies translated into English with explanatory notes, and vii, The Meeting at Harrow between St Thomas of Canterbury and Simon, Abbot of St Albans, A.D. 1170; Extracts from Matthew Paris, translated into English with explanatory notes*, by the Rev W. Done Bushell (Macmillan and Bowes); *Lockwood's Builders' Price Book for 1897, by F. Miller, with the London Building Acts 1896 and other Enactments, Bye Laws, &c., and Notes of important Decisions in Superior Courts*, by A. J. David, LL.M.; *The Shadow of Heaven*, sermons by A. T. Barnett (Skeffington & Son); *A Sermon preached at Worthing, in Holy Trinity Church, on St Luke's Day, 1896; being the Sunday morning after the Funeral of the late Archbishop of Canterbury*, by Rev Herbert R. Alexander (Kirshaw, Worthing); *Acts relating to Estate, Probate, Legacy and Succession Duties*, by the late A. Hanson, new edition by L. T. Dibdin and F. H. L. Errington (Stevens and Haynes); *Complete Bible Commentary for English Readers. The New Testament, Part I*, edited by Dr C. J. Ellicott, Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (Cassell); *The Spirit on the Waters, the Evolution of the Divine from the Human*, by Edwin A. Abbott (Macmillan); *The Famine in India*, by G. W. D. Forrest, Director of Records, Government of India (Horace Cox).

Bishop Pearson (B.A. 1864), during the later years of his life, completed a Common-place Book of remarkable passages and striking thoughts, which he had met with in the course of his reading. His widow has placed these in the hands of Mr Eliot Stock, who will publish them very shortly in a volume, with a preface by the Bishop of Manchester.

The Kent Magazine for October 1896 contains an article by the Rev C. H. Fielding on Higham Abbey. In this article use has been made, and extracts are given from the documents relating to the Abbey of Lillechurch which were printed in the *Eagle*, vol xvii, p. 589—605.

The *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* for January last (Vol. XLI, p. 83) contains an interesting account of the new torpedo-boat *Turbinia*, which has been built at Wallsend for the purpose of testing the application to marine propulsion of the Hon Charles A. Parsons' (B.A. 1877) compound steam turbine engine. From this we extract the following notes. Mr Parsons' compound steam turbine is well known, and has for some years been used as a motor when high speeds are necessary, as in electrical machinery. Its novelty now is in its application to the propulsion of a vessel. The *Turbinia* has been built and fitted with the compound steam turbine. Her length is 100 feet over all; she is 9 feet beam and has a displacement of 42 tons; she is as sharp in the nose as it is possible to make her, the skin friction being reckoned to a minimum. She has attained at sea a greater speed than any vessel of her size has ever steamed, and possesses many advantages, especially in the lightness and compactness of her machinery, over other similar vessels. A new factor in marine propulsion is introduced by the propeller being driven at the enormous rate of 2400 revolutions per minute, the highest rate up to the present being about 700 revolutions per minute; thus enabling both the shafting and the propeller to be reduced accordingly. The engines of the *Turbinia* are exceedingly compact and weigh only 4½ tons. She registered a speed of no less than 29·6 knots per hour over the measured mile, and it is hoped that, with a few alterations, an increased rate of speed will be attained.

The recent Bog-slide at Knocknageeha co. Kerry recalls the fact that Haworth in Yorkshire, which is so intimately associated with the story of the Brontës, was once the scene of a similar occurrence. One of the only two sermons which were printed by the Rev Patrick Brontë (St John's B.A. 1806), the father of the novelists, was entitled *A Sermon preached in the Church of Haworth on Sunday, September 12, 1824, in reference to an Earthquake and Extraordinary Eruption of Mud and Water that had taken place Ten Days before in the Moors of that Chapelry*. From this sermon we learn that on this occasion two portions of the moor sank several yards, and that there issued forth "a mighty

volume of mud and water, that spread alarm, astonishment and danger along its course of many miles." "Two great cavities," continues the preacher, "were formed, one of which was not less than four or five yards deep, and the rapid torrent of mud and water, thirty yards wide, took a course of six or seven miles, entirely threw down or made breaches in several stone or wooden bridges, uprooted trees, laid prostrate walls, and gave many other awful proofs that, in the hand of Omnipotence, it was an irresistible instrument to execute His judgments."

JOHNIANA.

One of our Editors has recently become possessed of a printed Broadside, Foolscap size, endorsed: *Johnian Rimes* 1835. These we reproduce. We shall be glad of any help towards explaining their history or the incidents alluded to.

ANTI-LECTORIAL PROCLAMATION

"Quatuor aut plures aulae premuntur in *inches*."—HOR.

"The curtains are lengthened three or four inches."—FREE TRANSLATION.

WHEREAS there was issued this morning betimes,
Writ on very good paper, in very bad rhymes,
A LECTURE, attempting with radical whiggery,
To put down our ancient Conservative Piggery:
BE IT KNOWN, that offended and curtainless men
Have petitioned their *Laureate* to take up his pen;
And with one single flourish, whose force is infinity,
Put down the vile scandalous Scribbler of Trinity.

So heavy his lines were, that when they were read,
We all thought his pig-wit a mere *pig of lead*;
And laughed out in scorn, when the lecture was done,
To think he had tried, by that horrible one,
To vanquish a PIGGITE in making a pun!
Now it's very well-known that our robes, long and new,
Have made all the Trinity *Gownsmen* look *blue*;
And since we have brought down our gowns to their levels,
Our Trinity neighbour's been filled with *blue devils*.
Our three stripes of velvet, so plain to all eyes,
Which we wear on our arms in the new fashioned guise,
Show we're *Sergeants* at least, while it equally true's
Each Trinity-man's but a *private* i' th' *Blues*.

