



*October Term.*

1897.

## THE EAGLE.

### NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

*(Continued from Vol. XIX, p. 549.)*



THE first group of letters here printed refer to the death of Dr Clayton and the appointment of Dr Gwyn his successor as Master of the College. Dr Clayton was Master from 22 December 1594 until his death on 2 May 1612. He was also Dean of Peterborough and Archdeacon and Prebendary of Lincoln. He resided it would appear at Lincoln. He died intestate and in the words of Thomas Baker "his next relations not agreeing about the division, his wealth became a rich booty to the men of the law. It has been said he intended to make the College his heir, I cannot contradict that report, but I have often observed that they that profited most by the College have done the least for it when they come to die, being willing, it seems, to make a gift of what they leave, rather than bestow it where it may be thought a debt." There seems to have been ground for believing that King James I intended to issue a mandate to the Fellows to elect Valentine Carey (afterwards Bishop of Exeter) as their new Master. Richard Neile, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, interesting himself with the King to procure liberty of election.

*Notes from the College Records.*

As regards the writers of the other letters, Lawrence Stanton became Rector of Redmyle Leicestershire in 1582, Rector of Castor Northamptonshire in August 1600, and Dean and Prebendary of Lincoln in 1601. He died 17 September 1613 and was buried at Uffington.

Ottowell Hill was a Lancashire man; he was admitted a Scholar of the College on Ashton's foundations 12 November 1575; he was admitted Fellow *regia autoritate* on the last day of February 1578-9. He was Chancellor of Lincoln and died 19 May 1615 aged 56. There is a monument to his memory in Lincoln Cathedral with these lines on it:

Tis Otwel Hill, a Holy Hill,  
And truly sooth to say,  
Upon this Hill he praised still  
The Lord both night and day.  
Upon this Hill, this Hill did cry  
Aloud, in scripture letters,  
And strove yon wicked villians by  
Good counsel to make better.  
And now this Hill, tho' under stone,  
Has the Lord's Hill to lie on.  
For Lincoln Hill has got his bones,  
His Soul the Hill of Sion.

His wife was buried in Westminster Abbey, her tomb having the following inscription:

Mors mihi lucrum, spe resurgendi solus Christus mihi sola salus. Hic jacet Jana Stoteville, filia Thomae Stoteville de Brinkley in Comitatu Cantabrig: Armigeri: Uxor primo Edwardi Ellis de Chesterton in Comitatu Cantabrig: armigeris Cui peperit 6 filios et 3 filias: uxor deinde Othowelli Hill, Doctoris in jure civili, et Cancellarii Dioces: Lincoln: cujus relictæ obiit 27 die Aprilis anno Dom. 1631; Aetatis suæ 78. Vivit post funus virtus.

Roland Hill, brother of Ottowell, compounded for first fruits as Vicar of Shalbourne Berkshire 30 June 1593. He became Prebendary of Gretton in Lincoln

Cathedral 11 December 1606 and was buried at Shalbourne in 1630 aged 74.

Robert Bouth, always a stout friend of the College, was of the household of the Countess of Shrewsbury. To his unwearied efforts we owe the building of the Second Court.

My verie hartie commendacions remembered. I received your letters by Mr Holt and Mr Williams. That which in your letters you doe conceive of my love and care of the prosperous estate of our Colledg of St John's you shall ever fynde me as ready to perform at all tymes, as any other member of the howse. And for the particuler wherein you desier my help in your letters I haue moued his Majestie ande soe shall still continue to doe that you may enioye the liberty of an eleccion, according to the Statutes: onely I pray to God that he vouchsafe to direct you therein to doe that which shall be most for the good of the Colledg, which hath not to this day recovered itselfe of that preiudice which Alueis government in Dr Whittaker's tyme brought upon it.

I am very sorie that it hath pleased God to take away Dr Clayton in this sodaine manner, I feare the greatest hurt by it will lighte upon the Colledg, to which I know he intended much good. I am persuaded he hath heretofore done something according to a good intention of his to the Colledg, wherewith he some yeares since acquainted me. And therefore I would perswade that there may be all due care vsed in the opening of his Study both in Cambridg and ellswhere, and of such other places in which his writings and deedes and evidences may remaine, that some very discreet and trustie honest mann may have the searching and examining of those places. I hope something may be found that shall make for his owne honourable memory and the good of the Colledg. If I might advice, there should be at the opening of his Study and such other places, Mr Vicechancellor himself, Dr Carey, Mr President of the Colledg, and someone of the senior fellows with him, and a publique notary with Griffin and one other of Dr Clayton's men, whom he vsed most inwardly, by whom a diligent search may be made of all such writinges as doe concerne his estate, or may reveyle either his will or any good purpose that he had to

doe for the Colledg. And I would wishe that there might be sett downe in writing a particular of all such things as are found.

I doe presume you will performe all due care for the having of his funeralls in such reuerent sort as may be any way requisite and fitt for him. In any case spare not for any convenient expences, for he hath left enough behinde him for that and any other good vse. Whosoever is either Executor or Administrator shall not refuse to satisfy it. And I would wishe that besydes the banquet which you shall provyde for all Strangers that come to his funeralls, the whole house shulde that night exceed for him in some extraordinary manner.

It did a little troble me to heare that Dr Richardson was named for the preaching of Dr Clayton's funerall sermon. I am soe tender of the honor of our Colledg that rather then it should not be performed by a St John's man, I would my self come downe to Cambridge and doe it, though at this instant in regard of an extreme hoorsnes and coold that I haue, I be neither fitt to preach nor to travayle. I am perswaded that my Lorde of Lincoln would himself come to Cambridg and doe it, rather then it should be done by any other then a St John's man, but it hath pleased his Majestie vpon my wordes in this kynde, soe much to affect the honor of our Colledg, as to send Dr Carey purposely downe to doe it. And I know not any man soe fitt to doe it as he, for there was noe man more inwarde with him then he.

If it please God that any Will of his may be found, I doubt not but it shall appeare that his love was greater to the Colledg then to all other his freindes in the world. If it fall owt otherwise, I shall be able to say the Colledg hath sustayned a great losse, and he by the sodainnes of his death is much defrauded of some very good offices which he had resolved to doe of perpetuity for the Colledg. And thus with my praiers to God to direct you in all your accions especially in this of your future eleccion to the doeing of that which shall most tend to his glory, the honor of our Colledg, and the good of God's church, remembering my love vnto you all, I committ you to God, and rest

your verie loving freind

R. COU. & LICH.

Westminster

Maij 6<sup>o</sup>, 1612

*Addressed:* The right worshipping my verie loving freindes the President and fellowes of St John's Colledg in Cambridg theis there delivered.

Sir, the death of my good and worthy freind Mr Doctor Claiton did much trouble mee, both for my owne particular, and alsoe for the great losse which the whole vniversity hath sustained, but especially they of that Colledge which I must euer respect and honour, but since it hath pleased God to deprive them of him whome they so derely loued, I cane not but reioice with them for their so wise and honest carriadge in their new election, in that they haue chosen yow of their owne society soe well knowen vnto them all. Sir, as I haue euer loued the whole body so cane I not but respect the heade thereof, and as I was much beholdinge to him that is gone, so am I desirous to bee to yow likewise, it pleased him to bestowe a lodginge vpon my father towards the bringinge vpp of his children, and if it will please yow to continue that kindness towards vs, I shall be euer ready to requite it with all freindly offices. Thus with my loue remembered vnto yow, I rest

your very louinge freind

Stroud 22<sup>o</sup>

W. MAYNARD.

Maij 1612.

*Addressed:* To the worshipfull my very louinge friend Mr Gwine Maister of St Jhons Colledge, Cambridge.

*Salutem in Christo:* Sir when we heard (at Lincolne) that you weare elected Maister of St John's, I was glade and ioyful thereof: for havinge lost my deere frende Mr Archdeacon, you being inwarde with him in friendship and succeedinge him in that worthy place, and beinge of my ancient acquaintance, my grief is abated thereby: and doe praye God to bless you in that office, and that office to you. I was bould in Lent last to write to you in the behalfe of my sonne, that you woulde further him to be fellowe at that election, but it seemeth there was noe place fitte for him, n<sup>r</sup> he fitte for any: Yet I hope for better successe hereafter and will depende herein wholly vpon your frendshippe: for the presente I desire your favour towards him that he may continue his Chamber which is a parte of your lodginge, or if you cannot well spare that place, then appointe

him some other, and lett him have your countenance and counsell for which I shalbe most bounde vnto you. I have kept him somethinge longe in the countrie, but verie shortly god-willinge hee shall returne to his study. Thus wishinge you health and happynes I commytt to thalmighty. Vffington this vth of June 1612.

Your louinge frende

LAWRENCE STANTON.

*Addressed:* To the Right worshipful his verie lovinge frend Mr Gwinne Maister of St John's Colledge in Cambridge theise be dd.

Sir, Amongst the number of your frendes I pray you lett me bee accounted one, that reioyced to see you carried to Mr Vice-Chancelleur to be admitted to that place in which I pray God that successively may alwayes be those that like yourselfe may nourish learned men and good and honest men in that famous Colledge. What I can dooe in the distribution of Dr Clayton's goodes here at Lincoln for the good of our Colledge I will not be wanting in. And I pray you send me word whether you had xxx*li*. besides the xxx*li*. gotten by the proclamation out of his goodes or no.

It is tould me that there was promise made of his best bazon and ewer to the Colledg which I vrge when they were here: but they have carried it from hence and made me answeare that you were satisfied with thirty poundes and therefore they were free. It is tould me that promise was made to my Lo. Bishop of Lichfield and if he would signifie so much I would driue them here to giue so much as should make upp your money to such a summe as should make a very fayre bazon and ewer if you like that motion. When I speak for the Colledg they object that they were rated by your owne iudge and therefore if I should sett a new rate and Sir John Bennett another they should never haue an end in consideration whereof I could wish that my Lo: of Lichfield would in some letter to me take knowledg how meanly the Colledge hath bene dealt with at Cambridg, and wish me to make an addition. This I write not because I will dooe nothing without his letters come, but for that I would haue better colour to dooe it being required therevnto.

The account will not be made here vntill Mich: and therefore vncertayne what goodes here will be: I haue gotten her to

release the Chapter here 50*li*. that was layed forth for the casting of the great bell, and they looke for more, and singing men and his servants from Cambridge all hang vppon mee, but be sure I will be for the Colledg in the first place.

The booke that Mr. Lane did write for was not to be found amongst his bookes. Thus committing you to the holy protection, with my wives and my commendations to all my frendes in St John's and to Dr Carey and my cozen Newton I rest ever as you know your most assured

Lincoln

OTTHOWELL HYLL.

19 Junij 1612.

*Addressed:* To the Right worshipful Mr Gwin Mr of St John's Colledg in Cambridge these.

Sir I am informed by somme of your Colledg (vpon my enquiry after a picture of my Lady the Countess of Shrewsbury, which her Lord at my humble sute bestowed vppon the Colledg and desyred that Dr Clayton would cause it to be hanged vpp in the gallerie there) that Mrs Ashton hath taken it away as parte of the goodes of her brother deceased. These are therefore earnestlye to desyre you to vse all good meanes for the recoverye thereof for the Colledg behoofe, and yf it shalbe needfull, I will at all tymes be readye to testifie vppon my othe that it was bestowed vppon the Colledg, and that Dr Clayton only made sute for it, for that purpose. I am boulded to signifie thus much vnto you out of my love and dutye to the Colledg. And so with hartiest commendacions I take leave in Brodestreet in London, in hast. 18th of July 1612.

youres ever to command

ROB: BOUTH.

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull my assured frend Mr Dr Gwyn Master of St Johnes Colledge in Cambridge deliver.

Sir, I haue as you desired imparted some things to Mr Archdeacon who hath promised me to conferr with you and Dr Carey and to ioyne soundly and telleth me he thinketh that he hath some interest in D Richardson and will bring him to what you will require.

Concerning your man's suit for a portion I haue sent out processe for the administratour of Robinson to come and account and I will remember him.



Dr Clayton's administratour telleth me she hath payed into Mr Vicechancelour's handes the whole hundred markes and hath his acquittance and therefor you may demand your part of him. Shee hath bene here but hath not yet finished her account as this bearer can tell you, and all the Inventory here came to two thousand poundes and some odd money, but there be many deductions so that *summa dividenda* will not be much above eighteen hundred.

I could wish you would make some meanes to my Lo: of Canterbury that the Colledg might haue some greater summe at the diuision of the goodes which will be partly as I thinke at London. Commendations and thanks for my good cheere to you and Dr Carey. *Te Deo.*

yours very assured

OTTHOWELL HYLL.

Lincoln 9, October 1612.

*Addressed:* To the Right worshipful his very loving ffriend Mr Doctor Gwyn Mr of St John's Colledg in Cambridg these dd.

*Salutem in Christo.* Sonne (shall I be so bold with our master?) I take your message sent me by Mr Wyburne very kindly. I was never good Begger, and surely, am a worse chuser, but if you can fitt me with any thing for my good, I will not be wanting to find owt something which may content yow; I care not to be a debter. All, I can say is, if I have any thing from St John's, I will not be a backward rewarder, nor unthankful Tenant. *Sed charitas a seipso: Amor* my chapleyne Mr Wyburn his attendance this Christmas, but his great office of Bursership (which I hope will continue vnto him while he stayes with you this his year of Vale) withheld him as it seems. Certainly he loves yow; yet neither he nor any better then I, who am as I was ever

from Bugden

Januar: 4: 1612

your assured loving freind

and (if you will) father

W. LINCOLN a true St John's man.

*Addressed:* To the worshipful my verie Lovinge ffriend Mr Owen Gwin Master of St John's College in Cambridge dd.

*Salutem in authore salutis.* Good Mr Dr Gwin though wee have had little entercourse of frendship now this xx yeares, since I came from Cambridg into theise western partes, being as it were cast out into another world, yet the kindness I found while being in Kinges Colledg I now and then was with you in my brother's company at St John's, maketh overbould to request your favour for Ed. Porter, Mr Cecil's poore scholler, born in Worcester, my wife's sister's sonne to whose parents as I am more then one way alied soe am I very meny wayes endebted; that you would favor him and further him for a Scholarship in your Colledg this election. I hope his cuntry will serve him, and I doubt not of his towardness in lerning, and for his virtuous good nourture I dare paune my smale credit unto you, and you cannot bestow your favourable voyce and choise more charitablie on a child born of parents, that though they be *honesto loco cives*, yet have many children and noe great meanes to prefer them. My selfe (if that be any thing) shalbe mutch bound to you for your love herein; and I presume my brother Otthowell will also give you thanks, and God will requite it as a worke of charity with his grace, to whose protection I commend you. Shalborn in Berksheer Octobr xvijth 1613

yours in all good duty to his

smale power

ROWLAND HYLL.

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull Mr Dr Gwinn Master of St John's Colledg in Cambridg give these.

The following letter of Ottowell Hill is of an earlier date, as Valentine Carey was appointed Master of Christ's College in 1609-10. It refers to what we should now call his valuation on quitting his rooms in College. The letter gives us an approximate date for his ceasing to reside in Cambridge.

Mr. Gwynne. We pore folkes at Lincoln shutt out from the world can not here one word of newes from you. Yett at the second hand we haue an vncertayne rumour that Mr Carey is Maister of Christ's Colledg. Which thing as it doth reioyce me to heare, so I cannot be assured of it by any letters from you. I haue now by chance heard of this messenger which

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came to me after tenne of the clock and therefore I pray you excuse me to Doctor Clayton that I write not hauing no newes to write him. I pray you if Mr Carey be remooued to acquaint him with this bill which he hath not of thinges in my chamber and if any other come to it, be my receaver of so much money and if you please pay it to Doctor Clayton for my vse.

I misse nothing so much as your good company here and could well be content my liuing were fourty poundes a yeare worse, so it were in Cambridg.

Commend me to all my good frendes, Mr Deane, Mr Carey, Mr Bindless, Mr Lane, Mr Billingsley and all the rest.

I thanke you all for my cozen Archepole but I did not heare what was done but since X-masse. Tell Mr Deane that D. Bond was robbed last weeke of iiii<sup>xxli</sup>\* and that ould Mr Jenkinson is dead.

your very louing friend

OTTHOWELL HYLL.

Lincoln this new yeares day at  
night. *meo Die natali.*

Addressed: To the worshipfull his louing friend Mr Gwynne one of the seniours of St John's Colledge in Cambridg.

*The bill enclosed is as follows:*

Spent on the tower Chamber in St John's Colledge.	
<i>Imprimis</i> for 4 yron casements besides Colledge allowance in the 2 chambers	} xxs.
<i>Item</i> 6 latches and a boulte	iijs. iiij <sup>d</sup> .
<i>Item</i> to Wade the carpenter for timber workmanship in making partition in the vpper chamber	} xlvs. vj <sup>d</sup> .
<i>Item</i> to Bateson the ioyner for 4 portalles 3 leaues of windowes, waynscott vnder the windowe and all the iron worke in the upper chamber	} iiij <sup>li</sup> . vjs.
<i>Item</i> for reed, hayre lath and nayles in the vpper chamber per billam	} xvijs. iiij <sup>d</sup> .
<i>Item</i> to Long for worke in playsteringe	xijs.
<i>Item</i> a locke and key to the netherdore	vjs. viij <sup>d</sup> .
<i>Item</i> Locke and key to the vpper chamber	iijs.
<i>Item</i> Shelues in the studdy	vs.
<i>Summa</i>	vijli. xvijjs. ix <sup>d</sup> .

\* i.e. fourscore.

The next group of letters are of interest from the references they contain to the famous Comedy of *Ignoramus*, by George Ruggle, at one time of St John's afterwards of Clare Hall. Few dramatic pieces have excited so much feeling or attracted so much notice. The play has been several times reprinted, the fullest edition being that of Hawkins published in 1787. An excellent account of it is given in Mr Mullinger's *History of the University of Cambridge*.

King James arrived in Cambridge on Tuesday 7 March 1614-5. On that evening a Latin Comedy called *Aemilia* by Thomas Cecil, Fellow of St John's, was acted before him by members of St John's in the Hall of Trinity. An actual spectator of the play writing a few days after the performance describes it as consisting of "a counterfeit of Sir Edward Ratcliffe, a foolish tutor of physic, which proved but a lean argument, and though it were larded with pretty shews at the beginning and end, and with somewhat too broad speech for such a presence, yet it was still dry."

*Ignoramus* was acted on the next evening, also in the Hall of Trinity College. Its performance commenced about eight and ended about one. Without entering into a detailed account of the Play it may be stated that it was a skit upon the practitioners of the Common Law. One of the chief objects of its satire being Francis Brackin, Recorder of Cambridge. He was a local man, son of Richard Brackin of Chesterton. He was nominated a barrister of Gray's Inn 19 June 1577, became Bencher of that Society in 1597 and was elected Treasurer 20 October 1623.

It will be observed that Dr Goche, Master of Magdalene, who was Vice Chancellor at the time of the King's visit, in writing to Dr Gwyn on other matters, states that the blasoning of the arms of Ignoramus had offended the lawyers. The arms of Francis Brackin as given in one of the windows of Gray's Inn were *Gules, a fesse chequy, or and azure, between three lozenges of the*

*second.* Whether the arms of Ignoramus were some jesting modification of this coat does not seem to have been recorded.

*Salutem &c.* Good Mr Dr Gwyn, the Erle of Shrewsbury is now in London, and therefore if yowe have not moved hym agaynst the Kinges comminge to Cambridge, nowe yowe maye conveniently doe it, for the Kinges comminge is deferred till the vijth of March next, against which tyme I heare that many Lordes wilbe there, and therefore trynitye Colledge maketh great provision for the well performance of all thinges and therefore have sent for all their auncient good actors that so theyr comedies may be answerable to the expectations. The tyme was when St John's had the best actors and teachers in all the Vniuersitye and I dowbt not but they have as good nowe. Yet if I were worthy to advise yowe I would send for some or moste of these that they may bothe advise with yowe and see the actors, and geve them theyre assistaunce. I hope yowe will not take my complaint in evill parte, for it proceedeth from my wellwishinge of your welldoinge. I pray yow therefore pardon me and geve me leave to contynewe my suite for my nephewe this bearer, at your next election and I shalbe ready in any service I can to deserve this ffavour and so with my harty commendacions to yourselve and Mr Deane of Pawles I commende yowe to the grace of God and will ever rest

your loving ffrend

Greeke Streete, London

Januar: 5: 1614.

ROGER PARKER.

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull and his very lovinge ffrend Mr. Dr. Gwyn, Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge these.

*Salutem in Christo.* Sir our frendes of St John's make sum little staye with me, as I had some tyme to haue it read over. Mr Cicell sayth he will come to me agayne. Somethinges we have conferred off which heintendeth to putt in execution. I wish it somewhat shorter, and he meaneth to contract it. This is very good Schollershipp and well in the plott. The acting will add a great grace vnto it for prologue and epilogue we

will farther advise, att our next meeting, and I have an inclination to com vnto you somewhat before the tyme. I know not whatt my mediocrity can doe, but you have my well wishing. And thus with my kind commendations I committ you to God. Hadleigh the 23 of December.

your very loving ffrend

GEORGE MERITON.

*Endorsed:* about the comedy.

*Addressed:* To the Ryght worshipfull my very good ffrend Mr Dr Gwin, Master of St John's Coll. these letters dd.

Syr, the actors of *Ignoramus* haue beene longe suitors for a certayne remainder of moneye, whiche they clayme as due vnto them for the expense of their comedye, and that in my opinion verye iustlye. Whiche you your self also (as I presume) will easily acknowledge. yf you will be pleased to consider that they weere no seekers of that employmente, nor intruders vpon it, but entreated, or rayther vrged and pressed vnto it, by those that conuented them. With a promise that their charges should be defrayed; and now that vpon comaundemente theye haue vndertaken it, and performed it, it seemethe to me a verye harde and iniurious course, that their necessarie charges should be denied vnto them. The Bishoppe of Chichester obietethe againste them, that they vndertooke it for a 100*l.*, and therefore that being payed vnto them with some aduantage of an ouerplus there is no reason, saythe he, that theye shoulde demaunde any more, but paye the reste themselues; but by his lordshippes leaue, that is not so, for I myselfe did euer proteste against that course of vndertakinge anye comedye by the greate, for anye grosse sett sum, but tould his lordshippe, that we would require our charges in particular, whether theye weere more or lesse.

Whiche when he did see me resolute in, he promised that  
w  
his lordshippe hathe conceiued some displeasure, and is becom verye splenetive and opposite against vs, leauing vs in the lurch and laughinge at vs in his sleeue: but nowe that he is gone and an honeste man, you succeede in his place, I am a most humble and earneste suiter vnto you that you wilbe so fauorable vnto vs, as to procure vnto vs payments of our charges; which yf they shall seeme to be vnreasonable or ouer

highelype rated, I desire that you wilbe pleased to appointe some indifferente arbitrators for the ratinge of them, and looke what theye shall determine in that kinde. We wilbe verye willinge to yealde vnto it: and seeinge that we haue bene thus longe differred and driuen to disappointe poore artificers of their moneye. I hartelye praye you that you will despatch vs with some expedition, and then we shall acknowledge our selues muche behouldinge vnto you, and thus commending my selfe most hartelye vnto you I committ you to God.

Newe Markett

yours ROBERT SCOTT.

Nouember: 16: 1615.

*Addressed:* To the Righte worshipfull and his verye goode freinde, Mr, Dr, Gwynn, Master of St Jhon's, Vicechancellor of the Vniuersity of Cambridge thes be DD.

Good Mr Vicechancellor we weare this daye with our counsell at the Common Pleas barre, about Mr Driuer's case, the particulars whereof Mr Tabor can best informe you. Sergeant Richardson and Mr Byng of counsell with vs, and Sergeant Hitcham for Mr Battisford: the point in question was whether Chesterton be within the Jurisdiction of the Vniuersitie. The iudges (whom Mr Binge and my selfe had particularly attended) weare very favourable: and the case made very cleare so as we have no cause to dowe the issue, yet neuertheless the iudges yelded so far to the importunitie of Sergeant Hitcham as they haue given him further daye till this day seuennight at which tyme I shall be ready to attend them not dowbting but this suit shall quyet this business for euer.

In the meane tyme I beseech you giue me leaue to advertise you, that the last playe before his Majestie at Royston, and in that, the blasoninge of Ignoramus armes hath woonderfully discontented the Lawyers. I mean those of the best sort amongst them and our very good frendes. They will not be persuaded but that the gouernours of the Vniuersitie haue their hands in this buysines, otherwise yonge men amongst vs durst not take this libertie to them or yf they did, you would censure them for yt.

I am not woorthie to advise, yet owt of my duties to the Vniuersitie, let me intreat you to take some course for the staye of these bitter impertinences, certainly yf they goe on in this

kind we shall growe odious amongst them. But I leave that to your wisdom. And so crauing pardon for this bouldness I rest from London this

23th of Aprill 1616.

your poore frend to be commended

BAR: GOCHE.

*Addressed:* To the Right woorschipfull his very good frend Dr Gwyn Vice-Chancellor of the Vniuersitie of Cambridge deliver.

There is a well known story, coming down from the days of celibate Fellows, of a widow, who in announcing her husband's death, conveyed more information than she intended, by asking that the annuity hitherto paid to her husband might be continued to herself. That Fellows were sometimes suspected of such practices seems to be vouched for by the following document. Anthony Middleton, a Sussex man, was admitted a Fellow of the College 22 March 1615-6. He was instituted Rector of Tarring Nevill, Sussex, 30 October 1630 and held the living until 1636. Whether he cleared himself of the charge is not recorded in the College annals.

A Cytacion for Mr Middleton to appeare before the Master and Seniors.

Memorandum that vpon the eight day of April Anno domini 1622 it was ordered and appoynted by the general consent of the Master and Seniors assembled that Mr Antony Middleton held to be fellow of our Colledge shold be cyted att his chamber within the said Colledge being, to appeare personally before the said Master and Seniors att and within the said Colledg, att or before the first day of May next following to acquitt himself by answer of the marriage obiection to him in his absence and to shew reason why his place shold not be pronounced voyd according to the statutes of the sayd Colledg in that behalf proyded which citation or warning was executed by James Robinson servant to the sayd Colledg

upon the day and year above written in the presence of Mr Robert Dawson, Mr. Thomas Thornton and Timothy Hutton.

The following copy of the Library rules dates from the time when the Library was still in the First Court.

Certain Orders and decrees agreed and concluded vpon by the Master and Seniors September 30th 1617, touching the safe custodie of the Library Bookes.

It was ordered and decreed the day and year above written by the joynt consent of the Master and Seniors that during the tyme the Library Bookes shall remayne at large in the Chamber late Mr Mounseyes, some one of the Schollers of the house by them nominated and appoynted vnder the name of the Library keeper shold receyve them in and take charge of the same, both for the safe keeping and vsing of them in such sorte and manner as is hereafter specified. Receyving for his paynes and care the somme of fower powndes per annum to be paid by the senior burser of the Colledge quarterly.

1<sup>o</sup>. ffirst the sayd Library keeper shall lodge and study in the study within the sayd Chamber and shall dayly and diligently attend within from 8 of the clock in the forenoone vntill dynner tyme and from one in the afternoone vntil 4 at the least. In whych tyme all fellowes may and shall haue free liberty and accesse into the Chamber, there to vse any of the bookes committed to his custodie.

2<sup>o</sup>. If any fellow shall have occasion and be desyrous at any other howre besydes in the daye tyme to come and study there, the said Library keeper being thereof advertised, shall forth-with attend to gyve him entrance.

3<sup>o</sup>. It shall not be lawfull for the sayd Library keeper to permytt any young Schollers or pensioners or any other besydes the ffellowes of the Colledge and such Masters of the Artes as shalbe in ffellowes Commons to come in the sayd Roome or chamber, or to make any abode there vpon pretence of perving any bookes or studying there, or any other occasion whatever.

4<sup>o</sup>. It shall in no case be lawfull for the sayd Library keeper to lend out of the sayd Roome or chamber any of the bookes to

him committed eyther to the Master of the sayd Colledge or any of the ffellows or any other person or persons whatsoever without the expresse licence and concent of the Master and Seniors first had and obteyned, vpon payne of the forfeiture of his Schollershipp for ever in the sayd Colledge. And yf any shall presume to borrow or carry away any agaynst the will or without the knowlege of the sayd Library keeper then they offending in this sorte to be censured according to the Rigor of the Statute in that behalf made.

5<sup>o</sup>. If it shall happen any of the bookes brought into the sayd roome and delyvered to the sayd Library keeper to be lost or wantynge for as it must probably proceed from his owne negligence and want of care it is therefore ordered and decreed lykewise by the Autority abouesayd that so many other bookes of the same kind and quality in every respect be brought and set off in the sayd roome as shalbe fownd lost or wantynge. And this to be done at the only cost and charges of the sayd Lybrary keeper and not of the College.

6<sup>o</sup>. The better to provyde for the Indemnitye of the sayd Library keeper it is further ordered and decreed that only those bookes which are in folio shalbe set abroad in the Chamber. The residue in 4<sup>to</sup>, 8<sup>o</sup> or lesser volumes yf any such bee, shalbe kept within the studye. And the severall of them written in a Schedule shalbe set in open veiwe (*sic*) in the Chamber to the end that yf any fellow call for any of them to vse there they shalbe delyvered to him.

OWEN GWYNN  
RICHD. HORD  
W. NEALESON

Lease Book 1609-26 (Archives)  
ROBERT LANG  
LAUR. BURNETT  
THO. SPELL (C 81) P

The following documents, transcribed for me by Mr. J. H. Hessels, all relate to the Lady Margaret. The first document appears to be the original petition to Pope Innocent the Eighth for the Bull of Indulgence printed in our last number (Vol XIX, 546). The two remaining documents are Indulgences of a somewhat similar character to those already printed.

BEATISSIME PATER, Vt animarum saluti deuotorum oratorum  
vestrorum Nobilium vtriusque sexus deuotorum vestre sanctitatis  
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et sancte Romane ecclesie Henrici Regis et Elizabeth Regine Anglie et margarite eiusdem Regis matris familiarium salubrius consulatur Supplicans humiliter Sanctitati vestre Rex et Regina ac mater ipsius Regis impersonas predictorum Nobilium vtriusque sexus Quatenus eis specialem gratiam facientes ut confessor ydoneus presbyter Secularis uel Regularis quem quilibet ipsorum duxerit eligendum eorum quemlibet ab omnibus et singulis excommunicationis suspensionis et interdicti aliisque ecclesiasticis sententijs censuris et penis a iure uel ab homine quauis occasione uel causa latis et quorumcunque mandatorum ecclesie transgressionibus aliisque eorum peccatis excessibus criminibus atque delictis quantumcunque grauibz et enormibus de quibus corde contricti et ore confessi fuerint etiam si talia forent propter que sedes apostolica esset merito consulenda Necnon votorum quorumcunque Jeiuniorum et penitentiary Iniunctarum omissionibus et alijs offensis de Reseruatis videlicet semel in uita et in mortis articulo exceptis illis contentis in bulla que legitur feria Quinta in cena domini de alijs vero sedi apostolice non Reseruatis casibus tociens quotiens opus fuerit absolueret et penitentiam salutarem iniungere vota uero quecunque per eos forsan emissas Jerosolimitani Liminum Beatorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli de vrbe Jacobi in compostella Regionis et castitatis votis duntaxat exceptis in alia pietatis opera commutare et iuramenta quecunque relaxare ac omnium peccatorum suorum plenariam Remissionem impendere possit. Quodque visitando duo uel tria per eos in loco ubi pro tempore residere contigerit eligenda altaria consequantur easdem indulgentias quas consequerentur si tempore quadragesime singulas stationum vrbis ecclesias Rome personaliter deuoteque visitarent Et insuper cuilibet ipsorum Nobilium vtriusque sexus in Infirmis peregrinationibus et locis quibuscunque Liceat habere altare portatile cum debitis Reuerentia et honore super quo in Locis ad hoc congruentibus et honestis etiam ecclesiastico interdicto auctoritate ordinaria apposito suppositis dummodo causam non dederint interdicto etiam ante diem circa tamen diurnam Lucem per Regis Regine et Margarite predictorum Capellanos in ipsorum Nobilium presentia missas et alia diuina officia celebrare seu celebrari facere possint et valeant licentiam et facultatem concedere dignemini de gratia speciali Constitutionibus et ordinationibus apostolicis Regula Cancellarie apostolice de datandis confessionalibus cui placeat derogare ceterisque in

contrarium facientibus Non obstantibus quibuscunque cum clausulis opportunis. [*Here follows in the handwriting of Pope Innocentius:*] fiat ut petitis. I. [*then follows written on the left-hand side of the parchment*] Et de reseruatis semel in uita et in mortis articulo premissis exceptis | Et de non Reseruatis casibus tociens quotiens opus fuerit | Et de plenaria remissione semel in uita et in mortis articulo | Et de commutatione votorum premissis exceptis et relaxatione iuramentorum | Et quod uisitando dicta altaria consequentur Indulgentias stationum vrbis | Et de Altari portatili cum clausula ante diem et in locis interdictis ordinaria auctoritate | Et cum derogatione dicte Regule pro hac uice duntaxat ut prefertur | Et quod presentis transumpto per notarium publicum subscripto vbique fides adhibeatur | Et quod presentis supplicationis sola signatura sufficiat. [*By the side of these lines the Pope has drawn a bracket and written:*] Fiat I.

