



October Term,

1898.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 300.)

IN our Chronicle for this Term we record the names of the Burghley preachers for the year. The Burghley Sermons take their origin from a grant of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, dated 30 June 1581, which is printed in what follows. It will be observed that the two sermons were to be preached at Cheshunt and Stamford churches, as being conveniently near Lord Burghley's residences of Theobalds and Burghley. The manor of Theobalds was purchased by Lord Burghley in 1563, from John Ellyott of London. Robert Cecil, his son, first Earl of Salisbury, effected an exchange (dated 14 May 1608) with King James I, giving Theobalds for Hatfield. In consequence of this William Cecil, second Earl of Salisbury, and grandson of Lord Burghley, entered into an agreement with the College that the sermons should be preached at Hatfield instead of Cheshunt. From various references in College Orders it would appear that from a very early date the College sent two preachers annually to each place. But for many years there has been but one sermon preached; at Hatfield on the second Sunday after Michaelmas Day,

and at St Martin's, Stamford, on the Sunday after St Luke's Day. One reason for the double number may have been that in the original deed granting the sermons it is agreed that they were to be preached about the time when the rent charges became due. And the rent charges by another deed were made payable half yearly, at Michaelmas and Lady Day. The custom was clearly an early one, as it seems to be taken for granted in the letter from the second Earl of Salisbury, dated 20 April 1632.

By a College Order, or Decree of the Master and Seniors, made 4 April 1676, "every Fellow in Holy Orders shall be obliged in seniority and course to preach these sermons, either in person or by a substitute to be approved by the Master." And this rule was observed until a few years ago, since when it has been usual for the Master to select the preachers. The Marquises of Salisbury and Exeter still receive copies of Latin verses from the Scholars, but the right of nominating Scholars on the Foundation was taken away by the University Commissioners in 1860. In lieu of this privilege, the Marquis of Salisbury, who, as owner of Hatfield, pays a rent charge of £10 a year to the College, has the right of nominating an Exhibitioner from Westminster or Hoddesden Schools, to an Exhibition of that value; while the Marquis of Exeter, who, as owner of Burghley, pays a rent charge of £20 a year, has the right of nominating an Exhibitioner from Stamford School to an Exhibition of that value.

This Indenture tripartite made the last daye of June in the xxiiijth yere of the raigne of our most dread soueraigne Ladye Elizabeth by the grace of god Quene of England fraunce and Ireland defender of the fayth, etc. Betwene the right honorable Sir William Cecill knight of the order of the garter Lord Burghley lord Treasurer of England and Sir Thomas Cecill knight sonne and heyre apparant of the said lord Burghley on

the first part And Richard Howland doctor of dyvinitie master of Saint John's Colledg in Cambridg and the fellows and scollers of the same Colledg on the second part And the said William Lord Burghley and Robert Cecill esquire second sonne of the said Lord Burghley on the third part Witnesseth that whereas the said William lord Burghley for dyvers considerations him movinge hath made a graunt by a deede indented of the date of theise presentes to the master fellowes and scollers of the Colledg of St John the Evangelist in Cambridg of twoe severall rentes and perpetuities amounting to the somme of twentie pounds by yere to goe out of dyvers his landes tenementes and hereditaments in the Countie of Northampton and of tenne pounds yerely to goe out of certeine his l hereditaments in the countie of Hertford with clauses of distresse for the same severall rentes It is now covenanted and agreed betwene the said parties of theise presentes in maner and forme followinge that is to say first the said master fellowes and scollers of the said Colledg do by theis presentes covenaut and graunt for them and their successors to and with the same William lord Burghley Thomas Cecill knight and Robert Cecill esquire and their heires that the said master fellowes and scollers and their successors out of the said twoe rentes amountinge to thirtie pounds by yere to them being paid shall and will cause the somme of twentye six poudes percell of the said severall rentes yerely to be equally and by even porcions paid and distributed in manner and forme followinge that is to saye to the vse of the foure and twentie scollers in the said colledg comonly called and known by the name of the Ladye Margaretes the kinges grandmothers scollers for every of them fyve pence wekely for the increase of their wekely commons in that Colledg being by the dotacion of the said ladye Margaret heretofore allowed but after the rate of seven penc sterling the weke for the weekly commons of euery of the said scollers so as everie of the said fower and twenty scollers hereafter with the allowaunce of the said fyve pence more by the weke to be borne of the said yearly somme of twentye six poudes they may have a full allowaunce of twelve penc the weke towards the better sustentacion of every of the said foure and twentie scollers And furthermore the said master fellowes and scollers doe covenau with the said lord Burghley his heyres and executors that he

the said lord Burghley shall haue the nominacion during his naturall lyfe of twoe distinct persons as scollers to be as part of the number of the said foure and twentie scollers as sone as anie rowmes of the said number of the foresaid foure and twentie for that purpose shall be voyd after the date of theise presentes which said two scollers and either of them so to be nominated to the said master fellowes and scollers by the said lord Burghley shal be allowed admitted and accepted at the ordinarie tyme of anie election vsed or to be vsed for placinge of anie of the foresaid scollers of the foundation of the said ladie Margaret and they and either of them so nominated by the said lord Burghley shall have and enioye all such allowaunces of comodities easmentes and benefittes in or belonging to the said Colledg as anie others of the rest of the said foure and twentie scollers shall or ought to have without restrayninge the said lord Burghley in the nominacion of the said scollers to anie special country within the realm and vpon everie vacacion of the said twoe scollers or of either of them by death or otherwise the said Lord Burghley shall from tyme to tyme during his life nominate others in their places which also shall be admitted and allowed by the said master fellowes and scollers as above is expressed without refusall or delaye And furthermore that every of the said two scollers shall have yerely out of the said Thirtie poundes over and besydes the wekely commons of fyve penc the some of twelve shillings by yere for to buye and provide a gowne and the remayne of the said thirtie pounds beinge fiftie and six shillings the said master fellowes and scollers for them and their successors as above is said doe covenant and graunt to bestowe yerely in this sort followinge that is to saye sixtene shillings yerely to the increase of the dynner of the master and fellowes and of the said four and twentie scollers on the sondaye alwaies next after the feast of St John the Evangelist and the rest beinge fortye shillings shall be retayned by the order of the master and bowyers of the said Colledg to content the charges of the parties that shall be yerely sent to receive the said severall yerely rentes of twentie poundes and tenne poundes in the said severall counties of Northampton and Hertford And furthermore the said master fellowes and scollers doe by these presentes covenant and graunt to and with the said lord Burghley and the said Sir Thomas Cecill knight and Robert Cecill esquires sonnes of the said lord Burghley and with their heires

and with the heires of everie of them that they shall yerely send and appoint one person havinge authoritie and habitude to preach to make one sermon at the parish Church of St Martyns in Stamford Baron next to the howse of the said lord Burghley called Burghley in the countie of Northampton and one other like person of the like qualitie to make one sermon in the parish church of Cheshunt in the Countie of Hertford which sermons shall be made yerely about the tyme of the receipt of the said severall rentes And the said lord Burghley and Sir Thomas Cecill knight doe for them and their heires covenant and graunt to paye or cause to be paid by the handes of such as shall dwell in their howse of Burghley to the preacher at St Martyn's parish tenne shillings yerely after his sermon fynished And the said Lord Burghley and the said Robert Cecill do for them and their heires covenant and graunt to paye or cause to be paid by the handes of such as shall dwell in their mannor howse called Theobaldes at the said parish church of Cheshunt yerely to the said preacher at the end of the said Sermon six shillings and eight pence In which Sermons both the said preachers and everie of them shall yerely onely for a memory declare the gift of the said lord Burghley to the said Colledge and the vsadge thereof for the reliefe of the said foure and twenty scollers so as such as hereafter shall be chardgeable with the foresaid yerely severall payments may knowe howe the same grauntes had their begynninge And further more the said master fellowes and scollers doe covenant and graunt as above is said to certifie in writinge to the said lord Burghley the first tyme of anie avoydaunce of anie of the rowmes of the said twoe scollers or either of them to thintent the said lord Burghley in convenient tyme maye nominate some others to succede in the place voyde furthermore the said master fellowes and scollers doe covenant and graunt to and with the said lord Burghley and Sir Thomas Cecill and with their heires executors and assignes and the heires of every of them to permitt such as shall be heyre to the said lord Burghley of his howse and Lordship of Burghley and the heyres of them succesively to nominate and appoint one mete scoller out of the scoole of Stameford in the countie of Lincoln to succede in such voyde place of such as next immediatly after the death of the said lord Burghley shall be voyd and that was before nominated by the said lord Burghley

so as the scoller so to be nomynated by the said Sir Thomas Cecill if he shall be lyvinge or by his next heyre shall be at the tyme of the said ordinarye election found mete and eligible And if the said scoller shall not be found mete that then nevertheless it shall be lawfull for the said Sir Thomas Cecill or his said next heyre to name one other scoller vntill one maye be thereto allowed and if the said heyre so nominatinge shall find himself greved that his scoller so nominated shall be reiecte without iust cause as he shall suppose the prooffe thereof for the sufficiencie of the said scoller nominated shall be remitted to be determined at the request of the said nominator by the vice-chauncellor of the vniuersitie of Cambridg for the tyme beinge or by anie master or heade of anie Colledg or howse within the said vniuersitie and according to that determinacion the said scoller shall be by the said master fellowes and scollers allowed or refused // And in like manner the said master fellowes and scollers doe covenant and graunt to and with the said Lord Burghley and the said Robert Cecill his second sonne and their heyres executors and assignes and the heyres of everie of them that the said master fellowes and scollers and their successors shall permitt after the death of the said Lord Burghley the Ladye Burghley now wife of the said lord Burghley if shee shall then be lyvinge and after her death the said Robert Cecill and the heyres of his bodye and in defalt thereof such of the Children of the said Lord Burghley and Ladye Burghley and their heires to whome the Mannor of Theobaldes in the said countye of Hertford shall come descend or remayne to nominate and appoint one other scoller as one of the foresaid twoe scollers out of the scooles of the cite of Westminster or of Hoddesdon in the Countie of Hertford in manner above lymited to succede successively in the voyd rowme of such second scoller as the said lord Burghley in his lifetyme shall haue next before his death lastly nominated and appointed // and the said second scoller to be preferred admitted allowed and tried to all manner of purposes from tyme to tyme as the foresaid former scoller to be preferred by the said Sir Thomas Cecill and his heyres of the said howse of Burghley shall be by forc of these presentes And furthermore the said master fellowes and scollers do Covenant and graunt to and with the said Lord Burghley Sir Thomas Cecill knight and Robert Cecill esquire

and with everie of them their heires executors and assignes and every of them that for remembraunce of the said benefitt bestowed vpon the said foure and twentie scollers every of the said foure and twentie scollers shall yerely fouretene dayes before the payment of the said severall rentes put into latyne verses some of these sentences of scripture followinge videlicet *Maledictus homo qui confidit in homine et ponit carnem brachium suum: et a domo recedit cor eius: Hieremi cap. 17. Benedictus vir qui confidit in domino et erit dominus fiducia eius: Ecclesiast. 3^o. Altiora te ne quesierit*

precepit te deus ea cogita semper, et in pluribus operibus eius ne fueris curiosus: Ecclesiast. 7^o. In omnibus operibus tuis memorare nouissima et non peccabis Bona et mala paupertas et honestas a deo sunt: Ecclesiast. 32^o. Loquere maior natu decet enim te, Adolescens loquere in tua causa vix cum necesse fuerit si bis

habeat caput responsum tuum in nullis esto quasi inscius tacens simul et querens, in medio magnatorum ne presumas, et ubi sunt senes non multum loquaris: Ecclesiast. 41^o. O mors quam amara est memoria tua homini habenti pacem in substantijs suis: 1^o Corin. cap. 1^o. Videte vocationem vestram fratres que stulta sunt mundi elegit deus, vt confundat sapientes et infirma mundi elegit deus vt confundat fortiores, et ignobilia

et ea quae non sunt, vt ea quae sunt destrueret, vt non gloriatur omnis caro in conspectu eius: 2^o Timoth. 2^o Iuuenilia desideria fuge, iustitiam, fidem charitatem et pacem cum ijs qui inuocant dominum cum corde puro, stultas autem et sine disciplina questiones deuila, sciens quia generant lites, seruum autem domini non oportet litigare, sed mansuetum esse ad omnes docibilem patientem, corripientem eos qui resistunt

foure and twentie scollers shall severally make in latyn and write foure or more exameter or Iambike verses subscribing the same with his proper name, and the daye of the moneth and yere of our lord which said verses shall be yerely presented to the said Lord Burghley duringe his life at the tyme of payment of the said severall yerely rentes, and after his decease so manie of the said verses as shall be made by sixtene of the said senior scollers, shall be presented yerely at the tyme aforesaid to such as shall succede the said Lord Burghley in his said Mannor and Lordship of Burghley or their assignes, and the rest being made by the other eight yonger scollers of the said four and twentie shall be yerely presented at the tyme aforesaid to such

as shall succede the said Lord Burghley in his said Mannor and howse of Theobaldes or their assignes In Witness whereof to one part of these Indentures remayninge with the said lord Burghley and Sir Thomas Cecill knight and also to one other part remayninge with the said lord Burghley and Robert Cecill esquire the said master fellowes and scollers have put their common seale And to one other part remayninge with the said master fellowes and scollers the said lord Burghley Sir Thomas Cecill and Robert Cecill haue severally put their seales the daye and yere above written

W. BURGHLEY THO: CECILL ROBERT CECILL

This Indenture made the sixteenth day of May in the ffifth yeare of the reigne of our most gracious Soueraigne Lord Charles by the grace of God of England Scotland ffraunce and Ireland Kinge defender of the ffayth Betweene the right honourable William Earle of Salisburie knight of the most noble Order of the Garter and one of his Majesties most honourable privy Councell of the one parte And Owen Gwynn Doctor in divinitye and Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge and the ffellowes and Schollers of the same Colledge of the other parte Whereas by Indenture Tripartite made the last day of June in the three and twentieth yeare of the raigne of our late Soueraigne Ladye Queene Elizabeth Betweene the Right honorable Sir William Cecill knight of the order of the garter Lord Burghley Lord Treasurer of England and Sir Thomas Cecill knight sonne and heire apparant of the said Lord Burghley of the ffirst part Richard Howland Doctor of Divinity Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge and the ffellowes and Schollers of the same Colledge of the Seconde parte And the said William Lord Burghley and Robert Cecill second sonne of the said Lord Burghley of the third parte the said Master ffellowes and Schollers did couenaunte and graunt to and with the said Lord Burghley and the said Sir Thomas Cecill and Robert Cecill and with their heires and with the heires of euery of them That they should yearely send and appoynt one person haueinge authority and ability to preach to make one sermon at the parish Church of Chesthunt in the County of Herts yearely about the tyme of the receipt of Certayne rentes in the said Indentures mentioned And the said Lord Burghley and Robert Cecill did by the said

recited Indentures for them and their heires couenaunte and graunte to pay or cause to bee paid by the handes of such as should dwell in their Mannor howse of Theobalds att the said parish Church of Chesthunt yearely to the said Preacher at the end of the said sermon six shillings and eight pence In which sermon the said preacher should yearely only for a memory declare the guift of the said Lord Burghley to the said Colledge and the vsage thereof for the releife of the fower and twenty Schollers soe as such as after should bee chargeable with the paymentes in the said Indentures mentioned might knowe howe the grauntes in the said Indentures conteyned had their beginning And whereas by the said recited Indentures the said Master ffellowes and Schollers did couenaunte and graunt to and with the said Lord Burghley Sir Thomas Cecill and Robert Cecill and with euery of them their heires executors and assignes and every of them that for the Consideracions in the said Indentures mentioned euery of the ffower and twentye schollers in the said Indentures mentioned should yearely fowerteene dayes before the payment of the seuerall rentes in the said Indentures mentioned put into Lattin verses some of the sentences of scripture in the said Indentures mentioned And that those made by eight younger Schollers of the fower and twenty should bee presented to such as should succed to the said Lord Burghley in his Mannor howse of Theobalds or their assignes And whereas the said Robert Cecill afterwards Earle of Salisburie did alien and convey away the said Manner howse of Theobalds and hath left to the said William Earle of Salisburie

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cipall residence It is agreed by and betweene the parties to these presentes That the said agreements to bee performed in the Church of Chesthunt and at Theobaldes or eyther of them as is aforesaid shall from hencefourth bee done executed and performed in the Church of Hatfeild and att the said howse of Hatfield respectively And the said Earle doth for him his heires and assignes remise and release and for ever quite Clayme vnto the nowe Master ffellowes and Schollers of the said Colledge and their successors the said agreementes soe farr fourth as they should bee to bee performed in the Church of Chesthunt and at Theobalds or eyther of them And doth for him his heires and assignes of the said Capitall Messuage at Hatfeild aforesaid Couenaunte promise graunt and agree to and

with the said nowe Master ffellowes and Schollers and their Successors To make the like payment to such preacher as by theise agreeementes shall bee to preach at Hatfeild as hee or they should haue done if the same had bin done and performed at Chesthunt by and accordinge to the true meaninge of the said recited Indentures And the said nowe Master ffellowes and Schollers doe for them and their Successors couenaunte promise graunt and agree to and with the said William Earle of Salisburie and his heires which shall be seised of the said Capitall Messuage att Hatfeilde that such agreeementes which were by the true meaninge of the said recited Indentures to haue bin performed at the said Church of Chesthunt and att Theobalds shall bee from hencefourth done executed and performed in the Church of Hatfeild and att the said Capitall Messuage at Hatfeild aforesaid In witness whereof the parties to theise presentes haue herevnto interchangeably sett their handes and Seales the daye and yeare first aboue written Anno Domini 1629. [ff. Crawley.]

Signed. SALISBURY

Sealed and delevered in the presence of

CHRISTO: KEIGHLEY.

EDW. HIDE.

JO. SOWTHWORTH.

Endorsed: Theobalds, Hertford my Ld. of Sarisbury

After my verie hartie Commendacions Where by my graunte to that Colledge of St John's there is nowe due to be payd at this Michaelmas *xvli*, *xli* thereof going owt of my land at Burghlie, the other *vli* owte of certain of my landes hear abowte Theobaldes, and whereas by a couenaunt on the part of the Colledge theare is to be sent hither one to preach at the parish Church of Chesthunt, and to receiue the said *vli* and other duties graunted by me, as also one other to preach at St Martin's in Stamford, whear he is likewise to receiue the *xli* with other duties. Forsomuch as the partes about Chesthunt and especially Chesthunt it self haue been and yet are greatlie infected with the plague, and considering that the meeting that might be at that sermon should rather encrease the infection

than otherwise doe such goode as danger to growe thearbie, I haue thought better that the same be forborne for this time, as likewise the sermon appointed at Stamford to be also forborne, for that that towne being latelie touched with the sayd sickness, is not yet thought clere. And if peradventure some of that howse shall notwithstanding this great danger desire to continue this ordonnance of mine which I wish not neither would I thei should except otherwise yow shall so thynk then would I not that the said sermons weare made in the parish Church appointed but in my Chappelles at my howses at Burghlie and Theobaldes. And furthermore where by certein ordinaunces am to place two schollers as certeine romes shall be voyd, I praie you to aduertise me if any such be presently voyd that I may make choice of some to be supplied, the same to be presented by me at the time of election. And as for the *xvli* now at Michaelmas due, the same is in readiness to be payed to such as you shall appoint

Theobaldes, to receiue the same, whear I haue provided order for payment to be made thereof. So praye you to aduertise me by writinge your meaning herein and whome you will appoint for to receiue the said *xvli*. I bid you hartelie farewell. my howse at Theobaldes this xxviith of September 1581

your verie loving frend

W. BURGHLEY.

Addressed: To my verie lovinge frend Mr D. Howland Mr of St John'

After my heartie commendacions. You fauored me in removing the two sermons (destined to Theobalds) to Hatfield and Quicswood, places that give me more commoditie to heare them; yet had that been fruitlesse had you not since conferred another on me in giuing (after contemplation of the occasions that may require my abode here) I find wil be most seasonable vppon the first Sunday in June at Hatfield for the one, and for the second Sunday after Michaelmas day for the other at Quicswood, nor is this curiositie for other end then that being an earewitness of the preachers

merits I may with more confidence endeavor their good and
preferment when they shall have occasion to use theirs and
Salisbury house your very lovinge friend
20 April^s 1632. SALISBURY.

Addressed: To my very Loving friends the Maister and
fellows of St John's Colledg in Cambridg.

Endorsed: Earl of Salisbury about removing the two sermons
from Theobalds.

Richard Atlay the writer of the letter
was admitted a Fellow of the College 22 March 1774.
He became Headmaster of Stamford School. He was
father of Dr James Atlay, Bishop of Hereford. Mr
George Whitmore, to whom the letter is addressed, was
admitted a Fellow of the College 30 March 1773. He
was presented by the College to the Rectory of Lawford
in Essex, 17 June 1800, and held the Living until his
death

Dear Sir

I have mention'd. to Lord Exeter the contents of Mr
Greenwood's letter. As it does not appear from the Indenture
of Covenants between Lord Treasurer Burghley and the Master
and Fellows of St John's that the Society agreed to send a
Preacher more than once a year, his Lordship desires in future
a Sermon may be preached annually at St Martin's on the first
Sunday after St Luke.

I am, Sir

Stamford

your most

12th Nov. 1791

RD. ATLAY

Addressed: The Rev Mr Whitmore, Fellow of St John's
College, Cambridge.

The deed of gift by the Lady Mildred Burghley
which follows records her gift to the Library of a
polyglott Bible. We know from a memorandum of
her husband's (printed in *Mayor-Baker*, p. 594-5) that

she was in otherways a secret benefactor to the College,
and gave "very many books in Greke, of divinite and
physick and other Sciences."

This Indenture made the sixt daie of June In the Three and
twentieth yeare of the raigne of oure Soueraigne Ladie
Elizabeth by the grace of god Quene of England fraunce and
Ireland Defender of the faithe Betwene the right honourable
the Ladie Myldred Burghley wife vnto the right honorable Sir
William Cycell knighte of the garter Lorde of Burghley and
highe treasurer of England on thone partie And Richard
Howland Doctor of dyvynitie Master of St John's Colledge in
Cambridge in the Countie of Cambridge and the ffellowes and
schollers of the same Colledge on the other partie Wittnessyth
that whereas the said Lady Myldred Burghley for her parte of
her owne motion and liberalitie hathe amongst other thinges
bestowed and frellie given vnto the said Colledge one great
large Bible commonlie called Kinge Phillipp his bible con-
teyned in eighte volumes being faire and well bounde with
bosses and false coveringe to the same To have and to holde
the said Bible to the vse of the said Master ffellowes and
schollers and their successors Studentes of the said Colledge
for ever Knowe ye nowe that the said Master ffellowes and
schollers of the said Colledge for their parte and for theme and
their successors doo promyse covenante and graunt to and
with the said Ladye Myldred Burghley That they the said
Master ffellowes and schollers and their successors shall from
tyme to tyme provide that the said Bible conteyned in the said
eight volnmes be well and safelie kept cheyned in the library of
the said Colledge duringe the tyme of the contynuaunce of the
same vnto the benefitt of the studentes of the same Colledge
and not to be removed to any private mans vse whatsoever In
witness whereof the parties abovesaid to these present Inden-
tures have enterchaungeably sett their Seales the daie and
yeare first above written.

MILDRED BURGHLEY

In the last instalment of these Notes (p. 290) we
printed an example of the Foundation of an Obit or
Anniversary Service, establishing prayers for the souls

of the Founder and his relatives. The deed which follows, dated 18 June 1530, founding Mr Halitreholme's Fellowship in the College, is an example of another way of effecting the same purpose. The holder of the Fellowship being required to be in priest's orders, and to say masses for the souls of Mr Halitreholme and his relations.

Thys Indenture quatripartite endented mayde the xvij daye of June in the xvij yere of the reigne of our soueraigne lord King Henry the viijth between Nicholas Metcalfe clerk Mastre of the College of Seynt John the Euangelist in the Vniuersite of Cambrige and the ffellowys and scolers of the same College on the one partie And Mastre Robert Halitreholme of Beuerley clerk on the second partie And Mastre Thomas Dalby provest of the college church of Seynt John of Beuerley and the Chapitre of the sayde church of the third partie And Thomas Stakkons clerk Mastre or keper of the college or hall of Seynt Michell the Archangell in the Uniuersitie of Cambrige affor-seide and the ffellowys and scolers of the sayde College on the fourte partie Witnessithe that it is couenaunted condicended and agreed betwix the sayde parties that the sayde mastre fellowys and scolers of the seid college of Seynt Johannis hauo graunted and by thes presentes do graunte to the sayde Robert Halitreholme that he for hyme shall haue on ffellow within the sayde Colledge of Seynt John the Euangeliste there to continew foreuer of the fundacion ouer and aboue other felowes and scolers ther now foundede or heirafter to be foundede by the founders of the sayde College or any other person or persones And the sayde ffellow of the sayde Master Robert Halitreholme to haue and enyoe almanner profite commodities easements liberties leveray lernyng and wages like other ffellowes of the funderisse fundacion and scolers of the sayde college now haue or in tyme comyng shall haue in any manner of wise at the proper costes and charges of the seyde college furthermore the seyde mastre ffellowes and scolers of Seynt Johannis haue graunted to the seyde Mastre Robert Halitreholme that he frome hens forward shall haue the nominacion and election of the sayde ffellow during his lyff naturall and after his decease then the ffellow to be at the nominacion and election of the sayde Mastre and ffellowys of the sayde college of Seynt

Johannis and ther successors foreuer Provided allway that the sayde felo any suche can be founde graduate and able or elles in any place nye about Beuerley in all the Cowntie of York next adiacent to the sayme And that the seyde ffellow be a prest at the tyme of his election or within xij monthes next after ensuyng at the furthest and he to syng and say masse and other diuine seruice specyally for the soules of the seyde Mastre Robert Halitreholme and for the soules of his fayther and mother bretheren and systers his Auncessors benefactorus and all christen soules And he shall haue on peculier memorie in his masse daly when he is disposed to say or syng masse specyallye for the aboueseyde soules And he shalbe callede the ffellow of Mastre Robert Halitreholme of Beuerley foreuer and so when he shall come to the erudicion of preching he shall praye for the soules of the seyde Mastre Robert Halitreholme and all aforenamede soules fforthermore the sayde Mastre and ffellowys and scolers couenaunteth and grauntith by thes presentes that when the sayde ffellow dyeth or otherwyse departith ffrom the sayde college and levyth or losith his title or profite of the same that then immediately after his avoydaunce at next tyme or tymes of elections lymtyed by the statutes of the sayde college Whiche is the Monday after passion Sonday an other felow to be elect and chosyn by the sayde Mastre and ffelows at tyme or tymes off election as is aforesayde Also it is couenaunteth and agreed that the said Mastre and ffellowys and euery of them at the tyme of ther admission shalbe sworn to se obserued and keped the ordinaunces and statutes now ordyned and mayde or any other ordinaunces and statutes to be ordyned and mayde by the sayd Robert Halitreholme his heyres executors or assignes at any tyme for the fundacion of the sayd ffellow Provided allways that the sayde ordinaunces and statutes be not contrary to the statutes of the sayde College but conformabl

the sayde Mastre and ffellowys of seynt Johannis grauntith that when the sayde felow ys admytt he shal be sworne to obserue and kepe these ordinaunces and statutes comprised in these present endenturs and be so admyt and sworn that then thei shall delyuer him on trew copie of this endentur word for word if he do require it ffor the Whyche premisses well and trewly to be obserued and keped by the sayde Mastre ffellowys and

scolers in manner and forme as is aforseyde The sayde Mastre Robert Halitreholme hath contented and payde to the sayde Mastre and felowes of Saynt Johannis Cxxli sterling And furthermore it is couenaunted and graunted betweyn the sayde parteis that if the sayde Mastre and felowes fayll in any of the forseyde premisses takyng admittynge or receyuyng of the sayde felow at any tyme or tymes of elections next after his avoydaunce and not chosyn nor admitted in the seyde college according to thordinaunces aforesayde nor haue not nor enioye not their full commodities and profeits as is aforseyde That then the forsayde Mastre felowys and scolers and ther Successors to florfare as well to the said Mastre Halitreholme his heys executors and assignes as to the sayde Mastre Thomas Dalby provest of the college churche of Seynt Johannis of Beuerley and the Chapitre housse of the same and ther successors as allso to the Mastre and felowes of Michael hous and ther successours in the name of a payne for his absens twentye shyllynges for every month that it shall happyn the foresayde felow not to be elect nor admyt in the sayde College as is aforesayde or is restrenede of any commodities and profeits or easmentes as is aforseyde And that it shalbe layfull aswell to the seyde Mastre Robert Halitreholme his heys executors or assignes for ther partie as the sayde Mastre Thomas Dalby provest of the college churche of Seynt Johannis Beuerley and the chapitre hous of the same and ther successors and assignes as the Mastre and felowys of Michell hous and ther successors for ther partie Seuerally at ther awne fre libertys to entre take and bere away distressis sufficient for the said xxs. in all ther rentes tenementes and landes or in any of them belonging vnto the seyde college of Saynt Johannis within the sayde college or in any other place where so euer it be and to reteyne sell and to leuy of the distresse so taken or to be takyn the seyde xxs. at ther awne free liberteis without contradicion disturbance or let mayde or to be mayde by the seyde Mastre felowys or scolers of the sayde college of Seynt Johannis and ther Successors or any other to the contrarye by coursse of the lawye or any other wise to they and every on of them be thereof treuly content and payde according to the trew meanyng of thes endenturs In Witnesse wherof to thon partye of the indentures remaynyng with the sayde Robert Halitreholme his heys executors and assignes the Mastre and felowes of the

college of Seynt John haue putto ther common seale And the second partie remaining with the sayde Mastre Thomas Dalby provest of Beuerley and the chapitre of the same and their successors the sayde Mastre and felowys of the College of Seynt Johannis hath putto ther common Seale And to the thride partie remaynyng with the sayde Mastre and felowys of Michell housse the sayde Mastre and felowys of Seynt Johannis haue putto their common Seale And to the fourt partie remaining with the sayde Mastre and felowys of Seynt Johannis as well the said Mastre Robert Halitreholme the forsayde Mastre Thomas Dalby provest off Beuerley and the chapitre hous of the same as the sayde Master of Michell hous and the felows of the sayme haue putto ther Seales Yoven the day and yere aboueseyde.

