



*Lent Term,*

1898.

## NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

*(Continued from p. 21.)*

**T**HE 'Rentals' or classified Accounts of the College form an imposing array of volumes. The series is practically complete since 1540, and there are one or two volumes containing accounts for earlier years. At first sight it might appear as if the most interesting details could be gleaned from them. The estates of the College are arranged in each annual statement by Counties. The name of the tenant and the rent of each holding are entered year by year. In some cases a slight description of the property is added. We might be led to hope that if we extracted the items with regard to any selected estate, that we could form a list of tenants and from the rents learn how the value of land in the district had varied in the course of centuries. But this hope has to be abandoned on examination. The rents remain practically unaltered for long series of years, the tenants in many cases seem immortal. This is explained in the curious memorandum by Dr William Samuel Powell (Master of the College from 1765 to 1775) on the College Accounts, which is printed in what follows.

A brief explanation of the method of letting the College estates will help to make this memorandum clearer. The College property was as a rule let on leases at small rents for terms of 21 to 40 years, the tenant maintaining all buildings and executing all repairs. It seems likely that in most cases the lessee was not the actual occupier, but a substantial man in the district, frequently a landowner himself. Probably he sublet the College property to the actual farmer and made a profit on the transaction as middlemen are wont to do. These leases were renewable at intervals, generally every 14 years, on surrender of the old lease and payment of a money fine down, amounting to between two and three times the rackrent or full letting value of the land. The rents reserved were the same in successive leases, and the College at first shared in the increased prosperity of the kingdom by the rise in the fines, which as we have seen depended on the actual value of the land.

But by an Act of Parliament, known as Sir Thomas Smith's Act, passed in the 18th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1575-6), one-third part of the fixed rent had to be paid in wheat and malt. In the words of the Act "that is to say in good wheat after 6s. 8d. the quarter or under and good malt after 5s. the quarter or under."

The effect of this enactment may be illustrated by the first lease of College property which came under the Act. An estate known as Danthorpe in Holderness had been let at the annual rent of £3 6s. 8d. After the passing of the Act the tenant had to pay £2 4s. 2d. in money (two thirds of the old rent) and in addition three quarters of wheat and four bushels of malt. Three quarters of wheat at 6s. 8d. make up £1 and four bushels of malt at 5s. the quarter makes 2s. 6d., a total of £1 2s. 6d., which with the money rent makes up the old rent of £3 6s. 8d. But the tenant now paid the money rent plus the cash value of the wheat and malt according to the best price of those commodities in Cambridge on

the market day preceding Quarter day. Bursars were said to have arranged that very choice samples should be forthcoming on these critical occasions. Thus, as the price of wheat and malt rose so did the rent payable from the farms increase. The Act stipulated that this variable one-third or 'corn money' should be expended by the College "to the use of the relief of the commons and diet of the College." Commons meant the allowance for meals for all who participated in the College revenues, whether Master, Fellow, Scholar or Sizar. As prices improved we learn from Dr. Powell's Memorandum, the increase of these corn rents was more than sufficient for the Commons. And to use the surplus a weekly money payment to the Master, Fellows and Scholars, with the name of "Praeter," was introduced. The amount of this allowance seems to have been from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a week for a Fellow. The rents received in this way were entered in the 'Rental' of the College.

The other item of revenue from the estates, the amount received by way of fines on the renewal of leases was dealt with in another way. The late Prof. Thorold Rogers told the present writer that he knew of but few instances at Oxford or Cambridge where any statement as to the expenditure of the fine money had been preserved. With us at St. John's the Record has only been kept since 11 James I (1613). The fines were not entered and accounted for in the Rentals or general accounts of the College, but are entered in a book by themselves. At first each Bursar gives but one statement accounting for the fine money received and expended during his term of office. A balance sheet, in fact, shewing what he must pay over to his successor, the actual current account being kept in those private books or loose sheets of which Dr Powell speaks.

In the earlier years of which a record exists this fine money was administered by the Master and Seniors who voted sums of money, by the name of 'vales,' to Fellows of the College who were leaving it, for the

entertainment of Royal and other distinguished visitors to Cambridge, or in gifts in aid of Fellows and Scholars in time of sickness.

But in January 162 $\frac{3}{4}$  the practice was introduced of dividing the fine money of the previous year in a Dividend to the Master and Fellows. The Junior Fellows receiving a 'Dividend,' the eight Senior Fellows a Dividend and a half, and the Master three Dividends. In the first year £671 3s. 4d. was thus distributed. The first occasion on which the actual amount of 'Dividend' is mentioned is in the year 1756, when it appears that the 'Dividend' of the year was £40 and the total amount distributed was £2370. The first Dividend therefore was probably about £10.

Dr. Powell's Memorandum is preserved in two little note books. It ends abruptly and has a few blanks. It is not improbable that it is a fair, but incomplete copy from some 'loose sheets.' His criticisms resulted in a complete remodelling of the form of the College Accounts. In the year 1770 and for subsequent years the accounts shew the rents due, those actually received and those in arrear. The fine money is entered with the other revenues. The accounts are added up, so that from that date onwards we know the income and expenditure of the College for each year. About that time the total College income was £6000 a year, and the College was investing its savings in India Annuities and South Sea Annuities. In July 1765 the College for the first time started a banking account with Sir Francis Gosling and Company, London, an account which is open still.

The names of several Bursars are mentioned by Dr Powell and it may be useful to give the periods during which they held office.

Dr John Fogg was Bursar from 1738 to 1747: he became Rector of Spofforth, Yorks, and a Prebendary of York and Ripon. Dr. John Green was Bursar from 1747 to 1749: he was presented by the College to the

Rectory of Barrow, Suffolk, and was afterwards Bishop of Lincoln. Dr John Taylor was Bursar from 1749 to 1758: he was presented by the College to the Rectory of Staplehurst, Kent, in 1759. Joseph Cardale was Bursar from 1759 onwards: he was presented by the College to the Rectory of Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire in 1767.

Dr Powell is somewhat severe in his strictures on the College officers whose accounts he passed under review. No doubt he knew his men and had reasons for his remarks. But it is possible to account for some of the faults of the accounts, at least in the beginning, in another way. To the present writer it seems at least probable that in the earlier days of College history the Rentals were not regarded as, or intended to be, a complete financial statement of the income and expenditure of the College, but as a record that the payments directed to be made by the College Statutes had been duly made. This accounts for their extreme length in some instances and remarkable brevity in others. The Fellows of the College were by Statute paid 13s. 4d. annually under the three heads of Corn, Livery and Stipend, and the whole list of Fellows is entered three times with the amount of 13s. 4d. credited to each, although as Dr. Powell says it would have been as clear to have used three lines. This accounts for the Auditor being in such a hurry to enter rents up that he copied them whether received or not. It explains why the accounts were never added up. If there was an overplus that was no concern of the Auditor, its expenditure lay outside the Statutes, which said nothing about such things, and with the Master and Seniors.

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Reasons for altering the form of the accounts of the College, drawn up in the year 1769 by Dr Powell, the Master, and preserved here, because they may help to make the old accounts less obscure. It seems very convenient, indeed, almost necessary, to

change the form in which the accounts of the College are kept for the following reasons:—

1. These accounts are much longer than use requires, and therefore laborious to the Bursar and Auditor who transcribe them and tedious to the Master and Seniors who read them.

2. Notwithstanding their length, they trust much to the memory, and are immethodical, intricate and obscure.

3. Notwithstanding their length, they are very defective; omitting considerable sums, or the particulars which compose them, and breaking off without forming any conclusion.

4. They are incorrect; constantly incorrect in small matters, and liable to be so in greater.

5. Such parts as are correct, yet carry in them the appearance of error or fraud.

6. Several parts of the accounts being kept only in the Bursar's private books or on loose papers are liable to be lost.

Some of the facts, on which each of these reasons is founded, and some of the damages which the College has suffered from the want of a better method shall be briefly mentioned.

I. 1. That part of the general account which is designed to contain the rents payable in money, expresses the situation of each estate with some little description of it, the names of the tenants, even of those who pay only quit-rents of a penny or two yearly, the times when these payments are due, and other particulars. But the labour of preparing this account, which extends through nineteen long pages, and is transcribed twice in every year, is so great that the Auditors finding it difficult to be performed during the Audit, have long had a custom of writing this part of the rental, before the rents are paid or the accounts can be made up. They have copied it constantly from the account of the preceding year and usually without any attention to the changes that have happened in the circumstances of the estates or the names of the tenants. The descriptions therefore of the several leaseholds being for the most part the same, which were given two hundred years ago, are now become useless or deceitful. An estate near the College still continues to be described as a stone-house with a garden and stable; though not one stone of the original house is left, and instead of the garden there is a street of nine or ten houses, which have stood so long that they seem to be ready to fall down. And the names of the tenants in the manors have been copied without alteration

from year to year till most of their families are extinct or dispersed, their names forgotten in the parishes, the lands which they possessed wholly unknown, and the quit-rents issuing out of them irrecoverably lost. This negligence could never have been suffered to continue so many years, if the Master and Seniors had not been as averse to the trouble of examining such long accounts, as the Auditors were to that of correcting them.

2. Another long and useless part of the rental is that in which the quantities of corn payable yearly to the College seem to be particularly expressed. The 44th and two following pages are filled with the lists of the corn-rents. But these lists are copied every year from those of the preceding year without examination or correction. There are in them many mistakes both of the names of the tenants and of the quantities of corn they pay; of which mistakes some have continued... years, others have lately crept in. The total sums at the bottom of the long lists do not correspond with the sums which seem to compose them. Whether they correspond with the sums, which ought to be set above them has not of late years been known to any of those who should have examined the accounts. But these mistakes have injured nobody. The three pages we are considering are entirely insignificant. Whether they be right or wrong, they affect no payment or balance between the tenants and the Bursar, or the Bursar and the College. All the accounts of the corn-rents are really settled in quite a different form.

3. In stating the expenses of the College, many parts ought to be much shortened. The 27th and 28th pages contain every year exactly the same small sums. In the 29th and 34th every article is always alike; only the number of them is varied by the number of vacant fellowships. These four pages would be represented as clearly in four lines.

II. But though these accounts seem to be drawn out so minutely, yet there are many things necessary for the right understanding of even the principal parts of them, which are trusted to the memory, and are left to be delivered down by tradition only; or if they can be discovered without such assistance it must be by a laborious search into the private books and loose papers of the Bursar and the leases to the tenants.

1. Thus in the 19 pages of the rental before mentioned, the rents of about 140 leasehold estates have been continually,

and are still, set down every year just as they stood before the 18th of Q. Elizabeth; though soon after that year one-third part of the old rents issuing out of near a hundred of these estates, was turned into corn according to the direction of an act of Parliament. No notice is taken in the account of these changes. There is no mark to distinguish the 100 estates, where the payments in money have been diminished, from the 40 where they remain the same. The Bursar here makes himself debtor to the College for the whole old rents of them all; and repays himself what has been abated from those rents in other parts of his account. But it might puzzle a man not conversant in this intricate method to find where this recompence is made. Nor indeed would the books, were we to search carefully through them all, discover to us the whole of it. But the greatest part of it is to be found, though very obscurely and intricately expressed, in the last page of the rental. There the Bursar accounts for the wheat and malt payable to the College, and deducting from the present price of these grains the price allowed for them by Queen Elizabeth's act, he thus receives again what was cut off from the old rents, when the corn was added, or what he had in the former part of the book put down too much. This would set the matter right, were the corn here accounted for, the whole that has been reserved by our leases in compliance with the act of the 18th of Elizabeth, and were all the old rents continued in the rental without alteration. But neither the one nor the other is true. The Bursar receives annually 18 quarters of wheat included in this account; from the price of which he deducts six pounds, to repay himself so much more of what was overcharged among the ancient rents, and then he distributes the remainder of the value of this corn to Master and Fellows. This is done constantly and properly. But neither the deduction nor distribution itself appears in any of our books. And among scarce 100 Estates, of which the rents here remained unchanged in the rental, though they were all really changed by the introduction of corn-rents, and several of them have been changed more than once, there are two (Thorington and Wingfield) of which the old rents continue undiminished, and yet additions since made to them are inserted, and one (Rawreth) which after several changes appears in the rental, as all ought to have appeared, at its present real value. But this one true line only serves to occasion another

perplexity. For the Bursar pays to the Bread-Bursar the corn which was formerly paid from this estate and as he does not receive it and has accounted for the whole rent, he charges it among the expenses of the College. Thus is the first error corrected in different places and by different methods. But the chief correction itself still wants to be corrected. For though the price of the wheat and malt is in the last page of the rental nicely reckoned to half a farthing or less, yet the quantity for which the Bursar makes himself debtor is more by 40 or 50 quarters than he receives, the same thing having happened to several other estates as to Rawreth, namely that their corn-rents have been turned back again into money rents of greater value. But in respect to these a different form of accounting has been introduced, if indeed it can be called any form of accounting at all. The Bursar takes out of the present rents, first the old rents, to repay himself what he has put into the rental, next the difference between the present price of the corn which used to be paid, and its original price, to repay himself what he has accounted for to the bread bursar, and lastly he adds the remainder to the dividend, either annually or after two or three years as he thinks convenient. But this whole calculation, which requires attention to many particulars, and those such as must be searched for in various places, is not entered in any book, but formed on a loose paper, and the result entered by the Bursar, with the other sums which constitute the Dividend.

It may not be difficult to conjecture what circumstances first gave rise to these intricate methods. When Q. Elizabeth's act for corn-rents passed, the revenues of the College compared with the number of its members, were very strait. And the necessary purposes, for which they had been applied, probably required the whole. The College therefore thinking it impossible or unreasonable to spare any part of these revenues for the improvement of the diet, resolved more agreeably, it may seem, to the design, than to the words of the act, that the whole old rents should be reserved for the former uses, and the increase only be bestowed on commons. And to secure this point they might order the Bursar to make no alteration in the Rental, though the rent should be altered in new leases, but to repay himself the difference out of the Corn-money before any part of it should be allotted to the improvement of the diet. But

in about 25 years this increase from corn was found to be more than could be properly bestowed on the commons, and the praeter or weekly dividend was then introduced to take off the overplus. After that this disposition of the corn rents had been long used, it was found in some instances that the estates could be let to much greater advantage if no fines were taken, and if the occupiers of them were the immediate tenants to the College, and their rents were reduced to certain payments in money like the rents of the other estates in the neighbourhood. But then this change would lessen the Praeter. And there would now be the same sollicitude to preserve the whole of the corn-rents as there had previously been to preserve the old rents entire. And a similar method was taken to effect this purpose. The Bursar continued to account for the whole quantity of corn which had been formerly paid from these estates, though he did not now receive the whole, and he took the price of the corn he did not receive out of the advanced rents, before he added them to the annual dividend. So that the general plan of accounts for the rents of these estates seems to have been of this kind, in the first part of the rental to retain the old rents, as they stood before the 18th of Q. Elizabeth, at the end of it to account for the increase made by changing money rents into corn, and in another book called the dividend book, to set down with

changing again the corn-rents into money. And this method is the more obscure, because in the first account there is no reference to the second, nor in the second to the third; and because these rents are mixed in the first account with many other rents, to which the second and third have no relation; and lastly because this method has not been pursued uniformly.

is every one of the old rents retained in the first account nor all the corn entered in the second, nor every surplus, where corn has been changed for money, added to the dividend in the third, as plainly appears from what has been already said.

2. Another perplexity equally

to the interest of the College is found in the same part of the account. The Auditors, as has been said, have had a system of preparing the rental long before the Audit and they not only prepared it by writing the descriptions of the estates and the rents due from them, but being willing to get their work forward, and presuming perhaps at first that these small rents

would be paid before the Audit, they have long made it a rule to set them all down as paid. If you look back into the rentals you find every one of the mixt rents, consisting of money and corn to have been regularly paid every year. Not a single exception I believe occurs in 100 years. The Bursars have constantly acknowledged the receipt of them, and made themselves debtors to the College for the whole amount. But when the Arrears were really grown large and the Bursars were sometimes called upon to produce the money in their hands, then instead of cash, they produced a list of these arrears amounting usually to 600, 800 or 1000 pounds. And those Arrears are a growing sum. For whenever a tenant dies or goes away insolvent his debt which had been accounted for to the College by the Bursar, must be put into this list, must be allowed to him by his successor in the office and to him by the next in succession, and so on perpetually. The form of the accounts is such, that should any Bursar leave out any of these desperate debts, he would pay them himself. And in two instances it has happened that a rent has been continued in the rental and the receipt of it acknowledged every year by the Bursar for about 100 years after it has entirely ceased to be paid. One of these rents stands under the name of Bennet College, and that Society is made debtor in the list before mentioned to the Bursar for the arrears for 100 years. In truth the Bursar and his predecessors have accounted for the rent of these 100 years. But they have never demanded it of that College. It is for a small piece of land at Trumpington which was given to Bennet College in exchange for part of our garden. And each College has now been in possession of the other's land about a 100 years, without the payment or demand of rent on either side. The other instance is the rent of a very small piece of ground at Bottisham, of which the last lease was made in 1670. Who has been in possession of it from that time is wholly unknown. But it is probable that no rent has been paid, since the arrears amount to £5. 12s., though the annual rent was only 4 pence and half a peck of wheat. Several other rents have been long in arrear and many more are unpaid at the end of every Audit. The whole sum seldom amounts to less than £700 or £800. Yet no account of them is kept in any book of the College. The Bursar makes out his list from some private book of his own, and produces it on a loose sheet of

paper. And were a Bursar asked by what evidence he could show that any particular rent, the receipt of which he or one of his predecessors had acknowledged in the public books of the College, had not really been paid, he could only refer, if the arrears had grown in his own time, to his private book, if before he was in office to the list delivered to him by his immediate predecessor. And the exactness of this list in the particular article you are examining must depend upon the care and fidelity with which it has been copied by every Bursar from the list of his predecessors for 20, 50 or 100 years, that is, from the time when that arrear commenced. For though it may appear from a book kept in the chest, or from the rolls there, that for many years past the Bursars have been allowed yearly a large draw-back as arrears, yet no kind of evidence was ever laid before the Master and Seniors that there were such arrears. Nor did they usually look into the list. It seemed of little importance to the College whether it was right or not. For if the Bursar was rechosen into the office, then the list which he gave in today as part of his balance, would become tomorrow a part of his charge. And if another succeeded him, the two Bursars were left to settle it with each other. With how little care this has usually been done, appeared when Mr. Cardale quitted his office. For upon an examination of his list it was found that he claimed an allowance of arrears of rents from three estates, which rents were not due till Christmas, one day after the time to which his accounts extended, and had not been accounted for by him in the rental. Mr. Cardale immediately acknowledged his mistake and promised to allow it to his successor. But soon after he found the list delivered to him by his predecessor Dr Taylor who had claimed and received from him the like allowance. Dr Taylor, being informed of this business, he likewise acknowledged it to be an error, but sent to the College the paper he had received from his predecessor Dr Green, now Bishop of Lincoln, who appeared to have made the same erroneous claim. The Bishop of Lincoln said, that he did not know where to find the account of what he allowed to Dr Fogg, but that he presumed he had followed the method of his Predecessors and that he thought it hard to be called upon to review these accounts after so many years. And the College finding that the enquiry would extend so far backward and give trouble to so many persons,

consented to repay to Mr Cardale, what he had paid too much to Dr Taylor, and thus with a loss of fifteen pounds (the three rents amounted to no more), to drop the search into past mistakes and to set the matter right for the future. But this, as we shall see hereafter, is one of the least of those damages which the College has suffered from the obscurity of the accounts.

3. The observations hitherto made upon this head have been confined to those rents of which part is or has been paid in corn. But where no corn was ever reserved, if the rents were either increased or decreased, the practice is equally various. In some instances of each sort (Barnwell, Marham, Ridgewell, Blunham) the old rents are continued, and the difference is adjusted either in another book or another part of the same book. In other cases (Shelford, Leafield, Gransden, Pagham, Maydwells in Coton, Southminster, Thetford) the true rents, whether greater or less than the old rents, appear regularly in the rental. Two of the former instances are so remarkable, that they deserve to be particularly considered. We find by the rental (Page 10) that Moss, Burleigh and Drage pay for the farm at Barnwell twenty-five pounds yearly. Now in truth they pay for it seventy-two pounds. And it has not been let for less than seventy within the last forty years. Where then are we to find the remainder of this rent? The whole appears in a separate book, whence, after the deduction of taxes and repairs and of the £25 before mentioned, it is brought by two transfers into the rental (p. 23) and placed among *recepta forinseca*, as transferred from Baron Pell's Mortgage to repay to the College what was advanced for building after the fire at Barnwell. This Pell in 1714 hired the estate of the College at Barnwell for 20 years at £25 rent without a fine. In 1719 the College lent him £150 on a mortgage of this lease of their own estate and £ they took possession of both estates; and a fire having destroyed the principal house, it was rebuilt in 1732 at a large expense. The lease to Pell expired in 1734; his heir released the equity of redemption in the freehold in 1746, and the money expended in building was all repaid in 1754. And yet the two estates have continued to be let together, and the profits of both to be placed to the account of the Mortgage; the rents of these estates and the payments out of them have continued to be kept

separate from all our other rents and payments; the balance has been transferred every year as from a mortgage, and the separate account represents this transfer as being made to repay a sum, which has been all repaid many years ago.

The other remarkable instance of perplexity is in the quit rents of Ridgewell. They appear in the rental to be twenty pounds. How much they really are I know not. But the tenant who collects them, always pays to the Bursar twenty-one pounds. Under *recepta forinseca* we find six pounds received for Hayward's rents, and in the first article of the Bursar's discharge, called *reditus resolutus*, he is allowed five pounds under the same title of Hayward's rents. Now these, it seems, are the Ridgewell quit-rents. And the Bursar having charged himself with two sums of £20 and £6, and discharged himself again of £5, has really accounted for £21. The rentals between the years . . . . and 1730 seem to shew that some difficulty in collecting so much of these rents as exceeds the sum paid out of them to the King gave occasion to this strange method of accounting for them. It was but a trifling occasion, and whatever it was, it has long since entirely ceased.

4. *Recepta forinseca* has been mentioned as one kind of the accounts, a title which I do not understand. It seems formerly to have contained chiefly payments to the College from the members of it. Now mixt with such payments are placed under it the rents of some estates, the interest of all our money, transfers from other accounts, corrections of mistakes and other accidental receipts. And all these matters together produce an article too miscellaneous to be admitted as one in any regular account.

5. The Bursar's discharge of himself or the account of the payments he has made for the College is indeed less intricate, but not much more methodical than that of the receipts. The first head is called *reditus resolutus*, the last but one are *taxationes*. Under either of these heads, as it happens, are put promiscuously quit rents, rents of leasehold estates, taxes and repairs; but we have not under both the whole of any one sort. Some are brought to account as *expensae necessariae*, some may be found in other books, and some appear as in no book, but are discharged out of the rents of the estates, and the balance only entered. Again, of the stipends paid to the officers of the College; part comes under the proper title and part under

*expensae necessariae*. Nor is this division made by any uniform rule. Among the sums allowed for the Commons of the Scholars, one appears to be the corn-rent of Rawreth. But though the whole rent be annually entered under that head, yet in truth only one-third part of it is or ever was applied to that purpose. The other two-thirds go to the Commons or Praeter of the fellows. And the misrepresentation of the rental is corrected by a proper division in the Bread-bursar's account. Many other such inaccuracies, which it is necessary to correct in some other part of the account, may be found among the payments, but it would be a waste of time to note them all.

6. These observations have been confined to the accounts of the Senior Bursar, because his accounts are by far the most important and most extensive of any belonging to the College. But these of the Junior Bursar and Steward are equally imperfect and obscure. However the proofs of these faults shall be deferred till we come to remark in them such as are still greater.

III. The rental, as has been observed, is considered as the general account of the College, and from this character as well as from its length we might well expect that no considerable part either of the revenues or the expenses would be omitted. But it will not be found to answer such an expectation. Almost half the revenues, and a large portion of the expenses never appear in it.

1. Besides the Platt estate, the produce of which is ordered to be kept separate, there are annual rents of more than a thousand pounds not inserted in the general list. Some few of them are amongst the *recepta forinseca*; the rest in other books called by the Bursars the account of the By-foundations. The pretense for separating these estates from the rest has been that they were appropriated to particular uses. But this was a mere pretense. Some of the estates were purchased by the College with money which had been saved, and might have been divided or applied to any purpose the Society had chosen. Others were in part appropriated, but were more than sufficient for the uses to which they were limited. But of all some portion was to be allotted to the general revenues of the Society. And many estates are inserted in the general account, the uses of which are as strictly determined, as any which are kept separate. The true cause of making the division was that the



Master and Seniors might not easily perceive how fast the cash of the College was increasing, nor the Bursar be liable to be called upon for the balance of all his accounts at once.

2. The fines for renewal of leases make one of the largest articles in the revenues of the College. Of them no notice appears in the rental nor in any other part of the accounts, except only where they are mixt with other sums to help to compose a dividend. But this seems to be too careless a way of bringing them to account, especially as the fines are not always paid in the same year in which the College agrees to accept them; nor have been always applied to the dividend in the same year in which they have been paid.

3. Among the expenses of the College, it is curious to observe that the old stipend of the fellows, a small and fixt sum, is constantly brought to account, and audited carefully every quarter, but the dividend, the largest sum the College ever pays, which has been frequently varied, and is determined anew for every single year, is never audited at all, no list is brought of the persons who are to receive it, and of the share due to each, nor any account of it made out, unless on a loose paper for the convenience of the Bursar, whilst he is paying it. And that in like manner the old allowance for commons of two shillings a week to the Master and to each fellow is put into the rental in a distinct article for every week, and brought in exact form into the quarterly and yearly accounts; but the much larger sum which is necessary and really expended for their Commons, is left entirely to the management of the Butler, who finding that his computation of this article was never examined, has for many years past constantly inserted in it charges which could not have been allowed, had they been known, and has besides in almost every week made errors in his Arithmetic to his own advantage.

4. But the greatest defect in our accounts is that they bring us to no conclusion. In the great rental no balance ever appears. Nor can one be formed from it even for a single year without collecting more than 100 totals from more than 20 pages, and carefully distinguishing them from other totals expressed in a similar manner. The sums are supposed to be entered on the parchment rolls kept in the chest, not indeed distinctly as they stand in the books for each quarter, but for the four quarters collected together; but these entries are not ever examined, nor the

rolls of any use. The result of the whole account for the year being cast up on a loose paper, is entered in a book kept in the same place, and from thence is the balance between the College and the Bursar determined. In the accounts of these estates which have been called the by-foundations there is not the same defect. The balance of each account is frequently seen in the books, and the sum of all the balances is carried into the chest book. But I am persuaded, that it would be impossible for any man, having all the books laid before him, to find how this sum has been formed out of the several balances, without assistance from the memory or notes of the persons who formed it. We frequently find in these accounts, that on such a day the whole money received from that estate was paid into the College by Dr Green or Dr Taylor the Bursar. The sums thus paid into the chest amount to many thousand pounds. Nor does it anywhere appear when or by whom they were taken out again. But they certainly are not remaining there. And the succeeding Bursars, though upon the face of the accounts they appeared to be discharged, have yet continued to acknowledge themselves answerable for them all, except so much as has been applied to the dividends, or placed in the public funds for the use of the College. This division of the revenues of the College began about the year 1715, and for 40 years after the produce of the estates thus separated was not laid before the Master and Seniors to be audited oftener than once in the time of each Bursar, when he was about to quit his office. Before the end of those 40 years, the sum saved from these estates and that which constantly remained in hand from the general account were so considerable that the Bursars were able to place 5 or 6000 pounds or more in the public funds for their own emolument. And the Seniors understood so little of the accounts, that when they suspected the Bursar of making interest of the money belonging to the College and had all the books before them, they could not even form a conjecture how much that money might be. But upon the vacancy of the office by Dr Fogg's preferment, a contest for it arising between Dr Green and Mr (afterwards Dr) Taylor, and the event of the election being likely to depend upon Dr Fogg's vote, who still continued a Senior Fellow, he bargained with his friend Dr Green to allow him, if he should be his successor, to keep the money, which he had placed in the

funds, for another year. This bargain getting wind raised a strong suspicion that the sum was considerable, and Mr Taylor, who was disappointed of the office, to lessen his competitor's triumph, soon after moved for and obtained an order that no Bursar should hereafter place any of the College money at interest, and that £3000 (supposed to be all which the Bursar could conveniently spare) should presently be transferred to the use of the College. But when Mr Taylor two years after succeeded to the office, he did not at all regard the order made upon his own motion, he placed in the funds all the money he could collect, he always pressed for the acceptance of any offers from the tenants, which could bring in present cash; . . . years past before he was called upon to produce his balance; and when this happened, he alleged that stocks were lower than when he purchased, and begged further time for payment. He was allowed to transfer his stocks to the College at the price they should bear on any day he should choose, when the day came, within a year. He was allowed also to take other advantages in fixing the price. And when he pleaded poverty, and alleged that he had lost almost 600 pounds by the fall of the stocks, the Master and Seniors, instead of demanding the larger sum, which he had received for interest, gave him back almost half of what he called his loss; and in this single instance, besides the many disadvantageous bargains which were made with the tenants in order to bring in money, the College suffered more than 1000 pounds merely by the want of a conclusion in the accounts, which should have shewn clearly what money was remaining in the Bursar's hand.