Let the writer beware, if he still have the *nous*
To distinguish the difference between *Pigs* and *Sows*;
Since, though Toby be dead, all our *brawn* is not taken,
We can still fry our enemies, still save our *bacon*.
Let him ponder that Pigs turn out desperate foes—
Their own noses *run*, they can wring *any* nose;
Accustomed to *grub streets* they're poets by right;
For the muck he throws at them, in *that* they delight;
And in spite of the Trinity Orpheus's squall,
They quietly *turn up their snout* at it all.

Bos, Fur, Sus, atque—

November 16th, 1835.

W. Cole in his manuscript collections, vol. xx, (*British Museum*, Addl. MSS 5821), fol. 816.85 has some letters from George Ashby, many years President of St John's College, and afterwards Rector of Barrow in Suffolk. In one of these letters, dated from Barrow 28 May 1782, the following passage occurs:

As to the *Custos Aquarum*, you know the Abbey stood on the slope of a Hill towards the bottom, and that the little river *Lark* ran below. Your supposition as to the horses is very probable; only perhaps, we should read (nearer to Text) *Equarum*, as the species seems formerly to have been denominated from the Female; hence Marshall, *Marescallus* of the Germans; so Cows and Sheep are more talked of than Bulls and Rams, indeed the latter are less numerous. If *Crassatarius* is the Chapel-Sweeper, *i.e.* a man, I wonder to see *Lotrix Refectorii*, a woman; so that I am apt to think it rather means the Laundress of the table linen, who most probably never entered the Precincts. At least, by the Statutes of St John's College, Cambridge, one or two women are appointed, to whom the Porter is to deliver the Linen at the Gates. Of late years, from the greater demand for clean linen, &c., they swarm in the courts all the day long, at least twice a week. There is also a wonderful improvement in their drapery since I first knew the College 42 years ago. When they complain to the Tutors of the Lads being troublesome to them, they have been advised to wear black worsted stockings and cloth cloaks; but notwithstanding the Inconveniencies they choose rather to wear white stockings and Silk Cardinals laced. If therefore they turn out at last laced mutton, who can wonder!

The provision of which Mr Ashby seems to have been thinking is the following contained in Bishop Fisher's Statutes dated 1516. "Neque minus necessarium est ut vestes omnes lineae, tam quibus in mensis, quam quibus in corporibus utuntur suis, singula quaque hebdomada laventur. Idcirco volumus ut, si vir quispiam ad hoc officium idoneus haberi non posset, femina aliqua lotrix provideatur honesta et bonae conversationis; quae pro stipendio singulis anni quartis recipiet solidos tresdecim et denarios quatuor."

William Cole, the Antiquary, in his MSS collections, vol. xxi, (*Brit. Mus.* Addl. MSS 5822) has preserved some papers which belonged to Philip Williams, formerly Fellow and Tutor of St John's, and Public Orator of the University. Among these are two letters concerning a duel in which Essex Meyrick, a Fellow Commoner of the College, was involved. Essex Meyrick, son of John Meyrick, born in Pembroke, was admitted to the College 21 March 1722-3. He did not graduate, nothing is known of his subsequent career. He may be identical with the Essex Meyrick of St Mary, Pembroke, whose son John matriculated at Oxford from New College 11 February 1754. The letters, both of them creditable to their authors, are given here.

Letter from Mr Meyrick to Dr Williams about his Duel.

London, 22 May 1727.

Dear Sir

The low condition of Spirits that I am now under will not allow me to answer your letter in the manner I could wish to do, and to offer you my Thanks for your kind Admonitions in so great a Degree as they seem due, is much more my Duty than Ability to perform; for as you assign such just Reasons for your Reproof, it can only flow from the greatest Act of Goodness and Friendship, which I hope always to treat with due Regard and Esteem.

The Uneasiness that I am under, that the Report which you mention, should gain so much credit in Cambridge, is no small concern to me: but the Contradiction of it, will I hope be well received; otherwise I must content myself, that it is not anywhere else that I know off received to my Disadvantage: The beginning of the Night had been perhaps too gaily spent

with his Grace of Norfolk and some other Gentlemen, who had left five of us in Company, about an Hour before the Dispute arose, and about 3 Hours before the Skirmish as you call it began. How I can be accused of being an Incendiary between the Gentlemen both my Friends (and to destroy your Supposition little known to each other) is exceedingly my Surprise; and indeed your account in general hath met with an University Improvement.

A Dispute arising between my poor unhappy Adversary and Mr Stapleton there was a Reference made to me, but my Declaration which by good Luck happens to be approved of, being in Favour of neither, there being a Misunderstanding in the very Foundation of the Thing, it drew the Indignity of the both Parties upon me; but Mr Stapleton having the Advantage in Point of Temper was immediately satisfied with the Thing; but Mr Clifton, being very warm in his own Cause, thought himself highly injured by my not favouring him; upon which with a deal of abusive Language, he got off his Chair and asked me to follow him; which the Company were prudent enough to prevent at that Time.

This immediate Warmth was in all Appearance at an End, and before we parted I offered him my Hand of Peace and former Friendship; and the next Day I agreed to make all Acknowledgements of my Side, that the Company should adjudge most proper, if he would enter into the same Agreement: this he absolutely refus'd, upon which I retracted from everything I had said in Regard to Reconciliation. He still nourish'd his Heat and Passion to that Degree, that the Company all agreed to the unhappy Resentment that followed; and accordingly Mr Stapleton offered me to be his Second, which I refus'd to accept off, Mr Clifton being unprovided, and being unwilling to draw any Body into my unhappy Quarrel.

I shall not, even in my own Justification mention the greatest of Misfortunes, that have since befallen the poor unhappy Gentleman; but he sent for me on Friday last to his most miserable place of Confinement, and before the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Gage and his Brother Sir Robert Clifton, made me most ample Acknowledgements for the Injury, which the inclosed Affidavit sets forth, with some Additions, not to be named at this unhappy Juncture, and as I am in Honour oblig'd, there shall no Affidavit or Evidence whatever, that I can prevent, come in any Force against him; and the steps that I have hitherto taken to prevent this, hath engaged the thanks of Sir Robert; which I keep by me; and gain'd the Approbation of every gentleman that knows it: And when you have made the use which you think proper of the inclosed Affidavit, I beg you'll return it to me.