Endorsed: Robert Halytrehome.

Controversies between the University and Town of Cambridge, as to the special privileges of the University and the relative precedence of the Vice-Chancellor and Mayor, were for long of frequent occurrence. The letter which follows is in the handwriting of Dr Wood, Master of St John's, and seems to have been sent by him, as Vice-Chancellor, to the Mayor. Preserved with it are the reply of the Town authorities, and a printed sheet giving the Order in Council and Decree of the House of Lords establishing the precedence of the Vice-Chancellor above the Mayor.

Copy of a Letter sent to F. Mortlock Esq.
Mayor of Cambridge, July 1 1817.

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that I intend to hold the *Magna Congregatio* on Friday next at Ten o'clock, and request your attendance in the Chancel of St. Mary's Church with Two Aldermen, Four Burgesses, and Two respectable Householdors from each Parish, to enter into the engagements required by our Charters and the ancient Customs of the University.

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DDD

I am induced to call your particular attention to this business at the present moment on account of the extraordinary influx of Beggars and Vagrants who constantly infest the streets, walks and Colleges, and give serious cause of alarm lest some outrage should be committed by them. I beg further to remind you that the University has for many years distributed considerable sums of money to the several Parishes in the Town on the express stipulation that the streets and Colleges shall be kept free from Beggars and Vagrants, and I feel it my duty expressly to declare that until our Charter, which is calculated to give this most effectual assistance to the police of the Town is complied with on the part of the Parishes, I must withhold all further benefaction to them.

The Charter to which I refer was granted to the University by Richard the second, and confirmed by his successors, a circumstance the simple mention of which will I am sure induce you to assist in its enforcement, in conformity with the Mayor's engagement when he enters upon his office.

July 1, 1817.

Cambridge, 2nd July 1817.

Rev'd. Sir,

The Mayor having this day produced and read to the Corporation in Common Hall assembled your Letter to him of the 1st of July Inst. signifying your intention to hold the *Magna Congregatio* in the Chancel of Great Saint Mary's Church on Friday morning next and requesting the attendance of the Mayor and certain other officers on that occasion in compliance with the Charters granted to the University by King Richard II. and his Successors.

I am directed by the Mayor and Corporation to state that previously to the Mayor's issuing his Summonses for the assembling the several parties the Corporation request to be furnished with a copy of the Charter of Richard II., or with Extracts therefrom so far as may relate to the regulating the police of the Town, the assembling at Saint Mary's Church and the Form of the several Oaths of "the Aldermen," "the Four Burgesses," and "the Two of every Parish."

And the Corporation request such Copy or Extracts from the Charter may be sent to me as soon as the same can conveniently be prepared.

I have the honour to be Rev'd. Sir

Your most obedient humble servant

PEARSE WHITE

Dep. Town Clk.

To the Right Worshipful
The Vice Chancellor of
the University of Cambridge.

Order in Council Oct. 21, 1612: And Decree of the House of Lords May 12, 1647, Establishing and Confirming the Precedency of The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge above the Mayor of the Town.

"Forasmuch as learning hath antiently had this Spetiall favour and priviledge, that upon any occasion of grievance, or complaint offerred unto the Two Universities of this Realme, whensoever they have made their immediate recourse to the King or his Councell for speedie redresse and for avoyding length and charges of suit in an ordinary proceeding of Justice, they have never beene refused, but allwayes graciously accepted. And whereas at this time the Vice chancellor Masters and Schollers of the University of Cambridge, conceiving some injury and violence to be done unto their priviledges and liberties by one *John Battesford* Esq. and others, have therefore humbly addressed themselves unto us the Lords and others of his Majesty's Privie Council to be therein relieved, and by their learned Councell have this day humbly informed us, that having power and authority by vertue of diverse Charters from the Kings and Queens of this land, his Majestie's Predecessors, confirmed in like manner by his Majesty himself, to search as well by day as by night in all places within their liberties, for Vagabonds and other disordered and suspected persons, and to punish such persons being found according to the lawes in those cases provided. And that their Proctors having accordingly made search the first day of September last in Chesterton a village neare Cambridge and within the liberty of the University (as was alledged) and there apprehending diverse persons of lewd conversation, in the house of one *Margaret*

Hickford, committing them afterward to the Goale; Some of the said disordered persons combining with the before mentioned *John Battersford* of Chesterton Esq. and others, upon pretence that the University had no Jurisdiction within that village, and that the Proctors who made the search, had therefore committed a Riott, did there upon presume to preferr a bill of Inditement against the said Proctors, and their company the last quarter sessions held *Primo Octobris* for the County of Cambridge, which by the grand Jury was found *Billa vera*, only upon the said pretence that the University had no Jurisdiction within that place, which was openly affirmed by way of information to the Jury by Mr *Battersford* then sitting upon the benche and one *Story* constable of that hundred, unto which complaint the said *Battersford* being present at the boord, and required to make answer, denyed some circumstances as they were delivered, but for the matter confessed the substance, as namely that the disordered persons aforementioned were by him bound over in a recognizance to prosecute the said pretended Riott against the said University at the Quarter Sessions following, and heere again insisted and mainteyned that the jurisdiction of the said University did not extend to the village of *Chesterton*, which his learned Councill did much labour to proove. We thereupon entering into a due consideration of what had been alledged as well on the one side as on the other and having perused that Article of their Charter, which concerneth the extent of their Jurisdiction whereby it appeareth that the same reacheth an English mile *undequaque ab extimis Villae aedificiis*, and it being on all sides agreed upon, that the said village of Chesterton is within the said distance. It was therefore by us declared and adjudged that the said village of Chesterton is within the Jurisdiction of the said University of Cambridge, and that the Act of the Proctors in making search there as aforesaid was lawfull, and in that respect they and their company unlawfully molested for so doing. For which consideration it was accordingly ordered that his Majestie's Attorney generall should presently take a course for the staye of all proceedings, upon or by colour of the said Inditement, and the said Mr *Battersford* likewise admonished to carry himself hereafter towards the said University with more respect, and to absteyn from seeking quarrel or contention with a body which hath ever found love and favour and may justly

challenge it from all persons of liberall and ingenuous condition. *Furthermore* whereas the said Vicechancellor, Masters and Schollers of the University of Cambridge being jealous as well of the honour as of the Jurisdiction of their University have in like manner complained unto us that one *Thomas Smart* late Maior of the Towne of Cambridge did at a Quarter Sessions lately holden in the Guildhall of the said Towne, where both hee and Mr Doctor *Goche* then Vice chancellor were to sitt as Justices of the Peace, contend with the said Vicechancellor for precedency of place, notwithstanding the example of almost two hundred yeares to the contrary, and a Judgment given by the late Erle of Essex, Earle Marshall, now of Record, and also his Majesties express pleasure signified unto the Lord Chancellor, that as well in all commissions as at any meetings the said Vicechancellor should take place before the Maior of the said Towne. Wee for theese considerations and finding not any thing alledged to the contrary of weight or force sufficient, have declared and ordered, that the said Vice chancellor ought, and is to take chiefe place and precedency of the Maior at all tymes and in all places whatsoever, and that the attempt of the late Maior was an injury and disgrace offered to the University, whereof they had just cause to complaine. Given at his Majesties Pallace of Westminster the one and twentieth day of October 1612, And in the Tenth yeare of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord King *James* of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith &c. And of Scotland the five and fortith."

G. CANT.

FENTON.

H. NORTHAMPTON.

E. ZOUCHE.

T. SUFFOLKE.

E. WOTTON.

E. WORCESTER.

E. STANHOPE.

PEMBROKE.

J. HERBERT.

Ext.

G. CALVERT.

Die Mercurii, 12 Maii. 1647.

"The Lords assembled in Parliament having taken into consideration the difference about precedency of place between the Vice chancellor of the Universitie of Cambridge and the Maior of the Towne of Cambridge, and having heard counsell, witnesses, and proofes on both sides at this Barre, doe after debate, and mature deliberation, decree, order, and adjudge,

that the precedency of place of right belongeth to the Vice-chancellor of Cambridge before the Maior of the Towne of Cambridge. And doe order that the said precedency be inioyed by the said Vicechancellor and his Successors, without any lett or disturbance by the said Maior or his Successors.

"And likewise it is hereby ordered that the deed engrossed for the conveying of lands purchased with the two hundred pounds which Mr Thomson gave by his last Will and Testament to be employed in the workhouse for the settling the poore in Cambridge on worke, at the discretion of the Vicechancellor and Maior (wherein the said Maior of the Towne of Cambridge caused his name to be written before the Vicechancellors name in the deed) be cancelled and forthwith made void, And that the said Maior upon the sight of this order, cause a new deed to be made wherein the Vicechancellors name shall be first placed, as of right it ought. That soe things in reference to the workhouse in Cambridge may be executed jointly, by the Vicechancellor and Maior according to the tenour of the Will and the intention of the Donour."

JO. BROWNE
Cleric. Parliamentarum.

The document which follows is a printed foolscap sheet, which by some accident was preserved between the leaves of a volume of the College Accounts. It is probably what we should now call a 'Fly Sheet' addressed to Members of the Senate by Dr Herbert Marsh, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough.

CASE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WITTENBERG.

The University of Wittenberg, on the Elbe, about half way between Leipsig and Berlin, has been subjected during several years, to an almost uninterrupted series of distress. From the incessant marches and counter-marches of the French troops, Wittenberg had, even before the last campaign, been loaded with military contributions, and was twice subjected to plunder. At length, the French surrounded it with fortifications, and it became a strong military post. The garrison, in a great measure quartered on the houses belonging to the Professors

of the University, soon brought the Professors and their families to a state of indigence. The Auditories, or public Lecture Rooms, were converted into Military Hospitals; and the University Church, which contains the tombs of Luther and Melancthon, was nearly ruined by the machines erected in it by the French for the purpose of grinding corn. On the University Estates, which are in the neighbourhood of the town, and which afforded the Professors a comfortable though not a splendid provision, the trees were all cut down, partly for military purposes, partly for fuel. The villages on their estates, which had been previously deserted, have been either burnt or pulled down for the sake of their materials. There is no prospect, therefore, for several years of the University of Wittenburg deriving any income from its estates. Not only is the land at present uncultivated, but before any part of its produce can go to the University, the farm houses must be re-built.

To all their misfortunes must be added the horrors of a nine months' siege, in which most of the Professors had their houses destroyed. Schleusner, in particular, the author of the well-known Lexicon, had *three* houses destroyed, the fruits of his hard earnings. The Professors are compelled therefore at present to take refuge in the village of Schmiedeberg, about two German miles from Wittenberg, where they and their families are now in a state of distress, which is hardly to be described.

These facts have been stated in a Letter to Dr Marsh from Mr Boettiger, one of the Councillors of the Consistory Court of Dresden; and Mr Boettiger in that Letter earnestly solicits relief from the University of Cambridge.

Under these circumstances it is respectfully submitted to the Senate, whether the £300, proposed to be voted by the University for the Sufferers in Germany, might not be appropriated to that specific purpose by the Senate itself, instead of leaving its appropriations to be regulated by a Committee in London.

Wednesday Morning,
May 25, 1814.

R. F. S.

[To be continued.]



LEGEND AND TRADITION IN THE ROMAN WALL COUNTRY.

"Find, to cheat the time, a powerful spell
In old romaunts of errantry that tell,
Or later legends of the Fairy-folk."

SCOTT.

EVEN from the earliest times fiction and fancy were busily concerned with the neighbourhood of the Roman Wall. The northern wilds, whence the Picts made their inroads into the fertile provinces of Britain, were doubtless regarded as a storehouse of other portents no less strange and horrible; and the credulous Italian or Byzantine was not slow to supply the details from his own imagination: and when the whole island was cut off from the rest of Europe by the English conquest, it seems to have passed for a time into that misty and half magical condition, from which such places as Timbuctoo and the Mountains of the Moon have only recently emerged.

"Omne ignotum pro terribili," says Tacitus; and to Procopius, a Byzantine historian of the sixth century, the Caledonian country, which lay to the north of the Wall, was equally terrible and unknown,—a land of marvel and mystery, such as we might rather expect to read of in a fairy-tale, than in the pages of a grave and presumably sober historian. He describes it in terms which outdo the fabled horrors of Avernus' dreadful pit,

*"Quam super haud ullae poterant impune volantes
Tendere iter pennis: talis sese halitus atris
Faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat."*

Indeed, we may be permitted to doubt whether Aeneas would ever have reached the shores of Styx, had his way led through so terrible a country as the Caledonia of our historian's description.

"In this isle of Brittia," he tells us, "men of ancient time built a long wall, cutting off a large portion from the rest: on the eastern side of this wall,"—he should have said southern,— "the air is wholesome, warm in summer and cool in winter; and here there are many inhabitants, who live much as other men. But on the western (*i.e.* northern) side everything is different, and no man could exist there for half an hour. Vipers and serpents innumerable, and all manner of savage animals infest the place; but the strangest circumstance of all is that neither man nor beast can endure the unwholesomeness of the air beyond the wall, but die immediately, if they pass to the further side."

One might almost imagine that the imaginative Byzantine was inspired by Vergil and a pork-pie supper; for he proceeds to set down a story, which reads like a somewhat dyspeptic travesty of the poet's description of the passage of the Styx. It is not clear whether he refers to Britain as a whole, or only to this weird northern region, which he has already described; but the story is certainly curious, and Procopius' reasons for inserting it are full of delightfully unconscious humour.

"I must record a tradition," he says, "which smacks strongly of the fabulous, and has never appeared to me to be entirely true, though constantly reported by a great number of persons, who assert that they have themselves been actors in the events described, and hearers of the words narrated. I must not wholly omit it, lest, while I write of Brittia, I incur the imputation of being ignorant of things which continually happen there."

To this place," he continues, "men say that the souls of the dead are transported. On the sea-board

which lies over against Brittia, are many villages, inhabited by men employed in fishing and agriculture, who declare that upon them this transport-service of souls devolves. Those whose turn it is to perform this duty during the ensuing night, retire to their dwellings at dusk and get what sleep they may, till suddenly, at dead of night, their doors are violently shaken, and they hear a muffled and mysterious voice summoning them to their task. Constrained by some weird influence, they rise and make their way to the sea-shore, where they find boats in readiness,—not their own fishing-craft, but strange vessels,—registered, we may presume, in one of the ports of Hades. “In these boats they embark, and as soon as they have laid hold of the oars, they feel that each vessel is being gradually depressed by the entrance of a multitude of passengers; lower and lower the boats sink down till the edge of the gunwale is scarcely a finger’s breadth above the surface of the water; but not a single shape is seen ;—the ghostly freight is invisible.

Thus laden they put to sea, and after only one hour’s labour they reach the coast of Brittia, having traversed a space, which, were they in their own boats, would require the unceasing toil of a day and a night to cover. Then the boats are speedily relieved of their burden, till they float high out of the water; and thereupon the men immediately return home. They see no human or ghostly form, either during the voyage or at the disembarkation; but they declare that, upon reaching the mysterious island, they hear a voice, which announces,—so they fancy,—to such as receive them the names of the newly-arrived passengers, the titles which they enjoyed upon earth, and the country from which they came; and if there are women amongst the voyagers, the voice also proclaims the names of their respective husbands, with whom during life they were mated.”

We are tempted to wonder whether the new-comers

were provided with impalpable visiting-cards, and whether the owner of the mysterious voice wore breeches of ghostly plush. But thus much from Procopius: let us pass on to the writers of our own country. Gildas, a British monk of the sixth century, gives the account, which was current in his day, of the date and origin of the Wall. After the retirement of the Roman forces, he tells us, the Britons were sorely oppressed by the Picts and Scots: they besought the aid of their former rulers, who sent a legion to their assistance; the invaders were driven back, and a wall of turf was built from sea to sea. This, however, proved of little avail to the fusionless Britons,—to borrow a Scotch expression: a new appeal for assistance was made, and again a legion was despatched, with (so Camden informs us) Gallio of Ravenna in command. A second wall was built of solid stone; but the Britons, when left to their own resources, were as helpless as ever: the Picts even fished for them, using hooks to drag them from their places on the battlements,—a fate, says Gildas, which mercifully prevented its victims from being further harrowed by the sufferings of their relatives.

Baeda adopts Gildas’ account, with certain modifications; but though the sufferings of the Britons may be truly typified, the tragic picture as a whole does not fit in with the probabilities of history, or with the testimony of the Wall itself. Thenceforth to the period of the early antiquaries,—Leland wrote in the reign of Henry VIII,—the Wall receives practically no notice from literature. In course of time it acquired the title of the Picts’ Wall, or Kepe Wall, but the former term denotes not its origin but its purpose: the true builders were not altogether forgotten; for in a twelfth-century charter of Hexham Priory we find it correctly described as “Murus Romanorum,” and in more than one passage the Black Book of Hexham, compiled in 1479, uses the same phrase. Possibly yet another name is preserved in an old pleading of the year 1290, between the Prior

of Tynemouth and Richard Turpyn of Whitcheſter, reſpecting certain lands in the pariſh of Heddon-on-the-Wall; for this document thrice makes mention of "le Thwertoner Dyk,"—a name which perhaps ſignified the Wall that ran athwart the iſland from ſea to ſea.

Spenser (*Faery Queen*, Bk. IV. XI), in his catalogue of the rivers that attended the marriage of Thames and Medway, thus deſcribes the Wall and its origin :

"Next theſe came Tyne, along whoſe ſtony bancke
That Romaine monarch built a braſen wall,
Which mote the feebled Britons ſtrongly flancke
Againſt the Picts that ſwarmed over all,
Which yet thereof Gualeſever they do call."

Brass ſeems to have had a ſpecial charm for the poetic mind, perhaps becauſe it was the favourite metal of ſorcery and the ſupernatural. It was a brazen head that Friar Bacon conſtructed, and, had his ſchemes reached their completion, he would by its aſſiſtance have

"Girt fair England with a wall of brass,"

and ſo have caſt Roman achievements into the ſhade; and the brazen tower, in which Acrisius imprifoned his daughter Danae, was perhaps built of that metal for magical as well as material ſtrength. Brass, in a more detailed form, enters into Michael Drayton's account of the Wall. Pictſwall, as the poet calls him, is the ſpeaker; and after deſcribing his own origin, and vaunting his ſuperiority over Offa's Ditch and the Devil's Dyke upon Newmarket Heath, he continues thus :

"And when I firſt decayed, Severus going on
What Adrian built of turf, he builded new of ſtone,
And after many a time, the Britans me repaired,
To keep me ſtill in plight, nor ever coſt they ſpared.
Towns ſtood upon my length, where garrifons were laid,
Their limits to defend; and for my greater aid,
With turrets I was built, where ſentinels were placed,
To watch upon the Pict; ſo me my makers graced,

With hollow pipes of brass, along me ſtill that went,
By which they in one fort ſtill to another ſent,
By ſpeaking in the ſame, to tell them what to do,
And ſo from ſea to ſea, I could be whiſpered through:
Upon my thickneſs, three marched eaſ'ly breaſt to breaſt,
Twelve foot I was in height, ſuch glory I poſſeſt."

The pipes of brass are a fable, but no mere invention of the poet. A letter from Sir Chriſtopher Ridley to Maſter William Claxton, an antiquary of ſome eminence, who died in 1594, ſhows that the legend was right Northumbrian; and though the good Knight was not a very accurate informant, his deſcription of the Wall is worth quoting in extenſo. The letter was written about the year 1572, and runs as follows :

Rycht worſchipfull, where as you ſpake unto me for a certayn knowledge of one wall builded betwyxt the Brittons & Pightes (which we call the Kepe Wall) builded by the Pightes, ſure theyr is one. The length whereof is about, I think, almoſt a C miles, builded alwayis whar they cold upon the hyghtes, whereon about the greateſt cragis was, and whare theyr was no cragis or hy placis theyr was a great ſtank* caſt of other ſyd, the bredth iij yardis, the hyght remanith in ſome placis yet vij yardis. it goith from Bowlnes in Cu'berland viii myles beyond Carlell upon the weſt ſea coſt till it comes to a town called the Wallis end beſyd Tynemouth on the eſt ſea, at every mylis end theyr hath been a great bilyng or caſtle having three courtyngis, two baſe curtyngis and one iner, with a great ſtanke round about and a draw bridge, a wall within the ſtanke four ſquare, and ten ſcore every ſquare. I know certayn of the names of them, theyr is on in Cumberland called burdoſwold, next to it in Northumberland, one called Carvoran, now belonging to Mr William Blenkynſop. the next a myle from that another in Mr John Rydleys ground of the Waltone and called the Cheſter. then there is one in Mr Nycholas Rydleys of Willimotſwycke one called the Caſtel ſted and another called Overtone. then in Mr Heronis ground, one called Swynſhellis, another called Carrawe etc and at every half mylis

* Ditch

end theyr is a tower. now in this wall was theyr a trunck of brass or whatever kynd of mettall which went from one place to another along the wall, & came into the Captaynes chamber where at they had watchers for the same, and if theyr had bene stryfe or business betwyxt the ennemies and that the watchman did blow a horn in at the end of the truncke that came into the chamber, and so from one to one, theyr was certayn money payed yearly to the maintenance of this trunck by the inhabitants theyrabout, and doith yet pay to some gentilmen in Northymberland, the which money is called horn geld money. theyr is mansiounes* of Churches that hath been bilded with in the wall and theyr hath bene 4 great ditches† bilded within it all the way, and between the wall and the ditches hath ther bene a fair way paved all along the wall and theyre doth go from a castel (above named, Carvoran) unto the mayden Castell on Stanemore, a fayre way paved through great morasses and hyghtes, and is called the Mayden way, which is thought to bene builded by a Kyngis daughter dwelling at the sam castell. God have you in his love & grace.

Yours, Sir,

Christop. Ridley.

To the ryght worschipfull

Mr William Claxton

of Winyard."

It may be that the tradition had its origin in this mistaken notion about the tax called "horn geld," which was also known as "neat geld," "nout geld," or cornage rent, and was originally a payment in lieu of cattle; or it may have arisen from the discovery of lead pipes or stone conduits amongst the ruins of the fortresses. Indeed, Horsley supplies something very like the connecting link:—

"There seems," he says, in his account of Hunnum, "to have been an aqueduct to convey water to this station from a spring on the higher ground.... When I rode that way I was shown part of it by a countryman,

* Remains.

† Dykes or mounds.

who said it was what the speaking trumpet was laid in."

But perhaps we may probe the matter more deeply still, and conjecture that the legend is a misty recollection of some rapid method of signalling practised by the Romans. Camden, who repeats the brazen pipe story, quotes the following statement from Hector Boetius:—

"Severus," saith he, "commanded Hadrian's wall to be repaired with Bulwarks of stone and Turrets, placed in such convenient distance, as that the sound of a trumpet, though against the winde, might be heard from the one unto the other."

The natural configuration of the country, especially about the central portion of the Wall, will lend some support to our theory. Much of the Wall's course runs across bold undulations, and is well adapted for communication by some system of flag-signalling or semaphores: from Sewingshields to Carvoran the barrier stood, in the main, upon the crest of the basalt crags, which form part of that long chain of igneous rock known as the Great Whin Sill. Grey precipices, scored by the rough prisms into which the basalt has cooled, frown northward across sullen moorlands, which to this day lie waste and all but pathless—a desolate region, full of treacherous morasses, and seamed with the deep gullies of peaty burns, which in Roman times must have harboured many a fierce and agile tribesman, who loved freedom more than he feared hardship. Away behind him the moors rolled northward to the cloughs and hollows of the Cheviot Hills; and we can scarcely doubt that this was the base whence rebel and marauder moved to attack the Wall, or elude the vigilance of its guardians.

But if that vigilance was worthy of the name, it had a convenient stage on which to display itself. From the south the great line of basalt hills swells smoothly up like a huge wave, while the northern face

is rough and precipitous, as though the wave, while in the act of breaking, had been frozen into stone: nor is the comparison yet exhausted; like a wave, which licks its way up the long sand-slopes of the beach, the hills do not maintain an absolutely regular line. Here they jut forward, and here they draw back: here they sink almost to the level of the neighbouring hollows, and here some bolder height, as it were, leads the advance and projects northward beyond his fellows, commands a view of many miles of treeless moorland, and is seen conspicuously along many miles of the Wall's course. Procolitia is eighteen miles, or thereabouts, from Amboglanna; but a signal hoisted at the former place would at once be seen by the sentry at the top of Sewingshields Crag: Hotbank Crag would receive the alarm, and pass the signal to Winshields, Winshields to the Nine Nicks of Thirlwall, and so to Amboglanna or even further; for the Nine Nicks are visible as far as Stanwix, in the immediate neighbourhood of Carlisle. Even in the dark news would travel fast: beacon-lights or trumpet-signals would be available in all but the worst of weathers, and verbal messages might be conveyed with considerable speed; the distance between the watch-turrets was less than one third of an English mile, and probably there was at least one sentry in each intervening space, so that alarm might possibly be spread, or orders transmitted, at the rate of twelve or thirteen miles to the hour. We can readily imagine how frequently a band of intending plunderers found the stealthiest approach expected, and so was forced to invent some theory, to account for the miraculous speed with which the news of their proceedings got about.