*Endorsed:* Confessionale pro familiaribus Regis Regine et matris Anglie Innocentij viij. M.

*And in a later hand:* A Petition to the Pope for indulgence, &c. for K. Hen. 7 his Queene and his mother.

Fratr Anthonius humilis prior Domus maioris Cartusie ceterique diffinitores capituli generalis ordinis nostri carthusiensis Dilectis nobis in Christo domino Thome Stanlay domino de stanlay et domine Margarite vxori eius viuenti ac domine Elianore quondam vxori eius nunc mortue et liberis eorundem ac pro quibus intendunt nec non Et domino Thome Stanlay militi et Johanne vxori eius et liberis eorundem Salutem et per orationum suffragia gaudia consequi sempiterna. Cum virtutum omnium mater et radix caritas omnibus generaliter nos obliget et debitores efficiat illis tamen spiritualius nos astringit qui pre ceteris merentur et qui ad nos nostrumque ordinem maiorem deuotionem caritatis et affectum habere se ostendunt. Hinc est quod huiusmodi contuitu ac exigente uestre deuotionis affectu quem ad ordinem nostrum geritis, ad vniuersa et singula nostre religionis suffragia in vita recipimus pariter et in morte. Vobis tenore presentium plenam participationem concedentes videlicet, Missarum. Orationum. Vigiliarum. Jeiuniorum. Abstinentiarum. Elemosinarum. et omnium aliorum bonorum spiritualium que per fratres et sorores dicti ordinis in toto terrarum orbe ex



nunc operari dignabitur nostri clemencia redemptoris. Addentes nichilominus de gratia speciali ut cum obitus vestri quos deus felices faciat et beatos longis per prius indultis spatiis bone vite nostro fuerint capitulo generali nuntiati in ipso recommendabimini. Iniungenturque pro animabus vestris Misse et alia pia suffragia sicut pro carissimis benefactoribus nostris et amicis est fieri consuetum. Quatenus anime vestre tantis ac talibus adiute suffragiis post vite presentis excessum ad regnum beatitudinis superne valeant opitulante domino facilius conuolare. Datum carthusie sedente nostro capitulo generali xxiiij<sup>o</sup> die Mensis Aprilis. Anno domini Millesimo cccc<sup>o</sup> lxxviii<sup>o</sup>. Sub sigillo domus nostre cartusie predictae in testimonium premisorum.

*Endorsed:* P. A letter of Fraternite of the hede hous of the Charterhouse with the holl chapytre of the same.

*And in a later hand:* Thomae Domino Stanley et Margaretæ vxori eius viventi et dominae Elianoræ quondam vxori eius et alijs. anno 1478. April 23.

ALEXANDER episcopus servus servorum dei ad perpetuam rei memoriam Pastoris eterni uices licet immeriti gerentes in terris ad ea libenter intendimus per que in dies Christi fidelium deuotio peramplius augeri et animarum salus valeant procurari. Sane cum dilecta in Christo filia Nobilis mulier Margarita Comitissa Richmundie et Derbie Carissimi in Christo filij nostri Henrici Anglie Regis Illustrissimi mater ex intimo deuotionis feruore a Venerabilibus fratribus nostris Vniuersis Archiepiscopis et Episcopis ac dilectis filiis Vniuerso Clero Regni Anglie cum magna maturitate obtinuisset ordinari et per dictum Regnum Septima Idus Augusti quolibet Anno festum dulcissimi Jhesu Saluatoris nostri ac officium cum Capitulis lectionibus antiphonis uersiculis et responsoriis congruentibus ac Missa cum eius octaua in ecclesijs dicti Regni celebrari et decantari ordinationem et celebrationem huiusmodi per nos et sedem apostolicam humiliter petijt confirmari Nos igitur qui diuini cultus augmentum et animarum salutem nostris potissime temporibus supremis desideramus affectibus post deliberacionem quam super hijs cum fratribus nostris habuimus diligentem prout ex alijs nostris in forma breuis litteris constat prefate Comitisse in hac parte deuotis supplicationibus inclinati officium predictum illiusque ordinationem auctoritate apostolica tenore presentium de nouo

approbamus et confirmamus volentes illud in Regno predicto a uolentibus posse coli et obseruari iuxta ordinationem et institutionem predictas Et nichilominus ut Christi fideles colibentius ad agendum et celebrandum dictum officium inducantur quo exinde se suarum sperauerint salutem animarum adepturos de omnipotentis dei misericordia ac beatorum Petri ac Pauli Apostolorum eius auctoritate confisi omnibus et singulis utriusque sexus Christi fidelibus uere penitentibus et confessis qui officium predictum in dicto Regno et ecclesijs illius deuote celebrauerint et audierint omnes et singulas indulgentias quas festum Corporis domini nostri Jhesu Christi audientes et celebrantes consecuntur dicta auctoritate elargimur Non obstantibus apostolicis ac bone memorie Octonis et Octoboni olim in dicto Regno dicte sedis Legatorum in Prouincialibus quoque et synodalibus Concilijs editis generalibus uel specialibus Constitutionibus et ordinationibus ceterisque contrarijs quibuscunque approbationis confirmationis uoluntatis et clargitionis infringere uel ei ausu temerario contraire. Siquis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit indignationem omnipotentis dei ac beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum eius se nouerit incursum. Datum Rome apud sanctum petrum Anno Incarnationis dominice Millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo quarto Quarto nonas Octobri Pontificatus nostri Anno tercio.

*Signed:* L. Podocatharus, and by the writer of the Bull. . . . . de Oulterris.

*Endorsed:* Registrata apud me L. Podocatharum.

*And in later hands:* (1) Bulla confirmationis festi dulcissimi Jesu cum indulgentijs ad instantiam filii Matris Regis Margaretæ, &c.; (2) Anno Domini 1494, 4<sup>o</sup> Non. Octob. Pontificatus Alexandri Papæ 3<sup>o</sup>; (3) A bull grauntyd by pope Alexander the vj<sup>th</sup> for the confirmacion of the feste of Jhesu, the same Indulgence that is grauntyd to the feste of Corpus Christi.

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)

*Erratum.*—Vol xix, p. 546, line 3 from the foot of the page, read nos et Romanam.



## AD POETAS AQUILINOS.

"Weep no more, woful Shepherds, weep no more."

Ye budding Bards, who from our Eagle's wings  
Pluck pens to write your amorous twitterings,  
What naked shame will you ere long inflict  
On the Poor Fowl, when all his plumes are picked!  
As you are strong, be merciful, and spare  
Those great flight-feathers, which should beat the air  
And make our Bird on wings of wonder rise  
High o'er the noblest Gander to the skies.

If pens you lack, 'tis surely no abuse  
To bid you spare the Eagle, pluck the Goose.  
Poets as great as you have taken flight  
On grey-goose pinions to Parnassus' height.  
Great is the Eagle, soaring through the skies;  
Yet they are foolish, who the Goose despise,  
Whether her plumes enable us to pass  
Into some treacherous Tripos' lowest class,  
Or toothsome flesh delight our mouths at Michaelmas.

Nigh forty years our noble Eagle counts,  
And still supreme o'er meaner creatures mounts:  
Share you his flight; but, pray you, don't forget,  
O more than Milton, you aren't forty yet.  
Ere six-and-twenty Keats had lived and sung:  
"Then print me," Bavius clamours; "I'm as young."  
And thus to helpless Johnians he repeats  
Erotic mouthings—but he isn't Keats.

If you would warble (and there are who will),  
Whilst Father Antic calls you infant still,  
Drink the Pierian waters, but expect  
Therefrom a strong medicinal effect.  
Drink, if you must; but see the draught be mild:  
The potent brand is not for every child.  
Climb, if it please you, great Parnassus' steep;  
But climb: don't try it at a single leap.  
Such reckless haste the mountaineer atones  
With twisted ankles, or with broken bones.

If youthful ardour sting your soul to rhyme,  
Rhyme on; but grow not old before your time:  
Don't wax too serious over youthful woes,  
Like puppy-dogs, which feel stomachic throes,  
When curious longing tempts their tongues to lick,  
And taste of blacking makes them deadly sick.  
If hapless love turn rosy life to blue,  
O blighted bard of less than twenty-two,  
Don't give this ribald world excuse to scoff:  
Pray go to bed and sleep the matter off.

Then sing, ye sufferers from an itching tongue,  
Sing, pipe, chirp, twitter, warble; but be young.  
Choose lighter themes. Have youthfulness and mirth  
Fled with Astraea from a groaning earth?  
If young ambition urge you to desire  
An introduction to the Muses' choir,  
Mark whom you court;—Melpomene's the worst:  
Shew your credentials to Thalia first.  
Don't know her? What? So shy? Well, take your  
At Calverley's or Cluvienus' feet, [seat  
Or his, whose Muse (as Bursars dare avow)  
In mighty numbers canonised the Cow.

At least avoid one subject: 'tis the curse  
Of modern, and especially minor verse,—  
Yourself: pray don't indecently expose  
Your naked soul, with all its passion-throes,

Its chance abrasions, and its foolish fears,  
 Its whines, its wriggings, and its sloppy tears.  
 If passion's pains press potent on your chest,  
 Sing of your supper: we'll infer the rest.

Then be more private; show not every eye  
 Your heart's uncouth ill-oiled machinery.  
 'A human document'? Come, take the hint:  
 It doesn't follow that it's fit to print.  
 Then drape your soul with reticence, and choose  
 More cheerful subjects;—sing about the crews,  
 Sonnets on Sausage, Ballads to the Backs,  
 Or Canzonets on Cambridge Chimney-stacks,  
 Spenserian stanzas on Sagacious Dogs,  
 Pindaric Odes concerning Pollywogs,  
 Didactic Dramas upon Frozen Beef;  
 But give your Vivisected Soul relief.

Pray you, be merry. Sunny-hearted mirth  
 Has yet its function and its sphere on earth.  
 At times Apollo gives his bow a rest;  
 Even Deans and Tutors have been known to jest.  
 'Laugh and grow fat': so runs the ancient saw.  
 'Laugh and grow strong,' were nearer Nature's law,  
 Strong to endure, and resolute to do,  
 Bold to attempt, tenacious to pursue;  
 For 'tis in Mirth that Melancholy finds  
 A Patent Pill to purge dyspeptic minds.

THE WOLLERER'S GHOST.



## THE BOATHOUSE DOG.

OH, men may come, and men may go,  
 And get their "Lents" and "Mays,"  
 Then vanish from the "path of tow,"  
 Yet one there is who stays.

There's no one seems to know his age,  
 His wisdom none will doubt;  
 His every action speaks the sage,  
 And he is old and stout.

He never runs or wanders far,  
 He has'nt got a "femme,"  
 Above all things he seems to bar  
 Immersion in the Cam.

He's one of great authority,  
 A sort of canine "prog,"  
 To check undue frivolity  
 In every stranger dog.

Sometimes his doggy soul is stirred  
 By foes across the tide,  
 And then his baritone is heard  
 The mongrel curs to chide.

But even then his dignity  
 Is rigidly maintained,  
 In spite of the malignity  
 Within his heart contained.

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At boating he is quite "au fait,"  
 And gravely superintends  
 The "freshers" practice every day,  
 Until the "tubbing" ends.

Then later, when the "trials" start,  
 With their ungainly freight,  
 He sees each sorry lot depart,  
 Each limp-returning "eight."

Think, what a splendid coach he'd make  
 With his experience;  
 For this, at least, for his own sake,  
 We'll hope is no pretence.

He might be, if we only knew,  
 Some man transmogrified,  
 Some old-time swell who got his "blue,"  
 And now is doggified.

Whate'er he was in retrospect,  
 It doesn't matter now,  
 To-day he's worthy our respect,  
 As Lady Margaret "Bow."

H. B. H.



## THE AMATEUR ANTIQUARY.

### II.

"Olde monuments, which of so famous sprights,  
 The honour yet in ashes doo maintaine."  
 SPENSER.

**S**O far our sketches of the Roman Wall and its surroundings have been drawn chiefly from materials with which the historians have supplied us: let us now seek our inspiration from a humbler source, and turn, as it were, imaginative rag-pickers, rubbish-sorters of cities which have been dead and buried these fourteen hundred years,—scraping and ferreting amongst stones and earth, sifting out broken bottle necks, rusty nails, and odd pieces of crockery, and endeavouring to apply to each fragment a kind of Sherlock Holmes method of reasoning, that we may gain some clue to the lives and histories which once circled round it. Truly the people of old times were an inconsiderate race; for the history of their lives and habits is written mainly in the grave and the ashpit; and a man must be something of a body-snatcher, and something of a scavenger to read it. Doubtless we are wiser, or at least more economical, who use our rubbish to feed our boiler-fires: but it is a little hard upon the Antiquaries of, let us say, the thirty-seventh century. What will they think of us, if we leave them not even a broken jam-pot or an empty sardine-tin, to form a subject of philosophic argument and an incentive to archaeological battle?

But let us return to our rubbish heap, and pick out the bulkiest objects,—stones, no doubt, of all shapes and sizes, altars and gravestones, votive and commemo-

rative tablets, mutilated statues and bruised reliefs; and so forth, down to the plain block of freestone, which once stood in the face of the Great Wall with some millions of its fellows. Here is the record of an Emperor or Imperial Legate, here of an obscure barbarian soldier, or a humble Briton's dead child: here is the great altar, which a Prefect dedicates to the fashionable deity of the day; here is another,—measuring scarcely more inches than the first measures feet,—which betokens the clumsy workmanship of a slave or peasant, and his devotion or gratitude to some uncouthly named god of his forefathers. Here a large and not inartistic image presents to us Cybele or Hercules; and here is the rough flagstone, on which some budding, six-year-old artist has scratched his earliest master-piece, proving that boys were boys even in those days;—at least it appears that they were moved to depict the 'human form divine,' after the fashion still in vogue with the draughtsman of the Nursery. It is a comforting thought, and one to be remembered when our ears are deafened by the jargon of rival critics: schools may come, and schools may go; the Academic may denounce the Impressionist, and the Impressionist may sneer at the Academic: but there is only one really permanent School of Art, and in that we have all graduated.

Many of our specimens have a flavour of literary interest also; for upon these we may read some of the earliest compositions ever published in Britain. This tablet from Caervoran is inscribed with a set of rough iambic verses in praise of the Mother of the Gods,—perhaps the earliest poem ever put together in England. These two altars from Corbridge bear Greek dedications, each of which reads itself into a Hexameter; this altar from Risingham shows us a pair of verses of this latter metre, in which 'one touch of nature,' makes us feel own brothers to their composer; for, Roman as he was, he was not above false quantities.

Still, it is a human, rather than a literary or artistic interest, that attaches to the best of them; 'sermons in stones,' we might almost call them; for they form a kind of ill-arranged common-place book upon the life and doings of northern Britain during three centuries of Roman rule: a book hard to interpret, since its thousand authors wrote independently, at widely different times, and in widely sundered places; hard also to piece together, since many a page has yet to be recovered, and many a page is irrecoverably lost. Many a relic lies embedded in church or priory, castle or pele-tower in the neighbourhood of the wall; and many an inscription has been destroyed by the superstitious ignorance of early ages, or the utilitarian spirit, which, though commonly supposed to be especially characteristic of modern times, is not a thing of to-day or yesterday—just as there were brave men before Agamemnon,—so there were Philistines before Goliath; *illacrimabiles urgeantur*.

Formerly the unsophisticated Cumbrian regarded all lettered stones as 'uncanny,'—possibly in fear lest they might contain spells and incantations from the mysterious rites of the dead heathen; and tablet or altar suffered accordingly, being 'brayed' into sand, to strew the farmhouse kitchen-floor. In some instances the Saxon builder has compromised matters with his conscience, and purged the stone of its paganism by covering sculpture and inscription with a hard coating of cement. Other memorials have fallen victims to the exigencies of the farmstead: in the Museum at Newcastle we may yet see a stone, bearing the effigy of a Roman soldier, which narrowly escaped so mean a destiny; for the figure stands in a hollow niche, and Stukely tells us that it was "condemned to make a pig-trough on; but some gentlemen, full timely, with a small sum, for the present reprieved him." But doubtless many a less fortunate stone has thus been degraded from the service of the *Dii Manes*, and put to

the base office of fattening bacon. The Moslem of fiction relieves his angry soul by desiring that dogs may defile the graves of his enemy's ancestors: to wish that pigs might make a dish of their gravestones would surely be no less potent and expressive a curse.

Nor have the celestial deities fared much better than the infernal. Holland, in his edition of Camden, describes an altar, which in Roman days did honour to the Syrian Goddess; but now, says he, "women beat their buckles upon it." Cleanliness, the proverb tells us, is next to godliness; and here we see the adage exemplified: first the temple, and presently the laundry. But even the Romans themselves are estopped from complaining against their successors: the temptation to use altars for quoins and building stones was often too great for them; and inscribed tablets were capital things to pave a floor with. Nor were the memorials of the dead respected,—as witness the monument erected by the sorrowing Pusinna to her deceased husband, Dagvald, the Pannonian; for some sacrilegious hand of the next generation has ruthlessly chopped it into a circular hearthstone.

Of all the stones which have been preserved, whether by the pious care of early antiquaries, by the hand of Saxon or medieval mason, or by the kindly envelopment of the earth itself, those are most numerous which bear a dedication to some deity. Their number and variety reveal to us a perfect hotch-potch of religions, a medley of faiths dead and dying, which perhaps only Rome or Alexandria could have matched. Nowhere else were so many different nationalities permanently settled within such comparatively narrow limits. Gauls and Dacians, Batavians and Spaniards, Tungrians and Dalmatians, Syrians and Moors were amongst the peoples who furnished garrisons for the forts: a certain infusion of these races must have tinged the civil population also; for every year, no doubt, some of the time-expired soldiers would settle upon farms in the fertile valleys

of the Tyne and Irthing, or, it may be, set up shop or tavern in Luguwallum, Corstopitum or Pons Aelii. Sepulchral inscriptions add to our list with records of Rhaetians, Noricans, Pannonians, and the like: here we meet with one from Traianopolis, here with a man of Nicomedia, or a native of Tusdrus in the province of Africa. At certain spots were planted colonies of Britons, transported hither from the south; and, as time ran on, the Romanized elements amongst the original Brigantian and Otadene clans must gradually have increased. All these races, to a greater or less degree, adopted the official religion of their masters; and most of them grafted upon it uncouth gods of their own, which are sometimes addressed separately, and sometimes identified with more familiar Roman deities, as though the vanquished gods, as well as their worshippers, had learnt to put on the garments of civilization. Nor was this all; for, to make confusion yet more confounded, there was an interchange of deities amongst the subject races themselves,—as, for example, at Condercum, where we find an Asturian regiment restoring the temple of the Three Mothers of the Plains, these latter being of distinctively Teutonic origin. Nor were the Romans themselves less indiscriminately pious; but, whenever they met with a new god, they had at least some odds and ends of devotion to bestow upon him,—some attic or cellar ready for him in the misty palace of Olympus; a compensation, no doubt, for the discourtesy they had done him by conquering his ancient worshippers in spite of their prayers for his assistance.

In many cases polite obsequiousness joins the reigning emperor to Jupiter or Mars,—no great compliment to either, in some cases, unless the 'numina Augustorum' were more worshipful than their bodily manifestations. In other instances philosophy, or ignorance, personifies and worships an abstraction,—the Genius of the Camp, the Wall, or the Standards,



or even the plain Standards themselves, as was done by the First or Faithful Cohort of Vardulli, which seems to have been a somewhat sceptical regiment. Here and there one special cult held sole, or at least preeminent, sway; here and there the average is restored by a more than usually comprehensive dedication,—“To Jupiter, best and greatest,” for example, “and all the rest of the immortal gods;” or, as on a tablet erected at Borcovicum by the Second Cohort of Tungrians, “To all the gods and goddesses, as directed by the oracle of the Clarian Apollo.” It must have surely been some extraordinary perplexity, which drove a Teutonic Cohort, stationed in northern Britain, to apply to an Ionian oracle for advice.

Jupiter is, of course, the deity most frequently addressed; and the number of his altars found at Birdoswald and Maryport seems to indicate the existence of temples in his honour at each of these places. One altar is dedicated to Jupiter Capitolinus, another to Jupiter Serapis; and in many places,—never far from spots where coal crops out, or where some kind of ore lies near the surface,—altars have been found inscribed to Jupiter Dolichenus, the special patron of miners,—so called of Doliche in Thessaly, ‘ubi ferrum nascitur,’ as a continental inscription informs us.

In a district garrisoned by so large a force, Mars naturally holds an important place; and to Mars we find many altars dedicated,—to Mars pure and simple, to Mars Militaris, and to Mars Victor. To him we may possibly allot an altar found near Carlisle, which gives us one of those brief glimpses of a forgotten history, so interesting in their suggestiveness, and so tantalizing in their brevity. The heading of the inscription has been cut away; but the name of the dedicator, and the occasion of the dedication are still to be read;—“ob res trans vallum prospere gestas,”—a successful battle or campaign north of the Wall. Surely there is a story hidden here: indeed we might

construct twenty to fit the fragment, as easily as we might build fairy tales upon the words “They lived happily ever after.” But let the episode be brimful of moving accidents, and let the hairsbreadth ‘scapes be of the narrowest: let us manœuvre Lucius Victorinus into horrible danger—send him reconnoitring, let us say, and throw him into an ambushade, in some Caudine Forks beside Liddesdale, or make him all but a second Varus in the woods of Dumfriesshire. There let him stand, encouraging his men with much outwards calmness, but mentally vowing the finest altar, that ever mason made, or sculptor carved, if Mars will but bring him out of the difficulty with life and honour. And presently trumpets shall be heard in the distance; and the Sixth Legion, the Victorious, Pious, and Faithful, shall come swinging up to his relief; and there shall be great slaughter of Caledonians, and a happy ending to our romance.

Of the worship of other well-known deities, there are less frequent, but still sufficient traces. A large altar, which was dredged from the Tyne at Newcastle, is dedicated to Neptune by the Sixth Legion, and perhaps records the fulfilment of a vow made by a sea-sick detachment during the horrors of a stormy passage across the North Sea. Apollo, under his title of Maponus, may have had a temple at Hexham, Minerva at Rochester in Redesdale—the Roman Bremenium. Many altars bear inscriptions to Fortune, several to Fortunae Conservatrix; and, to judge by the places where these were unearthed, it was fashionable to have an altar to Fortune in one’s villa—a kind of ornament for the front hall. But we can well understand the importance of gaining the goddess’ goodwill in this wild region, where, no doubt, wealth and prosperity would be more than ever apt to take wing. Fortune is no bicyclist; for, the rougher the road, the faster she turns her wheel.

Hercules also had his worshippers, and with his

club and lion-skin formed a favourite subject for the sculptors of the district. One of the Greek altars already referred to, is dedicated to the Tyrian Herakles by his archpriestess, Diodora; the other to Astarte, by one Pulcher: and from these and other indications we may infer that ancient Corstopitum had a certain oriental flavour, and probably was not altogether a model city. A sore stumbling block, too, has Astarte's altar been to the old antiquarians, many of whom mistook C-shaped sigma for G, and lambda for A, and so were forced to invent a new heaven and a new earth, or at least un-heard of goddesses and impossible men to explain the consequent difficulties. But they were brave guessers, and would never confess themselves beaten: even Horsley turned Hadrian's lieutenant, Platorius, into a town—a stranger metamorphosis, surely, than ever Ovid celebrated: for meeting with the general's name on a mutilated slab, he misread one letter, and boldly informs us that "Apiatorium was the name of a place at that time."

A few inscriptions and a number of sculptures attest the worship of Mercury. Diana, Bellona, and (perhaps more sincerely worshipped than any) the Goddess of the Tertian Fever obtain bare mention in our list, as does poor Vulcan also. He is the only god whose name comes at the foot, and not at the head of the inscription: but when his brother-gods used him so ill, what wonder if the 'servum pecus' of mortals did the like, and refused to allow him precedence of themselves?

As was natural in a land of moor and forest, altars dedicated to Silvanus are not uncommon. Two fine specimens have been found in Weardale, which in a later age became the special hunting-preserve of the Bishops of Durham; and one of these gives us a glimpse of an event, which must have been a Nine-Days Wonder in Longovicum, a topic of conversation at the dinner-tables of Vinovia, a theme for the street-gossips of Vindomora, and a story to be received with incredulity,

when, after growing fifty-fold in every detail, it found its way to the taverns of Corstopitum or Cataractonium. For the altar was erected by the Prefect of the Ala Sebosiana, and records that officer's successful capture of a magnificent boar—an exploit which, try as he would, never a prefect before him had been able to achieve.

Upon one altar Silvanus is identified with Cocidius, whose name is frequently found elsewhere in conjunction with that of Mars. The combination seems strange at first, until we remember that Silvanus was not only a rural god, but also the special protector of Roman camps; and there is reason to believe that a similar function was ascribed to Cocidius; for one altar bears the inscription: "Cocidio genio praesidii," and another "Marti Cocidio genio valli." Belatucader also is identified with Mars; but Cocidius and he seem to have been worshipped by different races, or at least by different ranks of society. The altars of the former god are usually large and well made; and he appears to have been a special favourite with the legionaries, and the cohorts drawn from northern Europe. Those of Belatucader, on the other hand, are small, meanly carved, and rudely lettered; and it is exceptional to find one dedicated by a soldier. Probably he was an aboriginal deity, and with his worshippers subjected to servitude by the Roman conquest.

Many other barbaric gods had their temples, or at least their altars in this region. The worship of the Great Mother, at Caervoran, seems to have been rather oriental in character than Roman: for this fortress was long garrisoned by Syrian archers; and the goddess herself was above the distinctions of Roman theology, being a kind of composite deity, as the tablet already mentioned shows. Let us try our hands at a rough translation:

"The Starry Virgin holds her heavenly place,  
And shines on high above the Lion's face:

Of right and truth the first Inventress she;  
 Cities she founds in firm stability.  
 Lo! What fair gifts to mortal men she brings,  
 And bids them learn the lore of heavenly things!  
 Mother of Gods—such dignity she claims:  
 Peace, Virtue, Ceres—these are all her names;  
 The Syrian Goddess, whom our homage hails,  
 Dispensing life and justice in her scales.  
 The Syrian Queen hath set her sign on high,  
 Yon stars—ye see them in the midnight sky:  
 O'er Libya first her constellation blazed,  
 And Libya first the hymn of worship raised:  
 From Libya forth her mystic rites have passed,  
 And even Britain knows her power at last.  
 Such is the faith, which, by her favour blest,  
 Caecilius Donatinus hath confessed—  
 A soldier, who, by our great Emperor's will,  
 Is Brevet-Tribune, though a Prefect still."

The mysteries of the Persian sun-god, Mithras, became widely prevalent in this district, and, unlike most other forms of heathen belief, appear to have claimed the devotee's undivided allegiance. These rites were celebrated in caves, which opened from the back of the temples, forming the innermost and holiest shrines: their sides were usually adorned with elaborate sculptures, which portrayed Mithras bursting from the Egg, which was the beginning of all things, and stretching out his arms to uphold the Zodiac Belt, which arched round and above him; or in the act of slaying the Great Primeval Bull, whose blood brought fertility to the earth, and in some mysterious manner got the better of Ahrimanes; but ritual and doctrine are alike obscure, and much confounded by astronomical symbolism.

Widely prevalent, too, was the cult of the Three Mothers, grave matronly figures, seated side by side in equal dignity. Their real names it was unlucky to mention; and these have perished accordingly: but their titles are many—*Matres Campestres*, *Transmarinae*,

*Ollototae*, *Domesticae*, and even *Matres Omnium Gentium*. The folk-lorist will find you traces of their worship still; for the three fairies, who meet you in the forest, and grant you the fulfilment of three wishes, are said to be their direct descendants.

At *Condercum* was a small sacellum, or chapel, where two altars stood, bearing the names of *Anociticus* and *Antenociticus* respectively. Some suppose that the same deity is meant by either title; but it may be that the names denote the Great Twin Brethren of some lost mythology. At *Borcovicum* two goddesses, named *Beda* and *Fimmilena* were worshipped; and single altars have been found, bearing the uncouth names of *Setlocenia* and *Garmangabis*; nor was the goddess *Brigantia* without honour in her own country. But most interesting of all this lesser Pantheon is the goddess-nymph *Coventina*, patroness and inhabitant of the well, which still exists by the ruins of *Procolitia*.

Whether she was a native or an immigrant deity, we cannot say: but, by nature or adoption, she was the pride and pet of the Batavian cohort, which garrisoned the station, and of all others who dwelt in or around *Procolitia*. Her little temple nestled beside the western wall, and looked at the towers of the western gateway; and in the midst of the temple pavement was her own cool, unfailing well, whose waters bubbled copiously from the depths, and flowed away by a trim stone channel to the fields and gardens of the southern slope. The well was explored some twenty years ago; and the process rescued the goddess from oblivion, and revealed the treasures of her home. Numerous small altars, some vases, and a few votive tablets were brought to light; and, if we may credit the largest of these last, the goddess did not dwell in watery isolation, but had two attendant Naiads, to keep her company. But more curious than these was the great hoard of coins, which the well contained—about sixteen thousand, it is said, in number, and nearly three tons in weight.

Antiquaries differ as to the origin of so large and varied a collection; for the earliest coin shows us the features of Mark Antony, and the latest bears the impress of the Emperor Gratian, so that the account was not closed till very shortly before the fall of the Roman dominion. Some regard the find as the accumulation of centuries of pious offerings; others assert it to be the result of sudden emergency, when disaster—doubtless the final disaster of all—made it necessary for the beleaguered troop to march with no more burden than their arms, and attempt to cut their way through thousands of triumphant Picts to the still Roman regions of the South. But it may be that both parties are right—that during the long years of Roman rule the goddess and her shrine had won the slender offerings of many generations of humble worshippers, perhaps the grateful tributes of those, who in time of sickness had found some real or imagined virtue in the waters of Coventina's spring. And now, in Procolitia's last and darkest hour, what fitter custodian could the worn, half-starved Batavians find for their little useless hoards of hard-earned coin, or for the regimental treasure, which could but furnish them with a mockery of pay, than the goddess, whom they and their predecessors had worshipped for, it may be, some three hundred years?