The Challenge might perhaps be very offensive in the Eyes of God and all good Men; yet I must still hope for the Continuance of his great Goodness and Mercy; and if it is my Misfortune to lose the Approbation of the religious part of Mankind, yet when I appeal to the Judgment of Men of Honour I shall not fall quite so low as I am represented to do by the Gentlemen of Cambridge: nor can I find I have lessened myself in the opinion of any but them.

The Goodnature and Affability of Behaviour, which you are so kind to recommend was always my Ambition, how short soever I might fall, of my Design: but the natural Fierceness of my Temper will, I fear, always incline me to resent Injuries in the Manner common amongst Gentlemen and as it shall be my Rule in Life never to offer any, so I hope never to receive any, but what may be cancelled without Blood, which shall ever be the Prayer of Dear Sir

Your most affectionate and obliged humble servant
ESSEX MEYRICK.

I beg my service when it can be accepted, you'll hear more from me when better able.

We were going by consent into the Fields behind Queen's Square only he was seized with a sudden Revenge by the way; for tho' I had a Coach in waiting, he would not go with me to provide Pistols, neither would he allow me to provide myself with a Sword; that which I had being a very short one

for walking, and by no means fit for such unhappy proceedings. The first Wound was in my right Side standing in a Posture to draw my Sword; the next in my Breast after my Sword was drawn; the last in my Back just as I fell, my sword being then in the Evidence's Hand.

This last Postscript is wrote on the Back of the Direction of the Letter which is

To the revd Mr Williams, Fellow
of St John's College, Cambridge
This,

Then follows a Letter wrote in Dr William's Hand, though not signed and was an Answer to the foregoing: though what is odd, the Answer is dated May 25, 1726, whereas the other is May 22, 1727. One or other is a mistake.

Answer to Mr Meyrick's letter about his Duel.

May, 25, 1726

Dear Sir

I read yours with exceeding Pleasure, nothing being able to give me greater Satisfaction, than to hear your Conduct clear'd in so unhappy and tender an Affair; and your generous Compassion to your unfortunate Adversary in his present Circumstances, shews your Temper to be such, as I could ever wish it to be, and will certainly gain you the good opinion and Applause of all your Friends.

I own myself entirely satisfied in your Conduct with Regard to all the Points of Honour, and have and shall make it my Business to represent the true State of the Case to your Friends and Acquaintances here; which will be a sufficient Vindication of you to them, and all the World.

I would not have you imagine that the Relation of this Affair receiv'd any Additions in this Place: the Account which I sent you, was frequently confirm'd by Gentlemen, who came immediately from London, and brought down the Common Report of the Town: and that the Story should be represented so much to your Disadvantage, I impute to your Adversary's Diligence, who probably might spread this Account in his own Justification. I condemn myself for giving in so much to the general Rumour, and am exceedingly oblig'd to your candid Interpretation of several harsh Expressions, which I certainly should never have made use of, but upon a supposal of the Truth of the Matter of Fact in general, as it was represented here; and heartily beg your Pardon for any undue Asperities, that might drop from my Pen, in that excess of Anxiety which I had upon your Account, and which purely proceeded from that Freedom and concern for your Welfare, which Friendship and affection inspired. But tho' I acquit you in all Respects as a Man of Honour, yet I can by no means as a Christian; for I defy the Man of the Sword ever to vindicate the Practice of giving or accepting Challenges from the Precepts of Christianity; but I will not now enter into a Dispute of this Nature. I own it is exceedingly difficult for a Gentleman, out of a Gown, to have Courage enough to espouse a Sentiment of this Sort: but if you or I are convinced of the Truth of any Point of Christianity, it is self evident, that we ought to adhere to it without Regard to Worldly consequences. The Pleasure of obeying our Redeemer who deserves the most absolute obedience from us, and the Prospect of our future Recompence, should far outweigh all false and airy Notions of Honour, and greatly overbalance all worldly Disgrace and Ignominy whatever

I am dearest Sir
&c.

COLLEGE EXAMINATION IN MATHEMATICS, DECEMBER 1896.

3rd Year.	Second Year.	First Year.
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Blandford	None	Paranjpye
Tobin	(those who obtained a	Browning, G. A.
Locke	First Class in June 1896	Eckhardt
Diver	being excused the Examination).	Wills
Parker, P. A. M.		
Cross		
<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>
Robb	Sodah	Beechey
Frater	Faulks	Rudd
Mallik	Chambers	Linney
Fyson		Chadwick
Sneath		Bloom
Sarwar		Ghosh
<i>Third Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Roberts	Camell	Clements
Whitaker, R. J.	Walton	Sills
Heath	Prytherch	
Clements, W. T.		

RECOMMENDED FOR THE HERSCHEL PRIZE.

Sneath

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

The First Boat crew are to be warmly congratulated on the success which they most thoroughly deserved. Their prospects at the beginning of practice were anything but promising, but they soon got together and showing great keenness developed into a fast and taking crew. Their long swing and finish were especially noticeable on comparison with the crews they bumped, and to these they largely owe the ease with which they made their bumps against the strong head wind which prevailed during the races.

Tudor Owen.—Shows great promise, and when he has learnt to get his hands away without clipping the finish, and rushing his shoulders forward, will be a useful man in any crew, as he can row hard and has good style.

Beith.—Has improved marvellously since last year, both in power of doing work and in style. He made a capital seven except for a tendency to shirk the beginning at times, but he must learn to shove straight with both legs.

Campbell.—Was certainly the hardest worker in the crew, and came on a lot in practice, but his style is still laboured, and stroke evidently couldn't row fast enough for him, as he was usually in first.

Leighton.—Was very uncertain in practice, but in the races showed up well. He must learn to make more use of his weight, and to be much smarter with his hands.