The brazen pipes are not the only fabulous wonder of the Wall. There is an old tradition that at Cilurnum the Romans had underground stables, capable of housing five hundred horses; but the only justification for the legend, which the spade has so far disclosed, is the

small vaulted chamber in the forum, which was probably used as a treasury strong-room, and is scarcely large enough to stable a single steed. But it is possible that there is a dim vestige of foundation for the story after all: at some early date, before the ruins were completely covered with soil, some particularly foolhardy person may have braved the terrors of ghosts, bogles, devils, and fairies, and found his way into one of the half-hidden buildings—the barracks, let us suppose, which of late have been partially excavated. Doubtless he picked up a rusty bit or curb-chain, and came forth to be the lion of Walwick and Chollerford, to sit in the place of honour by the tavern hearth, and to tell the story of his adventure nightly, with progressive embellishments, till he had decorated the ruins with the harness of five hundred steeds.

It may, no doubt, be objected that it was an easy matter for his hearers to disprove such exaggerations by going to see the place for themselves; but the objection leaves out of account a curious trait of human nature, which even to this day has not been wholly civilized out of us. In such cases nobody ever did go to see for themselves, and not everybody does so now: they heard and believed, even though the testing of the story required only the smallest exertion; and even when a story was disproved or contradicted, they continued, as we ourselves are too apt to do, to repeat it after a decent interval. However, we ought not to quarrel with this amiable weakness of our forefathers; for it has added much to the gaiety of nations: had they been of a more scientifically inquisitive turn of mind, folk-lore, legend, and all the delicious humours of medieval learning would have been lost to us, and the world would be a sadder and a poorer place.

The underground stables may serve to introduce another legend of subterranean mystery, which tells how King Arthur and all his court still sleep an enchanted sleep in some vaulted chamber beneath the

grass-grown site of Sewingshields Castle beside the Wall. Sewingshields—the Swynshellis of Sir Christopher Ridley, the Seuenshale of Camden, and the Seven Shields Castle of Sir Walter Scott—is still marked by its lion-like hill, but the castle has long ago disappeared.

“No towers are seen

On the wild heath but those that fancy builds,
And, save a fosse that tracks the moor with green,
Is nought remains to tell of what may there have been.”

However, we are wandering away from King Arthur, who, says the legend, sleeps in his enchanted hall, till the hour and the man arrive to rouse him. Once—so the story runs—the quest was all but accomplished. A farmer sat knitting upon the ruins of the castle, and dropped his ball of wool, which rolled away, bouncing down, down, down, from stone to stone, till happy chance brought it to the briar-grown opening of a vaulted passage: the man entered the gloomy and perilous place; monstrous bats flapped their wings about his head, loathsome toads and lizards crept around his feet; but still he persevered, and at last made his way into a stately vaulted chamber, lit by the light of a magic fire, which sprang from a crevice in the centre of the floor. A few hounds were stretched in sleep beside this magic hearth, and round the room were ranged Arthur and his knights, seated in chairs, and all wrapt in deepest slumber.

The King himself slept with his head pillowed in his arms, which rested upon a table; and before him lay a sword, a garter, and a bugle-horn. The farmer drew the sword, and with the motion King and court began to stir and mutter in their sleep; he cut the garter, and the signs of awakening grew still more clear; but alas! he forgot to blow the horn. Slowly the sword slipped back into the scabbard, and wearily the courtiers sank once more into the old death-like slumber: only Arthur

himself opened his eyes for a moment, and found words to rebuke the bungler:

“O woe betide that evil day
On which this witless wight was born,
Who drew the sword, the garter cut,
But never blew the bugle-horn!”

The terrified farmer staggered back to upper air, but the mysterious passage has never been found again, and Arthur still sleeps in his enchanted hall. But surely something of

“That rough humour of the Kings of old”

inspired his rebuke. Surely the adventure was meant for a Roland de Vaux, or some such high and chivalrous person: it was hard that a poor housewifely farmer should be called from his knitting to attempt so noble and knightly an enterprise. These disenchantments, moreover, were perilously irregular in their details. Sir Guy the Seeker still wanders disconsolate amid the rocks and sea-weed beside Dunstanburgh, because he brought a somewhat similar quest to ruin by blowing the horn before he had drawn the sword.

But the Arthur of Northumbrian legend was not the blameless monarch of the Idylls of the King, “high, self-contained, and passionless.” It may be that Teutonic influences have grafted upon him the strength and angry temper of Thor; for these qualities certainly appear in the legend of the King’s and Queen’s Crag. These rocks, which stand about a quarter of a mile apart, not far from Sewingshields, were nevertheless the favourite seats of Arthur and Guinevere, and upon one occasion the scene of a quarrel. Some idle words of the queen enraged her husband, who thereupon seized a huge fragment of stone, weighing not less than twenty tons, and hurled it at her head. Guinevere, however, was equal to the occasion; she happened at the time to be dressing her hair, and with her comb she received the missile: the rock rebounded, and now lies

where it fell, midway between the crags; and to this day it bears the mark of the comb upon its side.

The enormous strength of King and Queen alike surpasses even the reputed prowess of Will of Welton, who lived beside the Wall in the early part of the seventeenth century. Of him it is related that when he was old and blind, he one day asked a passing plough-boy to let him feel what muscle there was in his arm: the lad was too knowing to endanger his limbs, but handed Will a ploughshare, which the old man carelessly snapped in two, remarking that "men's banes were not what they used to be in his time."

But Will of Welton was not without other precedents; for there were giants in the land in the old days. Not many miles north of the Wall dwelt Robin of Risingham, whose "antick figure" Warburton found, "cut on a rock near Risingham, in Rheadsdale, called the Soldan's stone." Camden mentions a tradition that the Roman fortress of Risingham "was long defended by the god Magon against a certain Soldane or Heathenish prince," so that Robin may be a pagan deity renamed; but according to another account Robin was a giant, who supported himself by hunting, as did his brother, who lived where the neighbouring village of Woodburn now stands. In course of time, however, game became too scarce to satisfy two such gigantic appetites, and the treacherous giant of Woodburn poisoned his ill-fated brother, in whose memory the "antick figure" was carved. Warburton's engraving shows him in Roman attire, with a quiver of arrows upon his shoulder, a short bow in his right hand, and a hare in his left: but alas! we cannot verify the drawing; for the figure has long been destroyed. Here is Sir Walter Scott's account of the crime, and his sentence upon the offender.

"I suppose," he says in the Dedicatory Epistle to the Rev Dr Dryasdust, which forms the preface to *Ivanhoe*, "You have long since heard the news, that a

sulky churlish boor has destroyed the ancient statue, or rather bas-relief, popularly called Robin of Redesdale. It seems Robin's fame attracted more visitants than was consistent with the growth of the heather upon a moor worth a shilling an acre. Reverend as you write yourself, be revengeful for once, and pray with me that he may be visited with such a fit of the stone, as if he had all the fragments of poor Robin in that region of his viscera where the disease holds its seat."

It is said that in conversation Sir Walter couched the sentence in briefer but still more expressive terms. Never, surely, was a Vandal more mercilessly pilloried.

Let us travel southward by Watling Street, till we pass the Wall, and reach Corbridge, where we shall find the tradition of another giant—the Giant Cor, or (as an older writer names him) Yoton. This giant has left, not his effigy, but his very bones behind him, of which the following philosophical account is given in Mackenzie's *History of Northumberland*.

"The banks of Cor burn being worn away by some impetuous land floods, there was discovered about the year 1660 a skeleton, conjectured to be that of a man, of very extraordinary and prodigious size. The length of the thigh bone was nearly six feet, and the skull, teeth, and other parts proportionably monstrous; so that the length of the whole body was computed at 21 feet! A singularly large bone, found here, was hung up in the kitchen of the Old George Inn, in the Flesh-Market, Newcastle, for many years. This bone was purchased by the proprietors of the Keswick Museum, where it is shown as the rib of the Giant Cor, found at Corbridge. History has given examples of gigantic human remains, progressively decreasing from 30 feet to 10 feet in height; beings for whom the earth would seem unsuitable to tread upon. But there is no evidence that mankind has degenerated in size, and living giants have seldom exceeded seven feet in height. As the aberrations of nature tend to excess, there is generally

a proportionable deficiency in symmetry, strength, and energy; so that the tales related of whole tribes of extraordinary giants may safely be considered as mere fictions. All the bones shown as wonders of nature have, on examination, proved to belong to an elephant, a whale, or some other terrestrial or aquatic animal now extinct."

Poor ill-used race of giants! One has his statue blown to pieces, and the other is metamorphosed into an elephant or an ichthyosaurus. A third once dwelt beside Vindobala, but he has suffered even more severely; for not even his name survives,—nothing, in fact, except his grave, and that did not even contain his bones. But beside his brother of Corbridge he was a mere puny pretender; his grave is no more than twelve feet in length.

Let us descend from one extreme of stature to the other, from giants to fairies, whom tradition has planted amongst the ruins of the Roman fortresses. Here and there we may find a firm grassy mound rising like a low green island amid the moss and rushes of marshy land, and owing its dryness,—so mere prose imagines,—to the foundations of some buried Roman building. But tradition knows better: the greenness dates from the time when

"All was this Lond fulfilled of Faerie
The Elf-Queen with hire iolie companie
Daunsed full oft in many a grene mede."

It was the fairies whose tiny feet charmed the turf, when issuing from the crannies of the basalt crags, they held their moonlight revels on the favoured spot. The soot-wreathed remains of the hypocausts, with which so many of the Roman buildings were furnished, were no puzzle to the early plunderers, who pillaged the ruins for building-stone: these were the fairies' kitchens, though it is somewhat difficult to think of such dainty folk in connection with such dreadfully dirty places.

"The pillars of the hypocaust," says Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, in his account of the ruins of Vindolana, "are still very black with fire and soot, and people say that the Bowers, from the Roman age till within the last century, was the elysium of a colony of fairies; and this ruined bath the kitchen to one of their palaces, of which the soot among the stones was undeniable evidence; and confident Belief affirmed that long passages led from this laboratory of 'savory messes' to subterraneous halls, that ever echoed to the festivities and music of the Queen of the Bowers and her aerial court."

But surely the mistress of such ill-swept kitchens was a far different being from Queen Mab, unless that most bigoted patron of cleanliness was too busily occupied with inspecting other people's houses to keep a strict enough watch upon her own—

"Where Fires thou findst unrak'd and Hearths unswept,
There pinch the Maids as blue as bilberry,
Our radiant Queen hates Sluts and sluttery."

Let Herrick also add his testimony:—

"Wash your pales and cleanse your daries,
Sluts are loathsome to the Fairies:
Sweep your house, who doth not so
Mab will pinch her by the toe."

As for the "savory messes," here is a menu from Poole's English Parnassus, which may have been served amid the ruins of Vindolana, though the first item would be hard to procure in Northumberland.

"The Brains of Nightingales: The unctuous dew of Snails
Between two Nut-shells stew'd Is meat that's eas'ly chewed:
The Beards of Mice
Do make a feast of wondrous price."

But the Fairies have gone, and left only their soot behind them:—

"Now can no man see non elves mo,"

and from fairies we must pass on to other departments of the supernatural, in which, however, we shall find the Wall lamentably deficient. Judging by generally received ideas, we might have expected a very galaxy of ghosts: here are grey ruins such as spectres are reputed to love; here are (or were) hoards of hidden treasure, such as restless spirits are wont to brood over; and here, we cannot doubt, are a hundred scenes of murder unavenged, such as the melancholy victims of unpunished crime have been supposed to haunt. But though ghosts enough are reported to frequent the neighbourhood—Silky of Denton Hall, the most talkative spectre ever recorded, the White Lady of Blenkinsop, the mystic lights of Burn Deviot, the Grey Man of Bellister, and the weird procession of Pinkyn Cleugh—tradition is silent with respect to the Wall itself. One spot indeed—a gap in the basalt hills—bears the promising name of Bogle Hole; but its legend, if such ever existed, is lost—perhaps owing to the learned but somewhat narrow taste of such observers as Camden.

“The fabulous tales of the common people concerning this wall,” says the author of the *Britannia*, “I do wittingly and willingly overpass.”

But in any case one may walk the full length of the Wall without one single rebellious hair rising to give notice of the presence of a Roman ghost—a sad deficiency, if we consider how appropriate Roman apparel would be to the white-sheeted denizens of the other world.

Witch-stories are scarcely more plentiful; and yet to generations which believed that the heathen deities were devils in disguise, the scenes of their former worship ought to have appeared most fitting places for the celebration of black unlawful rites. Wallsend, however, has its witch-drama, not unlike that in which Tam o’ Shanter played a part, though with a different conclusion. The details of the unholy orgie are more gruesome than those of “Alloway’s auld haunted kirk;” but the lord of Delaval, who surprised the party, was

more courageous than the hero of the poem: he burst into the building and captured the principal beldame, who in due course was condemned to be burnt by the sea-shore. On her way to the stake she asked for two new wooden dishes; her request was granted; and as soon as the fire was kindled, she placed a foot in each dish, muttered a spell, and rose, dishes and all, into the air. But it so happened that one of the dishes had been dipped in water, and the element, which saved Tam o’ Shanter, destroyed the witch of Wallsend: in a few moments the baffled hag fell headlong to the ground, and the devil himself could not rescue her a second time from the fire.

From witches to Meg Merrilies is no long step, and Mumps Ha’ stands close by the site of the Wall. According to tradition it was once a public house, kept by a notorious person of the name of Meg Teasdale, who drugged to death such of her guests as had money: but tradition is slanderous, and the Teasdales were an old and respectable family. The supposed original of Meg Merrilies died in her hundredth year, and is buried in Over Denton church yard, within sight of the Wall and the fortress of Amboglanna.

Guy Mannering is indeed the only novel of note which touches upon the Wall. It was near Gilsland that Harry Bertram saw and soliloquized over its ruins, with which the immortal Dandie Dinmont must have been yet more familiar. On the very day when we first make his acquaintance, he had been at what he calls Stanshiebank fair—the fair which is still held at Stagshaw Bank, on the bare common near the spot where Watling Street crosses the line of the Wall: from thence to Gilsland he would probably ride within sight of the ruins for the greater part of his journey; and it was by the Maiden Way—the Roman road which stretches northward from Amboglanna into Scotland—that he and Bertram crossed the Border on the back of the sturdy and intelligent Dumble.

There is one notable legend of the Wall country, which we must not omit, since to some it may prove as attractive as the real or fabled wonders of Klondike. In Bromlee Lough, within sight of the Wall, there lies a huge chest of treasure, sunk there by some ancient lord of Sewingshields, and protected by spells of such potency, that it can only be recovered by "two twin yawdes (horses), two twin oxen, two twin lads, and a chain forged by a smith of kind"—a smith, that is to say, whose ancestors for six successive generations have followed the same trade. Only once hitherto has the attempt been made: horses, oxen, lads, and chain were duly provided, and the mysterious chest was actually being dragged towards the shore; but alas! there was (it is said) a weak point in the pedigree of the smith of kind: the chain broke, and the treasure still lies hidden in the depths of Broomlee Lough.

A botanical tradition may serve to conclude our list.

"There continueth," says Camden, "a settled persuasion among a great part of the people there about, and the same received by tradition: that the Roman souldiers of the marches did plant heere every where in old time for their use, certaine medicinable hearbs for to cure wounds; whence it is that some Empiricke practitioners of Chirurgery in Scotland, flocke hither every yeere in the beginning of summer to gather such Simples and wound herbes, the vertue whereof they highly commend as found by long experience, and to be of singular efficacie."

But alas for the veracity of Tradition, and the discernment of one who wittingly and willingly overpassed the fabulous tales of the common people! Bishop Gibson, in his additions to Camden's work, makes the following note:

"As to the Medicinal Plants, Mr Nicholson.....has made very diligent search, but could never meet with any sort of Plants growing along the Wall which is not as plentiful in some other part of the Country."

Such are the principal strands of the garland with which legend and fiction have enwreathed the Roman Wall—a somewhat meagre and tawdry adornment, perhaps, when we consider the decorative possibilities of its ruins. But, after all, this is a small matter: while we still have fragments of the Wall to gaze upon, and eyes that are capable of a little more than physical sight, we can weave our own chaplets, and read intuitively a hundred romantic histories. For those who have eyes to see,

"Fear and trembling Hope,
Silence and Foresight, Death the Skeleton,
And Time the Shadow,"

and all the hundred passions and influences, which mould our human life, still sit grimly upon the heights or wander in misty pageant across the valleys. Still may walls and towers arise, as the walls of Thebes rose at the music of Amphion's harp, and armed warriors spring from the soil, though we sow no dragon's teeth, but only a handful of "such stuff as dreams are made of." Here shall heroes triumph for our entertainment, and patriots die to move our pity: here shall prefects and tribunes pace before us in the full panoply of war, or shivering sentinels stamp their feet on the ringing stones, as the souging wind races across the moors, and whistles about the crags; and since there are those to whom romance is flavourless without a more tender interest, here in the wooded valleys or across the sunny slopes shall nameless lovers wander, breathing the old hyperboles, which are the singular invention and sole monopoly of every lover that ever wooed.

R. H. F.



FROM TENNYSON.

AND sure this orbit of the memory folds
For ever in itself the day we went
To see her. All the land in flowery squares,
Beneath a broad and equal-blowing wind
Smelt of the coming summer, as one large cloud
Drew downward: but all else of heaven was pure
Up to the Sun, and May from verge to verge,
And May with me from head to heel. And now,
As tho' 'twere yesterday, as tho' it were
The hour just flown, that morn with all its sound,
(For those old Mays had thrice the life of these,)
Rings in mine ears. The steer forgot to graze,
And, where the hedge-row cuts the pathway, stood,
Leaning his horns into the neighbour field,
And lowing to his fellows. From the woods
Came voices of the well-contented doves.
The lark could scarce get out his notes for joy,
But shook his song together as he near'd
His happy home, the ground. To left and right,
The cuckoo told his name to all the hills;
The mellow ouzel fluted in the elm;
The red-cap whistled; and the nightingale
Sang loud, as tho' he were the bird of day.



IDEM GRAECE REDDITVM.

ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ ὡς αἰεὶ μνήμην περὶ θυμὸς ἔεργει
ἡματος, ἢ τὰν παῖδ' ἐπορευσάμεθ' ὡς ποτίδοιμες·
πᾶς γὰρ ὑπ' ἰσοπάλοιο βίας ζεφύριοι πνέοντος
ὄσδεν ἐπερχομένου θέρεος κατὰ λείμακας ἄγρος
ἀνθοφόρους· δνοφερὸν δὲ νέφος καθύπερθε φορεῖτο,
τᾶλλα δὲ πάντ' ἀρίδῃλ' ἔς τ' οὐρανὸν ἄκρον ἰκάνους,
πανταχόθεν θαῦμ' ἦρος, ὃ κἄμ' ὄλον ἀμφὶς ἔχεσκε.
νῦν δ' ἄτε τὰς ἐχθρὰς μεμνημένων, ἢ καὶ ὥρας
ἄρτι παρελθοίσας, κήνω πάλιν ἡματος ἡδος,
(τρεῖς μίκαρ ὡς νεαροῖσιν ἔαρ) φωναῖσι δι' ὠτων
αἷς τότε ἐνεπλήσθη κελαδεί· βοῦς λάθετο ποίας,
τέτμηχ' αἵμασίᾳ δ' ἔν' ἀταρπιτὸν ἄντιος ἄγρῳ
γείτονι τεινε κέρα, μυκώμενος οἷς ἐτάροισιν.
ἤλυθεν ἐκ βησσῶν εὐκῆλου τρυγόνος αὐδά,
οὐδ' εὐρυθμον ἔχευσε μέλος, τοσσόνδε γεγήθει,
πάμμικτον δ' ἀνέσεισε κόρυς, λείμωνι πελάζων
ἢ λέχος οἱ γλυκερὸν, καὶ πάντοσε πάντας ἀν' ὄχθους
γῆρνε κηρύσσων κόκκυξ ὄνομ' αὐτοβόατον.
κόσσυφος ἐν πτελέαις μινύρισμ' ἡδύπνοον αὐλοῦ,
χρυσόλοφος σύριγγος ἔει νόμον, αὐτὰρ ἀηδὼν
ἦδε μαλὰ λιγέως, φαίης τάχα φωτὸς ἀοιδόν.

C. S.



LONG VACATION CHIVALRY

[Our correspondent who was employed to write an account of the usual Long Vacation Cricket Match between Dons and Undergraduates has fallen a victim to a passion for Sir Thomas Malory and medieval romance. Measures have been taken to place the unhappy gentleman under restraint. Meanwhile we print his fatuous pages as a warning to others. The true function of the *Eagle* as a vehicle for conveying moral lessons has been too much neglected of late.—THE EDITORS.]

NOW it fell on a day in August that Sir Sandford le Merton pight a pavilion and let proclaim justs to all knights whom it might concern. And he sent forth the pursuivants who sought all the country after the good knights; and in especial he let make seeking after Sir Guilelmus le Bateson the Steward, but by adventure he came not, being a great way off. Natheless many worshipful knights of his party clave unto him, and they held the field against all comers. Now Sir Sandford le Merton was a passing good knight of his hands. I dare say he was the cleanest mightied man and the best winded of his age that was on live, and I doubt not but he had won the degree, for oft-times he had forjusted many knights. And it was noon when he blew unto the tournament.

Then there came riding against him at a great wallop the Knight of the Chapel Dolorous and many knights of great prowess that were enfellowshipped with him. And there came to Sir Sandford le Merton to be of his party divers knights of great worship, to wit, Sir Lyster of the Lymekilns, a knight peerless, and

of the fellowship of the Table Round; Sir Faulkes of the Bush Brennand, a stout knight and an orgulous, who did marvellous deeds of arms; Sir Boanerges le Tonnerre, a worthy knight; the Knight of the Burning Cinders; and Sir Brummidge le Querelleur, a knight of great renown, who had erstwhile wrangled marvellously among his fellows but was now a full joyous and peacable knight. Came also to mischief the opposite party, as the book of French rehearseth, Sir Harman des Longues Jambes the Apothecary and Sir Colin le Desirous the Attorney, who hurled them and rashed them mightily hither and thither and strake mighty strokes with their hands. There came also into the meddle a likely knight, riding passing soberly and heavily, and bearing on his neck a brindled shield. And all the estates and degrees high and low said of him great worship, for he was a knight of a boisterous body. Then he smote wonderly to behold, what upon the right hand and upon the left hand, that unneth no knight might withstand him. And they called him the Knight of the Brindled Shield, and all men wondered sore what knight he might be. Came thither also to succour Sir Sandford le Merton and his fellowship Sir Briant le Cure Hardi, who smote on the right hand and on the left hand passing sore, and was a man of great might. He fought as wonderly well as ever I saw in my life. And with him came an exceedingly gentil knight pricking upon a courser, who made great languor and dole upon an horn. And the horn was all y-broke by reason of the dole that he made. "Welcome," said the damsels: "Welcome," said the knights: "Welcome," said Sir Briant le Cure Hardi, "for one of the best knights and the gentilest of the world, and the man of most worship. For of all measures of blowing thou art the beginner; of all instruments of music ye are the best."

And it came to pass that of their great prowess the knights of Sir Sandford le Merton's fellowship each

held the field singly against eleven other knights. Then waxed the battle passing hard on both parties, and they fought together that the noise and sound rang by the water and the wood; and they were so courageous that many knights shook and trembled for eagerness. And great valiances, prowesses, and feats of war were that day shewed, which were over long to recount the noble feats of every man, for they should contain a whole volume. But in especial Sir Briant le Cure Hardi rode in the battle and did as nobly with his hands as was possible a man to do.

Then, as it were one hour and half an hour after noon, the trumpets blew to lodging, and the knights unarmed them and drew them to their dinner. Then said Sir Sandford le Merton (who was a full merry knight) to the Knight of the Chapel Dolorous, "God forbid that ever we *meet* but if it be at a dish of *meat*."* Then laughed they all that they might not sit at their table. And when they were thirsty there stood by them flackets of gold, and it seemed by the colour and the taste that it was noble wine. Then they laughed and made good cheer, and either drank to other freely, and they thought never drink that ever they drank to other was so sweet nor so good. But by that their drink was in their bodies they loved either other so well that never their love departed for weal neither for woe. Thus they made great joy for a season, and then gat them again to their justing. And in especial Sir Sandford le Merton and his party did many marvellous deeds of arms, and so continued unto sunset, when they blew unto lodging.

Yet notwithstanding the valorous deeds and great prowess above rehearsed, by falsehood and treason the prize of victory was adjudged unto the other party; never was deed done falselyer ne traitorlyer than this.

* We are informed that the merry quip or jest was quite a strong point of the Middle Ages, and our correspondent is of opinion that time has not dimmed the brilliancy of English wit.—EDD.

And Sir Sandford le Merton was wonderly wroth, as it had been a wood man and out of his wits. Now Sir Sandford le Merton was a man of religion of an abbey of black monks, and an exceeding great clerk of nigromancy; and thus he said to the Knight of the Chapel Dolorous: "Sir, will ye first take a prize that 'longeth not to your party, and sithen shame yourself and all knighthood. Sir," said the noble clerk, "leave this opinion, or else I shall curse you with book and bell and candle." "Do thou thy worst," said the Knight of the Chapel Dolorous, "wit thou well I shall defy thee." "Sir," said the clerk, "and wit you well I shall not fear me to do that me ought to do maugre thine head." "Peace, thou false priest," said the knight, "for and thou chafe me any more, I shall make strike thee an hard knock." So Sir Sandford le Merton departed, and did the curse in the most orgulous wise that might be done.

FROM THE GREEK.

(*Agathias.*)

WHY fear poor Death, who brings you peace,
From sickness and from care release?
Once, only once, he comes; no man
Ere saw him twice since time began.
While life is still, howe'er it pleases,
A motley patchwork of diseases.



AUSONIUS.



THE amiable Gibbon remarks that the "poetical fame of Ausonius condemns the taste of his age." So cultured a man as Symmachus, the Pliny of his time and the mouthpiece of Roman paganism, declares on his honour that he ranks Ausonius' poem on the Moselle with the works of Virgil. If corroboration be needed for the statement of a heathen, St Paulinus of Nola supplies it. He deprecates gently being called a yokefellow of Ausonius, "scarce Tully and Maro with thee could bear the yoke." The Emperor Theodosius, a positively ferocious Christian, writes to him an autograph letter begging him to favour him with copies of his poems, as the greatest authors of olden days "whose peer your merits make you" did by Augustus. He and the Emperor Valentinian gave the poet commissions for epigrams and so forth on the sources of the Danube, their favourite horses and Easter, in which he was neither remarkably above nor below the average of Poets Laureate. Finally it was to Ausonius that Valentinian entrusted the education of his son Gratian, who when Emperor raised him to the very highest dignities. It is clear then that by Ausonius we may gauge his age. He was more than a poet, he was a professor: and by his two trades he rose to govern half Europe.

In spite of the varied and interesting information which Aristophanes has lavished upon us about the family circle of Euripides there is probably no poet of antiquity, and few of modern days, of whose birth and connexions we know so much. Horace has told of his

father not a very great deal, but enough to win for him the admiration of twenty centuries. All things considered, the honest freedman of Venusia was as good a father as Roman history has to show us. Ausonius has told us in a series of short poems all about his father, and not only him, but his grandparents, his sons, sons-in-law and grandsons, and in a word and literally "his sisters and his cousins and his aunts," regretfully owning that he does not know much about his wife's sister and knows still less of her husband, but he cannot leave them out in the cold. It will hardly be necessary to enumerate them all here.