If that be so, there is the nucleus of a little tragedy in the meanest disc of water-worn bronze. Each coin may stand for a hope, long cherished and never fulfilled. This, perhaps, was hoarded by a grey-haired veteran, who dreamt longingly of the day when he should be rich enough to buy some swampy but well-loved homestead by the lower Rhine; nor shall we lessen the pitifulness of his parting with it, if we imagine that perhaps this very coin was the last doit needed to make up the full tale of his desires. This other, it may be, was treasured up for the enfranchisement of some slave parent or brother, who lived and died in bondage

after all, never knowing how near he had come to freedom: this to purchase wedding-finery for some fair Procolitian maiden, whom the hoarder was to marry, when his years of service were over. Perhaps the women and children of the fort had already been sent southward, when the storm first threatened; so that we may picture her dwelling in the long-drawn agony of suspense at Isurium or Eburacum, and even dimly see her face, and read her thoughts, as she stands by the city gate, gazing in tears and silence at the grey line of Watling Street, which should bring her lost lover to her side; or as she lies dying at last, with her face still turned in hopeless faithfulness to the window, which looks out towards the north.

So, perhaps, they hoarded, and so, it may be, they committed their treasures to Coventina's keeping; surely the longest deposit-account in the history of banking: for it was not till almost fifteen hundred years had gone by, that modern antiquaries broke into her strong room—not burglariously altogether, but rather as the natural administrators of the property of the ancient dead. But of the men themselves there is only one more picture to be drawn—a misty sketch of the bleak moor, which falls southward from Procolitia to the sheltered hollows of Tynedale; a score or two of battle-stained soldiers in the grey dimness of imminent dawn, ranked in a still bristling circle round a little knoll—the barrow, if our fancy deceive us not, where some British warrior lies, who died for his freedom, when Agricola first led the Roman Eagles through the fords of Tyne, so that the end is linked with the beginning. And presently the sun comes up, red and ominous, and shows them the broad line of corpses, marking the trail of the night march, and the grim, hungry faces of the thousands that hedge them in, and only draw breath a little, till the signal be given for the final massacre. Suddenly there is a heaving of the crowded ranks, a roar and a rush forward, a little

clashing of steel, and a little spurting of blood; and now we may strike the First Cohort of Batavians off the Army List of the Empire.

A similar disaster, but one which we may guess to have happened at a much earlier date, is suggested by the discovery, at Maryport, of many altars, carefully deposited in pits, not far from the Roman fortress. It may be that the expectation of mortal peril, or the imminence of some desperate enterprise, the tale of which none survived to tell, was the cause of this pious preservation; and here, though we cannot trace the fate of those who buried them, except from the ominous testimony of silence, we may at least find indications of the return-wave of Roman triumph in the large and elaborately carved altar, which was found in the fortress itself. "To the Genius of the place," so the inscription runs—"to Fortune who brings the wanderer home, to Rome the eternal city, and to benignant Fate." Surely every word breathes the joy and triumph of new dawn after darkness, of disaster avenged and repaired, of victory restored and dominion reestablished.

But enough of this bewildering galaxy of gods; here are secular tablets for us to examine and interpret, some with the bold lettering and simple phraseology, which mark the vigorous times, when the Wall was young; some with the cramped and ligatured inscriptions, and the high-sounding but ill-merited titles of a later age, when a Caracalla or an Elagabalus disgraced the names, which the earlier Antonines had adorned. Some of these stones record the restoration of a granary, a basilica, a balistarium, or a riding-school, and so afford us a glimpse of the structures, which the towns and fortresses contained: indeed, if we are to credit the inscriptions, there was a perfect epidemic of old age and debility amongst public edifices during the early part of the third century; but it is permissible to suspect that '*vetustate conlapsum*' is often a polite fiction, which covers the disgrace and

disaster inflicted by a watchful enemy on the home of a careless or cowardly troop.

Let us now spare a glance or two for the grave-stones: for these may flash us back here and there a glimmer of light, not indeed upon great matters, but at least upon some obscure bereavement, which may nevertheless be typical of thousands. Many of them are elaborately carved, and some are not without a certain artistic merit: some bear a portrait of the deceased person, and record his age, birthplace, and profession; some have no more than a rude, ungrammatical scrawl—the '*hic iacit*,' for example, which once told the people of Vindolana where Brigomagus was buried.

Sadly enough, no small number record the deaths of young children. One bears the likeness of a little lad of five, Master Cocceius Nonnius, 'in his habit, as he lived,' wearing a child's frock, and armed with a toy whip: another shows us a boy wrapped in a travelling cloak, and bearing money in his hand, to pay the ferryman—too tiny a traveller, one might think, to make so long and dreadful a journey alone; a delicate child too, we may imagine; for something in his portrait, battered though it be, suggests the idea; whereas he of the whip was a sturdy youngster, and without doubt something of a 'pickle.'

Some of our monuments have been erected by husbands in memory of their wives, or by widows in honour of their dead husbands; and these often bear brief but eloquent witness of worth and affection. "She lived thirty-three years without blemish," is the simple life-history of one good woman; and all the funeral odes of Pindar could not have brought her golden virtues nearer the skies. Some are remarkable for curious names, as that of Aelia Commindus:—what a life, we are tempted to think, poor Nobilianus, her husband must have led, with a wife whose very name 'wore the breeks'! But what's in a name, after all?



She was his 'conjug carissima,'—after her death at least, if not before. Some again show us strange features, as that of Ulpus Apollinaris' wife, Aurelia, whose portrait exhibits her with a veritable beard on her chin: Some we may note as the record of strange unions, as that which Barates the Palmyrene erected to his Catvallaunian wife; some for curious institutions, as the stone which the Collegium, or burial-club, of the slaves at Hunnum set up over the remains of their fellow-slave, Hardalio: and some for strange circumstances, as his, who "born in Galatia died in Galatia also, and on his death-bed desired that he might be buried in his father's tomb."

One monument more:—not indeed inscribed, or even of stone at all; for here the very bones have been their own memorial, and have revealed their story almost as plainly as written words could have recorded it. Beside the North Tyne, just outside the walls of Cilurnum, stand the remains of a villa; and the open space at the back of it has itself been a grave: for here were found the bones of some thirty persons, lying,—so it appeared,—as they had fallen, many of them huddled against the wall of the house. Hard by is the bridge, through whose arches, no doubt, the Pict won entrance into the sheltered region behind the Wall, when at length the decay of Roman power left the little Asturian regiment too weak and disheartened to guard them efficiently. And so down comes a 'spate,' such as Tyne has never known since,—a torrent of fierce barbarians, which neither fury of the storm, nor icy chill of the water could stay or slacken: and presently the bridge is rushed, and the wild yell of triumph brings a terrible awakening to the sleepers in the villa, a few yards away. Then come screaming and panic, and a vain attempt to fly to the gateway of Cilurnum, or to hide in the thicker darkness which fills the nooks and angles at the back of the house; and then swift death and slow burial: for the earth, which is to cover

the fallen, must be spread by the gradual processes of nature; there is no friendly hand to do them that service. Friends enough, it may be, stood on the walls of the fortress, and saw them lying there, as the flames shot up from the plundered villa: but these, we cannot doubt, had heavy enough concern with the living, and small opportunity to tend the dead; nor would it be long ere they were to lie as still and helpless themselves. How they met their fate,—whether in the storm and sack of the dying city, or amongst the tombs, which fringed the southward road; selling their lives for a price by the shattered gate, or shrieking for mercy, as they ran, craven and disarmed, seeking some hole to hide them,—that we cannot tell. It is only for a moment that the curtain is lifted; and then down comes the darkness once more. But the fancy can still see a ruddy and lurid glare through the clouds, which cover the last end of Cilurnum.

R. H. F.





## A LOCAL CENTRE.

(*Cave Keynem*)

SYNDICS sit in solemn conclave to dispense you woe or weal,  
And their doom like Death and Fortune will admit of no appeal;  
So, on learning you're selected at a Centre to preside,  
It's your duty to the Syndics to be flushed with proper pride.

You receive a printed post-card, brief and formal, which denotes  
Your appointment to preside at Pembroke Dock or John o' Groat's,  
And 'Instructions' it continues 'shortly follow,' and you wait  
Swollen with a new importance, with new dignity elate.

Then an envelope is sent you. "Please acknowledge its receipt."

'Tis a deluge of Directions. You unpack a monstrous sheet

Titled 'Table of the Numbers,' and are told 'To guide the eye,

Rule a line below the figures of the Centre you supply.'

There's a pamphlet of Instructions to be read like Holy Writ,

You may break the ten Commandments but you must remember it;

By a microscopic blunder might the Universe be wrecked,

And 'the very greatest trouble is occasioned by neglect.'

In the heaviest of printing, in a type that can't be missed,  
You receive a 'special warning' to be careful with your list;  
The Attendance List is 'Vital.' Angel-tongues could hardly state  
The superlative importance of its being accurate.

You must fix the hours for drawing, and must practice days before  
Reading fifty words a minute, never less and never more,  
For 'the Syndicate are anxious' that the Short-hand should be done  
As eleven rules direct it on the final page but one.

Take the envelopes provided, Juniors white and Seniors blue;  
They are black with regulations; read those regulations through.  
See your 'Index-Numbers' tally; not a single detail drop;  
Range the answers by their numbers with the lowest on the top.

With your cap upon your forehead, gown and hood upon your back,  
You preside and tremble hourly at those awful laws in black,  
And you envy all those urchins (or if girls, you envy them)  
Whom no regulations worry and no Syndicates condemn.

QUIS TEREIOR?



*Memorials, Journal, and Botanical Correspondence of Charles Cardale Babington*, M.A., F.R.S., F.E.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, and Professor of Botany in the University. Cambridge: Macmillan & Bowes, 1897.

THE obituary notice of the late Professor Cardale Babington, which appeared in the *Eagle* for October 1895 (pp. 62—76), is here reproduced with some slight additions and alterations, the former chiefly in the notes. These, together with a series of "Reminiscences" from the pens of the Rev J. A. Babington, Mr H. R. Francis (the grandson of "Junius"), Professor Cowell, Mrs R. B. Batty, the Bishops of Durham and Gloucester, the Masters of Trinity, Clare, St Catharine's, and Selwyn, Miss Marsh, and Professors Liveing and Newton, and another series of separate tributes in different journals by the two last-named, by Dr Moule, Mr Britten (a contribution of special interest), and others, make up the introductory portion extending to nearly 100 pages. The *Journal* and *Correspondence*, with two copious indices, occupy 475 pages more.

The whole volume, a monument of affectionate and devoted labour on the part of the widow, aided by Professor Mayor's vast stores of biographical learning and unwearied research, cannot fail to be read with deep interest by a certain circle, a circle now rapidly diminishing, of those who enjoyed Professor Babington's personal acquaintance and shared his views. To the outer world and the ordinary reader it may, indeed, seem that we have here a collection of materials for a biography rather than a biography proper—a good deal of repetition and something of the trivial. But those for whom the volume is manifestly designed will

probably prefer the actual treatment, with all its minuteness of detail and *ipsissima verba*; and even those to whom Professor Babington was but a name will have little difficulty in discerning the kindly nature and observant intellect, the sustained industry and sound acquirement, the simple unaffected love of Nature, the ready sympathy with every philanthropic effort, which won the respect of the scientific world and the regard of society.

Professor Babington was, indeed, one in whom local sympathies and personal attachments were exceptionally strong; while he knew his own country as few professors know it. With the exception of a two months' visit to the Channel Islands in 1838, and one to Iceland in 1845, his travels appear to have been limited to the British Isles, a feature in his life which is the more surprising in that, according to Professor Mayor, "he pitied the botanist who, never seeking living plants in their homes, armed with microscope, ransacks their cell and fibre" (p. lxxvi.). His reason for thus limiting his area of observation appears to have been his preference for sure and well-verified conclusions. When urged to visit Switzerland, his reply was, "If I fall into a mistake there, I may never be able to go over the ground again" (p. xviii.). The flora of the higher Alps, of the valleys of the Pyrenees, and of Provence,—so varied and interesting, and in later years so accessible,—appears consequently to have been insufficient to tempt him. Nor does an interview which he records in 1838 with Holman, the blind traveller, who made the tour of the world unaccompanied, appear to have suggested to him any like extension of his own field of enquiry. But "few men," says Professor Mayor, "ever rifled, as he did, throughout their length and breadth, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and their satellites, Orkney, Shetland, Achill, Arran, the Hebrides, &c. As a boy he explored the country round Bath. In manhood, and even to old age, he

spent vacations in tours, several times taking Glasgow students with him, while Professor Balfour led a troop from Edinburgh. His journals resemble Ray's in the even justice meted out to Natural History and Antiquities" (p. xviii.).

With such varied sympathies, it is all the more to his honour that Mr Britten should be able to say of his *Manual* that "it revolutionized the study of British plants, and gave an impetus to thought and work among British botanists to a degree unequalled by any publication of the century" (p. lxviii.).

Of the bias which throughout ruled his religious views, the same writer gives the following account:

"Brought up in the Evangelical school of thought, which at that time aroused the Established Church from the lethargy into which it had sunk, he, unlike so many of his contemporaries—the two Newmans for instance—never deviated from his early beliefs. As a boy he became acquainted with William Wilberforce, an old friend of his father; at Cambridge as an undergraduate he heard Charles Simeon preach, and later took others to hear him; he attended missionary meetings, where Baptist Noel spoke; he supported Connop Thirlwall in the action which he took as to the admission of dissenters to academical degrees; and in later life—indeed, up to his death—actively supported a number of philanthropic societies, all characterized by a strong Protestant tone. His drawing-room was a centre for meetings of these bodies, and, in conjunction with Mrs Babington, he promoted missionary work both at home and abroad. But all was done quietly and unostentatiously; and, however strong his principles might be, his natural kindness of heart and consideration for others prevented that aggressive assertion of them which characterizes the less cultured representatives of Protestantism. The various and ever-varying aspects of biblical criticism and the evolution hypothesis never disturbed him" (pp. lxxv.—lxxvi.).

Steady, continuous labour and research, crowned by solid and permanent results rather than brilliant discovery and achievement, constituted, indeed, Professor Babington's scientific excellence. His painstaking resolution was indomitable. "I had," he said to me on one occasion, "very great difficulty when commencing the study of botany, in remembering the Latin names; but I was determined to overcome the difficulty and set to work until I had committed between three and four thousand names to heart, and after that I never had any more trouble."

It is, perhaps, to be regretted that the English equivalents of the Latin names were not supplied, where practicable, so far as the *Journal* and the *Correspondence* are concerned, either in parentheses or footnotes; as it is, they often fail to enable any but professed botanists to identify them. It would have been as well also to have informed the reader whether there was any blood relationship between the descendant of Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, and Thomas Babington Macaulay. It appears not; but there was family relationship, the great historian's aunt, Jean Macaulay, having married Thomas Babington, who was Professor Babington's uncle.

J. B. M.



## THE POETRY OF SHELLEY.

### *An Appreciation.*

**F**ROM ages immemorial, mankind has endeavoured to define Poetry, but despite our labours the witch, Thetis-like, has baffled all pursuers. Little have we brought to light since Aristotle's day. We only know that Poetry is a mystery and that her worship requires an initiation. To the vulgar who seek to find her by industry or research, she ever makes the Sibylline response "Procul O procul este profani!"

But if we cannot at all adequately define the art, we may perhaps attempt to sum up and estimate the faculties that help to form the artist. Now it sometimes happens that in the spheres of music, poetry and painting, an exponent arises who seems to embody in himself that which we have come to regard as the very soul and essence of his art. His name may not be the greatest in the Temple of Fame—though such it often is—physical weakness, a short span of life, hostile environment may militate against the perfect development of his powers, but so does he impersonate the elemental force of that which he sets forth that we instinctively say that such an one *is* music, *is* poetry, *is* painting, and we would name Beethoven in music, Shakespere in poetry, Raphael in painting as those in whom the pure spirit of their art is most truly incarnate. With Shakespere then before us, we will endeavour to form a conception of the qualities that help to make the ideal poet.

First and foremost he must possess that mysterious

potency which for want of better names we call "inspiration" or "the faculty divine." This, as Plato teaches us, is the supreme qualification of the true bard and it is the possession of this that separates with so mighty a gulf, Milton from Chapelain and Tennyson from Tupper. His must be, too, a splendid and puissant imagination, an intimate knowledge of the human heart, a perfect mastery of language and metre, a distinctive personality, and, finally, a commanding intellect. Many who with Keats have sighed for "a life of sensations rather than a life of thoughts" will deem this last superfluous, but it will soon be perceived that this is the very quality that sets the gods of poetry—Dante, Shakespere, Milton, Goethe, Browning—so high above their fellow-bards.

Now we propose to put Shelley to the test described, to ascertain how far he fulfils and how far falls short of these essential qualifications. He, in truth, has suffered more than most men at the hands of critics. From the Quarterly Reviewer, down a long line of hostile cavillers, he has received treatment the most shameful and unfair. Yet these masters of the bludgeon have not wrought the greatest injury; their clumsy weapons have often redounded to their own hurt. No, it is one skilled in the rapier-thrust, who with quick sallies and ready eye essays to overthrow our poet—it is Matthew Arnold the apostle of sweetness and light—the Philistines' foe. What reasons prompted our leader to desert us at this hour we may never know—whether Shelley's Nonconformity or Radicalism—but however that may be, *this* will be generally conceded that in our times—times in which the fame of Shelley has grown apace—Arnold's famous essay has retarded the recognition of Shelley's true position in literature more than the adverse writings of any other critic.

For Arnold's verdict in literary matters is in many circles taken as final. The beautiful phrases he fashioned

have passed into current usage, and are freely quoted as irrefutable truths. We do not soon forget the eloquent period with which he concludes:—"The Shelley of actual life is a vision of beauty and radiance indeed, but availing nothing, effecting nothing, and in poetry no less than in life he is a beautiful but *ineffectual* angel beating in the void his luminous wings in vain."

Let us try for a moment to shake off the spell which this word-magician casts over us, and endeavour to ask "Is this true?—What is its full meaning?" We shall soon see that to name a poet ineffectual, to say that he avails, that he effects, *nothing*, is paramount to despoiling a monarch of his crown, or denying divinity to a god. If a poet after singing hymns unbidden for ten years is found "ineffectual," he had far better have remained silent. But is Shelley ineffectual? Does he at all fulfil the qualities of the ideal poet? Has he transmitted to us that divine "afflatus" which is so mysteriously entrusted to every child of Apollo? To this we boldly answer "Yes, in great measure," and would go further and claim for Shelley what the world is tardily beginning to recognise that since the days of the great Milton, no poet has realized his high calling to such a degree—none more rightfully assumes his throne amid

"Quique pii vates et Phoebæ digna locuti."

For to him was given as to few with so great largess that mysterious endowment of involuntariness which is as the wind blowing where it listeth—the faculty divine which so fills the medium that he is fain to reply to those who ask "Whence came this?" "It is as strange and beautiful to me as to you. But it is in me and *shall* out." Heedless of neglect and scorn, the true poet must sing on and fill with pearls the hand that wounds. No one has more strikingly expressed this strange *compulsion* of the poet than the greatest of philosophers.

"The divine madness," says Plato, "which proceeds

from the Muses' taking a tender and unoccupied soul, awakening and bacchically inspiring it toward songs and other poetry, adorning myriads of ancient deeds—instructs succeeding generations, but he who without the madness from the Muses approaches the poetical gates, having persuaded himself that by art *alone* he may become sufficiently a poet, will find in the end his own imperfection and see the poetry of his cold prudence vanish into nothingness before the light of that which has sprung from divine insanity."

None, even of Shelley's most relentless censors will venture to deny him this grand characteristic. It is not needful to cite isolated passages, for take his writings over and you shall find everywhere dominant this unearthly note—in his songs consecrate to Liberty of whom he was so passionate a devotee—in his sublime hymn to Love crowned King of the Gods in "Epipsychidion," but transcending all in the heavenly heights of "Prometheus Unbound"—"that final triumph of his lyrical poetry" as Mr. Symonds has named it—where far aloft in the empyrean of his ethereal world Love regent is wed to Liberty; there, there indeed, does he strike the stars *sublimi vertice*.

We find next confronting our enquiry the quality of imagination, and here we shall discover both Shelley's greatest strength and greatest weakness. Splendid and manifold is his gift—over exuberant and lavish his use. It is the splendour and power of his gift that first draws, and then holds for ever, the hearts of his readers. The young spirit, newly awakened in the enchanted gardens of poesy, may taste in his first thirst of the manly vigour of Scott, of the strange magnetism of Byron, of the richness of Milton, but more wonderful than all will be to him the revelation of this ethereal stream. For Shelley brings brightness with him—a light that never was on land or sea. Ever memorable is the day when first this Ariel burst upon our vision, now in the songs of the spirits in "Prometheus



Unbound," now in the moonlit splendours of "Adonais," perhaps most quintessential as most endeared of all in the whirling dizzy images of "The Cloud," who whispered to Shelley her secret, in accents unknown before, as he sped in his boat over the Thames :

"That orbèd maiden with white fire laden,  
Whom mortals call the moon,  
Glides glimmering o'er my fleece-like floor  
By the midnight breezes strewn;  
And wherever the beat of her unseen feet,  
Which none but the angels hear,  
May have broken the woof of my tent's thin roof,  
The stars peep behind her and peer;  
And I laugh to see them whirl and flee,  
Like a swarm of golden bees,  
While I widen the rent in my wind-built tent  
Till the calm rivers, lakes, and seas,  
Like strips of the sky, fallen through me on high,  
Are each paved with the moon and these."

The similes pour forth from his treasure-house of imagery, hurriedly marshalled, while he is possessed by the daimonic power over which he is rarely himself supreme. Seldom does he manifest the god-like mastery over his Pegasus that Shakspeare, Dante, and Beethoven have shown over theirs. Just and true is this self-criticism in one of his letters which describes some illustrations of Goethe's "Faust." "The artist makes one envy his happiness that he can sketch such things with calmness which I only dared look at once, and which made my brain swim round only to touch the leaf on the opposite side of which I knew that it was figured." Yet how splendid is such weakness (if weakness it be)! What would we not give for a hundredth part of such fine fire in the sixty minor poets of our own day exquisite and graceful in phrase as so many of them are!

Let us take two other examples, one in Shelley's most exalted mood, when the coursers of his imagination

seem verily fed with the lightning. We have ruthlessly torn it from its context in the second act of "Prometheus Unbound." Asia has inquired of Demogorgon, "When shall the destined hour appear" of the liberation of the world?

*Demogorgon.* Behold!

*Asia.* The rocks are cloven and through the purple night  
I see cars drawn by rainbow winged-steeds  
Which trample the dim winds: in each there stands  
A wild-eyed charioteer urging their flight.  
Some look behind as fiends pursued them there,  
And yet I see no shapes but the keen stars:  
Others, with burning eyes, lean forth and drink  
With eager lips the wind of their own speed,  
As if the thing they loved fled on before  
And now, even now, they clasped it. Their bright locks  
Stream like a comet's flashing hair: they all  
Sweep onward."

The other, in his more subdued manner but scarcely less highly wrought, a fragmentary epitaph on Keats:

"Here lieth one whose name was writ in water;  
But, ere the breath that could erase it blew,  
Death in revenge for that fell slaughter,  
Death, the immortalising winter, flew  
Athwart the stream and Time's mouthless torrent grew  
A scroll of crystal, blazoning the name  
Of Adonais."

The profusion of Shelley's imagination is indeed nothing short of marvellous. From the starry heights of heaven to the "flowering fields" of the world there is scarce a path his bright feet have not trod. Yet is his true home in the upper air, nor can any triteness mar Leigh Hunt's image of him as the skylark. He would ever be on the wing, away, aloft from the storms of earth—

"It itked him to be here, he could not rest."

Mysticism is the all-pervading stress of his poetry; in



"Prometheus Unbound," "Epipsychidion," and "The Triumph of Life." It is, indeed, the mysticism of Plato and Plotinus, and breathes, as Mr Stopford Brooke has so beautifully said, "Shelley's passionate sense of the Eternal Oneness behind humanity." The expression of this flowers most finely in the concluding stanzas of "Adonais," where, as the mists of familiarity roll away for too brief a moment, we are initiated "into that blesseddest of all visions, that of gazing on simple and imperishable and happy visions in a stainless day."

"The One remains, the many change and pass;  
 Heaven's Light for ever shines, Earth's Shadows fly;  
 Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass,  
 Stains the white radiance of Eternity,  
 Until Death tramples it to fragments. Die!  
 If thou wouldst be with that which thou dost seek  
 Follow where all is fled! Rome's azure sky,  
 Flowers, ruins, statues, music, words are weak  
 The glory they transfuse with fitting truth to speak.

"Why linger, why turn back, why shrink, my Heart?  
 Thy hopes have gone before; from all things here  
 They have departed; thou shouldst now depart;  
 A light is past from the revolving year,  
 And man and woman, and what still is dear,  
 Attracts to crush, repels to make thee whither.  
 The soft sky smiles, the low wind whispers near:  
 'Tis Adonais calls! Oh, hasten thither!  
 No more let Life divide what Death can join together.

"That Light whose smile kindles the universe;  
 That Beauty in which all things work and move;  
 That Benediction which the eclipsing curse  
 Of birth can quench not; that sustaining Love  
 Which, through the web of being blindly wove  
 By man and beast and earth and air and sea,  
 Burns bright or dim, as each are mirrors of  
 The fire for which all thirst; now beams on me,  
 Consuming the last clouds of cold mortality.

"The breath whose might I have invoked in song  
 Descends on me; my spirit's bark is driven  
 Far from the shore, far from the trembling throng  
 Whose sails were never to the tempest given.  
 The massy earth and spherèd skies are riven:  
 I am borne darkly, fearfully afar,  
 Whilst, burning through the midmost veil of heaven,  
 The soul of Adonais, like a star,  
 Beacons from the abode where the Eternal are."

In very truth to Shelley had been vouchsafed the dream-vision of the Infinite. Strangely does he bring to mind the spirit that Jean Paul Richter describes in this magnificent phantasy, "God called up from dreams a man into the vestibule of Heaven, saying 'Come thou hither and behold the glory of my House.' And to the servants that stood around his throne he said, 'Take him, and undress him from his robes of flesh; cleanse his vision and put a new breath into his nostrils: arm him with sail-broad wings for flight. Only touch not with any change his human heart, the heart that weeps and trembles.' It was done; and, with a mighty angel for his guide, the man stood ready for his infinite voyage; and from the terraces of heaven, without sound or farewell, at once they wheeled away into endless space. . . . . Suddenly, as thus they rode from infinite to infinite, suddenly, as thus they tilted over abysmal worlds, a mighty cry arose that systems more mysterious, worlds more billowy, other heights and other depths were dawning, were nearing, were at hand. Then the man sighed, stopped, shuddered, and wept. His overlaid heart uttered itself in tears, and he said, 'Angel, I will go no further.' For the spirit of man acheth under this infinity. . . . . for end I see there is none'. . . . . Then the angel threw up his glorious hands to the heaven of heavens, saying, 'End is there none to the Universe of God! Lo, also, there is no beginning!'"

Here is Shelley's version of the same thought :

"What is Heaven? A globe of dew  
Filling in the morning new;  
Some eyed flower whose young leaves waken  
On an unimagined world;  
Constellated spheres unshaken;  
Orbits measureless are furled  
In that frail and fading sphere,  
With ten millions gathered there  
To tremble, gleam, and disappear."

Traces of the spherul music occasionally recur in his poems. In "The Recollection" we have:

"That seldom heard mysterious sound  
Which driven on its diurnal round  
'The world enkindles on its way."

Or again:

"Like stops of planetary music heard in trance."

But by many this etherealness, this impalpableness, is deemed a grave defect. They sigh for more frequent warmth and colour, and would fain rest on the glenside with Scott or buffet the billows with Byron; and, they ask, "Has this mysticism any grand claim that it should lord it over others?" Let us hear one competent to judge on the matter, one who combines in himself in a marked degree the qualities of mystic, poet and critic. "The truths of mysticism," says M. Maeterlinck, "have a strange privilege over ordinary truths. They neither grow old nor die. There is no truth which did not one morning come down upon this world lovely in strength and youth, and covered with the fresh and wondrous dew which lies on things unspoken: to-day you may pass through the infirmaries of the human soul where all thoughts come day by day to die, but you will not find there a single mystic thought. They have the immunity of the angels of Swedenborg, who progress continually toward the spring of their youth, so that the oldest angels appear the youngest."

Why else has Time robbed us of the whole of Crabbe, the half of Byron, and leaves but a few broken fragments of Pope and his school? And, sad as the thought may be, it is doubtful whether more than half of Tennyson will live or one-third of Browning. For that based on fleeting fashion must pass quickly away; only what is well-founded on the nether rocks of eternal truth can stand the wear and tear of Time.

A discussion of Shelley's metres might fill volumes, for their novelty and variety are unparalleled, unless by Mr Swinburne—"Shelley's heir" in the matter of rhythm, as he has truly been named. But though Shelley's gift of verbal music does not constitute his chief claim to the poet's laurel-wreath, it is nevertheless one of his greatest endowments. Many who deny him any other meed, acknowledge that he is "lyric lord of England." For what is so remarkable about his poetry in this respect is that it displays astonishing power over both harmony and melody. The German and Italian schools are sharply defined in music, and hardly less clear is a similar distinction in poetry. In our own day Tennyson stands chief among melodists, Browning among harmonists. "The Lotos-Eaters" is not more truly musical than "Abt Vogler," nor is "Orfeo" than "Egmont." The eighteenth century poets were chiefly melodists, while in the sixteenth and seventeenth Milton and Shakspeare, in their diverse ways, stand out as the grandest masters of harmony, the latter being also an incomparable melodist.

We can only touch briefly on some of Shelley's chief experiments. Blank verse and the Spenserian stanza will suffice to shew the quality of his handling of metre. His blank verse is the precursor of the Tennysonian manner, and yet is strangely linked at times with Milton's organ-like utterance.

Spring has been often crowned, but ever before with such a wreath as Shelley offers in these opening lines of the second act of "Prometheus Unbound"?

"From all the blasts of Heaven thou hast descended :  
 Yes, like a spirit, like a thought which makes  
 Unwonted tears throng to the horny eyes,  
 And beatings haunt the desolated heart  
 Which should have learnt repose : thou hast descended  
 Cradled in tempest ; thou dost wake, O Spring,  
 A child of many winds ! As suddenly  
 Thou comest as the memory of a dream,  
 Which now is sad because it has been sweet ;  
 Like genius, or like joy which riseth up  
 As from the earth, clothing with golden clouds  
 The desert of our life."

Of the Spenserian stanzas, two examples will suffice ;  
 one in the beautiful dedication stanza, prefaced to the  
 "Revolt of Islam" :

"So now my summer task is ended, Mary,  
 And I return to thee, my own heart's home,  
 As to his Queen some Victor Knight of Faery,  
 Earning bright spoils for her enchanted dome ;  
 Nor thou disdain, that ere my fame became  
 A star among the stars of mortal night—  
 If it indeed may cleave its natal gloom—  
 Its doubtful promise thus I would unite  
 With thy beloved name, thou child of love and light."