Powell.—Has almost perfect style, but should learn to shove harder and keep a light hand on his oar over the stretcher.

Robertson.—Always worked consistently well, but has not yet acquired control over his swing forward, nor learnt to keep the finish long.

Davidson.—Is promising, but has the bad faults of rushing his swing forward and failing to get the weight of his body on to the first part of the stroke.

Fairlie Clark.—Made a neat bow, and, considering he was suffering from a strain, rowed very hard in the races. He is not a good time-keeper.

Jinarajadasa.—Steered well in the races, but he has not yet hit upon the right places to start taking the corners from, and he must remember that a cox must sit still and never lean out of the boat.

The Second Boat were at the beginning of practice perhaps the worst crew on the river. They never became polished in style, but all pulled hard and stuck to their work with great keenness and determination. They had very hard luck in not securing four bumps, when they would have got their oars, which they thoroughly deserved.

Bristow.—A very steady stroke, shewing much pluck and judgment in a race. He should swing his shoulders further back at the finish. He has an unpleasant habit of completely ignoring his right hand.

Locke.—Turned out a useful seven and backed up his stroke well. He has a very crooked swing and hardly holds out the finish well enough.

Browning.—A good hard worker, but unsteady in his swing at times. He rowed well in the races in spite of moderate time-keeping. Should turn out well with practice.

Roscamp.—Improved in a surprising way during practice. The hardest worker in the boat. He should learn to keep a much straighter back. He has a bad habit of dropping his hands over the stretcher, which frequently spoils his time.

Boyt.—An honest worker, but very liable to lose all his swing—never a long one at the best.

Bevan.—A painstaking but awkward oar. Should learn to swing straight and use his legs more.

Irving.—Was much handicapped by a strain, which probably caused his inability to swing his shoulders back at the finish. A bad time-keeper through dropping his hands over the stretcher.

Pellow.—Works hard and should turn out a useful oar when he learns to finish much higher. Bow is not his place.

Cooper Smith.—Coxed very well on the first two nights and made his bumps with good judgment, but was not up to form on the last night, and appeared to lose his head.

The crews were as follow :

<i>First Boat.</i>		st. lb.	<i>Second Boat.</i>		st. lb.
W. Fairlie Clark (<i>bow</i>)	..	10 1	J. E. Pellow (<i>bow</i>)	.....	10 13
E. Davidson	.....	11 10	J. B. Irving	.....	11 3
F. W. Robertson	.....	11 6	A. E. Bevan	.....	11 8
N. G. Powell	.....	12 1	J. E. Boyt	.....	12 5
F. F. Leighton	.....	12 5	A. S. Roscamp	.....	11 6
A. J. Campbell	.....	12 2	K. C. Browning	.....	11 8
J. H. Beith	.....	11 5	G. T. Locke	.....	10 3
C. W. Tudor Owen (<i>stroke</i>)	..	11 10	E. Bristow (<i>stroke</i>)	.....	9 11
C. Jinarajadasa (<i>cox</i>)	....	6 12	E. J. Cooper Smith (<i>cox</i>)	..	8 0

1st Night. The 2nd boat went up very fast in the Plough Reach, and caught Hall III. at Ditton.

The 1st boat caught Jesus I. with great ease in the Gut.

2nd Night. The 2nd boat had Selwyn in front, who had almost caught Caius II. at Post Corner. Owing to bad steering by Selwyn Caius got away, and the 2nd boat again going well in the Plough, caught Selwyn at the Red Grind.

The 1st boat went up to Hall I. at a great pace, getting within a length at Post Corner, and making their bump at Grassy.

3rd Night. Caius II. had a very bad boat in front of them—1st Trinity III., and had bumped them at Post Corner before the 2nd boat could get within half-a-length.

The 1st boat started at a great pace, and rapidly overhauling 1st Trinity I., the Head-boat, were within half-a-length at Grassy. Here 1st Trinity rowed with great pluck, and profiting by the smooth water held them at that distance up the Plough Reach. But the great pace told on them at the Red Grind, and the 1st boat overlapped them at Ditton, and went Head amidst tremendous enthusiasm.

4th Night. The 2nd boat rushed up to 1st Trinity III., and should have caught them before Post corner. But here the steering was erratic, and the bump was postponed till after the Corner.

The 1st boat rowed over Head with great ease.

Old members of the Club may be interested in the following notice:

TRAINING.

Training for the two Lent boats commences February 5th. The following rules are to be observed:—

I. *Regular Hours*—(1) On the old bridge every morning at 7.45 a.m. Sundays 8.15 a.m. (2) In bed before 10.45 p.m.

II. *Regular Meals*—(1) Breakfast in Hall at 8 a.m. Sundays 8.30 a.m. (2) Lunch at 1 p.m. (3) Hall at 5.30 p.m. Boating Table. Sundays 5 p.m. (4) Cocoa and biscuits before going to bed if necessary. (5) Trotting between these meals unless specially ordered.

III. Smoking strictly forbidden.

The penalty for infringement of these rules is 1s. During the Races and the preceding week, all fines are doubled.

O. F. DIVER, *First Captain.*

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

In default of any communication from the authorities of the Athletic Club, we extract the following from the *Cambridge Review*.

The performances in these sports were very moderate indeed.

It was hoped that Jacob would do better than 30 feet in the weight, though it was obvious that additional practice would cause considerable improvement. In the Strangers' Hurdle Race, Maundrell won the first heat as he liked. In the second heat Mendelson, who ran best at first, could not last, and gave the places to Bevan and Bulloch. Maundrell ran magnificently in the final, and on a slow course finished alone in 18½ secs. from the 12 yards' mark. Bevan should have been second, but ran unsteadily.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, Feb. 11 and 12.

Putting the Weight.—P. G. Jacob, 30 ft. 4 in., 1; P. L. May, 29 ft. 1 in., 2.

Freshmen's 200 Yards Race.—L. L. Cheeseman, 1; F. N. Skene, 2. Won by three yards. Time, 23 secs.