IV. It has been observed, that many articles in the accounts, which appear at first view to be errors, are set right in some other places. They have therefore been considered as making the accounts obscure and perplexed, but not as making them unfair. There are, however, some real errors, not great ones, but constantly repeated every year.

1. The chief of them which I have observed are not between the College and the Bursar, but between him and the tenants. One estate is constantly charged with four bushels of malt more than is due from it; another with a bushel of wheat, and a third with half a bushel, which last loss falls upon the College, the estate being now let for money only, and all these trifles drop into the Bursar's pocket; to another tenant 8 guineas

were charged instead of four for Brawn so many years, that when the Gentleman discovered it, the Bursar considered it an injury. And in the payments for Capons and Acquittances there have been several small charges, which having once crept into the accounts by accident or for any supposed reason are not often corrected again. For the profits of the Bursarship consisting chiefly of these perquisites, and these not issuing out of each estate according to any general rule, the Bursar is easily induced to believe that what he finds done by his predecessor and not objected to by the tenant for three or four years past, must be right.

2. It has been customary for the College to give bread to the poor twice a year. And these two doles are put into the bake-house bursar's account, when it appears that the bread given away is valued at £6 4s. 0d., but that it is made of wheat bought for the College, and that the baker is allowed for making it, as he is for the bread consumed at home. One would think that no further account of this little business would be wanted. Yet we meet with it three times in every year among the Senior Bursar's accounts; twice under *recepta forinseca*, where £3 2s. each time is deducted from the money paid to the College for degrees, and once in the last page, where the money to be paid to the bakehouse bursar for the praeter seems to be brought together into one sum. But though this sum of £6 4s. be here added to the rest, yet on examining the bread-bursar's account, it appears that he never receives it. When this was first taken notice of ten years ago, it puzzled the bursar and the auditor, who had long been used to the accounts. And at last the solution which they found of the difficulty, was, that as the Bursar in this article charged £6 4s. to the College which he never pays, so in another he pays £6, which he never charges and the error upon the whole is only 4 shillings a year.

3. The chief mischief of these small errors is, that they lessen the confidence which we ought to have in our accounts, and make us suspect that there may be other errors of more importance. And the intricacy and obscurity of the accounts cannot but increase this suspicion. For though I have bestowed constant attention to this business, whenever it has come before me, for the 3 last years of Mr Cardale's bursarship, and have occasionally looked back into some of the greater articles, while they were under his or his predecessor's management and

am persuaded that in the parts which I have examined there are no material mistakes; yet this persuasion is far weaker and more uncertain, than that which would arise from the perusal of a plain, methodical account. And it is well known that a Bursar, after he had been in office several years once found from the cash in his drawer at the end of the year, that there must be a mistake of many hundred pounds in the balance as computed by himself and the Auditor, which mistake neither of them was able to search out, nor would the Seniors probably have observed it, had they not been put upon a stricter search by the Bursar's discovery.

4. The accounts of the bread bursar afford some room to suspect, that some strange mistake has formerly happened in them to the disadvantage of the College. The principal sums which go through his hands are those which compose the praeter or weekly dividend of the Fellows and Scholars. These sums are either paid him by the Senior Bursar and the Steward, or left in his hands from the profits of the bread in the preceding year. When he has settled his accounts with the Bursar and Steward, and received the whole of their payments to him (which he always does before the end of the annual audit) he then separates the parts of the money in his hands, which belongs to the Fellows from those which belong to the Scholars; having collected them into two sums, he divides each sum into fifty-two equal parts, that he may pay one part in every week of the ensuing year. After this the account between him and the College is entered on a roll, where he acknowledges the receipt of the two sums which he is to distribute. But though he charges himself with these sums, and discharges himself only of the sums which were put into his hands to be distributed in the preceding year, and of the price of the corn remaining in hand, which is usually a small quantity; yet it plainly appears that there is not left nearly so much money belonging as to his office, as he is bound to pay in the following year. The deficiency being lately examined was found to be £345 16s. 7d. And upon looking back into the rolls and the books kept in the Chest, though no direct notice is taken in them of this deficiency, it appeared to have continued exactly the same from the year 1745. In that year the Master and Seniors ordered the Senior Bursar to pay to the bread-bursar £10 10s. 2½d. which they, not at all comprehending the account, supposed

to be the whole debt upon the office; whereas in truth the deficiency was then £356 6s. 9¼d., and had been so from the year 1738, and this payment only reduced it to £345 16s. 7d. The rolls before the year 1738 are not in the Chest. But those for 1718 and for several of the preceding years happen to be preserved, and show that the deficiency was then £170 2s. 4¾d., and exactly the same every year as we go back to 1710. The book in the Chest seems to show that nothing was taken from the bread-bursar's stock between the years 1718 and 1738, but that in the year 1732 it was increased by the payment of a supposed debt of £111 6s. 8d. But how it has come to pass that notwithstanding these payments, the deficiency increased from £170 2s. 2¾d. to £356 6s. 9¾d. does not plainly appear. After a tedious search through the bread-bursar's book and forming out of it the several rolls which seem to be lost, I found at last in the year 1726... (a blank in MS.), but we should be the more cautious how we charge this deficiency to fraud or mistake, because

V. Many parts of the accounts carry with them a very awkward appearance, and yet on a close examination are found to be correct.

1. The bread-bursar himself furnishes us with a remarkable instance of this nature. He pays to the Steward every month for the commons of the Fellows; and at the end of the year he charges this expense in one gross sum of three, four, or five hundred pounds. But if we take the pains to compare this sum with all the monthly payments which should make it up, we shall find that it exceeds them by eleven pounds. For this sum the bread-bursar always adds to his payment without giving any hint of it, and keeps for his own use. But this strange method of paying himself seems to have been introduced only to save the trouble of writing two or three words, or perhaps to be a trap to those who should pretend to examine and find faults in the accounts. For the stipend of eleven pounds has been allowed to the bread-bursar for an hundred years and more, and was charged by him openly for more than half that time before he began to cover it.

2. The junior bursar has also certain regular errors in his accounts by which he gains a great part of his profits. He buys charcoal for the College, but he charges for it at a greater price than he gives, and delivers less measure than he receives. It is

certain that the difference of the measures, if not the difference of the prices was originally a fraud. For the Bursar 20 or 30 years ago had no fixed rule for it, but made more or less advantage according to his inclinations or management. But for some years past . . . .

The following documents, transcribed for me by Mr J. H. Hessels, all come from the box in the Treasury which contained documents relating to the Lady Margaret. The first is addressed to her.

I have not been able to discover anything relating to Thomas Kyme, to whom the indulgences are granted.

The first indulgence is printed in black letter, date and all, a blank being left for the name of the person to whom it was to be granted. The name of Thomas Kyme is filled in in manuscript and the document is signed.

The second indulgence is engrossed in a good hand, the name of Pope Innocent and a few other words being in red ink. Here, too, there has been a blank for the name of the person to whom the indulgence should be granted and the name of Thomas Kyme filled in in a cursive hand quite different from the handwriting of the rest of the document.

No doubt they are specimens of indulgences prepared in considerable numbers to await buyers.

Excellentissime Principisse domine Margarete Comitisse Richemunde et Derby Ac matri illustrissimi principis Henrici Regis Anglie Septimi Deo et beato francisco deuote, Humilis orator vester frater Donaldus gylberti. Reuerendi in Christo patris fratris Franciscj sagarra super omnes fratres eiusdem ordinis cismontanarum partium de obseruantia nuncupatos generalis vicarij. quoad fratres eiusdem familie in regno anglie commorantes Commissarius Salutem in domino ac bonis perfrui sempiternis. Sincerus vestre excellentie et deuotionis affectus quem ad nostrum ordinem geritis exigentia digna requirit. vt quia in temporalibus non possumus vicem vestre deuotissime caritati pendere. In spiritualibus tamen quantum nobis auctore deo

suppetit prvot in nostris apud deum peroptamus desiderijs vestris beneficijs gratitudinis debito compensemus. Quapropter denotissimam nobis excellentiam vestram, de beneplacito et speciali gratia prefati Reuerendi patris ad nostram confraternitatem nedum fratrum in regno anglie existentium, sed et totius familie cismontane recipio, in vita pariter et in morte plenam vobis et specialem participationem omnium carismatum et operum meritoriorum videlicet missarum, orationum, diuinorum officiorum, suffragiorum, praedicationum, confessionum, ieiuniorum vigiliarum, ceterorumque bonorum spiritualium tenore praesentium gratiose conferendo. que per fratres eidem Reuerendo patri subditos sorores sancte clare, necnon fratres et sorores de penitentia fieri dederit auctor omnium bonorum dei filius, vt multiplici suffragiorum adiuta presidio, et hic augmentum gratie, et in futuro mereamini eterne vite praemia possidere. Volens vt dum prefate vestre excellentie obitus, quem deus in longum ad bonorum operum lucrosa exercitia protrahere dignetur nostris denunciabitur fratribus, pro vobis fiant orationes, quod admodum pro praecipuis benefactoribus in nostro ordine est hactenus laudabiliter fieri consuetum. In cuius concessionis testimonium sigillum quo inpraesentiarum vtor cum manu mea duxi praesentibus appendendum. Datum in nostro Conuentu grenewychensi Regni Anglie Roffensis dyocesis Anno domini M<sup>o</sup>.CCCC<sup>o</sup>.XCVIJ. Mensis Maij die decima.

*Underneath is written:* Frater Donaldus Reuerendi patris vicarij Generalis Commissarius Manu propria.

*Endorsed:* A letter of fraternyte of all the Religions of Freres Mynors. VV.

*And in a later hand:* To Lady Margaret &c. Maij 10<sup>o</sup> A<sup>o</sup>.D. 1497.

The Seal has disappeared.

Robertus Castellensis Clericus Wulteranus Apostolice sedis Prothonotarius, ac sanctissimi domini nostri Pape Commissarius. Tibi *Thome Kyme* Auctoritate apostolica nobis in hac parte nuper concessa tenore praesentium: vt confessorem idoneum secularem vel regularem eligere possis qui confessione tua diligenter audita, ab omnibus et singulis tuis peccatis criminibus excessibus et delictis. Etiam si talia forent propter que sedes predicta sit quouis modo merito consulenda. Semel

in vita et semel in mortis articulo auctoritate apostolica absol-  
uere. Tibique plenariam omnium peccatorum tuorum de  
quibus corde contritus et ore confessus fueris, te in sinceritate  
fidei vnitatem sancte Romane ecclesie, ac obedientiam et deuotionem  
prefati sanctissimi domini nostri et successorum suorum canonicam  
intranquam persistentem. Semel in vita et in mortis articulo  
quociens de illo dubitabitur: etiam si tunc non subsequatur.  
Ita quod nihilominus absolutus remaneas. Dummodo ex regniis  
rebellibus aut nouos tumultus in regno excitantibus non sis,  
concedere et impartiri. teque in casibus sedi apostolice non  
reseruatis totiens quotiens opus fuerit auctoritate apostolica  
absoluere. Necnon vota quecumque per te pro tempore emissa  
Iherosolimitana, Visitationis liminum, Apostolorum Petri et  
Pauli, ac Religionis votis duntaxat exceptis. Etiam peregrina-  
tionis sancti Jacobi in compostella, ac continentie et castitatis  
vota in alia pietatis opera commutare valeat, prout secundum  
deum anime tue saluti viderit expedire, concedendi plenam et  
liberam auctoritate prefata facultatem et potestatem damus et  
elargimur. In quorum fidem et testimonium presentes literas fieri,  
ac Sigilli nostri quo ad hec vtimur iussimus appensione communiri.  
Datum Londonii in domo nostre solite residentie. Secundo die  
mensis Februarii, Anno domini M.CCCC.LXXXIX.

*Signed*: Idem Ro. Castellensis.

Vniuersis et singulis presentes litteras inspecturis Nos  
aldermannus et Camerarij Gilde siue confraternitatis in honorem  
beate Marie virginis in ecclesia sancti Botholphi de Boston  
Lincolnij diocesis institutae Salutem in omnium saluatore ad  
uestre vniuersitatis noticiam deduci volumus per presentes quod  
sanctissimus in Christo pater et dominus dominus Innocentius  
diuina prouidencia papa illo nomine octauus ad hoc gracie  
inductus per bullam apostolicam animarum vestrarum salutem  
multipliciter vtilem et necessariam. Vniuersis et singulis con-  
fratribus predictis confraternitatis vtriusque sexus presentibus  
et futuris quam deuote concessit suum indultum in effectu sub  
huius verbis. Vt aliquem idoneum presbiterum secularem vel  
religiosum in vestrum possitis et quilibet vestrum possit eligere  
confessorem qui vita vobis comite in casibus sedi apostolice  
reseruatis semel in vita et in mortis articulo In alijs vero  
quociens fuerit oportunum confessionibus vestris diligenter  
auditis pro commissis vobis debitam absolucionem impendat

et iniungat penitentiam salutarem. Quodque idem vel alter  
confessor idoneus quem duxeritis eligendum omnium pecca-  
torum de quibus corde contriti et ore confessi fueritis semel  
in vita et semel in mortis articulo plenariam remissionem  
vobis in sinceritate fidei vnitatem sancte Romane ecclesie  
ac obedientiam et deuotionem nostram vel successorum nostrorum  
Romanorum pontificum canonicam intranciam persistentibus  
auctoritate apostolica concedere valeat. Et insuper vt liceat  
vobis habere altare portatile cum debita reuerentia et honore  
super quo in locis ad hoc congruentibus et honestis possitis et  
quilibet vestrum possit per proprium vel alium sacerdotem  
missam et alia diuina officia sine iuris alieni preiudicio in  
vestra et cuiuslibet vestrum presentia facere celebrari deuotione  
vestre tenore presentium indulgemus. Et hec facta sunt sub  
dato Rome apud sanctum petrum anno incarnationis dominice  
Millesimo CCCC° octogesimo nono Kalendas octobris ponti-  
ficatus sui anno tercio.

Nos aldermannus et camerarij predicti quibus hec faciendi  
commissa est plena et consueta potestas illius vigore dilectum  
nobis in Christo *Thomam Kyme generosum* Inter nostrorum con-  
fratrum numerum eligimus et admittimus et indulti supradicti  
ac nostrarum aliarum indulgentiarum necnon septem sacer-  
dotum imperpetuum amortizatorum duodecim clericorum et  
xii<sup>je</sup> pauperum quotidie deo ibidem obsequencium oracionum  
et deuocionum omniumque aliorum suffragiorum et bonorum  
operum spiritualium nostrorum semper fore participes volumus  
et innotescimus per presentes. In quorum testimonium sigillum  
commune dicte Gilde presentibus est appensum. Data apud  
Boston secundo die Mensis aprilis Anno domini Millesimo  
CCCC° Nonagesimo nono.

R. F. S.

(To be continued).



## THE HABITANT.

**L**EVERY now and then we turn a fresh page in our book-life and find a new world and new people—real live people we had not known before, but are henceforward to live with—Private Mulvaney, for example, or a dearer friend still, Miss Mattie Jenkins. We forget the creator in his creation, and in a twinkling the new friend he has given us is a life-long acquaintance.

In his book recently published, Dr Drummond, of Montreal, has introduced to us a new friend, the Habitant. He has done his work admirably. M. Louis Fréchette, the poet of Lower Canada, in an appreciative introduction, applies to the author the name he himself received from Longfellow, "The path-finder of a new land of song," and not unjustly. Dr Drummond has drawn the French Canadian to the life. He has made the daring attempt to let the Habitant speak for himself as well as he can in English—a risky experiment. Charming as much of *Hans Breitmann* is, there is a rampageous flamboyant unreality in many of Leland's conceptions. Hans is a comic character, a grotesque, but 'Poleon and Damase are real people. The author, says M. Fréchette, "a resté vrai, sans tomber dans la vulgarité, et piquant sans verser dans le grotesque."

Who is the Habitant? Briefly, the French peasant of Lower Canada. A few words of introduction may be forgiven before we let him speak for himself.

When England says farewell to her colonist son, she does it usually with dry eyes. He can sink or swim as he pleases. If he does reach another shore and does succeed in making himself felt, she is proud of him, and then will consent to help him along, but not till then. The New Englanders were in the main left to themselves for nearly half a century, and by that time were a community to be reckoned with, strong enough to impress themselves and their spirit on their governors, as the correspondence of Dongan with Denonville shews. But other nations do things differently. Louis XIV was intent on having a colony in Canada, and it was fostered, coddled, bonus'd, and buttressed till the only thing that made it a success was its absorption by the English, who left the colonists to look after themselves, which they did with conspicuous success and throve wonderfully. But Louis left no stone unturned. He exported colonists by the score, with soldiers to protect them, governors to direct them, and priests galore to bring them up in the way they should go. But they were not satisfied; they wanted wives. Whereupon the provident King sent a cargo or two of wives from the orphanages of Paris, who were readily snapped up, but hardly "gave satisfaction," for Paris, with all its greatness, was scarcely an agricultural centre, and the girls knew nothing of farming. For the future the good King did better, and sent maidens from Normandy and Brittany, a hundred or two at a time with a matron to look after each cargo. In New France, meanwhile, the government provided for the damsel's reception. Celibacy was penalized, and the bachelor was bound over under pain of a fine to be a married man within a fortnight of the arrival of the next consignment of brides. The clergy seconded the efforts of the civil powers and were all for large families. The poor little children were numerous and neglected at first, ill clad and ill housed. But with British rule, the French peasant settled down to more solid comfort,

He had no longer such strong inducements to take to the woods and escape paternal government, though up to the middle of this century the West swarmed with French Canadians turned Indian and mated with squaws.

Farming and lumbering are the main industries of the French outside the towns, into which they throng to become operatives. Many thousands go to the States to fill the factories of New England, till there are there some half million French Canadians, many still strongly French, many denationalized with translated names. The priests follow them up, but are not so able amid American influences to retain their hold on their flocks as among the Catholic traditions of Canada.

In Dr Drummond's poems we have as lively a picture of the French Canada of to-day as we have of the Old Régime in the fascinating histories of Parkman. We have the peasant as he is, simply good-hearted, affectionate, and shrewd.

*rusticus, abnormis sapiens, crassaque Minerva.*

We surprise him wooing, we watch him working, we listen to him aged and garrulous. The curé, the notary, the doctor, the farmer, and the lumberman meet us at every turn, and we have a capital sketch of the clever young man who "goes on Les Etats Unis."

The picture of "Le Vieux Temps" and "Ole Tam" are idyllic. The old man dreams of old times:

"O dem was pleasure day for sure, dem day of long ago,  
W'en I was play wit' all de boy, an' all de girl also."

(In passing one may remark the Habitant is like our friend "who loved the exact truth to vindicate," and his corrections of his estimates of numbers and his conscientious supplemental statements are most pleasing.

"De win' she blow lak hurricane,  
Bimeby she blow some more.")

Yes, in the days of long ago he was happy in his father's home in "a nice, nice familie, Dat's ten garçon an' fourteen girl, was mak' it twenty t'ree." The large families are still a characteristic of Lower Canada; in fact the Government bonus them, and the father of twelve children receives a grant of 160 acres of land free. The result is that the French spread and the English are being crowded out of Quebec Province, while certain townships of Eastern Ontario are getting uncomfortably French. For this bonus we are indebted to the late M. Mercier, but it was not always so.

"De English peep dat only got wan familiee small size  
Mus' be feel glad dat tam dere is no honder acre prize  
For fader of twelve chil'ren—dey know dat mus' be so,  
De Canayens would boss Kebeck--mebbe Ontario."

But this is another story, our peasant says, and goes on to say they were "never lonesome on dat house," and tells of a merry-making when he was twenty-one, with Bonhomme Latour to make music with his fiddle, and "ole Curé Ladonceur" to give the sanction of the church and prevent excessive flirtation. Then follow stories of the 18th century days "w'en Iroquois sauvage she's keel de Canayens an' steal deir hair," and they set off for their homes with a warning from the Curé "prenez garde pour les sauvages." The natural consequence follows, and Elmire—

"Ma girl—she's fader beeg farmer—leev 'noder side St Flore,  
Got five-six honder acre—mebbe a leetle more—  
Nice sugar-bush—une belle maison—de bes' I never see—"

is betrothed ere she gets home. Perhaps there were other reasons precipitating the match than the fear of Iroquois, and at any rate all reluctance on the lady's part vanishes on the suggestion that

"Polique Gautier your frien' on St Césaire  
Tax her marry me nex' wick—she tak' me—I don't care."

I fear more marriages are foreshadowed than are ever registered in French Canada as elsewhere. Paul

Joulin "de mos' riche man on Ste Angelique" proves too great a catch for Mamzelle Julie, though we are told "she's love only jus' wan man," and alas! "w'en Jérémie come off de wood nex' spring" it turns out he had experienced a similar change in favour of "'noder girl on Ste Dorothée."

We have some interesting pictures of lumbering life, away in the woods, where for months through the winter, timber is hewn and made ready to be rafted down the rivers into the St Lawrence, and to Trois Rivières and Quebec, thence to find its way to the Tyne and the Clyde.

"Yourse'f an' res' of de boy, Johnnie, by light of de coal oil lamp,  
An' you're singin' an' tolin' story, sittin' aroun' de camp,  
We hear de win' on de chimley, an' we know it was beeg,  
beeg storm,  
But ole box stove she is roarin', an' camp's feelin' nice an' warm.

"An' Louis Charette asleep, Johnnie, wit' hees back up agen de wall,  
Makin' soche noise wit' hees nose, dat you t'ink it was moose on de fall."\*

Johnnie meanwhile is reading in his bunk a letter received three months before with some cabalistic signs \* \* \*, the meaning of which the narrator conjectures, probably correctly. Yet for all this three months

"It's fonna you can't do widout it ev'ry tam you was goin' to bed,  
W'y readin' dat letter so often, you must have it all on de head."

But in deference to a request from the floor Johnnie puts Philomene into his pocket and comes down to sing, and the song is followed by the fiddle, and the fiddle by "leetle small danser."

\* Old English for "Autumn."

But it is not only the Frenchman who goes lumbering. Mr Arthur Stringer has drawn us the Englishman in the shanty. And if 'Poleon has to explain to M'sieu' Smit', who comes hunting with his "chien boule dog" and his "bat' tubbe," that it is useless for him to "spik heem de crowd on de Parisien"; or, in other words that the Habitant's accent is not of Paris; I must apologise to the academic reader for offending his cultivated ear with an unfamiliar twang, yet my apology is that in a strange land you hail a fellow-stranger as a man and a brother even if he does drop an occasional H, or even (and I have known a case) because he does it. Here then is the English view of the lumbering life:

"Out 'ere it's chop the whole day long,  
With the icicles round your mouth,  
And your 'ands a-freezin onto your axe  
And the red sun low in the South.

"Till the grey light says it's supper time,  
And we chops our last log through,  
And go marching 'ome with the Frenchies first  
A-singin' their parlez-voov.

"And then as you look across the hills  
At the shanties' curlin' smoke,  
You think of grub, an' you somehow feels  
As work is good for a bloke.

"And you drinks the air like a shandy-gaff  
For it's booze that's better'n wine;  
And makes you eat like a tramcar 'orse,  
And sleep like a bloomin' swine.

"And you lay at nights, and 'ear the wind  
A-driftin' up the snow,  
While a 'Alf-breed grunts in the bunk above  
And a Frenchie snores below."

So far, so good; and the conclusion of the whole matter?



"Your world out 'ere is free and big,  
And you air may be champagne,  
But I want the stink of a Lunnon fog  
In this 'ere nose again."

Not so Telesphore, for when winter goes and with  
it the snow (the subject of a beautiful poem from which  
I interpolate a verse

"No wan day you sing lak robin,\* but you got no tam for  
singin'  
So busy it was keepin' you get breakfas' on de snow,  
But de small note you was geev us, w'en it join de sleigh bell  
ringin'  
Mak' de true Canadian music, mon cher petit oiseau.");

then comes the rafting

"Dis is jus' de tam I wish me, I could spik de good English—  
me—  
For tole you of de pleasement we get upon de spring,  
W'en de win' she's all a-sleepin', an' de raf' she go a sweepin'  
Down de reever on some morning, w'ile de rossignol is  
sing."

"An' down on de reever de wil' duck is quackin'  
Along by de shore leetle san' piper ronne  
De bullfrog he's gr-rompin' an' doré is jompin'  
Dey all got deir own way for mak' it de fonne."

And then with his winter's wages Telesphore goes  
home to see the "nice leetle Canadienne" he left  
behind him—if she is not "marriée." For

"Ma frien' dat's a fack, I know you will say,  
W'en you come on dis contree again,  
Dere's no girl can touch w'at we see ev'ry day  
De nice leetle Canadienne."

And what of the Frenchman who goes "on Les  
Etats Unis"? Sometimes he does not come back, and

\* The Canadian robin is a red-breasted thrush, a duller, if a more  
imposing, bird than our own, and its song is not remarkable.

sometimes he does, either an American or still a poor  
Habitant to wander no more. Witness "How Bateese  
came home." He saw no use in "mak' foolish on de  
farm" with no chances and no fun and no money, so  
he would go to the States and make a fortune, and  
come back with a Yankee wife and go into parliament  
and build a fine house "more finer dan de Presbytere."  
The French village, I should say, is of whitewashed  
frame cottages, with a grand Church of stone and a  
Presbytery only less grand beside the Church. Sir Grey  
Carleton bought French acquiescence in English rule  
by conceding the old French civil code, under which  
the priest can borrow money to build Church or Pres-  
bytery without consulting his parishioners, but with  
their farms as security. Naturally as one sails up the  
river the big churches strike the eye at every point.  
But Bateese' house is to eclipse the priest's. Fifteen  
years later the train comes in at Rivière du Loup

"An' beeg swell feller jump off car, dat's boss by nigger man";  
or in plainer terms off the Pullman. He is dressed  
"on de première classe," has a fine gold chain, nice  
portmanteau, overcoat and beaver hat, and a red tie.  
No, it is not Jean Baptiste Trudeau—it was, but he is  
John B. Waterhole and has forgotten his French. Even  
at the "Hotel du Canadaw" he cannot drink "w'isky  
blanc" or smoke "tabac Canayen," preferring cigars  
costing as much as five cents. At last his father has to  
come and take him home.

"De ole man say Bateese spik French, w'en he is place on  
bed—  
An' say bad word—but w'en he wake—forget it on hees head."

John B. returns to the States and the bad times come.  
One day from a freight train descends a poor man—  
Bateese.