These are wonderful lines for a youth of nineteen,  
 but far more wonderful is the subtle blending of vowels  
 in these later verses from "Adonais" :

"Out of her secret Paradise she sped  
 Through camps and cities rough with stone and sted ;  
 And human hearts, which to her æry tread,  
 Yielding not wounded the invisible  
 Palms of her tender feet where'er they fell ;  
 And barbéd tongues, and thoughts more sharp than they,  
 Rent the soft form they never could repel,  
 Whose sacred blood like the young tears of May  
 Paved with eternal flowers that undeserving way."

We come in due course to the fourth grand characteristic of the ideal poet—that of an intimate knowledge

of the human heart. It is at this point that so many part company with Shelley. "His themes are devoid of human interest," they say ; "in painting the splendours of the cloud-rack, in chanting the glories of the tempest we admit his is a master-hand, but with the solitary exception of "The Cenci," which stands as a Matter-horn among his fellows, we feel that he has tarried too long with the "Witch of Atlas" and the spirits of the earth and moon to give us anything tangible and human." This, doubtless, expresses the opinion of the ordinary reader of Shelley, and indeed is the impression one derives from the first perusal of his poems ; but there are two things that help to form this erroneous conception—the iridescence and glitter of his magic verse and the novelty of the themes of which he treats.

It has been said, by one of the chief of living poets that, if we measure life by heart-beats, Shelley must have crowded an immense sum of quintessential life into his thirty years, and in truth an acquaintance with Shelley's lyrics alone produces a feeling of wonderment at the throbs and pulsations of that "Cor Cordium." For his was a singularly chameleonic temperament. Almost in one breath we find songs of divinest ecstasy and saddest heartbreak. Many open with a ringing, merry note and die away into mournfullest melancholy. We contrast the triumphant strains of the choruses of "Prometheus" and "Hellas," and the perfect joyousness of "The golden gates of sleep unbar" with "The Stanzas written in dejection near Naples," and the pathetic lines entitled "The Past." And yet we maintain strenuously that the trend of Shelley's poetry is towards hope—eternal hope in the ultimate triumph of good over evil : *μάντις εἰμ' ἐσθλῶν ἀγώνων* he inscribed at the beginning of "Hellas," and the poem closes with thrilling prophecy.

Early in life, had he enlisted in the greatest of all strifes, "The Liberation War of Humanity," and, like Heine, was a "brilliant, a most effective soldier," and

sweet trumpeter withal. For he loved his fellow men, and they filled his poetry—not as boon companions but as possible fellow-travellers to eternity. Greece was the source of his inspiration, yet he revived not a hot-house classicism which must vanish away—but the grand ideals which are the true and eternal heritage that Greece has left the world—courage, patriotism, love of beauty, love of truth. “We are all Greeks,” he cries in his preface to “Hellas”; “our laws, our literature, our religion, our arts have their root in Greece. But for Greece, Rome, the instructor, the conqueror, the metropolis of our ancestors, would have spread no illumination with her arms, and we might still have been idolaters; or, what is worse, have arrived at such a stagnant and miserable state of social institutions as China and Japan possess.”

To Shelley, as to Perseus of old, had appeared the vision of Pallas Athene charging him to slay the enemies of gods and men, and nobly did he respond to the charge:

“I vowed that I would dedicate my powers  
To thee and thine: have I not kept the vow?  
With beating heart and streaming eyes, even now  
I call the phantoms of a thousand hours  
Each from his voiceless grave. They have in visioned bowers  
Of studious zeal or love’s delight  
Outwatched with me the envious night;  
They know that never joy illumed any brow  
Unlinked with hope that thou wouldst free  
This world from its dark slavery;  
That thou, O awful Loveliness!  
Wouldst give whate’er these words cannot express.”

His passion for reforming the world was always dominant, but his attempts to put his glorious ideas into practice will provoke a smile from many. He was an ardent advocate for Home-Rule in Ireland, and, when quite a youth, fared thither, delivering speeches

and promulgating political tracts. He did not see the fruit of his toil, but he never fainted in his endeavours and was sanguine to the end.

“Love was the only law Shelley recognised,” says Mr Symonds. “Unterrified by the grim realities of pain and crime revealed in nature and society, he held fast to the belief that if we could but pierce to the core of things, if we would but be what we might be, the world and men would both attain to perfection in eternal love.” His vision of this new heaven and earth is grandly set forth in the third and fourth acts of “Prometheus Unbound”—“The Atlantis of Man emancipated”—and the strain with which he concludes, will ring as a battle-cry for endless ages:

“To suffer woes which Hope thinks infinite,  
To forgive wrongs darker than death or night,  
To defy power that seems omnipotent,  
To love and bear, to hope till hope creates  
From its own wreck the thing it contemplates;  
Neither to change, nor falter, nor repent;  
This like thy glory, Titan, is to be  
Good, great, and joyous, beautiful and free,  
This is alone Life, Joy, Empire, Victory!”

But alongside of this passionate hope in mankind is a deep despair of himself, and this apparent paradox finds beautiful expression in these inimitable self-revealing lines from “The Hymn to Intellectual Beauty”:

“Whom Spirit fair, thy spells did bind  
To fear himself and love all human kind.”

In his knowledge of the human heart we shall discover much in Shelley akin to the work of such admitted masters as Dante, Shakespere, and Bunyan in centuries past, and Mark Rutherford and Olive Schreiner in our own day.

Like a lightning flash at midnight came such stupendous lines as :

"None with firm sneer trod out in his own heart  
The sparks of love and hope, till there remained  
Those bitter ashes, a soul self-consumed."

Or

"Self-contempt bitterer to drink than blood."

Or, again, in that vivid picture of the sin-stricken world in "Prometheus Unbound" :

"In each human heart terror survives  
The ruin it has gorged : the loftiest fear  
All that they would disdain to think were true :  
Hypocrisy and custom make their minds  
The fanes of many a worship now outworn ;  
They dare not devise good for man's estate,  
And yet they know not that they do not dare.  
The good want power but to weep barren tears.  
The powerful goodness want : worse need for them.  
The wise want love ; and those who love want wisdom ;  
And all best things are thus confused to ill.  
Many are strong and rich, and would be just,  
But live among their suffering fellow-men  
As if none fell ; they know not what they do."

We stand astonished at the mental grasp and the breadth of vision here manifest in one who died ere he was thirty years of age.

Shelley's thought is inconceivably swift. The same quality which gained for Browning the title of "obscure," has won for Shelley the name of "incoherent." But such popular epithets always require a close investigation. Diffuse and incoherent he is, certainly, in the poems of his immaturity—"Queen Mab" and "The Revolt of Islam"—but the very faults of youth displayed in these gave promise, which has had glorious fulfilment. We have, of course, to become accustomed to the peculiar touch of the hand and trick of voice which every poet worthy of the name bears so unmistakably. We know at once the "indescribable gusto"

of Shakespere, the stately march of Milton, the rich "full-throated ease" of Keats, the calm and soothing utterance of Wordsworth, the sweet melodiousness and grace of Tennyson, and the peculiarly invigorating force of Browning. Yet we recognise more speedily, perhaps, than any, the "iridescent shimmers and luxuriant arabesques" of Shelley's verse. The long *ρήσεις* in "Prometheus" seem at first bewildering until we have grown familiar with Shelley's manner, when they will appear wonderful models of lucid and cogent reasoning.

His was a singularly versatile intellect. Early in life we find him devoted to the study of chemistry and almost doing himself to death in his researches. Natural science had always a great fascination for him, and with this golden key he hoped to unlock many mysteries. "Astronomy is working above and geology below," he said to his friend Trelawney. "In a few centuries we shall make a beginning."

In later years moral science and metaphysics allured him, and Mrs Shelley asserts that, had her husband lived, he would have given us a system of philosophy as vast and as illuminating as that of Berkley or Kant, and Shelley himself, in one of his letters, declares that he thinks poetry very subordinate to moral science. His prose writings come indeed to the reader first beholding this new luminary as a startling revelation. Then, more than at any other time, are we likely to understand Arnold's astonishing verdict that these albeit noble examples of weighty and impassioned prose are likely to stand the wear and tear of time longer than his poetry? Happily for us, "Dis aliter visum" and Shelley's genius found its true groove in poesy.

That "Prometheus Unbound" and "The Cenci" were executed in one year is sufficient proof of the grand order of Shelley's mind and the rare rapidity of his composition. Trelawney tells us of the eagerness with which he set to work "on a book or a pyramid of books: his eyes glistening with an energy



as fierce as that of the most sordid gold-digger who works at a rock of quartz, crushing his way through all impediments, no grain of the pure ore escaping his scrutiny." Nor was his power of exposition less than that of assimilation. Who can forget, to quote Trelawney once again, the picture of the first meeting with Shelley. "The poet shoved off from the shore of common-place which could not interest him, and, fairly launched on a theme that did, holding this sea-farer and the company till they were spell-bound within the shadowy halls," while he opened their eyes to the glories of Calderon's 'Magico Prodigioso.'"

But beyond, above, transcending all things else that we have touched upon must be taken into account the magical and undying charm of Shelley's personality, which has enthralled minds so diverse as Browning and Mr Swinburne, Lord Macaulay and Thomas Cooper—that presence which we can never dissociate from the writings in which it is enshrined. "The flushed, feminine and artless face of the 'eternal child,' holding out both his hands in welcome"; the altruist, who would ever "treat people not as they *were*, but as they *might* be, and so improve them as far as they could be improved"; "the friend of the unfriended poor" and the good angel of Byron.

We seem to see him still, gliding among the pine forests that skirt the Gulf of Lerici, fleeing from those who loved him and whom he loved that he might commune with lake and sky and mountain, and tell us of their most wordless converse; then, swept away in that mysterious death with the burthen of his life-song on his lips:

"What is life? what is death? what are we?  
That when the ship sinks, we no longer may be!"

We would not slur over all his faults, nor acquit him of the one great blot on his life—the desertion of Harriet Westbrook—of which the avenging furies never

left him. No other explanation is adequate for the passionate regret of some of his lyrics. The charm of his personality, the potency of his verse, cannot set all his paths straight.

Surely, Coleridge and F. W. Robertson were right when they said that what Shelley needed most of all was "to be seated at the feet of Jesus." We have endeavoured to shew that, as poet, he fulfils to an extraordinary degree the ideal, and that he is, in this respect, most effectual. But you may find everything in the chambers of his peerless imagery but that which we love most of all—rest.

"Less oft is peace in Shelley's mind  
'Than calm in waters seen"

is the conclusion of one of his daintiest, airiest lyrics.

For he rejected the only way of peace; and, though there were faint gleams on the road, the light never burned surely and steadily for him. He essayed to climb, with aching heart and wearied limbs, that terrible path which is whitened with the bones of so many travellers—the path of self-sufficiency. And yet we may fairly conclude that, as for the hunter in Olive Schreiner's allegory, so for Shelley, too, there fell at the last a feather from the white bird Truth, and that he died holding it. A great defender of the faith in our own day, Robert Browning, writes in his noble appreciation of the poet, "I would consider Shelley's poetry as a sublime fragmentary essay towards a presentment of the correspondency of the universe to Deity, of the natural to the spiritual, of the actual to the ideal."

Yes, those who are wont to brand Shelley with another name, a name, indeed, which he once took up in youthful defiance, will do well to remember that, granting the truth of their premises, by rebels, too, God's work is done. For we cannot doubt that Shelley's message is more than human. We mark a

steady advance in his attitude toward religion. Very significant is this note from his boyish tirade "Queen Mab"; "The hypothesis of a Pervading Spirit co-eternal with the Universe remains unshaken." So we see him at the outset separated by many a league from the materialist. Again, is there a further advance in the beautiful paragraph prefaced to "The Revolt of Islam," ending "Love is celebrated everywhere as the sole law that should govern the moral world."

Interspersed here and there in his later poems we find such glorious truths dim-described as

"Death is the veil which those who live call life;  
They sleep and it is lifted."

Or

"The spirit of the worm beneath the sod  
In love and worship blends itself with God."

Or, again,

"All rose to do the task He set to each  
Who shaped us to His ends and not our own."

We give him too great thanks that in the sublime fragment of the prologue to "Hellas" there is higher prominence given to "the Name that is above every name." And are we building a "baseless fabric" in believing that something more than an appreciation of art is shewn in the following description of a picture by Correggio?

"There was one painting, indeed, by this master, 'Christ beautified,' inexpressibly fine. It is a half-figure seated on a mass of clouds, tinged with an ethereal, rose-like lustre; the arms are expanded; the whole frame seems dilated with expression; *the countenance is heavy as it were with the weight of the rapture of the spirit*; the lips parted, but scarcely parted, with the breath of intense, but regulated, passion; the eyes are calm and benignant; the whole features harmonized in majesty and sweetness."

"How willingly," cries De Quincey, "would Christianity say to one who could write thus, remembering

too, the intense zeal and earnestness of his nature, 'Cum talis sis, utinam noster esses.' But the obverse of the great truth "Love is God," "Love reigns," which he reiterates so passionately, he could not see. It was reserved for a later athlete, on whom Shelley's mantle fell, to set his face steadfastly for the goal and not falter in the race, but come back triumphantly asserting:

"I have gone the whole round of creation, I spoke as I saw  
Reported as man may of God's work—*All's love, yet all's law*'

"Conamur tenues grandia" must be the cry of all who have essayed to impart to others what Shelley has been to them. Let us now end by delighting ourselves with the triumphant apostrophe in which Browning pays early homage to his liege lord, the first utterance of the one who was just steadying his wings for loftier flights to the other, whom the jealous sea snatched so cruelly away ere his crescent had attained to the fullness of its splendour. More than all other words do they reveal the peculiar radiance of "the poet's poet;" beyond all, do they breathe the mingled infinite regret and hopefulness, which they feel who behold, as in a vision "the slope of green access" by the tomb of Cestius, where all that is mortal of Shelley lies buried:

"Sun-treader, light and life be thine for ever!  
Thou art gone from us; years go by and Spring  
Gladdens, and the young earth is beautiful;  
Yet thy songs come not, other bards arise,  
But none like thee; they stand, thy majesties  
Like mighty works which tell some spirit there  
Hath sat, regardless of neglect and scorn,  
Till, its long task completed, it hath risen  
And left us—never to return."

J. W. S.



### JEANIE.

LET bardies write an' bardies sing,  
Let ilk his luve declare;  
An' ilk his vauntie praises bring,  
Fair tribute tae his fair!

But hech! an' hech! for I hae fan'  
The bonniest lass o' a!  
Auld Nature's sel', sin' time began  
Nae sic anither sa'!

O' a' the flouirs that deck the glen,  
O' a' upo' the brae,  
O' ilka flouir the Hielans ken,  
There's nane that blooms as gay.

There's nane that blooms as gay, my lads  
There's nane that blooms as gay;  
There's no a flouir ye ken, my lads,  
That ever blossomed sae!

Let a' the bardies write an' sing!  
Let ilk his luve declare!  
They hanna ane in a' the ring  
Wi' *Jeanie* tae compare!

L. H.-S.

### In Memoriam

ALEXANDER WADE GILL,

*Born 17 March 1879,*

*Commenced residence 1 October 1897,*

*Died in his rooms, F, New Court, 9 November 1897.*

FROM opening novelty of life,  
from academic strain and strife,  
his Freshman's Term unkept,  
he passed; and, leaving woe and pain,  
as bent some happier scene to gain  
where hopes no more should bud in vain,  
the gentle student slept.

When storms along the welkin rave,  
the bark too frail to breast the wave  
will run for port instead:  
thus, shunning life's rough energies,  
he went in peace, and takes with ease  
the last and highest of Degrees,  
among the honoured dead.

W. E. H.

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SET thy pale lips, dim-veiléd Grief, to song,  
making soft melody for one who dwelt  
a little space amongst us, who had felt  
scarce aught of this world's bitterness and wrong.

His youthful ear some fleeting notes had caught  
of that refrain the Kindly Mother sings.  
True answers to his fond imaginings  
woke in the echoes of each old-world court.

Here might he darkly, toilfully have known  
of wisdom, what her beauty is and worth.  
His knowledge is made perfect. Far from Earth  
the God of Wisdom claims him for His own.

P. L. B.

## Obituary.

### HENRY THOMPSON M.D.

It is with great regret that we have to announce the death of Dr Henry Thompson, Senior Fellow of the College. This took place on the 22nd of July last at his residence, 18, Welbeck Street, London. Dr Thompson had been Fellow of the College for fifty-six years, having been elected on the 29th of March 1841. He was the last to have the conditions of his tenure and his emoluments as Fellow governed by the Statutes of Queen Elizabeth, dating from 1580. He was also one of the two Fellows who, under these statutes, had a special dispensation allowing them to remain Fellows without the obligation of taking orders, on condition that they devoted themselves to the study of medicine. Down to the date of his death, in addition to the dividend of a Senior Fellow, he drew certain old allowances laid down by Statute. In each year was paid to him three sums of 13s. 4d. in respect of Corn, Livery, and Stipend—or food, clothes, and pocket money. In addition he drew an annual allowance of £1 8s. for Brawn and £2 13s. 4d. as Foundress's Senior.

Henry Thompson was the eldest son of Mr. Joseph Thompson, Solicitor, of Workington. His mother was Sarah Fisher, one of the Fishers of Jenkin Hill near Keswick, and he was born in Christian Street, Workington, on 27 July 1815. He was sent to Shrewsbury School at the age of twelve, and studied under Dr Samuel Butler, then Head Master. He left as Head boy in 1834, when he was first in the whole school, obtaining the Head Master's prize, the Assistant Master's prize for Latin translation, and a prize for Greek iambics. In the printed Prize Exercises for the year 1834 appears a Latin translation by him of the *Spectator*, No. 287. He took his degree as Junior Optime in 1838, and was also eighth Classic in that year, when the late Lord Lytton and Dean Vaughan were bracketed Senior Classic.

As above stated he was elected a Fellow in 1841, and resided in Cambridge for a short time. He was elected Lynacre

Lecturer in Physic in the College 9 July 1847. He was succeeded in that office by the late Sir George Paget, whose election is dated 4 July 1851. There were two Henry Thompsons Fellows of the College at that time. Officially he was Henry Thompson, junior; popularly, Jupiter Thompson, from his fine presence. For the last forty years and more he resided in London, only occasionally visiting Cambridge, and his visits grew further apart as time went on. His life was given up to his medical work and studies. When he took a holiday he spent it in his native district fishing in the waters of the Derwent from Seaton Mill to the Cloffocks. He was buried at Workington on the 27th of July, his 82nd birthday.

With regard to his life work as a physician, we feel that we cannot do better than reprint the following account of him which appeared in *The Middlesex*

A scholar and a physician—such was Dr Henry Thompson, whose long life closed on July 22nd, after a few days' illness. He had attained his 82nd year, and had been Consulting Physician to the Middlesex Hospital since 1879, when he resigned the office of Physician before reaching the age limit imposed by the bye-laws. It is said that he thus resigned in order that his equal in years but junior on the Staff, the late Dr Greenhow, might enjoy the position of Senior Physician before his retirement.\* Whether this be the case or not, it is just what might have been expected of one whose whole career had been characterized by modesty and self-effacement, and who was chivalrous to an almost quixotic degree. It is imperative that some record of one whose character and personality, no less than his learning and talents, profoundly impressed those who were privileged to work with him, should be made in our *Journal*, and therefore I venture to attempt to record some of my impressions, in the hope that their deficiencies may be subsequently supplemented by the recollections of those who knew him better.

A scholar indeed he was from his boyhood, and so he remained to the end. The medical career, not often adopted by those who take high classical honours and obtain a Fellowship of St John's, was but an incident, or one might say a fortuitous

\* Dr Thompson's resignation is dated May 27, 1879; Dr Greenhow resigned on December 9th of the same year.

circumstance, in his life, so that in here dwelling upon it solely the picture is bound to be but partial; and yet had he chosen he might have been as widely known in Medicine as he was in Scholarship. For he was a great Physician, as great as any of his compeers whose names are as household words with the public. His merits were known only to us of the Middlesex Hospital, and I think that even here we did not fully appreciate his greatness, unless it were by the few who were privileged to act as his House Physicians. Some of them, like myself, had come to the Middlesex from other Schools, and to such the tenure of office under him was a revelation. Absolutely free from artificiality, transparently truthful, conscientious and painstaking in every detail of diagnosis and treatment, most scrupulous and considerate in his dealings with his Hospital patients, it was impossible to go round with him day by day without being insensibly influenced by his example, and imbued with a high conception of the primary duty of a Hospital Physician. No doubt he was exceptionally circumstanced in being enabled to devote himself entirely to Hospital service, and the Middlesex was fortunate to have such single-hearted allegiance. Private consulting practice was not for him. Happily he did not need it as a means of livelihood, and although he once told me that the reason why such practice did not come to him arose out of an early misapprehension on the part of his medical friends, yet he certainly did not encourage it. But if the rich lacked his counsel he bestowed it freely on the poor, for no member of a Hospital Staff could be more punctual, as well as punctilious, in his attendances. Some of us used to think that he led an ideal existence. Freed from the cares and worries of private practice and money getting, he was able to pursue the study and practice of Medicine as a pleasurable duty, with sufficient leisure to cultivate other pursuits and to enjoy the regular recreation of whist at the Club. There must be many a fashionable Physician who would rejoice at such freedom, for no life can well be more exacting than that of a busy consultant. It must not be supposed, however, that Dr Thompson limited his Medical work to the hours he spent in the Hospital Wards. It was far otherwise, for he read widely and deeply, and although he did not undertake any systematic bedside teaching, he devoted much time and pains to the preparation of his Clinical Lectures. When I first joined the Hospital twenty-five years ago the supply of Clinical

Clerks was limited, and the system of Case-papers now in vogue had not been initiated. The Clerks kept Case-books, but it was customary for many notes to be entered by the Physician himself upon the bed cards, upon which the prescriptions were also entered. Dr Thompson used invariably to write out his notes himself in that clear, fine, flowing hand which we all remember; and whenever he required these notes for the purpose of a Clinical Lecture they would be copied out by the Clerk or House Physician into the Case-book. Thus it came about that some cases required quite a large sheaf of cards filled with the record of salient facts fluently stated in clear and precise terms by the Physician. These records were sufficient indeed for the purpose for which they were intended, but sadly inefficient as a means of clinical training for the student.

Dr Henry Thompson was born at Workington, Cumberland, and his stalwart frame was doubtless inherited from the Cumbrian "statesmen" to which his family belonged. He received his early education at Shrewsbury School, then under the rule of Dr Samuel Butler, and famous for its classical training. Young Thompson proved his aptitude for this study, and some of his Greek and Latin verses find a place in the pages of the volume "*Sabrinæ Corolla*," that contains the finest specimens of this literary culture. From Shrewsbury he went to Cambridge, entering at St John's College, and in 1838 he was placed seventh in the Classical Tripos. He was elected to a Fellowship of his College, and at the time of his death was the Senior Fellow. Selecting Medicine as his profession he studied at St George's Hospital, and took the M.D. degree at Cambridge in 1853. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1858, having been elected Assistant Physician to the Middlesex Hospital in 1855 to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr Mervyn Crawford. The other Assistant Physician was Dr Goodfellow, the Physicians being Dr Hawkins, Dr Seth Thompson, and Dr A. P. Stewart. Promotion was rapid, for in four years' time we find that Dr Stewart had become Senior Physician and Drs Goodfellow and H. Thompson, Physicians. In 1866, on Dr Stewart's resignation, Dr Murchison was made full Physician, and in 1871 the vacancy caused by Dr Murchison's removal to St Thomas's Hospital was filled by the appointment of Dr Greenhow to the full staff. In the following year Dr Good-



fellow's retirement made Dr H. Thompson Senior Physician, whilst Dr Robert Liveing was promoted to be third Physician. In the School Dr Thompson lectured on *Materia Medica* from 1855 to 1869. His lectures were, as we may well imagine, most carefully prepared, but they were read from the manuscript in so low a tone as, so I am informed, not to reach the ears of a large part of the class. No doubt it was this low-pitched delivery in marked contrast to the fine physical proportions of the speaker that earned for him the sobriquet of "Jupiter tonans." *Materia Medica* can hardly be said to be an exhilarating subject, or one that lends itself to oratorical display, and it must have been more from a sense of duty than of choice that Dr Thompson taught it; still it gave him a command over this side of therapeutics which we used to envy. His prescriptions were flawless, but his dread of unnecessary or excessive drugging was keen. Many a tale might be told of his extreme scrupulousness in this respect, but it was at any rate good discipline for his assistants, who learnt from it that one great secret of the art of Medicine lay in accurate dosage, and that the line between the beneficial and harmful action of a drug varied with the individual case. Not once but often has he been known to call at the Hospital on his way home from the Club, somewhere about midnight, to revise or reconsider the dose of some narcotic or other powerful drug which he had prescribed at his afternoon visit. He was, too, remarkably cautious in the prescription of purgatives, lest their action should prove too exhausting for a feeble frame. Thus he had an almost grotesque horror of the common sheet-anchor of the House Physician—*Hausius Sennæ Compositus*—as I can myself testify. I can never forget the solemn and reproachful terms with which he admonished me for what to him seemed to be the incautious use of this familiar mixture in a case which he thought might have been prejudicially affected by it. It is even said, but I cannot personally vouch for the fact, that on one occasion where local blood-letting was desired he, after much communing, ordered "half a leech" to be applied, for fear that were the creature fully gorged the loss of blood would be more than it would be well for the patient to bear.

Although he did not cultivate systematic bedside instruction, and consequently was attended at his ward visits by few besides his House Physician and Clerks, those who understood his

methods were always repaid for "going round" with him. His skill in diagnosis, perfected by long years of Hospital experience, became proverbial, and there could be no question as to his auscultatory powers, which were all the more surprising considering his deafness. He would detect the slightest variation in the character of the cardiac sounds and would often draw attention to the faint indications of mitral obstruction in what he termed a "prefix" to the first sound, or the fore-warning of pericarditis in the altered rhythm of the action of the heart. He had great facility in his expression of the signs observed, the terseness and fidelity of his descriptions being most noticeable, whilst his interpretation of signs and symptoms was singularly exact. He insisted on the great value of post-mortem examinations as a means of verifying or confuting the interpretation of signs observed during life. At the close of his examination of a new case he would write his diagnosis on the card, but did not hesitate to make alterations in it subsequently should renewed examination prove that the first impression was incorrect. No Physician could be more free from dogmatism, or more open to conviction, and often when baffled by some unusual feature of a case he would return again and again to its scrutiny before venturing upon a definite conclusion. It was seldom that this conclusion was wrong, whilst this precision in the art of diagnosis made him to excel in prognosis.

Dr Thompson's clinical lectures were, it is needless to say, admirable in composition. He was no pedant, but he insisted on the paramount importance of preserving the purity of the English language, and his delicate and refined scholarship was shocked at the solecisms and inaccuracies of current medical literature. He abhorred the barbarities that were creeping into terminology, marking the decadence of learning in a miscalled "learned" profession. His own words and phrases were well chosen, sometimes even painfully precise, but always most expressive and suitable. I doubt if any modern medical writer has equalled him in this quality of terse and accurate phraseology. Thus every lecture, always carefully prepared and read, was a finished production. Then, as now, it was the custom for each Physician to deliver a set clinical lecture once in three weeks. Sometimes this was utilized by the lecturer to give a systematized course upon some branch of

medicine, and it was thus that Dr Murchison's admirable "Clinical Monograph on Diseases of the Liver" and Dr Greenhow's "Studies of Bronchitis" came to be published. But Dr Thompson preferred to restrict his subjects to the material close at hand, and invariably his lectures consisted of commentaries of cases then or recently in the wards. He mostly selected such as had been completed, so that the full lesson they taught could be imparted to his hearers. In the preparation of these studies he delighted, and the pains he took to make them exact was remarkable. The lecture was given in the week following that upon which fresh cases were admitted to the wards of the "Physician of the week," whilst in the third week there was comparative leisure from assiduous ward work. It was then that he commenced to think of the subject of his next lecture, and armed with the clinical and post-mortem notes he would devote himself to its study. I believe that most of his writing was done at his Club, and that he would often in the course of the composition revise and rewrite passages which did not satisfy his critical conscience. Frequently he would refer to the Registrar or Pathologist for the purpose of clearing up ambiguities in the notes of a case. Thus when the lecture came to be delivered, we who knew the thought he had bestowed upon it and valued it accordingly, sought front row benches in order not to miss the pungent commentary, full of wit and wisdom, that was read in the low monotone that did scant justice to the matter of the lecture. It was only towards the latter third of the period of his tenure of office that any medical contributions of his were published, a tardiness that stands in striking contrast to the haste with which most of us run into print. But Thompson had the modesty of true genius, and placed too low a value on his own productions. From that time onward, however, an occasional lecture in the Medical Journals, or a paper read before the Clinical Society, of which he was an original member (but I doubt if he ever attended its meetings), made known to the world the talents of our Senior Physician which had been too long concealed. On his resignation he was persuaded to collect and republish some of these writings, with the result that a volume entitled *Clinical Lectures and Cases with Commentaries* was published in 1880 (Churchill). Many of us could have wished that the selection could have been wider than it

was, but he was as particular in this as in all his work. Some of the contents of this volume deal with cases interesting mainly for their rarity, but some convey most useful and practical lessons. Perhaps the most noteworthy are his comments upon Rheumatic Hyperpyrexia, to the study of which he had paid particular attention, and the description he gives of the prodromal indications of that alarming complication is one that has no counterpart in any other treatise on the subject. The value of this account lies in the fact that it gives the warning signal to the practitioner to prepare for the resort to the only treatment known to avert a fatal result, that of the cold bath. Every Middlesex man should read this volume, for apart from its intrinsic merits, its author states in his preface that in publishing it his "main purpose is to leave it as a legacy to the Middlesex Hospital—in memoriam."

His was a striking personality, so unlike the common conception of the professional man, but denoting vigour of mind and body in spite of the premature appearance of signs of age. The tall and broad figure, massive head, and genial face marked him out from his fellows, and made one feel that the cognomen of "handsome Harry" applied to him in his youth must have been very appropriate. He was the type of an English gentleman, and one could not help perceiving how much reserve force lay behind this calm and massive exterior. Indeed the word "gentle" in its generally accepted sense best denotes his nature, for he was unruffled by the conflicts that raged around him, and never allowed passion to overbear judgment. It was an enviable temperament which permitted him to take a far more philosophical view of things than that of the enthusiast or man of unrelenting energy. He had a keen sense of humour, and was in all things most upright; in many respects his character resembled that of the finest type amongst our venerated worthies—Campbell de Morgan. His mode of life harmonized with his temperament, and he enjoyed it. It accorded, too, with his lifelong celibacy, being most methodical and regular both in work and play. Indeed to him all work was play, and duties were done without a break and without a murmur. When the time approached for his annual summer flitting to the North he would set apart one day in his "off week" at the Hospital to visit the City and select his fishing tackle with as much deliberation as he would have kept

an important professional engagement. All he did was done deliberately and with studied care. I once asked him whether he would not miss his daily round of Hospital duty when the time came for him to abandon it. His reply was characteristic of the man and his bent of mind. It was in the negative, for he said it would enable him to devote himself to other pursuits, and he intimated that he thought of replacing the study of medicine by that of philosophy. I do not know whether he really carried out this intention, but he continued to spend the chief part of the year in London, and only on the rarest possible occasions did he revisit the Hospital. Until advancing years with their hampering physical infirmities came upon him his life must have been a pleasant one, passed without effort, without care; he was contented rather than indolent, capable doubtless of more than he actually accomplished, but still effecting not a little, and above all earning the gratitude of many for having first given them a true insight into the principles and practice of medicine. By his death one more link with the past is severed. No member of our Staff remains who was on it when he joined forty-two years ago, and even in the seventeen years that have passed since he left us the changes in our ranks have been many and frequent. It is inevitable that this should be so, but neither change nor years should make us forgetful of those whose names are inseparably linked with the fortunes of our Hospital, and whose work, like that of Henry Thompson, is best known to those who shared it with him, glad to serve one whom they held in such affectionate regard.