Boating Men's Half-Mile Handicap.—F. N. Skene, 25 yards start, 1; E. H. Crispin, scratch, 2. Won by 10 yards. Time, 2 mins. 14 sec.

Long Jump.—H. E. H. Oakeley, 16 ft. 11 in., 1; F. E. Murray, penalised 6 in., 16 ft. 11½ ins., 2.

Strangers' 120 Yards' Hurdle Handicap.—*First Heat:* W. H. Maundrell, Corpus, penalised 12 yards, 1; F. Howlett, Christ's, 4, 2; E. H. Cholmeley, Jesus, 11, 3; H. M. Bull, St. Catharine's, scratch, 0. Won by half a yard. Time, 19 secs. *Second Heat:* L. R. O. Bevan, Trinity Hall, penalised 6 yards, 1; J. H. Bulloch, Trinity, 11, 2; W. Mendelson, Jesus, 11, 0; F. N. Boucher, Clare, scratch, 0. Won by three yards. Time, 19 secs.

Quarter-Mile Race.—P. L. May, 1; A. L. Cheeseman, 2. Won by six yards. Time, 57 secs.

One Mile Race.—J. S. White, 1; S. C. Moseley, 2; C. B. Rootham, 3. Won easily by 80 yards. Time, 4 min. 54 sec.

100 Yards Race.—*Final Heat:* F. E. Murray, 1; A. L. Cheeseman, 2; A. R. Ingram, 0; P. G. Jacob, 0; S. C. Moseley, 0. Won by a foot. Time, 10 4-5 sec.

120 Yards Handicap.—*Final Heat:* H. E. H. Oakeley, 8 yards start, 1; E. Weatherhead, 12, 2; P. G. Jacob, 6, 3; A. R. Ingram, 5, 0; G. A. Kempthorne, 11, 0. Won by four feet. Time, 12 3-5 sec.

Half-Mile Handicap.—J. S. White, 40 yards start, 1; C. B. Rootham, 15, 2; S. C. Moseley, scratch, 0. Won by 80 yards. Time, 2 mins.

High Jump.—F. W. Dees, 5 ft. 2 in., 1; F. E. Murray, 5 ft. 0½ in., 2.

300 Yards Handicap.—A. L. Cheeseman, 10 yards start, 1; E. Weatherhead, 20, 2; A. R. Ingram, 6, 3; E. A. Tyler, scratch. Won by a yard and a half. Time, 35 secs.

Strangers' 120 Yards Hurdle Handicap.—*Final Heat:* W. H. Maundrell, Corpus, penalised 12 yards, 1; J. H. Bulloch, Trinity, 11, 2; L. R. O. Bevan, Trinity Hall, 6, 3; F. Howlett, Christ's, 4, 0. Won by 4 yards; three yards between second and third. Time, 18 2-5 sec.

Throwing the Hammer.—J. S. White, 63 ft. 6 in., 1; A. C. Pilkington, 63 ft. 2 in., 2. Six competed.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—H. E. H. Oakeley, 1; F. E. Murray, penalised 5 yards, 2; F. N. Skene, 3; F. W. Dees, 4. Won by 5 yards. Time, 20 sec.

Quarter-Mile Handicap.—A. L. Cheeseman, 10 yards start, 1; P. G. Jacob, 18, 2; S. C. Moseley, 6, 3. Five started. Won by 8 yards. Time, 56 4-5 sec.

Three-Mile Handicap.—E. H. Crispin, 400 yards start, 1; S. S. Cook, scratch, 2; C. B. Rootham, 250, 3. Won by fully 200 yards. Time, 15 min. 58 3-5 sec.

College Servants' 200 Yards Handicap.—J. Moss, 15 yards start, 1; L. Goodall, 20, 2. Ten ran. Won by 4 yards. Time, 23 4-5 sec.

In the University Athletic Sports we have no successes to chronicle except the following:

Three-Miles Handicap.—C. E. Inglis, King's, 290 yards, 1; S. S. Cook, St John's, 300 yards, 2; E. H. Crispin, St John's, 450 yards, 3; W. W. Gibberd, Trinity, 50 yards, 4. W. V. Wood, Clare, scratch, and four others started, but the president retired after going four laps. Inglis took the lead in the fourth lap, and eventually won by 100 yards from Cook, who finished 50 yards ahead of Crispin, with Gibberd 40 yards further off. Winner's time, 14 min. 56 4-5 sec.; Gibberd's time, 15 min. 24 sec.

LACROSSE CLUB.

Captain—W. T. Clements. *Hon. Sec.*—A. D. Smith.

In College matches we have been invariably successful. We were unfortunate in having to turn up with a weak team against the Leys School. In our next encounter we hope to avenge our former defeat. The play of this year's team is not up to that of last year's. This is to be attributed to practice being delayed until the snow had disappeared. One thing on which we may congratulate ourselves is that our men are very enthusiastic. Many of the freshmen give promise of becoming sound players. First team colours have been given to W. T. Clark, F. C. Heath, A. W. Harvey, A. S. Lupton, and H. N. Burgess.

Congratulations to W. K. Kefford and A. D. Smith on being awarded their 1st XII. University colours.

J. A. Wood, A. S. Lupton, and B. M. Cook have been awarded their 2nd XII. colours.

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

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

At a meeting held on Wednesday, March 3, the following were elected: Mr W. Bateson, Mr A. Harker, J. H. Beith, H. P. Hope, W. A. Rix, and R. F. C. Ward.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—W. Fairlie-Clarke. *Vice-President*—A. W. Foster. *Treasurer*—T. F. R. McDonnell. *Secretary*—H. L. Pass. *Committee*—W. H. Winch, E. Pain; *ex-officio*, E. W. McBride M.A., J. E. Purvis M.A., J. S. Byers, H. M. Wilkinson, A. J. Campbell.

The Debating Society has been fairly well attended this term; we wish, however, that a larger number of first-year men had been present at its meetings. The average quality of the speeches has been high, but there has not been quite as much variety in the speakers as could be desired.