"He know me very well dis tam, an' say 'Bon jour, mon vieux  
I hope you know Bateese Trudeau was educate wit' you.'"

This time he is glad enough of "w'sky blanc" and "eat mos' ev'ryt'ing he see." He is done with the States and his father takes him to the store for clothes.

"Wall! w'en de ole man an' Bateese come off de Magasin  
Bateese was los' hees Yankee clothes—he's dress lak Canayen,  
Wit' bottes sauvages—ceinture fléché—an' coat wit' capuchon  
An' spik Français au naturel, de sam' as habitant."

Dr Drummond has written an exquisite piece on the emigrant Canadian and the bell of St Michael, and the memories it wakes of summer breezes on the lake at home, of hay-making, of the river with the sand-piper's nest and the trout, and of—Elodie, if she has not married Joe Barbeau.

"It's very strange about dat bell, go ding dong all de w'ile  
For w'en I'm small garçon at school, can't hear it half a mile;  
But seems more farder I get off from Church of St Michel,  
De more I see de ole village and louder soun' de bell.

"O! all de monee dat I mak' w'en I be travel roun'  
Can't kip me long away from home on dis beeg Yankee town,  
I t'ink I'll settle down again on Parish St Michel  
An' leev an' die more satisfy so long I hear dat bell."

So I suppose Wordsworth, and all of us who have lived in the First Court, remember the clock that struck twelve twice as we were dropping off to sleep, and would hear it again with pleasure.

Space forbids my rehearsing the tale of him who bought a tramcar horse and nearly won a match with him, till a mischievous boy rang a bell and the brute stopped, and how the animal did the same on hearing a train bell on one of those open level crossings which are a peril of Canadian life. Nor can I tell how Antoine went to hear Madame Albani—née Lajeunesse—of Chambly, and his pride in the Chambly girl who "start off so quiet an low an' sing lak de bird on de morning, de poor leetle small oiseau," and his affectionate hope that when she has done all her travelling "she'll come home, lak de blue bird, an' again be de Chambly girl."

Lac St Pierre is a big shallow sheet of water on the St Lawrence between Three Rivers and Montreal, a lake very liable to surprise the sailor with squall and storm, and dangerous enough for the smaller crafts. With the story of the *Julie Plante* there wrecked, I close my sketch.

"On wan dark night on Lac St Pierre,  
De win' she blow, blow, blow,  
An' de crew of de wood scow "Julie Plante"  
Got scar't an' run below.  
For de win' she blow lak hurricane,  
Bimeby she blow some more,  
An' de scow bus up on Lac St Pierre  
Wan arpent from de shore.

De captinne walk on de fronte deck,  
An' walk de hin' deck too—  
He call de crew from up de hole,  
He call de cook also.  
De cook she's name was Rosie,  
She come from Montreal,  
Was chambre maid on lumber barge,  
On de Grande Lachine Canal.

De win' she blow from nor'— eas'— wes'—  
De sout' win' she blow too,  
W'en Rosie cry "Mon cher captinne,  
Mon cher, w'at I shall do?"  
Den de Captinne t'row de big ankerre  
But still de scow she dreef,  
De crew he can't pass on de shore,  
Becos' he los' hees skeef.

De night was dark lak one black cat,  
De wave run high an' fast,  
W'en de captinne tak de Rosie girl  
An' tie her to de mas'.  
Den he also tak de life preserve,  
An' jump off on de lak',  
An' say, "Good-bye, ma Rosie dear,  
I go drown for your sak'."

Next morning very early  
 'Bout ha'f-pas' two—t'ree—four—  
 De captinne—scow—an' de poor Rosie  
 Was corpses on de shore,  
 For de win' she blow lak hurricane,  
 Bimeby she blow some more,  
 An' de scow bus' up on Lac St Pierre,  
 Wan arpent from de shore.

*Moral.*

Now all good wood scow sailor man  
 Tak warning by dat storm,  
 An' go an' marry some nice French girl  
 An' leev on wan beeg farm.  
 De win' can blow lak hurricane,  
 An' s'pose she blow some more,  
 You can't get drown on Lac St Pierre  
 So long you stay on shore.

T. R. G.



## THE AMATEUR ANTIQUARY.

## III.

"Pilgrimage

O'er old unwandered waste ways of the world."—*Browning.*

WE have already duly deposited our Northumbrian Romans in their graves; but it would be contrary to the best modern precedents, if we allowed them to rest there undisturbed.

The funeral of every noteworthy person is followed by a luxuriant harvest of anecdotes in the daily press: and it may not therefore be wholly out of place, if in some such fashion we attempt to honour the memory of that intricate tangle of things and persons, which once formed the life and society of this corner of Roman Britain.

True, the written records, which we have already noticed, contain no anecdotes, except such as are only to be read between the lines: but, in such cases as we have mentioned, the brief anecdote is only a prelude to the full column of personal reminiscences. At present, no doubt, we have no personal reminiscences to relate; but the difficulty may easily be removed. The imagination is a kind of ethereal organiser of mental cheap trips; in cheapness and rapidity of travel it outstares Gaze, and (to use a vulgar expression) "dishes" Cook. Let us put ourselves in charge of our imaginations, make a little tour back to the middle years of the second century, and gather those personal reminiscences of the Roman rule, which at present we lack.

The necessary charm or spell is by common consent

taken as said; and *presto!* we are Roman travellers, riding out of Roman Cambridge (if there be such a place) cloaked and booted, armed with twenty letters of recommendation, and attended by guides, slaves, and packhorses, which carry our spare togas and all the equipment necessary for a long journey.

Off we ride then towards Godmanchester—our imagination alas! has been somewhat careless in the preparation of the guide-book, and has failed to ascertain the Roman name of every place—and so northward by Ermine Street, till we come to Lindum. We have specially urgent orders to all the Imperial posting-houses; we are, or imagine ourselves, good judges of horseflesh, and never fail to select the best mounts at every stage; and we make rapid progress accordingly—so rapid, in fact, that here is the Humber already; for we have chosen this route rather than the road which runs farther to the east, by Danum and Legiolium: at least, we discussed, and nearly quarrelled over the question at Lindum, till the spin of a denarius soothed our tempers, and sent us to the Humber.

The road ends in a broad quay, beside which the great ferry-charge is lying, gently rubbing her fenders against the stonework. Presently, amid much clamour and some small amount of vituperation (fork-bearing rascal! don't pitch those things about as though they were sacks of corn!) our baggage is brought on board: we ourselves follow it, and pace the deck boldly or nervously, according to the humour of our stomachs, as the unwieldy vessel sidles across with her nose pointed half up-stream into the rush of the ebb-tide. Similar confusion attends our disembarkation; but there is a posting-house here by the wharf, to which we may retire, whilst fresh horses are being saddled for us: the wine is rough but drinkable; and we are not bound to believe the talkative old slave who brings it, when he tells us the place of its origin, and the very name of the ship that brought it from beyond seas.

Presently our horses are ready, and we press rapidly on to Eburacum, a large and flourishing city, where we should have liked a day's rest and sight-seeing. But it appears that the Sixth Legion, the Victorious, Pious, and Faithful, has bought the place, and has no intention of letting less favoured persons forget the fact: having been five times jostled into the gutter, as we stroll out to inspect the town, we return to our inn, and spend the evening in discussing Army Reform.

But we are impatient to see the newer wonders of the north, and must not waste time over too minute a description of the journey. The great north road grows monotonous after a time; and for two days we amuse ourselves with keeping count of the columnar milestones, and wondering whether and where there is any end to them: we bustle the stage-masters at Isurium, Cataractonium, and Vinovia; and at last, during the second afternoon after our arrival at Eburacum, we leave Vindomora behind us, and eagerly set our horses to climb the long hill, by which the road rises out of the valley of the Derwent. If only cloud-compelling Zeus keep the air clear, we shall from the summit get a glimpse of the marvel which we have come so far to see.

Slowly—too slowly for our impatience—the long slope is breasted, and at last we stop at the further brow of the ridge, to breathe our horses and feast our eyes. Down below us is a rough moorland glen, which runs northward, till through its narrow mouth we can see a patch of the wood which fills this part of Tynedale. Beyond this rises the northern flank of the great hollow, sweeping irregularly upward to the sky line, and diversified with straggling belts of trees and scattered plots of cultivated land; and here and there upon the sky line itself we see a thin streak of greyish brown, which changes to a dun yellow, as the afternoon sun falls upon it, and now and then a glint of brightness, as of sunlight striking upon burnished metal. For some

minutes we pause, and strain our eyes in wondering eagerness; for we are taking our first view of the Great Wall.

But the day is wearing, and we must push on—across the glen below, up over another stretch of rolling moorland, and then down the steep descent, which brings us into Tynedale itself. Here the valley is narrow; wooded hills and great earthy cliffs limit our range of view; but soon the road rises once more, and from the head of an easy slope we see the prospect widen out. Down yonder, in front of us, are broad, flat, alluvial lands, yellow with the stubble of lately gathered harvest; then comes a streak of blue river, and then Corstopitum—an irregular patch of red, brown, and grey, perched on a gentle rise which overlooks the stream.

Soon the road swerves to the right, and slants down to the level of the haughs; and a few hundred yards bring us to the bridge, which forms the last link in the chain of our day's travel. The water is swirling and gurgling against the massive stone piers and abutments, and, as we ride across by the great timber roadway, we feel half inclined to loiter and admire the view; for the sun is hanging close above the western heights, and the river, as it steals down towards us, is like a stream of dancing gold. But the keen autumn air has made us too hungry to linger over reflections, actual or sentimental: let us press on up the last short ascent, and enter the town which is to harbour us for the night.

Corstopitum is a curious, irregular little place. The cramped fortress, which Julius Agricola planted here on the ruins of some old Otadene stronghold, has already been swallowed up by the thriving town, to which peace and commerce have given birth. There is no troop in garrison now; but some two thousand rough, pleasure-loving soldiers are quartered within a few miles of the place, and Corstopitum lives on them. Even at this late hour the forum is ringing with the clamour of bargainers; for during the afternoon various parties

have come hither on leave from Cilurnum, Hunnum, and Vindobala; and every man of them is bent on enjoyment. Garrison life in these Wall-fortresses is a monotonous form of existence; and many a rough soldier knows no other charm to beguile its dullness, than the memory or expectation of these 'noctes Corstopitanæ.'

But let us take a peep at the scene in the forum, if we dare risk our ear-drums in such a pandemonium. The little square is packed with the stalls of provision-dealers and wine-sellers; each tradesman is volubly extolling his own wares, and giving full, particular, and libellous accounts of the stock, person, character, and genealogy of his nearest rival. Here a spruce Asturian trooper is wildly threatening vengeance against an unwashed Otadene, who is trying, with the aid of many grimaces, to pass off sparrows for larks: here a petty officer of the Ala Sabiniana is explaining, in a mixture of barbarous Latin and good but highly flavoured Norican, that the market-woman's sausages are no true product of the genuine pig; and the good lady is indignantly, but not altogether truthfully, recounting the names and titles of the various distinguished persons, who have eaten of the accused dainties, and afterwards sent for more: and here a heavy-witted Frisian private, three parts drunk already, stands, like the ass between two bundles of hay, lost in hopeless indecision between two capacious jars of wine, which the smiling and subservient Greek merchant is smoothly assuring him contain prime Massic and choice Caecuban respectively.

"Believe him not, good sir," cries his subtle countryman from the next stall. "By Dionysus, he made both of them himself, here in Corstopitum."

Meanwhile the taverns, which appear to be numberless, are doing a roaring trade; and the two or three temples, which the town contains, are trying their utmost to outbid the taverns. The more sedate deities of

official Rome find little favour at Corstopitum: orgy-loving gods from Syria and Egypt have ousted them, and the temples are ablaze with lights and ringing with the clash of cymbals and rattle of the sistrum. But the places are too thickly crowded to allow us to make further investigations in comfort; and finally, seeing that the process of painting Corstopitum red is about to begin, we are driven back to the one building which will escape this general redecoration—the official posting-house, where we are to pass the night.

Morning comes once more, and after much worry and certain explosions of temper we resume our journey. Corstopitum wears an air of depression, and we are up too early to suit the habits of a town which usually goes to bed in the not-very-small hours of the morning. However, threats and promises induce the sleepy posting-house attendants to bestir themselves at last; and soon Corstopitum has fallen asleep again, and we ourselves are riding northward up the long hill, which leads us towards the Wall.

At last the straggling woods, through which the steeper part of the road passes, are left behind: a small camp lies close to the wayside on our right; but we do not stop to examine it. Straight in front of us is something better worth looking at—the Wall itself. Dignified as we are, we set our horses to a canter, and challenge each other to try who shall reach it first: an exciting but frivolous amusement, which nearly brings us into trouble. There are sentries posted at the gap, where the road pierces the great earthworks, which run parallel to the Wall, upon the southern side; and such is the eagerness of our competition that we can hardly rein in our steeds, when the guardians of the pass shout lustily to us to stop (for none may go northward of the Wall without a proper authorization), and angrily enquire whether we imagine that we are in a maledicted circus.

But the clatter of our approach has roused the officer

who has charge of the gate—a Centurion of the Ala Sabiniana: we produce the credentials, with which the Imperial Legate has kindly furnished us, and the sight of that signature works wonders. A few small coins furtively slipped into the sentries' hands procure us a salute which a pro-consul might envy; and the officer courteously offers to introduce us to the wonders of the Wall.

First, however, he bids us take notice of the earthworks, which lie some thirty or forty yards to the south of the Wall itself. On the inner side is a huge mound, topped by a bristling fence of sharp-pointed white stakes; then comes a deep ditch, and, beyond that, two lower mounds, each of them studded with similar stakes of smaller size, set close enough to hamper an attack, but not so close as to afford cover.

"Ah!" we remark, "an awkward place to assault."

"So awkward," our conductor replies, "that no one has ever cared to make the attempt. The mere sight of our teeth has served to keep the south side quiet; and now it is fast settling down to clothes and respectability."

We glance knowingly at each other, as we think of the respectability of Corstopitum; but we make no other comment.

"Yes," the centurion continues, "with the Wall and these earthworks we can keep those northern firebrands isolated. Thirty years ago, I am told, they were always fomenting rebellion in the province; but they find it hard to do so now."

"But does no adventurous barbarian," we ask, "ever succeed in getting through?"

"Sometimes they do manage to cross," he replies, "but seldom without being seen. We have two lines of sentries; and even if one be wily enough to elude both, the nearest tavern seems to have an irresistible attraction for him; and he usually gets drunk and betrays his errand."

But we are impatient to examine the Wall, and thither our guide leads us accordingly. For some time we gaze in silence at the huge mass of masonry, with heads thrown back and necks in danger of much stiffness to-morrow; for even the paved walk, where the sentry paces, is twenty feet above the road, and the coping of the parapet rises four feet higher still. Eastward and westward the great work stretches, till on either hand it passes out of view over the farthest visible hill. There are some two-and-a-quarter million cubic feet of masonry in sight, and a quarter-of-a-million square grey-brown facing stones. Ah! (we cannot help sighing) if only one had a denarius for each of them! We might even be content to accept that number of humble sesterces.

But the long range of stonework is not one bare, monotonous face: the gateway, through which the road passes on its way to Bremenium, breaks the continuity, and varies the aspect of the Wall. The double-arched passage is flanked by strong towers on the northern side; on the south are two lower buildings, which contain guard-chambers, and beside these are sheds, where the horses of the picket, that guards the gate, are stabled. One of the ponderous oak doors is thrown open for our benefit, and with our guide we pass across the wooden bridge over the deep outer fosse, and ride a little way the to north. The northern view of the Wall is grimmer and more impressive: except for its regularity, one might imagine it to be a long line of sandstone cliffs—a rock-bound coast, ready to combat any sea of northern rebellion that tries to encroach upon the fertile soil of a Roman province.

The ground just without the barrier at this point is a wide, even space, gently sloping away from the Wall.

“Excellent for cavalry,” our guide explains: “we have nothing but cavalry at Hunnum—always cavalry where a main road goes through the Wall. If there should be a disturbance anywhere along the road

yonder, we can be on the spot in no time, so to speak. These fellows don't like cavalry either,” he adds with a chuckle. “They have given us no trouble these three years—ever since they tried to break through down in the hollow yonder.”

He points out a dip to the east of us, beyond which the ground rises again to the fortress of Hunnum; and naturally we ask for particulars.

“Oh, very simple,” he replies. “Gate here, you see,—gate at Hunnum yonder; three squadrons from each gate, and the enemy between. Quite a holiday, I'm sure: I only wish they would have another try.”

But we have no more time to spare for this part of the Wall; there is much for us to see and examine further to the west, and it is almost ten o'clock already. Still, it is lucky we have loitered here so long; for as we return through the gate, whom do we encounter but the Prefect of Hunnum himself? Marius Longus is a spare, hawk-eyed, hook-nosed old officer, whose somewhat touchy temper is ruffled, when he finds that his subordinate has been playing the cicerone, instead of kicking his heels against the guard-room wall. But the Imperial Legate's tablet soon sets the matter right. Longus is growing old, and desires an easier post; has frequent touches of gout too, and hankers after the milder climate of his native Aquae. Ergo, the Legate's friends are the object of his utmost solicitude: they must really come to his villa on the sunny slope yonder, below Hunnum, and have a drop of wine: “Falernian, I assure you, gentlemen; vintage of the year 828 urbis conditae: my own father laid it down; worth tasting, so help me Lyaeus”; and so forth.

Unfortunately lack of time compels us to decline the invitation; but the good prefect is a man of resource. He scribbles a line on his tablets, calls a trusty and not too bibulous sub-officer, and despatches him post-haste to Hunnum. The Legate's friends shall not go thirsty: the amphora shall follow them.

"Meanwhile, gentlemen," says our new friend, "if you care to accompany me, I am making my daily inspection of that portion of the Wall, of which I have charge."

The rascal! He only makes it twice a week: but if Mercury move us to tell the Legate that he inspects every day, why, his Propraetorship shall say, "Overworked, poor man! Shift him south."

We are graciously pleased to assist in making the daily (or this-daily) inspection, and ride westward with our prefect along the military road, which runs between the Wall and the earthworks. Our guide is eager to exhibit the efficiency of the troops under his command (they know exactly upon what days Longus will make his inspection), proudly shows us the spick-and-span watch turrets, little forts some twelve feet square, two of them between every pair of mile-castles; shows us the mile-castles themselves, small fortresses measuring about twenty yards by sixteen, which nestle against the south side of the Wall, each containing accommodation for a single company, and each furnished with a gateway, which pierces the Wall, so that, if the occasion serve, the garrison may anticipate an assault, or follow up a flying foe.

At the second of these mile-castles we dismount, and take our ease for a while. That amphora has overtaken us at last; and though our friend is voluble in expressing his fears that it has been shaken *in transitu*, by this time we are really thirsty and not over critical. The capacity of the vessel, it may be, causes us some alarm at the first, but in a few moments our fears on that score are set at rest. Longus has forgotten his gout; and here comes the Prefect of the Second Ala of Asturians from Cilurnum. He too is making a tour of inspection; this is the point where his command joins with the district of our friend of Hunnum; and the two are wont to meet here and compare notes.

But notes are at a discount, as soon as the new-

comer spies the wine jar—military notes, that is to say; for his comment on the wine, though expressed only by a smacking of the lips and a gentle gurgle in the throat, is eloquent and laudatory. Aelius Longinus is somewhat of an epicure, as his figure shows: his face is ruddy, and his manner genial; and of course he offers to fill the place which Longus must now relinquish.

We leave Longus to draw favourable omens from our politely expressed farewell, and with our new guide we continue our journey over the ridges and through the hollows of the high moorland. There is nothing of especial note for us to see, till we reach the neighbourhood of Cilurnum, and Longinus fills up the time with abundance of small talk—tells us the history of Longus' gout and Longus' anxiety for a change of scene, eagerly enquires for the latest news from the livelier districts of the south, and, of course, airs his pet grievances, which happen to be dietary—the difficulty of obtaining his favourite delicacies, and the atrocious price of oysters in this benighted region.

The high range of moorland is somewhat bleak and barren, but our ride is not unpleasant. It is a bright, clear autumn day; the sun has still some power in his noontide rays; and the Great Wall forms a comfortable shelter against the north wind. Now and then we catch a fine glimpse of long hazy ridges, far away to the south; and here the quiet of the lonely moor is broken by the clink of hammers: for that low pine-crowned hummock on our left is topped by a bed of excellent building-stone; the quarrymen there are plying mallet and wedge, and the stonedressers are roughly shaping the great blocks, which are needed to repair a gateway or rear a new granary at Cilurnum.

Presently we come to the brow of a steep slope, down which Wall and road plunge side by side, without deviating from their habitual straightness. As for ourselves, we pause for a moment before we follow



them, and admire the new prospect which suddenly opens out before us. Some hundreds of feet below flows the North Tyne, hastening southward to mingle with his brother-stream. It is two miles to the crest of the opposite hill, and much of either flank of the valley is wooded, and the trees are glorious with innumerable subtly varied shades of gold, brown, and crimson. The flatter land by the river is cleared and cultivated; and on either side of the Wall, as it stretches from hill-top to hill-top, is a broad treeless belt.

"There!" exclaims Longinus, with a triumphant wave of the hand, "there is Cilurnum!"

There it is, to be sure, like a cameo set in the long band of the Wall, with a thin haze of half-dispersed blue smoke hanging over its roofs and towers: a well-packed, stoutly-walled little city of five acres or thereabouts, nestling on a broad mound beyond the river, like an old hen with a brood of chickens pecking round her; for the space to the south and east of the fortress is dotted with suburban buildings, amongst which Longinus' own newly-built villa stands conspicuous by the riverside.

What a view, we think, and what a day! Well might we stand here and gaze for hours, were it not for Longinus. But more than all the glories of autumn woods, or the delicate charm of hazy distances, Longinus admires the wreath of smoke, which curls up from the back premises of his own villa, and betokens cooking.

"Come," he exclaims, "if for once you can manage to put up with soldier's fare, let us go down and see what Stichus has in the pot yonder. But I warn you, gentlemen, this place is a desert, and Stichus is a hopeless bungler."

We have heard that sort of thing before, and accordingly resign ourselves to the prospect of six courses at the least.

A few minutes' riding brings us down the hill to the bridge; for here the river cuts the Wall in two, and

only this strongly-guarded structure unites the halves. The masonry of the piers and abutments is solid and impressive; and the roadway is formed of huge spars of timber, and fenced on the northern side by a strong wooden mantlet and a turret rising from each of the three piers. On this side, too, are powerful winches, which serve to raise or lower the huge gratings that protect the waterways, as the river rises or falls. On either side of the stream the Wall terminates in a sturdy tower, which commands the passage of the bridge; and the upper breast of each abutment is filled by a strong outwork, so that any attack from the river may be exposed on either flank. But Longinus will not allow us time to make as detailed an examination as we could wish; he leads us a few yards up the road, which ascends from the bridge towards the city, and then we dismount and hand over our horses to his orderlies; for this door at our left-hand is the entrance to the Prefect's villa.

A few steps carry us past the obsequious old door-keeper, through the porch, and into a large hall, a chilly but somewhat elegant apartment, lighted by an opening in the roof and a row of narrow windows, which look out towards the river. The paved floor is bare, except for the strip of cloth which carpets it from door to door; and the room has no other furniture than the altar to Fortune, which stands on a pedestal in the centre. It is here that Longinus receives his business visitors; and he likes to offer them every inducement to go. The walls are covered with tinted plaster, and a broad frieze runs round the top, bearing a ring of deftly painted figures, the signs of the Zodiac treated poetically, unless a cursory glance misinform us.

On our right, as we pass through, is a row of seven round-topped niches, containing statues of the deities, who preside over the seven planets and the seven days of the week—Apollo, Diana, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn—all in order, and all wonderfully carved,

we declare. But Longinus is too hungry to explain the origin of his art-treasures, and puts off until after dinner the curious history of the starving Greek artist, and the strange chain of events that brought him to Cilurnum. We leave our heavier garments in charge of the slaves, and pass on into the interior of the villa, where a welcome surprise awaits us. Longinus' pleasure-house contains a small but well-equipped bath, of which, at his invitation, we are not slow to avail ourselves; and thus refreshed we follow him into the triclinium, a small room scarcely more than twelve or thirteen feet square.

This room also is plastered and painted. The ceiling shows us Neptune, surrounded by a throng of gambolling sea-monsters; the walls are adorned with broad stripes of a conventional pattern, surmounted by a frieze, where nymphs, wolves, bears, and trees follow Orpheus and his lyre. Low down in one corner of the room is a hatch with double shutters, through which the dishes are to be passed from the kitchen; and since that process is ready to begin, we take our places on the cushions, and listen politely to Longinus' apologies for the shortcomings of Stichus and the difficulties of an impromptu meal, winking at each other nevertheless, when we can do so unobserved. Does the man really believe that we never saw him send that orderly galloping home from the mile castle, where first we met him?

However, Stichus turns out to be an unduly defamed artist; for the dinner is excellently cooked, and our only cause for regret lies in the fact that we have scarcely time to do it justice. The oysters are of the right Camulodunum breed; the trout is like cream; and the wild sucking-pig is fit for a Lucullus. The wine is respectable—alas! that we have still so far to travel this afternoon!

After dinner we pass to another room—a long chamber, with an arched alcove at one side, and at the further end a double door leading to a garden. Here

we are introduced to our host's family, who, for lack of space in the triclinium, have not been able to join us at dinner. We do our best to make ourselves agreeable; but the lady of the house is dull and dignified; her daughter is bashful, and cannot do more in the way of conversation, than to say yes and no in the wrong places; and the two boys are evidently itching to escape from a sphere of uncongenial best behaviour. It is not long before we make our excuses, and go in search of our horses and attendants.

Longinus accompanies us; for we are to take a rapid view of Cilurnum before we pass on. We ride up the slope, through a single-arched gateway, and so into the town; but presently we turn into a street which runs north and south. Here we leave our horses for a few minutes, and follow Longinus through the archway which opens into the forum.

On our left, as we enter, is an open space, bounded by a line of small court-houses and other offices; but these are already closed for the day, and the northern half of the forum, though less turbulent than the market of Corstopitum, shows more prospect of life and amusement. Round this northern part runs a portico—a colonnade of masonry pillars, which support a pentice roof; and here much business is being transacted. Farmers and farmers' wives from the neighbouring country are tempting the soldiers of the garrison to add homely delicacies to their monotonous rations of corn and meat. In one corner a potter has displayed his stock—one or two pieces of Samian ware, too dear for any but a well-to-do officer to buy, earthenware bottles and basins from southern Britain, and so forth, down to the rough fireproof jar, in which a trooper may bruise and stew his ration of wheat.

On a low stand by one of the pillars a few slaves are exhibited—part of the booty taken when last the Asturians marched north to punish some recalcitrant clan in the valley of the North Tyne: women and boys,

most of them, shaggy-haired and unclean, clad in rough tunics of deerskin, and glaring a half-tearful defiance on the idlers who come to stare and laugh, as the nimble-tongued salesman explains that, after due washing and instruction, these will make the most capable servants that any master can desire, or any country produce.

Beside another pillar sits a trinket-seller—a wandering Greek or Syrian, who is loud in the praises of his coloured glass beads, his trumpery brooches, and his little bronze statuettes—Ceres or Silvanus for the countryman, Mars or Victory for the soldier, and various nondescript deities, which may serve for anything that the superstitious purchaser chances to require. There he sits, chattering with never-failing volubility in a mixture of four languages, as he tries to tempt the fancy of a red-faced market-woman, or open the purse of a great stolid Asturian trooper; nor is he in the least degree put out, though all his takings consist of a stream of abuse from the one, and a grin of good-natured contempt from the other.