SIDNEY COUPLAND.

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SAMUEL LAING M.A.

Mr Samuel Laing, whose death occurred on the 6th of August last at his residence, Rockhills, Sydenham Hill, was for many years a prominent figure in the Railway world. He was the eldest son of Mr Samuel Laing of Papdale, Orkney, and was born in Edinburgh on the 12th of December 1812. He was a nephew of Mr Malcolm Laing, author of the *History of Scotland*. Mr Laing was educated at Houghton le Spring Grammar School, and was for a short time under the private tuition of Mr Richard Wilson (B.A. 1824), Fellow of the College. He entered St

John's as a Pensioner 5 July 1827. Mr Laing took his degree as Second Wrangler in 1831, and was also Second Smith's Prizeman. He was elected a Fellow of the College 17 March 1834, and apparently resided for a short time in Cambridge as a mathematical coach. He had been admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 10 November 1832, and was called to the Bar 9 June 1837. Shortly after his call he was appointed private secretary to the late Mr Labouchere, afterwards Lord Taunton, then President of the Board of Trade. Upon the formation of the Railway Department of that Office, he was appointed Secretary, and thenceforth distinguished himself under successive Presidents of the Board of Trade.

In 1844 he published the results of his experience in *A Report on British and Foreign Railways*, and gave much valuable evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons on Railways. To his suggestion the public are mainly indebted for the convenience of parliamentary trains at the rate of one penny per mile. In 1845 Mr Laing was appointed a member of the Railway Commission, presided over by Lord Dalhousie, and drew up the chief reports on the railway schemes of that period. Had his recommendations been followed, much of the commercial crisis of 1845 would, as he has since proved, have been averted. The Report of the Commission having been rejected by Parliament, the Commission was dissolved, and Mr Laing, resigning his post at the Board of Trade, returned to his practice at the Bar. In 1848 he accepted the post of Chairman and Managing Director of the Brighton Railway Company, and under his administration the passenger traffic of the line was in five years nearly doubled. In 1852 he became Chairman of the Crystal Palace Company, from which he retired in 1855, as well as from the Chairmanship of the Brighton line. In July 1852 Mr Laing was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest for the Wick district, which he represented until 1857. He was again re-elected in April 1859. He was Financial Secretary to the Treasury from June 1859 until October 1860, but resigned this as well as his seat in Parliament on proceeding to India as Finance Minister. On his return from India he was again elected M.P. for Wick in July 1865, but failed to be re-elected in 1868. He was, however, returned as M.P. for Orkney and Shetland in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874 and 1880, retiring from Parliament in 1885.

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He had been again appointed Chairman of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway in 1867, and he continued to hold this post until a year or two ago. His great position in the Railway world made him well known in the city of London. The success of the line under his control was greatly due to his foresight and business ability. And like many successful men he had great capacity for choosing able subordinates, whose enthusiastic support he secured by loyally backing them up and standing by them in difficulties. He was also connected with other Companies, but even these were Companies in regard to which his knowledge of Railways and their management was of importance. These were the Railway Share Trust and Railway Debenture Trust, and Mr Laing was for many years Chairman of both.

Late in life, when his official career had closed, and his parliamentary and other duties no longer demanded his energies, Mr Laing turned his attention to literature. In 1886, the year after his retirement from the House of Commons, there appeared *Modern Science and Modern Thought*, a volume which was at the time very widely read. Written in an easy and interesting style, it expressed what was in the minds of many people who had given some attention to the modern developments of scientific investigation without going into them very deeply, or pursuing any line of original research for themselves. The book aimed at being popular rather than technical, and had a decided success. His later works are *A modern Zoroastrian* 1887; *Problems of the Future and other Essays* 1889; *The Antiquity of Man* 1891; and *Human Origins* 1892. Without possessing in themselves any very great scientific value, these works showed their author's reading to have been very wide, and furnished many people with general ideas on important subjects which, if discussed in a less attractive form, would probably have passed unheeded by them.

Mr Laing was a man who attached no importance to titular distinction of any kind. When he had done a piece of work, it was for him done with, and he preserved no note or notice of it. He never talked of himself or what he had achieved, so that it is difficult to find any record of much which at the time was of high value and importance to individuals or the state. The above therefore is but the merest outline of what was really a most varied and remarkable life's work. In 1841 he married

Mary, daughter of Captain Cowan R.N., and leaves issue. He was buried at Brighton on August 10th in the presence of a large number of personal and business friends.

#### RICHARD BENYON M.A.

Mr Richard Benyon, who died at his residence Englefield House near Reading on the 25th of July last, was the third, but second surviving son of William Henry Fellowes Esq., of Ramsey Abbey, Hunts, by his wife Emma, daughter of Mr Richard Benyon, of Englefield House and Gildea Hall, Essex. He was born 11 November 1811 and came to St John's from the Charterhouse. Mr. Fellowes, as he then was, took his degree as a Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1833. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 11 November 1833 and was called to the Bar 23 November 1837. In 1854 he succeeded to the estates of his maternal uncle Mr Richard Benyon de Beauvoir of Englefield House, and thereupon by royal licence assumed the surname and arms of Benyon in lieu of his patronymic. He married 25 March 1858 Elizabeth Mary, second daughter of Robert Clutterbuck of Watford House, Herts. He was a Magistrate and large property owner in Berks, Hants, Essex and North London, and the patron of eight livings. For nearly half a century he took a leading part in public affairs in Berkshire. He was High Sheriff in 1857. He was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the County, and was for some time Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and Alderman of the County Council and High Steward of Reading. He was returned M.P. for Berkshire at the elections of May 1860, 1865, 1868, 1874 and February 1876. Shortly after the latter election, owing to failing health, he was obliged to accept the Chiltern Hundreds. His colleagues in the representation of Berkshire throughout the greater portion of this time were the late Mr John Walter and the present Lord Wantage.

He was a liberal supporter of all philanthropic, charitable, and church work. He is believed to have built more churches than any other man of modern times. He was a warm friend of Bradfield school, and he gave his support to elementary education also, subscribing not only to the National Society but also directly to individual Church Schools, often giving unasked if he knew of a special need. He was a munificent supporter



of the Royal Berkshire Hospital, was President and one of the Founders of the Royal Berkshire Friendly Societies, and was prominently associated with many other public institutions both metropolitan and provincial. His name appears as the donor of £25 to the Building Fund of Bishop Fisher's Hostel at the College Mission. He gave first at home, his was a model parish, but he never let his charity stop there, and of no man could it be so literally affirmed that his left hand did not know what his right hand did. He was not only respected, but beloved, and his memory will long be kept green for the noble example of an unselfish life and unstinted benevolence.

#### REV PREBENDARY EDGAR HUXTABLE M.A.

The Rev Prebendary Huxtable died on 10 July at his residence 19 Montpelier Terrace, Ilfracombe, aged 87. We take the following account of him from *The Guardian* of August 18.

One has left us whose life was not in vain, although his quiet old age has not kept him in sight of our younger men. Nor did the character which Prebendary Huxtable cultivated so reverently allow him to play a very ostensible part in the world.

He was a devout student, who read that he might pray, and learnt that he might help young men. His study was an introit to the altar, and he trod his daily road by those altar lights.

Yet he was a soldier as well as a scholar, for he faced every difficulty full in front, and wrestled with each honest doubt that stood in his path, till the heart that came out of the battlefield was rich in the spoils of the enemy, strong in a faith that had been tried to the uttermost, and tender in a sympathy with all who feel the difficulties of belief, a great sympathy that carried men on his shoulders, and found oil and wine to heal and refresh those who lay wounded by the wayside.

Edgar Huxtable was the son of a physician, born at Williton in Somerset, May 3rd 1810, and baptised and confirmed in the Church of England. Talent and its service were the properties of his family, for one of his brothers became Archdeacon of Sarum, a man who had read every book worth reading that had come out in the last thirty or forty years of his life, and was himself an author on scientific, agricultural, and theological subjects, a man who succeeded in living the main part of each

day in the conscious Presence. Another brother became Bishop of Mauritius. And the eldest, who died soon after taking his M.D. degree, was reputed the cleverest of the four brothers.

At Cambridge (St. John's) Edgar Huxtable's rank was high—Senior Optime, First Class Classical Tripos, Crosse Scholar, and Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholar. But intellectual difficulties followed his intellectual success; he was visited by scruples concerning infant baptism, and he became principal of the Baptist College in Bristol. A few years after, as he told me, while reading one day with a fellow-Nonconformist, a silence fell between them, in which one looking up in surprise felt the eyes of his companion answering to his own, and the silence was broken by words like these: "If this be true, there is no home for us but the Church of England." So in 1846-7 he was ordained, twelve years after the examination for his degree, and in the following year he came to work by the side of saintly Canon Pinder, as vice-principal of Wells Theological College. The grace which we received from our principal was a spiritual influence that rooted itself in one's being; most lovingly he ruled us with a beauty of character that shone through his beauty of face. Very different were the lines that the vice-principal engraved on us—intellectual, masculine, keen in research, true to the truth one had found, with the courage of one's opinions.

In the lecture-room over the cloisters he wrote the Psalter and the Pauline Epistles into our minds for ever, and to some at least of his students these are still the main channels of inspiration. He had studied the making of sermons as a holy art, and into this he led us as far as we were able to follow him. At least he gave us to know that a sermon must cost its preacher a true price, and we must speak as men who had made things for the King.

But it was in our walks alone with him along the slopes of the Mendip that he contributed most to our life. There he led us up the ways he had trodden in the twelve years of his religious doubt, we felt we were with one who had gone through our difficulties, fought and conquered and spoiled our own spiritual enemies, and come out of the dead level of the plain, up through the mists of the lower hills out into the clear light and bracing air of the Mendip heights.

It was in those days that they made him Sub-Dean of Wells



Cathedral, and he published *The Baptism and Temptation of our Lord*, and a volume of sermons. After fifteen years of life in a theological college he retired to the vicarage of Weston Zoyland, and fifteen years later, in 1876, he retired into private life at Ilfracombe. There his life was hidden with Christ in God, but she who was both his daughter-in-law and sister-in-law describes it in a few significant words:—

“He was a true lover of the beautiful, both in nature and art, his memory for poetry was wonderful almost to the very end, and playfully there ran through the intense earnestness of his mind a keen sense of humour. Till the last few weeks he spent some hours a day in study, and he has left a considerable amount of manuscript behind him.”

And so the spirit of this man has returned to God Who gave it; he has reached the Presence House of the Lord towards Whom he daily walked, and he waits in peace for the sons whom he took by the hand long ago.

A correspondent of the *Guardian* writes as follows in the issue of that paper for August 11:—

“Huxtable’s profound Biblical scholarship, based on critical study of the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, his subtle, minute, and vivid exposition of St Paul’s Epistles, illustrated by the best Patristic and German commentators, made his lectures of extreme value to the more thoughtful students. His deep and broad evangelicalism blended with Mr Pinder’s Anglo-Catholic teaching to lay a very solid basis of theological study. There are some few of the students of those days still remaining who will recall, not without amusement, his manner of lecturing—the quaint, dry gravity, and often humour, with which he interpreted “the Pauline mind;” “as if,” we said, “he had a private acquaintance with St Paul.”

Those who had patience to appreciate him enriched their notebooks with very valuable stores of exegesis, which in after-years have been copiously watered, to irrigate divers congregations. Others, to whom lectures were distasteful, learned to appreciate his kindly sympathy and calm judgment, the humour of his dry sayings, and his admirable reading of the comic characters in the college Shakespeare reading.

Prebendary Huxtable was also the author of *Hosea and Jonah* in the *Speaker’s Commentary* and *Galatians* in the *Pulpit Commentary*.

# REV PREBENDARY JOSEPH MATTHEWS M.A.

The Rev Prebendary Matthews, Rector of Llandysilio, died at the Rectory on the 14th June last, aged 75. He was born at Basingstoke 21 January 1822. He was a student at King’s College, London, coming from thence to St John’s. He took his degree as twentieth Wrangler in 1846. His tutor was the late Bishop Colenso, and the late Prebendary Sadler was a fellow student, the friendship of the three being only terminated by death. For a short term Mr Matthews was mathematical master at Jedburgh School. He was ordained deacon in 1850, and priest in 1851, by the Bishop of Exeter. From 1850 to 1852 he was curate of St Mary’s Tavy, Devon. In 1853 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Physical Science at St David’s College, Lampeter. He was an intimate friend of Bishop Thirlwall, who in 1856 appointed him to the Prebend of Llangan in St David’s Cathedral. In 1871 the Bishop of St David’s presented him to the Rectory of Llandysilio. He was an excellent coach, and at different times received a number of pupils at Llandysilio, a number of whom have distinguished themselves in after life. He took a keen interest in the village school which he visited daily, and more than one of the scholars has attained a good position through the assistance in continuing their studies given them by their late rector. Mr Matthews was very fond of giving the children simple lessons on plant life, the study of botany being a favourite recreation with him.—*The Shrewsbury Advertiser*, 23 June 1897.

# REV C. PARNELL M.A.

The death of the Rev Charles Parnell, which happened somewhat suddenly at Brighton early on Wednesday morning, July 28th, has brought sadness to many hearts all over the country, for in him rich and poor alike have lost a true, kind, and sincere friend. He graduated at St John’s College, Cambridge, in 1851, and then proceeded to Wells Theological College until his ordination by Bishop Philpotts at Exeter in 1852. From 1852 to 1859 he was curate of St Stephen’s, Devonport, and during that time a terrible outbreak of cholera occurred, and the black flag was seen hanging across the entrance to some of the streets as a warning; but he was unremitting

and unsparing of himself in his care for and ministrations of the sick and dying. In 1862 he went to Liverpool to take charge of the mission district of St James-the-Less, in the north-end of the city, at the corner of the Stanley and Scotland Roads. This had just been formed out of the large and unwieldy parish of St Martin-in-the-Fields, the vicar of which was at that time the Rev Cecil Wray.

He began his work there at the Feast of the Epiphany in that year, and from the onset met with much opposition from all sources—clerical as well as lay. Here again he had to minister to cholera patients as earnestly as he had done at Devonport, ably assisted by his then colleague, the Rev H. S. Bramah, and the Sisters of St Thomas the Martyr, Oseney, Oxford.

In 1869, St Margaret's, Prince's Road, at the south end of the city, was consecrated, and to this he moved, having been appointed the first incumbent by the late Robert Horsfall, who had built the church and parsonage adjoining. Before leaving St James-the-less, however, for St Margaret's, Mr Parnell placed a considerable sum of money, from his own private sources, in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and thus secured the temporary district being formed into a permanent parish with an endowment of £300 per annum.

At St Margaret's he had at the onset as colleagues the Rev J. W. Chadwick, shortly afterwards vicar of St Michael's, Wakefield, the Rev J. Bell Cox, the present Incumbent of St Margaret's, and the Rev G. H. Palmer. Here, again, he had to encounter much opposition and considerable misrepresentation. But all along he maintained the courage of his convictions, and when once he had made up his mind that a certain course was the one which ought to be adopted under the circumstances, nothing could move him from it. It was, in fact, this assurance in the righteousness of his cause, which gave him that calm and unruffled demeanour for which he was so noted.

In or about the year 1874 Dr Jacobson, then Bishop of Chester, felt, much to his regret, that he could not do otherwise than permit a prosecution for ritual, which had been promoted by an outsider under the Church Discipline Act, to proceed.

In the spring of 1876, after nearly seven years of anxious work and unsparing labour, Mr Parnell felt that the time had come for him to resign, and accordingly did so, having, however,

first ascertained that the prosecution which was proceeding was against him personally, and would not devolve on his successor at St Margaret's.

He had always maintained that his gift was the being in a position to start a work, and get it into a working order, and that this ought to be accomplished in seven years, and it is interesting to note that this is the time he served at St Stephen's, Devonport, St James-the-Less, Stanley Road, St Margaret's, Prince's Road, Liverpool.

From 1876 until 1889 he only took occasional duty, feeling, even in those days, at times some slight intimation of that affection of the heart which was eventually the cause of his sudden decease on July 28th last. It was, no doubt, brought on by the arduous, self-denying, and almost ceaseless strain of work in the early portion of his ministerial life.

In 1879 he purchased a small house in the London Road, Brighton, and became attached to the church of St Bartholomew, in that town, as one of the staff of clergy. Here again he was unremitting in his efforts to promote the spiritual and temporal good of others, and most liberal in his pecuniary assistance.

Though ever most interested in the present, he was, nevertheless, never forgetful of the past; and to the very last kept in close touch with those who had been his colleagues in his various spheres of work.

He was, indeed, as one of his old curates says, "the truest and dearest of friends, and the best of chiefs."—*The Church Times*, 6 August 1897.

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#### GEORGE SWINDELLS M.A.

Mr George Swindells, who died on the 23rd of September aged 77, at his residence Pott Hall, Shrigley near Macclesfield, was the second son of the late Mr Martin Swindells, of Pott Hall, Shrigley. Mr George Swindells was born in Manchester and originally intended to adopt the bar as a profession, having been admitted a student of the Inner Temple 25 April 1843. He took his B.A. degree in 1844. The somewhat sudden death of his father altered his plans, as Mr Swindells senior on his deathbed expressed a wish that his son should carry on his business of cotton spinning. This he did so successfully that

at the time of his death his firm carried on two large mills and employed above five hundred operatives. Mr. Swindells took a leading part in the public life of his district, where his name was a household word among old and young for sympathy, kindly courtesy, and true goodness. He was elected a member of the first Local Board of Health for Bollington on 11 October 1862. He was subsequently elected chairman and continued in that post until March 1896 when he resigned owing to failing health. He was also for 20 years Chairman of the Bollington Conservative Association. He was a staunch Churchman and was for many years Churchwarden of Pott Shrigley Church, where he was also at one time teacher in the Sunday Schools and later Superintendent. He was buried at Pott Shrigley on September 28th, amidst every token of sympathy and regret.

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REV FRANCIS JACOX B.A.

The Rev Francis Jacox died on the fifth of February last at his residence 27 Blenheim Road, St John's Wood, aged 70. He was the son of Mr Francis Littlewood Jacox, at one time engaged as a ribbon manufacturer at Coventry, who died in the year 1862. Mr Jacox took his degree at St John's in 1847 and was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Peterborough in the same year and Priest in 1848. He was for a short time curate of Wellingborough but gave up his clerical duties for purely literary work. After the death of his father he lived a very retired life with his mother Mrs Mary Jacox and his sister Miss Mary Janet Jacox at 27 Blenheim Road. The former died in 1871, the latter in 1893. During part of the year Mr Jacox lived in a small cottage at Charlwood in Surrey. He was of somewhat eccentric habits, living almost altogether by himself and avoiding those who lived with him. Latterly his household consisted of but one old housekeeper who often did not see him for days, leaving his meals outside his study or bedroom door. Oddly enough although otherwise fond of country life he detested the song and sounds of birds. He kept a long pole in his bedroom with which he used to frighten away the starlings, which gathered about the eaves and gutters of his cottage, by protruding it through the open window as he lay in bed in the morning. The song of nightingales drove him to London while it lasted.

His whole life was given up to the compilation and writing of his books, of which the best known are *Shakespeare Diversions a Medley of Molley wear; From Dogberry to Hamlet. Shakespeare Diversions*, 2nd series. Among his other published works were *Secular Annotations on Scripture Texts*, two series; *Cues from all Quarters*; *Bible Music*; *Aspects of Authorship or Book Marks and Book Markers*; *Trails of Character and Notes of Incident in Bible Story*; *At Nightfall and Midnight*; *Scripture Proverbs, illustrated, annotated and applied*; *Side Lights on Scripture Texts*. Many of these have had a great sale, and their profits may have gone to swell Mr Jacox's private fortune, doubtless also increased by accumulations. He was always charitably inclined. During the years 1889 to 1892 he founded no less than eight perpetual pensions varying in value from twenty to thirty guineas a year, in connexion with "The Printers Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation." By his will he left practically his whole estate in charities. His personalty was of the value of £104,466. After a few small legacies, he left £1,000 to Charing Cross Hospital, £1,050 to the Middlesex Hospital, and £3,000 to St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, to endow beds in these institutions to be called "Francis Jacox beds," and the residue he bequeathed to the Railway Benevolent Institution of 133 Seymour Street, Euston Square, for the purpose of founding as many perpetual pensions of £30 per annum as the residue would permit, in extension of those already founded by him in that Institution, to be called "Francis Jacox Annuities."

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ALEXANDER WADE GILL.

Alexander Wade Gill was born at Castletown in the Isle of Man on March 17, 1879. He was the third son of His Honour Deemster Gill, and was educated at Pocklington under Rev C. F. Hutton, himself once a Johnian and the son of a former Manx vicar. Gill was entered at the College early in August, and in October he was elected to one of the vacant Dowman Exhibitions limited to Pocklington School. He passed the whole of the Previous Examination in October, and began reading for the Historical Tripos, attending Mr Heitland's lectures in College and others outside. His time of residence only lasted a few weeks and he was a man of delicate reserve, at all times slow to make advances, while a recent illness

prevented him from taking part in the athletics of the College. Thus at the time of his death he was not well-known to many men, though he possessed in his old schoolfellows a few fast friends.

Those of us who were brought into contact with him in connexion with his work, took the impression of a gentle nature, most helpful to friends and capable of infinite unselfishness. That he possessed good abilities was evident from the beginning, and notwithstanding a want of constitutional vigour the results of which were always manifest, if he had lived, he would not only have had much quiet influence, but would have done good work. The University as well as the College is the poorer for his death. Those who only saw him once would not discover that he was sensitive to the humour of things, and was a happy caricaturist of what struck his fancy, drawing in pen and ink with considerable spirit and much delicacy of detail. And this hiding of his talents must have been generally characteristic of him. The best of him was not for chance acquaintances, but to his friends his friendship was a thing of price.

Some two or three weeks before coming into residence he had an attack of pleurisy from which he appeared to have recovered, though he was still to be careful of himself. On the morning of Sunday, October 31, he fainted at the Early Celebration, and was advised to nurse himself for a day or two, but he appeared to have taken no harm, and no one thought that an illness was impending. On the following Sunday another attack of pleurisy declared itself and, although there was no cause for alarm, it was thought well to communicate with his friends. On the Monday he was so much worse that his father was telegraphed for, although after a consultation the doctors were disposed to think that there were good grounds for hope. On the Monday night he seemed much better, but about one o'clock on Tuesday morning there was a sudden change, and he passed away peacefully in sleep.

Those who were present at the memorial service on Wednesday afternoon will not easily—or indeed willingly—forget the scene. Almost the whole College came to pay the last honour to one whom they scarcely knew, but who was one of their own body and of their own generation, and who was therefore united to them by ties that were real and vital.

The presence of many who are not in Communion with the Church of England bore eloquent testimony to the power of a common loss, to heal our unhappy divisions. The College owes a great debt of gratitude to those who thus witnessed in the presence of death to the principle of Collegiate unity.

After the Service the body was borne in silence to the great gate, followed by the Choir and the whole congregation, and taken away to be buried in the Isle of Man. Among the flowers which covered the coffin were wreaths from the Manxmen in Cambridge, the old Pocklingtonians in Cambridge, and one bearing the inscription:—"From the fellow-undergraduates of Mr Gill's staircase."

J. R. T.

#### JAMES JOSEPH SYLVESTER.

We take the following from the *Revue Générale des Sciences pures et appliquées*, 15 September 1897, pp. 599-600.

Les travaux de Sylvester témoignent au plus haut degré d'un esprit original et inventif; ils ont particulièrement porté sur l'Algèbre et la Théorie des nombres. L'illustre mathématicien était peu au courant des travaux modernes sur l'Analyse et la Théorie des fonctions, et il n'eut jamais de goût pour l'érudition. Son imagination, extraordinairement puissante, était toujours en travail, et il lui était bien difficile de lire un ouvrage de mathématiques dans le seul but de savoir ce qu'il contenait. La bonne volonté ne lui manquait pas, cependant; je me rapelle que, dans un de ses voyages à Paris, il y a environ dix ans, il vint me demander si, en six semaines, il pourrait apprendre la Théorie des fonctions elliptiques. Sur ma réponse affirmative, il me pria de lui désigner un jeune géomètre qui voulût bien, plusieurs fois par semaine, lui donner des leçons. Celles-ci commencèrent, mais, dès la seconde, les réciproquants et les matrices vinrent faire concurrence aux fonctions elliptiques; quelques leçons continuèrent, où le jeune professeur fut initié aux dernières recherches de Sylvester, et on en resta là.

Sylvester était un artiste et un enthousiaste. Quand il avait été frappé par la beauté d'une question, il en poursuivait sans relâche la solution, risquant quelquefois de perdre ainsi beaucoup de temps. Il manquait de cette sérénité dans les choix des sujets, qui empêche souvent les efforts prématurés et stériles.



Quel contraste entre le génie si pondéré et si sage de Cayley et l'imagination créatrice toujours inquiète de Sylvester!

Sylvester ne fut pas seulement un poète en mathématiques. Il tournait fort agréablement le vers en anglais comme en latin : il fit d'excellentes traductions d'Horace et de quelques poètes allemands, et on lui doit un petit livre sur les lois de la versification. C'est dans le sonnet qu'il aimait surtout à déployer son talent poétique. Dans son dernier voyage à Paris, à l'automne de 1895, il était particulièrement préoccupé de ses récentes poésies. Je me souviens d'un déjeuner chez un de nos confrères, où il récita un élégie en vers latin, qu'il venait de composer. Un d'entre nous ayant fait remarquer qu'on croyait entendre du Tibulle, Sylvester en fut ému jusqu'aux larmes.

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Le souvenir du géomètre illustre, de l'homme aimable et bon, au cœur chaud et enthousiaste, restera toujours cher à ceux qui ont eu l'honneur de l'approcher.

EMILE PICARD,  
de l'Académie des Sciences.

#### GERALD FOTHERGILL COOKE B.A.

The death of one who but the other day was among us, young and highspirited, and universally popular comes as a shock to the whole of the little world in which he moved, and above all to those friends who saw in him finer qualities than met the common eye. Of none is this more true than of G. F. Cooke, a man whose sweetness and refinement of nature, loyalty of soul and blithe courage endeared him to others almost at a glance, yet who had in him stuff which even his friends hardly suspected, till they learnt after his death over how many sufferings and disappointments he had triumphed.

Gerald Fothergill Cooke was born in February 1874, the son of Colonel J. W. Cooke, now Assistant-Adjutant General at Devonport. At the age of nine he had a severe attack of rheumatic fever followed by pericarditis, which left the heart seriously affected. During the next four years and a half he was a constant sufferer, and the rheumatic and heart troubles were of frequent recurrence, so that his father had to carry him up and down stairs. It is needless to say that during this time he could not go to school. His father, then holding an

appointment at the War Office, was only able to give him three-quarters of an hour instruction a day, but such was his intense desire and ambition to learn, that with these disadvantages he acquired a good grounding in French, German, Latin and other subjects. With great care his health improved, and in 1887 he was able to go to a small school at St Leonard's, under medical orders not to indulge in cricket or football, or other games loved of boys. Having quickly risen to the top of his school he was transferred in May 1889 to King William's College, Isle of Man. Here, although he had hardly touched Greek before, he made rapid progress in Classics. At first, to his sorrow he was under the same restrictions in regard to games as before, but as his health continued to improve he eventually took part in them and became an adept in all. In June 1892 over-exertion and a chill brought about chest mischief, and he returned from school seriously ill. Being forbidden to return to school in the following term he worked by himself at home; his dauntless spirit taking him, however, up to Cambridge in October to try for a Scholarship at St John's. In January 1893 he was allowed by his doctors to return to King William's School, and in the following July he gained the Classical Exhibition there. In the following October he gained a Sizarship at St John's, delighted at being thus able to enter the University without being a burden to his father. He seemed now marvellously improved in health.

In his first term he won the Foster Sculls, and rowed in the College Trials. He was a pretty oar and loved the river. But again his hopes were dashed. His father, on hearing of the racing, had to tell him that any such strain might prove fatal, and to his infinite disappointment he gave it up. He had gone to College with the object of becoming a Schoolmaster, but thinking that unless he was an athlete he would never get anything beyond a place in a third-rate school, he proposed to his father that he should try for some post in the Civil Service. His father had to tell him that the medical examination would be a fatal obstacle, and again his physical disability paralysed his ambition. It was eventually arranged with many misgivings that he should be articled to a relative in the Solicitors' office of the L. N. W. Railway at Euston. Meantime, during his last year at Cambridge it had been clear to his family that his health was again failing, although he



would not himself admit it. Probably, but for this he would have taken a higher place than he did in the Classical Tripos of 1896. Certainly he was much disappointed over it. At the end of the following September he went up to London to begin his office duties, and at once gained the confidence and commendation of his superiors. He fell ill during the early winter, but struggled on with his work till a severe attack of influenza prostrated him in January. This brought back all the old mischief and other complications, and he returned home to Devonport in February, only to run gradually down till the end came on July 1st. As he lay on his sick bed, the windows of his room looking out over Plymouth Sound, his words were always in praise of the sweetness and comfort of his surroundings. His one aim now, as throughout his life, was to save his parents anxiety and distress. No word of complaint ever passed his lips.

These details will only confirm the feeling of all those who knew Gerald Cooke that he was a man of singularly sweet and beautiful nature. A soldier's son, with brothers who had been in the expedition to Chitral, he had in him all the spirit of his race.

The blood and courage that renowned them  
Ran in his veins!

The only time I ever heard him refer to his physical weakness was when I once in utter ignorance of his life's history asked him why he had not also become a soldier. Then for the first time I had a glimpse of his life's disappointment. Only now, and now only inadequately, does one learn how nobly and how patiently they were borne. Few have combined so much power of endurance, so much gallant courage, and such sweetness of disposition. He dearly loved nature, and found delight in every beautiful scene; and he dearly loved animals. He had wonderful hands on a horse and a perfect seat, and he was devoted to his dog. All who knew him felt the attraction of a fine nature: if they now know more of his early life than his uncomplaining reticence ever revealed, they will only find in it deeper grounds for love and admiration.

G. C. M. S.

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## OUR CHRONICLE.

*Michaelmas Term 1897.*

The list of 'Jubilee Honours' included the name of one member of the College. The dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom has been granted to Sir Donald Alexander Smith (Hon LL.D. 1887), with the title of Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, of Glencoe in the County of Argyll, and of Mount Royal in the province of Quebec and Dominion of Canada.

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confer the Jubilee Commemoration Medal on Prof A. Macalister, Fellow of the College, and late President of the Anthropological Institute.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve, on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, of the names of the following members of the College for appointment to the rank of Queen's Connsel:—Thomas Gilbert Carver (B.A. 1871), formerly Scholar of the College; John Alderson Foote (B.A. 1872), formerly Scholar and MacMahon Law Student; and Henry Terrell. Mr Terrell was admitted to the College 7 November 1879, and his name was removed from the Boards 20 June 1882 without graduating.