The poet's grandfather was something of a Zadkiel, for from the stars he foretold his grandson's greatness. Other grandfathers have done this without astrology, but they are not uniformly so successful. His grandmother he describes in language curiously near the account the Barrack Room Balladist gives of Gunga Din:—

For all 'is dirty 'ide
'E was white, clear white, inside.

The poor lady was of dark complexion and was nicknamed Maura (the Moor), "but she was not black in her soul, which was brighter than a swan and whiter than untrodden snow." She was an austere old lady, and kept her family "on the straight" (*ad perpendicularum seque suosque habuit*). His father was the leading physician of Burdigala (Bordeaux) and apparently a fine man. With all his foibles Ausonius was a good son, and time and again he tells us of his father's qualities. He preferred "rather to live than to talk by the rule of the wise," was moderate in his ambitions, kindly, modest, a good neighbour, and hated gossip and scandal.

*Famam quae posset vitam lacerare bonorum
non finxi et veram si scierim tacui.*

In his son's wake he too rose to glory and was Prefect of Illyricum and lived to ninety, a hale and hearty

old man. The poet's mother, like a Roman lady of the good old days, had a reputation for modesty, wool-making, conjugal fidelity and good discipline. With so good a family history the poet ought to have done well, and so it seems he did, in everything except poetry.

Ausonius was born at Bordeaux in 310 A.D. He died in 393. His life roughly began with the reign of Constantine and ended with that of Theodosius, and covered the period of the victory of the Church over the Empire, of its struggle with Arianism and its victory there, of the reaction of Julian and the final establishment of well defined orthodoxy. Nor are these eighty-five years without interest in what is called secular history. Yet his life, as mirrored in his poetry, is unruffled and serene. Even the Arian controversy failed to make much impression on him. One sees a certain carefulness to establish a good character as became one of rank so high, but it gives the impression that the poet was not interested in the dispute and contented himself by adopting at secondhand the resultant and victorious creed. To his religion, which though null in itself is important as a sign of the times, we shall have to recur.

He was educated at Bordeaux after eight years of training at Toulouse under his uncle Arborius (c. 320-328), who was called about 328 to Constantinople to bring up a son of Constantine (perhaps Constantius himself). About six years after returning to Bordeaux he became a professor of "grammar" and married Attusia Sabina.

To be tedious it is only necessary to discuss education. However as the life work of Ausonius was education, we must not shirk it. By his day the air was as full of systems as it is in Ontario to-day, but in Rome's greater days it was not so. Then every man brought up his son after his own method, and the result, if not precisely culture, was generally manhood. In 92 B.C. an

innovation crept in and was promptly stopped. A Latin school of rhetoric was opened in Rome, but forthwith closed by order of the Censors as contrary to Roman tradition (*mores majorum*). The Greeks had been and continued to be in private families the educators of Rome. They had introduced the usual subjects of study in Greece, but had not been uniformly successful with them. Philosophy the Roman reckoned as verbiage, Geometry was useless. About Rhetoric he was doubtful. Grammar was obviously above suspicion. Grammar started by meaning "the art of speaking correctly" and then took to illustrating itself from the poets, whom it bodily annexed, finally extending its borders beyond prose to scansion, music and even astronomy, philosophy and geometry. In fact Grammar meant a liberal education. (One regrets therefore to see the old name Grammar school dying out in favour of so pretentious and meaningless a name as Collegiate Institute.) Rhetoric was the art of setting forth what you knew and concealing what you did not, and was therefore more important than Grammar. It was generally agreed that the two together made an education, though men complained that the rhetorician poached on the grammarian's preserve and gradually crowded him out.

At first, as I have said, the teachers were private adventurers, and some succeeded and some failed. Remmius Palaemon, we are told, made £3200 a year and Orbilius (Horace's friend of the rod) starved to death. Hence there was a tendency to accept positions under a scheme which, if it meant no more Palaemons at least excluded the grosser forms of starvation. Julius Caesar recognized teachers of the liberal arts and gave them exemptions from public service. Quintilian was a professor in Rome for twenty years and rescued Roman taste by preaching Cicero. Vespasian fixed the salaries in Rome at £800 a year (a very respectable minimum for a professor). Marcus Aurelius founded chairs in Athens at £380 a year in Plato, Aristotle,

Epicurus and Zeno (a catholic selection of subjects) and wisely left the choice of professors to a cultured friend—Herodes Atticus. Theodosius II in 425 established a university at Constantinople, with thirteen professors in Latin (three Rhetoric, ten Grammar), fifteen in Greek (five Rhetoric, ten Grammar), and two in Law. One in Philosophy seemed enough in a Christian university. They were forbidden private teaching, but could retire after twenty years' service.

Turning to less advanced education, we find two grades of school—the village school and what we may call perhaps the Grammar school, verging now and then into a college. The village schools were widely spread. We have an interesting letter of Pliny to Tacitus telling him about an arrangement for a schoolmaster at Como. Hitherto the boys had gone to school at Milan, which Pliny thought a pity, and so offered the Como people part of the salary of a teacher. This, he shrewdly remarks, was to make them take an interest in the investment of their own money in the other part of the salary. These village schoolmasters may have been prodigies of learning compared with the villagers for aught I know, but they were not so regarded in the higher walks of letters. *Litterator* has not a very honourable connotation. The poor man had to teach unwilling children their lessons, and St. Augustine speaks feelingly of the *odiosa cantio*. Ausonius writes an interesting poem to his grandson who is going to school, and writes with a good deal of sense. He begins by hinting at holidays—

"The due vicissitudes of rest and toil

"Make labour easy and renew the soil,"

(*Sed requies studiiq; vices rata tempora servant*

Et satis est puero memori legisse libenter

Et cessare licet.)

But the gist is that little Ausonius (*nomine avum referens*) must not be afraid. It is pretty clear that

however the schools failed they did not err on the side of a "sickly humanitarianism." A master should never be a sight of terror, even if he is stern with age and rough of tongue, and his wrinkled brow bodes trouble. Let the little boy think of Achilles and Chiron who was half horse—truly a terrible schoolmaster. "So fear not you, though the school resound with much thwacking and the old man your master wear a truculent frown. 'Fear proves a soul degenerate'—(a half line of Virgil from his lesson book to encourage the boy). Be yourself and be bold, and let not the noise and the sounding rods, nor terror in the morning make you afraid. The ferule, the birch and the tawse, and the nervous fidgetting of the benches of boys, are the pomp and show of the place. All this in their day your father and mother went through. You too will be a man some day, and I hope a great man." From this he passes on to tell him what they (grandfather and grandson) will read together some day.

The "grammar schools" managed by municipalities were apt to be badly and unpunctually paid. This is, I fear, not peculiar to the Roman Empire. Constantine legislated in the teachers' interests in this matter, and Gratian, Ausonius' pupil, fixed a scale of salaries to be paid by the cities according to their size and importance. It was the aim of the Emperors to control the schools—a very significant fact, which may explain and be explained by what we see in Manitoba and elsewhere to-day. Some of the positions were directly filled by the Emperor, some by the Decurions (the long-suffering upper class). As these men probably had to pay the teacher, this seems just; but they needed looking after. Sometimes they would ask advice from a man of eminence, and in this way, on the recommendation of Symmachus, St. Augustine (not yet a saint) was sent to Milan to the great advantage of Christendom. Julian, who had

particular reasons for wishing to direct education, enacted that the choice of the Decurions should be submitted to the Emperor. His more famous "schools" decree forbade Christians to teach heathen literature.

This brings us (for I have said grammar schools and colleges ran into one another) to the subjects of education in Ausonius' day. That "idolatry which is midwife to us all" still ruled the schools despite Tertullian, and was still to rule them despite Jerome. It was an incalculable boon to the Church that she could not control the education of the young. They were still taught Virgil and Cicero, Horace and Terence, and gained a wider outlook on life, a larger range, and (not the least) a purer and more nervous style in consequence. Virgil haunted the minds of such men as Tertullian, Jerome and Augustine to their dying day. What was worse, the tricks of the rhetoricians did so too. So we find a Christian world full of schools and colleges where Christian men trained the youth in heathen things. Literature was still heathen. The exquisites turned up their noses still at Tertullian and Cyprian, the strongest and the suavest of Latin prose writers after Tacitus and Pliny. Nay more, it was bad form to know anything about Christianity. Dio Cassius never mentioned the word—"Jewish superstitions" served instead. So it went on. Panegyrics were addressed to Christian Emperors without a hint that the world's worship had undergone a change. Where allusions must be made to higher powers it is *numen divinum*—"Divinity"—a colourless word. Roman writers still ignored the new faith. Rutilius in his Poem of Travels and Macrobius in his Table Talk (*Saturnalia*) passed it over in silence, or contented themselves with innuendo. Even Christian men of culture kept up the old forms. Julian, still a Christian nominally, writes a panegyric to his Christian uncle and Emperor Constantius without allusion to what was the dominant feature of the ruler, his determination to be head of the Church and have it semi-Arian too.

Ausonius, as we have seen, was a Christian, but he does not proclaim it on the housetops. He has a group of little poems which he calls the "Ephemeris"—the day's work. He begins in bed with elaborate Sapphics to waken his slave, but when "the rhythm of Lesbian calm" fails, he gets him up at last with iambic dimeters which conclude with an intimation that he must say his prayers. This he does in dactylic hexameters, which Mr. Simcox pronounces to be "nervously orthodox." The Father lacks beginning and end and is older than time past or to be. The Son sits at the Father's right hand, the Maker of all things, the word of God, God the word, begotten in the time when time was not, God born of Father unborn. This is to give the lie direct to the Arian *ἦν ποτε ὅτε οὐκ ἦν*—there was when the Son was not—though he shews he is not a professional theologian by inserting the word "time" in the first half of the phrase which the Arians were exceedingly careful to avoid. Point after point in his prayer may be illustrated from the creeds of the Nicenes. He prays for the longed-for ray of eternal light, "if he does not swear by gods of stone, and does recognise Thee the Father of the Only Begotten Lord and God, and One with both the Spirit that brooded on the watery waves." Elsewhere he is as careful. Dr Hodgkin sees more in his prayer and certainly he puts up some petitions for a manly moral life to which Horace could have said Amen, but which I think St Paul would have considered not very fargoing if quite unexceptionable as far as they go. To my mind the significant thing is the outburst following the Amen:—*satis precum datum Deo*. "Enough of prayers, though of course guilty mortals can never pray enough. Give me my outdoor things, boy, I have to call on some friends." I daresay we all do the same, but the effect is not the less jarring. It shews certainly a very different spirit from Prudentius, whose "Daily Round" is a fine set of inspired poems.

Thus much for the system and the subjects of study, but we can go further. Ausonius has been admirably summed up by M. Boissier as "an incorrigible versifier," and towards the end of his life after writing the little obituary tributes to his family which I have mentioned above, he took to commemorating his Professors, and lets us see a little of the life of a professor in those days, with hints of student life too which we can supplement from elsewhere.

He begins with a man called Minervius, a teacher of rhetoric, who gave a thousand pupils to the bar and two thousand to the Senate (probably round numbers). Minervius was a second Quintilian, with a torrent of language, which rolled gold all the time and never mud. His memory would have made him a good whist player, for after a game at backgammon (or some game of the kind) he could repeat the throws in order from beginning to end. He was very witty, lived to sixty, and would have been an ideal man for a combination room, and "if there is a future life he is still living on his reminiscences: and if there is not, he lived for himself and enjoyed life here."

It is hardly necessary to detail them all. Two call for notice, a father and a son, Attius by name. It is interesting to remark that where Roman arms went Roman culture followed and often effected as much in securing Roman domination—much as Western learning denationalizes the Bengali. At an early stage we learn that eloquent Gaul has taught the Britons oratory and Thule at the world's end is thinking of engaging a rhetorician. This mission of education, for which Rome does not always receive credit, is one of her noblest works. In Ausonius' day the best of Roman literature came from Gaul, Spain and Africa. The elder Attius was a cultured kindly rhetorician, who had the old age of an eagle or a horse. The younger soared higher and fared worse—

*Felix quietis si maneres litteris
opus Camenarum colens—*

but even he had alleviations in his lot, for he did not live beyond middle age and so did not see his wife and daughter turn Priscillianists and meet a sad end at the hands of a persecuting usurper. A strange story. He was not the only professor who aspired and came to grief.

Ausonius writes a Sapphic ode to his Greek professors, confessing that he got very little from them, but generously owning it was his own fault, "because I suppose a certain dulness of perception stood in my way and some baleful mistake of boyhood kept me from applying myself to my studies." Too true, for though he amused himself in translating Greek epigrams, I have caught him in a false quantity here and there. This perhaps served him right for writing a barbarous jargon of Greek and Latin words mixed. He only did it once, but that was once too often. Such plays of humour as *κουαιστωδέα* *lucron* and *οὐνιοι* *βόνιοι* have little to recommend their being written, nothing their publication. I am afraid Ausonius was in good company when he did badly at the Greek. St. Augustine asks "Why did I hate Greek literature? I greatly loved Latin—not indeed what I learnt from the man who taught me the elements, but what the Grammarians teach." (He is no doubt thinking of Virgil). Even Homer was bitter to him as a boy. The Professors of Bordeaux and Toulouse seem to have been on the whole a genial and agreeable set of men, not very great perhaps, nor always very good. One had to flee to Spain owing to a damaged name (*saucia fama*), but there he took a new one and a rich wife and let bygones be bygones. They moved from chair to chair—from Bordeaux to Constantinople, and back again—looking out for heiresses and not unfrequently finding them, for they were cultivated men and above all good company. Of one we are told that he did not know much, but quite enough for the poor chair he held. In general, they were all that could be

expected. Paulinus complains that all they could do was to "train the tongue and fill men's hearts with falsehood and vanity"—by which he means heathen literature. They lacked, and Ausonius lacked, the root of the matter, and those who knew them best and loved them best, had to admit it. Style, polish, grace, neatness were there, but not life.

Their students were much like other students, but treated their professors much worse or much better. Sometimes they would pay no fees. At Rome Theodosius had to make regulations for them, including the production of certificates of origin, registration, police control and finally departure at the age of twenty. At Carthage there was a bad gang, with whom St Augustine went though he did not belong to them, and who called themselves *eversores*, I take it, from their practice of knocking people over on the streets. I need not say, freshmen were admirable subjects for humour then as now. On the other hand students would now and then as a mark of respect escort their professor home or do battle hand to hand with the students of another professor to force them to admit the excellence of their man, or to kidnap a freshman for their own class.

Such was the university in which Ausonius became a professor about the age of twenty-four (334), and then he married Attusia Sabina, and very proud of her he was. Among his epigrams, which are many, some neat, some nasty, the best are addressed to her. One is an apology. Prof. Nettleship tells us that "Latin satire and epigram are of the earth earthy: they probably sprang from rude performances (Fescennine), which if they smelt of the fields smelt also of the dunghill." Catullus apologised on the ground that, while the poet ought to be pure, his verses need not be, in fact were better not to be. Ausonius pleads variety as his excuse, but as his dirtiness is purely conventional and imitative it is the harder to pardon. However to his wife he pleads thus:—

Lais and Thais, neither name
Of very specially good fame,
My wife reads in my song:
"It is his little way to jest,
He makes pretence," she doth protest,
"He could not do me wrong."

Probably this was the case. Another epigram bears witness to their happy relations.

We'll live the old familiar life
And keep the dear old pet-names, wife:
We'll change not with the seasons' whirl,
I still your boy and you my girl.
What, though an older Nestor be
Your boy, my girl Deiphobe?
What means old age to girl and boy?
Count not the years, then, but enjoy.

This tender prophecy was not fulfilled. She died after some nine years of married life at the age of twenty-seven, leaving two children. At seventy when he wrote his lines to his relatives Ausonius addressed her again. Her loss is still after thirty-six years *nec contrectabile vulnus*, a wound he cannot bear touched. "Old age permits him not to soothe his grief: it is ever sore and never new. Other sufferers find consolation in time's flight. Time but the impression deeper makes...It makes his wound more cruel that he has none to whom to confide his sorrows or his joys"—his elevation and distinction, much as he enjoyed them, had still this *amari aliquid*.

To his father he wrote a pleasing letter in elegiacs on the birth of his son. "I thought that nothing could be added to my affection, that you my honoured father should be loved the more.....What I owe as a son a parent's care for your grandson tells me. We must give my father the extra honour of a grandfather."

Sixteen years passed while Ausonius still taught at Bordeaux, missing his wife and attaching himself instead to his children and pupils; and in 359, when he was

already forty-nine, a child was born who was to raise him to glory. Valentinian, an officer in the army under Constantius, had a son whom he called after his grandfather Gratian. Nothing specially remarkable seemed to be destined for him, and yet this child was to be an Emperor and meet a cruel death at the hand of the usurper Maximus at twenty-four (383 A.D.). Constantius had no son, and beside the heir presumptive Julian, there were none of Constantine's family living. But in four years Julian was dead in Mesopotamia, and the wretched Jovian had succeeded him to the shame of the Roman world. Luckily this person died soon (Feb. 17, 364), and a month later Valentinian was made Emperor by the soldiers.

Ausonius was now a well-known and successful teacher, and Valentinian summoned him to Constantinople to be tutor to the little Gratian, in which capacity he was for years attached to the court, accompanying the Emperor on his expeditions against the Alamanni, there making the acquaintance of Symmachus, and writing poems at the Imperial bidding, amongst others the famous cento from Virgil. In it by ingeniously connecting a series of lines and half-lines and phrases from Virgil he composed a marriage poem—very clever if not specially creditable to him. But when Emperors order, poets must obey, though they need not re-publish.

In 370 or 371 he wrote his longest work, the "Moselle." It is a leisurely poem descriptive of the river and its waters, its transparent shallows, its pebble beds and swarms of fish, its banks with their vine-clad slopes and farm-crowned heights, the rustic rivalry of the peasants, the merry nonsense of boatman and wayfarer, the reflexion of all in the water till the river seems in leaf, the boys in their boats playing at sea-fights or fishing, and so forth. But side by side with this "gentle susceptibility to the beauties of nature," the poem displays other characteristics of Ausonius on which we may linger. He was a man of learning, of more learning

than taste, and like many Latin poets he liked to air it. He loved list-making and trick-versifying, weaving into rhyme everything that went by threes or by fours or by thirties, collecting all the monosyllabic nouns in the language, and making 130 lines of verse each ending in a monosyllable. "He has been at a great feast of languages and stolen the scraps," and cooks them up into odd little messes of his own: very ingenious but hopelessly trifling. "The grand old Latin hymn of the Crusaders

*a abs absque coram de
palam clam cum ex et e"*

might have been his model. It is quite as poetical and every bit as valuable. "Thirty days hath September," or a Latin variety of it, is one of his gems. A line a-piece to each of the Roman Emperors makes an historical poem, if you please. A catalogue of the cities of the Empire, a series of epitaphs for the heroes of the Trojan war, and a jingle about the Zodiac, five lines here on the Greek games, a summary there of the twelve labours of Hercules, are things he loves. Very many of his single lines are forceful or epigrammatic as may be. Claudius *non faciendo nocens sed patiando fuit*: Titus was *felix imperio felix brevitate regendi*: admirable as historic summary, even as neat verse, but is it quite poetry? So in his "Moselle" he cannot resist a list of the fishes found in the river, and we have the names of fifteen varieties. In the same spirit we have a hexameter letter cataloguing all the oysters he can remember, but a humorous letter and a poem are different. But, then, while he is often trivial and tiresome, he has some music in his soul, and it comes out in such lines as these:

- 22 *Subter labentis tacito rumore Mosellae*
90 *effugiensque oculos celeri levis umbra natatu*
190 *respondet colli fluvius: frondere videntur*
fluminei latices et palmite consitus amnis.

Again, the lines are happy in which he describes "the village Hampdens" the stream has known:

384 *Quin etiam mores et laetum fronte serena
ingenium natura tuis concessit alumnis.
Nec sola antiquos ostentat Roma Catones
aut unus tantum justus spectator et aequi
pollet Aristides veteresque illustrat Athenas.*

Such a passage by its music, its dignity, and its graciousness might warrant Symmachus in his daring comparison of its author with Virgil. But the pity of it is that one swallow does not make spring, and that Ausonius pleased his age just as much with that itch of his for petty scribbling (*nostra illa poetica scabies*) and the lists of triplets.

Ausonius was rising in the world and his house with him. Between 376 and 380 we are told that "all the highest offices in the west were held among the family, and the laws of the time betray the genius of Ausonius." His father became honorary prefect of Illyricum in 375. Three years later Ausonius was himself made prefect of the Gauls, and with this prefecture Italy was for a while united. Towards the end of 379 he gave up his prefectures, but he had climbed still higher if possible, for he had given his name as consul to the year 379. As he managed in the years remaining to him to make a good many allusions to these distinctions, and obviously felt them to be the crown of his life, we may look into them.

It was Diocletian who introduced the system of prefectures to secure the better administration of the Empire and maintain peace. The Roman world was divided into four prefectures—the East, Illyricum, Gaul, and Italy. The last two more closely concern us. Italy comprised the dioceses of Italy (in modern nomenclature Italy, the Tyrol, the Grisons, and South Bavaria), Illyricum proper (Austria between the Danube and the Adriatic and Bosnia) and Africa (Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli). Gaul included Spain (Spain and Morocco),

the "Seven Provinces" (France up to the Rhine) and Britain (south of the Forth). It is thus seen that either prefecture was more than a modern Empire. Each was ruled by a praetorian prefect. This official in early days was a military officer in command of the praetorian guard, but with time had developed into a civilian from whose sphere the army was jealously kept. He stood in the highest grade of senatorial rank, and was an *Illustis*. It was not generally a cheap thing to hold this rank; for though it gave immunity from local taxation, which was heavy enough, it involved other burdens, but from these retired civil servants, court physicians, and professors and a few others were relieved. This covered Ausonius. It may seem odd that professors should attain rank so high, but there was a reason, and to it we shall return.

The praetorian prefect within his prefecture was a little Emperor responsible only to the Emperor himself, and the Emperor, by a law of Constantine, would hear no appeal against his decisions. Justice, finance, the coinage, the highways, the posts and the public granaries were under the prefect's direct control. He could appoint or dismiss at will the governors of the provinces in his prefecture. These were not the old provinces of the Republic by any means. We have seen that each of the western prefectures had three dioceses (a word the Church has borrowed from the State amongst much else), and these again were subdivided into provinces. In the prefecture of Italy there were thirty provinces, and twenty-nine in that of Gaul. Well might Lactantius growl that the provinces were "snipped to scraps." Ausonius would thus have the appointment of fifty-nine provincial governors. While all other offices were annual it is easy to see why the Emperors should have preferred the prefect's tenure to be very irregular, when the prefect was, as Dr. Hodgkin sums it up, "a Prime Minister plus a Supreme Court of Appeal," or as Eusebius puts it, as he was to the Emperor, so is the

Eternal Son to the Eternal Father. (One hesitates to say which way the Bishop's illustration is the more tremendous).

Apart from all this real power the trappings of office were magnificent. The prefect wore a purple cloak reaching to his knee (the Emperor's went to his feet). He rode in a lofty chariot with four horses caparisoned in silver. He took precedence of everybody, and even the officers of the army bowed the knee to him.

There can, I think, be little doubt that in an administration like that of the Empire so well organized as to leave its mark on Europe for centuries, the underlings and permanent assistants must have had many things cut and dried which the prefect would do when once they had been done for him behind the scenes. We are not told how much of a Prime Minister's work is done by others: but if a man would stick closely to the lines laid down, and take the opinion of experience, there should have been no reason for his making a bad failure. It must be remembered that the prefect's work was not complicated by the necessity for any foreign policy, and that Rome's idea was to allow the magistrate room to work, but not opportunity for excessive individuality. So I daresay Ausonius made a very fair prefect, and if he did not, Gratian, like a grateful pupil, would not be too hard upon him.

The consulship however was Ausonius' special joy. To have one's name added to a list nearly nine hundred years old, and to know that through eternity the year will be officially dated *Ausonio Olybrio coss.*, must have quickened the duller imagination. Of course it could be foreseen by no one how soon a new reckoning was to replace the old, and every Roman citizen believed in the eternity of Rome, even if Juvenius did say that like the rest of the world even Rome would know an end some day. The consulship was by now a name and no more, involving social pre-eminence without practical power, but it was an object

of ambition none the less. Who would refuse a dukedom without a pang? Julian tells us there is no one who would not consider it a catch (*ζηλωτόν*) to be named consul, for the honour of it *per se* reft of all else was as much as any power. It was a high title for an Emperor (*ἀγαλμα καὶ κόσμος*), so for a subject what must it have been? At his inauguration the consul gave great games and festivals. (Symmachus spent a year and £80,000 in arranging for the shows his son gave as praetor merely). After the games he retired "to enjoy during the rest of the year the undisturbed contemplation of his own dignity" (*Gibbon*).

Ausonius was so overwhelmed by his own glory that he thought of little else for long. He wrote a sort of panegyric, a *Gratiarum Actio*, to Gratian. He had panegyricised the Emperors before, but that speech is, I believe, lost. This one is senile and very grovelling. His consulship, thanks to Gratian, was not owed to Tom, Dick and Harry: there was no calling Tom Dick and Harry Tom: no voting, no election. The Roman people, the Campus Martius, the knights, the rostrum, the booths, the Senate, the Senate-house—all were summed up in Gratian. Nay, more, the Emperor had written a letter—honour above honours!—and had actually said he was paying a debt in making Ausonius consul—"O gilded saying of a golden mind!" (*O mentis aurcae dictum bratteatum*). He contrasts himself with other Imperial tutors, and is very unfair to Seneca, and snubs Fronto, who was consul for two months in somebody else's year; and anyhow he "prefers a Gratian to an Antonine." He rapturously analyses the Emperor's letter—its style and its kindness, and when he comes to Gratian's instructions that he is to wear Constantine's robes, his joy knows no bounds. He was an old man, and had bred the Emperor from a child of five, so we must try to forgive him.

It is a little hard to-day to understand why the Emperors attached so much importance to so obviously

inflated and extravagant panegyrics, and consequently to the rhetoricians and professors who made them. The explanation lies in the fact that, as Julian puts it, the goodwill of his subjects is the strongest buttress for a monarch. In the absence of a press subsidized by government, the panegyric conciliated public opinion, toned down awkward facts, emphasized the advantages the Emperor daily conferred on his people, extolled his character, his kindness, his prowess, his glory, and, above all, brought out the fact that there never had been an Emperor like him. (Also we may be sure there were Emperors who were able to swallow the most tasteless flattery, the supply creating a demand.) Such a panegyric would circulate as a pamphlet, and as the public taste was for rhetoric, and here it was at its most rhetorical, we can see how valuable the rhetorician was to an Emperor. This explains the deference paid by Julian and others to Libanius, and the high regard the class had in general. In 392 a professor, Eugenius, was actually made Emperor by Arbogast the Frank, who modestly thought the world was not ripe for a Frankish Emperor. Even to-day we see millionaires testifying to the influence of professors by removing them if they hold by free trade or free silver or any other uncongenial heresy, but as a rule the money goes to-day to buying the press. How much exactly mankind has gained by having the press instead of the professor to mould its views we may leave optimists to compute.