The open space in the centre of the forum is evidently the favourite playground of the boys of Cilurnum—mischievous imps, who tease the potter as assiduously as they plague the trinket-seller, and chaff the market-woman as mercilessly as they jeer at the captive Otadenes, who quiver with impotent rage on the slave-dealer's stand: a free republic in the midst of the Empire, and as cosmopolitan a company as the world has ever seen. Here a bold Brigantian youngster is rolling the son of an Asturian veteran in the dirt; here the children of a Rhaetian or Pannonian settler are playing knuckle-bones with the boys of a Spanish or Dalmatian merchant; and we are not without a shrewd suspicion that this is the paradise to which the Prefect's sons, for all their birth and breeding, were so eager to escape. We saw them running furtively up the hill, as we were waiting for our horses; and, as we entered the forum, the flash of a white tunic, not so

clean as when last we saw it, showed that someone was moved hastily to ensconce himself behind a pillar.

Yes, we were right. Every time that Longinus turns his back, two dirty faces and two tangles of disordered hair make their appearance at the sides of the sheltering column. But we have been boys ourselves, and mean to show sympathy with the young gentlemen, whose enjoyment we have thus rudely disturbed. We wink an answer to their comically piteous glances, and soon contrive to lead Longinus elsewhere.

Thus we pass on to visit the barracks and stables, which fill the northern half of Cilurnum. A broad street runs round them, close under the wall of the fortress, giving an easy passage between the eastern, northern, and western gates. Each of these entrances is an imposing double-arched structure, with high flanking towers, and stout oak doors: but we are moved to express surprise when we notice that all three open upon the northern or outer side of the Great Wall, which joins the walls of Cilurnum just south of the eastern and western gates.

“Oh, for cavalry, of course,” Longinus explains, with a touch of superiority: “how do you expect me to get cavalry out by a single gate, if we want them in a hurry?”

Feeling properly humiliated we are somewhat shy of asking further questions; and accordingly our view of the rest of Cilurnum is likely to prove a confused passage in our remembrance. True, the big granary, to the south of the forum, seems likely to stick in our memory; but that is because minor details often succeed in anchoring more important matters in our minds. The granary would be as hazy as the rest, were it not for the rat, which leapt from among the corn sacks and gave us such a start: by Cerberus, but it was the most monstrous that ever our eyes beheld!

Presently our brief tour brings us to the south gateway, where we are to part with our genial entertainer.

A decurion and three troopers of the Second Ala of Asturians are waiting to supply his place and guide us to Borcovicum: Longinus receives our hearty thanks, and gives us a pressing invitation to look in upon him again, if our homeward journey chance to bring us near Cilurnum; we commit ourselves to the charge of the decurion, and, waving a last farewell to our host, we turn our horses' heads to the south, and ride briskly away.

R. H. F.

[*To be continued.*]

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### AN ILL WIND.

(*With apologies to the shade of Calullus.*)

THE situation of my house, dear Jones,  
 Weighs with an icy load upon my mind;  
 'Tis not that from due North, South, East and West,  
 Aye, from each quarter comes a biting wind:  
 No, since you wish to know why I dislike  
 The situation, I can only say,  
 A heavy quarter's rent has just come due,  
 And what is worse—I've not the funds to pay.

A. S. L.



### PREHISTORIC PROFESSIONALS.

**W**E had spent the evening in Oyler's rooms, playing Nap. It was nearly the end of the term, and financial depression lay heavy upon us. We accordingly decided to play for low stakes, Oyler remarking that he thought ten points a penny would be sufficient. We agreed unanimously, and the game began. This was about ten. At half-past twelve, Tompkins, who had been plunging heavily, owed three farthings all round. Nobody else knew what was owed by or to him; so we magnanimously excused Tompkins from payment, and decided to stop. We should have slept better if we had gone on. Oyler produced various bottles, a kettle, a lemon, and two eggs; and after mixing up the contents of the bottles with the lemon and one egg—the other he spilled on his trousers—finally produced a steaming and not unsavoury beverage, which he called "Maiden's Blush." He explained that this was an American term. Duly provided with an allowance of this stimulating decoction, we sat round the fire, and talked shop.

Oyler is a confirmed pessimist. We were discussing modern sport and professionalism; and he declared that the constitution of sport at the present day was "rotten to the core." (Oyler speaks at the Union.) He is also a pessimist and a *Laudator Temporis Acti*. I myself am a *L. T. A.*, in a small way, but on this particular occasion, for the sake of argument, I maintained in opposition to Oyler that Sport to-day is no worse than

it used to be, and that the Greek Athletes of Olympia were a set of "pros."—a second Northern Union. This roused Oyler. If there is one country, one age, or one people for whom he has a special admiration, that country is Greece, that age is the age of Pindar, and that people is the people of Hellas. (I quote *verbatim*.) He immediately remarked that I did not know what I was talking about; which was very true. I retorted with an even truer *tu quoque*. The discussion waxed as the Maiden's Blush waned; from generalities we descended to personalities, from personalities to Billingsgate. About three o'clock, when the subject of discussion had become unduly obtrusive, and the Maiden's Blush had disappeared altogether, the party broke up, and we went to bed.

Now I do not know whether it was the fault of the Maiden's Blush or of the conversation, but the fact remains that as soon as I fell asleep I had a singular and not altogether uninteresting dream.

\* \* \* \* \*

I dreamt that I was conveyed by some mysterious agency to a warm and sunny climate; and that I stood upon a hill-side and surveyed a remarkable scene. Below me spread a wide plain, containing what looked like a race-course, lined by grand stands. I regret to say that the scene reminded me very vividly of Newmarket on a race day. By my side stood Oyler. That was only to be expected. He had been drinking Maiden's Blush too. I began to feel surprised at the absence of the rest of our party. I asked Oyler if he knew where we were, as I had only just arrived, and felt a little strange. He seemed surprised at this, and remarked that he had been there some time. (I suppose he had drunk more Maiden's Blush than I had.) He further informed me that we were present at a celebration of the Olympian Games. The date, according to Boeckh, was 472 B.C., according to Bergk 476. I could

take my choice. He now hoped, he continued, to prove to me, by practical demonstration, that the soulless and mercenary motives which I had attributed to the athletes of Hellas were as unfounded as they were unjust. I succeeded shortly in stopping his flow of eloquence, and we proceeded down the hill.

We presently met Tompkins. He, it appeared, had been there much longer than any of us, for obvious reasons. However, he had acquired a knowledge of the place, and volunteered to show us round.

We elbowed our way through the throng; and I was surprised to note that the spectators, though truly Greek in their dress and appearance, presented an excessively modern deportment. They passed the time of day with each other in a most free and easy style; they asked solemn and reverend individuals from Thebes if their mothers knew that they were out; and they poked their neighbours in the ribs, knocked their friends' hats off, and enjoyed themselves generally. Some of them wore false noses, many played instruments which looked very like concertinas, and nearly all drank freely from pocket wine skins. I was surprised to find that our presence caused apparently no surprise; but (as Tompkins afterwards remarked) some people can stand anything.

Our first mishap befell us here. A gang of merry youths, who had been advertising their presence by an uproarious rendering of a ditty, with the refrain, strangely familiar,

...καὶ κατὰ τοῦ νότου χρυσαὶ τρίχες ἐξεκρέμαντο,

suddenly linked arms and made a descent upon Oyler. I turned round in time to see my valued friend acting as nucleus to a rapidly increasing heap of arms and legs, in a position which I saw would rapidly become serious. I immediately turned to a bystander, and in my best Greek explained that we were visitors from a distance; and that the conduct of the local youth

would not, in my opinion, enhance the reputation of Elis as a pleasure resort. To which the bystander replied with much politeness that he quite agreed with me; but that the youths in question were not from Elis at all, but were an excursion from Corinth, who had arrived that morning. We succeeded in exhuming Oyler from the heap of humanity in which he was entangled, and I introduced him to our new friend. The latter proved a most useful acquisition to our party, especially as Tompkins had been temporarily lured from our side by a lady of prepossessing appearance, who wished to tell his fortune.

Alcibiades Smith—this is a translation of his name—gave us much interesting information. He said that the attendance was nearly a record, and that an extraordinary number of people had passed the turnstiles. This was the first nail in Oyler's coffin. He had not been expecting turnstiles, or even a charge for admission. Things were not so Greek and heroic as they might have been. Mr Smith next produced a copy of the *Olympian Echo*, a sporting paper of the period, which gave full particulars of the programme, a list of previous winners, and "Latest Tips," by "Early Worm." The cost of the paper was two obols. "Early Worm" (freely translated) had delivered his views on the great race of the day as follows:—

"The upholders of the Syracusan stable may keep their minds easy. Pherenikos has gone steadily up in public estimation, and only the shortest prices can now be got against him. Such a distinguished sportsman as Hieron can never be suspected of running his horses on the crook; and, provided that the horse keeps fit and well in training, he should romp home an easy winner. His trial spins have been carefully timed by our representative, and, given a fine day and a fair start, we predict another solid success for the sturdy sportsman of Sicilian Syracuse. All readers of the *Echo* should therefore put their tunics on

PHERENIKOS!"

"This," remarked Oyler, with a sigh, "is modern, painfully modern." He sighed much oftener a little later.

At this moment our attention was attracted by a man standing at the side of the road. He was dressed in fantastic attire, and held in his hand a number of leaflets. These he offered for sale, as his own composition. A poem of praise could be written at one obol per line, and ready-made complimentary verses were much cheaper; but a full Epinikion ode could only be done at one mina per verse. As an example of his genius, he chanted the following:—

Hurrah for Hiero! He's the boy  
For winning sports galore!  
A whetstone shrill is at my tongue:  
(This is a metaphor.)  
Water is best, and so is whisk—  
I mean, let's sing a song.  
Hiero will win this mighty race;  
"So now we shan't be long"!

"Mr Pindar, I presume."

"The same: at your service. Any orders, sir? Metaphors extra, if ready mixed."

"Not to-day, thank you. By the way, your last line sounded somewhat commonplace."

"There is nothing new under the sun," interpolated Oyler.

"By no means!" exclaimed the bard. "I am a noble bird (connected with the Aristocracy). I sit aloft and sleep with heaving wings, while the jack-daws all around—"

"Oh come away!" said Tompkins. (He is a science man.)

"Would any of you citizens like to see the boxing match?" said Alcibiades Smith, pointedly.

We eagerly seized the excuse, and the bard was left lamenting.

"I suppose Diagoras of Rhodes is favourite, said Oyler, learnedly.

"Oh dear no!" said Alcibiades. "He's a 'pro.' now. He was suspended last year."

"How was that?"

"Well, he was competing as an amateur, and winning every possible prize. Nobody knew where he got his expenses from, as he was only a cobbler at Rhodes. Everybody suspected that he was being paid somehow by club secretaries, who wanted to get him as an advertisement for their meetings; and last year, at the Isthmian Games, the secret came out. A detective from Athens was set to watch him; and he found that after Diagoras had left his dressing room to go to the ring, the treasurer of the Isthmian games used to slip into the dressing room and put a mina into each of Diagoras' boots. Of course Diagoras, when he returned, simply put his boots on, and walked home with a mina under each heel. They hanged the treasurer, and suspended Diagoras."

"And yet you complain of the Northern Union," I remarked to Oyler.

Oyler was long past speech. A combined series of turnstiles, modern manners, and Bank-holiday crowds was fast depriving him of his powers of argument.

The boxing match was not a success. The combatants, after addressing the crowd, and dilating upon their respective merits, proceeded to give an ostentatious display of sparring, taking the greatest care not to hurt each other. The whole affair was so obviously arranged that even a Boeotian gentleman standing near us remarked that he thought they "might 'it each other a bit 'arder loike!" His astuteness was warmly complimented by two sportsmen from Corinth.

After spending a pleasant and not altogether unproductive day, we were taken to see the prizes delivered. The scene crushed, once and for all, the last remaining shreds of Oyler's sentimental infatuation. We had

pictured a shouting multitude, victors borne shoulder-high, and laurel wreaths everywhere. All we saw was a business-like individual, sitting at a table, and giving away slips of paper to the successful competitors. We again turned to our guide for enlightenment. In answer he procured one of the slips and gave it to us. It ran as follows:—

OLYMPIAN GAMES.

Mr Demetrius of Ephesus is authorised to supply to Mr . . . . son of . . . . a Prize, of a value not exceeding . . . .

Signed (for the Committee),

HELLENODIKUS (Clerk).

"These, you will perceive, are prize vouchers, on one of our leading silversmiths."

"Yes," said I; "but what about the myrtle chaplets, the bays, the laurels? Don't prize-winners receive any δάφνη?"

"Certainly," replied Smith. "Only we spell it a little differently now-a-days: we call it δαπάνη—'expenses,' you know. It sounds much the same if you say it quickly. A good athlete can live quite comfortably on his δαπάνη—δάφνη, I mean."

This was too much. With a piercing shriek, Oyler woke. So did I.

J. H. B.



## AMONG THE TOMBS.

*'The sensible Rhetoric of the dead, to exemplarity of good Life.'*  
(SIR THOMAS BROWNE.)

**W**HEN Sir Thomas Browne was writing his tractate on "Urn Burial," and gossiping with more cheerfulness than his subject justified concerning "sad and Sepulchral Pitchers," "silently expressing old mortality," he might easily have been betrayed into an excursus upon epitaphs. But inasmuch as he was a physician, and a practitioner of experience withal, he could see that this way madness lies. It is one thing to take a healthy interest in bones and teeth, "combs handsomely wrought," "brazen Nippers," and the "incinerated substances" that marked the ancient burning ground at Walsingham; and quite another to succumb to the fatal fascination of epitaphs. The one is allied with that large curiosity about the world which belongs to the Renaissance; the other has an affinity with the collecting of postage stamps, the last refuge of an effete civilisation.

The downhill path is easy, and after the first fall demoralisation sets in with alarming rapidity. How many fresh young souls date their corruption from the day when they set out eagerly to take a rubbing of that well-worn but martial figure, Sir Roger de Trumpington. As doctors say of influenza—"the disease is highly contagious in the earlier stages, and the young are peculiarly susceptible." From rubbing a brass to copying a mural inscription the transition is easy; in the next stage the victim grovels openly in churchyards with a magnifying glass, and is unashamed; in the end

he is delivered over unto a reprobate mind, and pokes about daily with a note-book among the cold *Hic Facets* of the dead.

Not long ago one of the stricken ones, whose career as an archæologist was prematurely cut short by a calenture induced in a country churchyard, bequeathed his note-book to the present writer in recognition of the honesty of his attempts to divert him from the fatal path into which he had strayed. Amidst a vast mass of bombastic prose and feeble verse (for the literary sense of the collector is soon blunted), there appear from various parts of the kingdom epitaphs which display a certain virility, and stand out as notable exceptions to the pathological law which sets the patient to accumulate what is not worth preserving.

An epitaph from north of the Tweed we set no store by, except in so far as it shows the desperate straits to which the rhymer may be reduced if poverty of vocabulary and scarcity of ideas should chance to meet in his single person.

Here lies Anderson, Provost of Dundee,  
Here lies him, Here lies he;  
Hallelujah, Hallelujee,  
A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

He should have done more wisely had he imitated the reticence of his brother of St Michael's, Crooked Lane:

Here lyeth wrapt in Clay  
The body of *William Wray*;  
I have no more to say.

But of a different vintage and fine academical flavour is one from Gloucester Cathedral:

Here lyes the Body of *Samuel Bridger*, Gent., who departed this Life upon the 21st Day of *July*, An. 1650.

Receiver of this College Rents, he paid  
His Debt to Nature, and beneath he's laid  
To rest, until his Summons to remove,  
At the last Audit, to the Choir above.



Of somewhat the same type, though half a century later, is the epitaph of Captain Dunch in St Dunstan's, Stepney, which must have been written by another sailor-man, unless the Kipling of that age should chance to have had a hand in it.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Captain *John Dunch*, who departed this Life *November 25*, 1696, in the 67th Year of his Age.

Tho' *Boreas*' blasts and *Neptune's* Waves  
Have toss'd me to and fro;  
In spite of both by God's Decree  
I harbour here below;  
Where I do now at Anchor ride  
With many of our Fleet;  
Yet once again I must set sail  
Our Admiral Christ to meet.

But as a rule the seventeenth century epitaphs collected into the note-book in question are shorter than this, and avoid all appearance of cheerfulness. Quaint conceits upon the tombstone appealed rather to the fancy of Tudors and Elizabethans than to the sad humour of the Puritans of the Civil War. These aim at a severer self-restraint, and waste no words upon the merits of the departed, who after all was only a miserable sinner gone to give a strict and solemn account of deeds done in the body, and to learn how vain amusements and foolish laughter may hazard the loss of all. Even the epitaph of Archbishop Laud himself is characterised by the same grim reticence. *Securi percussus, immortalitatem adiit*, followed by the date and his age.

But if the mural inscriptions of the seventeenth century gave the deceased rather less than his due, the balance was redressed in the more generous days that followed, when every ecclesiastical surface grew black with the recorded merits of virtuous generations, commemorated by an inconsolable posterity. Singularly enough the century was ushered in at Lambeth by the

exquisitely simple epitaph of another great Archbishop, who in these matters was fortunately a long way behind the times that were then coming upon the kingdom:

Here lieth the Body of *Thomas Tenison*, late Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who departed this Life in Peace on the 14th of *December*, 1715.

But no sooner had Archbishop Tenison passed to his rest than the floodgates were opened, and the unctuous tide of Epitaph oozed out over the land.

An inscription of 1727 at Christ's Hospital keeps green the memory of Sir George Mertins, Knight, Alderman and sometime Mayor of the City of London and of Dame Philadelphia, his wife, whose "venerable Remains" are deposited hard by.

In Trade he was without Extortion,

In the Exercise of Power without Oppression,

In Offices of Friendship without Ostentation,

In Acts of Piety without Dissimulation.

And by his disinterested and diffusive Merit, in public  
And private Life, received universal and unenvied

Applause.

"Disinterested and diffusive merit" has the genuine eighteenth century ring about it, and our collector's note-book contains many of this type. A common variant celebrates the fame of a prodigious number of naval and military heroes, whose conspicuous merits have been unaccountably passed over by the historians. These all "sustained" the battles in which they were killed "with uncommon intrepidity," displayed "superior fortitude and clemency" in private life, and were "equall'd by few in the social and domestic virtues of politeness, modesty, candour and benevolence."

We select from among the ruck of plebians the very dignified epitaph of that great patrician, John Lord Digby, and Earl of Bristol, at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, because it sets forth in luminous language the whole duty of a great noble as it was conceived in that age,

and so casts a side-light upon those social conceptions which explain a good deal that is unintelligible in its politics.

He was naturally inclined to avoid  
 The Hurry of a publick Life;  
 Yet careful to keep up the Port of his Quality;  
 Was willing to be at Ease, but scorn'd Obscurity;  
 And therefore never made his Retirement a Pretence  
 To draw himself within a narrower Compass,  
 Or to shun such Expence  
 As Charity, Hospitality, and his Honour  
 Call'd for.

No squalid socialistic notions here; no vapouring about the duty and dignity of a simple life. Instead of these modern fads we have a massive and reasoned conception of a port and manner of living that shall be nicely adjusted to known requirements—the demands of a well-understood place in the social hierarchy. There is a want of fervour about it all; the atmosphere is possibly somewhat chilling; the subject of the epitaph would find himself a good deal out of place among the emotionalists and sentimentalist of another age. But the influences that emanate from his monument are robust and bracing, and we find it in our hearts to respect this characteristic product of the age of common sense. Naturally enough

His Religion was that  
 Which by LAW is established;

and it enabled him to do his duty in that exalted station of life to which it had pleased God to call him.

His Distinction from others  
 Never made him forget himself or them.  
 He was kind and obliging to his Neighbours,  
 Generous and condescending to his Inferiors,  
 And just to all Mankind.

The epitaph concludes in that spirit of guarded

anticipation which is the note of the eighteenth century in its relation to a future life.

Nor had the Temptations  
 Of Honour and Pleasure in this World  
 Strength enough to withdraw his Eyes  
 From that great Object of his Hope  
 Which we may reasonably assure ourselves  
 He now enjoys.

Our collector has not failed to copy an epitaph of 1743 at Bolton, in Yorkshire, which makes an excellent beginning but a tedious end:

Blush not, Marble!  
 To rescue from Oblivion  
 the Memory of  
 HENRY JENKINS

arouses high expectations, which the remainder of the epitaph does not sustain.

Taking the centuries together they all have their characteristic merits, and the modern epitaphist does not do very much better. But perhaps there is nothing in the collection that rings truer than the earliest epitaph of all, written before the sixteenth century had fashioned its conceits, or the seventeenth had pruned them, or the eighteenth had taught men to prose in wearisome uncials for the benefit of posterity. A monument of 1475 commemorates a person of no importance who had made a great marriage, and in virtue of it was buried in St George's Chapel, Windsor, where the bones of princes are gathered to their rest.

Wythin this Chappell lyeth buried *Anne Duches of Exetor* Suster unto the noble Kyng *Edward* the forte, and also the Body of Syr *Thomas Sellynger* Knyght her Husband, which hath fonde wythin this Colledge a chauntre wyth two prestys syngyng for evermore on whose soule God have mercy. The which *Anne* duches dyed in the yere of our Lord a thousande CCCCLXXV the dnical letter S.

primū S. xiiii. xi daye of *January*.



## DICENDA TACENDA.

### MY FRIEND THE POET.

“YOU haven’t read me anything of yours lately,” said I to Callimachus, of St Stephen’s, when he dropped in the other evening. Callimachus is a poet of the mystic school, and I perceived by his excited looks that he had recently had an attack of the ‘divine afflatus.’ It is a disease I do not personally suffer from, I believe that I am visited by dyspepsia in its stead. Then came the usual little prelude.

“Well, I have written just a little thing,” said he, fumbling in his pocket, “would you really care to hear it?”

“I should regard it as a privilege,” I replied, politely.

“Ah! but my things I know are hard to understand, I write for myself and to myself.”

This I had heard before, but I could never square it with the fact that whenever Callimachus writes anything he immediately calls on all his friends (his circle has diminished of late), and reads it to them in an ecstatic voice, but in great confidence.

“I have shown it to nobody else,” he said.

“You are very good.” “It is called ‘The Missing Link.’”

“Really!” said I.

“It is, of course, metaphysically regarded.”

“Quite so,” I was glad to hear it, as I believe that the ‘missing link,’ physically regarded, is unpleasant.

“It is written in no particular metre; Browning was not fettered by metre, why should I be?”

“Why, indeed? But, pray, read on.” He read—

#### ‘THE MISSING LINK.’

“The winsome smile of an ethereal blue  
Breaks o’er the silver calmness of the deep,  
The merry sea-gulls whisper as they fly,  
And angels moved to gladness sadly weep.  
Fly o’er the dove-like crests of briny waves  
The fettered spirits of a vast Unknown,  
While bitter torrents from a laughing glade  
Splash with the utterance of an age their own.”

“That is all,” said he, “what do you think of it?”

“Very fine, but a little difficult to follow.” I could not quite see where the ‘missing link’ came in, but it has sometimes struck me that the only thing to which Callimachus’ poems can never be made to refer, is any idea conveyed by their titles. Further, I am not very clear as to what the Missing Link really is, and as apparently the most familiar objects metaphysically regarded are hard to recognize, I put it down to my own lack of perception.

“Yes,” said Callimachus dreamily, “it is hard, but I think it has something in it.”

“I have no doubt,” I replied, politely, “that it has a great deal in it, more perhaps than my feeble intellect can grasp.”

Callimachus would not gainsay this, but rose to go, and I afterwards learnt that I was not the only person who heard that touching poem the other evening.

H. L. P.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Editors of the *Eagle* have much pleasure in printing the following Appeal. The International Committee in charge of the Memorial includes nearly all the prominent mathematicians of Europe and America. A full list of the Committee and of the Subscribers to the Fund, will be printed in a future number.

## PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE LATE PROF SYLVESTER.

Soon after the death of this illustrious Mathematician in March of the present year, a number of his friends and admirers of his genius considered the advisability of founding some suitable Memorial in honour of his name and life work. The suggestion met with a ready response from all parts of the world, and a powerful and representative International Committee was formed. A list of this Committee is enclosed, and it will be seen therefrom how widespread is the sympathy which the movement has excited.

The eminent services to mathematical science rendered by Sylvester during a long and brilliant career are so well known and so widely recognised, that no special advocacy is required to convince the intellectual public that the perpetuation of his memory in a suitable way is an honourable duty, the carrying out of which devolves in the first place upon this the country of his birth and education. The warmly sympathetic replies to the letters sent by the initiators of the movement to the mathematicians of America, France, Germany, Italy, and Sweden, have served to completely justify the action taken. It remains only to invite public attention to the scheme in order that a Memorial worthy of Sylvester's fame may be founded by international co-operation. The estimation in which he was held in America found expression at a Memorial Meeting of the Faculty of the Johns Hopkins University, held on May 2nd, when appreciative addresses were delivered by President Gilman, Dr Fabian Franklin, &c. ("University Circulars," June, 1897).

The mathematicians of this country have likewise put upon record their sense of the heavy loss which science has sustained.\*

In determining the form which the Memorial should take, the promoters have been influenced by various considerations. The foundation of a mathematical studentship required the raising of an amount of capital which they did not see their way to obtain. It has been decided, therefore, that the foundation of a Sylvester Medal and prize would bring the scheme well within the region of practicability, and would at the same time enable the body entrusted with the fund to offer encouragement and reward to working mathematicians throughout the world for results achieved in a branch of science which brings no direct material advantage to its cultivators.

It is estimated that a capital sum of about £1,000 will be required for this purpose, and of this it will be seen from the accompanying list of subscriptions that about one-half has already been contributed.† The fund, when complete, will be transferred to the Council of the Royal Society of London, that body having undertaken to accept the trust and to award the Medal triennially, irrespective of nationality.‡

In America, subscriptions may be sent to Dr Cyrus Adler, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, or to Dr George Bruce Halsted, 2407, Guadalupe Street, Austin, Texas.

ROTHSCHILD,  
*Chairman of Executive Committee and Treasurer.*

PERCY A. MACMAHON,  
*Hon Secretary.*

RAPHAEL MELDOLA,  
*Hon Organising Secretary.*  
*Finsbury Technical College.*

December, 1897.

\* See "Nature," March 18th and 25th, 1897, and also the Address by Prof Forsyth to Section A of the British Association at Toronto, 1897.

† The Fund now (Jan., 1898) exceeds £700.

‡ A strong desire has been expressed that a marble bust of Sylvester should be executed and placed in the apartments of the Royal Society at Burlington House, with copies at Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Baltimore. If a sufficient fund can be raised, this suggestion will also be carried out.

## Obituary.

### THE RIGHT HON CHARLES PELHAM VILLIERS M.A.

An interesting career came to a close with the death of the Rt Hon Charles Pelham Villiers (B.A. 1826) on the 16th of January last, at his residence in Cadogan Place, London. Mr Villiers, who was born on the 19th of January 1802, was the son of the Hon George Villiers (M.A. St John's 1779), and was thus grandson of the first, and brother of the fourth, Earl of Clarendon. He was admitted Fellow Commoner of the College on the 6th July 1820, his Tutor being Mr Hornbuckle. He was admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn 13 May 1823 and was called to the Bar 25 May 1827. He was an Examiner in Chancery 1833-52, Judge Advocate General 1852-8, President of the Poor Law Board 1859-66. Mr Villiers for some years enjoyed the distinction of being Father of the House of Commons. He was returned as M.P. for Wolverhampton on the 10th January 1835 and sat for that Constituency until his death. But besides being the oldest Member of Parliament, he was also the oldest surviving parliamentary candidate. In 1826 he travelled to Yorkshire with his brother Mr T. Hyde Villiers (St John's, B.A. 1822) and contested, unsuccessfully, the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, his brother being successful at Hedon.

We take the following from the *Daily News* of January 17 :

Charles Pelham Villiers was born in London in 1802, and had represented the same constituency in Parliament since 1835. Even when Mr Gladstone was in Parliament Mr Villiers's claim by age and by the unbroken continuity of his Parliamentary career to be regarded as Father of the House of Commons was superior to that of the late member for Midlothian. Mr Gladstone first entered the House of Commons in 1832.