Mr Alfred Autunes Kanthack (M.A. 1897) has been appointed Professor of Pathology in the room of the late Professor Roy. Professor Kanthack belongs to Liverpool. He was educated partly in Germany and partly at the Liverpool College under the Rev G. Butler. He pursued his medical studies at University College, Liverpool, and at the Royal Infirmary. From thence he proceeded in 1886 to St Bartholomew's Hospital, and in 1889 went to Berlin where he studied under Professors Virchow and Robert Koch. In 1890 he returned to St Bartholomew's as assistant to the late Dr Matthews Duncan the great gynecologist. In the winter of that year he went to India on the Leprosy Commission as representative of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The Report of that Commission has been published. Professor Kanthack had a distinguished career at the University of London, where he has taken with honours the degrees of B.A., B.Sc., Bachelor of Surgery, and Bachelor of Medicine. He was gold medalist and proceeded to the degree of M.D. in 1892. His introduction to Cambridge was in 1891, when he was elected to the John Lucas Walker Studentship of

the value of £250, open to all students for the purpose of conducting original research in pathology. After that year he was Medical Tutor at University College, Liverpool, and Lecturer on Pathology and Bacteriology. In 1893 he was invited to St Bartholomew's Hospital as Lecturer on Pathology and Bacteriology. There he took the direction of the whole of the pathological work both at the School and Hospital, and he practically founded the study of clinical pathology there. In 1897 he was appointed Deputy for the late Professor Roy and was admitted to the degree of M.A. A portrait of Professor Kanthack appears in *Black and White* for November 20.

Prof W. J. Sollas (B.A. 1874), formerly Fellow of the College, has this Term commenced his duties as Professor of Geology at Oxford. We take the following account of his inaugural lecture from *The Oxford Magazine*: "An appreciative if not a large audience assembled to hear the Professor of Geology deliver his inaugural lecture, which dealt with a subject of great interest—'The Influence of Oxford on the Progress of Geology.' In this, as in other matters, whenever controversy has raged, Oxford has been in the forefront of discussion, whether on the right or on the wrong side. Professor Sollas began the historical survey of his science with an account of the controversy between Plot, the author of *The Natural History of Oxfordshire*, and the great Danish physician Steno, who was the real founder of Geology; and traced its subsequent progress through the careers of Kidd, Buckland, Phillips, Prestwich, and Green. The latter part of the lecture rehearsed Phillips' weighty opposition to the theory of Evolution. Here, as in the early controversy between Plot and Steno, Professor Sollas urged that the opposition of the Oxford champion to views which subsequently secured general acceptance, was not only absolutely sincere, but was timely and of real service in the development of the science. In a playful sketch of the evolution of the modern bicycle from 'hobby-horse' through 'bone-shaker' to 'safety,' with which the lecture closed, he allowed his hearers to see that to himself the Darwinian hypothesis by no means brings conviction. Having given us so masterly and attractive a survey of the influence of Oxford on Geology, Professor Sollas will now, we feel confident, illustrate in his own person how great may be the influence of Geology on Oxford."

Dr Edward Thomas Sweeting, Mus.Doc. Oxon., F.R.C.O., has been appointed Organist of the College in the room of the late Dr Garrett. Dr Sweeting was for six years (1876-82) a Scholar of the National Training School for (now the Royal College of) Music. Since 1882 he has been a Master at Rossall School. He obtained the degree of Doctor of Music at Oxford in 1893.

Sir William Leece Drinkwater (B.A. 1834), First Deemster of the Isle of Man, has retired after completing fifty years of judicial service. He has thus seen longer judicial service than any Judge in the United Kingdom. Sir W. L. Drinkwater was appointed Second Deemster in 1847 and First Deemster in 1855. In the latter year he also became *ex-officio* a member of the Manx Legislative Council or upper branch of the Manx Legislature. On Monday November 15 he was entertained at Douglas by the Manx Bar. Sir James Gell, the Attorney General, on behalf of the Bar presented him with an illuminated address, and while congratulating him upon the attainment of his Jubilee as Deemster, referred to the great services he had rendered to the community. Both branches of the Manx Legislature have also united in presenting him with an address in a silver casket.

The Société des Hospitaliers Sauveteurs Bretons in July last conferred its medal and diploma upon the Rev E. Peek (B.A. 1878), rector of Drewsteignton, Devon, and formerly British chaplain at Dinard, for saving the life of a young French lady when crossing from Dinard to St Malo. Major Henniker, Vice-Consul at St Malo, in communicating the fact to the Bishop of Exeter, says that Mr Peek dived off the steam ferry, with his clothing on, into deep water in the wash of a paddle steamer, and kept the young lady up for nearly half an hour.

At the Annual Election on November 8, the following were elected to Fellowships:

(1) William McDougall (B.A. 1894, M.A. 1897, M.B. and B.C. 1897); First Class, Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, June 1892; First Class, Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II, June 1894, for Physiology and Human Anatomy with Physiology; Walsingham Medallist, 1896. Mr McDougall submitted as Dissertations: *The structure of cross-striated muscle and the nature of its contraction*; *Further contributions towards a theory of muscular contraction*; *A contribution towards an improvement in psychological method*.

(2) Robert Knox McElderry (B.A. 1894); First Class, Division 2, Classical Tripos, Part I, June 1894; First Class, Classical Tripos, Part II, 1895, distinguished in History; Members Prize for Latin Essay 1895. The subject of Mr McElderry's Dissertation was: *An Examination of the organisation and history of the Provinces*.

(3) Thomas John I'Anson Bromwich (B.A. 1895); Senior Wrangler, Mathematical Tripos, Part I, June 1895; First Class, Division I, Mathematical Tripos, Part II, June 1896; honourably mentioned in the Awards of Smith's Prizes 1897. The titles of Mr Bromwich's Dissertations are: *A discussion of some problems in Elasticity with a view to an estimate of the effect of certain hypothetical disturbing causes on the velocity of propagation of waves of*

*disturbance along the surface of the earth; A determination of the strains in an elastic circular cylinder when subjected to statical pressures on the flat ends.*

The Council of the Royal Society for the year 1898 includes the following members of the College: Dr W. G. Adams (B.A. 1859), Dr T. G. Bonney (B.A. 1856), Professor R. B. Clifton (B.A. 1859), Dr J. N. Langley, Fellow of Trinity (B.A. 1875), Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880), and Professor W. F. R. Weldon (B.A. 1882).

At the annual General Meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society held on 25 October, the following elections were made: *Vice-President*, Mr J. Larmor; *Secretaries*, Mr W. Bateson, Mr A. Harker; new members of the Council, Mr A. Harker and Prof Liveing.

At the Annual General Meeting of the London Mathematical Society the following members of the College were elected to serve on the Council of the Society for the year 1897-8: *Treasurer*, Mr J. Larmor; *Secretaries*, Mr R. Tucker, Mr A. E. H. Love; Prof Hudson and Mr G. B. Mathews.

On Saturday July 10 a stained glass window, erected in St Andrew's Church, Derby, as a memorial of the late Rev Robert Hey (B.A. 1869), for sixteen years Vicar of the parish, was unveiled and dedicated. A brass plate fixed under the window bears the following inscription: "To the glory of God. This window is dedicated to the memory of the Rev Robert Hey, M.A., the third Incumbent of this church: born August 13th, 1846, at rest December 30th, 1894. St Andrew's was in his heart, and he lived in the hearts of St Andrew's people. 'Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.' Rev. ii. 10."

The Rev Dr William Spicer Wood (B.A. 1840), who has been Vicar of Higham, near Rochester, since 1875, resigned that benefice in September last under the Incumbents' Resignation Acts. As soon as his resignation was announced, steps were taken by several prominent parishioners to give him a testimonial. Subscriptions flowed readily in. The testimonial took the form of a handsomely illuminated address, a massive salver with silver tea and coffee service, and a cheque to enable Dr Wood to purchase what he thought most suitable for his new house. The address was as follows: "Presented, with a silver tea and coffee service and a cheque, to the Rev William Spicer Wood D.D., Vicar of Higham, by his parishioners and friends, as a mark of their esteem and appreciation of the conscientious discharge of his several duties during the twenty-two years of his ministration, and in recognition of his many acts of kindness and liberal support of every object tending to the welfare of the parish." Then followed an alphabetical list of subscribers. The salver was engraved with the inscription: "Presented to the

Rev William Spicer Wood D.D., as a mark of esteem by his parishioners and friends. Higham, September 1897." The presentation was made to Dr Wood at a meeting held in the Higham Schools on the evening of September 27.

The Rev A. T. Wallis, who has been Assistant Missioner at the College Mission in Walworth since 1891, was married during the Long Vacation. His friends among the resident Fellows and Masters of Arts united in presenting him with a piece of furniture as a wedding gift. On this a plate has been fixed with the following inscription from the pen of Prof Mayor:

VIRO · FORTI · AC · STRENUO  
ALFREDO · T · WALLIS  
POST · SEXENNIVM · IN · MEDIO · VIKBIS · STREPITU  
CHRISTO · ATQVE · EGENIS · IMPENSVM  
VXOREM · DVCTVRO  
D · D · D  
AMICI · IOANNENSES  
A · S · MDCCCLXXXVII

An interesting article on "The Foundation and Re-foundation of Pocklington Grammar School," by Mr Arthur F. Leach, formerly Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and an Assistant Commissioner in the Endowed Schools Department of the Charity Commission, appears in Vol. V. of *The Transactions of the East Riding Antiquarian Society*. In this considerable use is made of the documents relating to Pocklington School which have appeared in the *Eagle*. Of these Mr Leach states, "they are the most enlightening on the 17th Century Schools that have appeared."

Mr E. W. MacBride (B.A. 1891), Fellow of the College and University Demonstrator in Animal Morphology, appointed Professor of Zoology in the McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

Mr Jethro Brown (B.A. 1890), formerly MacMahon student of the College, Lecturer at the University of Tasmania, Hobart, has been appointed to act as Professor of Law at the University of Sydney, New South Wales, during the absence in England of Professor Pitt Cobbett.

The list of Select Preachers before the University during the current academical year contains the following members of the College: 11 July 1897, Rev H. T. E. Barlow; 25 December 1897, The Most of St Paul's.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel during this Term by Mr Barlow, Junior Dean; The Master; Rev G. H. Whitaker, Hon Canon of Truro; Rev S. A. S. Ram, Curate of St Augustine's, Pendlebury, Manchester; and the Right Rev Bishop Speckley, formerly Bishop of Travancore and Cochin.

The Burleigh Preachers for the College this year were: at Stamford, Rev H. T. F. Barlow, Junior Dean, and, at Hatfield, Rev W. E. Pryke, Rector of Marwood.

The *Electoral Roll* of the University for the year 1897-8 contains this year a total of 566 names. Of these 58 are members of the College.

From the Report of "The Local Lectures Syndicate" we learn that Mr H. S. Mundahl (B.A. 1887) lectured in the Michaelmas Term of 1896 at Alnwick on *Elementary Political Economy*, and in the Lent Term of 1897 at Newcastle-on-Tyne on *The English Citizen*. Mr P. Lake (B.A. 1887) lectured in the Lent Term 1897 at Colchester on *The Earth and its Atmosphere*; and Mr J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893) lectured in that Term at Exeter on *The Romantic Revival in English Literature*, and at Plymouth on *The Age of Milton*.

The following members of the College were called to the Bar on the 30 June last: at Lincoln's Inn, Lionel Horton-Smith (B.A. 1893), MacMahon Law Student; at the Inner Temple, A. J. Davis (B.A. 1895). The following were called on the 17 November: at the Inner Temple, Edgar George Storey (B.A. 1894), and Ardeshir Kaikhoshru Cama (B.A. 1895), MacMahon Law Student.

Mr L. Horton-Smith (B.A. 1893), has been appointed by the Masters of the Bench to be one of the four barristers constituting the Joint Board of Examiners, to conduct the Preliminary Examinations of Students at Lincoln's Inn.

Ds H. A. Merriman (LL.B. 1894), formerly one of our Editors, passed in June, in honours, the Final Examination for admission on the roll of solicitors of the Supreme Court. The following passed the Final Examination held in November: Ds J. B. Killey (B.A. 1894), while Ds A. Coore (B.A. 1894) and Mr E. C. P. Eddrupp (B.A. 1880) passed the Intermediate Examination in November.

Mr C. M. Webb (B.A. 1894), of the Burma Civil Service, has been transferred from Myaungmya to the charge of the Wakema subdivision of the Myaungmya district.

In our last number (*Eagle* Vol XIX, p. 610) we announced that the Rev George Smith, Rector of Hormead, had been presented by t

Mr Smith subsequently withdrew his acceptance of the living, and the College presented the Rev H. W. Macklin (B.A. 1888), Curate of Somersham with Pidley. Mr Macklin was instituted Rector on September 8.

The College has presented the Rev J. G. Easton (B.A. 1876), Rector of Brinkley, Cambridgeshire, to the Rectory of Murston, Kent, vacant by the death of Mr Freeman. Mr Easton was instituted Rector on September 20.

The following portraits of distinguished Johnians have been added to the collection in the Combination-room:

(1) Dr GEORGE MURSELL GARRETT, platinotype photograph by R. H. Lord; presented by Mrs Garrett.

(2) The Right Honourable JOHN, LORD SOMERVILLE. One of the sixteen peers for Scotland; President of the Board of Agriculture and Colonel of the West Somerset Yeomanry. Painted by S. Woodforde; engraved by James Ward, painter and engraver to H.R.H the Prince of Wales. London, published 15 March 1800 by A. C. Poggi, of New Bond Street; presented by Mr Ernest Clarke.

(3) The Rev SAMUEL PARR LL.D. Painted by W. Arlaud; engraved by W. Say. Published by H. Macklin, 39 Fleet Street, London, 1 April 1804; presented by Mr Shipley, of Christ's College.

Mr T. A. Lawrenson (B.A. 1889), M.A. of London and formerly Scholar of the College, has been appointed Headmaster of the Runcorn Technical Institute.

Ds W. G. Borchardt (B.A. 1894), Master at Blair Lodge School, Stirlingshire, has been appointed an Assistant Mathematical and Science Master at Cheltenham College.

Ds N. Thatcher (B.A. 1894) has been appointed a Mathematical Master at Wolverhampton Grammar School.

Mr J. P. F. L. de Castro has been appointed Principal and Lecturer in Chemistry and Metallurgy at the Redruth Science and Art School.

Ds A. S. Hemmy (B.A. 1896) has been appointed Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh.

Ds H. T. Holmes (B.A. 1896) has been appointed Science Master at Merchant Taylors School.

Ds J. H. Howitt (B.A. 1896) has been appointed Organising Science Lecturer to the School Board for London.

Ds J. S. Bryers (B.A. 1897), formerly one of our Editors, has been appointed English Master at Pocklington School. Mr Bryers has been appointed Editor of the *Pocklingtonian*.

Ds J. W. Dyson (B.A. 1897) has been appointed to the Rectory of Houslip at Stubbington House, Farseham.

Ds H. B. Hamer (B.A. 1897) has been appointed to a Lectureship in English, French, and Latin at the Diocesan Training College at Culham, Abingdon.

Ds F. H. Wainwright (B.A. 1897) has been appointed Headmaster of Amersham Grammar School.



Dr James Kerr (B.A. 1884) has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital.

Ds J. B. Maxwell (B.A. 1888) M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has been appointed House Physician to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.

Mr A. G. Harvey (B.A. 1889) M.B., L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., has been appointed a Public Vaccinator for the District of Patea, New Zealand.

Mr L. B. Burnett (B.A. 1892) M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S., has been appointed a House Surgeon to the Royal South Hants Infirmary.

Ds F. Villy M.B. (B.A. 1892) has been appointed House Physician to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.

Mr C. C. Lord (B.A. 1893), M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., has been appointed House Surgeon to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham.

Mr W. McDougall (B.A. 1894) M.B. B.C. was in September last appointed House Physician at St Thomas' Hospital.

Ds A. B. Maclachlan (B.A. 1895) has obtained the 20th place in the Examination for the Home Civil Service, being second in Mathematics. He has been appointed to a First Class Clerkship in the department of the Local Government Board.

At the combined examination held last summer for the Home Civil Service, the Indian Civil Service, and Eastern Cadetships, four members of the College were successful, obtaining places in the Indian Civil Service, namely, Ds W. Gaskell (1st Class, Division III, Classical Tripos, Part I, 1895) of Loughborough School, obtains the 31st place; P. S. Patuck, of Bombay University, the 39th; Ds C. A. H. Townsend (2nd Class, Division I, Classical Tripos, Part I, 1896) of Shrewsbury School, the 67th place; and Ds E. G. Turner (7th Wrangler 1896, 3rd Class, Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1897), Central School, London, the 83rd place. One hundred candidates in all were successful; of these, twenty-nine were Cambridge men, St John's and Trinity getting four places each; Magdalene and Queens' three each; King's, Caius, Emmanuel, Trinity Hall and Pembroke two each; Corpus, Sidney, Jesus, Clare, and the Non-Collegiate students one each.

Messrs A. K. Cama and S. C. Mallik, who were 16th and 36th in the list of selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service in 1896, obtain the 20th and 22nd places respectively in the Final Examination held in 1897.

Ds Ernest Bristow (Oriental Languages Tripos 1897), has been appointed Clerk to the British Legation at Tangier.

The following members of the College were in July last granted licences to practice physic by the Royal College of Physicians:—E. H. Coleman (B.A. 1894), St George's Hospital; C. C. Lord (B.A. 1893), Queen's and General Hospitals, Birmingham; J. B. Maxwell (B.A. 1888), University and London Hospital. The same gentlemen in August last were admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. In October N. G. Bennett (B.A. 1891) received the licence of the College of Physicians to practice physic.

At Guy's Hospital, London, Ds J. A. Glover (B.A. 1897), and Ds H. J. Morgan (B.A. 1896) have been awarded certificates of Honour; and at St Thomas' Hospital Mr W. McDougall has gained the Granger Testimonial Prize of £ 15.

Ds J. F. Northcott (B.A. 1896) was awarded a gold medal for Physiology and Histology at the Intermediate Examination in Medicine of the University of London held in July last.

J. E. Boyt, Scholar of the College, and Ds T. Hay (B.A. 1895), have passed in the First Division of the Final Examination for the degree of B.Sc. in the University of London.

The Technical Education Board of the London County Council has made special grants to N. H. Winch and A. W. Poole, undergraduates of the College.

A. H. Kirby, undergraduate of the College, has been elected to the Palmer Scholarship by the Institution of Civil Engineers.

At the election of Steel Students held in June last, Ds P. Greeves was re-elected, and Ds R. F. Pearce (Classical Tripos 1897, Part I, Class I, Division II) was elected a student.

J. E. Boyt, Foundation Scholar of the College, has been elected to a Goldsmiths' Exhibition in Mathematics.

A. L. Cheeseman, undergraduate of the College, conducted during the long vacation some of the Sunday services at the Strand Mission Church, Poole, Dorset, built by Lord and Lady Wimborne. In September last he was presented with a dressing case and framed photograph of the church by the members of the congregation as a token of their love and respect and appreciation of the good work he had done amongst them.

A. W. Foster has been elected Secretary of the Nonconformist Union for next Lent term.

L. F. Gwatkin and S. S. Cook have been appointed members of the Committee of the C.U. Hare and Hounds for the Michaelmas term.

Gregory Day McCormick, formerly Sizar of the College, was second on the list of University candidates for admission into the Army at the Examination held in July last.

The following members of the College took part in the performance of the "Wasps" at the Theatre this term: G. T. M. Evans, leader of the chorus of Wasps; and J. J. P. Kent as a member of the chorus.

On Saturday, November 6, an election was held to fill four vacancies on the Editorial staff of the *Eagle*. The following were elected:—H. M. Adler, J. H. Beith, T. F. R. Macdonnell, and N. G. Powell. Mr Beith has been elected Secretary of the Editorial Committee.

The following members of the College were ordained on Trinity Sunday (June 13):

## DEACONS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Keeling, C. P.	(1896)	Durham	St Ignatius, Bishops Wearmouth
Harries, G. H.	(1893)	Lincoln	St James', Great Grimsby
McCormick, J. G.	(1897)	Norwich	Great Yarmouth
Clarke, K.	(1896)	Rochester	St Bartholomew's, Sydenham
Robinson, C. D.	(1896)	Rochester	Lady Margaret, Walworth
Walker, F. W.	(1894)	Worcester	St Silas', Lozells

## PRIESTS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>
Schroder, H. M.	(1895)	London
Aston, W. F.	(1895)	Durham
Ellis, C. C.	(1895)	Carlisle
Cubitt, S. H.	(1891)	Hereford
England, A. C.	(1894)	Lincoln
Thompson, A. J. K.	(1894)	Manchester
Nicklin, T.	(1890)	St David's
Hibbert-Ware, G.	(1894)	Truro

The following were ordained on Sunday, September 22:

## DEACONS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Muller, J. S.	(1895)	Rochester	St John's, Waterloo Road, London
Mullineux, M.		Rochester	Mottingham

## PRIESTS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>
Benwell, E. J. H.	(1895)	Wakefield
Sherwen, W. S.	(1895)	Wakefield
Watkinson, G.	(1894)	Wakefield
Winlaw, G. P. K.	(1894)	Ripon
Pitkin, A. J.	(1892)	Bristol

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>From.</i>	<i>To be.</i>
Baker, E. J.	(1870)	R. Northenden, Cheshire	R. Orsett, Essex
Kerry, G. P. B.	(1887)	C. St Catharine's, Ventnor	V. St Catharine's, Ventnor
Williamson, M. B.	(1886)	C. Rockbeare, Exeter	V. Bickington, Newton Abbot
Price, W. H.	(1880)	C. St Mary Magd., Oxford	V. Badsey and V. Wickhamford, Evesham
Mackie, E. C.	(1882)	C. Bolton Percy	V. Glaisdale, Whitby
Newton, H. J.	(1873)	C. Feckenham	R. Ipsley, Redditch
Cavis-Brown, J.	(1878)	R. St Martin's w. St Olave, Chichester	V. St John the Evangelist, Woolwich
Easton, J. G.	(1876)	R. Brinkley	R. Murston
Hanson, J. C.	(1877)	V. Thirsk	R. Kirkby Knowle, Thirsk
Eustace, A.	(1880)	C. Holy Trinity, Hulme, Manchester	R. St Ambrose, Chorlton-on-Medlock
Fisher, L.	(1885)	C. Harlton	V. St Mary's w. St Cyriacs, Swaff. Prior
Hawkins, F. H.	(1882)	C. Welshpool	V. Guilsfield, Montgomeryshire
Bayley, R. B.		C. St Paul's, Knightsbridge	V. Besbury, Ledbury
Warner, H. J.	(1884)	V. Brixton, Plymouth	V. Yealmpton, Plympton
Rainsford, M.	(1881)	C. St Matthew's, Brixton Hill	V. St James', Holloway
Reed, J.	(1872)	Chaplain H.M. Dock-yard, Sheerness	R. Bellingham, Northumberland
Macklin, H. W.	(1888)	C. of Somersham	R. Houghton Conquest, Beds.
Hulley, J. J.	(1890)	C. of Ormskirk	V. Skelmersdale, Ormskirk
Kirby, J. H. R.	(1873)	V. Patricbourne w. Bridge	V. Mayfield
Davies, D. S.	(1886)	C. Weston by Welland	R. North Witham, Grantham
Hanson, J. C.	(1877)	V. Thirsk	R. Kirby Knowle with Bagby
Wood, John	(1864)	C. St Cuthbert's, Everton	V. Branstone, Burton-on-trent
Fitzherbert, A.	(1884)	C. Oswaldkirk	R. Scrayingham, Yorks.
Godwin, H.	(1888)	C. Kildsgrove, Staffs.	R. Norton-in-Hales, Salop
Greenup, A. W.	(1889)	C. Culford w. Ingham and Tifford	R. Alburgh
Steer, W. H. H.	(1885)	C. St Jude, South Kensington	V. St Philip's, Lambeth

The Rev James Johnson (B.A. 1863), Vicar of Clayton-le-Moors, Accrington, has been appointed Rural Dean of Whalley.

The Rev H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878), Rector of Holy Trinity, Upper Chelsea, has been appointed Rural Dean of Chelsea.

The Rev D. Walker (B.A. 1885), Vicar of Grinton, has been appointed Rural Dean of Richmond West.

The Rev F. C. Woodhouse (B.A. 1850), Vicar of Holy Trinity, Folkestone, and Rural Dean of Elham, has been appointed a Surrogate for the Diocese of Canterbury.

The Rev W. H. Bray (B.A. 1866), Chaplain of St John's, Calcutta, has been appointed Chaplain of Dinan, Côtes du Nord, France.

The Rev A. Bonney (B.A. 1868), Vicar of Buildwas, Ironbridge, has been appointed Assistant Diocesan Inspector for the Archdeaconry of Salop.

The Gresham Lectures on Divinity were delivered at the Gresham College by the Rev Prof H. E. J. Bevan on Nov. 16 to 19 inclusive. The subject of the course was the Religions of the East; and of the separate Lectures: (i) Religion and Religions, (ii) The Religions of India, (iii) Religion in China, (iv) Mahommed and Islam.

The Haberdashers' Company have appointed the Rev E. A. Stuart (B.A. 1876), Vicar of St Matthew's, Bayswater, to the Jones, or Golden, Lectureship.

The Rev R. A. McKee (B.A. 1871), Vicar of Farnfield, Southwell, has been appointed Honorary Secretary of the Board of Education for the Archdeaconry of Nottingham.

The Rev F. C. Cursham (B.A. 1873), Vicar of Tithby w. Cropwell Butler, near Nottingham, has been appointed Local Secretary for the Additional Curates' Society for the Brighton Deanery; the Rev E. Manley (B.A. 1886), Curate of St Julian's, Norwich to be Local Secretary for the Norwich Deanery; and the Rev W. Northcott (B.A. 1877), Vicar of Atherstone, Local Secretary for the Atherstone Deanery.

The Rev C. W. Ford (B.A. 1890), who has been Curate-in-Charge of the parish of Wayhill, near Andover, has been appointed Chaplain of Dimbula, Ceylon.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made during the term:—Mr H. T. E. Barlow to be an additional pro-Proctor; Mr G. T. Bennett, Fellow of Emmanuel, to be an Examiner in Part I of the Mathematical Tripos 1898; Rev A. Caldecott to be a Governor of the Theiford School and Hospital; Mr G. F. Stout an Examiner for the Moral Science Tripos in 1898; Mr J. Gibson an Examiner for the Moral Science Tripos and Special Examination in Logic in 1898; Mr J. J. H. Teall and Mr J. E. Marr to be Examiners for the Natural Science Tripos and Special Examination in Geology in 1898; Mr R. W. Phillips to be an Examiner in the Natural Science Tripos and Special Examination in Botany in 1898; Mr A. C. Seward and Mr J. J. Lister to be Examiners in Elementary Biology for the First Examination for the degree of M.B. in 1898; Mr J. E. Marr to be an Examiner for the

Sedgwick Prize to be awarded in 1901; His Honour Judge Marten to be an Examiner for the York Prize to be competed for in 1899; Mr H. F. Baker to be a Governor of the Perse School; Professor A. Macalister to be an Elector to the Professorship of Chinese; Mr E. E. Sikes to be an Examiner in Part I of the Classical Tripos 1898; Dr J. E. Sandys to be an Examiner in Section A, Part II of the Classical Tripos 1898; Dr L. E. Shore to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Natural Science Tripos in 1898; Professor Kanthack to be an Examiner in State Medicine.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*A sermon preached in the Chapel of Gray's Inn on Sunday, June 20 1897, at the Thanksgiving Service upon the completion of sixty years of Her Majesty's happy reign*, by the Rev J. H. Lupton D.D., Preacher of Gray's Inn (printed by request) (London, J. S. Saunders, 46 Hammersmith Road, S.W.); *Plain Living and High Thinking, selected Addresses and Sermons*, by Professor John E. B. Mayor (London, Vegetarian Jubilee Library; edited by Charles W. Forward, Vol III) (The Ideal Publishing Union, Limited); *The Epistle of St James*, the Greek Text with Introduction, Notes and Comments, by Professor Joseph B. Mayor, Litt.D. Dublin, Emeritus Professor of King's College, London, Honorary Fellow of St John's College, (London, Macmillan & Co.), 2nd Edition, revised and enlarged; *Elementary Geometrical Statics*, by W. J. Dobbs (Macmillan & Co.); *The Theory of Groups of a Finite Order*, by W. Burnside, Fellow of Pembroke College (University Press); *The Olynthiac Speeches of Demosthenes*, by T. R. Glover (University Press); *Stafford House Lectures*, by Rev H. E. J. Bevan and others (S.P.C.K.); *The Son of Man*, by Rev Harry Jones (S.P.C.K.); *Studies in Irish Epigraphy*, by R. A. S. Macalister (Nutt); *Private Papers of W. Wilberforce*, collected and edited by A. M. Wilberforce (Unwin); *Marriage Customs in many lands*, by Rev H. N. Hutchinson F.G.S. (Seeley & Co.); *The Life of William Pengelly of Torquay F.G.S.*, by his daughter Hester Pengelly. And a summary of his scientific works by Professor T. G. Bonney (Murray); *What is Sin? Sermons preached before the University of Oxford*, by Rev Joseph McCormick D.D., Trinity College, Dublin, Canon of York and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen (Nisbet); *The Old Testament Story*, by Rev W. H. Bennett, Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis at Hackney and New Colleges, London (Clarke & Son); *Life and collected works of the Rev Patrick Brontë*, by J. Horsfall Turner, printed by subscription; *The Father of the Brontës*, by W. W. Yates; *Theoretical Mechanics, an introductory treatise on the Principles of Dynamics*, by Mr A. E. H. Love (University Press); *Catalogue of the African Plants collected by Dr Friederich Welwitsch in 1853-61*; *Dicotyledons, Part I*, by Mr W. P. Hiern (Trustees of the British Museum); *Two papers on the Oscan word Anasaket*,

by Mr Lionel Horton-Smith (Nutt); *A full and authentic Report of the Tilak Case*, by K. G. Deshpande and another (The Education Society's Press, Byculla); *The Authoress of the Odyssey*, by S. Butler (Longmans); *John Donne, sometime Dean of St Paul's 1621-31*, by Dr A. Jessopp (Methuen); *The Old World and the New; Notes upon the historical narrative contained in the Acts of the Apostles*, by W. F. Moulton (London, C. H. Kelly); *Volcanoes*, by the Rev Dr T. G. Bouney (Bliss, Sands & Co.); *Geology*, by J. E. Marr, and *Fossil Plants*, by A. C. Seward (University Press); *Johnson's Lives of Prior and Congreve*, by F. Ryland (Bell); *North Country Ballads*, by "Henry Todd" (Horace Cox).

## JOHNIANA.

I am glad to hear that there are logicians at St John's. It is a college at which more pains are taken to make the men write  $\odot$  for 'circle' in their writing out than to prevent their reasoning in a circle. There is no attention given to *writing in*. Nevertheless, St John's has preserved the shadow of a teacher of logic. When I published my syllabus last year, I sent a copy to every college in Cambridge, directed 'to the Tutor in Logic,' just to make them stare. I got an answer from St John's from Mr Mayor, who acknowledged the title.

[Aug. de Morgan to William Whewell, 20 January 1861, De Morgan's, *Life*, p. 306.]

Master Nicholas de Greise (late Student in Cambridge) witnessed upon oath that in St John's Colledge, King's Colledge, Trinity Colledge and Peter House, there were Altars, Candlesticks, Tapers and Crucifixes newly set up: That in St John's and Peter House Chappels, there were pictures of the Holy Ghost in form of a Dove; that in Peterhouse there was likewise a carved Crosse at the end of every seat, and on the Altar a pot, which they usually called, the incense pot. . . . Master Lazarus Seaman deposed, that he left the University of Cambridge about ten yeares since, and that in his time none of the forementioned Innovations were so much as known or used there, but of late time they have all bene introduced (*Laud's Trial*, by Pryune, 1646).