The rest of the life of Ausonius need not detain us long. Gratian passed under the influence of a much stronger man—Ambrose of Milan—and met his tragic death in 383 at Lyons. Maximus, his murderer, held his court awhile at Trèves, where Ausonius was. The poet may have witnessed the sufferings of Priscillian and his followers, among them the widow and daughters of a former professor of Bordeaux. One wonders whether he met St Martin, and if they did meet what the rather lukewarm professor and the very militant

saint thought of one another. But Ausonius may have got safely back to Bordeaux before Maximus had to deal with either Priscillian or Martin. At all events at Bordeaux he spent his declining years, versifying as ever. Theodosius demanded verse of him, and he wrote it—not that he had anything to say, but Cæsar's bidding was inspiration enough. (Theodosius was not a man to be trifled with—*blando vis latet imperio*). His profession is at least ingenuous

non habeo ingenium : Cæsar sed jussit, habeo.

He was still busy with extracts, *tours de force*, "April, June, and dull November," but we shall find it more interesting to turn to his correspondence.

If we are to judge a man by his letters, I am afraid we shall not rate Ausonius very high. But he is no worse than his friends. Letter writing is a gift of nature. Cicero's and Horace's are entirely happy, but when we reach Pliny art has begun to encroach on nature, and letters are written for publication. Later on things grew worse, and everybody complains of Symmachus that his letters, if elegant enough, are empty and lack spirit and wit. Letters are no longer letters: they are a form of literary parade. This correspondence really merits the cruel epigram that it is "like Hollandaise sauce—a lot of butter and no flavour." Ausonius compliments Symmachus, and is very modest: and Symmachus is very modest and compliments Ausonius, till the reader feels that Symmachus for once has, in one of his apologies, hit the nail on the head—*Videbor muluum scabere*. "Come and see me and bring a cart load of Pierian furniture (list herewith)" is the burden of a number of these letters—the characters figuring as "Cadmus' brunettes" (*Cadmi nigellae filiae, Cadmi filioli atricoloribus*). We must except from this condemnation the letters above-mentioned to his father on his son's birth and to his grandson. To these may be added the letter to Paulinus about the steward who has gone off

trading, "enriching himself and impoverishing me" (*se ditat et me pauperat*), and has got into trouble at Hebromagum. Here at all events Ausonius had something to say at last.

But most interesting after all is the group which ends the volume—the correspondence with Paulinus. Paulinus was a favourite pupil of Ausonius, on which M. Boissier cruelly remarks "On n'est guère disposé aujourd'hui à l'en féliciter," but he himself thought it had been his making. Certainly he owed his consulship to Ausonius' influence. He was a distinguished literary man as things went; his only fault was, according to Boissier, to be "eternal;" and in every way all promised well for his future. Whether it were his Spanish wife Therasia, or his friend Sulpicius Severus and the influence of St Martin that was to blame, he suddenly forsook the world. He withdrew first to Spain and then to Italy, where he settled by the tomb of St Felix at Nola and wrote a birthday ode to the saint every year. Ausonius was puzzled to imagine what could have induced a man who had drawn so much from him thus to abandon all that during nearly eighty years had been to himself the interest and the worth of life. He had left the Muses—for what? Ausonius wrote him letter after letter in a rambling, senile, affectionate way to win him back: picturing nicely enough his own joy when his prodigal returns, and rather querulously asking why he was treated so. Well he might, for no answer came for some years, as his letters had gone astray (a curious illustration of the rather haphazard postal service of the day for private people). Then we hear at last from Paulinus. He has found something Ausonius could not give. He has learnt that life means more than an opportunity to versify Suetonius, as he had been doing in a desultory way. He writes kindly but clearly. He owes Ausonius more than he can say—let Ausonius then be glad he has trained a servant for Christ. Rhetoric and rhyming are all very well, but they cannot

save the soul: that lies beyond a professor's power, and still it is life's end. So long as he lives, he must live for Christ, and prepare for the great day of the coming of the Lord. The weight in the correspondence lies with Paulinus, and one feels at once the contrast between the amiable inanity of the old poet and the glowing devotion of the younger man. Ausonius stood for the past, and he represents the last gasp of the old heathen literature. Claudian indeed followed as one born out of due season. The dead past had to bury its dead, and a new age had to come in. Prudentius represents this new age best among his contemporaries; and whether one weigh them as makers of music, as poets, as thinkers, or as men, Prudentius is greater than Ausonius every way. Hippocrene was exhausted, and the poets, if they are to serve mankind, must go to Jordan.

As a man and as a friend Ausonius must have been charming—especially if one could retaliate with original trifles. As a son, a husband, and a father, he was even admirable. As a poet "he draweth out the thread of his verbosity finer than the staple of his argument," and we may conclude: "I abhor such fanatical phantasies, such insociable and point-devise companions—such rackers of orthography."

Explicit opus laboriosissimum, pro Collegii salute
Scottiique amore magna cum cura perfectum.

T. R. G.



PERSONALITY.

AS thirsty travellers, who have trod
The desert all the burning day,
Around some fountain far away
Descry, with joy, the palm trees nod.
So we, condemn'd each day to plod
The city's human wilderness,
Rejoice, if, seen amid the press,
One face reflect the light of God.

"Ah! friend, this heart has need of you:
I feel you strong: myself am weak:
Unprov'd affection longs to speak:
But chance and custom part us two."
One glance, and lost again to view
For ever, yet that look had power
To lighten, thro' some arduous hour
The task our hands were loth to do.

Ev'n he that hears the warning knell,
And sees pass by, with garb of gloom,
The slow procession to the tomb,
Dreads not, that hour, with sin to dwell.
So pleasant is the way to hell!
What counter charm avails to lure
Toward the good, the true, the pure,
More potent than a life lived well?

C. E. BYLES.

Obituary.

REV ROBERT BICKERSTETH MAYOR B.D.

The Rev Robert Bickersteth Mayor (B.A. 1842), Rector of Frating with Thorington, Essex, who died at Frating Rectory on the 15th of August last was the second son and second child of the Rev Robert Mayor and Charlotte his wife. He was born at Baddegama in Ceylon 16 January 1820. Like his brothers he was named Bickersteth from his mother, younger daughter of Henry Bickersteth, of Kirkby Lonsdale, whose son Henry, Senior Wrangler in Sedgwick's year, 1808, became in 1836 Master of the Rolls and Lord Langdale.

Robert Mayor, the father, was one of the earliest English Missionaries to be sent out by the Church Missionary Society. He was a personal friend of Bishop Heber, Mayor coming from Shawbury and Heber from Hodnet. He built the church, still used, at Baddegama. Mr Mayor was afterwards Rector of Coppenhall, Cheshire. An elder brother, Joseph Mayor, was admitted a Fellow of the College in 1812 and became Rector of Collingham, near Newark. It is interesting and noteworthy that all the sons of Mr Robert Mayor who came to man's estate were Fellows of St John's.

For a short time R. B. Mayor was educated at the Grammar School of Newcastle-under-Lyme and in a private school at Cheswardine. He came to College from the Manchester Grammar School to which he was admitted in February 1834. His elder brother, Henry B. Mayor, died at school 26 November 1834.

Mathematics did not then play a conspicuous part in the training at Manchester School; yet it sent up to Cambridge G. F. Reyner 4th Wrangler in 1839, C. T. Simpson 2nd and Mayor 4th Wrangler in 1842. Simpson was a mathematical genius, and invented many proofs as a schoolboy which he afterwards learned were already known. He was ill during the Tripos examination, especially lost heavily. Otherwise he was said to have equalled or beaten Cayley, the Senior Wrangler of the year, in every other paper.

R. B. Mayor was admitted a Fellow of the College 11 March 1845, the only other Fellow admitted that year being the late Dr S. Parkinson.

In 1845 Mr R. B. Mayor became an Assistant Master at Rugby School, remaining there until 1863. While he was there Mr Goschen was one of his pupils. On June 4, 1863, he was presented by the College to the united Rectories of Frating and Thorington, and for the next 35 years gave up his great powers of work and organisation unostentatiously to the life of a country clergyman. The churches at Frating and Thorington were restored, schools built and maintained, and a new parsonage house at Thorington also erected, the cost of all these improvements being met almost solely from the Rector's private means.

On 24 April 1873 Mr R. B. Mayor married his cousin, Caroline Dorothea Bickersteth, sixth daughter of Robert Bickersteth and Katharine his wife. They had issue a daughter who died in infancy and a son Bertram Robert, born at Frating 13 February 1876, who survives. We take the following account of Mr Mayor from *The Essex County Standard* for the 20th August 1898.

By the death of Canon Mayor the Church in the Diocese of St. Albans has lost one of its most exemplary and distinguished clergymen. Born of a family of students, Robert Bickersteth Mayor was the first of three brothers who attained to high distinction in the University of Cambridge. But while his younger brothers, the Rev J. E. B. Mayor, Professor of Latin at Cambridge, and Rev Joseph B. Mayor, Emeritus Professor of King's College, London, devoted themselves to classical learning, the late Canon excelled as a Mathematician and attained the high position of 3rd Wrangler in the Tripos of 1842. He subsequently was elected a Fellow of his College, in 1845, and held that position for 19 years. For about the same period he was an Assistant Master in Rugby School, serving under three distinguished Head Masters—the late Archbishop Tait, the late Dean Goulburn, and the present Archbishop Dr Temple—and achieved a goodly record for earnest teaching and for unflagging sympathy, generosity and kindness with successive generations of pupils. In 1864 he abandoned school-work, and accepted from his College the Rectory of Frating-cum-Thorington. What he has been for the

last 34 years as a parish Priest is well-known to his neighbours, but best of all to his parishioners. A daily teacher in his schools (at least in years of health) and the friend and encourager of the School staff, a diligent visitor of his people of all degrees, a wise counsellor, and a generous helper of the distressed, his death must leave a gap in many homes. Of his large munificence the well restored Churches of Frating and of Thorington and the nice parsonage for the curate of the latter parish stand as witnesses. But very much beyond his own parish did the sphere of Canon Mayor's good influence extend. From 1876 to 1894 he was Rural Dean of St. Osyth, and (apart from graver duties) the hospitable welcome which he and Mrs Mayor gave year by year to clergy and laity on the occasion of the Ruridecanal Conference will long be remembered with grateful pleasure. In 1877 his attached friend Bishop Claughton recognised Canon Mayor's services by appointing him one of the first Canons of the new Cathedral Church of St. Alban. And truly his services covered a large field of diocesan work. He was a leader in all matters of education, and an active secretary of the Church Building Society of the Diocese. But perhaps no work was undertaken by him more thoroughly *con amore* than the administration of the Essex Clergy Charity, of which he was district treasurer. The present writer is able to speak of the singular delicacy and refined and sympathetic tact with which he corresponded with distressed clergy and with their widows and orphaned daughters; and the memory of it will long linger with those whom he was privileged to serve. He was for long one of the directors of the Tendring Hundred Benefit and Sickness Club, and when that Society, some years since, sustained heavy losses, he was one of the guarantors, and assisted to put the Club on to its feet again. About four years ago his parishioners presented him with a silver salver and an illuminated address as a token of their affection and regard, Mrs Mayor being at the same time presented with a diamond and sapphire bracelet. In politics Canon Mayor was a staunch Conservative. He was chairman of the Great Bentley Conservative Association, and always took the keenest interest in the return to Parliament of Mr James Round M.P. Into his home-life it would be an intrusion to enter, but we are sure that all who have in any degree known what the late Canon was in home, and Church,

and parish, will unite in sympathy with the widow and son who mourn their loss, and with the parishioners who have so long enjoyed his faithful ministry.

A correspondent writes:—Canon Mayor, who has just passed to his rest, had been Rector of Frating with Thorington for five and thirty years. Before his appointment to that living he had been Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, and a Master at Rugby. He came there just when the great Dr Arnold had passed away from one of a body of Masters which numbered amongst them two well known names, Archibald Campbell Tait and Edward White Benson, both afterwards occupying St. Augustine's Chair at Canterbury. Mayor's work at Rugby bore out the promise of his Cambridge career, but it was when he was appointed to the living of Frating that he showed what an able and earnest clergyman could do though coming from long service in the mastership of a great public school. In all Diocesan schemes where there was need of painstaking labour combined with business capacity he was always to be found doing the work, letting who would take the credit of it. To the Clergy of his own Rural Deanery first and to a large circle also he was always a wise counsellor and loyal friend. His largeness of heart and generous sympathy drew men of all schools to consult him in their difficulties. In his own parish he was the friend of his people and their faithful pastor. Robert Bickersteth Mayor bore names wellknown for learning, philanthropy, and piety in the Church of England, and as a Parish Priest and as a trusted counsellor in the Diocese he leaves the record of a blameless life.

AMBROSE LETHBRIDGE GODDARD.

Mr A. L. Goddard, who died at the Manor House, Bourne-mouth, on November 15 was the eldest son of Ambrose Goddard, Esq. of Swindon, Captain in the 10th Hussars and M.P. for Cricklade, by Jessy Dorothea, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge. He was born in London 9 December 1819. He entered Harrow School (Dr Longley's) in April 1833. His name was entered on the books of St John's 21 May 1838 and he kept six terms by residence but did not graduate. On 14 August 1847 he married Charlotte, eldest

daughter of the late Edward Ayshford Sandford, Esq. of Mynhead Court, Somerset. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Wilts and sometime Major of the Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry. He was M.P. for Cricklade from 1847 to 1868 and from 1874 to 1880, when he did not seek re-election. He had been defeated at the General Election in 1868.

REV PERCIVAL FROST Sc.D., F.R.S.

The death on the 5th of June last of the Rev Percival Frost, at his house in Fitzwilliam Street, has removed a familiar figure from our Cambridge life. Dr Frost was the son of Charles Frost, solicitor, of Hull, and was born in that town on 1 September 1817. He was educated first at Beverley, and afterwards at Oakham School. He was Second Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman in 1839 and was admitted a Fellow of the College on March 19 in that year. He lost his Fellowship soon afterwards by marriage. He was Mathematical Lecturer, first at Jesus College from 1847 to 1849 and afterwards at King's College from 1860 to 1890. He was elected a Fellow of King's College in 1883. We take the following (by the Master of Jesus) from *The Cambridge Review* for June 16.

My recollections of the late Dr Frost date from 1850, from which, time when I became his pupil, the warmest friendship subsisted between us. This, I hope, gives me some claim to add a few words to the notices of his death which is so deeply lamented by a host of friends including former pupils. Naturally, in a short paper, it is only possible to allude very briefly to the several accomplishments in which his brilliant intellectual powers found scope and pleasure.

His mathematical attainments were of a very high order. He was Second Wrangler and Senior Smith's Prizeman in 1839, was duly elected to a fellowship at St John's College, and settled down in Cambridge as a mathematical tutor. In those days, owing to the monastic regulations which bygone ages had bequeathed to us, Fellowships were forfeited by marriage, and thus the College Tuition lost the invaluable aid which Dr. Frost was so pre-eminently fitted to have rendered. Still, we well know how great was the gain in the happiness of his life. Subsequently he became Mathematical Lecturer of Jesus and later on of King's College, each of

which appointments he held for many years. He was also elected a Fellow of King's College. Of his mathematical works an eminent mathematician writes to me, "Dr Frost has written three books in addition to many papers in the mathematical journals. The edition of the first three sections of Newton's 'Principia' and the 'Solid Geometry' are well-known text-books, and have been used continuously in the University since their appearance. The former by its clear and interesting illustrations showed how powerful were Newton's methods and gave an impetus to the study of the 'Principia.' The treatise on Curve Tracing is less well known, but contains many beautiful examples discussing the real branches of functions and their graphs. All three books are written in a most clear and lucid style."

But it was his power of rendering the study of Mathematics interesting and attractive to his pupils which made his teaching so valued and prized. In former days we spent many a weary hour in pondering over the dry and sometimes obscure pages of books then in vogue, and copying reams of manuscript, occasionally puzzling both as regards writing and matter. In these circumstances it was delightful to find the haziness dispelled in the bright sunlight of his knowledge and brilliant abilities. One perceived in a moment how completely he had mastered and was conversant with every difficulty which could hinder his pupil's advancement. He would illustrate his explanation by some pretty little example, perhaps made on the spot, for he had a true genius in constructing elegant problems.

Whilst many of his pupils gained very high distinctions in the Tripos, as Lord Justice Rigby, Professor Wolstenholme, the Hadleys, and others, there is no doubt that many more of the ablest students would have sought the advantage of his tuition had he remained in Cambridge during the reading period of the Long Vacation, which at that time extended over twelve weeks. For many years it was his custom to take reading parties to various places of interest during the summer, a plan which did not commend itself to many on the ground that it was not so conducive to hard study as when the time was spent in Cambridge. On this point I will only say that whilst Dr Frost was unremitting in the attention he bestowed on his pupils during these summer months, they, so far as my

experience went, worked well, and probably laid up a valuable stock of health for their winter campaigns.

But it was not only in Mathematics that Dr Frost's talents lay. On the contrary he was a many sided man. He found pleasure in music and painting, and had read widely. I remember when at Heidelberg he said he was ready to challenge any German there to a match in playing Bach's music at sight. His pretty water colour sketching was also an unceasing source of delight in his vacations spent on the Continent and elsewhere. He was also a very skilful billiard player with a thorough knowledge of the science of game, an accomplished chess player, and before he was troubled by lameness brought on by sciatica, the result probably of sitting on damp ground, he took much active exercise and was proficient as a tennis player, in cricket, in running and swimming. I recollect once when walking with him along the King's Parade, how he told me he had run a mile in five minutes, a less common feat in those days than now, and on my asking him what the pace was like, he replied, "I will show you," and immediately dashed off at a full speed though hampered by a cap and gown and weighted by the books he had been using at lectures. I mention this as an illustration of his buoyant spirits and vitality which seemed never to desert him: indeed he possessed the happiest and most joyous of natures, so that he was always a delightful companion. On one occasion he told me that he would like to live the last ten years of his life over all respects. He despised idleness in every form, whilst the spirit of work was very precious in his eyes. His want of sympathy with an inactive life is perhaps best shown by a remark he made to me when told that the prayers of the monks were offered for all, himself included: he said, "I don't want their prayers, I would far rather have the prayers of the labourer who follows the plough."

Some who read these pages will recall with great pleasure how seven years ago hundreds of Dr Frost's friends met together in the beautiful gardens of King's College to congratulate him and his devoted and how deep and sincere was the feeling of affection then displayed towards them. The memory will now ever be cherished by those who were privileged to be present.

In closing these few remarks on a loss which, in my case, leaves an almost irreparable blank, I will quote two extracts from letters, the writers of which, after very many years of friendship, may well add their tribute of affectionate esteem for one who was singularly pure, highly gifted, and loveable. They are Sir John Gorst and the Bishop of Gloucester. The former writes:—"He was as you know accomplished in almost every kind of pursuit of learning and leisure; but the superiority, which might have depressed his associates, was mixed with such a genial kindness and appreciation of excellence in others, that everybody with whom he was brought in contact, boys and girls as well as men and women, loved his society. His spirit never seemed to grow old, as the infirmities of age lessened his physical powers. Last time I met him in Cambridge, a month as
genially as in the old days when he was in the full vigour of manhood. I should think that no one can have come across him in life who was not happier and better for having known him."

The Bishop says:—"Always bright and singularly attractive, wise and of the highest intellectual power, and yet simple as a child, happy, joyous, warm-hearted—to have known such a one is a happy retrospect—of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

H. A. MORGAN.

CHARLES MARVAL.

Charles Marval, known amongst his friends as Karl, died on November 13, 1898, at 2 Crescent Grove, Clapham Common, aged 20. He entered the College as a Freshman in October 1897, but only completed one term of residence. He was ordered to Davos in the hope of being able to ward off consumption. The hope, however, proved fallacious, and he returned home only to die. He was too short a time among us to become generally known in the College, but his friends and those who knew him (and they were not few) will never forget his bright, boyish, ingenuous nature. He won the respect of all with whom he came in contact by his quiet, unobtrusive life of high principle and deep religious conviction. He leaves a gap in the hearts of many which will not easily be filled.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term 1898.

A portrait of the late Bishop Atlay (B.A. 1840), formerly Fellow and Tutor, has been presented to the College by Mrs Atlay. The picture, which represents Dr Atlay in his episcopal robes, is a replica of the portrait by the Hon John Collier presented to the Bishop by his Diocese in June 1893. It has been hung in the College hall.

On Wednesday, August 3, Mr John Fletcher Moulton (B.A. 1868) was elected M.P. for the Launceston Division of Cornwall, in succession to the late Mr T. Owen. Mr John Fletcher Moulton Q.C. F.R.S. is the third son of the Rev James Egan Moulton, a Wesleyan minister. He was born in 1844, and was educated at New Kingswood School, Bath, and at St John's, where he graduated as senior wrangler. He was also First Smith's Prizeman, and became a Fellow of Christ's College, and gold medallist for mathematics at the London University. In 1873 he resigned his fellowship, and in the following year he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. In 1885 he became Q.C. and in the same year was elected to represent Clapham in Parliament in the Liberal interest. He was defeated in the following year. In 1892 he unsuccessfully contested the Southern Division of Nottingham, but was returned in 1894 by South Hackney, where he was again defeated in 1895. He was married in 1875 to the widow of Mr R. W. Thompson, of Edinburgh.

The following is the speech delivered by the Public Orator, Dr Sandys, on June 15, in presenting Mr Courtney, honorary Fellow of the College,

Hodie redditus est nobis alumnus noster, qui studiis mathematicis olim insignis, Collegii Divi Iohannis semel est electus; quique professoris munere inter Londinenses paulisper ornatus, postea, plus quam viginti per annos, ne in senatu quidem Britannico professorem prorsus exiit. Non

professoris tantum Academici sed etiam senatus ipsius praesidia cathedra quam dignus erat a plurimis existimatus. Quotiens olim in actis diurnis huius a prudentia imprudentes discebamus; quam sapienter in provincia sive rerum domesticarum sive coloniarum sive aerarii administranda versatus est; quanta cum gravitate in deliberationibus magnis sive de populi totius enumeratione, sive de Britanniae operariis, sive de Indiae moneta interfuit. Ipse non iam unius tantum metalli sed auri atque argenti e valore monetae mensuram petendam putat: nos interim virtutem et integritatem eius singularem in senatu Britannico, velut aurum in igni, diu spectatam et probatam iamdudum contemplati, cum Stoicis libenter confitemur, solum sapientem esse divitem, nullam vim auri et argenti pluris quam virtutem esse aestimandam.

Duco ad vos senatus Britannici Catonem, LEONARDUM HENRICUM COURTNEY.

In June last the Queen was pleased, on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, to approve of the appointment to the rank of Queen's Counsel (1883).

In June last Mr D. Y. Kikuchi (B.A. 1877) ceased to be Vice-Minister of Education in Japan, and was appointed President of the Imperial University at Tokio. Mr K. Suyematsu (B.A. 1884), who had been Minister of Communications, at the same time retired from office into private life.

Mr Henry Fletcher Pooley (B.A. 1863), a Senior Examiner in the Education Department, was in July last appointed by the Lord President of the Council to be Assistant Secretary.

Mr S. S. Hough (B.A. 1892), Fellow of the College, and late Isaac Newton Student of the University, has been appointed Chief Assistant at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.

Professor A. G. Greenhill F.R.S. (B.A. 1870) has been elected a Foreign Member of the Italian Reale Accademia dei Lincei for his researches in Mechanics.

Sir Ernest Clarke (Hon M.A. 1894) has been elected President of the Literary Club known as Ye Sette of Odd Volumes.

Mr A. W. Flux (B.A. 1887), Cobden Lecturer in Political Economy at Owens College, Manchester, has been appointed to the new Stanley Jevons Professorship of Political Economy in that College.

At the Annual Election on November 7 the following were elected to Fellowships:—

(1) Richard Cockburn Maclaurin (B.A. 1895), 12th Wrangler 1895, First Class, First Division, Mathematical Tripos Part II, 1896, bracketed Second Smith's Prizeman 1897, Macmahon Law Student 1898. Mr Maclaurin submitted as Dissertations: *The solutions of the equation* *their physical applications; Title to Realty from the Saxon Invasions to Bracton.*

(2) Vernon Herbert Blackman (B.A. 1895), First Class Natural Sciences Tripos Part I 1894, First Class Part II 1895, Hutchinson Student 1897. Assistant in the Botanical Department of the British Museum, South Kensington. Mr Blackman submitted as Dissertations: *The Cytological Features of Fertilization and related phenomena in Pinus Silvestris; The nature of Coccospheres and Rhabdospheres; Observations on Pyrocystis Noctiluca.*

Hermes, the magazine of the University of Sydney, in its issue for 12 August last has a portrait and account of Prof. W. Jethro Brown (B.A. 1890). Prof. Brown is an Australian by birth, having been born at Montrose, South Australia. He was called to the English Bar in 1891, and in September 1892 by a unanimous vote of the Council of the University of Tasmania was appointed to the Chair of Modern History and Law in that University, and was entrusted with the task of founding a Law School. It is a peculiar coincidence that four men who sat together at the Scholars' table at St John's all gained Colonial Professorships: C. A. M. Pond (B.A. 1887) at Auckland, E. W. MacBride (B.A. 1891) at Montreal, T. R. Glover (B.A. 1891) at Kingston, and W. J. Brown (B.A. 1890) at Sydney. The earlier part of the present year Prof. W. J. Brown has been acting as deputy for the Challis Professor of Law at Sydney.

The Council of University College, London, have appointed Mr H. S. Foxwell (B.A. 1871) to be an Examiner for the Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society held on November 30 the following Fellows of the College were elected to serve on the Council for the year 1899: Prof. T. G. Bonney and Mr J. Larmor.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society held on 31 October the following elections were made: *President*, Mr J. Larmor; *Secretaries*, Mr W. Bateson, Mr H. F. Baker.

At the Annual General Meeting of the London Mathematical Society held on November 10 the following members of the College were elected to serve on the Council of the Society for

the year 1898-99: *Treasurer*, Mr J. Larmor; *Secretaries*, Mr R. Tucker, Mr A. E. H. Love; member of the Council, Professor Hudson.

On September 22 a pulpit of carved oak, designed by Messrs Hicks and Charlwood, was placed in Great Snoring Church, bearing the following inscription:—

To the glory of God and to the memory of

The Rev James Lee Warner,

of Thorpland,

And Anne his wife,

This pulpit is erected by their children.

The Rev James Lee Warner was Vicar of Walsingham, and Honorary Canon of Norwich, and a former Scholar of the College (B.A. 1825). Two of his sons who were present at the service are Henry Lee Warner (B.A. 1864), formerly Fellow, and Sir William Lee Warner K.C.S.I. (B.A. 1869), formerly Scholar of the College. The Rev F. Watson D.D. preached at the dedicatory service.

This gift is connected with the restoration of the Church. The chancel floor has been re-laid, members of the College contributing £95 towards the cost. The nave has been re-seated, the tower repaired, and the bell re-cast, and considerable improvements have been made at a total cost of £650.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of September 30 says:—"The village of Great Snoring is determined to deserve a better name. The church has been under restoration, and the old three decker is consigned to obscurity. A certain appropriateness seems to be lost, but the hand of the restorer is notoriously heavy."

The *Norwich Mercury* has been printing a series of articles on the Churches of Norfolk. Articles on the following parishes of which the College is Patron have already appeared:—Great Snoring (May 14), Thursford (May 21), and Aldburgh (Oct. 22).

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this term by Mr J. T. Ward, Senior Dean, October 9; the Master, October 16; Mr Graves, October 30; and Mr H. Alban Williams, Precentor of Christ Church, Oxford, November 27.

The Burleigh Preachers for the College this year were:—At Stamford, Rev W. E. Pryke, Rector of Marwood; and at Hatfield, the Rev Canon H. Lowther Clarke, Vicar of Dewsbury.