The House of Commons could say of Mr Villiers as was said of Palmerston in its name: "We are all proud of him," and not for his age and experience alone. The younger generation do not fully know what we may call the Villiers tradition, so worthily kept up by Wolverhampton; but to-day every politician will be recalling the brilliant services of the

veteran member of Parliament who has just died, and it will be made plain why the tie of personal attachment between Mr Villiers and his constituents survived the severe strains of the bitterest political controversy of modern times. His constituents knew him as Cobden knew him; and surely since the days of David and Jonathan, never has one man spoken of another as Cobden wrote to Lord John Russell of Mr Villiers.

"I know him well, have watched and probed him for eight years, and am ready to swear by him as a true man. I love and venerate him more than he is aware of. I have felt for him what I could not express, because my esteem has grown out of his noble self-denials under trials to which I could not allude without touching a too secret chord. I have trod upon his heels, nay, almost trampled him down, in a race where he was once the sole man on the course. When I came into the House, I got the public ear and the Press (which he never had as he deserved). I took the position of the Free Trader. I watched him then; there was no rivalry, no jealousy, no repining; his sole object was to see his principles triumph. He was willing to stand aside and cheer me on to the winning goal; his conduct was not merely noble, it was godlike."

This was Cobden's tribute to Mr Villiers in 1846, when honours were being showered on him and Mr Bright for securing the great reform of which, as Cobden here admitted, Villiers was the true pioneer. It was Villiers, as we shall presently see, who gave to Cobden the great impulse of his Free Trade career.

Mr Villiers himself seemed at first a most unlikely man to be associated with the popular causes of his time. His connections were all aristocratic. His grandfather was the first bearer of the revived title Earl of Clarendon; his mother was also a peer's (the first Lord Borington's) daughter, and he could not find many relatives outside the ranks of the peerage. His parents destined him for an Indian career, and, with this in view, he began his education at Haileybury. The man who has lived so far into his nineties was thought too delicate for India in his youth; and he went on to Cambridge and prepared for the law. The influences of his youth are worth tracing to-day. At Haileybury Malthus and Sir James Mackintosh were

finished under M'Culloch. Huskisson and Canning were

among the public men whose voices were most heard in the political controversies in those days. They were voices lifted against commercial monopolies. Young Villiers was attracted to their side, and he tried to enter Parliament for Hull as their supporter. His failure did not mean any serious loss of political training; on the contrary, it was a gain, for it meant that a few years later he was free to assist the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws, and enabled him, as someone has said, "actually to touch the political facts that surrounded him." In the interval he had been called to the Bar, and this opened up for him other appointments. He was once Secretary to the Master of the Rolls, and an Examiner of the Court of Chancery. But imagine what it meant in 1832 for a man interested in political economy, well versed in its teachings, and educated for the law, to be "in touch with the political facts of the time!" The country was in a turmoil over the Reform Bill, the people were maddened by their distress, the Poor Laws were execrated, riots, rick burnings, and other forms of outrage told all thoughtful people that something was rotten in the state of society. Mr Villiers saw the evils of the time, and made up his mind as to the pressing remedy.

He came to Wolverhampton in 1835 an avowed opponent of the Corn Laws. That sounds very natural and proper to our ears. It hardly strikes one as a proof of courage; but in 1835 it was courageous. A voice lifted up for Mr Gladstone from 1886 to 1893 in a West End "Unionist" club would probably have excited less astonishment than a man of Mr Villiers's position did in 1835 when he made his political confession of faith at Wolverhampton. These were the days even before those when Lord Melbourne said that the Minister who should try to carry the total abolition of the Corn Laws would be considered fit for a lunatic asylum. Mr McCullagh Torrens quotes that saying as uttered in 1838, and adds that it expressed the opinion of a great majority in both Houses of Parliament. But Wolverhampton, to its honour, did not so think. Or if it did, it resolved that the House of Commons was the lunatic asylum. For that was the place they found Mr Villiers fit for in 1835, when he opposed the Corn Laws. They found him fit for it still in 1837, when he declared for their abolition, also in 1838, and in subsequent years when he made his motions in Parliament on the subject. For his services in

securing their repeal, they thought him worthy of his seat for life.

It must not be supposed that Mr Villiers was a single-subject politician. Free Trade was not his hobby, but part of a general policy so advanced as to bring him inevitably into political association with the men then known as the Radical Reform Party. It was of this party that Miss Martineau wrote in her History of the Thirty Years' Peace that there was no other known which could boast of such men as Grote, Molesworth, and Roebuck, and Colonel Thompson and Joseph Hume, and William Ewart and Charles Buller and Ward and Villiers and Strutt. There was no such phalanx of strength then known as these men with their philosophy, their science, their reading, their experience, the acuteness of some, the doggedness of others, the seriousness of most, and the mirth of a few—might have become, if they could have become a phalanx at all. But nothing, said Miss Martineau, was more remarkable about these men than their individuality. Mr Villiers not only came before the constituency of Wolverhampton as a Free Trader. He was at that time a religious equality man, an ardent advocate of Irish reforms, eloquent on the abuses of the Irish Church, and eager for the extension to that country of the municipal self-government just given to England and Scotland. His plea was that municipal reform "made the people parties to their own government, trained them to the use of power, and trusted them with the duty, as it taught them the interest of upholding law and extending security to all."

By the testimony of both friends and opponents, Mr Villiers made for himself a great name in the House of Commons. Mr Disraeli, who called him "the stormy petrel of Protection," also said of him that in "circumstances of infinite difficulty, the cause of total and immediate Repeal was first and solely upheld by the terse eloquence and vivid perception of Charles Villiers." This was the voluntary testimony of an opponent deliberately penned in the "Life of Lord George Bentinck." But a more remarkable tribute was paid by the same Minister in 1852, at a time when the speeches of Mr Villiers himself were pressing him hard on the suspected desire of Lord Derby's Government to revert to Protection, and might well have provoked a less magnanimous rejoinder. Mr Disraeli said of

Mr Villiers then: "He may look back with proud self complacency to the time when I remember him sitting on almost the last bench on this side of the House, and bringing forward with the command of a master of the subject, never omitting a single point, and against all the prejudices of his audience, the question of the Corn Laws.... Anybody but the hon, and learned member for Wolverhampton would have sunk in the unequal fray. I honour, respect, and admire him." Besides his courage, perseverance, and mastery of his subject, Mr Villiers's "precision of thought and concinnity of expression" were applauded by Mr Disraeli. Others noted his gift of raillery and satire. Others were struck with his power of lighting up a subject like the Corn Laws after it had become hackneyed with novel illustrations and striking originality of view. A biographer of Sir Robert Peel, in an incidental allusion to one of Mr Villiers' speeches, says there could not be found a more extraordinary instance of the skill of the statesman suggesting the foresight of the prophet, and Mr Cobden, whose most generous tribute has been already quoted, also observed that his friend was a man of cautious foresight—"the man of prudence and forecast who would make provision for future evils."

The first resolution brought forward by Mr Villiers—on the Corn Laws, in March, 1838—only proposed that the House should resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Corn Law Act. The motion was shaped in this way, he said, in order that no person, unless he were a friend to the Corn Laws as they stood, might find a pretext to abstain from supporting it. But 300 did find such a pretext, and Mr Villiers secured only 95 votes. Mr Villiers was undaunted. This fact inspired others who came into close association with him. He was the hero of a banquet at Manchester in 1839 at which the Free Trade members and the delegates of newly-formed Anti-Corn Law Associations were brought together. This gathering was the forerunner of the Anti-Corn Law League, whose historian has recorded Mr Villiers's reception. "His appearance..... the tone of his address, the knowledge of his subject, the closeness of his argumentation, his obvious determination to persevere in the course he had undertaken, and the hopefulness of his expectation that the struggle would end in victory, confirmed his hearers in their belief that he possessed high

qualifications to be the leader in the Parliamentary contest." He persevered and he counselled perseverance. His speeches, which are now included in our permanent political literature, are full of cheery optimism and of manly appeal to the spirit of perseverance in his followers. He said once in one of the great public meetings held in Covent Garden Theatre:

There is no instance of a measure sound in itself and founded on truth and justice, that has not succeeded in this country; and I entreat you do not regard either the cowardice, or the baseness, or the desertion of other people; but for the satisfaction of your own conscience and the good of your country, do your duty. Go on in the course that you have commenced. Persevere in your determined resistance to the Corn Laws, and to all monopoly by every legitimate means, and our opponents will ultimately yield absolutely as they have already yielded partially. Precedents abound to justify your perseverance, for it is by such earnestness, energy, and independence as ours that every great measure of liberty has been carried in this country.

It is needless in these days to trace in detail Mr Villiers's proceedings in the House of Commons. The opposition he met with can, perhaps, better be realised nowadays than it would twenty years ago; for we have had scenes in the House in that time that have been over and over again declared to be unprecedented. They were not unprecedented in the memory of "The Father of the House." Mr Villiers had to make speeches amid a storm of wilful and deliberate coughing; and once saw a Speaker so aggravated by the wilful disorder of members crowding at the bar, that he angrily required them to come into the House and take their places. It was the treatment of Mr Villiers by the House of Commons Protectionists that made Cobden, then trying to listen to the debate, resolve that he would never rest till he had done all he could to help Mr Villiers and had secured the abolition of the Corn Laws. This was the cementing of a friendship begun in Manchester by Mr Villiers going after Cobden and seeking him out as the author of a pamphlet which suggested that he might be able to give useful information. Mr Bright was a delegate at one of the early meetings in Manchester, and was introduced to Mr Villiers later by Cobden, who took the member for Wolverhampton to Rochdale expressly to see whether the young Quaker's oratory would suit him.

Mr Villiers heard Mr Bright addressing a meeting on Dissenters' grievances, and decided that he would do. So Mr Villiers saw the Parliamentary infancy of Cobden and Bright, and was their leader in the great movement with which

their names are for ever associated. He was familiar with all the men of 1832, and the book of political portraits in his memory opened before the days of Wellington and Canning, and came down to the days of the youngest minister of 1898. He spoke on the same platforms with O'Connell, he heard Disraeli's famous maiden speech, he had listened to the speeches of every Prime Minister in the Queen's reign, and served in the Government of more than one.

Famine was Mr Villiers' most perfect ally, and his last annual motion for the repeal of the Corn Laws was made in 1845. He had the satisfaction next Session of seeing Sir Robert Peel himself propose the measure which ten years ago was believed to be as impracticable as the overturning of the monarchy. Villiers left all the honours of the war to Cobden and Bright, refusing pecuniary reward, and declining office offered to him by Lord John Russell. South Lancashire wished to honour him as its representative, but he was then as faithful to Wolverhampton as Wolverhampton has since been to him. The Governorship of Bombay might have tempted him away, but when that post was suggested for him the East India Company, which then had a veto on the appointment, earned the inglorious distinction of declining to confirm his nomination.

In 1852 there was some coquetting with protection on the part of the Lord Derby of the day and of Mr Disraeli, then his Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the way Mr Villiers challenged the latter to declare his opinions is vividly remembered to this day by those who witnessed the lively performance. He reminded Mr Disraeli of one of his epigrammatic sayings to the effect that the history of this country was the history of reaction. The people no sooner obtained some great right or liberty than they became indifferent to it and were anxious to surrender. He said:

I differ from the right hon. gentleman on this point, but I believe that the people are too confiding, and take it for granted too readily that when a great question is once settled it will not be disturbed. The people are often imposed upon: and those who have yielded them a right that they never ought to have withheld are ever on the alert watching for a moment to recover what they have lost. . . . I now distinctly ask the right hon. gentleman to come forward in the face of this House and of the country, and make a candid, manly, and open avowal of the intentions of the Government on the subject of their policy with respect to our foreign commerce. I ask the right hon. gentleman to tell us whether he intends, under any pretence whatever, or for any reason whatever, to reimpose a duty on foreign corn.

It was not until after a general election, however, that Mr Villiers was able to pin Lord Derby's Government to a Free Trade policy, and had nearly defeated the Government but for Lord Palmerston coming to their rescue with an amendment which they were able to accept instead of defeat on Mr Villiers' resolutions.

The Government were not saved for long, and then Mr Villiers began his Ministerial career as Judge Advocate-General in Lord Aberdeen's coalition Ministry. He was the first President of the Poor-Law Board in Lord Palmerston's Government, he was honoured with a seat in the Cabinet, and he left his mark on the Poor Law legislation, earning praises from the poor that would have sufficed to make a reputation if he had never been associated with any other reform. He quitted office in 1886, but his constituents would not suffer him to leave Parliament. They erected a statue to him in their town, and regarded him once for all as their life member. Liberals generally, sharing with Wolverhampton the debt of gratitude to this veteran statesman, approved the action of the constituency, even when he was coming up in the most critical divisions to vote against them, and even the Irish members viewed his appearance with admiration rather than hostility.

In 1896, on the fiftieth anniversary of the repeal of the Corn Laws, the Cobden Club celebrated the occasion by a dinner and the presentation of an address to Mr Villiers. The address was taken to his house and his answer read to the Club over the banquetting table at the Ship, Greenwich. It was recalled at the meeting by one of the speakers (Sir Charles Dilke) that in his boyhood locks of Mr Villiers' hair was sold at Free Trade bazaars at five guineas apiece. Thus he was idolised by his followers in his youth, and venerated alike by friends and opponents in his old age. The Father of the House enjoyed to the last paternal privileges and filial affection.

The *Daily Telegraph* of January 17th contains the following notes by a private member:

The Father of the House of Commons was entirely unknown by sight even to nine out of ten of the members of the present Parliament. It is years since he attended sittings at Westminster. It is a pity. There were few figures that carried about them more legibly the stamp of a remarkable and a



forgotten time. Some years ago, if you had chanced to be passing one of the tables in what is known as the "No" lobby you would have been struck by the appearance of a man who spoke to nobody and to whom nobody spoke. Furtively, almost, he seemed to glide into the lobby, and, as he shuffled rather than walked, you might have had the impression that you were looking at some forgotten and wandering spectre, that had by accident returned to the glimpses of the moon. And everything else in the outward man confirmed this idea. The pallor of the face was so deadly at times that you found it difficult to understand how there could be still any life left, and the form was often so stooped as to be almost bent in two. The head alone looked young—younger even by reason of the wealth of hair: about the forehead the locks were wavy and long, and, somehow or other, seemed singularly appropriate to the general suggestion of the figure. The face had an air of distinction. It was not merely that there was an intense refinement in the deadly pallor, but there was, besides, a great delicacy in the exceedingly well-cut features; and though the aspect was absorbed and remote, there was plenty in it to suggest, if not the habit of command, certainly the sense of high birth and distinguished position. There was besides, in the sharp nose, in the compressed, beautifully shaped, and proud mouth, in the high forehead, and in the steady and self-contained eye, something that spoke of a man who belonged to a time when the distinction of classes was much more marked than to-day, and who came of a race that for centuries had been accustomed to govern. Wherever he was seen, nobody could ever have mistaken Charles Villiers for anything but an aristocrat. The clothes were of old-world cut and colour, with a certain tendency to drab and blue and black, the favourite colour of the period when men in the House of Commons would have considered a tweed suit and a pot hat an infringement on the dignity of the assembly and an undoubted sign of a loss of self-respect in his own person. It is hard to say why it should be, but when you looked at Charles Villiers you immediately thought of Palmerston. It was either the cut of the whiskers, or of the clothes, or the hauteur of expression—whatever it was, you felt that you were in presence of a man who belonged to the period when the great Whig families were still the omnipotent power in the land, and when England was governed

by what Disraeli used to call the Venetian aristocracy, in the days when, poor, friendless, and despised, he vainly sought to break through the iron barriers of frowning fate.

If you watched—as you were very much inclined to do—this wonderful and weird figure that sat doubled up either at the table in the division lobby or in a quiet chair in the library, you saw that with all the signs of feebleness there must have been plenty of vitality in the man. For he had around him a pile of letters—written with apparently perfect ease, and in a hand that also was a little old-world—that were usually sealed carefully with the sealing-wax and the House of Commons crest, another old-world reminiscence. It was quite apparent that this man, in spite of the weight of years, the pallid cheek, that spoke of the exhaustion of nature, and the bent figure, was profoundly interested in human affairs and human beings, and had still a large circle of friends and acquaintances with whom he discussed freely whatever was going on.

This aristocratic figure had yet been one of the foremost in a revolution—peaceful, it is true, but at the same time confronted at one period by forces that were apparently omnipotent and eternal; and backed only by the voices of manufacturers who were still despised, and by masses that were still voiceless and voteless. It is certain that it was the persuasiveness of Cobden and the oratory of Bright that were the chief Parliamentary forces in carrying Free Trade; but it is equally certain that the Parliamentary pioneer of the movement was Charles Villiers—that he was agitating for Free Trade at Westminster when Cobden was still a commercial traveller and John Bright was asking himself whether he would ever be able to stand on his legs without making a fool of himself; and that if it had not been for the tenacity, courage, and early wisdom of Villiers, the Free Trade movement might have been another decade before it achieved its final triumph.

It is curious to note that every point in the exterior and bearing of Villiers which remained with him when he seemed but a shadow of a man were the very things which first helped to make his great position on the Free Trade question and to establish his supremacy over his colleagues. The late Mr. Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, in the United States, used to relate that on the occasion of a visit paid by him to the fourth Lord Clarendon at his seat, The Grove, near

Watford, two portraits were shown him, one of which represented an ancestor of his noble host who had fought for King Charles I., and the other an ancestor who had fought for the Parliament. "I suppose," said Lord Clarendon, "that the blood of the Cavalier flows in my veins, and that of the Roundhead in those of my brother Charles." But, after all, there is a difference, and two generations ago the difference was even more universally recognised between the man who is born a Roundhead and the one who, born a Cavalier, adopts the popular cause from sheer force of conviction and of triumph over his environment and training. Villiers had been brought up at a great public school, was a graduate of Cambridge and was a member of the Bar; and poor Cobden, beginning as a commercial traveller, had graduated as a cotton-printer; while John Bright, as innocent as Cobden of the advantages of fashionable schooling and great Universities, was a carpet-maker.

THE RIGHT REV JOHN MARTINDALE SPEECHLY D.D., LATE  
BISHOP OF TRAVANCORE.

We regret to chronicle the somewhat sudden death of Bishop Speechly, which occurred at Hernhill Vicarage, near Faversham, on the 20th of January last.

Bishop Speechly was a son of Mr Thomas Kelfull Speechly, of Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, and was born there on the 13 November 1836. He took his degree at St John's as a Junior Optime in 1859. He was ordained in 1860 to a curacy at Peterborough. In 1862 he went to India as a C.M.S. missionary, and was stationed at Kunnukulam from 1862 to 1863. In the latter year he became Principal of the C.M.S. Cambridge Nicholson Institute (diocesan College), Cottayam; holding this until 1869, and again from 1873 to 1876. He was curate of Hatford, Berks. 1871-2, and of St Mark's, Cambridge 1876-7, and of Horringer, Suffolk 1878. In 1879 he was consecrated Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, and held the See for ten years. After his resignation in 1889 he returned to England, and on various occasions rendered valuable assistance to English Bishops, notably to Bishop Wilkinson (now Bishop of St Andrew's) when Bishop of Truro, Bishop Speechly being Bishop Commissary of that Diocese 1889-91. In 1892 he was

presented by Archbishop Benson to the Vicarage of Hernhill. He married a daughter of Major H. J. Grove, of Castle Grove, County Donegal. He was buried at Whittlesea. We take the following account of him from *The Guardian* of February 2:

Perhaps no one knew Bishop Speechly more intimately than myself during his early years as a missionary in Travancore. We were both Cambridge men and both Johnians, which was at once a bond of union. He was my guest for some time on his first arrival at Cottayam in 1862, and for several years afterwards we lived in houses facing each other from opposite hills. I do not know that he ever told me by what exact steps he was led to seek the Mission-field. At that time the number of Cambridge men volunteering for foreign Mission work might have been counted on the fingers of one hand. But I think some of his friends must have been much opposed to his joining the C.M.S., for when his boxes came up to my house with "Madras" painted on them in large, white letters, I remember he said that one member of his family had remarked that "Madras" must be a mistake, it ought to have been "Madness." He had, however, rightly counted the cost, for that he was the man Travancore wanted was soon apparent from the work that opened out for him. He was first sent from Cottayam to Kunnukulam, a lonely Mission-house miles away from any other Europeans, where his first duty was to make himself familiar with the language. Here, too, he made his first acquaintance with the exigencies of Mission life. It was not long, however, before he was recalled to Cottayam, to take charge of the Cambridge Nicholson Institution, on the death of the Rev John Hawksworth. There began his real work, at which he was indefatigably industrious; and I recall the determination also with which he set to work to study Sanscrit. It was about this time that I was privileged to unite him in marriage with the estimable lady who now, with her sons and daughters, mourns his loss.

John Martindale Speechly was one of the most sincere of men. Naturally somewhat reticent and self-contained, he may sometimes perhaps have been misunderstood by those imperfectly acquainted with him. But I always thought his strong point was uncompromising conscientiousness. I have known him keep a promise to his own detriment, simply because it was a promise, where most men would have considered the

promise sufficiently cancelled by the very conditions under which it had been obtained. "to do the right" carried him through many difficulties in his career where a weaker man would have given way.

His ten years' episcopate was not without its difficulties: some due, no doubt, to the novelty in the Mission of the one-man rule, and others to the peculiar circumstances arising from the presence already, amid the heathen surroundings, of an ancient Church that has for centuries existed in Travancore and Cochin. The diocesan arrangements set on foot by Bishop Speechly have been of immense value to South-West India. Particularly praiseworthy was the way in which he endeavoured to bring out native talent and worth. His Archdeacon, Koshi Koshi, for instance, was the first Hindu ever raised to that dignity—a dignity which I, who knew him intimately for twelve years, can testify that he well deserves. Not a few of those, too, now reaching middle life in Travancore and Cochin, can bless the day when they were pupils of John Martindale Speechly in the Cambridge Nicholson Institution.

R. C.

A correspondent adds the following with regard to Bishop Speechly's subsequent work at home:—"His resignation of the see of Travancore and Cochin took effect in January, 1889, and before leaving India early in the preceding year he was the recipient of many testimonials showing the respect and affection with those whom he had left behind entertained for him. I have also before me two letters from the late Bishop of Winchester, when Bishop of Rochester, for whom Bishop Speechly took several confirmations in April and May, 1889. In one of these Bishop Thorold informs him that 'he has not had a thought of anxiety, knowing that his flock is in safe hands,' and in the other he thanks him for 'the spiritual blessing he had been the means of conferring, with God's help, on all parts of the diocese,' and he expresses joy that his 'brother' of Truro should have Bishop Speechly's aid. The Archbishop's Commission appointing him Bishop-Commissary of Truro, given under his Grace's own archiepiscopal seal, is dated May 17, 1889; and in June he went down to Truro, remaining in Cornwall in this capacity for close upon two years. On relinquishing his commission, on the return of the Bishop, he was again the

recipient of many resolutions, letters, &c., all testifying to the esteem in which the Cornish clergy held him. Canon A. J. Worledge, Chancellor of the cathedral and secretary to the Truro Chapter, has forwarded to Mrs Speechly a resolution passed at the last meeting, sympathising with her and her family in their sorrow, and expressing 'their grateful sense of the services which, by his devotion, ability, and loyalty, combined with sympathy, he rendered to the diocese.' The then Bishop, now Bishop of St Andrews, also testified, both publicly and privately, to the high opinion which he held for Bishop Speechly. In writing to his family now he says, 'No words can express what I owe to the dear Bishop for all the help which he gave me when I was ill at Truro.' After leaving Cornwall he took duty for the rectors of High Halden and Kingstone-by-Canterbury, and for the vicar of Shortlands, and in May, 1892, the late Archbishop presented him to the living of Hernhill, Faversham. Here he has since laboured, rendering assistance at various times to the present Archbishop, both when Bishop of London and since his elevation to the Primacy, and also to the present Bishop of Winchester. His death was very sudden, but quite peaceful, and he has been laid to rest in the cemetery at his birthplace, Whittlesey, in Cambridgeshire. It is unnecessary to enlarge on Bishop Speechly's many and various good qualities, his loyalty and devotion to the Church he loved so well, his highmindedness, his uprightness, his unflinching truthfulness, and his goodness. But one other quotation may be mentioned, that of the present Primate of All England. His Grace says, in his letter of sympathy to the family, 'He has been a true servant of God for many years. He has won the respect and affection of all who knew him. He has shown himself worthy of all trust and confidence.'

The following Speech (here printed for the first time) was delivered by the Public Orator, Mr Sandys, on October 16, 1879, in presenting Bishop Speechly for the degree of D.D. *jure dignitatis*:—

Virum laboribus sacis patria procul toleratis iam satis spectatum et approbatum Academiae nomine hodie salvere atque adeo valere jubemus; qui abhinc annos viginti e Collegio Divi Johannis egressus, statim sese totum Indiae dedicavit; qui scholae theologiae Cottayamensi, Cantabrigiensium suorum sumptu aedificatae, discipulorum suorum magno cum fructu, diu praesuit; qui, Academi silvis denuo redditus, has inter umbras optimis

auspicis Indorum antiquam linguam sacram addidit. Provinciae Travancoriensis episcopus tandem consecratus, mox rediit in Australem illam Indiae partem, unde codices illos antiquissimos bibliothecae nostrae rettulit Claudius Buchanan; rediit in oram illam, quam lustravit olim vir animi fervore prope Apostolico insignis, Franciscus Xavier; rediit in ipsam terram, ubi Apostolorum unus, Sanctus Thomas, ecclesias septem condidisse creditur.

Apostoli illius in memoriam qui barbarorum hasta transfixus fidem suam morte signavit, Episcopatu novum velut insigne datum est scutum in quo depicta est hasta hastaeque superaddita corona. Christi sub signo militantium sine sanguine triumphos hasta pura indicet; indicet corona illam quae nunquam marcet gloriae coronam. Vale igitur, miles noster; forti animo et corpore esto, fidei scutum tibi sume, bonum certamen certa, fidem serva.

Præsento vobis virum admodum reverendum, Johannem Martindale Speechly, episcopum primum Travancoriensem.

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REV WILLIAM CHATTERLY BISHOP M.A.

The Rev W. died  
on the 25th December 1897, at his residence 13 St Mary  
Crescent, Leamington, aged 84.

The late Mr Bishop was the eldest surviving son of Mr William Bishop, of Shelton-hall. He was born on April 24, 1813, and was educated at Newcastle Grammar School and St John's College, being admitted a Fellow on 19 March 1839. He took his B.A. in 1835 and his M.A. in 1838. He was ordained Deacon and Priest in 1837. He was Curate of St Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet-street, 1837-1839; Vicar of St Katharine's, Northampton, 1839-1843; Chaplain Northampton County Gaol, 1843-1850; Curate of Cold Overton, 1850-1852; Vicar of Upton, Northants, 1851-1868; Curate of Cranley, Northants, 1855-1862. During his residence in Leamington he rendered much and valuable help to the Vicars of St Mary's and St Paul's through a long series of years, and he had been a very well-known and frequent chairman and speaker at Meetings of the Bible Society, C.M.S., and the London Jews Society. Mr Bishop was married on January 11, 1840 (the day after the marriage of Queen Victoria to the Prince Consort) to Janet, sister of the late Sir W. Dunbar, Bart. Mrs Bishop died on May 18, 1894. Mr Bishop, who died at the advanced age of eighty-four years, recollected as a boy seeing the tables laid for feasts in honour of the accession of George IV. As a young man he saw a herald ride into Oxford and proclaim William IV. He was in full Orders before the accession of Queen Victoria, and was one of

those selected to represent the University of Cambridge in presenting an address of congratulation on her accession, and he always remembered the beautiful silvery voice in which the Queen made her reply to the address. At the Chartist's Riots in 1842 his father's house, Shelton-hall, was in imminent peril of being sacked, but owing to the opportune arrival of the military the rioters were dispersed. The Rev. W. C. Bishop was throughout an Evangelical Churchman, with a very strong love for the Church of England and her services; but he was one who was most tolerant to those who differed from him, and had many friends among the Nonconformists. At Cambridge one of his friends was the late Canon Hoare, of Tunbridge Wells. Another (Senior Wrangler in his year) was the Rev Alfred Cotterill, afterwards Bishop in South Africa. Mr Bishop used to attend the Rev Charles Simeon's Meetings for undergraduates on Friday evenings, and was present at his funeral. During the last few years of his life Mr Bishop did a great deal of quiet, unostentatious work. He had helped in the services at St Mary's very frequently until within the last year or two, and his beautiful and devout reading of the prayers was greatly appreciated. He was specially valued by the sick, whom he diligently visited. The reality of his Christian character and his deep Christian experience made him a great comfort to them. A friend of fifty-seven years' standing said of him recently, "I never knew him say or do an inconsistent thing." He will long be remembered in Leamington, and especially in St Mary's parish, where he had been so useful and beloved.—  
(*The Record*, 7 January 1898).