## THE UNDERGRADUATE PETITION FOR SQUARE CAPS.

In 1769, the Undergraduates of the University of Cambridge having taken it into their heads that the round caps or bonnets, which they then wore, according to antient custom, was beneath their dignity: a spirit of liberty and licentiousness being too prevalent at that time among all ranks and degrees of people: it was judged proper to humour their fancy, and to alter the form of their round bonnets into square caps, such as were worn by the superior degrees in the University. The round caps were of the fashion of the bonnet worn by King Edward the Sixth in all his pictures and was the fashionable head attire of that age, and very becoming more especially for the younger sort. It was made of black cloth and lined with black silk or canvas and the rim with black velvet for the Pensioners, and Prunella or silk for the Sizars. Soon after the election of his grace the Duke of Grafton into the Chancellorship, who happened to be out of favour with the popular party for his desertion of Mr Wilkes, the idol of the mob, and of all those who wanted to throw aside all regularity and subordination, this fancy to lay aside the round cap took place. And as his grace's installation into his office was soon to be performed, as riots and ill behaviour of all sorts were much in fashion throughout the whole kingdom, it was thought proper to comply with this conceit for fear of consequences. Some of the chief representatives of the Undergraduates were Mr Meade of Emmanuel College,

grandson of the great physician Dr Richard Meade; Mr Dimock of St John's College son of the Champion, and Mr Cleve of Bene't College, who was the penner of the Address, and the supposed author of an ingenious, though very severe Latin tract called *Somnium Academicum*, published just at the election of the Chancellor, whose character is not spared in the performance. I remember when I was an Undergraduate, one of the chief pleasures they proposed to themselves on taking their Bachelor's Degree, was the pride of taking the square cap instead of the round one. So that this motive or spur to aim at a superior order will be lost and their Bachelorship not adorned with what was used to be thought one of its chief ornaments and privileges. A circumstance not to be thought light of. Accordingly the young scholars set about to accomplish their design, and prevailed with their brethren in every College that wore the bonnet to sign their Petition, which was perfected 12 June 1769 and sent by a part of them up to London and presented to the Chancellor, who however did not see them, but referred them to the Heads of Colleges for their approbation, with whom, he told them, he would concur. The Address is as follows:

To his Grace Augustus Henry Duke of Grafton Chancellor elect of the University of Cambridge.

## May it please your Grace

We, your Grace's most dutiful and devoted servants, Undergraduates of the University of Cambridge, desirous to express our satisfaction at your Grace's late election into the Chancellorship, beg leave to present our Congratulations on that happy event. Ready to embrace every opportunity of advancing the Interests and Credit of the University, we, at the same time presume to offer this Address for your Grace's influence and intercession, that we may appear at the ensuing Installation in a Habit more graceful than what is generally worn, and equally suitable to the character of Academics. We do not solicit our noble Chancellor with a view of making any material or unprecedented alteration in the established usages of this place, but only in conformity to the custom of many Colleges to substitute square caps for round; and by that means to remove partial and inconvenient distinction. Should this change in our habit meet with your Grace's approbation, we flatter ourselves the respectable and learned Masters of several Colleges will readily concur with our wishes, and your intercession.

St John's.  
Clare Hall.  
Pembroke Hall.  
Bene't.  
Caius.  
Catherine Hall.

Jesus.  
Christ's.  
Magdalene.  
Emmanuel.  
Sidney.

12 June 1769.

## The Address of Thanks.

We, the Undergraduates, whom your Grace's condescension has laid under lasting obligations to you, beg leave to approach you with these thanks, which our gratitude could not but inspire. Favours of whatever nature will always leave deep impressions on feeling minds, but when they are enhanced by a superior manner of conferring them, their remembrance must prove indelible. We flatter ourselves there will be no need to assure your Grace, and the learned Masters of the University, that no endeavours will be wanting on our part to repay the indulgence granted us in a manner the most agreeable to our character as students. We cannot conclude without wishing your Grace a long continuance of all your honours with every possible addition to your Fame and Happiness.

Signed only by the representatives.

Accordingly by the Installation all the round caps were thrown aside and no tailors could be got at Cambridge for any other work than making square caps against that solemnity. A very pretty epigram was made on the occasion which appeared in the *Cambridge Chronicle*.



I am told on good authority, Mr Tyson of the same College, that from the general exercises of Mr Cleve in the College, it is not to be presumed that he could be the writer of so good a piece as the *Somnium*. Mr Dimmock is the son of a Physician at Lincoln.

A good motto for the Address if it had been usual to have used one would have been *Mutat quadrata rotundis*, i Epist. i Lib. Horace. Though these were changed from Round to Square. Though Mr Pope has set it to rights again in his translation of it: "Turn round to square, and square to round." Which is done when a Master of Arts takes a Doctor of Laws degree.

[MSS. Cole, Vol. XLI. p. 397; *Brit. Mus. Addl. MSS.* 5842].

[The *Daily News*, during the past summer, printed a series of "Sea Side Studies." In its issue for August 23 appeared a study of Hastings, from which we take the following anecdotes of a member of St John's. The Rev Webster Whistler was admitted to the College 27 June 1765. He took the B.A. degree in 1769 and the M.A. in 1803. He was instituted Rector of New Timber, Sussex, 12 August 1774, and Rector of All Saint's, Hastings 3 May 1803; holding both livings by dispensation until his death on March 2 1832 at Hastings, at the age of 84].

"Then, somehow or another, he fell to talking about "eccentric old Parson Whistler—him as was Rector of All Saint's in my father's time."

"One day he came into the shop and said to me: 'Boy, that's a fine walnut gun-stock. I've got some good walnut, too. Come in and see it when you are passing.' Well, next day I went, and sure enough he had got some beautiful walnut an inch thick. 'These planks will make you wonderful nice furniture, sir,' I said. 'Furniture!' he cried, 'they're not for furniture; they're to make my coffin with.'"

"Truly an eccentric old gentleman," I observed.

"Yes. Oh, and another day he went up to the belfry, and there he found a bricklayer chap whitewashing the walls. He was a member of the local band, was this bricklayer, and he was whistling away a dance tune as hard as he could go, so that he didn't hear the parson coming up. 'Is that a proper tune for a place of worship?' shouted old Whistler; and the young chap was took aback and sort of shame-faced. 'Beg your pardon, sir,' he said, 'but I forgot where I was'; and then, to show he was sorry, he started whistling the 'Old Hundredth.' Now, you see, being a member of the band, his hand kept time with the music, and so the 'Old Hundredth' made the whitewash brush go wonderful slow. 'Oh, get back to your dance tune,' the old parson shouted, 'or the job'll never be done.'"

Still another anecdote about the Rev Mr Whistler.

"All of a flurry he comes into our shop one day, and says, 'Well, I've done a most extraordinary thing this morning.' 'What's that?' we asked. 'Why,' said he, 'I've tied a woman to a rock.' 'And what made you do that?' we asked, thinking he was clean gone. 'Because she wanted me to,' he answered back. Well, sir, what do you think we afterwards found had happened?"

I gave it up.

"Why, he married a young woman to a man named Rock."

[William Cole in his manuscript collections for an *Athenae Cantabrigienses* (British Museum Addl. MSS. 5876) has preserved the following account of the proceedings in the Senate when John Horne, afterwards John Horne Tooke, proceeded to the degree of M.A. Horne entered St John's from Eton 12 January 1754. In 1771 he was in the thick of his controversy with Wilkes. Cole gives the article a place under the heading "Montfort, The Right Hon Thomas, Lord."]

As there is not room under the article Horne for the following letter and as Lord Montfort's name frequently occurs in it and as I have a desire to perpetuate some particulars of the squabble though much represented in

Horne's favour, I give it a place here, though I know for certain that his Lordship came from Horseth and went away the same morning, I calling upon him at his lodging before dinner, when he was returned to his own house, so that the article of provisions is all decoration.

W. C.

*London Chronicle*, July 9 1771. *Extract of a letter from Cambridge dated Wednesday July 3.*

Our curiosity had been excited by reports for some time past that Mr Horne was coming to take a Master's degree amongst us. After many disappointments we were assured on Saturday evening that he was actually arrived. A party was formed to oppose him, but after a very diligent search into his whole conduct, they could find no pretence but the extract of a letter published by Mr Wilkes in the Newspapers and said to have been written by Mr Horne at Montpellier in the year 1765. Lord M——t put himself at the head of this party, and was joined by Mr Goddard of Clare Hall, Mr Hubbard of Emmanuel College, and Mr Paley of Christ's College. Great efforts had been made by these religious friends of Lord Sandwich from the time that Mr Horne's coming was first talked of; and Lord M——t left orders that an express should be instantly despatched to him on Mr Horne's arrival. However the Degree was on Monday morning unanimously consented to by the College of St John's, to which Mr Horne belongs. He was then presented to the University by his own College and the Degree was likewise unanimously consented to by the Caput. On Monday afternoon he was as usual presented to the Senate. Lord M——t, who had been sent for express, here made his objection, in which he was joined by Mr Goddard, Mr Hubbard and Mr Paley. One person dissenting in the Caput (or Supreme Council of the University) effectually stops a degree, but in the Senate if any one dissents it must be put to the vote.

The Senate is comprised of two houses the *Regents* and *non Regents* or *Black Hoods* and *White Hoods*, and a majority of each house must be had in order to obtain a degree. Among the *Black Hoods* the votes were: for Mr Horne 21, against him 9. In the *White Hoods*, there were: for Mr Horne 39, against him 11. After which Mr Horne was admitted by the Vice Chancellor to the degree of Master of Arts and on Tuesday was created. The Vice Chancellor and all the Heads of Houses (except Dr Goddard of Clare Hall) were for Mr Horne as were likewise the two Proctors, the two Moderators, the two Scrutators and all the Professors of the University, except Dr Colignon, Professor of Anatomy. As this contest was known before hand it drew together great numbers of people, and the Theatre was extremely full, both on Monday and Tuesday, not only of Gownsmen but of the neighbouring ladies and gentlemen. Lord M——t, had promised to bring the newspaper containing the obnoxious extract, to read it before the Senate, and to interrogate Mr Horne on the subject; but his heart failed him at the moment of execution, and no other person chose to undertake the office. Mr Hubbard indeed, held it out in his hand, and was pretty well hissed for so doing. Mr Paley was a very Demosthenes on the occasion and was as eloquent as action could make him. "Pious fury lent the Pastor gall; and what fell short in proof, overflowed in Rage." His late was harder than Mr Hubbard's; for they only laughed at Mr Paley. No person ventured formally to address the Vice Chancellor or Senate, but the gentlemen above mentioned were very earnest and loud with their arguments in public conversation. They were answered that the letter in question was written six years ago, and in another country; that it contained merely a lamentation on the abject state of the clergy, without the smallest degree of hostility, ill-nature or infidelity; that besides, there was no proof that Mr Horne wrote it; that Mr Horne would be much obliged to his adversaries if they would make it appear that the newspapers were good authority, because, whatever effect they might have on his degree, they would certainly quarter him on the Bishop of Duham by the same authority. That this was the first time



a candidate for an academic degree was ever examined out of a newspaper; that Mr Horne had resided constantly for near five years in the University, with remarkable regularity without the smallest censure or complaint against him of any kind; that he had taken his Bachelor's degree 13 years since amongst them with honour; that an University had nothing to do with Party; that if these gentlemen did not scruple to be mean and illiberal, they should yet take care not to be unjust; that their injustice if it took effect would be harmless towards Mr Horne, and only serve to expose themselves; for that not having a Statutable reason for refusing the degree, the Laws of the Land would compel them to confer it.

When the votes were declared to be 60 to 20 in favour of Mr Horne, there was a very loud clap both in the Senate and in the Gallery, at which Mr Hubbard was much offended and exclaimed "Was there ever such indecency as this? Was there ever before such behaviour in this Place?" A gentleman replied to him "Not often I confess, but I do remember that the same thing did happen here once before; I mean Harry when Lord Sandwich was rejected." You will perceive my dear Father by this transaction that there are more *gentlemen* and fewer *monks*, within our cloisters than you imagined. Only 20 Friars could be found in the whole University to follow at the heels of Lord M——t, though in order to allure them the pious peer brought with him publicly, *two sacks of provisions for the convent*.

I am dear and honoured sir  
Your dutiful son.

P.S. Yesterday evening George Onslow Esq. Member for the County of Surrey appeared in the University with his gown on, but the business was all over before he arrived, so that Mr Horne could receive no disadvantage from his enmity.

Cole adds the note: "The two sacks of provisions no doubt allude to a young woman and her sister that were with his Lordship at the Music &c. My Lord I think also voted against Lord Sandwich."

W. C.

Cole also preserves in his collections the following extract from *The Cambridge Chronicle* for 12 August 1771, and also relating to Horne Tooke.

Epitaph recommended as a new style of monumental writing intended for the Vicar of Brentford:

Passenger  
Stop, read, smile, admire  
Here lie the remains of Parson Turncoat  
Who was neither slave nor freeman, nor  
Courtier, nor Citizen, nor Countryman,  
nor Whig, nor Tory, nor Churchman,  
nor Dissenter,  
but all.  
Who has argued neither for love, nor money,  
nor Liberty, nor bondage, nor friendship,  
nor hatred, nor honour,  
nor infamy,  
but all  
Who lived neither respected, nor despised,  
nor feared, nor courted, nor rewarded,  
nor unrewarded, nor dignified, nor  
Undignified,  
but all  
Who died neither of want nor plenty, nor  
avarice, nor ambition, nor of passion,  
nor axe, nor halter, nor dog nor  
disease,  
but  
all together.

Of all the kind and fatherly acts of which I remember so many, none at the time touched me more than the affectionate solicitude for my welfare shown by my father\* in taking me to Cambridge and starting me there. It must have been to him a sacrifice of much personal comfort. It came at a time when every hour of his hard-earned leisure grew more and more precious as *Cras Animarum* (the first day of Michaelmas Term) drew nigh. The journey was a long one, and involved no small outlay, for we travelled post with four horses in the heavy chariot, and had to sleep on the road, and he was to return alone to Middleton.† But I feel sure that he felt that his was to return alone to Middleton.‡ But I feel sure that he felt that his company on that journey, and the sympathy shown by his companionship, even for a few hours at that critical period of my life, might do more towards impressing upon me the importance of the occasion than any amount of lecturing or advising, either before the start or during the college career. And he was right. Often and often when I was becoming more idle and extravagant or reckless than before, the thought of that journey, and of the carriage as it went out of sight, while I gazed upon it a mile or two out of Cambridge, on the Road, with the good father in it, who had left me with his blessing, came into my mind, and enabled me "to pull myself together" and make a fresh start for very shame of disappointing the generous hopes that I felt he must have indulged in, when he thought me worth the sacrifice of such a journey. The journey itself was one never to forget. From beginning to end my attention was never allowed to flag, while anecdote after anecdote of his own early days at St John's enlivened by quotations from favourite passages in Homer, Virgil, Horace, Dante, and Lucretius, showed the marvellous retentiveness of his memory, and the beauty of his elocution. We slept at the old coaching inn at Alconbury Hill one night, and the next morning, October—, [1838] arrived at Cambridge pretty early, and in a very few hours I was set up with lodgings in Jesus Lane, and all the necessities of a Trinity freshman's first term. Moreover my father took me to St John's, his own college, and showed me his old rooms, which I have since pointed out to my own sons and to Johnians, who will be able to identify them in 1900 (*i.e.* one hundred years after they were last occupied by my father),‡ and introduced me to Dr Tatham, the master of St John's, his friend and contemporary, from whom I received many marks of kindness during my career.

[*Autobiographical Notes of George Denman* 1819-1847, London, Printed at the Chiswick Press for Private Circulation, 1897, pp. 40, 41. The Hon George Denman was educated at Repton School, was a private pupil of Bateson in 1840, and George Kennedy in 1841, and Senior Classic in 1842. He also rowed in the University Boat in 1841 and 1842. He was raised to the Bench in 1872 and made a Privy Councillor on resigning the office of Judge. He died in 1896.]

## UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS June 1897.

### MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part I.

Wranglers.	Senior Optimes.	Junior Optimes.
10 Blandford ( <i>br</i> )	41 Cross ( <i>br</i> )	64 Dyson { ( <i>br</i> )
12 Parker, P. à M.	45 Frater ( <i>br</i> )	Sarwar {
14 Tobin ( <i>br</i> )	50 Mallik	68 Roberts, H. F. ( <i>br</i> )
16 Diver ( <i>br</i> )	52 Robb ( <i>br</i> )	72 Sneath
31 Locke ( <i>br</i> )		73 Whitaker, R. J.
		86 Clements, W. T.
		90 Kent

\* Thomas Denman of St John's appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1832.

† Stoney Middleton in the north of Derbyshire.

‡ Second Court, G 3, now occupied by Professor Mayor.

## MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part II.

## First Class.

Div. 1. Ds Houston

Div. 2. Ds Edwardes

## CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part I.

First Class.  
Div. 2. Adler  
Pearce

## Second Class.

Div. 1. Campbell  
Clarke, W. Fairlie  
Div. 2. Evans, G. T. M.  
Rootham  
Div. 3. Hamer  
Jacob  
Thaine

## Third Class.

Div. 2. Grosjean  
Tobin  
Div. 3. Airy  
Benson  
Pilkington

## THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS Part I.

## Third Class.

Whitaker, G. S.

## NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

## First Class.

Holmes, H. T.  
Jehu  
Ward, R. F. C.  
West, G. S.

## Second Class.

Attlee  
Gillespie  
Glover  
Ingram, A. C.  
Matthews, J. C.  
Sanger  
Wilkinson

## Third Class.

Hayes  
Murray  
Perkins  
Turner

## NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part II.

## First Class.

Browning, K. C. (*Chemistry*)  
Harman (*Human Anatomy with Physiology*)

## Second Class.

Tyler

## LAW TRIPOS Part I.

## Third Class.

Williams, M. A.  
Sharples

## LAW TRIPOS Part II.

First Class.  
de Villiers  
Thatcher, A.

## Second Class.

Third Class.  
Maxwell

## CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL FOR ENGLISH LAW.

de Villiers

## HISTORICAL TRIPOS.

Second Class.  
Bryers

## MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

## First Class.

Div. 1. Winch

Div. 3. Harding

## MECHANICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

First Class.  
Chapple  
Cook

Second Class.  
Fullagar

## MECHANICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part II.

First Class.  
La Trobe

## COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTIONS, June 1897.

## PRIZEMEN.

## MATHEMATICS.

## Second Year.

## First Class.

Hudson, R. W. H. T.

Watkin  
Boyt  
Corbett }  
Bell }  
Pal }  
Franklin }  
Patuck }

## First Year.

## First Class.

Paranjpye  
Eckhardt  
Rudd }  
Bloom }  
Browning, G. A. }  
Wills }  
Chadwick }  
Beechey }  
Allen, A. R. }  
Linney }

## CLASSICS.

## Second Year.

## First Class.

Hart }  
Todd }  
Haslam

Lupton }  
Wace }

## First Year.

## First Class.

Kerry  
Moxon  
Tudor Owen

## Third Year.

## First Class.

Adler  
Pearce

Clarke, W. F.

## MORAL SCIENCES.

## Second Year.

## First Class.

Winch  
Harding

## LAW.

## First Year.

## First Class.

Winfield

## THEOLOGY.

## Second Year.

## First Class.

Walter

## NATURAL SCIENCES.

## Second Year.

## First Class.

Cook, B. M.  
Hudson, E. F.  
Rob  
Yapp

## First Year.

## First Class.

Goyder  
Howard

## ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

## Third Year.

## First Class.

Pass

## HERSCHEL PRIZE.

(for Astronomy).  
Sneath

## INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE PRIZE.

Mallik

## HUGHES' PRIZES.

## Third Year.

ms Browning, K. C. }  
l de Villiers }  
ms Harman }

HUGHES' EXHIBITION.  
(for Ecclesiastical History).  
Walter

## ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

## Third Year.

Not awarded

## Second Year.

Bryers }  
Sarvar }

## First Year.

McDonnell

## SANSKRIT PRIZE.

Jinātājādāsa

## HEBREW PRIZES.

## Third Year.

Iles  
Pass

## Second Year.

Hennessy

## First Year.

Burgess

## HUTCHINSON STUDENTSHIP.

(for research in Botany).

Ds V. H. Blackman

HOCKIN PRIZE.  
(for Physics).  
Rudge

NEWCOME PRIZE.  
(for Moral Philosophy).  
Harding

## WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

Third Year.	Second Year.	First Year.
c Adler	c Hart	ns Howard
m Blandford	ns Hudson, E. F.	m Paranjpye
	m Hudson, R. W. H. T.	l Winfield
	c Todd	
	mor. s. Winch	

## READING PRIZES.

1 Hayter
2 Hennessy } Walter }

## FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

c Adler	ns Ds Hemmy
m Blandford	ns Ds Holmes
m Boyt	m Ds Houston
m Ds Bromwich	m Hudson, R. W. H. T.
ns Browning, K. C.	mech Ds La Trobe
mech Chapple	c Lupton
m Cook, S. S.	m Ds MacLaurin
c Cox	m Parker, P. à M.
m Cross	m Patuck
l de Villiers	c Pearce
m Diver	ns Robertson
m Eckhardt	m Tobin
m Ds Edwardes	c Todd
I.C.S. Gaskell	c Tudor Owen
c Haslam	c Wace
ns Harman	ns West
c Hart	ns White
	m Wills

## FOUNDATION SCHOLARS ELECTED..

ns Cook, B. M.	m Pal
m Corbett	m Paranjpye
m Franklin	or. l. Pass
mor. s. Harding	l Thatcher
ns Howard	ns Ward, R. F. C.
ns Hudson, E. F.	m Watkin
ns Jehu	mor. s. Winch
m Locke	ns Yapp

## PROPER SIZARS ELECTED.

Browning, G. A.	Hennessy
Chadwick	Winfield

## EXHIBITIONERS.

m Allen, A. R.	c Kerry	ns Rob, J. W.
m Bell	m Linney	th Walter
c Clarke, W. F.	c Moxon	l Winfield
ns Goyder		

m mathematics; c classics; ns natural science; l law; mech mechanical science; mor. s. moral science; or. l. oriental languages; I.C.S. Indian Civil Service.

## ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES 1897.

(For the Subjects see Vol XIX p. 612).

First Year: P. L. Babington.  
Second Year: F. W. Burrell.  
Third Year: H. L. Pass.

## EXHIBITIONS LIMITED TO SCHOOLS, 2 October, 1897.

Exhibition.		School.
Spalding and Symonds:	E. F. Carliell	(Bury St Edmund's).
Johnson:	A. E. Norman	(Oakham).
Newcome:	W. Lockton	(Grantham).
Vidal:	O. V. Payne	(Exeter).
Somerset:	T. A. Moxon	(Manchester).
Marquis of Exeter:	T. Clements	(Stamford).

## SIZARS ELECTED.

C. R. Beechey.	C. Marval.
H. F. E. Edwardes.	J. H. Poole.
H. W. Faulkner.	W. E. Robinson.
F. Fletcher.	W. M. Royds.
A. J. Harding.	G. Thwaites.
G. Hazebigg.	J. H. Towle.
B. Ingram.	C. C. Wiles.
C. Kingdon.	F. J. Wyeth.

## OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, Elected 8 Nov. 1897.

(Commencing residence October 1898!).

## Foundation Scholarships of £80.

L. D. Wakely, St Olaves School (Science).  
G. W. Williams, Pocklington School (Science).

## Foundation Scholarships of £70.

R. P. Gregory, University College, Bristol (Science).  
R. T. Race, Leys School, Cambridge (Mathematics).

## Foundation Scholarships of £50.

S. M. Douglas, Dulwich College (Classics).  
H. A. Browning, Dulwich College (Science).

## Minor Scholarships of £50.

J. H. Franklin, Wellingborough School (Mathematics).  
P. J. G. Rose, Liverpool Institute (Mathematics).  
J. C. Crocker, Llandoverly College (Science).  
G. H. K. Macalister, Charterhouse (Science).

## Somerset Exhibitions of £50.

F. W. Armstrong, Queen's College, Belfast (Classics).  
W. Stradling, Devon County School (Mathematics).

## Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibition of £66 13s. 4d.

A. R. Kidner, Dulwich College (Mathematics) } Equal.  
L. S. Laver, Nottingham High School (Classics) }

## LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe Fox. 1st Captain—H. E. H. Oakeley.  
2nd Captain—J. H. Beith. Hon. Secretary—E. Davidson. Hon. Treasurer—N. G. Powell. 1st Lent Captain—C. W. Tudor Owen. 2nd Lent Captain—C. G. Potter. Additional Captain—G. A. Kempthorne.

The Club was not represented in the Light Fours this Term. A boat was in practice till the Saturday before the race; but, owing to late changes in the order, was unable to get together in time, and consequently did not enter. The four was constituted as follows:—C. W. Tudor Owen (*bow*), E. Davidson (2), J. H. Beith (3), H. E. H. Oakeley (*stroke and steerer*).

The *Pearson and Wright Sculls* were won very easily by H. E. H. Oakeley, who passed his solitary opponent at Grassy and won in the excellent time of 8'29. In the first round of the *Colquhoun Sculls* he was beaten by R. B. Etherington Smith, of Trinity, who eventually beat C. J. D. Goldie in the final by about 50 yards. The time (8'5) was a record. There were nine entries.

H. E. H. Oakeley rowed bow, and E. Davidson stroke, in the winning Eight in the University Trials.

The College Trials were rowed off on November 27. In the Junior Division the "Soccer Eight," assisted by their weight against a strong head wind, easily beat their other two opponents, of which the first was passed at Grassy. In the Senior Race F. F. Leighton's Eight, rowing with great pluck at third station, won by a few yards from P. B. Haigh's eight. The latter, who had only been promoted the day before, rowed capitally, and actually passed the first-station boat, which, handicapped by a bad start and some mishaps in the Post Reach, eventually rowed last in the procession. The following were the winning eights:

*Senior*—Thwaites, Towle, Browning, Field, Roscamp, Walker, Robinson, Leighton (*stroke*), Vigers (*cox*).

*Junior*—Mossop, Franklin, Bevan, Bethell, Jeans, Hardwick Smith, Edwards, Baker (*stroke*), Jinarajadasa (*cox*).

#### LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

Balance Sheet for the Year 1896-1897.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
By Balance .. .. .	5	15	9	Logan (Rent and repairs) 135	4	1	
„ Grant from Amalgamated Athletic Club..	400	0	0	Munsey (Prizes) .. . . .	29	19	0
„ Entrance Fees, Fines, &c. .... .	20	17	0	C.U.B.C. (Assessment & Entrance Fees) .. . . .	73	14	0
„ Sale of 'Eight' .. . . .	10	0	0	Metcalf (Horse hire) .. . . .	37	7	6
				Washing (Foister) .. . . .	14	2	0
				Ayling (Oars) .. . . .	46	0	0
				Water Rate .. . . .	8	15	11
				Gas Rate .. . . .	1	15	7
				Swaddle (Light 'Four') ..	30	0	0
				Callaby (Care of Horses) ..	1	18	6
				Gathercole (Polishing) ..	1	10	0
				Royston (Painting names)	3	12	6
				Carriage of Light Four ..	6	16	6
				Cheque Book .. . . .	0	4	0
				Petty cash payments .. . .	33	4	2
				Balance, 21 Oct. 1897..	12	9	0
£436	12	9		£436	12	9	

#### RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

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

Matches won 3. Lost 8. Drawn 1.

Date.	Club.	Result.	Points.
Oct. 18th	Trinity	Lost, 4 goals 2 tries to nil	26—0
20th	King's	Lost, 4 goals 3 tries to nil	29—0
22nd	Jesus	Lost, 1 goal 1 try to nil	8—0
25th	Caius	Lost, 1 goal 1 try to 1 try	8—3
27th	Trinity Hall	Lost, 2 goals 2 tries to nil	16—0
29th	Christ's	Lost, 2 goals 1 try to nil	13—0
Nov. 12th	King's	Won, 1 goal 1 try to 1 try	6—3
19th	Caius	Won, 2 goals 3 tries to 2 tries	19—6
22nd	Trinity	Lost, 1 goal 2 tries to nil	11—0
24th	Pembroke	Drawn, no score	0—0
25th	Christ's	Lost, 2 goals 1 try to nil	13—0
29th	Emmanuel		
Dec. 1st	R.N.S.	Won, 2 goals 1 try to nil	13—0
6th	Clare	To be played	

We have had a better season than last year, although at the beginning our prospects seemed anything but rosy.

Our forwards, though light and not always all playing together, have done some useful work. Their improvement has been most encouraging. Our halves are good. The three-quarters have had hard lines in not playing more often together. The passing is good, but we lack scoring power.

The Second XV., having recovered from a crushing defeat by King's II., have played well, winning four matches by a good margin of points. With only twelve men we managed to give Christ's II. a good game, only losing by 6 points to 5.

We congratulate P. G. Jacob on his fine play this season.

A. R. Ingram (Three-quarter, Captain)—Our chief try-getter. A very good kick; should tackle harder.

F. N. Skene (Three-quarter)—A most energetic Secretary. Passes well, and makes good openings: a good place-kick.

H. M. Wilkinson (Forward)—Plays a good honest game in the scrum. Slow in the loose; good tackler.

J. H. Beith (Forward)—Has only played in the last three matches. Saves well, and has stopped some ugly rushes.

O. L. Scarborough (Forward)—Has improved vastly on last year's play. Very good in the loose; tackles hard.

W. P. G. McCormick (Three-quarter)—Excellent defensive player, but too slow for attack. Kicks well.

A. C. Boyde (Half)—Gets the ball away well, and is smart. Poor kick. Should not run round the scrum so often.

C. G. Potter (Forward)—Works well in the scrum; good out of touch.

O. V. Payne (Half)—Little, but good. Very plucky in defence, and good at attack.

*N. G. Powell* (Forward)—Should learn more of the game before he is really good. Honest work; very fast.

*J. S. White* (Forward)—Unfortunately only played a few times. Knows the game well.

*J. E. Pellow*—Runs strongly and fast. Has not had much opportunity of distinguishing himself.

*G. E. Iles* (Forward)—Very clumsy; has plenty of dash.

*A. W. Eastwood* (Full-back)—Kicks well; bad tackler.

*M. Forster* (Forward)—Very light; works hard, and is a good tackler.

We were very glad to welcome Rev C. D. Robinson and G. D. McCormick, who gave us their assistance against Caius and Pembroke.

#### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

*Captain*—W. A. Rix. *Secretary*—C. P. S. Franklin.

Matches played 19. Won 8. Lost 10. Drawn 1.

On the whole the Football this Term has been better than for some few years, though wet weather does not seem to agree with the team. In the Cup we beat Christ's in the 2nd round 3—1, but contrary to expectations went down to the Hall in 3rd round by 3—1.

Colours have been given to F. D. Cautley, A. E. Bevan, A. C. Ingram, H. Hardwick-Smith, N. W. A. Edwards, K. S. R. Hayter.

As usual the second XI. has been very strong, only losing one match, nominally against Christ's 2nd XI., 64 goals have been scored against 27, 16 matches have been played, 14 won, 1 lost, 1 drawn

C. Kingdon played in the Freshmen's match.

#### List of Matches.

Oct. 16...	v. Trinity Harrovians.....	Won.....	6—0
" 18...	v. Magdalene .....	Won.....	6—1
" 19...	v. Queens' .....	Lost.....	2—3
" 21...	v. Trinity Etomians .....	Won.....	1—0
" 23...	v. Caius .....	Lost.....	1—4
" 28...	v. Pembroke .....	Lost.....	1—9
" 30...	v. Emmanuel .....	Lost.....	1—3
Nov. 1...	v. Clare .....	Lost.....	1—3
" 3...	v. Christ's (Cup Tie).....	Won.....	3—1
" 4...	v. West Watting .....	Won.....	2—1
" 6...	v. Caius .....	Lost.....	2—4
" 11...	v. Trinity Harrovians.....	Won.....	9—2
" 13...	v. Clare .....	Lost.....	1—3
" 16...	v. Jesus .....	Drawn.....	1—1
" 18...	v. Trinity Hall (Cup Tie) .....	Lost.....	1—3
" 23...	v. Clare .....	Won.....	5—1
" 25...	v. Pembroke .....	Lost.....	0—4
" 26...	v. Trinity Hall .....	Won.....	5—3
Dec. 2...	v. Trinity Rest .....	Lost.....	1—4

#### GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting was held on Friday 5 November 1897, in the Reading-room, Mr Bateson being in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed, Mr R. F. Scott, in the absence of Mr Barlow, presented the balance-sheet hereto appended.