The *Electoral Roll* of the University for the year 1898-99 contains this year 567 names. Of these 77 are members of the College.

From the annual report for the session 1897-98 of "The Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate," we learn that Mr P. Lake (B.A. 1887) lectured in the Michaelmas Term of 1897

and the Lent Term of 1898 at the Technical and University Extension College, Colchester, on Chemistry; the Rev J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893) lectured in the Michaelmas Term at the Technical and University Extension College, Exeter, at Torquay and at Dawlish on *Tennyson and Browning*, in the Lent Term and at the same centres, and also at Plymouth on *Social Teachers of the Victorian Era*, and also at Exmouth on *The Romantic Revival*; Mr A. Hamilton Thompson (B.A. 1895) lectured in the Michaelmas Term at Hertford, Braintree, Stevenage, Harpenden, and St Ives on *Contemporary English Literature*, in the Lent Term at Grantham on the *Renaissance*, and at Hunstanton, Norwich, and Diss on *Architecture*; Mr H. S. Mundahl (B.A. 1887) lectured in the Michaelmas Term at Grantham on *Ideals of Life*.

Pioneer lectures were given by the Rev Dr Jessopp (B.A. 1848), the Rev Canon Moore Ede (B.A. 1872), and Mr J. R. Tanner (B.A. 1883) at King's Lynn on *Land Marks in English History*; and by Dr Jessopp and Mr J. R. Tanner at Colchester on *Life in England in the Middle Ages*.

Mr A. H. Bagley (B.A. 1888), Barrister-at-Law, was in October last appointed to officiate as First Judge of the Court of Small Causes in Rangoon.

Mr C. Morgan Webb (B.A. 1894), I.C.S., has been transferred from Henzada to the charge of the Yandoon sub-division, Thongwa district, Burma.

Mr F. X. D'Souza (B.A. 1893), I.C.S., on June 17 last took over the charge of the office of District Collector and Magistrate of Kaira, Bombay.

The degree of Doctor of Science has been conferred by the University of London upon four members of the College. These are—Mr R. W. Phillips (B.A. 1884), Mr A. B. Rendle (B.A. 1887), Mr R. A. Lehfeldt B.A. (1890), and J. H. Vincent, Advanced Student of the College.

Ds K. B. Williamson (B.A. 1897) and Ds T. T. Sodáh (B.A. 1898) were approved for Eastern Cadetships in the recent Civil Service Examination.

Mr F. S. McAulay (B.A. 1883) has, owing to pressure of other work, resigned the editorship of *The Mathematical Gazette*, the organ of the Mathematical Association. Mr W. J. Greenstreet (B.A. 1883), of Marling School, Stroud, Gloucestershire, has been appointed editor.

The Committee of the London School of Economics and Political Science in July last awarded a studentship of £50 for one year to Mr Gilbert Slater (B.A. 1885).

Mr J. L. A. Paton (B.A. 1886), formerly Fellow of the College, has been appointed Head Master of University College School, London.

Mr H. W. Hartley (B.A. 1889) has been appointed to a Mastership at the Grammar School, Launceston, Tasmania. The Head Master of that School, the Rev Chr. G. Wilkinson (B.A. 1880) is also a Member of the College.

Mr R. R. Cummings (B.A. 1893), who has been an Assistant Master at the King's School, Canterbury, was in June last appointed Naval Instructor to H.M.S. *Illustrious*.

Ds J. M. Hardwich (B.A. 1895), formerly Scholar of the College and one of our Editors, has been appointed an Assistant Master at Rugby School.

Mr A. P. McNeile (B.A. 1895) has been appointed senior Mathematical Master at the Grammar School, Bury, Lancashire.

Ds F. J. Adkins (B.A. 1896) has been appointed Principal of the Salford Central Higher Grade School.

Ds W. A. Houston (B.A. 1896) has been elected to a Junior Fellowship for Mathematical Science in the Royal University of Ireland.

Ds H. A. M. Parker (B.A. 1896) has been appointed a Master at the Cathedral Grammar School, Bristol.

Ds J. H. Blandford (B.A. 1897) has been appointed a Master at Fulneck School, near Leeds.

Ds J. J. P. Kent (B.A. 1897) has been appointed a Master at the Grammar School, St Bees.

Ds J. E. Boyt (B.A. 1898) has been appointed an Assistant Master at Bedford Grammar School.

Ds D. R. Harris (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Lecturer on Applied Psychology and Educational Theory at the University College of Wales, Aberystwith.

Ds C. E. Peacock (B.A. 1898), late Choral Scholar, has been appointed an Assistant Master at Cranleigh School.

Ds D. R. O. Prytherch (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Head-Master of the Penrygoes County School, Carnarvonshire.

Ds W. H. Winch (B.A. 1898) has been appointed an Inspector of Schools under the School Board for London.

D. B. Garner-Richards has been appointed to a Mastership at the English College, Bruges.

In June last Ds J. H. A. Hart (Class. Trip. 1898, pt. i, cl. i, div. 2) was elected a Steel Student. Ds R. F. Pearce was re-elected.

At the same time Ds C. Elsee (Class. Trip. 1898, pt. i, cl. i, div. 3) was elected a Wordsworth Student.

F. Slator, of Burton Grammar School, University Local Examinations Exhibitioner of the College, was in July last awarded a County Major Scholarship of £ 50 by the Technical Instruction Committee of the Staffordshire County Council.

Ds G. G. Baily (B.A. 1895), MacMahon Law Student, passed the Final Examination of the Law Society in November last.

At the ordinary quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London, held on Thursday, July 28, the following members of the College,

passed the required examinations, had licences to practice physic granted to them:—George F. Briggs (B.A. 1893), St Bartholomew's; Samuel E. Dore (B.A. 1894), St Mary's; John H. C. Fegan, Charing Cross Hospital; John H. Pegg (B.A. 1892), St Thomas's; Stuart B. Reid (B.A. 1892) St Thomas's; Charles H. Reissmann (B.A. 1895), Middlesex Hospital; Walter K. Wills (B.A. 1894), Guy's.

The same gentlemen were in August admitted Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

At the quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians London held on Friday, October 28, licence to practice physic was granted to F. W. Sumner (B.A. 1895), St Mary's.

Dr John Phillips (B.A. 1877) was at a meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London, held on July 28, appointed Examiner in Midwifery.

Mr A. W. Cuff (B.A. 1891), M.B., B.C., was in June last appointed to be Medical Referee under the Working Men's Compensation Act 1897 for the County Court District No. 13, comprising Sheffield and Rotherham, and in August to the same office for the Northern Division (Retford, Doncaster, and Thorne) of County Court Circuit No. 18.

Mr H. C. Goodman (B.A. 1891), M.B., B.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has been appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Kasr-el-Aini Hospital, Cairo, by the Egyptian Government.

Mr W. L. Brown (B.A. 1892) has been appointed House Surgeon to the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, London, N.E.

Mr J. H. Pegg (B.A. 1892), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has been appointed Casualty House Physician at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, London.

Mr Stuart B. Reid (B.A. 1892), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. has been appointed House Surgeon for the East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women, Shadwell, E.

Mr J. H. Godson (B.A. 1893), M.B., B.C. has been re-appointed Medical Officer of Health by the Cheadle and Gatley Urban District Council.

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

At the Middlesex Hospital Mr C. H. Reissmann (B.A. 1895), B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. has been appointed House Physician to Sir Richard Douglas Powell and Mr Fowler.

Ds B. A. Perceval (B.A. 1896) has gained the Brackenbury Prize in Medicine at St George's Hospital, London.

Ds G. Elliot-Smith (B.A. 1898, M.D. Sydney) has been elected to the Research Studentship of the British Medical Association for his work on cerebral anatomy and pathology.

On Saturday, November 19, an election was held to fill a vacancy on the Editorial Staff of the *Eagle*. P. B. Haigh was elected.

On Tuesday, November 29, an election took place at the Union Society, when T. F. R. McDonnell was elected President and A. W. Foster and E. W. G. Masterman members of the Committee for the Lent Term 1899.

The following members of the College were ordained on Trinity Sunday (June 5):—

DEACONS.

Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Bonsey, R. Y.	(1897)	Bath and Wells	Crewkerne
Johnson, A. R.	(1883)	Exeter	Assistant Master, Exeter School
Strangeways, B. P.	(1897)	Newcastle	St Ann's, Newcastle
Gardiner, H. A. P.	(1895)	Norwich	St Clement's, Ipswich
Bourne, C. W.	(1868)	Rochester	All Saints, South Wimbledon

PRIESTS.

Name.	Degree.	Diocese.
Tait, A. J.	(1894)	London
Keeling, C. P.	(1896)	Durham
Harries, G. H.	(1893)	Lincoln
McCormick, J. G.	(1896)	Norwich
Walker, F. W.	(1894)	Worcester

The following were ordained on Sunday, September 25:

DEACONS.

Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Greeves, P.	(1896)	York	Whitby
Bonsey, W. H.	(1898)	Chester	Prestbury
Ward, W. D.	(1897)	Chester	Christ Church, Chester
Roberts, H. E.	(1897)	Lichfield	Berkswich with Walton
Douglas, C. E.	(1893)	Southwell	(Public Preacher).

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Name	B.A.	From.	To be.
Shaup, Gerald	(1886)	C. Holy Innocents, Ham-mersmith	V. Whitkirk, Leeds
Boden, A. E.	(1890)	C. St Stephen's, Hull	V. St Nicholas, near Whalley
Burrow, J. A.	(1873)	V. Chapel-le-Dale	V. St John's Tunstall, Kirby Lonsdale
Billing, A.	(1871)	V. Sturry	V. St Mary Platt, Wrotham
Walker, D.	(1885)	V. Grinton, Yorks.	V. St Matthias, Burley, Leeds
Frane, J.	(1855)	V. St Mary's, Ely	P.C. Chettisham, Ely
Warren, C.	(1866)	R. Grayingham	V. St Michael on the Mount, Lincoln
Finch, F. C.	(1879)	C. St John, Stockton on Tees	V. St Alban's, Nottingham
Hopkin, J.	(1876)	R. St James', Wednesbury	V. St Mary's, Hull
Rowell, W. F.	(1860)	V. Topcliffe, Thirsk	V. St Martin's, Coney Street, York
Bousfield, S.	(1872)	C. Sudbury, Derby	R. Shelton, Newark
Caldecott, A.	(1880)	R. North w. South Lopham	R. Frating w. Thorington
Russell, C. D.	(1865)	R. Bleadon, Weston-super-Mare	V. St John's, Burscough Bridge
Fea, W. H.	(1881)	P.C. Matine's Church, Hull	Master of the Charter-house, Hull
Mitchell, W. M.	(1886)	C. St John's, Leicester	R. Wing
Powell, C. T.	(1895)	C. Pershore	Minor Canon of Worcester Cathedral
Vyvyan, H. formerly H. V. Robinson	(1845)	formerly V. Dawlish	V. Grude with Ruan Minor

The Bishop of London has appointed Prebendary W. Covington, vicar of Brompton (B.A. 1866), to be one of his examining Chaplains.

The Rev Henry Russell B.D. (B.A. 1845), Rector of Layham, has been appointed Rural Dean of Hadleigh.

The Rev R. G. Fowell (B.A. 1872), was on November 3 elected Secretary of the Church Pastoral-Aid Society, in succession to the Rev J. Barton. Mr Fowell has had a long and intimate connection with the work of the Society. For five years—1880-85—he was Association Secretary for the South-West District, and during the last five years he has held the office of Assistant Secretary of the Society. He was ordained in 1879, his first Curacy was at Christ Church, Kensington, and later he moved to St Silas's, Liverpool. After five years of useful service for the C.P.A.S. in the South-West District, he was offered and accepted the Principalship and Divinity Professorship of Huron Theological College, and with this position he held, for a short time, the Rectorship of St John's London, Ontario. Returning to England in 1890, he was for a short while Association Secretary of the Colonial

and Continental Church Society, before taking up his work at the C.P.A.S. He will begin his new office amidst the congratulations and good wishes of a large number of friends.

The Rev A. Caldecott (B.A. 1880), Rector of North with South Lopham, Norfolk, has been presented by the College to the united Rectories of Frating with Thorington, Essex, vacated by the death of the Rev Canon R. B. Mayor on August 15.

The Rev Alfred Griffiths (B.A. 1878), precenter and second Chaplain of St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, was in August last appointed Senior Chaplain.

The Rev C. M. Cocks (B.A. 1884), Rector of Folke, Dorset, has been appointed Perpetual Curate of North Wootton, to be held by Dispensation with his Rectory.

The Rev A. J. Walker (B.A. 1895), formerly Choral Student of the College, has been appointed Vice-Principal of the Church Missionary College, Ning-po, China.

The Rev G. Hibbert-Ware (B.A. 1894) and the Rev A. Coore (B.A. 1894) has been accepted for Missionary work as members of the Cambridge brotherhood at Delhi in connexion with the S. P. G.

The Rev C. A. Anderson Scott (B.A. 1883), formerly Naden Divinity Student of the College, has been appointed Minister of St John's Presbyterian Church, Kensington.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number:—Dr D. MacAlister to act in place of the Regius Professor of Physic in reference to the Exercises required for the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Bachelor of Medicine during the absence of Dr Allbutt; Prof Liveing to be a Governor of the South Eastern Agricultural College, Wye; Rev W. Moore Ede to be a Governor of the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. E. Marr and W. J. Sollas to be Examiners in Geology for the Natural Sciences Tripos and the Special Examination in Geology for the year ending 1 November 1899; R. W. Phillips and F. F. Blackman to be Examiners in Botany for the same examinations; W. Bateson and A. C. Seward to be Examiners in Elementary Biology for the First Examination for the Degree of M.B. for the year ending 1 November 1899; Dr Sandys to be an Examiner in Section A, Part II., of the Classical Tripos in 1899 and to be an Elector to the Prendergast Studentship; G. F. Stout to be an Examiner for the Moral Sciences Tripos in 1899; J. Gibson to be an Examiner for the Moral Sciences Tripos and for the 99; Mr H. S. Foxwell to be an Examiner for the Moral Sciences Tripos in 1899; Prof Gwatkin and Mr W. E. Heitland Examiners for the Historical Tripos in 1899; His Honor Judge Marten to be

an Examiner for the Yorke Prize in 1900; Dr Sandys to be an Elector to the Professorship of Ancient History until 1905; Mr J. E. Marr to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Natural Sciences Tripos 1899.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*Selections from Browning*, by F. Ryland (Bell); *The Prometheus Vincit of Æschylus, with Introduction and Critical and Explanatory Notes*, by E. E. Sikes and St J. B. Wynne Willson (Macmillans); *The Autobiography of Dean Merivale* (Oxford University Press), printed for private circulation; *Lives of the Elizabethan Bishops of the Anglican Church*, by the Rev F. O. White (Nisbet); *Cambridge and its Colleges*, A. Hamilton Thompson (Methuens); *The Clouds of Aristophanes*, Pitt Press Series, Rev C. E. Graves (University Press); *St Thomas of Canterbury: a Study of the evidence bearing on his Death and Miracles*, by the Rev Edwin A. Abbott (Black); *The Story of Geographical Discovery*, The Amateur Antiquary, His Notes, Sketches, and Fancies concerning the Roman Wall in the Counties of Northumberland and Cumberland, by R. H. Forster (Mawson, Swan, and Morgan, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Gay and Bird, London).

Hymns for use at St Olave's Grammar School.

private circulation, March 1898. The influence of hymns on the child who is "father of the man" needs no proof. Clement Marot's Psalms and Luther's Hymns bore no small part in the Reformation. Mr Rushbrooke deserves well of his school by this beautifully printed collection, which more than redeems the promise of its title. We find, beside 132 hymns, each contained, by the use of various founts of type in a single page, many extracts drawn with fine taste from very wide reading. Here are school prayers for morning and evening; here too the original of the *Te Deum*, the Prayer Book Version, and one in mediæval rime by C. R. Kennedy. Matthew Arnold, Marcus Aurelius, Bacon, J. S. Blackie, Sir T. Browne, Robert Browning and Mrs Browning, Emerson, Lowell, Ruskin, Tennyson, are a sample of the names which adorn the index. Proverbial, gnomic wisdom, "sapiential books," fed the great minds of Zion, and Athens, and Rome, and Olavians have here wholesome and strengthening provision for the journey of life. Would that every School and every College in the land were as well endowed. The hymn book which, in the English Church has almost supplanted every rival, is confessedly mawkish doggerel, and only tolerated for its music.

J. E. B. M.

Mr John L. Blake, of Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A., has presented to the College Library a copy of his privately printed book, *The English Home of Mr Timothy Dalton B.A., the Teacher of the Church of Jesus Christ in Hampton N.H., from 1639 to*

1661. (Privately printed; the De Vinne Press 1898). The volume is beautifully printed and illustrated with views and reproductions of documents. It is an example of patient research in the by-ways of obscure biography. Mr Timothy Dalton was one of the clergyman who fled from England to America at the time of the Laudian "persecutions." The earliest recorded fact with regard to him is that he entered as a Sizar at St John's in 1610. He took the B.A. degree in 1613—1614, was ordained priest at Norwich June 19, 1614, and was instituted Rector of Woolverstone, Suffolk, March 8, 1615-16. He left Woolverstone in 1636, and appears to have landed in America either in that year or in 1637. He was admitted to the freemanship of Dedham July 18, 1637. He then settled at Hampton, and was elected teacher of the church in 1639, serving it until his death in 1661. Mr Blake has failed up to the present to identify the birth place or parentage of Timothy Dalton, but he has clearly spared no pains in his search. Perhaps some readers of the *Eagle* who have access to Parish Registers in the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, or Essex might help him in his quest.

The Navy Records Society announces that a "Calendar of the MSS in the Pepysian Library" will be edited by Mr J. R. Tanner (B.A. 1883), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, the Master and Fellows of Magdalene College having given Mr Tanner special access to the MSS for this purpose.

Professor Mayor has recently presented the Library with a copy of Budaeus's Greek Lexicon (*Parisiis*, M.D. XLVIII), which bears on the title page the following inscription: Πικαρθου Μορισσου και των φιλων. On the fly-leaf the donor has written as follows:

This book has the autograph of Sir Ric. Morysine, Ambassador to Germany, with whom Roger Ascham went as Secretary. They read Greek together every day, as Ascham tells us. Some years ago I gave to St John's Library a copy of Hesychius, presented by Sir John Cheke to Ascham. I now add a second Greek Lexicon which we know that Ascham used. I bought the book from a catalogue and only discovered its historical interest when I turned to the title-page. Thus after more than three centuries it has been possible to recover for the College two relics of one of its most famous sons.

JOHNIANA.

[The following is an extract from the preface by Tom Nash to Robert Greene's Menaphon 1589.]

But amongst others in that age Sir Thomas Elliots elegance did seuer it selfe from all equalls although Sir Thomas More with his comicall wit at that time was not altogether idle: yet was not knowledge fullie confirmed in hir monarchie amongst us, till that most fortunate & famous nurse of all learning Saint Johns in Cambridge that at that time was as an Uniuersitie within it selfe; shining so farre aboue all other Houses Halls and Hospitalls whatsoeuer, that no Colledge in the Towne was able to compare with the tythe of

her students, hauing as I haue hearde graue men of credite report, more candles light in it euerie winter morning before fowre of the clocke than the fowre of the clocke bell gaue stroakes; till she, I saie, as a pittying mother put too her helping hande and sent from hir fruitfull wombe sufficient Schollers both to support her owne weale, as also to supplie all other inferiour foundations defects, and namelie that royall erection of Trinitie Colledge which the Uniuersitie Orator in an Epistle to the Duke of Somerset aptlie termed *Colonia deducta* from the Suburbs of Saint John's

Ralph Gittins of St John's (B.A. as Gyttings 1592-3, M.A. as Gittins 1596) has the following verses at the end of the popular editions of Juvenal and Persius by the famous schoolmaster, Thomas Farnaby. They are followed by eight elegiacs signed "Ben Jonsonius," (p. 128, Londini, Ex Officina E. Jyler, sumptibus N. Brook and E. Thomas MDCLXIX).

thomae farnabio.

Carminibus tibi verba dedi, vel carmina verbis
Carmina sed mallet, quam tibi verba dare.
Tu mihi das sensus, ego do tibi verba Poëtae.
Meque ama, amaque mea; ut teque amo, amoque tua.

1. Vates. 2. Hypocritae. 3. Roma urbs. 4. Rhombus. 5. parasitus.
6. Nupta. 7. ars sordet. 8. nobilitas vera. 9. impia. 10. vota. 11. coena.
12. redux. 13. deposta. 14. parens. 15. Aegyptia. 16. miles.

Tuus,

RODOLPHUS GITTINS.

A duel was fought on Tuesday morning, at the Devil's Ditch, Newmarket, between a Mr C. of St John's College, and a Mr H. Fellow Commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, in which the latter was killed on the spot, by the shot taking place in the thorax. Mr. C. immediately drove off towards London.

[*London Chronicle*, Tuesday, Jan. 6—Thursday, Jan. 8, 1795, vol. 77, p. 32].

We take the following lines from *The Marwood Church Monthly* for June 1898:

SURSUM CORDA.

THOUGHTS IN MARWOOD CHURCHYARD.

"Lift up your hearts!" O Lord, to Thee
Our hearts we lift, nor only we,
But all Thy works their heart and voice
To Thee lift upward, and rejoice.

The running rills of water clear,
The lark whose song makes Heaven more near,
The whisp'ring breeze, the rustling tree,
The murmur of the passing bee.

The bleating lambs, the lowing kine,
Seem all to tell Thy Love Divine;
And, blent in harmony, to raise
From earth to Heaven their song of praise.

Yet down beneath the flowers we tread
Sleep their last sleep the silent dead:
"They praise Thee not"—the Psalmist sings;
But the glad news of better things

Tells us that they in peace who rest
 Shall one day wake to rapture blest,
 And, rising, in Thy presence raise
 One song of universal praise.

Therefore, O Lord, to us who live
 Thy purifying SPIRIT give,
 That when beneath green earth we lie,
 Though soul and body seem to die,

We, from past sins and sorrows free,
 Thy glory face to face may see,
 And with Thy Saints and Angels raise
 The song of everlasting praise.

E. W. BOWLING.

And the following from the September number :

LINES IN MARWOOD CHURCHYARD.

Stranger, or native of this peaceful spot,
 Whoe'er thou be, whate'er may be thy lot,
 Pause—neath thy feet, each in his hallowed bed,
 Sleep, until CHRIST shall give them light, the dead:
 Around thee, both in shower and sunshine fair,
 Wood, hill, and valley, blend their beauties rare;
 While, all embracing in the arms of love,
 The Eternal FATHER reigns supreme above:
 Then shalt not thou who on this scene dost gaze,
 Lift up thy heart to God in prayer and praise?

E. W. BOWLING.

[We take the following note on "Three Leicestershire School boys," from *Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries*, vol. ii. pp. 137—142. Two of these were of St John's College: Churchill Babington (B.A. 1843), Rector of Cockfield from 1866 until his death 12 January 1889, and Francis Burges Goodacre (M.B. 1853, M.D. 1860), Rector of Wilby near Attleborough, Norfolk from 1863 until his death 14 August 1885].

Some fifty years ago in the village of Thringstone, situated among scenery as fine as any in the county, the Rev Matthew Drake Babington (of Trinity College, B.A. 1812) combined the functions of pastor and pedagogue. Among the inmates of his house were three boys, who in after years more or less distinguished themselves. A common love of natural history bound them together—Churchill Babington, John Walter Lea, and Francis Burges Goodacre. The first-named was Senior to the others, but often the more lengthy vacations of the undergraduate allowed of his becoming the companion of his father's pupils. In the schoolroom, every inch of shelf and table not already occupied by classic tenant, was usurped by the paraphernalia of the young naturalists, which at length assumed such dimensions as to call in the ingenuity of Goodacre to provide further accommodation. With a mind even then theologically inclined, he improvised "hanging gardens" between the book shelves, and here the spoils of the play hour were stored. Unhappily, not all the rector's pupils were unanimous in their tastes, and the temptation proving too strong for one of lighter mood, a dexterous slash of his pocket knife precipitated an avalanche of turpentine and pickled coleoptera during School hours, with the result that "gardens of Babylon" were interdicted in the future. Varied were the expedients resorted to in order to extend the forest rambles by an hour or so. Mr Babington was a martyr to asthma, and smoke was an abhorrence to him. Here was an advantage which Dame Nature had bestowed upon her favoured children. A slate was accordingly secreted in the schoolroom chimney, which caused the fire to smoke in such an unaccountable manner the whole of one chilly autumn morning, as to necessitate a half holiday in the afternoon. But there were

no fires during the summer months, and consequently the following somewhat drastic method had to be adapted on an occasion when a holiday was particularly desired. The boys were accustomed to take a morning bathe in a neighbouring pond, where the rector himself presided over their aquatic antics from a flat-bottomed though not over-stable punt. On the present occasion he had pushed off from the shore rather further than was his wont. Again Dame Nature had come to her children's assistance. With dutiful affection the boys clambered round the punt which contained their reverend tutor, until a skilful manœuvre overturned the craft and plunged the worthy man into the water, from which he was gallantly rescued by their united efforts. Gratitude for such a providential deliverance from the perils of the deep, of course dictated a holiday for the rest of the day. Copt Oak Church was the church usually attended by the boys, and if the weather chanced to be unfavourable, it was the custom of the establishment that they should each take with them a change of shoes and stockings. The schoolroom was unprovided with a bell, and if communication with the servants was required, it was effected by the slamming of a cupboard door—once for a candle, twice for water, thrice for boots and so on.

It was, then, in this Leicestershire parsonage, with its curious complement of inmates, that the friendship between Babington, Lea and Goodacre was first cemented. On the resignation of Mr Babington, owing to ill-health, the pupils separated. Churchill Babington in course of time became Fellow and Tutor of his College, Vice-President of the Royal Society, and a Fellow of many other learned bodies among whom his name is now as familiar as a household name. For many years he was Disney Professor of Archæology at Cambridge, and, late in life, took the Degree of Doctor of Divinity. At his rectory at Cockfield, in Suffolk, his numismatic collections could vie with any in the country possessed by private individuals, and it was there that he compiled the work by which, perhaps, his name is most likely to be handed down to posterity—his "Birds of Suffolk." A profound scholar and archæologist, he was deeply versed in other branches of science where his massive intellect made him at once a Titan.

It was as a theologian that John Walter Lea distinguished himself, though Nature having allotted him but one arm at his birth, had denied him ordination. With a facile pen and the gift of happy expression, his articles in many of the leading church papers attracted considerable attention, while an occasional pamphlet gained a wide notoriety. On Scientific Subjects his papers were read with avidity. When the promised memoir of his life is published, the public will undoubtedly be the richer for an insight into a life as beautiful as it was reclusive.

Less widely known than either of the former was Francis Burgess Goodacre, and it is of him we would consequently more fully speak. A true naturalist and deep theologian, he lived a life of almost apostolic saintliness and self-abnegation in his remote country parsonage.

He was the third son of John Goodacre of Lutterworth, and was born on the 29th of May 1829, being duly carried out into the cold night of the following 9th of November to be initiated into the mysteries of Guy Fawkes' Day, a proceeding which cost the life of his elder and twin brother, and nearly proved fatal to his own. From very early days he developed a taste for natural history, and in course of time amassed a collection of Zoological specimens which constituted his museum at Lutterworth, one of the finest in the county. Of his life at Thringstone we have already spoken. In 1848 he entered at St John's College, Cambridge, when his old friend Churchill Babington was there a tutor, and where he became a pupil of the present Bishop of Hereford [*i.e.* the late Dr Atlay.] Here he continued his scientific pursuits, and was chiefly known for his propensity for "boiling bones" in his rooms to the extreme indignation of his bedmaker. In those days there was no Zoological professorship at Cambridge, and Mr Goodacre, recognising his son's talents, entered into communication with the University authorities with a view to founding one, it being expressly stipulated that his son should be elected to the first professorship, provided he attained certain qualifications.