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REV GEORGE JAMES ATHILL M.A.

The Rev G. J. Athill, Vicar of St Bartholomew's Hyde, Winchester, died at the Vicarage on Monday the 13 December. We take the following account of him from *The Hampshire Chronicle* of December 15.

The Rev George James Athill was the eldest son of the late George Athill, Esq. of Bridge Place, near Canterbury, and was born in 1845. He was educated at St John's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1874, and proceeded M.A. in 1878. He was ordained deacon in 1874 and priest in 1875 by the Bishop of Chester.

On his ordination he assumed the curacy of Christ Church, Boodle. After remaining there three years he went as curate to St. Mary's, Truro, now Truro Cathedral. Two years later he was appointed Diocesan Inspector for the Diocese of Truro, and in 1883 the Bishop of Winchester asked him to undertake similar work in this Diocese. During the eleven years that he held this post he had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with almost every parish in the Diocese. The great educational and religious movement during those years no doubt is responsible for very much of the improvement in religious knowledge and religious teaching in our schools, at the same time the earnest work of the Diocesan Inspector, the great interest he took in all whom he met, his cheerful encouragement and kindly advice must have its meed of praise. He not only had a devout desire to make the rising generation more God-fearing, but he carried with him those who assisted in his work of inspection, as well as the managers and teachers. Perhaps one secret of his success lies in the fact that he was always the same, always even-tempered, always cheerful. In 1895 he succeeded the late Canon Humbert as Vicar of St Bartholomew Hyde, on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor. In such a well-worked parish it was not possible to do much more than keep up the Church work which he found going on. But he at once threw himself with energy into his work. His parish—the sick and dying, as well as the whole—found in him a friend, and got the sympathy they needed. His mind was always active for the good of his parish, and at the time of his death he was busy completing the arrangements for a site for a new parish room.

Mr Athill married in 1877 Miss Eleanor Johnson, elder daughter of the late Henry Johnson, Esq, of Walton-on-the-hill, near Liverpool, who survives him, and by whom he has left three daughters.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1897; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

- Rev George James Athill (1875), Curate of Christ Church, Bootle, 1874-77, of St Mary's Truro, 1877-79, Diocesan Inspector for Truro, 1879-83, and for Winchester, 1883-95, Vicar of St Bartholomew's, Hyde, Winchester, 1895-97: died at the Vicarage, December 13 (see *Eagle* xx, 223).
- Rev Edward Baynes Badcock (1852), Curate of Harpurhey, Lancashire, 1852-54, of St Mary's, Battersea, 1854-63, Principal of and Chaplain to the Ripon Female Training School, 1863-91, Chaplain to the late Bishop of Ripon, 1872-84, Honorary Canon of Ripon, 1878-97. Died at his residence, Somerleaze, Wells, Somerset, November 7, aged 73.
- Rev William Gibbs Barker (1833), Curate of Combe St Nicholas, Somerset, 1835-37, of the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, 1837-38, of St Mary's, Shrewsbury, 1838-39, Head Master of Walsall Grammar School, 1839-44, Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Matlock, 1844-53, Principal of the Church Missionary Children's Home, 1853-63, Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, New Bamel, 1864-68, latterly resided at Warefield, The Crescent, Sidcup, Kent: died there November 14, aged 86.
- Richard Benyon (1833 as Fellows), died at Englefield House, Reading, July 26, aged 85 (see *Eagle* xx, 83).
- Rev John James Beresford (1845), Curate of Tickenhall, Derbyshire, 1845-47, Fellow of St John's, 1849-65, Chaplain of Northampton Gaol, 1849-50, Minor Canon and Precentor of Peterborough, 1850-64, Rector of Castor, near Peterborough, 1864-97: died at the Rectory, August 5, aged 75.
- Rev William Chatterley Bishop (1835), died at 13, St Mary Crescent, Leamington, aged 84 (see *Eagle* xx, 222). Mr Bishop published *A Sermon on the Staffordshire Riots*, 1842, and a volume of Sermons in 1846.
- Rev Randle Barwick Brereton (1843), Curate of Pilton and North Wotton, Somerset, 1843-44, Rector of Stiffkey-with-Morston, Norfolk, 1845-83. Latterly resided at Brinton, East Dereham, Norfolk: died there November 14, aged 76.
- Rev Charles Brittain (1853), Curate of St Mark's, Liverpool, 1855-57, of Bowdon, Cheshire, 1857-58, of The Temple, Bristol, 1858-59, Chaplain of Bristol Gaol, 1859-72, Vicar of Darley Abbey, near Derby, 1876-97: died at the Vicarage, April 18, aged 65.
- John William Cole (1893), died December 28, at Banham, near Attleborough, Norfolk.
- George Fothergill Cooke (1896), died July 1, at St Michael's Terrace, Stoke, Devonport, aged 23 (see *Eagle* xx, 94).
- Rev Henry Cooper (1846), Curate of Cudworth, Somerset, 1846-47, of Huddersfield, 1847-53, Vicar of Stoke Prior with Docklow, Herefordshire, 1853-83, Perpetual Curate of Marston Stannett, Herefordshire, 1860-83, Rector of Bramborough, Somerset, 1883-91, Rector of Stanningfield, Suffolk, 1891-92, Rector of Semer, near Ipswich, 1892-97. Died at Semer Rectory, June 19, aged 77.
- Rev William Frederick Creeny (1853). Died at Orford Hill, Norwich, April 18, aged 72 (see *Eagle* xix, 605).
- Henry George Dean, son of Walter Henry Dean. Admitted to the College, January 17, 1885, and kept six terms, but did not graduate. Died February 27, at 27, Christ Church Avenue, Brondesbury, London, N, aged 30.

Gerald

- Rev Charles Carey de Jersey, son of Peter de Jersey and Harriet Maingy his wife, born in Guernsey, October 23, 1831. Educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey. Admitted to St John's, July 4, 1850, and kept four terms. His name was removed January 16, 1852. He then went to Queen's College, Birmingham, and was ordained by the Bishop of Chester in 1868. Curate of Holy Trinity, Southport, 1867-69, of Little Torrington, Devon, 1869-70, of Lynton, 1870-85, Vicar of St Matthew's Cobo, Guernsey, 1885-97. Died September 17.
- Joseph Devey (1864), second son of Thomas Devey Esq, of Manchester. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple, October 23, 1858, called to the Bar, November 17, 1865. For some time he was a private tutor. Joined the Northern Circuit and settled at Liverpool. He practised at the Assizes, the Court of Passage and City Sessions. Was for some time Deputy Coroner, and Assistant Revising Barrister in the North of England. He also engaged in literary work, editing some scholastic works and contributing numerous articles to newspapers and magazines. Died at his residence, Tuebrook, Liverpool, March 27.
- Rev George Eastman (B.D. 1862), Curate of Brixton, of St George's, Hanover Square, 1862-67, of St Stephen's, Clapham Park, 1867-86, Rector of Draycot Foliat, Wilts, 1858-97. Died at his residence, 5, Acre Lane, Brixton Rise, London, S.W., December 15.
- Rev Alexander Freeman (1861), son of John Freeman, Chemist, of Blackfriars, London, and Mary Anne his wife. Born January 28, 1838, entered Merchant Taylors' School in January, 1864. He was fifth wrangler in 1861, and Chancellor's Medallist for Legal Studies in 1862. He was elected a Fellow of the College, May 9, 1862. He examined for the Mathematical Tripos in 1874 and 1875. Was Deputy for the Plumian Professor of Astronomy, 1880-82. He was presented by the College to the Rectory of Murston, Kent, in 1882, and became Rural Dean of Sittingbourne in 1892. He married, October 4, 1882, at St Matthew's, Porchester Gate, Eva, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Paterson, and grand-daughter of the late General Sir William Paterson. Mr Freeman published an English translation, with notes of Fourier's *Théorie Analytique de la Chaleur* in 1878, and edited a new edition of Cheyne's *Planetary Theory*. He also contributed several papers to the *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society. He was also for some time Director of the Saturn Section of the British Astronomical Association. Died at Murston Rectory, June 12.
- George Mursell Garrett (Mus. B. 1857, M.A. 1878), died April 8 (see *Eagle* xix, 581).
- Rev Edward Gilder (1850), Curate of St Martin's, Canterbury, 1851-61, Vicar of St Dunstan's, Canterbury, 1861-74, Rural Dean of Canterbury, 1863-74, Vicar of Ickham, near Wingham, Kent, 1874-97. Co-Editor of the Canterbury *Diocesan Calendar*. Died April 28 at Upper Wimpole Street, London, aged 69.
- Rev Boulby Haslewood (1852), Curate of Easington, Durham, 1854-57, Chaplain to R. E. Egerton Warburton, Esq., of Arley Hall, Northwich, 1857, Rector of Oswaldtwistle, near Accrington, 1857-97, and Rural Dean of Whalley. Died October 19, aged 68.
- Rev Dickens Haslewood (1846), Curate of Easington, Durham, 1850-54, of Levenshulme, 1854-59, of Settle, Yorks., 1859-60, of Richmond, Yorks., 1860-64, of West Hartlepool, 1864-66, Perpetual Curate of Coxhoe, Durham, 1866-67, Vicar of Kettlewell, near Skipton, 1867-97. Died December 30, aged 74.
- Rev Harold Heward (1887), only son of the late John Mitchell Heward, of Stamford, Lincolnshire. Curate of St Alphege with All Saints, Canterbury, 1891-97, Chaplain to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, 1893-97. Died at Canterbury, October 28, aged 31.

- Rev Edgar Huxtable (1846), Senior Optime and First Class in the Classical Tripos, 1834, Crosse Scholar, 1846, Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholar, 1847. Vice-Principal of Wells College, 1848-61, Sub-Dean of Wells Cathedral, 1849-61, Vicar of Weston Zoyland, 1861-76, Prebendary of Combe in Wells Cathedral, 1853-97. Died July 10 at 19, Montpellier Terrace, Ilfracombe, aged 87 (see *Eagle* xx, 84).
- Rev Charles Richard Hyde (LL.B. 1853), Curate of Wetheral, Cumberland, 1858, of Colne, of North Meols, Lancashire, 1857-59, of Liverpool, 1860-67, Perpetual Curate of St Matthew's, Liverpool, 1867-97, Surrogate for the Diocese of Liverpool, 1860-67: died February 8 (see *Eagle* xix, 453).
- Rev Francis Jacox (1847), died February 5, aged 70 (see *Eagle* xx, 90).
- Rev James Caddy James (1843) born at Ulverston, educated at Sedbergh School. Curate of St John the Baptist in Bedwardine, Worcestershire, 1851-70, Rector of Sedgebarrow, Worcestershire, 1870-95. Latterly resided at Shrubbery Avenue, Worcester: died there October 20, aged 78.
- Rev Robert Winter Kennion (1837), second son of the Rev Thomas Kennion, Incumbent of High Harrogate, Yorks. Admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn November 4, 1837, called to the Bar November 24, 1840. He married August 13, 1845, at St Nicholas, King's Lynn, Jessy Frederica, younger daughter of Frederic Lane, Esq., of King's Lynn. He was ordained in 1854 at Winchester. Curate of Alton, Hants., 1854-58, Rector of Acle, Norfolk, 1858-94. Latterly resided at Park Road, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells: died there December 25, aged 82. He published *Unity and Order the Handmaids of Truth*, 1846.
- Rev Henry Thomas Murdock Kirby (1844), son of the Rev John Kirby (B.A. of St John's, 1810, Vicar of Mayfield, Sussex, being instituted there September 26, 1810. He again was son of the Rev John Kirby B.A. of St John's, 1766, who was also Vicar of Mayfield). The Rev H. T. M. Kirby was Vicar of Mayfield from 1845 to 1897, and died at the Vicarage, May 30, aged 68.
- Rev Richard Heighway Kirby (1840), M.A. *ad eundem*, Oxford, 1844. Born at Bicester, Oxfordshire, in June, 1817, educated at Bedford Grammar School. Mathematical Master at Felsted School, 1842, Mathematical Master at St Peter's School, York, 1847. Perpetual Curate of Taddington, Derbyshire, 1848-53, Vicar of Haverthwaite, near Ulverston, 1853-97. Rural Dean of Cartmel, 1887-92, Honorary Canon of Carlisle, 1887-97. Died at Haverthwaite Vicarage, January 12, aged 79.
- Samuel Laing (1832), died August 6, at Rockhills, Sydenham Hill, aged 86 (see *Eagle* xx, 80).
- Rev Joshua Le Sueur (1852), Mathematical Master of Victoria College, Jersey, 1852-82, Rector of St Brelade's, Jersey, 1882-92. Latterly resided at 4, Gloucester Terrace, St Helier's, Jersey: died there Feb. 16, aged 73.
- Rev Wyndham Monson Madden (1845), Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Wakefield, 1853-91, Honorary Canon of St Wilfrid in Wakefield Cathedral. Latterly resided at St Aubyn's, Dorking: died there November 4, aged 74.
- Maurice William Carrington Marklove (1870), son of John Marklove, Lieutenant in H.M. 56th Regiment, and of Lullingworth, Painswick. Assistant Master in Westminster School, 1872, House Master of "Rigaud's," 1884. Resigned in 1894 owing to ill-health. He was one of the Founders of the Westminster School Mission. Died August 4 at New Quay, Cornwall, aged 50.

- Rev Joseph Matthews (1846), Rector of Llandysilio. Died at the Rectory, June 14, aged 75 (see *Eagle* xx, 87).
- Granville Eustace Matthey, second surviving son of Edward Matthey, Esq., of 31a, Weymouth Street, London. Entered St. John's January 22, 1884, and kept four terms, but did not graduate. Entered the Army, became Second Lieutenant, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, May 4, 1887, Lieutenant, May 8, 1889, Captain, May 7, 1897. Died August 5 at Chakatra, North West Provinces, India, aged 30.
- Rev James Mayne (B.A. 1846, as Mayn), Curate of Melling, Lancashire, of Constantine, Cornwall, of Silvertown, Devon. Rector of Romansleigh, South Molton, Devon, 1865-83. Latterly resided at Pons-a-Verran, Constantine, Penryn: died there March 21, aged 77.
- Michael John Michael (LL.B. 1880), youngest son of William Henry Michael, of the Middle Temple, Q.C. Admitted a student of the Middle Temple, October 24, 1887, called to the Bar June 9, 1880. A member of the South Wales and Chester Circuit. Died September 4 at Davos-am-Platz, Switzerland.
- Rev Augustus William George Moore (1864), Curate of Tarporley, Cheshire, 1864-66, of Burnsall, Yorks., 1866-70, of Wolverstone, Suffolk, 1870-75, Vicar of St John the Baptist, Spalding, 1875-97. He was manager of the St John's Schools, was for three years a Member of the Spalding School Board, and took a keen interest in horticulture. Died January 2.
- Rev James Sandby Padley (1850), Curate of Dalton in Furness, Perpetual Curate of Ireleth with Askham, Lancashire, 1865-80, Curate of Blean, Kent, 1886-91. Died November 9, at West Malling, aged 70.
- Rev Charles Parnell (1851), died at his residence, 77, London Road, Brighton, aged 68 (see *Eagle* xx, 87).
- Rev George Prowde (B.A. 1859 as Proud), Curate of Aislaby, Yorks., 1859-61, of Whitby, 1861-65, Vicar of Faceby in Cleveland, near Northallerton, 1866-97: died at the Vicarage, July 8, aged 62. At Faceby he found a small and poor parish, with a mean and dilapidated Church, no Vicarage House and a miserably small Endowment. By dint of active exertion he got together a sum of close on £4000, rebuilt the Church, built a Vicarage House, and more than doubled the Endowment.
- Rev Henry Ready (1835), Curate of Drayton, Norfolk, 1836-37, of Felthorpe, Norfolk, 1837-41, Rector of Waxham with Pulling, Norfolk, 1841-97. He was specially interested in educational matters, and was Chairman of the local School Board from its foundation in 1875. Died in July, aged 88.
- Rev William Morgan Rowland (1837), Vicar of Bishop's Castle, Salop, 1849-97, Surrogate for the Diocese of Hereford, 1842-97, Prebendary of Hinton in Hereford Cathedral, 1870-97, Rural Dean of Clun, 1864-95. He was at one time (*circa* 1858) Honorary Secretary to the Diocesan Board of Education in the Archdeaconry of Salop. Died at the Vicarage, Bishop's Castle, April 26, aged 83.
- George Swindells (1844), died at his residence, Pott Hall, Shrigley, near Macclesfield, September 23, aged 77 (see *Eagle* xx, 89).
- James Joseph Sylvester (1872), Second Wrangler, 1837, Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford. Died March 15 at Hertford Street, May Fair, London, aged 82 (see *Eagle* XIX, 596).
- Rev George Mercer Tandy (1842), Curate of Whitfield, Northumberland, 1856-60, Perpetual Curate of Newlands, 1861-66, Vicar of Loweswater, Cumberland, 1866-83, of Mosser, Cumberland, 1871-83, Vicar of Westward, near Wigton, Cumberland, 1883-97. Died at Westward Vicarage, May 25, aged 77.

- Henry Thompson (1838), died at 18, Welbeck Street, London, July 22, aged 81 (see *Eagle* xx, 72).
- Rev John Stanley Tute (1846), Curate of Cleckheaton, 1846-48, of Morpeth, 1848-49, Vicar of Markington, near Leeds, 1849-97: died at the Vicarage, December 24, aged 74.
- Rev George Dent Wharam (1879), Curate of Bradford, 1878-81, of Rotherham, 1881-82, Vicar of Newhall, Derbyshire, 1882-88, Vicar of Buslingthorpe, Yorks., 1888-91, Vicar of Rolleston with Fiskerton and Morton, Notts., 1891-96, Vicar of St Saviour's, Nottingham, 1896-97. Died in May.
- Rev Stephen Frederick Williams (1849), Curate of Farnham, Surrey, 1854-60, Mathematical Master of the Charterhouse, 1862-65, Senior Mathematical Master, Upper School, Liverpool College, 1865-77, Vice-Principal of Liverpool College, 1872-77, Curate of Holy Trinity, Wavertree, Liverpool, 1868-75, Rector of Cold Norton, near Malden, Essex, 1877-97: died at the Rectory, August 13, aged 71.
- Octavius John Williamson (1841), son of William Williamson, of Greenfield, Flints. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple, January 18, 1842, called to the Bar January 31, 1845. Revising Barrister for the City of London. Sometime Deputy County Court Judge. Died September 24 at his residence, Fairview, Tunbridge Wells, aged 79. He married March 8, 1856, Annie Maria, only daughter of the late John Monckton Coombs, Lieutenant General E.I.C.S. She died November 14, 1895, at 29, Frant Road, Tunbridge Wells.
- The following deaths were not noted in the years in which they occurred:
- Thomas Spicer Galland (1848), son of the Rev Thomas Galland, of Welton, near Hull. Admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn April 28, 1849, called to the Bar November 17, 1852. Died at 13, Chesterfield Street, King's Cross, London, October 30, 1895, aged 71.
- John Alldin Moore (1840), eldest son of Thomas Moore, of London, Merchant. Born November 13, 1818. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple January 11, 1839, called to the Bar November 19, 1849. Married June 20, 1844, Harriet Masters, daughter of the late Thomas Osborne, Esq., of Croydon. A Commissioner of Lieutenancy for the City of London, 1868, one of the Court of Assistants and twice Master of the Skinners Company. Died at his residence, 95, South Hill Park, Hampstead Heath, London, May 30, 1893.



## OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term 1898.

By the death, on Sunday February 20, of the fifth Earl Mountcashell, Mr Edward George Augustus Harcourt Moore (B.A. 1851) becomes sixth Earl Mountcashell. The new Earl, son of the Hon and Rev Edward George Moore, Canon of Windsor (M.A. 1819, St John's), was born 27 November 1829, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn 9 June 1854.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (Hon M.A. 1887) has been appointed honorary colonel of the Victoria Rifles, Montreal.

Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Mr Ernest Clarke (Hon M.A. 1894), Secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society. Sir Ernest Clarke, who was born at Bury St Edmunds, 21 February 1856, is the eldest son of James Johnson Clarke, of Bury St Edmunds, by Georgiana Ellen, daughter of Peter Palmer, of Southwold co. Suffolk. He married in 1880 Marguerite, second daughter of the late James Prevost, of Leghorn. He was educated at the Guildhall School, Bury St Edmunds. He won by open competition in 1872 a clerkship in the Civil Service, and was Clerk in the Medical Department of the Local Government Board 1872-1881. He was Assistant Secretary in the Share and Loan Department of the Stock Exchange 1881-1887. He became Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society in May 1887. He is an Honorary Member of the Société Nationale d'Agriculture de France, and of the National Agricultural Societies of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy and Moravia. He became Chevalier of the French Order of Merite Agricole in 1889. His knighthood was conferred on him at the New Year "in recognition of his valuable services during his tenure of the arduous office of Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society."

The Seatonian Prize for 1897 is adjudged to the Rev Dr J. H. Lupton (B.A. 1858), formerly Fellow of the College. The subject was "The Mount of Olives."

Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, has been appointed a Governor of Mason College, Birmingham, on the nomination of the University of London.

Mr G. C. Whiteley (B.A. 1868), who was re-elected a member of the School Board for London in November last, has been appointed Chairman of the General Purposes Committee.

Mr Richard G. Marrack (B.A. 1866) has been appointed a member of the Board of Examiners to conduct the preliminary examinations of Students at Lincoln's Inn.

At a meeting of the Committee of the United Club, held in the House of Commons on February 17, Mr J. G. Hay Halkett (B.A. 1885) was elected Vice-Chairman for the year.

The following members of the College have been appointed external Examiners to the Victoria University: Dr J. E. Sandys, Greek; Mr A. E. H. Love, Mathematics.

At the anniversary meeting of the Geological Society of London, held at Burlington House, on Friday, February 18, Prof Bonney (B.A. 1856), Fellow and formerly Tutor of the College, and Mr J. J. H. Teall (B.A. 1875), formerly Fellow of the College, were elected Vice-Presidents of the Society.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Entomological Society of London, held on January 19, Mr W. Bateson (B.A. 1883), Fellow of the College, was elected a member of the Council of the Society for the year 1898.

We omitted to note in our last number that Dr F. Bagshawe (B.A. 1857, M.D. 1865) had been appointed Mayor of Hastings. Dr Bagshawe who is grandson of Sir William Bagshawe, and of the old family of Bagshawe of the Peak of Derbyshire, came to St John's from Uppingham. He was at one time a colleague of Sir William Broadbent as physician to the Great Western Dispensary, London. He is now physician to the East Sussex, Hastings and St Leonard's Hospital. He is a Justice of the Peace for the County.

Dairoku Kikuchi (B.A. 1877) was appointed in November last to be Vice-Minister of Education in Japan. The Minister of Education is Arato Hamao, who received the honorary degree of LL.D. at Cambridge in 1887.

On January 27 the degree of Master of Arts *honoris causa* was conferred upon Mr William Halse Rivers (M.D. London), Fellow Commoner of the College and University Lecturer in Physiological and Experimental Psychology.

The *Birmingham Medical Review* for January 1898 contains an interesting article by Dr F. J. Allen (B.A. 1879), Professor of Physiology in Mason College, Birmingham, entitled: "Personal Experience of the Pasteur anti-rabic Treatment." Dr Allen was bitten in July last by a fox-terrier suffering from rabies, and was  
accident.



Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by: Rev J. P. A. Bowers, Canon Missioner of Gloucester, January 16; Rev W. Covington, Prebendary of St Paul's, January 30; Rev P. Green, Assistant Missioner in Walworth, February 13; Rev Prof Mayor, February 27; and the Senior Dean (Mr Ward), March 13.

Dr James Oswald Lane (B.A. 1880), M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., has been appointed Medical Officer for the Burghill District of the Hereford Union.

Mr F. C. Young (B.A. 1888) has been appointed Medical Officer for the Twyford District of the Wokingham Union.

Mr G. B. Buchanan (B.A. 1890), M.B. and C.M. Glasgow, has been appointed Assistant to the Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Glasgow. He has also been elected by the managers of the Western Infirmary as Dispensary Surgeon, on promotion from extra surgeon.

Mr H. Holmes (B.A. 1893), M.B., B.C., has been appointed Junior House Surgeon to the Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan.

At the ordinary quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of England, held on Thursday, 27 January, the following members of the College had licenses to practice physic granted to them: Mr A. E. Elliott (B.A. 1891), of St Thomas' Hospital, and Mr J. A. Glover (B.A. 1891) of Guy's Hospital. The same gentlemen were in February admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Prof J. A. Fleming (B.A. 1851), F.R.S., formerly Fellow of the College, is delivering a series of Lectures at the Royal Institution on "Recent Researches in Magnetism and Diamagnetism."

The fourth and last of a series of Pioneer Lectures arranged in connection with Colchester Technical and University Extension College was delivered in the Corn Exchange at Colchester on the evening of Tuesday, November 30, by Mr J. R. Tanner, Fellow and Lecturer of the College. The subject was, "The dissolution of the English Monasteries." A report of the lecture appears in *The Essex County Standard* for 4 December 1897.

The Rev J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893) has, during the past term, been delivering a series of lectures for the Cambridge University Extension at the Plymouth Athenæum on *Social Teachers of the Victorian Era*, the subject of his lectures being on the works of John Stuart Mill, Charles Kingsley, Carlyle and Ruskin.

Mr A. Hamilton Thompson (B.A. 1895), formerly one of our Editors, has, during the past term, been delivering a series of lectures for the Norwich University Extension Society. The subject of his course was *The History of English Church Architecture*.

Mr T. Lattimer (B.A. 1878) has been appointed to a Mastership at the Kelvinside Academy, Glasgow.

Ds H. A. M. Parker (B.A. 1896) has been appointed a Master at Praetoria House School, Folkestone.

Ds A. S. Hemmy (B.A. 1896), Hutchinson Student of the College, has been appointed Professor of Physical Science in the Government College, Lahore, India.

Ds F. E. Edwardes (B.A. 1896) has been appointed to a Mastership at Fettes College, Edinburgh.

Ds A. S. Kidd (B.A. 1896), who is an Assistant Master at Rotherham Grammar School, has been appointed Assistant to the Professor of Classics at the University College, Sheffield.

Ds H. M. Wilkinson (B.A. 1897) has been appointed Science Master at King Henry the Eighth's School, Coventry.

Ds H. Sneath (B.A. 1897) has been appointed Mathematical Master on board the "Conway" (training ship for Naval Cadets), now at Rock Ferry, Cheshire.

H. Hanna, Advanced Student of the College (M.A. Royal University of Ireland), has been appointed Demonstrator of Botany, Geology and Palaeontology, in the Royal College of Science, Dublin.

Ds V. H. Blackman (B.A. 1895), Hutchinson Student of the College, has recently returned from an Expedition to the West Indies, in which he was associated with Mr George Murray, of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. The object in view was an investigation of the minute plant life of the surface waters of the Atlantic. The expenses of the Expedition were defrayed by the Royal Society.

