



Easter Term,

1899.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 510.)

NO History of a College would be complete which did not contain some account of the Statutes by which it has been governed. In the case of St John's the materials for such a sketch are ample and in accessible form. Prof Mayor has printed the earlier Statutes of Bishop Fisher (1516 and 1530) and of Henry the Eighth (1545). The Statutes of Queen Elizabeth (1635) were issued as a Parliamentary Paper by the House of Commons in 1818. And the successive Statutes of Victoria of 1847, 1860 and 1882 have been printed by the College.

The earlier Statutes are of interest as shewing the ideals aimed at by those who directed the affairs of the newly-founded College, while changes in Church and State are reflected or illustrated by the subsequent codes.

The documents which follow shew the care which was taken, by restricting the number of Fellows elected from any one county, to ensure that the influence of the College should be widely felt. On these early Statutes were engrafted the foundations of private Benefactors, anxious to further the interests of particular Schools, Counties, Parishes, or their own families. The interrelation of the General Statutes and of these special

Deeds of Trust were naturally very complicated. The records of the Bishops of Ely shew that as Visitors of the College they were frequently called upon to decide knotty points as to the relative claims of rival candidates. Some disputes even came before the Higher Courts. The operation of the county restriction in the choice of a College is illustrated by the following extract from the *Reminiscences* of Henry Gunning: "It was my father's intention to have me admitted at St John's; but my county was at that time filled by the Bishop of Ely's Fellow, named Hitch, and Zachary Brooke (son of the Margaret Professor of Divinity) was already admitted. After some deliberation, my father decided upon entering me as a Sizar at Christ's College.

. . . There, also, my county was filled; but the occupant was the Senior Fellow, the Rev Adam Wall, consequently a vacancy might be expected at no very distant period."

In the early part of the Century it would seem from what follows that the county restriction, combined with the number of "close" Fellowships, had proved burdensome at St John's. The Statutes of other Colleges are not so accessible as our own, but it is believed that they were freer. Under the Stuart Kings the dispensing power was not unfrequently used, Royal Mandates being sent to the College dispensing with such restrictions in special cases.

The Seniority, or Governing Body of the College, kept no Minutes of their deliberations; the result of them we have to gather from scattered papers. The present instalment of "Notes" consists of a series of papers relating to a change of Statute in 1820. It commences with a "Case" submitted to Counsel, giving in outline the History of the College, and drawing attention to the fetters which were felt to gall. The document is lengthy but not uninteresting. It is fair to infer that the difficulties experienced must have been great when those who were chosen Fellows under

existing conditions were dissatisfied with them. It is but human to think that a system which has produced "Me" cannot be so very bad after all.

CASE.

In and previous to the early part of the Reign of Henry the 8th there existed in Cambridge a Religious House, Priory or Hospital, called St John's.

Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby (Mother of Henry the 7th and a great patroness of Religion and Learning), determined to found a College upon the site of the Priory or Hospital of St John's (which was to be dissolved for the purpose), and to obtain from the Crown a grant of the revenues of such Priory or Hospital which with other property she intended for the endowment of the new College. She had made public her intentions, and is supposed to have obtained the verbal sanction of her son Henry the 7th and afterwards of Henry the 8th. But she died before the old Priory was dissolved or any Grant or Letters Patent obtained Crown for incorporating the new Society or College.

Previous to her death, however, she declared her Intentions and wishes by a Codicil to her Will, of which the following is a copy.

"Be it remembered that it was also the last Will of the said Princess to dissolve the Hospital of St John's in Cambridge and to alter and found thereof a College of Secular Persons that is to say a Maister and fyfty scolars with diverse servants And new to build the said College and sufficiently to endow the same with Lands and Tenements after the manner and form of other Colleges in Cambridge And to furnish the same as well in the Chapel, Library, Pantry and Kitchen with Books and all other things necessary for the same, and to the performance whereof the said Princess willed among other things that her Executors
 "and Profits of her Lands and Tenements put in feoffment in the Counties of Devonshire, Somersetshire and Northamptonshire, &c. Also the said Princess willed that with the Revenues coming of the said lands put in feoffment that the said Hospital should be made clear of all old Debts duly proved and also that the Lands and Tenements to the same late Hospital belonging should be sufficiently repaired and maintained."

In conformity to Lady Margaret's Will Henry the 8th in the 1st year of his Reign by Letters Patent dated the 7th of August 1509 dissolved the old Hospital and incorporated a new Society to be denominated The Master Fellows and Scholars of the College of St John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge; directed a College to be built and endowed the same with the Possessions of the dissolved Hospital and granted a License for the College to hold further possessions in Mortmain.