The grants of each Club were then read out, and after a few words from the Chairman the following junior officers were elected: *Hon. Sec.* Mr W. P. G. M'Cormick, *Junior Member* Mr N. W. A. Edwards.

#### ST JOHN'S COLLEGE AMALGAMATED ATHLETIC CLUBS.

*Balance Sheet for the Year 1896-1897.*

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
By Balance .....	166	5 4	To Lady Margaret Boat Club .....	400	0 0
" Subscription .....	734	10 0	" Cricket Club .....	95	0 0
" Corporation Dividends .....	7	8 6	" Football Club .....	40	6 1
" Balance of Tennis Club .....	2	8 6	" Athletic Club .....	32	0 0
" " of Athletic Club .....	5	9 0	" Lawn Tennis Club ..	50	10 4
			" Lacrosse Club .....	14	18 6
			" Printing .....	3	1 6
			" Collector's Fee .....	14	13 10
			" Deposit at Messrs Foster's Bank .....	100	0 0
			Balance, Oct. 28 1897 .....	165	11 1
	£916	1 4		£916	1 4

Audited and found correct, R. F. SCOTT.

H. T. E. BARLOW, *Treasurer.*

#### Long Vacation Account 1897.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
By Balance .....	1	2 7	Clarke (care of Paddock) ..	12	17 0
" Subscription .....	55	17 0	Warren & Son (Refreshments) .....	2	3 1
" Balance of Tennis Club .....	0	3 0	Deane (Cricket) .....	31	3 10
			Deane (Tennis Balls) ..	6	18 0
			Balance in Bank, Nov. 30..	4	0 8
	£57	2 7		£57	2 7

Audited and found correct, R. F. SCOTT.

H. T. E. BARLOW, *Treasurer.*

#### ATHLETIC CLUB.

At a Meeting held on October 15th, the following officers were elected:—

*President*—S. C. Moseley. *Hon. Sec.*—F. N. Skene. *Committee*—F. E. Murray, E. E. Edwards, W. A. Rix, A. R. Ingram, F. W. Dees, A. L. Cheeseman, W. P. G. McCormick, J. S. White. H. E. H. Oakeley (Capt. L.M.B.C.) *ex officio.*



The Sports were held on Tuesday, November 30th and Thursday, December 2nd. J. S. White ran very well in the Mile, winning anyhow in 4 min. 46 secs. The Sprints on the first day were spoilt by a very stiff 'head' wind. The Long Jump was poor. The Stranger's Race (Quarter Mile) brought 7 entries. G. H. Colt, Sidney, won; R. T. St. Clair Smith, Trinity Hall, was second; A. H. H. Thomas, St. Catharine's, ran well for third place.

On the second day the wind had considerably abated and faster times were recorded. J. S. White, from scratch, ran the Half Mile in 2 min. 11-5 sec., and had hard lines in not catching F. N. Skene (55 yards). A. R. Ingram showed his true form in the Quarter Mile Handicap, winning in 54 sec.

F. W. Dees showed good form in the High Jump, and with more practice should be very good.

It is to be hoped that next year more men will join Fenner's and train. The Hammer and Weight were very bad—we hope to be able to record better results next year.

100 Yards Race.—E. Weatherhead 1; N. G. Powell 2. Won by a yard. Time 10 4-5th sec.

120 Yards Handicap.—O. V. Payne (7 yds.) 1; W. P. G. McCormick (8 yds.) 2. Won by 2 yds. Time 12 2-5th sec.

Putting the Weight.—G. E. Iles won, but no one beat the limit. Distance 29 ft. 4 in.

Freshmen's Race (200 Yards).—C. Kingdon 1; O. V. Payne 2. Won by 3 yards. Time 24 2-5th sec. Six ran.

Boating Men's Handicap (Half Mile).—J. Sterndale Bennett (10 yds.) 1; F. N. Skene (10 yds.) 2. Won by 25 yds. Time 2 min. 14 2-5th sec.

Long Jump.—H. F. E. Edwardes 1; F. D. Cautley 2. Won by quarter of an inch. Distance 17 ft. 1½ in.

Quarter Mile Race.—C. Kingdon 1; E. Weatherhead 2. Six ran. Time 59 1-5th sec. Run against a very strong wind.

One Mile Race.—J. S. White 1; S. C. Moseley 2. Won by 120 yds. Time 4 min. 46 sec. White ran very well indeed, leading the whole way, and won as he liked.

Half Mile Handicap.—F. N. Skene (55 yds.) 1; J. S. White, scratch, 2. Won by 2 yds. Time 2 min. 1-5th sec.

High Jump.—F. W. Dees 1; A. Chapple 2. Height 5 ft. 4½ in. The second man only cleared 4 ft. 6½ in.

300 Yards Handicap.—O. V. Payne (18 yds.) 1; A. R. Ingram (10 yds.) 2. Won by 5 yds. Time 33 sec.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—F. N. Skene 1; W. P. G. McCormick 2. Won on the post. Time 20 3-5th sec.

Throwing the Hammer.—J. S. White 1. Distance 56 ft. 8 in. No one reached the limit.

Quarter Mile Handicap.—A. R. Ingram 1; J. S. White 2. Won by 7 yds. The winner sprinted well at the finish. Time 54 sec.

Three Miles Handicap.—S. C. Moseley (220 yds) 1; C. G. Potter (300 yds.) 2; C. W. Tudor Owen, 3. Won by 200 yds. Time 15 min. 59 sec. Five ran.

College Servants' Race (200 Yards).—W. Webb (15 yds.) 1; T. Finding (10 yds.) 2. Time 22 2-5 sec. Nineteen ran.

## LACROSSE CLUB.

President—Dr D. MacAlister. Captain—R. H. Yapp. Secretary—H. N. Burgess. Committee—A. S. Lupton, E. F. Carliell, J. L. Moore.

The team, though hardly settled yet, promises to be a good one, and should make a hard fight for the Inter-Collegiate Cup next Term. At present, however, it lacks combination, and the attacks show a tendency to a little too much selfishness. Several of the team have greatly improved since last year, while, amongst the freshmen, G. F. S. Atkinson gives distinct promise of developing into a good player.

The following have played for the University first team:—G. F. S. Atkinson, B. M. Cook, and R. H. Yapp; while E. F. D. Bloom, A. W. Harvey, A. S. Lupton, and W. P. D. Pemberton have played for the second team.

## LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Long Vacation, 1897.

Matches played 12. Won 7. Lost 4.

Team:—A. R. Ingram, L. H. K. Bushe Fox, A. C. Chapple, A. C. Ingram, F. E. Murray, T. Gillespie. G. E. Iles, T. J. P. A. Bromwich, H. N. Matthews, M. Forster, R. N. Thane also played.

## MATCHES.

Opponents.	Ground.	Result.
Jesus .....	St John's .....	Lost 4—5
Pembroke .....	" .....	Won 5—4
Trinity .....	" .....	Won 5—4
Christ's .....	Christ's .....	Won 7—0
Town .....	St John's .....	Won 6—3
Emmanuel .....	Emmanuel .....	Won 7—2
Sidney .....	St John's .....	Won 9—0
Trinity .....	Trinity .....	Lost 1—8
Jesus .....	Jesus .....	Lost 4—5
Corpus .....	St John's .....	Win. 3—1
Christ's .....	" .....	Won 8—1
Pembroke .....	Pembroke .....	Lost 4—5

## EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr R. F. Scott. Hon. Secretary—W. P. G. McCormick. Hon. Treasurer—A. R. Ingram.

At a meeting of the Club held on November 30, W. P. G. McCormick was elected Secretary and A. R. Ingram, Treasurer. The following new members were elected: E. Bristow, T. J. P. A. Bromwich, E. Davidson, N. W. Edwards, K. S. Hayter, J. E. Pellow, F. N. Skene.

## CHESS CLUB.

Hon. Secretary—J. R. Corbett.

In the Michaelmas Term of 1897 the Chess Club have played four matches.

On November 20 we played the Conservative Club, 10 boards,

the result being 3 wins, 4 draws, and 3 losses. The match was therefore drawn.

On November 22 we played Corpus Christi College, with two teams of 6 boards each. Each team won 3 games and lost 3, so that the match resulted in a draw.

On November 27 Mr Gunston played nine members of the Chess Club simultaneously and won every game.

On November 29 we commenced our match with Caius for the Inter-Collegiate Board Competition. After three hours' play not a single game was finished. The match was resumed on November 30, and we were beaten by 4 games to 1.

A tournament on even terms is in progress. The ten entries were divided into two heats of five, the two best in each heat to be in the final. In one heat Watkin and Chadwick have won 3 games each. The other heat is still unfinished.

#### MUSICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—Dr J. E. Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Secretary*—N. W. A. Edwards. *Librarian*—H. E. H. Oakeley. *Committee*—M. Hornibrook, K. S. R. Hayter, W. Greatorex, W. A. Rix, W. L. Murphy, H. W. Faulkner.

The October Term has been chiefly notable with the Musical Society for the advent of our new conductor, Dr Sweeting; he has already evinced a most active interest in the Society, having been present at all three concerts, and having performed at two of them. We extend a cordial welcome to him, and trust that under his able guidance the Society may become still more successful.

Three Smoking Concerts have been held this Term. The first two were great successes from every point of view, but the last, owing to the near approach of the Specials and other examinations, was but sparsely attended.

In the first R. G. K. Lempfert (Emmanuel) scored a great success with his violin solos, for the second of which he was doubly recalled. We were fortunate again in procuring the services of H. W. Brodie (Clare), who sang with even greater success than ever, patiently responding to repeated calls for encores.

The second was, perhaps, the most successful Concert of the Term. Dr Sweeting appeared for the first time as a performer, and was received with hearty applause. R. W. Cohen (Emmanuel) was well received in two 'cello solos, and H. F. Severn (Selwyn) gave us two most amusing sketches and comic songs. O. May made his *débüt* in a pianoforte solo at this Concert.

All the performers at the third Concert were members of the College; Dr Sweeting and W. Greatorex gave two pianoforte duets, the second of which was especially appreciated. G. Elliot Smith made his *débüt* with two songs. J. H. Beith related to a delighted audience his strange experiences of "Goufin."

The best thanks of the Society are due to Mr Scott, Mr Lister, and Mr Baker for so kindly undertaking the onerous duties of president at these smokers, and also to J. J. P. Kent and W. Greatorex, who have lent their invaluable help at each concert.

There seems to be a decided lack of talent amongst the Freshmen this year. This is greatly to be regretted, as the success of the Society largely depends on the Freshmen from year to year. It is to be hoped that some hitherto latent talent will show up, but at present it seems to be sadly lacking. We hope to commence the rehearsals for the May Concert early next Term, and the Secretary would be glad to hear of any Freshmen who would perform in any way.

The full programmes of the concerts are appended:

On Monday, October 25—

#### PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE SOLO.. "Rondo in B flat".....Hummel  
W. GREATOREX.
- 2 SONG..... "Nancy Lee".....Stephen Adams  
C. E. PEACOCK.
- 3 VIOLIN SOLO.... "Le Menetier Mazurka".....H. Wieniawski  
(Op. 19, No. 2)  
R. K. LEMPFERT (Emmanuel).
- 4 SONG..... "Phyllis is my only Joy".....Hobbs  
J. J. P. KENT.
- 5 CORNET SOLO..... "Echo".....Lord Henry Somerset  
G. C. POTTER.
- 6 COMIC SONG .....  
H. W. BRODIE (Clare).

#### PART II.

- 7 PIANOFORTE SOLO.. "Allegro Grazioso".....Sterndale Bennett  
W. GREATOREX.
- 8 SONG..... "Come to Me".....Wadham  
K. S. R. HAYTER.
- 9 SONG..... "Droop not, Young Lover".....Handel  
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 10 VIOLIN SOLO.... "Romance en Sol".....Guido Papini  
(Op. 63, No. 1)  
R. K. LEMPFERT (Emmanuel).
- 11 SONG..... "Once Again".....Sullivan  
J. J. P. KENT.
- 12 COMIC SONG .....  
H. W. BRODIE (Clare).

Chairman—MR SCOTT.

On Monday, November 8—

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE SOLO.. "Recollections from Tanhauser" ... *Wagner*  
O. MAY.
- 2 SONG..... "Chanson de Fortunio" ..... *Tosti*  
J. J. P. KENT.
- 3 SONG..... .. "The Leather Bottel" .....  
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 4 'CELLO SOLO..... "Serenade" ..... *Gounod*  
R. W. COHEN (Emmanuel).
- 5 COMIC SONG .....  
H. W. SEVERN (Selwyn).

PART II.

- 6 PIANOFORTE SOLO... "Voglein" ..... *Grieg*  
DR SWEETING.
- 7 SONG..... "The Song of Hybrias the Cretan" ..... *J. W. Elliott*  
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 8 SONG..... "Who is Sylvia" ..... *Schubert*  
J. J. P. KENT.
- 9 'CELLO SOLO..... .. *Sehnauht*  
R. W. COHEN (Emmanuel).
- 10 SONG..... "There lived a King" ..... *Sullivan*  
J. H. BEITH.
- 11 COMIC SONG .....  
H. W. SEVERN (Selwyn).  
Chairman—MR LISTER.

On Monday, November 29—

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE DUET.. "Tarantella" ..... *Raff*  
DR SWEETING AND W. GREATOREX.
- 2 SONG..... "The Bedouin's Love Song" ..... *Pinsuti*  
G. ELLIOT SMITH.
- 3 'CELLO SOLO .....  
M. HORNIBROOK.
- 4 SONG..... "The Devout Lover" ..... *Maud Valerie White*  
J. J. P. KENT.
- 5 SONG..... "Goufin" ..... *W. A. R.*  
J. H. BEITH.

PART II.

- 6 PIANOFORTE DUET.. "Two Hungarian Dances" ..... *Brahms*  
DR SWEETING AND W. GREATOREX.
- 7 SONG..... "The Jovial Monk" (La Poupée) .....  
K. S. R. HAYTER.
- 8 CORNET SOLO (with Violin Obligato) "Fiddle and I" .....  
G. C. POTTER AND H. E. H. OAKELEY.
- 9 SONG..... "Yeoman's Wedding Song" ..... *Poniatowski*  
G. ELLIOT SMITH.
- 10 SONG..... "I'll Sing thee Songs of Araby" ..... *F. Clay*  
J. J. P. KENT.
- 11 SONG..... "The Bell Rock" ..... *Roeckel*  
N. W. A. EDWARDS.  
Chairman—MR BAKER.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

*President*—T. F. R. MacDonell. *Vice-President*—H. L. Pass.  
*Treasurer*—W. H. Winch. *Secretary*—J. H. A. Hart. *Committee*—  
P. L. Babington, E. H. Vigers.

The debates were :—

*Oct. 16*—"That this House disapproves of the policy of the present Government, and condemns its conduct of affairs at home and abroad." Proposed by A. W. Foster, opposed by T. A. Moxon. Result: For 6, against 17.

*Oct. 23*—"That this House considers the Federal Union of the South African States desirable in the interests of South Africa." Proposed by M. Alexander, opposed by A. F. Russell. For 11, against 4.

*Oct. 30*—"That the influence of literature upon character is insignificant." Proposed by P. L. Babington, opposed by W. H. Winch. For 5, against 12.

*Nov. 6*—"That this House condemns the present policy of Trades Unions." Proposed by E. H. Vigers, opposed by D. Linney. For 12, against 4.

*Nov. 13*—"That the British Administration of India is the best form of government for that country." Proposed by W. Browne, opposed by J. Baptista. For 9, against 10.

*Nov. 20*—"That this House approves of realism in the novel of to-day." Proposed by H. M. Adler, opposed by H. L. Pass. For 9, against 5.

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*Nov. 27*—"That democracy in the United States has proved an utter failure." Proposed by R. A. Chadwick, opposed by N. C. Home (Trin. Hall). For 7, against 6.

*Dec. 4*—"That corporal punishment in schools should be abolished." Proposed by T. F. R. MacDonell, opposed by G. G. B. Wace.

#### THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—J. H. Hennessy. *Hon. Treasurer*—J. H. A. Hart. *Hon. Secretary*—E. H. Vigers. *Committee*—J. D. Coe, W. L. Walter.

The following has been the programme for this Term:—

*Oct. 15.* In the rooms of J. H. A. Hart, a paper on "The formation of a National Church in England" was read by the Rev Professor Gwatkin.

*Oct. 22.* In the rooms of T. A. Moxon, a paper on "The Intermediate State" was read by the Rev F. Watson D.D.

*Oct. 29.* In the rooms of J. D. Coe, a paper on "St Basil" was read by the Rev the Junior Dean.

*Nov. 5.* In the rooms of H. P. N. Nunn, a paper on "Reforming movements in the Roman Catholic Church" was read by the Rev Professor Mayor.

*Nov. 12.* On this date the Society met in the Lodge by the kind invitation of the Master, who read a paper on the "Logia."

*Nov. 19.* In the rooms of R. M. Woolley, a paper on the "Public uses of the Athanasian Creed" was read by the Rev the Senior Dean.

*Nov. 26.* In the rooms of E. H. Vigers, a paper on the "Geography of Palestine" was read by the Rev H. P. Stokes LL.D.

*Dec. 3.* In the rooms of J. E. Cheese, a paper on "Melancthon" was read by W. L. Walter, and the terminal election of officers took place.

An experiment has been carried out during this Term in having a meeting every week from beginning to end. It was feared that with more meetings the average attendance would diminish, but this has not been the case. Despite a larger number of meetings than have ever been held in any one Term, the average attendance has only once been exceeded in the history of the Society. There is only one vacancy.

#### THE COLLEGE MISSION.

The Treasurer of the College Mission has much pleasure in reporting that good progress has been made in the way of paying off the debt on the Bishop Fisher's Hostel. A legacy from the Rev C. Parnell (B.A. St John's Coll. 1851), of Brighton, and formerly of St Margaret's, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, was devoted to this purpose. An anonymous friend gave £100, Mr J. Bailey, M.P. for Walworth, £50, William Hoare, Esq. of

Staplehurst, £25, Sir F. S. Powell, M.P., W. D. Fane, Esq., Rev A. C. Hanland, Rev J. Browne, £10 each. There have also been numerous smaller donations. The general result is to reduce the debt from £400 to £50.

A large number of members of the College and other friends of the Mission assembled at the Mission on October 11, under the presidency of the Master, to celebrate the harvest thanksgiving and to open formally Bishop Fisher's Hostel. The people of the district filled the Church. The sermon was preached by the Master.

We regret to say that the Rev P. Green was disabled most of the summer by lameness. The operation he underwent was successful, but he has hardly, we fear, recovered his full strength yet.

Two presents were given to Rev A. J. Wallis on the occasion of his marriage in August by senior and junior members of the College. Mr Wallis is now curate in-charge of St Nicholas, Deptford.

C. D. Robinson was ordained deacon on Trinity Sunday by the Bishop of Rochester, and has ever since been working at the Mission.

The Terminal meeting was held in the large lecture room on Monday, November 15. The Master took the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Dr Watson, Mr Robinson, and Mr Phillips. There was a fairly good attendance.

#### SATURDAY NIGHT MEETINGS.

*In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.*

##### *Committee:*

Rev F. Watson D.D.	J. D. Coe.
Rev J. T. Ward M.A.	J. E. Cheese.
Rev H. T. E. Barlow M.A.	C. Elsee.
W. Fairlie Clarke B.A.	T. H. Hennessy.
G. T. M. Evans B.A.	S. C. Moseley.
P. Greeves B.A.	J. W. Rob.

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

Oct. 16th	Mr R. B. Dowling, Vicar of St Mark's, Noel Park.
" 23rd	Dr Watson.
" 30th	Mr S. S. Allnutt, of the Cambridge Mission at Delhi.
Nov. 6th	Mr A. M. Knight, Fellow and Dean of Gonville and Caius College.
" 13th	Mr S. A. S. Ram, Curate of St Augustine's, Pendlebury.
" 20th	Dr Chase, Principal of the Clergy Training School.
" 27th	Bishop Speechly.
Dec. 4th	Mr Ward.

## THE JOHNIAN DINNER.

It is proposed to hold this dinner on some day towards the end of April, probably on the 20th or 21st. A circular, giving full details, will be sent out early next year to all Johnians whose addresses the Secretaries have on their books. The Secretaries will be greatly obliged if any reader of the *Eagle* who has not received circulars in former years, but wishes to receive notice of the dinner in future, will kindly send his name and address to R. H. Forster, Members Mansions, 36, Victoria Street, London, S.W.; or to Ernest Prescott, 76, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.

## COLLEGE CALENDAR 1898.

*Lent Term* (79 days, 60 to keep).

All years come up ..... Wednesday.... Jan. 12.  
 Lectures begin..... Friday ..... Jan. 14.  
 College Examinations..... about ..... March 7—12.  
 [Term kept ..... Saturday ..... March 12.]

*Easter Term* (68 days, 51 to keep).

All years come up ..... Friday ..... April 22.  
 Lectures begin..... Monday ..... April 25.  
 College Examinations..... about ..... June 6—11.  
 [Term kept ..... Saturday ..... June 11.]

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

Sizarship Examination ..... Friday ..... Sept. 30.  
 All years come up ..... Monday ..... Oct. 10.  
 Lectures begin ..... Wednesday.... Oct. 12.  
 College Examinations..... about ..... Dec. 5—8.  
 [Term kept ..... Thursday..... Dec. 8.]

Entrance Examinations will be held on Jan. 12, April 22,  
 August 3, and Sept. 30.



# THE LIBRARY.

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## Donations.

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|--|-----------------------|
| *Barnett (Arthur T.). The Shadow of Heaven :<br>Sermons. 8vo. Lond. 1896. 11.17.36 ..  | } The Author.         |
| Lewis (T. C.). A Protest against the modern<br>Development of unmusical Tone. 8vo.<br>Lond. 1897. <i>Library Table</i> ..... ..  |                       |
| Singh Bahadur (Maharaja Pratap Narayan).<br>Raskusumakar; or, a Book on Rhetoric.<br>8vo. Allahabad, 1894. 8.26.78 .....   | } The Author.         |
| — Euripides. Ion. Now first translated into<br>English by H. B. L. 8vo. Lond. 1889.<br>8.11.81 .....   |                       |
| — Hippolutos. Now first translated into<br>English by H. B. L. 8vo. Lond. 1893.<br>8.11.80 .....   | } Anonymous.          |
| Lewis (H. Carvill). Papers and Notes on the<br>Genesis and Matrix of the Diamond.<br>Edited from his unpublished MSS. by<br>Professor I. G. Bonney.* 8vo. Lond.<br>1897. 3.26.38 ..... |                       |
| Bárcena (Alonso). Arte de la Lengua Toba<br>con Vocabularios. Editados y comentados<br>con un Discurso preliminar por S. A.<br>Lafone Quevedo.* 4to. La Plata, 1893                    | } The Editor.         |
| Geddes (Thomas K.). La Resurrección de Jesu-<br>Cristo, Nuesiro Señor. 8vo. Valparaiso,<br>1896 .. ..  |                       |
| Barlowe (Sir Wm.). Dialogue on the Lutheran<br>Factions. First published in 1531, and<br>again in 1553. With an Introduction by<br>J. R. Lum.* 8vo. Lond. 1897. 11.18.13               | } The Editor.         |
| Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in<br>Foreign Parts. Classified Digest of the<br>Records, 1701-1892. 5th Edition. 8vo.<br>Lond. 1895. 11.9.50 .....                          |                       |
| *Baker (H. F.). Abel's Theorem and the allied<br>Theory, including the Theory of the Theta<br>Functions. 8vo. Camb. 1897. 3.41 .....   | } The Author.         |
| *Rapson (E. J.). Two Notes on Indian Nu-<br>mismatics. Reprinted from "Journal of<br>the Royal Asiatic Society," April, 1897..   |                       |
| — On the Attribution of certain Silver Coins<br>of Sassanian Fabric. Reprinted from<br>"Numismatic Chronicle," Vol xvi, 1896 ..  | } The Author.         |
| Dymond (Jonathan). Essays on the Principles<br>of Morality, and on the private and politi-<br>cal Rights and Obligations of Mankind.<br>8th Editio                                     |                       |
|  | } Mrs H. P. B. Clark. |
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## DONORS.

- Cayley (Arthur). Collected Mathematical Papers. Vol. XII. 4to. Camb. 1897. } Mr Webb.  
3.40.12 .....  
\*Bowling (E. W.). The Seatonian Prize Poems for 1881, 1886, 1887. 8vo. Camb. 1881-88. (With several other extracts from the *Eagle*). } The Author.

## Additions.

- Annual Register for 1896. 5.18.  
Burnet (Gilbert). History of my Own Time. A new Edition based on that of M. J. Routh, D.D. Part I. The Reign of Charles II. Edited by Osmund Airy. Vol. I. 8vo. Oxford, 1897. 5.34.12.  
Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Proceedings. 21 Oct. 1895 to 27 May 1896. No. 38. 8vo. Camb. 1897.  
Commentaria in Aristotelem Graeca. Vol. XV. Joannis Philoponi in Aristotelis de Anima Libros Commentaria. Edidit M. Hayduck. 8vo. Berolini, 1897. 7.13.  
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Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum Graeciae Septentrionalis. Vol. III. Fasc. i. fol. Berolini, 1897. Ee.9.  
Defoe (Daniel). The Compleat English Gentleman. Edited for the first time by Karl D. Bülbring. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 5.27.40.  
Egypt Exploration Fund. The Temple of Deir el Bahari. By Edouard Naville. Part ii. fol. Lond. 1897. *Library Table*.  
Fuller (Rev Morris). The Life, Times, and Writings of Thomas Fuller, D.D. 2nd Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1886. 11.28.33.34.  
Historical MSS. Commission. The MSS. of Charles Haliday, Esq. of Dublin. Acts of the Privy Council in Ireland, 1556-1571. 8vo. Lond. 1897.  
— The MSS. of the Duke of Portland. Vol. IV. 8vo. Lond. 1897.  
Philo Alexandrinus. Opera quae supersunt. Vol. II. Edidit Paulus Wendland. 8vo. Berolini, 1897.  
Pierotti (E.). Customs and Traditions of Palestine. Translated by T. G. Bonney.\* 8vo. Camb. 1864. 9.17.54.  
Polybius. Histories. Translated from the Text of F. Hultsch. By Evelyn S. Shuckburgh. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 8.14.89.90.  
Royal Historical Society. The Domesday of Inclosures, 1517-1518. Edited with Notes and Tables by I. S. Leadam. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1897. 5.17.  
Scottish Record Publications. The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland. Edited by G. P. McNeill. Vol. XVI. 1529-36. 8vo. Edin. 1897. 5.32.27.  
— The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, A.D. 1634-51. Edited by J. M. Thomson. 8vo. Edin. 1897. 5.33.

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## Donations.

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- Bell (Alex. M.). The Science of Speech. } Volta Bureau, Washington.  
Sm. 4to. Washington, D.C. 1897.....  
Southey (C. H.). Isolda and other Poems. }  
8vo. Kendal, 1897. *Library Table*.....  
Comines, the History of. Englished by } Mr Pendlebury.  
Thomas Danett, anno 1596. With an }  
Introduction by Charles Whibley. 2 vols. }  
(Tudor Translations). 8vo. Lond. 1897. }  
8.12.97.98.....  
Independent Day-Numbers for the year 1897, } Astronomer Royal,  
as used at the Royal Observatory, Cape } Cape of Good Hope.  
of Good Hope. 8vo. Lond. 1897.....  
Bell (Alex. G.). The mystic Oral School. An } The Author.  
Argument in its Favor. 8vo. Washington, }  
D.C. 1897.....  
Ecclesiae Londino-Batavae Archivum. Tom. }  
III. 2 Partes. Epistolae et Tractatus cum }  
Reformationis tum Ecclesiae Londino- } Dr Sandys.  
Batavae Historiam illustrantes. Edidit }  
J. H. Hessels. 4to. Cantab. 1897. }  
9.15.14.15.....  
Bibliotheca Philologica Classica 1893-96. 8vo. }  
Lond. 1893-96. 7.8.41.....  
Diodorus. The Historical Library of Diodorus } Mr Heitland.  
the Sicilian. Made English by G. Booth. }  
2nd Edition. fol. Lond. 1721. D.8.30.. }  
[Shakespeare (Wm.)] Edward the Third. }  
Edited with a Preface, Notes and Glossary } The Editor.  
by G. C. Moore Smith.\* 12mo. Lond. }  
1897. 4.40.31.....

## Additions.

- C. (W.)  
England explained. 12mo. Lond. 1700. Q.10.56.  
Cambridge University Examination Papers. Michaelmas Term 1896 to Easter Term 1897. Vol. XXVI. 4to. Camb. 1897.  
Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum. Vol. XXXII. S. Ambrosii Opera. Pars ii. Ex recens. Caroli Schenkl. 8vo. Vindobonae, 1897.  
Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. LI. (Soffin—Sheares). 8vo. Lond. 1897. 7.4.51.  
Dictionary (New English) on Historical Principles. Edited by J. A. H. Murray. (Doom—Dziggetal). fol. Oxford, 1897. *Library Table*.  
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Early English Text Society. Lydgate (John). The Assembly of Gods; or, the Accord of Reason and Sensuality in the Fear of Death. Edited by O. L. Trigg (Extra Series, No. 69). 8vo. Lond. 1896.  
— The Digby Plays. With an incomplete 'Morality' of Wisdom, who is Christ. Edited by F. J. Furnivall. (Extra Series, No. 70). 8vo. Lond. 1896.

- Egypt Exploration Fund. ΛΟΓΙΑ ΙΗΣΟΥ. Sayings of our Lord from an early Greek Papyrus. Discovered and edited with Translation and Commentary by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt. 8vo. Lond. 1897.
- \*Hewley (John). The Appeal of the Oratory to the first Ages of Christianity. Part i. New Impression. 8vo. Lond. 1727. O.11.72.
- Poincaré (H.). Les Méthodes nouvelles de la Mécanique Céleste. Tome III. Fasc. i. 8vo Paris, 1897.
- Rolls Series. Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland. Papal Letters. Vol. III. A.D. 1342-62. Edited by W. H. Bliss and C. Johnson. 8vo. Lond. 1897. 5.40.
- Stubbs (W.). Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum: an Attempt to exhibit the Course of Episcopal Succession in England from the Records and Chronicles of the Church. 2nd Edition. 4to. Oxford, 1897. 5.25.42.
- Venn (John). Biographical History of Gonville and Caius College, 1349—1897. Vol I. 1349-1713. Roy. 8vo. Camb. 1897. 5.25.71.
- Zonaras (Joannes). Epitomae Historiarum Libri XVIII. Ex recens. Mauricii Pinderi. Tome III. (Corp. Scrip. Hist. Byzantinae). 8vo. Bonnæ, 1897.

# LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS, 1897-98.

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Small Capitals denote Subscribers for five years; the Term in which the Subscription ends is given in brackets.

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1896)  
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Browning, K. C.  
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Prest, E.	Storev, E. G.	WILLIS, Rev. W. N. (E. 1902)
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