An Expedition, chiefly composed of Cambridge men, is to start in March to study the habits and affinities of the people of Torres Straits and Borneo. Prof A. C. Haddon is in charge of the Expedition, and he will be accompanied by two members of the College, Mr W. McDougall and Mr W. H. R. Rivers. These gentlemen are "to initiate a new departure in practical anthropology by studying comparative experimental psychology in the field. They will test the senses and sensibility of the natives as far as it will be possible under the local conditions, and make whatever observations they can on the mental processes of the natives."

Mr R. Giles, I.C.S. (B.A. 1869) has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Sind from the 18th of February.

Mr E. A. Kendall, I.C.S., who has been officiating as joint Magistrate at Saharanpur, is transferred to the charge of the Roorkee Sub-division, and to be Judge of the Small Cause Court at that Station.

Ds A. K. Cama, I.C.S. (B.A. 1895), has been placed under the orders of the Collector in Dharwar, Bombay.

Ds S. C. Mallik, I.C.S. (B.A. 1897), has been appointed an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Orissa Division, Bengal, and is posted to the Head-quarters Station of the Cuttack district.

Ds V. H. Blackman (B.A. 1895) has been awarded one of the Walsingham Medals for 1897.

Ds G. W. H. Harding (B.A. 1897), First Class, Division 3, Moral Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1897, has been elected to the Naden Divinity Studentship, vacated by Ds A. J. Tait.

Ds R. F. Pearce (B.A. 1897) has been elected to a Naden Divinity Studentship. Mr Pearce was placed in Class I, Division 2, of the Classical Tripos, Part I, 1897.

On January 21 the following were elected to McMahon Law Studentships: (1) Ds R. C. Maclaurin, 12th Wrangler, 1895, Class I, Division I, Mathematical Tripos, Part II, 1896, Second Smith's Prizeman (bracketed), 1897; (2) Ds J. E. R. de Villiers, First in the Law Tripos, Part I, with George Long Prize, 1896, First in the Law Tripos, Part II, with Chancellor's Legal Medal, 1897.

Ds E. R. Clarke (B.A. 1897), late Minor Scholar of the College, has gained a University Exhibition of about £40 a year at St Mary's Hospital, London.

G. D. McCormick was on February 22 gazetted Second Lieutenant in the Hampshire Regiment.

On the result of a Poll held on Tuesday, March 1, for the election of a Secretary and standing Committee, T. F. R. McDonnell was elected Secretary of the Union Society.

At a meeting held on January 24 it was determined to arrange for a College Ball in the May week. The following were appointed a Committee to make the necessary arrangements: Mr R. F. Scott, Dr L. E. Shore, Mr L. H. K. Bushe Fox, J. H. Beith, E. Davidson, A. R. Ingram, M. V. Leveaux, W. P. McCormick, H. E. H. Oakeley and W. A. Rix.

An examination for the election of three Choral Students will be held in the College Hall on Wednesday, 11 May, beginning at 9 a.m. One Studentship will be awarded to a Tenor

singer and two to Bass singers. Further information may be obtained from the Senior Dean, the Junior Dean, the Organist, or from any of the Tutors.

The Examination for Scholarships and Open Exhibitions for those commencing residence in 1899 will be held in November next. The Examination in Classics and Natural Science will begin on Tuesday, November 1, and in Mathematics on Thursday, November 3. Further information may be obtained from any of the Tutors.

The College has presented the Rev J. W. Burrow (B.A. 1866) to the Vicarage of Higham, Kent, vacant by the resignation of the Rev W. S. Wood; and the Rev W. H. Bray (B.A. 1866) to the Rectory of Brinkley, Cambridgeshire, vacated by the institution of the Rev J. G. Easton to the Rectory of Murston, Kent.

The Venerable J. M. Wilson (B.A. 1859), Archdeacon of Manchester, and formerly Fellow of the College, has been appointed Hulsean Lecturer for the year 1898-9.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Name	B.A.	From	To be
Killick, C. R.	(1876)	C. St. Philip's, Sheffield	V. Holy Trinity, Runcorn
Roberts, A. J.	(1890)	C. Harting	R. Harting, Petersfield
Hampson, H.	(1886)	C. Ratby, w. Groby, Leics.	V. Newton Linford, Leicester
Phillips, C. T.	(1889)	C. Kendal	V. West Seaton, Carlisle
Ellis, P.	(1873)	V. Kirk Whelpington, Newcastle-on-Tyne	R. Hawkchurch, Axminster
Burrow, J. W.	(1866)	Headmaster, Whatfedale Sch. Ilkeley	V. Higham, Rochester
Farbrother, A.	(1866)	V. Leysdown, Sheerness	V. Brabourne and Monk's Horton, Kent
Fitzgerald, E. M.	(1869)	V. St. Paul's, Walsall	V. Prees, Salop
Williamis, A. Anderson	(1874)	V. Manningham, Bradford	V. Osmotherley, Northampton
Gorst, E. L. Le F. F.	(1893)	C. Asfordby and Kirby Bellars, Morpeth	V. Kirby Bellars, Melton Mowbray
Bell, C. E. B.	(1884)	V. Nether Witton, Morpeth	V. St. Mary's, Whittlesea
West, J. O.	(1859)	R. St. Pinnock, Liskeard	V. Rowington, Warwick
Nicholson, W. W.	(1888)	Chaplain H.M.S. Caledonia	Chaplain H.M.S. Caesar

The Rev Frederick Watson D.D. (B.A. 1868), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, and Vicar of St Edward's, has been appointed honorary Canon of Ely Cathedral.

The Rev John Toone (B.A. 1867) has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Rochester. Mr Toone, who is Vicar of St

John's, Wandsworth Common, has been Warden of the Diocesan Deaconess Institution from its opening in 1887 to the present time.

The Rev H. Alban Williams (B.A. 1878) has been appointed Precentor of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.

The Rev E. F. Miller (B.A. 1871) has been appointed Chaplain of the Knoll School, Woburn Sands.

The Rev W. G. Bridges (B.A. 1870), Vicar of St George's, Hyde, Cheshire, has been appointed Chaplain to the Cemetery of that Borough.

The Rev J. C. Blissard (B.A. 1858), Vicar of St Augustine's, Edgbaston, has been appointed Chaplain to the Birmingham Workhouse.

The Rev F. Burnside (B.A. 1869), Rector of Hertingfordbury, and honorary Canon of St Alban's, has been appointed Rural Dean of Hertford.

The Rev Shipley W. Watson (S.C.L. 1849), Rector of Bootle, near Carnforth, has been appointed a Surrogate for the Diocese of Carlisle.

The Rev C. H. S. Goodwin (B.A. 1888), Curate of St Alban's, Bordesley, has been appointed to the charge of the Conventual District of St Aidan's, Middlesborough.

Mr G. P. K. Winlaw (B.A. 1894) has been appointed Curate of the Parish Church, Cheltenham. Ds A. R. R. Hutton (B.A. 1893) has been appointed to a Curacy at Stockland, near Honiton, Devon. Ds W. F. Aston (B.A. 1895) has been appointed Curate of the Parish Church of Stratford-on-Avon.

Ds C. A. M. Evans has entered at Lichfield Theological College.

The following have been appointed Local Secretaries for the National Society: Rev E. K. Green (B.A. 1856), Rector of Lawford, for the Ardleigh Deanery; Rev H. G. Willacy (B.A. 1873), Rector of Syderstone, for the Burnham Deanery;

The following members of the College were ordained on Sunday, December 19:

## DEACONS.

Name	Degree	Diocese	Parish
Kefford, W. K.	(1897)	Canterbury	Ospringe
Keymer, E. H.	(1897)	London	St. James', Enfield
Woffindin, H. L.	(1896)	Carlisle	Highway Christ Church, Cocker- mouth
McKee, C. R.	(1895)	Chester	St. Paul's, Helsby
Hutton, A. R. R.	(1893)	Exeter	Stockland and Dalwood
Lord, A. E.	(1896)	Manchester	St. Mary's, Penwortham
Smith, V. M.	(1895)	Manchester	St. Thomas, Pendleton

## PRIESTS.

Name	Degree	Diocese
Barnes, A.	(1893)	York
Coore, A.	(1894)	York
Hudson, E. C.	(1895)	York
Smith, E. W.	(1889)	Bath and Wells
Lane, E. A.	(1894)	Exeter
Dearden, G. A.	(1895)	Lichfield
Doherty, W. A.	(1895)	Liverpool
Sanders, R. L.	(1892)	Liverpool
Adams, H. J.		Norwich
Reeve, H.		Rochester
Stowell, R.	(1893)	Southwell

and on St Thomas's Day:

Norregard, A. H. M. M. (1893) Winchester

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number:— Dr Sandys to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Classical Tripos, Part II, 1898; Dr D. MacAlister and Prof Kanthack to represent the University at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, to be held at Madrid in April 1898; Mr R. F. Scott to be a member of the Financial Board; Prof. E. C. Clark to be one of the Sex Viri; Mr R. F. Scott and Mr A. I. Tillyard to be members of the Agricultural Science Syndicate; Mr A. C. Seward and Mr F. F. Blackman to be members of the Botanic Garden Syndicate; Mr W. Bateson to be a member of the University Library Syndicate; Professor Kanthack to be a member of the State Medicine Syndicate; Mr J. Larmor to be a member of the Special Board for Mathematics; Mr J. E. Marr to be a member of the Special Board for Biology and Geology; Mr J. R. Tanner to be a member of the Special Board for History and Archæology; Dr D. MacAlister to be a member of the Special Board for Indian Civil Service Studies; Dr J. N. Langley to be a member of the Special Board for Biology and Geology; Mr J. B. Mullinger to be a member of the Special Board for History and Archæology, and to be a member of the Degree Committee of that Board; Dr J. N. Langley and Mr A. C. Seward to be members of the Degree Committee of the Special Board for Biology

W. E. Heitland to be a member of the Special Board for Classics; Mr H. S. Foxwell to be a member of the Special Board for Moral Science, and to be a member of the Degree Committee of that Board; Mr W. Bateson to be one of the Auditors of the University Accounts; Prof Kanthack to be a member of the Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate; Mr W. A. Cox to be an examiner in German for the additional subjects of the Previous Examination; Mr H. R. Tottenham to be an examiner in the Classical subjects, the Acts of the Apostles and Latin Composition for the General Examination; Mr H. S. Foxwell and Mr A. W. Flux to be examiners in the Special Examination in Political Economy.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*Fragments of the Book of Kings according to the Translation of Aquila, from a MS. formerly in the Geniza at Cairo*, edited by F. C. Burkitt, with a preface by C. Taylor D.D., Master of St John's College; *Sayings of the Jewish Fathers*, edited by C. Taylor D.D., Master of St John's College, second edition, with additional notes and a Cairo fragment of Aquila's version of the Old Testament (University Press); *The Mount of Olives. A Poem which obtained the Seatonian Prize at the University of Cambridge 1897*, by the Rev J. H. Lupton D.D. (Deighton, Bell & Co.); *The Law relating to Markets and Fairs*, by Louis Gaches, Counsel to the District Councils Association (Eyre & Spottiswoode); *The Citizen of India*, by W. Lee-Warner, I.C.S. (Macmillan).

By the generosity of our Master the Library has been enriched with a copy of the splendid reproduction of the Codex Vaticanus, published in 5 parts (1889-90) by Danesi of Florence,\* a work of which the following extract from the latest edition of Scrivener's *Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament* (I. 119) deserves to be quoted:

"In this splendid edition the whole is beautifully exhibited in photograph: so that all students can now examine for themselves the readings and characteristics of this celebrated manuscript with all but the advantage of the examination of the original vellum itself; and gratitude is due from all textual scholars to the authorities of the Vatican."

We must not omit to add that copies of this great work have become extremely rare, owing to the fact that the larger number were not long ago destroyed by fire. The publishers on enquiry wrote as follows:—"I rimanenti exemplari dei 100 stampati de Vecchio e Nuovo Testamento andarono tutti distrutti in uno incendio del 1894. Mi duole quindi non potervi favorire, e resta inutile dirvi il prezzo. 14 Gennaio 1898."

#### JOHNIANA.

It is perhaps not so well known as it ought to be that the famous Diary of Samuel Pepys was first transcribed by a Johnian. Our readers will no doubt be interested to read the following series of notes and letters from *The Illustrated London News* for 1858. The Rev John Smith (B.A. 1822, M.A. 1836) was ordained Deacon in 1824 by the Bishop of London and Priest in 1825 by the Bishop of Norwich. He was Deputy Esquire Bedell of the University

\* *Vetus Testamentum juxta Ixx Interpretum versionem e Codice omnium antiquissimo Graeco Vaticano 1209 phototypice representatum auspice Leone XIII. Pont. Max. Curante Josepho Cozza-Luzi Abate Basiliano S. Rom. Ecclesiae Vicebibliothecario.* 4 Partes. Romae 1890.

*Novum Testamentum e Codice Vaticano 1209 nativi Textus Graeci primo omnium phototypice representatum auspice Leone XIII. Pont. Max. Curante Josepho Cozza-Luzi Abate Basiliano S. Rom. Ecclesiae Vicebibliothecario.* Romae, 1889.

from 1821 to 1824. Curate of St Clements Eastcheap, London 1824, of Banham, Norfolk 1824—32, Rector of Pwllcrochan, Pembrokeshire 1832, and Rector of Baldoock, Herts from 1832 until his death on March 3, 1870.

#### TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

The President of the Camden Society, and the editor of "Pepys' Diary," was removed from among us on Saturday last. Lord Braybrooke was not a scholar, nor did he pretend to be one; but he was well read in English history, and told what he had to tell diffidently and not in many words. As Hereditary Visitor of Magdalen College, Cambridge, he had as unrestricted access to Pepys' papers as any person, by the conditions of Pepys' will, can have access. Pepys' papers as any person, by the conditions of Pepys' will, can have access. It has been said that his Lordship actually discovered "Pepys' Diary;" but this, we believe, is a mistake. The "Diary" is written in shorthand, was deciphered by a clergyman of the name of Smith, and in the year 1825 was first given to the world, in two volumes quarto, edited by Lord Braybrooke. No book dug from the dusty shelves of any collection, after more than a century of neglect, can be compared in importance with "Pepys' Diary." Lord Braybrooke, it is clear, was not at all aware of the treasure his position enabled him to give the public. He was afraid of what he had, and was a little afraid to the very last. In the first edition he cut Mr. Pepys to the quick; to the second edition he did little or nothing; to the third edition he did a great deal—he restored passages which he had cut from his author without any kind of judgment; and when a fourth edition was asked for he called in to his aid more than one person able and willing to assist him. This fourth edition is a well-edited work, and in its full-sized octavo shape a handsome-looking book. Still, we have not the *whole* of Pepys;—and why not? Lord Braybrooke was squeamish. There are suppressed passages current in learned societies that merit publication as Pepys had set them—not separately. The inner thoughts of man as they relate to himself were never so anatomically laid bare as they are by Pepys in that invaluable Diary which the late Lord Braybrooke was the first to give, though imperfectly, to the public.

[20 March 1858].

The admirers of Pepys will thank us for the following letter:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I have seen the remarks on "Pepys' Diary" in the "Table Talk on Literature" in your Number for March 20, and, as it may be interesting to your readers to be made acquainted with some facts respecting it, I may be permitted to say that the existence of the "Diary" in its present legible state is owing to my sole exertions. In the spring of 1819 I engaged with the late Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge (I then being an Undergraduate of St John's), to decipher the whole of the "Diary" from the six closely-written volumes of the original short-hand MSS, little thinking how difficult, how laborious, and how unprofitable a task I had undertaken. The distinguished stenographer, the late William Brodie Gurney, to whom I showed the MS at the outset, positively assured me that neither I nor any other man would ever be able to decipher it; and two other eminent professors of the art confirmed his opinion. I persevered, nevertheless; and in April, 1822, I completed the deciphering of the whole "Diary," having worked for nearly three years at it, usually for twelve and fourteen hours a day, with frequent wakeful nights. The MS extended to 3102 quarto pages of short quarto pages in long-hand, and embraced 314 different short-hand characters, comprising 391 words and letters which all had to be kept continually in mind, whilst the head, the eye, and the hand of the decipherer were all engaged on the MS. Much of it was in minute characters, greatly faded, and inscribed on almost transparent paper—very trying and injurious indeed to the visual organs. With the editing of the work I had nothing to do, that being undertaken by Lord Braybrooke, at the request of his brother, then Master of Magdalene.

I may add that in 1836 I deciphered another Diary, written in short hand by Mr Pepys, and deposited in the Bodleian Library, with many other valuable papers which had belonged to him. It comprised, *inter alia*, "A Narrative of his Voyage to Tangier" with the Earl of Dartmouth in 1863; and, possessing much interest, it was published in two volumes, 8vo, 1841, by Mr Richard Bentley, of New Burlington Street, for whom I undertook to decipher it, and who behaved most honourably and handsomely to me in the matter. *Palman qui meruit ferat*. With the editing of these volumes I had no concern.

I have prepared a History of the Diary, which may one day see the light, as a sequel to the "Curiosities of Literature," and "The Calamities of Authors."

I have the honour to be, Sir, yours faithfully,  
Baldock Rectory, 23 March, 1858. JOHN SMITH.

We have heard the late Dr Bliss confirm Mr Smith's statement. We remember to have pressed both on the late Mr Colburn, the publisher, and on the late Lord Braybrooke, the necessity of adding Pepys' "Tangier Diary" to the earlier diary of the same entertaining writer. But economic views on the part of Mr Colburn, and a fair share of idleness on the part of Lord Braybrooke, stifled our recommendation, and the "Tangier Diary" is now only to be read in its cut-up and scattered shape in the two volumes referred to by Mr Smith.

[27 March 1858].

Our readers will thank us for eliciting the following letter:—

Sir,—having read Mr Smith's letter in your last impression, I may mention that I have often heard the late Master of Magdalene relate that those to whom he showed Pepys' shorthand MS. agreed with the late Mr Gurney in the difficulty of deciphering it; but that they added, "Only give us a key and the difficulty is at an end." This desideratum was supplied for Mr Smith's advantage by the late Lord Grenville, who, after a little trouble and patience, forwarded a key and a page or two of the Diary transcribed, with a letter, to my father, now in my possession.

I must add that the whole profits of the publication were handed over by Lord Braybrooke to my father, for the benefit of the college at which Pepys was educated, and to which he bequeathed his celebrated library. These were invested, and the interest has ever since been annually distributed in assisting meritorious undergraduates during their college career, many of whom are living, and will testify to the advantages which they have derived from the "Pepysian Benefaction."

I am your obedient servant,  
Lowndes-street, March 30, 1858. RALPH NEVILLE GRENVILLE.

We had heard before of the Lord Grenville's key to Pepys. What does Mr Smith say?

[10 April 1858].

The skilful scholar to whose knowledge we are indebted for Pepys (a great obligation) has thus replied to the letter of a former and well-skilled Correspondent:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I have read Mr Ralph Neville Grenville's letter in your Number of the 10th inst., and in reply to your query, "What does Mr Smith say?" I beg to remark how far I was furnished with a key, and with what degree of truth it could be said that, by reason of any such key, "the difficulty" of deciphering the MS. "was at an end," will appear from a consideration of the following observations, and of my previous letter to you, *the facts of which speak for themselves*. It is quite true that the deciphering of the MS. was attempted by the late Lord Grenville, who succeeded in making out, but imperfectly, a few passages. I had an interview with his Lordship, whose noble countenance beamed with delight as I deciphered to him from the original MS. the passages in full. Having received some hints from his

Lordship, and such information regarding the cipher as he was able to afford, I proceeded with my arduous labours on the whole Diary, finding fresh difficulties almost daily, the cipher being varied by Mr Pepys whenever he wished to be more secret than usual; and, in resolving those difficulties Lord Grenville's key, as it is called, afforded me no assistance.

In my former letter I made no remarks with regard to the appropriation of "the whole profits of the publication," the copyrights of which, it was stated in the *Times* (May 28th, 1857), cost Mr Colburn £2200. But, as Mr Ralph Neville Grenville has mentioned this matter, I may be permitted to add that all I ever received for deciphering this extensive work, occupying three years' time, was £200 from his father. However, I must not forget that I have also the gratification not only of having been the means of affording valuable historical information and intense amusement to multitudes of readers wherever the English language is spoken, but that, likewise, numerous "meritorious undergraduates" of Magdalene College, Cambridge, will, throughout all time, receive pecuniary benefits derived from my labours as the decipherer of "Pepys' Diary," brought into its legible state by my sole exertions.

Had not the credit which justly belongs to me been erroneously transferred to another, I should not have troubled you with these communications.—I have the honour to be yours faithfully,

Baldock Rectory, Herts, April 13, 1858. JOHN SMITH.  
Lord Braybrooke was not the most liberal paymaster; nor, to our thinking, has Mr Smith (the real revealer of Pepys) been well used. [17 April 1858].

Pepys again (can we know too much of Pepys?), and once more to the point. Our readers will thank us for our Pepysian papers:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

86, Lowndes-street, April, 1858.

Sir,—The inclosed is a copy of Lord Grenville's letter to the late Master of Magdalene to which I alluded.  
Your obedient servant,  
RALPH NEVILLE GRENVILLE.

LORD GRENVILLE TO THE HON AND REV GEORGE NEVILLE.  
Dropmore, Aug. 21, 1818.

My Dear George,—When my brother quitted us for the Isle of Wight he left with me a MS. volume which you had put into his hands. I have a little smattering of the art of deciphering, and I was desirous to try my hand on this MS., which, if it could be made out, would, I was aware, on many accounts be extremely interesting; and would just now, if it could be published, form an excellent accompaniment to Evelyn's delightful Diary. I am glad to say that I have succeeded to the utmost of my expectations, or rather much beyond them.

The character employed is a shorthand, not very different in principle from those in use now, or at least those which were in use when, as a law student, I practised shorthand. The writing is for the most part alphabetical (divided into words, which gives infinite facility for deciphering), but generally leaving out the vowels, and there is a large collection of arbitrary signs for terminations, particles, and words of very frequent occurrence, and some, though not near so numerous, for longer and less frequent words. The alphabet I have entirely mastered; the second class of signs I have so in a great measure, and a considerable proportion, though not nearly the whole, of the third, which, from the less frequency of its occurrence, is, of course, the more difficult to the decipherer.

But, as it is, I could already furnish you with a transcript of the first three or four pages, with a few hiatuses, and those easily supplied (or, at least, for the most part so) by conjecture, which I have no doubt a farther progress in the MS. would soon turn into certainty. But, having got so far as to make the task (I am confident) quite easy to any person who would set himself

sturdily to it, I am unwilling to go further, because I have done all that is really useful, and I find the poring over these minute characters, though amusing enough, does no good to my eyes.

What I would recommend is, that on your return to Cambridge, which under the circumstances of this year must, I suppose, be in October, you should lose no time in finding out some man who for the lucre of gain will sacrifice a few months to the labour of making a complete transcript of the whole, for which purpose I would furnish you with my alphabet and lists of arbitrary signs, and also with the transcript of the first three or four pages, and of some other passages taken casually here and there in the volume. I must not, I believe, see him to give him verbal instructions how to proceed further in deciphering the arbitrary marks, because it might not be right that he should know the MS. to have been in my possession. But any man of ordinary talent would, I am certain, by these helps master the whole in the course of a week or ten days of steady application, provided his eyes are young and strong, and that he is willing to work them a little.

I hope there is no restraint that would prevent you from publishing the whole when thus transcribed, and I am anxious that you should lose no time in setting about it, because it will be much best done under your own inspection this year, when you must of necessity be so much on the spot. If published, there is no doubt that the work would amply repay the expense of the transcript, for which I suppose you will make a specific bargain beforehand, after a few days' experience shall have enabled your decipherer to judge of the nature of the work.

But if publication be impossible it would still be a great matter to have such a transcript in the college library, and I would willingly bear my share in the cost of such a work, to which I am persuaded others would also readily contribute, and which, indeed, need not be large, as I can safely pronounce, judging by the little trouble which I have found in doing the most difficult part of the business. Let me know where and when I shall send the book and the alphabet, &c. If you could prevail upon yourself and Lady Charlotte to find this place on your road between Wales and Cambridge, that would be the best of all.

If no one else can or will undertake it, a professed shorthand-writer would dispatch your volume in a week; but I should in your place prefer a Cambridge man, to work under your eye. Ever yours, G.

We have other letters on this subject; but must defer for the present any further reference to them. What does Mr Smith say?

[24 April 1858].

Last week, when printing the valuable communications which the much-liked name of Grenville has communicated to this column of our Paper, we added that we should like to hear what the Rev John Smith had to say in reply to our own observations and to Lord Grenville's letter. Mr Smith thus replies:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—I have read the copy of Lord Grenville's letter in your Number of the 24th instant; and, in reply to your query, "What does Mr Smith say?" I need only refer to my two former letters to you, as a sufficient answer to his Lordship's observations. It is very easy, even without intending it, to undervalue and disparage the labour and skill of others; and he who really deciphered the whole of the Diary only knows the labour and difficulty with which it was accomplished.

In taking leave of this subject, I beg you to accept my best thanks for the courtesy you have shown me, as a fellow-labourer in the field of literature; and I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN SMITH.

Baldock Rectory, Herts,  
April 27th, 1858.

To this letter (and as we are pledged to a reply) we state our conviction that what Lord Grenville attempted to decipher (then rich and well-known, and would have deciphered had he been poorer) the Rev John Smith, now of Baldock Rectory, Herts, but then young and unknown, deciphered with a skill so admirable, and an industry so perseveringly successful, that but for the present Rector of Baldock, in Herts, Sir Walter Scott could never have enjoyed (and did he not enjoy them?) those two large-sized quartos, in matter cut down through an unnecessary fear by the late Lord Braybrooke. Pepys has been enjoyed by millions of readers; but the Rector of Baldock has had the hard measure allotted to him (we confine ourselves to Pepys) which Rushworth (to whom Mr Carlyle gives no hard names) had allotted to him even in his less sympathising generation.

[1 May 1858.]

Dean Merivale, the historian of the Roman Empire, is one of the old Harrovians we have reason to be proud of. He was as distinguished in the cricket fields below the Hill as he has been since in the fields of literature. In his presentation copy to the Vaughan Library of his History, he has written an inscription that he gave this work to his *alma mater*, where he had read through Gibbon and learnt Lucan by heart. This for a boy who always found time to play in the school cricket and football elevens was not so bad. Of course none of the Sixth Form boys had any doubt about the matter— they too (like any boys in the Fourth) accepted without question the statement of one who had such an excellent athletic record: not so our chief. The Dean of Ely was breakfasting with Dr Butler, and so were several Sixth Form boys. "Have you really learnt the whole of Lucan by heart?" asked our host. The historian replied with a 'Dean-like' blush that perhaps he had not learnt the last fifty lines of *Pharsalia*.

[*Old Harrow Days*, by J. G. C. Minchin, p. 125.]

Dean Merivale (B.A. St John's, 1830) was in the cricket and football elevens at Harrow in 1824. *Ibid.* p. 181.

The Rev F. J. Eld, Rector of Polstead, Suffolk, has kindly furnished the following extracts from the Parish Register of that parish.

It is worth noting that at Polstead the original paper register is still in existence, as well as the parchment transcript. There are only two or three others, if so many in Suffolk, there is one in Warwickshire and one in Worcestershire, and then very commonly there is no parchment transcript with them. In the parchment transcript at Polstead, which begins in 1558, the paper register is styled "chartaceus prototypus."

1549 et undecimo Julij.

Joannes Grenewood Magister artium et nuper Sodalis ac thesaurarius Collegii Divi Joannis Cantibrigiæ, Nunc Pastor parochialis Ecclesie de Polstead duxit uxorem Joannam Lungley filiam Thomae Lungley de Nusted (et eiusdem parochiæ undecimo die Julij Anno Do. 1549.)