The following is a summary of these Letters Patent. They begin by stating that His Majesty had heard from Lady Margaret as well as from other credible persons, that the Religious House or Priory of St John is scandalously governed and its Revenues delapidated &c. And that his pious ancestor the said Lady Margaret has humbly requested him to give the House or Priory with all its appurtenances to Her, her executors and assigns for the purpose of founding a Colledge for Scholars to study, according to Rules and Ordinances (*juxta ordinationem et stabilimentum*) of the said Lady Margaret, her heirs executors and assigns. He therefore grants to Richard Bishop of Winchester, John Bishop of Rochester, Charles Somerset Lord Herbert knight, Thomas Lovell, Henry Marney, John St John knight, Henry Hornby and Hugh Ashton clerks, her Executors, all possessions &c of the old House to be converted into a College for 50 Fellows or thereabouts, Students in liberal Sciences, civil and canon law and Divinity; and for persons to perform divine service and pray for the souls of the Foundress &c and other works of Mercy and Piety, according to Ordinances to be made and constituted by her Executors and Assigns (*juxta ordinationes et stabilimenta praedictorum executorum aviae nostrae praclarissimae praedictae vel assignorum suorum*). He orders that the College shall be built and called St John's College, and that the Master, Fellows and Scholars of the College shall be a Body Corporate, that they shall enjoy the Lands &c. of the Hospital *in puram elemosinam* for ever. He allows them to hold £50 a year in addition to the former Revenues, in Mortmain, without the interference of himself or his successors. Lastly he makes his Letters, Letters Patent.

It is to be observed that the estates put in feoffment by Lady Margaret for the purposes of endowing the College as mentioned in the Codicil to her Will were enjoyed by the Society but a very

short time. They were claimed and seized by Henry the 8th as heir to Lady Margaret his Grandmother, and never restored to the College. This is alluded to as well in Bishop Fisher's Statutes as in the second Code granted by King Henry the 8th, and the existing Statutes of Queen Elizabeth in the following words *Ob subtractionem annuorum reddituum ad valorem quadringtarum librarum*. To make some amends to the College for this great loss of Revenue Henry the 8th (upon the solicitation of Bishop Fisher) granted to the College in addition to the property of the old House in Cambridge, the possessions of the dissolved Priors of Maison Dieu at Ospringe and of Higham in Kent and of Broomhall in Berkshire; and thus the Endowments of the college were principally grants from the Crown.

On the 12th of December in the 2nd year of Henry the 8th (1510) by Indenture of that date made between Lady Margaret's Executors of the one part and the Bishop of Ely "Ordinary of the House or Priory of St John in Cambridge" of the other part (after noticing that the Pope by his Bulls had suppressed the said House and Priory and by the said Letters Patent, and also by the Agreement of the said Bishop of Ely, confirmed by the Prior and Convent of the Cathedral Church of Ely) It is covenanted and agreed That the Bishop should before the 16th of January then next cause the Priory to be vacated, and provide for the members thereof. That before Lady Day then next the Bishop should convey the House and Priory and all the lands and possessions to the said Executors and cause the same to be confirmed by the Prior and Convent of Ely. So that the said Executors might found therewith a perpetual College "according to the Will mind and intent of the said Princess and according to the Ordinances and Statutes of the said Executors thereof to be made by virtue and authority of the said Bulls and Letters Patent there perpetually to endure." And the Indenture contains other stipulations between the Bishop and the Executors, as may be seen by referring to a copy of the Indenture set out at length in *i Burrell's Reports 165 et seq.*

By deed dated the 5th of January 1510 the Prior and Convent of Ely confirmed the said Indenture in all respects. A copy of this Deed also is set forth in *i Burrell, 168.*

Bishop Fisher (of Rochester) having been Confessor to Lady Margaret was supposed to be better acquainted with her intentions in regard to the new College than the other Executors,

and by Deed dated the 20th of March 1515 the other Executors empowered the Bishop (of Rochester) to draw up and give the Statutes to the College, and appoint the Oaths to be taken and make other Regulations &c. in their names as well as his own, and which he accordingly did. This Deed is set forth at length in the Preamble to the Statutes, and a copy of it may be seen in *i Burrell, 169.*

The Bishop in drawing up the Statutes expressly says that he did so as well as one of the Executors of Lady Margaret, as in the name and by the authority of his Co-Executors. In short he acted under the Will &c as well as under the Deed of 20th of March 1515. The Statutes however have always been called simply "Bishop Fisher's Statutes" as indeed was natural they should be. In this code of Statutes that which relates to the qualification of the Fellows is entitled and expressed as follows.