The Debates during the term have been as follows:—

Jan. 23—"That this House deplores the low standard of the modern stage." Proposed by E. Pain, opposed by F. A. G. Jeans. Ayes 6, Noes 14.

Jan. 30—"That this House would approve of increased expenditure for naval purposes." Proposed by A. J. Campbell, opposed by P. L. Babington. Ayes 12, Noes 2.

Feb. 6—"That this House disapproves of International Arbitration." Proposed by W. H. Winch, opposed by A. K. Cama, B.A. Ayes 7, Noes 11.

Feb. 13—"That, in the opinion of this House, the rise and fall of a nation is marked by the rise and fall of its literature." Proposed by B. N. Langdon-Davies (Pembroke College), opposed by H. L. Pass. Ayes 18, Noes 9.

Feb. 20—"That this House would regret the disestablishment of the Church of England." Proposed by C. Elsee, opposed by E. W. McBride M.A. Ayes 13, Noes 8.

Feb. 27—"That this House would disapprove of increased aid to Voluntary Schools." Proposed by A. W. Foster, opposed by E. W. Barnes B.A. Ayes 6, Noes 16.

March 6—"That this House would disapprove of the evacuation of Egypt." Proposed by H. M. Adler, opposed by T. F. R. McDonnell.

March 12—"That, in the opinion of this House, the perusal of fairy-tales is injurious to the infant mind." Proposed by W. Fairlie-Clarke, opposed by J. H. A. Hart.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

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

Owing to some mistake, the reports of the Easter and October Terms 1896 have not yet appeared in the *Eagle*. With regard to the Easter Term, the annual May Concert was a great success. We were deeply grieved that owing to illness Dr Garrett was unable to conduct, and trust we may see him in his accustomed place next term. Fortunately a substitute was found in C. B. Rootham, who very kindly offered his services, and our hearty thanks are due to him for the successful way in which he conducted the Concert. The programme opened with Somervell's "Forsaken Merman." The bass solo was entrusted to Rev A. J. Walker, one of our former secretaries, whom we were all very glad to have among us again. The work seemed very much to the liking of the Orchestra and Chorus, and consequently went very well. The beautiful number, "Children, dear, was it yesterday," deserves special mention. Miss Minnie Chamberlain's name was down for three songs, but she had to

sing many more in response to the frequent demand for *encores*. She was heard to the greatest advantage in "Softly my heart awakes" (Saint-Saëns) and "In the merry May," by C. B. Rootham. We hope we shall soon have the pleasure of hearing her in Cambridge again. J. M. Hardwich and C. P. Keeling are a serious loss to the Society. They performed at this Concert for the last time before going down. The former sang "Mary Morison" (Somervell) and "Luctus in morte passeris" (Salaman), and, as an *encore*, a song by Kjerulf. Keeling played "Noveletten," Nos. 4 and 5 (Schumann). C. B. Rootham not only conducted the various items for Chorus and Orchestra, but also sang the "Sands o' Dee," by Clay, and, in response to an *encore*, "Richard of Taunton Dene." Besides "The Forsaken Merman," the Chorus performed "Naenia" (Goetz), also a part-song by Leslie, and the "Lady Margaret Boating Song," words by Mr T. R. Glover and music by Dr Garrett. This song has been received by the College with open arms, and has since been used on many and various occasions. The Concert closed in time for the audience and orchestra to attend the Trinity Ball.

During the October Term three Smoking Concerts were held. At the first, on October 26, W. Greatorex and N. W. A. Edwards made their *début*, and Messrs Hall of Caius and Burke-Peel kindly lent their assistance. On November 16 C. P. Keeling, who was up for a few days, made a welcome reappearance; and we had the pleasure of hearing violin solos from K. R. Creighton of Emmanuel, and pianoforte solos from W. L. Luttman of Peterhouse.

During the Lent Term the usual two Smokers have been held. Owing to Dr Garrett's absence we have been unable to start rehearsing for the May Concert. Several works, however, are under consideration, and we hope to have him with us when we make a start next term.

CHESS CLUB.

President—Mr W. H. Gunston *Vice-President*—E. G. Turner B.A. *Treasurer*—A. S. Hemmy B.A. *Secretary*—J. E. Boyt.

The Club has met regularly on Saturday evenings during the term in Lecture Room II.

At a meeting held early in the term J. E. Boyt was elected to carry out the duties of Secretary in the place of C. C. W. Sumner, who has not been up this term.

A handicap tournament has been in progress, but it is not yet completed.

Three matches were arranged: (1) *versus* Christ's (playing 6 boards), in which we gained an easy victory by $5\frac{1}{2}$ games to $\frac{1}{2}$ -game; (2) *versus* Conservative Club (10 boards), which we won by $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$; the match against St Catherine's has not yet been decided.

Mr Gunston has kindly consented again to play a number of boards simultaneously during the last week of term.

The play of members this term has considerably improved, giving promise of many becoming scientific players. We congratulate J. F. Cross on playing for Cambridge County against Northampton.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—W. Kingsley Kefford. *Treasurer*—A. D. Smith. *Secretary*—J. J. P. Kent. *Committee*—C. E. Nutley, B. T. W. Jones.

The following has been the programme for this term:

Feb. 5. In the rooms of B. T. M. Jones, a paper on "Browning, the poet of the Incarnation," was read by the Rev F. H. Chase D.D.

Feb. 12. In M. Hornibrook's rooms, H. L. Woffinden B.A. read a paper on "St. Augustine of Hippo."

Feb. 19. On this date the Rev F. J. Foakes-Jackson was to read a paper on "The beginnings of Monastic Life in the Christian Church," but owing to his illness, no meeting of the Society was held.

Feb. 26. In his own rooms the Rev H. T. E. Barlow gave a discourse on "Church Architecture," illustrated by lantern slides.

Mar. 5. In the rooms of J. R. Foster the terminal "social" and the election of officers for the Easter term took place.