The words enclosed in brackets are on a strip of paper that has been pasted on, apparently long ago, possibly at the time of entry. This entry and one other lower down on the same page are printed and are in Latin: the rest of the entries are in English, and in the court hand of the period.

*Nusted* is a Manor in the parish of Polstead: the house is now (1898) divided into two cottages. It is mentioned in the will of Alfred, Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*, No. 1289, where it is spelt 'nnustede': Thorpe (*Diplomat Ang. Sax.*) dates this will 'circa 972,' but it is probably later, as Alfred's husband, Brightnorth, was alive till the battle of Maldon in 991. The Manor belonged to Thomas Spring, the rich clothier of Lavenham, who died in 1528, and to his son, Sir J. Spring: before the end of the century it had become the property of the Brond family, and their heir still holds it.]

Anno domini 1551, february.

Elizabeth Grenewod filia Joannis Grenewod et Joannae vxoris eius baptizata est 22 do. die februarii.

Anno domini 1553.

Gulihelmus Grenewod filius Joannis Grenewod et Joannae vxoris baptizatus fuit 22 do. die Januarij. 1562.

John grenewood the soone of maister John grenewood and Jone hys wyfe was baptysed the fyrst day of November (this is an insertion in the register.)

Anno Domini 1565, November.

Jemys the soone of Maister John grenewoode and Jone his wife was baptysed the xvij Day of november.

Anno domini 1551, february.

Sepulta fuit 21 mo. die februarij Joanna filia Johannis Grenewod et Joannae vxoris eius.

An. Do. 1570.

Magister Grenwoode rector huius ecclesiae sepellebatur 30 decembris.

The following names and dates of institutions are taken from Davy's Suffolk Collections (*Brit. Mus. M.S. Plut. clxxvi. F.; 19078*).

17 July 1548: John Grenewode M.A., on presentation of Sir W. Waldegrave.

10 July 1554: John Cotton, on presentation of the assigns of Sir W. Waldegrave.

9 May 1571: Gervase Smith, on presentation of Sir W. Waldegrave.

Mr Grenewode seems to have been ejected from 1554 to 1559 or 1560. Entries in his handwriting (or printing) continue from 1540 to 23 March 1553. This entry has been marked off by a later hand and assigned to 1554, with an explanatory note that "Hetherto in the supputation of years the wyrters have not folowed the maner of our Englyshe compte or reckenyng."

No entry at all till 1554, though in the Marriages a space, and in the Baptisms a whole page is left blank.

A new handwriting appears first on 3 April 1555, and continues till 8 October 1559. Possibly this may be the writing of Mr Cotton.

Mr Grenewode's writing appears again on 29 December 1559, and continues on, more or less, till near the time of his death in 1570. Mr Grenewode, being a married priest, would of course be ejected under Queen Mary; when Elizabeth became Queen, and when affairs had settled down, he may have resumed his former position as Rector without being instituted anew, hence the absence of any record of a formal deed of institution.

To these notes of Mr Ekl's may be added the following from other sources.

John Greenwood was elected and admitted a Fellow of the College 28 March 1547. He was succeeded in his Fellowship (Halytreholme) by Thomas Kechen, admitted 4 July 1549.

John Greenwood compounded for First Fruits as Chantry Priest of Orford, St Mary, Suffolk, 3 May 1546, and as Rector of Polstead 7 July 1548.

One John Greenwood compounded for First Fruits as Rector of Little Cornard, Suffolk, 31 July 1562. Richard Thornell, his successor there, compounded 5 April 1571. John Greenwood compounded as Rector of Walpole St Peter, Norfolk, 7 February 1565-6, Michael Culperte his successor there, compounded 12 February 1573-4. The dates of the successions make it probable that the Rector of Polstead held these benefices in addition.

The Editors of the *Eagle* will be grateful for similar extracts from Parish Registers relating to members of the College.

Mr R. J. Walker (son of the High Master of St Paul's School) has issued a little volume containing a translation of the Seven Penitential Psalms into Latin elegiacs. To this is prefixed the following *Epistola Dedicatoria*:

Optimo et Doctissimo Viro, Joseph Hirst Lupton D.D., Submagistra Scholae Paulinae olim a Coletio fundatae in Honorem JESU IN PUERICIA et

BEATAE MATRIS MARIAE (quorum in Honorem haec Carmina et ipse condo), quaecumque hoc Opusculi a Scriptore humiliter dedicatur.

Tu mihi praeceptor puero carusque magister,

Tu me nunc etiam docte docere virum,

Accipe de sacris quae verti carmina chartis,

Carmina praecipuo jure dicanda tibi.

Per te quippe patet sancti pia vita Coleti

(Ingenuo plenum, plenum opus officio),

Qui jussa ipse suae dedit haec servanda juventae,

Jussa dedit, dextrâ scripsit et ipse sua.

"Vadite" ait "bini: bini procedite pompis,

Et septem psalmos dicite voce pia.

Dicite, neu cantate: procul sonus esto canentum:

Tunc septem psalmis addite rite preces."

Nunc plateis passim psalmi tacuere: Coleti

Irrita (si bona sunt irrita) verba cadunt.

Ipsi non possunt psalmi siluisse silentes:

Scilicet in multo nunc quoque corde sonant.

Namque vigent vel adhuc divini carmina vatis,

Et cedunt arti scripta profana sacrae.

Haec equidem volui dare carmina versa Latine,

Quo majus nemo vertere posset opus.

Versibus indulge: mitis mihi corrige mendas:

Sæpius auctorem plurima menda latet.

Hoc modo ne queras, cur tentem scribere versus:

Id, versus qui non scripsit, amice, roget.

We take the following verses (by one of our own Contributors) from *The Kingston News* of Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

TO RUDYARD KIPLING.

(A Colonial Impression.)

Since you took the world, a stripling, we have marvelled, Rudyard Kipling,

At your facile versatility, your gifts and genius.

But we folk across the seas would request you, if you please,

To be cleaner-tongued in future, if you want to sing of us.

We all take it very kind that you find us to your mind,

That you tell the British public, we are men and Britons too,

That you try to emphasize that beneath all sorts of skies,

Lost in bush or veld or prairie to our home our hearts are true.

And we native-born as well, find blood tingle, bosom swell,

As we read the strains that bind us to our kin beyond the foam,

And our spirits seek the shore, whence the ships our fathers bore

To our Northern land of sunshine and our Southern seagirt home.

But when page and page by turns, 'tis another flush that burns

As we read of manhood's foulness, and of womanhood of shame,

When we find old England's praise, sandwiched in with filthy phrase,

Dirty rhyme and nasty story—is it gratitude you claim?

There are sins enough and more, to our tale on sea and shore,

Which we know as well as you do, which we do not care to brag,

And we have a private notion, that on neither side the Ocean,

Lust and greed have special lustre to impart to England's flag.

We shall reckon it a favour if your future volumes savour,

Less gratuitously nakedly of slime and grime and crime;

Life perhaps is not all flowery, but the Dockyards and the Bowery,

Don't exhaust its every aspect—it has other themes for rhyme.

You, whenever so you please, have the gift to span the seas,  
And to link us to our Motherland, and link that land to us;  
There's a work that none can do half so splendidly as you—  
If you but remember cleanness is a test of genius.

## QUIS TERETIOR?

The following verses from a Bedfordshire paper are from the pen of an old Contributor to the *Eagle*.

## THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

"The Challenge," By *Water-Seer*.

Father Cam on his throne was presiding,  
By the side of fair Granta his Queen,  
And, each an "arundo" bestriding,  
The river-gods round him were seen;  
And hither and thither his Naiads  
Were wading knee-deep through the mud,  
Having more the appearance of Hyads,  
For their tears put the river in flood.

"We are met," said the President gravely,  
"Our annual challenge to send;  
Hitherto we have borne ourselves bravely,  
But Fortune has not been our friend."  
Up jumped a pert youth, "My advice is  
The boat-racing business to drop.  
Father Cam, you're no match for the Isis,  
So you'd better at once shut up shop."

Then arose an inordinate Babel—  
Shrill hisses, loud cheers, and deep groans,  
Till at length Father Camus was able  
To speak with authority's tones—  
"Ye gods and ye goddesses, hear me,  
While my weeds and 'arundines' grow,  
While I've subjects to row and to steer me,  
With Isis I'm ready to row.

For he may a hero be reckoned  
Who, though he has suffered defeat,  
Though he comes in repeatedly second,  
Yet never will own that he's beat.  
So here goes the challenge—good luck to it!"  
The meeting adjourned with three cheers  
For the Cam, who so pluckily "stuck to it."  
May he wipe off one year of arrears!

"VATES AQUATICUS."

## MATHEMATICAL EXAMINATION, MICHAELMAS TERM 1897.

<i>3rd Year.</i>	<i>2nd Year.</i>	<i>3rd Year.</i>
<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>2nd Class.</i>	<i>3rd Class.</i>
Hudson	*	Casson
Boyt		Robinson, M. H. }
Watkin		Balak Ram
Franklin }		Havelock
Patuck }		Lockton
Corbett }		<i>2nd Class.</i>
Pal }		Harding
Bell }		Beechey

*2nd Class.*  
Foster  
Sodáh  
Camell }  
Walton }  
*3rd Class.*  
Chambers  
Faulks

*2nd Class.*  
Field  
—  
Clements  
Ghosh }  
Sills }  
Craddock }  
Kirk\*

ALLD. THE EXAMINATION.  
Prytherch

RECOMMENDED FOR THE HERSCHEL PRIZE.  
Hudson

\* Second Year men who have obtained a First Class in the College Examination in June 1897 have been excused this Examination.

## INTER-COLLEGIATE EXAMINATION IN LAW.

<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>2nd Class.</i>	<i>3rd Class.</i>	<i>4th Class.</i>
Winfield	Jinārajādāsa	Russell	Babington

## LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

The Lent Races were rowed on February 16th, 17th, 18th,  
and 19th.

The crews were as follow :

<i>First Boat.</i>		st. lb.	<i>Second Boat.</i>		st. lb.
M. H. Robinson ( <i>bow</i> ) ..	9	5	G. A. Ticehurst ( <i>bow</i> ) ....	10	7
P. B. Haigh .....	9	9	H. W. Bethell .....	10	5
A. W. Poole .....	10	9	F. A. G. Jeans ..	10	13
K. C. Browning .....	11	13	W. P. G. McCormick ....	11	13
A. S. Roscamp .....	12	2	F. Fletcher .....	13	8
H. Hudwick-Smith ....	13	5	K. S. R. Hayter .....	11	11
J. B. Irving ....	11	2½	A. E. Bevan .....	11	7
W. M. Royds ( <i>stroke</i> ) ..	10	13	M. B. Briggs ( <i>stroke</i> ) ....	9	7
C. Jinārajādāsa ( <i>cox</i> ) ....	7	3	E. H. Vigers ( <i>cox</i> ) .....	8	6

*First Night.* The First Boat were caught by First Trinity I. at Ditton.

The Second Boat caught Pembroke at Ditton.

*Second Night.* The First Boat again fell to Trinity Hall, just after Ditton.

The Second Boat caught Jesus II. in the Plough Reach.

*Third Night.* The First Boat were caught by Caius I. in the Long Reach.

The Second Boat made a plucky attempt to catch Caius II., and got within a quarter of a length after the Railway Bridge, but failed to bump.

*Fourth Night.* The First Boat rowed over.

The Second Boat was caught by First Trinity III. in the Long Reach, being within half a length of Caius II. at the time.



The First Boat is certainly the most disappointing that the Club has turned out for some years. They were light in the bows, and had strong head winds to contend against, but there excuse for them ends. In practice they were variable, but on the two days before the races began they rowed extremely well, and equalled the times of last year's crew that went Head. In the races they never rowed decently after the first 100 yards, time and swing were then utterly disregarded, and miserable failure was the natural result.

The Second Boat gave a much better exhibition both of pluck and of rowing, and they deserved a better fate than befell them on the last night.

Characters of the crews:

#### *First Boat.*

*Stroke*—Has good body form, but needs more life and elasticity, especially about the recovery.

*Seven*—Performed very fairly in practice at a slow stroke, but when rowing was apt to get short and late. In the races these faults were very conspicuous, and the failure of the boat was largely due to his unsuitability for his position in the crew.

*Six*—Improved a good deal, but has yet to learn to sit up and to grip the water at once, the latter a fatal fault in one of his weight.

*Five*—Seems to have irrevocably acquired a thoroughly bad style.

*Four*—Painstaking and a hard worker, with an unfortunate tendency to stop swinging at intervals.

*Three*—Works well, but misses the beginning through rushing forward, and has a terribly cramped finish.

*Two*—A very hard worker for his weight. Should swing more and wriggle less.

*Boat*—Neat and does his fair share of work, but rushes badly at times.

*Cox*—Did not steer as well as he ought to have done. He has yet to learn how to "wash off," and that there are bays in the Plough Reach.

#### *Second Boat.*

*Stroke*—Is possessed of any amount of pluck, and manages to row lively and long with an entire absence of style.

*Seven*—Short in swing, but kept good time and rowed hard.

*Six*—Must learn to use his arms less and swing his body more. Backed stroke up well.

*Five*—Promises well, but at present is very stiff, and his weight is not adequately represented in his work.

*Four*—Seems incapable of swinging his body forward, and so has to trust entirely to arm work. Has tried very hard to improve.

*Three*—Rowed hard in a clumsy way. Must learn to feather, and control his swing forward.

*Two*—Rowed very hard, and improved more than anybody in the boat, except, perhaps,

*Boat*—Who rowed both hard and neatly.

*Cox*—Steered fairly well, but should follow the banks less.

At a General Meeting of the Lady Margaret Boat Club held in the Reading Room on the evening of February 15th, the question of acquiring a site and building a new Boat House was discussed.

Mr Bushe-Fox, the President, who was in the chair, pointed out that the question was a pressing one, and might become urgent, as it seemed probable that the Boat Club might be compelled to leave their present quarters.

Mr Scott gave the result of some enquiries as to the value of the land by the river side, stating that it seemed possible that the Club could acquire a site near the Jesus Boat House, the price of land there being £2 per foot frontage to the river with a depth of 100 feet.

The ground on which the Jesus Boat House stands had a frontage of 140 feet, and the Pembroke frontage was 135 feet.

Land in this part of the river could be acquired at once. Sites higher up the river, owing to the existence of leases, could not be acquired for a year or two, and would cost more.

Mr Scott stated that, from what he could learn as to the cost of the Boat Houses of other clubs, the cost of acquiring a site and building a Boat House would be about £2500.

Mr Scott concluded by moving, "That an appeal be made to Members of the College to raise a fund for the purpose of acquiring a site and building a Boat House thereon." Mr H. E. H. Oakeley seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr Barlow then moved, "That a Committee for the purpose of raising the Boat House Fund be appointed, and that it consist of the Committee of the L.M.B.C. and Mr Scott, with power to add to their number." Mr E. Davidson seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

A Concert was given by the officers of the L.M.B.C. to the Crews in training for the Lents on February 12th. The thanks of the Boat Club are due to a member of the Italian Opera and to a gentleman from Devonshire, who were kind enough to contribute items which added considerably to the programme; and to Mr Scott, who took the chair. Mr Briggs' speech was the sensation of the evening, and Mr Tudor Owen showed that long practice at the Union had developed a remarkable dramatic talent.

Subjoined is the programme, which excited much admiration:

L. M. B. C.

NON-SMOKING SMOKER.

*Boats out at 8.15.*

ORDER OF GOING IN.

- BOW. PIANOFORTE SOLO.. "The Musical Box" .....
2. SONG..... "Anchored" .....M. Watson  
The Cordwainer.
3. SONG..... "To-morrow will be Friday" .....Molloy  
Signor Herculio Duardo (*from the Italian Opera*).
4. CORNET & VIOLIN DUET.. "Fiddle and I" .....  
Texas and O'Kelly (Limited).
5. SONG..... "It's a great big shame" .....Le Brunn  
The Scotch Bun.
6. ORATION .....  
"The rising light of the Union" (*see "Cantab" passim*).
7. THE WORM will give his celebrated turn .....
8. PSALM, by David .....
9. COACH HORN SOLO .....
- The London Welsh.
10. SONG..... "Mary".....  
The 1st Captain of the Lady Margaret Additional Lent Boat.
11. DITTY..... "Killaloe" .....
- The Hedge-Pig.
12. "NO SIDE," by the Referee.....  
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

N.B. This programme is subject to alterations and Repairs.

#### RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

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

A match was played against Lincoln College, Oxford, and resulted in a win for the College by 2 goals 1 try to 1 try.

A "Rugger" XI. were beaten by the "Soccer" by 4 goals to 2 goals.

Six nines were drawn, O. L. Scarborough's team, consisting of seven men who have played for the team, winning easily.

We heartily congratulate P. G. Jacob on gaining his International Cap.

#### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Only four matches have been played this term, three 1st XI. and one 2nd XI.

v. Christ's .....	Lost ..	0—7
v. Old Salopians .....	Lost ..	2—7
v. St Mary's Hospital, London ..	Won ..	7—1
2nd XI.		
v. Fitzwilliam Hall .....	Won ..	10—0

The St Mary's match was played on a very heavy ground, but the team combined very well under the circumstances, and scored 3 goals in the first half and 4 in the second. In the evening St. Mary's were entertained at dinner.

The "Sixes" were played off between February 1st and 14th, and were won by the following six: C. S. P. Franklin, J. J. P. Kent, T. B. Sills, F. N. Skene, O. V. Payne, H. F. Bloom.

#### ATHLETIC CLUB.

*President*—S. C. Moseley. *Hon. Sec.*—F. N. Skene.

J. S. White ran second in the Three Miles Handicap in the University Handicaps.

E. H. Crispin ran first in the Three Miles in the Strangers' Race at the Emmanuel Sports.

#### LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a General Meeting of the Club held in the Reading Room on the evening of Wednesday, March 2, the following officers were elected:—*President*, Mr R. F. Scott; *Captain*, A. R. Ingram; *Honorary Secretary*, J. D. Cradock; *Treasurer*, Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox; *Committee*, A. C. Chapple, A. C. Ingram, F. S. May.

#### FIVES CLUB.

Arrangements have been made so that the Club has the use of one of the University Courts, Park Street, for one hour daily, at a reduced rate.

The following matches have been played:

Feb. 1, v. Sidney, on Eton Courts (lost),

Feb. 11, v. Sidney, on Rugby Courts (won)

(after this match A. R. Ingram and C. Kingdon were awarded their colours),

Feb. 23, v. Bedford Modern School, at Bedford (won).

The team were severely handicapped by the absence of A. R. Ingram, but, after 16 games, won by 15 points. After this match C. B. Bryan received his colours.

The following matches have been arranged :

March 5, *v.* Bedford Modern School.  
April 6, *v.* Merchant Taylors' School.

#### LACROSSE CLUB.

*Captain*—R. H. Yapp. *Hon. Sec.*—H. N. Burgess.

At the time of writing this report the fate of the Inter-Collegiate Cup is still undecided, as we have yet to meet Clare again. We were unfortunate in having to play a weak team against them last time, in consequence of which we lost rather badly. With this exception we have been successful in College matches.

Colours have been awarded to W. H. Allen, G. F. S. Atkinson, E. F. D. Bloom, E. F. Carliell, J. L. Moore, and W. P. D. Pemberton.

Congratulations to B. M. Cook, A. W. Harvey, W. P. D. Pemberton, and R. H. Yapp on obtaining their 'Varsity 1st team colours; also to G. F. S. Atkinson on being awarded 2nd team 'Varsity colours.

#### MUSICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Hon. Sec.*—N. W. A. Edwards. *Librarian*—H. E. H. Oakeley. *Committee*—K. S. R. Hayter, M. Hornibrook, W. Greatorex, W. A. Rix, G. A. Ticehurst.

Practices has been held throughout the term on Thursday Evenings for the May Concert next term. The Chorus is numerous, and has plenty of excellent, though at present rather rough, material. Dr Sweeting is conducting, and the Chorus is improving rapidly. C. V. Stanford's *Phaudrig Croboore*, an Irish Cantata, has been selected as the piece to be performed.

Two Smoking Concerts have been held this term. The programmes were as follows:—

On Monday, February 7—

#### PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE SOLO.. "Minuet" ..... *Sievekink*  
W. GREATOREX.
- 2 SONG..... "Jessamy Town" ..... *Roeckel*  
J. J. P. KENT.
- 3 SONG..... "The Golden Vanity" ..... *Old English*  
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 4 CORNET SOLO.... "Watchman's Song" ..... *Grieg*  
C. G. POTTER.
- 5 SONG..... "Strawberry Fair" ..... *Songs of the West*  
O. V. PAYNE.
- 6 COMIC SONG "Ding Dong" (from 'New Mephisto') .... *H. Ingram*  
A. W. BURKE-PEEL (Fitzwilliam Hall).

#### PART II.

- 7 PIANOFORTE SOLO.. "La Chasse" ..... *Pauer*  
R. J. COLE.
- 8 SONG..... "The Tar's Farewell" ..... *S. Adams*  
H. E. H. OAKELEY.
- 9 'CELLO SOLO..... "Cavatina" ..... *Squire*  
J. YOUNG (Christ's).
- 10 SONG..... "The Devout Lover"..... *Maud Valerie White*  
J. J. P. KENT.
- 11 SONG..... "The Monks of Old" .....  
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 12 COMIC SONG "Her Papa and her Mamma never knew" *A. Lawrence*  
A. W. BURKE-PEEL (Fitzwilliam Hall).

*Chairman*—DR DONALD MACALISTER.

On Monday, February 28th—

#### PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE DUET.. "Festal March" ..... *E. T. Sweeting*  
DR SWEETING AND W. GREATOREX.
- 2 SONG..... "My Love's an Arbutus" ..... *C. V. Stanford*  
J. J. P. KENT.
- 3 SONG..... "The Storm Fiend" ..... *J. L. Roeckel*  
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 4 COACH HORN GALOP..... *Koenig*  
C. G. POTTER.
- 5 COMIC SONG .....  
H. W. BRODIE (Clare).

#### PART II.

- 6 PIANOFORTE SOLO.. "Scherzo in B-flat Minor"..... *Chopin*  
DR SWEETING.
- 7 PLANTATION SONG.. "I'm off to Charlestown" .....  
P. H. BOWN.
- 8 SONG..... "The Miller" ..... *Collingwood Banks*  
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 9 SONG..... "The Garonne" ..... *Stephen Adams*  
J. J. P. KENT.
- 10 COMIC SONG .....  
H. W. BRODIE (Clare).

*Chairman*—MR MARR.

## CHESS CLUB.

The Chess Club has played three matches this term.

On *January 29* we played the Conservative Chess Club ten boards, and won by six games to two, there being two draws.

On *February 12* we played Caius College ten boards. On the first five boards we lost three games and drew two; on the bottom five we won every game, so that we won the match.

On *February 28* our second team played the Conservative second team, and won by five games to one.

In the Tournament, which was commenced in October, the first prize was won by J. R. Corbett, and the second by E. L. Watkin.

A Handicap Tournament was begun this term with ten entries.

## DEBATING SOCIETY.

*President*—H. L. Pass. *Vice-President*—W. H. Winch. *Treasurer*—P. L. Babington. *Hon. Sec.*—D. Linney. *Committee*—T. A. Moxon, H. M. Adler.

The Debates during the Term have been as follows:

*Jan. 22*—"That this House approves of outdoor sport on Sundays." Proposed by P. L. Babington, opposed by A. F. Russell. Result—For 9, against 10.

*Jan. 29*—"That it is the duty of every thoughtful man to abstain from intoxicating drinks." Proposed by W. Browne, opposed by T. A. Moxon. For 6, against 12.

*Feb. 5*—"That this House would approve of the partition of China." Proposed by E. H. Vigers, opposed by H. M. Adler. For 4, against 10.

*Feb. 12*—"That, in the opinion of this House, the man of ideas is of more service to humanity than the man of actions." Proposed by J. E. Purvis, opposed by W. H. Winch. For 9, against 6.

*Feb. 26*—"That political stability would be secured by the spread of higher education in India." Proposed by B. C. Ghosh, opposed by C. Elsee. H. H. F. Hyndman (Trinity) spoke third. For 7, against 9.

*March 5*—"That, in the opinion of this House, this University should be turned into a Limited Liability Company." Proposed by H. L. Pass, opposed by R. A. Chadwick.

## THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—S. Belshaw. *Ex-President*—T. H. Hennessy. *Hon. Treas.*—E. H. Vigers. *Hon. Sec.*—T. A. Moxon. *Committee*—J. D. Coe and W. L. Walker.

The following has been the programme for this term:

*Jan. 21.* In the rooms of J. D. Coe, a paper was read by the Rev F. J. Foakes-Jackson on "The beginnings of Monastic Asceticism in the Church."

*Jan. 28.* In the rooms of H. P. V. Nunn, a paper was read by T. H. Hennessy on "The ancient inscriptions and their bearing on the History of Israel."

*Feb. 4.* In the rooms of W. Browne, a paper was read by the Rev Prof Mason on "Reading of Lessons."

*Feb. 11.* In the rooms of R. M. Woolley, a paper was read by the Rev T. C. Fitzpatrick on "St John and the Isle of Patmos."

*Feb. 18.* In the rooms of C. A. L. Senior, a paper was read by the Rev A. M. Knight on "Some historical grounds for the credibility of the Gospel narrative."

*Feb. 25.* In the rooms of E. H. Vigers, a paper was read by the Rev Dr Jessopp on "Our conflicting views."

*Mar. 2.* A Social Meeting was held in the Secretary's rooms.

The past term has been a very successful one for the Society. The papers read have been of exceptional interest, the attendance of members has been very large, and there are no vacancies in the Society.

## THE COLLEGE MISSION.

The Senior Missioner and his family and all connected with the College Mission, whether in the College or Walworth or elsewhere, have suffered a very sad and painful loss by the death of Mrs. Phillips. What she was to her husband and family is not for us to say. But successive generations of Johnians during the last 14 years have experienced and appreciated her kindness and hospitality whilst staying in Walworth. The respect and affection which was felt towards her in the Mission district was very plainly shown at her funeral on Saturday, January 22. There is little doubt that her efforts on behalf of the Mission overtaxed her strength and hastened her death.

W. T. Gibbings, W. M. Royds, and C. A. Senior have been elected representatives of the first year on the Mission Committee.

Mr. Green, one of the Junior Missioners, preached in the College Chapel on Sexagesima Sunday. The offertories on that day for the Mission amounted to £12 15s. 1d.

#### SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICES.

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

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

Lent Term, 1898—List of Addresses.

Jan. 15th	Mr J. P. A. Bowers, Canon Missioner of Gloucester.
„ 22nd	Mr Barlow.
„ 29th	Mr J. F. Buxton, Vicar of St Giles', Cambridge.
Feb. 5th	Mr Caldecott.
„ 12th	Mr P. Green, Assistant Missioner at Walworth.
„ 19th	Mr W. F. Baily, Head of the Cambridge House, S. London.
„ 26th	Mr C. L. Acland, Vicar of All Saints', Cambridge.
Mar. 5th	Mr G. A. Weekes, Fellow and Dean of Sidney Sussex College.
„ 12th	Dr Watson.

#### THE JOHNIAN DINNER.

The Eighth Annual Dinner will be held at LIMMER'S HOTEL, George Street, Hanover Square, W., on *Wednesday, April 20*, at 7.15 for 7.30 p.m. SIR FRANCIS S. POWELL, Bart., M.P., has kindly consented to preside. Tickets (price 8s. 6d., wine not included) may be obtained from ERNEST PRESCOTT, 76, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, W., or R. H. FORSTER, Members' Mansions, 36, Victoria Street, S.W.

## THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during  
Quarter ending Christmas 1897.

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Professor Mayor.

Smithsonian Institution.

The Astronomer Royal.

Rev. A. W. Greenup.

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The Author.

The Sub-Treasurer of the Inner Temple.

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