Goodacre accordingly turned his attention to the requisite studies, and in 1852 took his M.B. degree, though before this date the arrangements for the founding of the professorship had fallen through, owing, in great measure, to losses occasioned by the escape of a debtor towards the end of Mr Goodacre's year of shrievalty, and a heavy lawsuit consequent thereon. The chief sufferer by these unfortunate occurrences was the subject of our present memoir, whose hopes and aims were thus dashed to the ground. With little taste for medicine as a profession, he pursued the ordinary routine at St Bartholomew's Hospital, on the completion of which he took up lodgings with a clergyman in the East of London. Here he obtained an insight into parochial work which determined him to seek ordination, and, after considerable obstacles occasioned by the course he had followed in his college career, he was ordained by the Bishop of Exeter to the curacy of St Mary's, Penzance, in 1858. Though directed into other channels his mind still retained its former love for nature and her works, and it is an interesting little incident to note, that even on his way to ordination in Exeter cathedral, a favourite slow worm slid from its master's travelling rug to the terror of his fellow passengers. His days as a Cornish curate were days of great happiness, and the sea with its living wonders was a constant source of delight to him. The quaint ways of the Cornish folk, moreover, accorded with his own quaint nature, and he seems to have gained the affection of all with whom he came in contact. On the death of his father he returned to Leicestershire, having previously taken his doctor's degree. He now became curate in charge of Peatling Parva, and in 1861 married a daughter of Mr George Harrison, of Great Oxenden House, Northamptonshire. Before his marriage he presented his museum to the Cambridge University. On the death of his eldest brother he succeeded to the family living of Wilby and Hargham in Norfolk, where he spent the remainder of his life as a devout pastor, and, until failing health overtook him, a zealous naturalist. He wrote but little, though he read much. The doctrine of the identity of the English nation with the lost Tribes of Israel found in him a warm supporter, and many were the friendly skirmishes which passed between him and his school boy friend, John Walter Lea, who had espoused the contrary opinion. In a building remote from the house, and familiarly known as "the shop," he carried on the more odorous and occult of his investigations, and here the not-over-sensitive nose might occasionally permit the eyes of its owner to gaze upon the bleaching bones of bird, beast and reptile, and the rows of skulls, vertebrae, breast bones, &c. which adorned the walls. For many a long day a rotting hyena guarded the approach to this retreat. But his subjects were by no means confined to the subjects of "the shop." Hardly a tree in the garden but which bore a dark brown patch, indicative of sugar and treacle; while many a muslin bag curtailed the forage raids of choice exotic caterpillars. Amid the luxuriance of his surroundings it is hard to particularize, though one more hobby must be mentioned. Of all his "pets," real or mythical—and they ranged from the tiniest parasite on the leg of a flea to the Bull of Bashan itself—his Chinese geese were the most dearly loved. With these he experimented, and about these he wrote, Darwin being one of his most valued correspondents. In his poultry yard he was invariably escorted by his favourite gander, and woe to the stranger who chanced to intrude! A pamphlet on Herpetozoology was the only work he ever published in separate form, though he occasionally contributed to theological and scientific papers. Of his life as a clergyman it is impossible to speak here; suffice it to say that he lived a life of exemplary piety, and when the call came, went forth, not in the pride of boastful confidence, but in the same trustful, fearful humility which had ever characterized him. All three of the Thringstone school boys have now been called to their account. "My poor old friend, Goodacre!" wrote a man, hearing of his friend's death; "the only one," wrote the other, "of all my school fellows who has followed me with constant affection, deep and true, I am sure, though characteristically undemonstrative, from school until now," adding, "a simpler hearted, gentler, truer friend I never had."

HUGH GOODACRE.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS June 1898.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part I.

Wranglers.	Senior Optimes.	Junior Optimes.
Hudson, R. W. H. T.	29 Bell (br)	67 Ghosh
(Senior Wrangler)	35 Sodah (br)	79 Camell
7 Watkin	37 Pal (br)	81 Chambers }
14 Boyt (br.)	53 Foster, A. W. (br)	Prytherch }
16 Patuck (br)		86 Faulks
20 Corbett		87 Walton (br)

CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part I.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Div. 2. Hart	Div. 1. Coe, J. L.	Div. 1. Moseley
Haslam	Lupton	Div. 2. Goodall
Div. 3. Elsee	Powell	Potter
Todd	Div. 3. Beith	Div. 3. Hayter

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part II.

First Class.	Advanced Student.
Winch	Harris

Part I.
Third Class.
Div. 3. Arundale.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part II.

First Class.	Second Class.
Jehu (Geology)	Robb
West, G. S. (Zoology and Comparative Anatomy)	

Part I.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Cook	Andrews	Lloyd-Jones
Howard	Bennion	McDonnell
Hudson, E. F.	Dally	Mart
Rob	Laycock	Nothwanger
Rudge	Robertson	
Walker		
Wharton		
Yapp		

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS Part I.

Second Class.	Third Class.
Greeves	Morgan Jones
Hennessy	
Walton	

LAW TRIPOS Part I.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Winfield (Senior)	Adler	Ingram, A. R.
		Babington

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

Third Class.
Iles

MECHANICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part II.

Second Class.
Tobin

COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTIONS, June 1898.

PRIZEMEN.

MATHEMATICS.

3rd Year (Dec. 1898).

First Class.

Hudson, R. W. H. T.

Boyt
Watkin
Franklin
Patuck
Corbett
Pal
Bell

Second Year.

First Class.

Eckhardt
Paranjpye

Wills
Rudd
Bloom
Browning, G. A.

First Year.

First Class.

Casson
Havelock
Lockton
Robinson, M. H.
Balak Ram
Poole

CLASSICS.

Third Year.

First Class.

Div. 1. Todd
Haslam
Elsee
Hart

Div. 2. Lupton
Div. 3. Coe, J. L.

Second Year.

First Class.

Div. 1. Kerry
Moxon
Tudor Owen
Div. 2. Groos

First Year.

First Class.

Div. 1. Haigh
Towle
Edwardes, H. F. E.
Div. 2.
Div. 3. Hazlerigg
Martin

LAW.

Second Year.

First Class.

Winfield

THEOLOGY.

Third Year.

First Class.

Walter

Second Year.

First Class.

First Year.

First Class

(in alphabetical order).
Cautley
Robinson, W. E.
Senior

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Third Year.

First Class.

Ingram, A. C.

Second Year.

First Class.

Lewton Brain
Harnett

Third Year.

First Class

(in alphabetical order).
Adams
Fletcher
Harding, A. J.
Ingram, B.
May, O.
Pascoe
Wyeth

HERSCHEL PRIZE

(for Astronomy).

Hudson, R. W. H. T.

HUGHES' PRIZES.

Hudson, R. W. H. T.

Winch

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES (Oct. 1897).

Third Year.

Pass

Second Year.

Burrell

First Year.

Babington

GREEK TESTAMENT PRIZES.

Ds Greeves

Walter

HEBREW PRIZES.

Hennessy

Iles

Pass

Walter

Cautley

Senior

HOCKIN PRIZE

(for Physics).

Walker, M.

NEWCOMBE PRIZE

(for Moral Philosophy).

Winch.

HUTCHINSON STUDENTSHIP

(for Research in Chemistry).

Ds Browning, K. C.

COLLEGE PRIZES

(Research Students).

Bryan

Ds Elliot-Smith

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

Third Year.

Ingram, A. C.

Todd

Second Year.

Eckhardt

Kerry

Lewton-Brain

Winfield

First Year.

Casson

Haigh

May, O

Senior

READING PRIZE.

Babington

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

m Boyt
m Casson
mech s Ds Chapple
ns Cook, B. M.
m Corbett
m Eckhardt
m Franklin
c Haigh
mor s Ds Harding, G. W.
c Hart, J. H. A.
c Haslam
m Ds Houston
ns Howard
ns Hudson, E. F.
m Hudson, R. W. H. T.
ns Jehu
ns Lewton-Brain

m Lockton
c Lupton
ns May, O.
m Pal
m Paranjpye
m Patuck
th Senior
ns Ticehurst
c Todd
c Tudor Owen
c Wace
m Watkin
ns West, G. S.
m Willis, J. J.
mor s Winch
ns Yapp

FOUNDATION SCHOLARS ELECTED.

ns Adams
m Bloom
m Browning, G. A.
c Elsee
m Havelock
ns Ingram, A. C.
c Kerry
c Moxon
ns Rob
m Rudd
ns Rudge
ns Walker
ns Wharton
l Winfield

PROPER SIZARS ELECTED.

Chadwick
Edwardes, H. F. E.
Fletcher
Harding, A. J.
Hazlerigg
Ingram, B.
Poole
Robinson, W. E.
Wyeth

EXHIBITIONERS.

m Balak Ram
c Edwardes, H. F. E.
c Groos
ns Harnett
ns Pascoe
ns Wyeth
m mathematics; c classics; ns natural science; l law; th theology;
mech s mechanical science; mor s moral science.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, November 1897.

(Commencing residence October 1898.)

Foundation Scholarships of £80:

(for Natural Sciences) Wakeley, L. D. (St Olave's School).
 " Williams, G. W. (Pocklington School).

Foundation Scholarships of £70:

(for Natural Sciences) Gregory, R. P. (University College, Bristol).
 (for Mathematics) Race, R. T. (The Leys School).

Foundation Scholarships of £50:

(for Classics) Douglas, S. M. (Dulwich College).
 (for Natural Sciences) Browning, H. A. (Dulwich College).

Minor Scholarships of £50:

(for Mathematics) Franklin, J. H. (Wellingborough School).
 (for Natural Sciences) Rose, P. J. G. (Liverpool Institute).
 Crocker, J. C. (Llandovery College).
 Macalister, G. H. K. (Charterhouse).

Exhibitions of £50 for three years:

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

Exhibitions of £33 6s. 8d. for three years:

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

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES 1898.

(For the Subjects see p. 345.)

First Year: W. C. B. Purser.

Second Year: P. L. Babington.

Third Year: T. F. R. MacDonnell.

EXHIBITIONS LIMITED TO SCHOOLS, 1 October 1898.

Exhibition.		School.
Dowman:	R. A. Hanham	(Pocklington).
"	G. W. Williams	"
Lupton and Hebblethwaite:	C. H. Jose	(Sedburgh).
Somerset:	C. E. Sidebotham	(Hereford).

SIZARS ELECTED.

F. W. Armstrong	W. H. Roseveare
J. C. Crocker	E. L. Scott
R. H. Crofton	W. Stradling
H. A. Denham	T. V. Tweedy
R. A. Hanham	F. S. Webb
L. A. L. King	J. H. Webber

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

(Elected 14 November 1898; commencing residence October 1899.)

Scholarships of £80.

E. Cunningham, Owen's School, Islington (Mathematics).
 H. Goddard, Wyggeston School, Leicester (Mathematics).

Scholarships of £60.

E. A. Benions, private study (History with Classics).
 F. W. Mairs, Manchester Grammar School (Classics).
 G. Norwood, Royal Grammar School, Sheffield (Classics).
 G. C. F. Simpson, Mill Hill School (Science).
 F. Slater, Burton-on-Trent School (Mathematics).

Scholarships of £40.

W. H. Kennett, Christ's Hospital (Mathematics).
 G. K. King, Christ's Hospital (Mathematics).
 L. S. Laver, Nottingham High School (Classics).

Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibition (pro hac vice).

J. F. Hough, Mason University College, Birmingham (Mathematics and Natural Science).

Johnson Exhibition (pro hac vice).

B. E. Mitchell, Brighton Grammar School (Natural Science).

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. 1st Captain—E. Davidson. 2nd Captain—J. H. Beith. Hon. Secretary—F. Fletcher. Jun. Treasurer—J. E. Pellow. 1st Lent Captain—W. Tudor-Owen. 2nd Lent Captain—F. F. Leighton. 3rd Lent Captain—N. G. Powell. Additional Captain—M. B. Briggs.

The L.M.B.C. Light Four was made up as follows: H. E. H. Oakeley (bow and steerer), J. E. Pellow (2), N. G. Powell (3), E. Davidson (stroke). Our crew lost their first heat to Jesus by two lengths on November 3.

The Pearson and Wright Sculls were won by F. F. Leighton, on November 2, by about 100 yards from E. Davidson, both men having previously rowed over owing to the other competitors scratching.

The Colquhoun Sculls, for which there were ten entries, were won by C. J. D. Goldie in 8 min.—record time, being 5 sec. faster than R. B. Etherington Smith's last year. The final was rowed on November 11.

In the Long Vacation a Light Four and a Clinker Four competed at Bedford Regatta. The latter terminated a brief but eventful career early in the afternoon, but the former succeeded in winning the event of the day—the Grand Challenge Cup. The only other competitors were a crew from First Trinity, stroked by N. U. Gould. The race was quite the most exciting event in the Regatta. Both crews kept almost

dead level from start to finish, but First Trinity once or twice fouled the bank, owing to their steerer's limited knowledge of the course. As the boats approached the Suspension Bridge, Trinity had a slight lead; but here Mr Bushe-Fox, quickening up to an appalling stroke, just got the boat's nose in front, and won a desperate race by four feet.

The Trinity crew rowed exceedingly well, but Mr Bushe-Fox's steering and his spurt at the finish just beat them. He was well backed up by Oakeley. This result is the more creditable as the Trinity Four consisted entirely of men who had rowed together in the Head boat and at Henley, while our own men had been in practice about a fortnight.

The crew was as follows: J. E. Pellow (*bow*), F. F. Leighton (2), H. E. H. Oakeley (3), L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (*stroke and steerer*).

The College Trials were rowed on December 2. Seven crews entered, including "Rugger" and "Soccer" eights. The weather was very boisterous, and decidedly favourable to heavy crews.

In the Junior Division there were four crews. The eight stroked by W. E. Paramore, which was better together than any of the others, proved very much the fastest, and won the final easily. It was composed as follows: Southam (*bow*), Field (2), Senior (3), Hazelrigg (4), Thomas (5), Gaskell (6), Browning (7), Paramore (*stroke*), and F. A. S. Bennett (*cox*).

Of the three Senior crews, the "Rugger" eight, though they had hardly been out together before, were exactly suited by the weather, and won fairly easily. Up to the Red Grind there was little difference between the three boats, but once round Ditton the weight of the "Rugger" men began to tell, and they rapidly overhauled Royd's eight, which had first station, and won by about thirty yards. Haigh's eight was some way behind.

The winning crew was composed as follows: D. H. G. Sargent (*bow*), W. T. Gibbings (2), F. N. Skene (3), S. M. Douglas (4), W. H. Roseveare (5), W. P. G. McCormick (6), G. A. Ticehurst (7), J. H. Beith (*stroke*), and E. H. Vigers (*cox*).

While the racing in the Senior Division was of a fairly level nature, it is unfortunate that the Junior boats should have been so badly balanced. This was due in great measure to the fact that most coaches were unable to take eights more than three times a week, and consequently it became difficult to discover the real merits of a boat, as hardly any Junior boat was ever taken for two consecutive days by the same coach.

Another significant point may be noted in the fact that in every case in the Junior Division the boat with second station won easily—a result due, probably, to the inevitable and fatal tendency of inexperienced crews to look out at the boat behind them.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

Balance Sheet for the Year 1897-8.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
By Balance	12	9 0	To Logan	173	1 10
" Grant from Amalgamated Athletic Club	400	0 0	" Munsey (Prizes)	42	14 0
" Entrance Fees, Fines, &c.	29	3 0	" C.U.B.C. (Assessment)	77	11 0
" By Cash due to Treasurer	0	6 6	" Metcalfe (Horse Hire)	34	14 6
			" Callaby (care of Horses)	2	4 0
			" Ayling (Oars)	36	0 0
			" Foister (Washing) ..	14	2 0
			" Water Rates	5	5 4
			" Gas Rate	0	14 11
			" Cheque Book	0	8 0
			" Petty cash payments..	53	2 9
			" Balance	2	0 2
	£441	18 6		£441	18 6

THE NEW BOAT HOUSE FUND.

During the past summer a preliminary appeal to members of the College to raise a Fund for providing a site and building a new Boat House was issued. This resulted in subscriptions and promises amounting to £802 15s. 6d. The following letter, with a first list of subscribers, was sent out to all members of the College on the boards early this term:—

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING A SITE AND BUILDING A BOAT HOUSE.

Dear Sir,

We desire to bring to your notice the following resolution which was unanimously passed at a Meeting held in College on 15 February 1898:—

"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."

The acquisition of a Boat House is desirable in itself, not only as adding greatly to the comfort and convenience of individual members, but also as tending to the more economical working of the Club. And in taking this step we shall only be following the example of the following Boat Clubs—*First Trinity, Jesus, Caius, Pembroke, Emmanuel, Christ's, King's, Clare, and Downing.*

In addition to the fact that the present Boat is uncomfortable and insufficient, this matter has lately become urgent by reason of a change in the ownership of part of the land at present occupied by the Club. As a consequence it is understood that our present river frontage will be so reduced as to be entirely inadequate.

The sum required for the purchase of a Site and the erection of a suitable Boat House is estimated at £2,500.

We trust that you will be able to assist us with a subscription.

Cheques should be made payable to the Treasurer, and crossed Messrs Barclay & Co., Limited, Mortlock's Branch.

We are, yours faithfully,

L. H. K. BUSHE-FOX,
President L.M.B.C.
R. F. SCOTT, Treasurer.

Up to the end of November the subscriptions promised or received amounted to £1,092 17s. The actual amount paid into the Bank is £833 3s. Many expressions of goodwill and

of hope for the success of the scheme have been received. There must be many members of the College (whose addresses are unknown to the Secretaries of the Committee) who would be willing to subscribe if the matter were brought to their notice. Readers of the *Eagle* will, therefore, be doing a good service if they will mention the matter to such as have not yet received a copy of the Appeal. A list of subscribers will be issued in an early number of the *Eagle*. Copies of the above letter, with a first list of subscribers, may be obtained from Mr Bushie-Fox or Mr Scott.

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

Captain—A. Chapple.

Batting Averages.

	Total Runs	Most in an Innings	No. of Innings	Times not out	Average
A. R. Ingram	404	122	13	2	36.7
J. D. Cradock	321	114	11	2	35.6
H. F. E. Edwardes	321	77	11	2	35.6
R. A. Chadwick	339	103	11	1	33.9
T. B. Sills	396	77	12	0	33.0
A. Chapple	200	78	10	2	25.0
A. C. Ingram	59	45	3	0	19.8
W. A. Rudd	96	26*	10	3	13.8
H. E. H. Oakeley	65	26*	6	1	13.0
L. H. K. Bushe Fox	23	16	3	1	11.5
P. A. Lloyd Jones	23	11	6	1	4.6

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
T. B. Sills	209	35	565	40	14.1
A. R. Ingram	171	23	529	35	15.1
W. A. Rudd	65	4	245	8	30.6

The following also bowled—

H. F. E. Edwardes	2	1	8	2	4.0
A. Chapple	11	1	33	4	8.2
A. C. Ingram	20	3	76	4	19.0
H. E. H. Oakeley	22	6	57	3	19.0
R. A. Chadwick	40	3	130	3	43.3
J. D. Cradock	25	4	98	1	98.0

Matches.

Played 12. Won 5. Lost 0. Drawn 7.

Won. v. Caius. Caius 72. St John's 191.
Draw. v. Trinity. St John's 260 and 114 for 5 wickets (innings declared closed). Trinity 188 and 74 for 2 wickets.
Draw. v. Pembroke. Pembroke 228 for 5 wickets (declared). St John's 130 for 8.
Won. v. University and College Servants' C.C. U.C.S.C.C. 196 for 6 (declared). St John's 209 for 4.
Draw. v. Emmanuel. Emmanuel 217 for 9 (declared). St John's 129 for 6.
Draw. v. King's and Clare. St John's 268. King's and Clare 119 for 4.
Draw. v. St Giles' C.C. St Giles' 228. St John's 131 for 4.
Won. v. College Mission. Mission 149. St John's 198 for 3.
Won. v. Gyps. St John's 258 for 6 (declared). Gyps 45 and 31 for 7.
Won. v. Dons. Dons 49 and 98 for 6. St John's 222 for 4.
Draw. v. Sidney and Trinity Hall. St John's 230. Sidney and Trinity Hall 287.
Draw. v. Pembroke. St John's 223. Pembroke 125 for 4.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—F. N. Skene. Hon. Sec.—O. V. Payne.

Matches won 8. Lost 5. Drawn 1.

Date.	Club.	Result.	Points.
Oct. 21	Caius	Won, 2 goals 2 tries to nil	16—0
" 24	Christ's	Lost, 3 tries to nil	0—9
" 26	Sidney	Lost, 1 goal 2 tries to 1 try	3—11
" 31	Trinity Hall	Lost, 2 goals 3 tries to nil	0—19
Nov. 2	Emmanuel	Won, 2 goals to 1 goal	10—5
" 4	Jesus	Lost, 1 goal 2 tries to 2 goals	10—11
" 8	Pembroke	Lost, 1 goal 1 try to nil	0—8
" 9	Queens'	Won, 4 goals 4 tries to nil	32—0
" 10	Lincoln, Oxford	Drawn, 1 try to 1 try	3—3
" 16	Leys School	Won, 1 goal 2 tries to 2 goals	11—10
" 18	Caius	Won, 1 goal to 1 try	5—3
" 25	King's	Won, 3 goals 1 try to nil	18—0
" 28	Trinity Hall	Won, 1 goal 1 try to nil	8—0
Dec. 1	Christ's	Won, 2 tries to 1 try	6—3
" 5	Trinity	} to be played	
" 7	Clare		
Oct. 28	Trinity	} scratched	
Nov. 3	King's		
" 21	Pembroke		
" 23	Jesus		

There has been a very marked improvement on last year's form. The team as a whole has played well. In our earlier matches we experienced bad luck owing to our inability to turn out a full side.

Our forwards have been the chief mainstay of the side. The passing has been as bad as it was good last year, but has improved in the last two matches. Of the four halves tried the best are Payne and Oakeley, and had they played in every match together would have made a good combination. McCormick has been very successful as a place kick.

J. R. C. Greenlees and S. M. Douglas played in the Freshmen's Match, and J. R. C. Greenlees was afterwards picked for the Seniors' Match. The latter has played twice for the University.

The match v. Lincoln College, Oxford, was very keenly contested, but in the second half we pressed them very hard, and had hard lines in not scoring again.

F. N. Skene (Forward)—Plays a very hard game, but has rather a tendency to wing; probably this is because he has been used to playing at half. Rather inclined to be eloquent on the field. Has shown great keenness as Captain. We congratulate him on the success of the team.

O. V. Payne (Half)—Unfortunately was unable to play in the first six matches. Has proved invaluable to the side—good both in attack and defence.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—G. B. Bryan.

Secretary—F. D. Cautley.

Total Matches played up to present.	Goals			
	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For. Against.
19	9 ..	6 ..	4 ..	46 .. 44

LEAGUE MATCHES.

Points.

6	2 ..	3 ..	1 ..	17 ..	17 ..	5
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We have done better this year than last. The forward line is rather weak, but the defence is fairly good. At the beginning of the term we had to play Trinity Etonians for a place in the First Division of the League, and managed to beat them by 2—1, after a hard game. In the League we have beaten Trinity Hall and Caius, lost to Pembroke, Queens', and Christ's, and drawn with Emmanuel. Next term we meet Jesus, Clare, and Trinity Rest.

Colours have been given to C. Kingdon, N. S. Hoare, J. D. Cradock, and W. Stradling. Three colours have yet to be awarded.

F. D. Cautley played in the Seniors' Match, and has since played for the University. N. Stradling played in the Freshers' Match.

LIST OF MATCHES.

Oct. 15 ... v. Trin. Etonians (qualifying match) ..	Won ... 2—1
" 19 ... v. Jesus	Lost ... 2—8
" 21 ... v. Queens'	Lost ... 1—5
" 25 ... v. Selwyn	Won ... 9—0
" 27 ... v. Emmanuel (League)	Drawn ... 3—3
" 28 ... v. Pembroke	Won ... 4—1
" 31 ... v. Pembroke (League)	Lost ... 1—6
Nov. 2 ... v. Queens' (League)	Lost ... 0—4
" 5 ... v. Christ's	Drawn ... 1—1
" 8 ... v. Caius	Lost ... 1—9
" 10 ... v. Trinity Hall (League)	Won ... 10—0
" 11 ... v. Trinity Rest.	Won ... 4—0
" 16 ... v. Trinity Hall	Won ... 1—0
" 17 ... v. Caius (League)	Won ... 3—2
" 19 ... v. Clare	Won ... 2—0
" 21 ... v. West Wrattling	Won ... 1—0
" 22 ... v. Trinity Harrovians	Drawn ... 1—1
" 28 ... v. Christ's (League)	Lost ... 0—2
Dec. 1 ... v. Caius	Drawn ... 1—1

Dec. 2 v. Selwyn, Dec. 6 v. Trinity Rest, Dec. 7 v. Christ's to be played.

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—Mr W. Bateson. Treasurer—Mr J. J. Lister. Secretary—F. D. Cautley. Committee—Mr J. R. Tanner, E. Davidson, W. A. Rix, A. R. Ingram, F. N. Skene, G. B. Bryan, W. P. D. Pemberton, A. C. Norman.

- A. R. Ingram (Three-quarter)—Centre is not his proper place—rather apt to run his wing too near the touch line. His defence in the later matches has been very good. An excellent kick, and always finds touch. Has improved very much during the season.
- H. E. H. Oakeley (Half)—Has only played in the last few matches. Runs strongly; should pass harder from the scrum.
- O. L. Scarborough (Forward)—Good in the scrum and in the loose. Was seen to great advantage against Trinity Hall. Worth his place in any team.
- J. H. Beith (Forward)—Greatly improved since last year. Plays a good honest game in the scrum. Has saved well on several occasions.
- W. P. G. McCormick (Full Back)—Splendid tackler. Kicks with good judgment. Played several good games as a forward, which is perhaps his proper place. Dribbles well.
- N. G. Forwell (Forward)—Good out of touch. Uses his weight well in the scrums. Shows up well in the loose, owing to his speed.
- J. E. Pellow (Three-quarter)—Very strong runner. Distinguished himself in the Jesus match. Should learn to kick better and oftener.
- G. S. West (Forward)—Very light; works hard, and is a good tackler.
- J. R. C. Greenlees (Forward)—Knows the game well. Good in both loose and scrimmage—invaluable at the line out. Has played for the 'Varsity with marked success. Had hard lines in getting injured in the Trial Game.
- W. I. Evans (Three-quarter)—Strong runner, fair kick, hands off well. Is too keen to pass when he has a clear course. Tackles well.
- J. W. H. Atkins (Three-quarter)—A good centre—makes good openings and passes well. Should learn to kick into touch. Good drop kick.
- S. M. Douglas (Forward)—Good in the loose and follows up well. Should shove more in the scrum.
- C. L. Isaac (Forward)—Played in nearly every match. Good dribbler. Shirks his work in the scrum.
- W. H. Roseveare (Forward)—Plays a keen game. Should be good next year.
- J. J. Davies (Forward)—Plenty of dash. Must learn to go into the scrum straight and shove more.
- B. M. Cook (Half)—Has also played well, his play against Christ's being specially noticeable.