It is to be regretted that in the above programme no member of the Society could be prevailed upon to take part. The number of meetings of the Society was consequently less than usual, and the Secretary had to depend upon the senior members for the constitution of the programme. The papers have, however, been most interesting throughout. All the vacancies for membership have been filled up this term.

TOYNEBEE HALL.

The seventeenth annual Loan Exhibition of Pictures at Toynbee Hall will open this year on Wednesday, April 14, and close on Sunday, May 2. It promises to be of exceptional interest and value. University men are wanted to undertake the duty of watchers and guides to the East-end visitors. Any Johnians who, during the Easter vacation, can spare a few hours to help in this way will be welcomed. They are requested to communicate with the Watchers' Secretary, Toynbee Hall, Whitechapel, E., or with the College Secretary, Mr E. R. Clarke.

THE JOHNIAN DINNER.

We would remind our readers that the Johnian Dinner will be held on Thursday, April 27, at Lemmer's Hotel, George Street, Hanover Square, W., at 7.15 for 7.30 p.m. The Rev Dr Augustus Jessopp has kindly consented to take the chair. Application for tickets should be made to R. H. Forster, Members' Mansions, 36 Victoria Street, London, S.W. The price of tickets is 8s. 6d. each (wine not included).

SCHOLARSHIPS AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS FOR THE YEAR 1898

In November 1897 there will be open for competition among students who have not commenced residence in the University.

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS	2 of £80 2 of £70 2 of £50	Tenable for two years, and the tenure may be prolonged for two years more.
MINOR SCHOLARSHIPS	4 of £50	For two years or till the holder is elected to a Foundation Scholarship.
EXHIBITIONS varying in number and value according to the merits of the Candidates and the number of vacancies at the time of election.		

A larger, or smaller, number of Scholarships and Exhibitions may be awarded according to the merits of the candidates.

Besides Scholars and Exhibitions, a certain number of Sizars may be elected in accordance with the results of the Examinations.

Candidates for Scholarships must be under nineteen years of age. This restriction does not apply to candidates for Exhibitions or Sizarships.

Candidates who acquit themselves with credit will be excused the College Entrance Examination.

Candidates may present themselves for examination in *Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science, Hebrew.*

In *Classics* the Examination will include five papers, two for translation from Greek and Latin into English, two for Prose and Verse composition, and a paper including general questions and alternative subjects for an English Essay. Candidates will also be examined *viva voce*.

In *Mathematics* the Examination will include three papers containing questions in Arithmetic and Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, Euclid and Geometrical Conics, Analytical Geometry, Elementary Statics and Dynamics, Elementary Differential Calculus. Candidates will also be examined *viva voce*.

In *Natural Science* the Examination will include papers in Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, and Physical Geography, including in each case practical work and *viva voce* examination. A candidate may be elected on the ground of special proficiency in any one of the foregoing sciences, but every candidate must show a competent knowledge of two at least of the following subjects, namely (1) Elementary Physics,

(2) Elementary Chemistry, (3) Elementary Botany or Elementary Zoology. The range of the Examination is indicated in a Scheme which may be obtained from any of the Tutors.

The Examinations in *Mathematics* and in *Physics* will be so arranged as to suit candidates who take both subjects.

In *Hebrew* the Examination will include translation, pointing, and Composition. Candidates will also be required to show proficiency in the Examination in *Classics* or that in *Mathematics*.

The Examinations in *Classics* and *Natural Science* will begin on Tuesday, November 2; and in *Mathematics* on Thursday, November 4.

The name of every candidate, with certificates of birth and character, should be sent not later than October 22 to the Tutor under whom it is proposed to place him in the event of his being admitted a member of the College. The subjects in which he desires to be examined should be stated at the same time. Lodgings will also be engaged by the Tutor for candidates who request him to do so at the time of sending in their names. Scholarship papers set in previous years are now published by the University Press, and may be had of all booksellers.

The tenure of the above emoluments begins with the commencement of residence in October 1898.

Any person elected to a Scholarship or Exhibition will forfeit the same if before the commencement of residence he presents himself at another College as a candidate for any similar emolument.

Should a successful Candidate, after entering the College, abandon the study of the subject for which he obtained a Scholarship or Exhibition, the College reserves the right of revising the tenure and emoluments of such Scholarship or Exhibition.

After the commencement of residence, Scholarships may be awarded for distinction in any of the subjects of the Honour Examinations of the University. Election to a Scholarship does not necessarily vacate an Exhibition. The maximum value of a Scholarship is £100 per annum.

Names will be received by any of the following Tutors: Dr Sandys, Dr Donald MacAlister, Rev C. E. Graves.

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICE.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

Committee: Rev F. Watson D.D., Rev J. T. Ward M.A., Rev H. T. E. Barlow M.A., P. Greeves B.A., W. Fairlie Clarke, C. Elsee, G. T. M. Evans, T. H. Hennessy, S. C. Moseley, R. F. Pearce, J. W. Rob.

Objects:—i. Preparation for Holy Communion; ii. Intercession for the College Mission; iii. Intercession for Foreign Missions; and kindred objects.

The following have given Addresses during the Lent Term:

Jan. 23rd Mr Barlow.
" 30th Mr Ward.
Feb. 6th Mr G. A. Lefroy, Head of the Cambridge Mission at Delhi.
" 13th Dr Gibson, Vicar of Leeds.
" 20th Mr E. H. Shears, formerly Archdeacon of Durban.
" 27th Mr J. O. F. Murray, Fellow and Dean of Emmanuel College.
Mar. 6th Mr J. F. Bethune Baker, Fellow and Dean of Pembroke College.

THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Christmas 1896.

Donations.