The Second XV. has had hard lines in never being able to play the same side in every match. In order that the First XV. may keep up its standard of play it is essential that a strong second team should be kept together. Next year we hope to see more men taking a keen interest in the games of the Second XV. B. M. Cook and B. T. W. Jones at half, A. C. Norman three-quarter, and R. A. Chadwick and W. T. Gibbings forwards, have played consistently well.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE AMALGAMATED ATHLETIC CLUBS.

Balance Sheet for the Year 1897—1898.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	<i>£</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>£</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
By Balance	165	11 1	To Lady Margaret Boat Club	400	0 0
" Subscriptions	718	5 0	" Cricket Club	125	0 0
" Corporation Dividends	7	8 6	" Football Clubs	60	17 9
" Balance of Tennis Club	0	19 0	" Athletic Club	23	15 0
			" Lawn Tennis Club ..	61	0 0
			" Lacrosse Club	15	0 0
			" Collector's Fee	14	6 10
			" Cheque Book	0	8 0
			" Deposit Account at Messrs Foster's Bank	100	0 0
			" Balance 24 Oct. 1898 ..	91	15 2
	<u>£892</u>	<u>3 7</u>		<u>£892</u>	<u>3 7</u>

Audited and found correct, R. F. SCOTT.

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

Long Vacation Account 1898.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
	<i>£ s. d.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>
By Balance	4 0 8	To Collectors for 1897	1 2 4
" Subscriptions	50 18 0	" " 1898.....	1 0 5
" Balance of Lawn Tennis Club	1 13 0	" Clarke (care of Paddock) ..	11 15 0
" Grant from General Athletic Club	2 5 11	" Deane (Cricket).....	28 17 1
		" Deane (Lawn Tennis Balls)	9 10 6
		" Gray (ditto).....	1 16 0
		" Refreshments	4 16 3
	<hr/> £58 17 7		<hr/> £58 17 7

Audited and found correct, R. F. SCOTT.

J. J. LISTER, *Treasurer.*

ATHLETIC CLUB.

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

President—F. N. Skene. *Hon. Sec.*—O. V. Payne. *Committee*—H. E. H. Oakeley, W. P. G. McCormick, F. W. Dees, A. R. Ingram, N. G. Powell, J. Sterndale Bennett, C. Kingdon, E. Davidson (Capt. L.M.B.C.) *ex-officio*.

The Sports were held on Tuesday, Nov. 29, and Wednesday, Nov. 30. A marked improvement was seen in most events. A poor field turned out in the Strangers' Three Miles. Workman ran well, but was not pressed after the seventh lap. Dees jumped well, and when trained should do better.

100 Yards Race.—J. E. Pellow 1; A. R. Ingram 2. Won by 6 ins.
Time 11 secs.

120 Yards Race.—H. J. L. Josa (11 yds.) 1; A. E. K. Kirk (11 yds.) 2.
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ yd. A close finish for second place. Time 13 secs.

Freshmen's Race (200 Yards)—J. W. Chell 1; M. C. Cooper 2. Won by 5 yds. Time 22 2-5th secs.
Men's Handicap (Half-Mile)—A. W. Lymberry (10 yds.) 1;

Boating Men's Handicap (Half-Mile)—A. W. Lymberry (10 yds.) 1; F. N. Skene (scr.) 2. A good race. Won by a yard. Time 2 mins. 15 secs.

Long Jump—J. W. Chell 1; F. D. Cautley 2. Distance 19 ft. 1 in. Cautley jumped 16 ft. 9 ins.

Quarter Mile Race.—A. R. Ingram 1; J. E. Pellow 2. Won easily.
Time 55 2-5th secs.

One Mile Race.—J. Sterndale Bennett 1; F. D. Cautley 2. Sterndale Bennett went away at the start and won by 20 yds. Time 4 mins. 57 secs.

Half-Mile Handicap.—W. H. Allen 1; C. Kingdon 2. Won by 20 yds.
A very close race for second. Time 2 mins. 17 secs.

High Jump.—F. W. Dees and J. W. Chell, equal, 1; W. Stradling 2.
Dees was penalised 3 ins. Height 5 ft. 3½ ins.

Decs was penalised 3 lbs. Height 5 ft. 3 1/4 in. Weight 12 1/2 lbs.
300 Yards Handicap.—W. P. McCormick (20 yds.) 1; H. J. L. Josaphat (25 yds.) 2. A very close race, McCormick coming up and winning just on the tape. Beith (20 yds.) was a good third. Time 34 secs.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—H. E. H. Oakeley 1; F. D. Cantley 2. Oakeley was penalised 5 yds., and won by 2 yds. McCormick was very close to Cantley. Time 19 4-5th secs.

Throwing the Hammer.—F. J. Wyeth 1; F. Fletcher 2. Won by 3 ft.
Distance 61 ft. 4 ins.

Quarter-Mile Handicap.—H. J. L. Josa (40 yds.) 1; J. E. Pellow (15 yds.) 2. Won by 10 yds. Time 55 secs.

Three Miles Handicap.—J. Sterndale Bennett (320 yds.) 1; D. H. G. Sargent (400 yds.) 2; F. D. Cautley (200 yds.) 3. Won very easily. 30 yds. between second and third. Time 16 mins. 39 1-5th secs.

College Servants' Race (200 Yards).—Finding 1; Stearn 2.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Long Vacation 1898.

Captain—A. R. Ingram.

Hon. Sec.—J. D. Cradock.

We had a very successful season.

Team:—A. R. Ingram, L. H. K. Bushe Fox, A. Chapple, J. D. Cradock, A. C. Ingram, T. J. P.A. Bromwich, and M. Hornibrook. F. Villy also played.

Matches played 9. Won 8. Lost 1.

2nd VI. played 5. Won 4. Lost 1.

The following played for the 2nd VI.:

M. B. Briggs, G. B. Bryan, R. A. Chadwick, H. F. E. Edwardes, G. A. Kempthorne, P. A. Lloyd Jones, H. E. H. Oakeley, W. A. Rudd, T. B. Sills, and W. K. Wills.

3rd VI. played and lost 2.

The following played for the 3rd VI.:

H. Bethell, M. B. Briggs, W. T. Gibbings, G. A. Kempthorne, P. A. Lloyd Jones, W. L. Murphy, J. E. Pellow, and W. K. Wills.

4th VI. played and won 1.

Team:—J. H. Beith, M. B. Briggs, H. F. E. Edwardes, W. T. Gibbings,
A. W. J. Groos, and R. W. H. T. Hudson.

1st VI. Played 9. Won 8. Lost 1.

Date	Opponents	Ground	Result	Points For Agt
Thursday, July 14	Caius*	St John's	Won	7
Saturday, " 16	Emmanuel*	St John's	Won	5
Thursday, " 21	Pembroke	Pembroke	Lost	4
Tuesday, " 26	Sidney	St John's	Won	7
Tuesday, Aug. 2	Emmanuel	Emmanuel	Won	7
Friday, " 5	Pembroke	St John's	Won	5
Tuesday, " 9	King's	St John's	Won	5
Wednesday, " 10	Trinity	St John's	Won	7
Monday, " 15	Trinity	Trinity	Won	5

2nd VI. Played 5. Won 4. Lost 1.

Saturday, July 23	Pembroke	Pembroke	Won	6
Tuesday, Aug. 2	Trinity	St John's	Lost	3
Thursday, " 4	Pembroke	St John's	Won	5
Wednesday, " 10	Sidney	Sidney	Won	8
Monday, " 15	Christ's	St John's	Won	6

3rd VI. Played and lost 2.

Wednesday, Aug. 10	4th VI.	St John's	Lost	4
Friday, " 12	Emmanuel II.	St John's	Lost	2

4th VI. Played and won 1.

Wednesday, " 10	3rd VI.	St John's	Won	5
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CHESS CLUB.

At the Annual General Meeting the following officers were elected:—

President—Mr W. H. Gunston M.A. *Vice-President*—A. W. Foster B.A.
Treasurer—E. L. Watkin B.A. *Secretary*—C. C. Wiles.

During the term six matches have been played with the results appended:—

St John's College, Team I.	4½	Corpus College, Team I.	1½
" " " II.	4	" " " II.	1
" " " II.	3½	Caius College " II.	1½
" " " II.	2	Conservative Chess Club, " II.	4
" " " I.	3½	" " " I.	2½
" " " I.	3½	Caius College " " I.	1½

It will be seen that the only match lost was that with the Conservative second team.

On November 5 Mr Gunston kindly gave an exhibition of simultaneous play, beating eight members of the Club, and drawing with two others. The usual Handicap Tournament is in progress and will be finished next term.

The Club has also entered for the Inter-Collegiate Challenge Board Tournament; and, by drawing a bye in the first round, and beating Caius in the second round, is now in the final with the winner of Trinity and King's.

Although last March the Chess Club had not completed the second year of its existence, it sent its second half blue, A. W. Foster, to play against Oxford; and, with continuous practice, some of our new men may hope to keep this up in the future.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—J. E. Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Secretary*—G. A. Ticehurst. *Librarian*—W. L. Murphy. *Committee*—N. W. A. Edwards, H. E. H. Oakeley, O. May, J. Sterndale-Bennett.

Three Smoking Concerts have been held this term, of which the second was the most successful. The last, owing probably to the approaching examinations, was not nearly so well attended as the others.

A start has already been made with the chorus for the May Concert, and several practices have been held; at present there is a great lack of tenor voices.

The Secretary will be very glad to receive the names of any members wishing to sing in the chorus.

Appended are the programmes of the Smoking Concerts:—

On Monday, October 31:

PART I.

- PIANOFORTE SOLO.. { Cradle Song (Op. 38) } *Grieg*
 { Præludium, Aus Holberg's Zeit }
 A. L. CHEESEMAN.
- SONG..... "The King's Champion" *Michael Watson*
 A. RABY.
- SONG
 J. STERNDALÉ BENNETT.
- SONG..... "The Old Brigade" *Odoardo Barri*
 W. H. ROSEVEARE.
- VIOLIN SOLO.. "Spanische Tänze (Nos. 1 and 4, Op. 12) .. *Moszkowski*
 C. W. BENNETT.

PART II.

- SONG..... "Still as the Night" *Carl Bohm*
 N. W. A. EDWARDS.
 - SONG..... "The Young Royalist" *Stephen Adams*
 R. L. JONES (King's).
 - PIANOFORTE SOLO
 C. J. F. JARCHOW.
 - SONG..... "The Brave Patrol" *Theo. Bonheur*
 A. RABY.
- Chairman*—MR MARR.

On Monday, November 14:

PART I.

- PIANOFORTE DUET
 O. MAY AND A. L. CHEESEMAN.
- SONG..... "Dawn" *Lord Henry Somerset*
 W. S. BOWDON.
- VIOLIN SOLO..... { (a) Madrigale } *Simonetti*
 { (b) Mazouka } *Wieniawski*
 T. L. C. WOOD (Trinity).

- 4 SONG "The Yellow Boreen" *Somerville*
(Songs of four nations)
R. E. BURLINGHAM (Caius).
- 5 COMIC SONG
H. W. BRODIE (Clare).
- PART II.
- 6 SONG "Song of Hybrias the Cretan" *Elliott*
A. L. CHEESEMAN.
- 7 PIANOFORTE SOLO.. Ballade in A-Flat *Chopin*
Dr SWEETING.
- 8 VIOLIN SOLO "Saltarelle" *Papini*
T. L. C. WOOD (Trinity).
- 9 SONG "Parson Hogg"
(Songs of the West)
O. V. PAINE.
- 10 SONG "Ask Nothing More" *Marzials*
R. E. BURLINGHAM (Caius).
- 11 COMIC SONG
H. W. BRODIE (Clare).
Chairman—REV H. T. E. BARLOW.

On Monday, November 28 :

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE DUET.. "Grande Valse Brillante" *Fr. Hünten*
C. J. F. JARCHOW AND G. A. TICEHURST.
- 2 SONG "May Dew" *Sterndale Bennett*
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 3 VIOLONCELLO SOLO.... "Le Rêve" *G. Goltermann*
J. YOUNG (Christ's).
- 4 BANJO DUET
I. J. FERRIS (King's) AND T. H. B. PHILLIPS (Caius).

PART II.

- 5 TRIO for PIANOFORTE, VIOLIN, and VIOLONCELLO,
in F-Major *Carl Reinecke*
Allegro. Presto.
J. YOUNG (Christ's), C. W. BENNETT, AND G. A. TICEHURST.
- 6 SONG
A. RABY.
- 7 PIANOFORTE SOLO.. "Romance" *Rubinstein*
C. J. F. JARCHOW.
- 8 SONG "Mourning in the Village Dwells" *F. Korbay*
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 9 BANJO DUET
I. J. FERRIS (King's) AND T. H. B. PHILLIPS (Caius).
Chairman—MR J. J. LISTER.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—P. L. Babington. *Vice-President*—D. Linney. *Treasurer*—
R. A. Chadwick and T. A. Moxon. *Secretary*—A. F. Russell. *Committee*—
W. Browne, G. H. Shepley.

The Debates were :

Oct. 15—"That the foreign and home policy of the Government is hopelessly and irretrievably weak. Proposed by A. W. Foster, opposed by T. A. Moxon. Result : for 6, against 25.

Oct. 22—"That it is expedient that a system of conscription should be enforced in England." Proposed by A. R. Kennedy (King's Coll.), opposed by G. H. Shepley. Result : for 8, against 23.

Oct. 29—"That in the interests of the weaker races the spread of the English-speaking peoples is to be regretted." Proposed by W. Browne, opposed by M. Alexander. Result : for 5, against 18.

Nov. 5—"That this House considers the practice of Vivisection a disgrace to humanity." Proposed by J. H. Field, opposed by E. W. G. Masterman. Result : for 7, against 13.

Nov. 12—"That this House views with equanimity the Collectivist tendencies of the age." Proposed by E. P. Hart, opposed by W. C. B. Purser. Result : for 5, against 11.

Nov. 19—"That the present system of Specialisation is the best form of Education." Proposed by A. F. Russell, opposed by F. W. Armstrong. Result : for 7, against 12.

Nov. 26—"That this House would approve of the extension of the Franchise to Women." Proposed by D. Linney, opposed by W. M. Roberts (Corpus Coll., Oxford). Result : for 9, against 18.

Dec. 3—"That this House does not believe in Spirits." Proposed by P. L. Babington, opposed by R. A. Chadwick.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—E. H. Vigers. *Ex-President*—W. L. Walter. *Hon. Treasurer*—A. L. Cheeseman. *Hon. Secretary*—C. A. L. Senior. *Committee*—W. Browne, J. E. Cheese.

The following papers have been read during the term :—

Oct. 14. "Objects and duties of a Theological Society" by J. H. A. Hart B.A.

Oct. 21. "Bible translation work in Africa" by the Rev W. H. Norman M.A. (Caius).

Oct. 28. "Missionary work at home and abroad" by the Rev C. D. Robinson B.A.

Nov. 4. "What is the Church?" by the Rev Canon Watson D.D.

Nov. 11. "Use and abuse of private judgment" by T. A. Moxon.

Nov. 18. "Is Theology a Science?" by the Rev J. F. Bethune-Baker M.A. (Pembroke).

Nov. 25. "The Celtic Church in Wales" by C. Elsee B.A.

Dec. 2. "St Columba" by H. P. V. Nunn.

On October 27 the Holy Eucharist was celebrated especially for the Society in the College Chapel by the Rev Canon

Watson D.D., assisted by the Senior Dean. The offertory was given to the College Mission.

The Society's rules have been thoroughly revised and printed again. The chief alterations made are the following:—

(i) Meetings are held in a lecture room instead of in the rooms of members.

(ii) The limit previously imposed on the numbers of the Society has been removed, but no one can become a member until he has been in residence at this College for at least one term.

The term has been marked by an increase in the number of papers read by *members*, and also by the much greater interest which has been taken throughout in the discussions.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev P. H. Mason, Rev Prof. J. E. B. Mayor. *Senior Members of the Committee*—Rev H. T. E. Barlow. *Senior Secretary*—Rev W. A. Cox. Rev C. E. Graves, Dr J. E. Sandys, Mr J. R. Tanner, Rev Dr F. Watson (*Senior Treasurer*). *Junior Members of the Committee*—J. E. Cheese, J. D. Coe, J. D. Cradock, C. Elsee B.A., H. F. E. Edwardes, N. W. A. Edwards, A. R. Ingram (*Junior Treasurer*), W. T. Gibbings, J. L. Moore, H. E. H. Oakeley B.A., W. M. Royds, C. A. L. Senior (*Junior Secretary*), F. N. Skene.

The Senior Members remain unchanged, except that Mr Graves has been added. Of the Junior Members, H. F. E. Edwardes, J. D. Cradock, and F. N. Skene have not previously served on the Committee. The election of Freshmen to the Committee takes place next Term.

The terminal meeting of the Mission was held on Monday, November 7, the Master in the Chair. There was a good attendance. The meeting was addressed by the Junior Missioner, the Rev C. D. Robinson, G. J. Evans, and A. R. Ingram.

The testimonial to the Rev P. Green is to take the form of a present of books—Smith's Dictionaries of Christian Antiquities and Christian Biography, handsomely bound. It was found that Mr Green had a set of Vessels for Private Communion, hence the change of form.

We take the following account of the Annual Harvest Thanksgiving from the *Record*:

"The annual Harvest Festival of the St John's College Mission in Walworth was held on October 3, at the Church of the Lady Margaret. About 70 members of the College were present, and the service commenced with the dedication of two beautiful brass Altar desks and new Communion rails of oak, presented by 'many mothers' in the parish, and other friends, in memory of the late Mrs Phillips, of whose devotedness in helping her bereaved husband for fourteen years the preacher spoke in most touching terms. Prayers were said by the Rev W. I. Phillips, Senior Missioner, and the Rev C. D. Robinson,

Junior Missioner. An eloquent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Bishop of Rochester on "The Joy of Harvest." The offertory (£12) was for the new organ fund, the only instrument at present being a very dilapidated harmonium. At the supper, in the Parish Room, which followed (Canon Bailey in the chair), 'Success to the St John's College Mission' was proposed in very hearty terms by Mr J. Bailey, M.P. for Walworth, and was responded to by Dr Watson, the Rev W. D. Bushell, and the Rev W. J. Phillips."

The Organ Fund increases somewhat slowly. The Rev J. F. Bateman (119, Fordwych Road, W. Hampstead) will gladly receive subscriptions to it.

THE JOHNIAN DINNER.

It is proposed to hold this dinner, in London, on some day towards the end of April. A circular, giving full details, will be sent out early next year to all Johnians whose addresses the Secretaries have on their books. The Secretaries will be greatly obliged if any reader of the *Eagle* who has not received circulars in former years, but wishes to receive notice of the dinner in future, will send his name to one of the following:

R. H. FORSTER,
Members' Mansions,
36, Victoria Street,
London, S.W.

ERNEST PRESCOTT,
76, Cambridge Terrace,
Hyde Park,
London, W.

COLLEGE CALENDAR 1899.

Lent Term (79 days, 60 to keep.)

All years come up Monday Jan. 16.
Lectures begin Wednesday Jan. 18.
College Examinations about March 13—16.
[Term kept Saturday March 16.]

Easter Term (68 days, 51 to keep).

All years come up Friday April 21.
Lectures begin Monday April 24.
College Examinations about June 5—10.
[Term kept Saturday June 10.]

Michaelmas Term (80 days, 60 to keep.)

Sizarship Examination Friday Sept. 29.
All years come up Monday Oct. 9.
Lectures begin Wednesday Oct. 11.
College Examinations about Dec. 4—7.
[Term kept Thursday Dec. 7.]

Entrance Examinations will be held on Jan. 17, April 21, August 3, and Sept. 29.

ERRATUM.

On page 438 line 15 omit the words "his friend Sulpicius Severus and"

DONORS.

THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Midsummer 1898.

Donations.

DONORS.

- *Clark (Prof E. C.). Bishop Bateman. Re-printed from Communications Camb. Antiq. Soc. Vol. IX. 8vo. Camb. 1898. }
Bateman (Sir Frederic). On Aphasia, or Loss of Speech, and the Localisation of the Faculty of articulate Language. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. [1891]. 4.42.*30. } Professor E. C. Clark.
*Seward (A. C.). Fossil Plants for Students of Botany and Geology. Vol I. 8vo. 1898. 3.26.42. .. }
Pliny's Epistles and Panegyrick. Translated by several Hands. With the Life of Pliny. By Mr [Orator] Henley.* 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1724. 11.11.8.9. }
*Abbott, (E. A.). The Spirit on the Waters: the Evolution of the Divine from the Human. 8vo. Lond. 1897. 11.16.39. .. }
*Mayor (J. E. B.). Report of the Congress of Constance, held Sept. 12th, 13th, and 14th. 8vo. Lond. 1873. .. }
Resolutions of the First Synod of Old Catholics of the German Empire held at Bonn 27—29 May 1874. Edited by J. E. B. Mayor.* 8vo. Camb. 1874. }
Messmer (Prof.). Speech at the Congress of Constance, Sept. 13th 1873. Translated and edited by the Rev J. E. B. Mayor.* 8vo. Lond. 1874. }
Reinkens (Bishop). Second Pastoral Letter in Reply to the Encyclic of Pope Pius IX. Translated by the Rev J. E. B. Mayor.* 8vo. Lond. 1874. }
Bopp (F.). Kritische Grammatik der Sanskrita Sprache in kürzerer Fassung. 3te Ausgabe. 8vo. Berlin, 1863. 7.39.29... }
Nicolas (Sir Harris). Memoirs of the Life and Times of Sir Christopher Hatton, including his Correspondence with the Queen and other distinguished Persons. 8vo. Lond. 1847. 11.22.61. }
Christiansen (Dr C.). Elements of theoretical Physics. Translated by W. F. Magie. 8vo. Lond. 1897. 3.26.44. }
Dr D. MacAlister.

- Stebbing (F. C.). Navigation and Nautical Astronomy. 8vo. Lond. 1896. 3.30.37.
Biedermann (W.). Electro-Physiology. Translated by F. A. Welby. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1896-98. 3.26.45.46. }
Packard (A. S.). A Text-Book of Entomology including the Anatomy, Physiology, Embryology, and Metamorphoses of Insects. 8vo. New York, 1898. 3.26.47. .. } Dr D. MacAlister.
Reye (Theodor). Lectures on the Geometry of Position. Translated and edited by T. F. Holgate. Part I. 8vo. New York, 1898. 4.41.*16. }
*Caldecott (A.). The Church in the West Indies. (Colonial Church Histories). S.P.C.K. 8vo. Lond. 1898. 9.22.4. } The Author.
*Clarke (Sir Ernest). History of the Board of Agriculture 1898. }
Bandello (Matteo). Certain tragical Discourses of Bandello. Translated into English by Gellraie Fenton anno 1567. With an Introduction by R. L. Douglas. 2 Vols. (Tudor Translations). 8vo. Lond. 1898. 8.12.99,100. }
Swinton (R. B.). Chess for Beginners and the Beginnings of Chess. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 10.13.90. }
Verny (Major G. H.). Chess Eccentricities. 8vo. Lond. 1885. 10.13.92. }
Mason (James). The Art of Chess. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1898. 10.13.91. .. }
Sarratt (J. H.). The Works of Damiano, Ruy-Lopez, and Salvio, on the Game of Chess, translated and arranged. 8vo. Lond. 1813. 10.12.76. }
Zuckermann (Dr B.). Das Mathematische im Talmud. Sm. 4to. Breslau, 1878. }
Marinelli (Dr G.). Die Erdkunde bei den Kirchenvätern. Vortrag gehalten in der Italienischen Geographischen Gesellschaft zu Rom am 12 März 1882. Deutsch von Dr L. Neumann. Mit einem Vorworte von S. Günther. 8vo. Leipzig, 1884. }
Horoscopus Nativitatis ad Diem xxv Aprilis MDCLXXXI, etc. 17th Century MS. from the Ashmole Collection. H.40. }
*Burton-Fanning (F. W.). The Open-Air Treatment of Phthisis in England (Reprinted from 'The Lancet,' March 5, 12, and 26, 1898). }
*Torry (Rev A. F.). Rectors of Freshwater from 1600-1897. 8vo. Freshwater [1898]. }
Brown (W. Jethro). Why Federate? A Paper read before the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. 8vo. Sydney, 1898. } The Author.

Dr D. MacAlister.

The Author.

Mr Pendlebury.

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Additions.

- Annual Register for 1897. 5.18.51.
- Black (W. H.). A descriptive, analytical, and critical Catalogue of the MSS. bequeathed unto the University of Oxford by Elias Ashmole. 4to. Oxon. 1845. L.6.
- Index to the Catalogue of the MSS. of Elias Ashmole in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. 4to. Oxford, 1866. L.6.
- Bryant (E. E.). The Reign of Antonius Pius. (Thirlwall Dissertation, 1894). 8vo. Camb. 1895. 1.8.17.
- Catalogi Codicum Manuscriptorum Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ. Catalogus Codicum MSS. Ricardi Rawlinson. Confecit Gul. D. Macray. 3 Ptes. 4to. Oxon. 1862-1893. L.6.
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- Chaucer Society. Some Notes on the Road from London to Canterbury in the Middle Ages. Edited by Henry Littlehales. 8vo. Lond. 1898.
- Dictionary (New English) on Historical Principles. Edited by Dr J. A. H. Murray. (H—Haversian). 4to. Oxford, 1898. *Library Table*.
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- Galton (F.). Hereditary Genius, an Inquiry into its Laws and Consequences. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 3.28.27.
- Gibbon (E.). The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. Edited by J. B. Bury. Vol. V. 8vo. Lond. 1898. 1.9.11.
- Godefroy (Frédéric). Dictionnaire de l'ancienne Langue Française et de tous ses Dialectes du IX^e au XV^e Siècle. Tome IX^{me}. (Carret—Inac-costable). 4to. Paris, 1898. 7.3.
- Gooch (G. P.). The History of English Democratic Ideas in the 17th Century. (Thirlwall Dissertation, 1897). 8vo. Camb. 1898. 1.8.19.
- Green (Mrs. J. R.). Town Life in the 15th Century. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1894. 5.34.14, 15.
- Hennessy (Rev Geo.). Novum Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense; or, London Diocesan Clergy Succession from the earliest Time to 1898. 4to. Lond. 1898. 9.15.42.
- Herzog (J. J.). Realencyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche. Herausg. von D. Albert Hauck. IV^{er} Band. (Christiani—Dorothea). 8vo. Leipzig, 1898. 9.1.46.
- Historical MSS. Commission. The MSS. of J. J. Hope Johnstone, Esq. of Annandale. 8vo. Lond. 1897.
- Report on MSS. in the Welsh Language. Vol I. 8vo. Lond. 1898.
- *Marsden (J. H.). A brief Memoir of the Life and Writings of the late Lieut.-Col. William Martin Leake. 4to. Lond. 1864. 11.20.22.
- Minervini (Giulio). Elogio Funebre di Francesco Maria Avellino. 4to. Napoli, 1850. 11.20.22.
- Monumenta Germaniæ Historica. Chronica Minora. Saec. IV., V., VI., VII. Edidit T. Mommsen. Vol III. Fasc. iv. 4to. Berlin, 1898. 1.1.
- Oxford Historical Society. Remarks and Collections of Thomas Hearne. Vol. IV. Dec. 15, 1712—Nov. 30, 1714. Edited by D. W. Rannie. 8vo. Oxford, 1898. 5.26.84.
- Scottish Record Publications. The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland. Edited by G. P. McNeill. Vol. XVIII. A.D. 1543-1556. 8vo. Edin. 1898. 5.32.29.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS, 1898-99.

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