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1896 Mr R. A. S. Macalister.
- Bedell (F.). The Principles of the Trans-
former. 8vo. New York, 1896. 3.30.36..
- Crookshank (E. M.). Manual of Bacteriology.
3rd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 3.26.35..
- *Schuster (Arthur) and Lees (C. H.). An
intermediate Course of practical Physics.
8vo. Lond. 1896. 4.42.*2.....
- *Samways (D. W.). Sur l'Influence des
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laire du Cœur sur le Fonctionnement de
l'Oreille. (Arch. de Médecine expérim.
et d'Anatomie pathol. No. 5. 1er Sept.
1896) Dr D. MacAlister.
- Le Rôle de l'Oreille gauche notam-
ment dans le Rétrécissement mitral. 8vo.
Paris, 1896
- Ziegler (Ernst). A Text-Book of special
pathological Anatomy. Translated and
edited by Donald MacAlister* and H. W.
Cattell. Sections i.-viii. 8vo. New York,
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- Annual Report of the Chemical Examiner and
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- *Rolleston (H. D.). A clinical Lecture on
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Liver. (Reprinted from the Birmingham
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- Gillow (Joseph). A literary and biographical
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Professor Mayor.

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Samuel Wilberforce, D.D. 2 vols. 8vo.
Lond. 1880-1. 11.22.50, 51
- Achilles Tatius. De Leucippes et Clitophontis
amoris libri octo. Recens. F. Jacobs.
8vo. Lipsiae, 1821. 7.23.57
- Frederici Jacobs Animadversiones in
Achillem Tatum. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1821.
7.23.58
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8vo. Lond. 1896. 8.12.95, 96
- Horwitz (B.) and Kling (J.). Chess Studies
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- Staunton (H.). The Chess-Player's Com-
panion. 8vo. Lond. 1884. 10.13.89
- Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries.
Vol. II. 8vo. Lond. 1896. 5.27.13
- Crosthwaite (Peter). Maps of the English
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- Kingdon (J. A.). Incidents in the Lives of
Thomas Poyntz and Richard Grafton, two
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suffered loss and incurred danger in common
with Tyndal, Coverdale, and Rogers in
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Lond. 1896. 4.40.33
- *Adams (J. C.). The Scientific Papers of
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4to. Roma, 1896
- *Mayor (J. B.). Guide to the Choice of Classi-
cal Books. New Supplement (1879-96).
8vo. Lond. 1896. Gg. 10.28
- Astronomical Observations and Researches
made at Dunsink, the Observatory of
Trinity College, Dublin. 7th Part. 4to.
Dublin, 1896.....

Professor Mayor.

Mr Pendlebury.

The Author.

The Author.

The Editor.

Syndics of the Cambridge
University Press.

Professor Marshall.

The Author.

Mr Larmor.

- *Stout (Prof. G. F.). *Analytic Psychology*. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1896. 1.26.13, 14. ... } The Author.
 Thomas of Monmouth. *The Life and Miracles of St William of Norwich*. Now first edited by Augustus Jessopp* and M. R. James. 8vo. Camb. 1896. 11.21.30. ... } Dr Jessopp.
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 Feltoe (C. L.). *The Book of Judges*. 8vo. Lond. 1895. 9.11.65.
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 M'Neile (Rev. H.). *Handbook of the Book of Common Prayer*. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 9.11.71.
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 Watts (W. M.). *A practical Introduction to the Elements of Chemistry*. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 3.29.62.
 *Whitehead (Rev. J. H.). *Ezra and Nehemiah*. 8vo. Lond. 1895. 9.11.63.
 — *The Gospel according to St. Matthew*. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. n.d. 9.11.66. ..
 — *The Gospel according to St. Mark*. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 9.11.67.
 — *The Gospel according to St. John*. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 9.11.69.

The following books, formerly in the Library of Arthur Young, are presented by Mr Ernest Clarke, *M.A.*

- Addison (Jos.). *Life*. To which is prefixed the Life of Dr Lancelot Addison, Dean of Lichfield, his Father. 12mo. Lond. 1733. C.13.42.
 Algarotti (Fran.). *Letters from Count Algarotti to Lord Hervey and the Marquis Scipio Maffei, containing the State of the Trade, Marine, Revenues, and Forces of the Russian Empire*. Translated from the Italian. 2 vols. 12mo. Lond. 1769. Ff.15.7.8.
 Blackader (John). *Select Passages from the Diary and Letters of*. With a Preface by John Newton. 12mo. Edin. 1806. 11.29.30.
 Miscellaneous Pieces relating to the Chinese. 2 vols. 12mo. Lond. 1762. Ff.15.9.10.
 De Coetlogen (Rev. C.). *The Portraiture of the Christian Penitent: attempted in a Course of Sermons upon Psalm li*. 2nd Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1776. S.11.3.4.

- De Witt (J.). *The true Interest and political Maxims of the Republic of Holland*. Translated from the original Dutch. To which is prefixed historical Memoirs by John Campbell. 8vo. Lond. 1746. C.12.12.
 Hanway (Jonas). *Letters on the Importance of the rising Generation of the labouring part of our Fellow-subjects*. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1767. 1.33.45.46.
 Hay (W.). *Religio Philosophi*. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1754. S.11.2.
 Education. *A Treatise of the Education and Learning proper for the different Capacities of Youth*. Principally extracted from the Examen de Ingenios of Dr John Huartes. 12mo. Lond. 1734. H.13.37.
 Mirabeau (Comte de). *De la Monarchie Prussienne sous Frédéric le Grand*. 7 Tomes. 8vo. Lond. 1788. 1.9.58-64.
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 Skinner (Thos.). *The Life of General Monk, Duke of Albemarle*. With a Preface by William Webster. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1724. S.11.5.
 *Symonds (J.). *Observations upon the Expediency of revising the present English Version of the Four Gospels, and of the Acts of the Apostles*. 4to. Camb. 1789. 9.2.44.
 Wake (W.). *The Principles of the Christian Religion explained*. 4th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1720. S.11.6.
 [Waiburton (W.)]. *A Letter from an Author to a Member of Parliament, concerning literary Property*. 8vo. Lond. 1747. Hh.13.21.

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