DE SOCIORUM QUALITATIBUS.

Nunc itidem et leges dabimus residuo corpore quod nimirum ex sociis, quocunque numero eos fore contingeret, tanquam ex potioribus et solidioribus membris volumus integrari. Pro Fundatrice vero, tametsi rex illustrissimus in carta licentiae suae quam aviae suae Dominae Fundatrice concessit, mentionem fecerit de quinquaginta sociis ac scholaribus, nos tamen, quum ob subtractionem reddituum annuorum ad valorem quadringentarum librarum ipsum numerum implere non possumus, quantum ad praesentem ordinationem spectat (si fieri potest) octo super viginti deputare volumus et ordinamus. Et si quis alius propriis sumptibus plures adjicere volet, cuique licebit, prout convenire cum magistro possit ac sociis. Eligantur in socios ii semper de quovis comitatu qui moribus et eruditione fuerint insigniores, quosque tum Magister tum Socii speraverint firmiterque crediderint in eodem Collegio ad Dei honorem et profectum studii scholastici cum effectu velle et posse proficere, et inter hos, illos qui magis eguerint. Nam ob inopiam optima simul et pientissima virago collegii hujus Fundatrix quosdam hujus Re comitatus duxit praeferendos, nempe Dunelmiae, Northumbriae, Westmeriae, Combrae, Eboraci, Richmondiae, Lancastriae, Derbiae, Nothyngamiae; e quibus ad minimum medietatem sociorum semper assumendam iussit, tam in Collegio isto quam in collegio Christi per eam ante fundato; cujus ordinationem

nos nequaquam decet infringere. Ceterum e reliquis comitatibus praeferrimus Lincolniam, Norfolchiam, Estsexiam, Middelsexiam, Kanciam, Cantabrigiam, ceterosque in quibus collegium praedia seu fundos habiturum sit. Neque tamen permittimus, ut vel de quovis hujus regni comitatu, Sociorum numerus ex his qui pro fundatrice deputantur excedat binarium, nisi forsitan sociorum numerus pro fundatrice institutus augeatur ex collegii proventibus, aut forsitan ex ante dictis novem comitatibus idonei defuerint ad numeri destinati complementum; nam pientissimam illam principem fraudari nolumus instituto suo. Quamobrem et in utroque casu, hoc est sive numerus sociorum excesserit viginti octo, sive non satis idonei reperti fuerint in singulis dictorum novem comitatum qui pro tempore deputentur, licere volumus ut plures duobus ex quolibet illorum novem comitatum eligantur, et idoneorum inopia ex reliquis illis comitatibus suppleatur. Sed et ne quavis arte frustretur pium fundatricis institutum semper ex singulis novem illorum comitatum sit ad minimum unus qui fuerit idoneus, sive Cantabrigiae sive Oxoniis seu quavis alia fuerit educatus universitate, in ipso Collegio socius. Per hoc tamen piis aliorum votis viam praeccludi nolumus, quo minus ipsi possent praedia conferre ad quemcunque sociorum sustentandorum maluerint numerum et de quocunque comitatu.

This first Code, or Bishop Fisher's Statutes, was accepted by the College and acted upon from its foundation to the 36th of Henry the 8th.

In the 36th year of that King's Reign several of the Statutes were, in consequence of the Reformation, found to be inapplicable and the regulations appeared in other respects defective &c. and therefore His Majesty granted another (the second) Body of Statutes to the College in lieu of the first (or Bishop Fisher's code) nearly resembling the Statutes of Queen Elizabeth afterwards noticed and referred to. At the foot of the preamble to this second Code of Statutes the power of the Crown to make alteration &c. is reserved in the following words: *Reservat semper nobis et successoribus nostris etc.* And in one of the Statutes (cap. 53) intitled "De ambiguis et obscuris interpretandis" there is a more full reservation in the following words: "Reservata nobis nihilominus potestate vel adjiciendi vel minuendi seu reformandi, interpretandi, declarandi, mutandi, derogandi,

tollendi, dispensandi, novaque rursus alia si licebit statuendi et edendi, non obstantibus iis statutis factis et juramento firmatis."

The second code of Statutes just noticed continued in force and to be acted upon until the Reign of Queen Mary, when considerable changes again took place in the University. Several Masters and Fellows of Colleges were ousted, and Roman Catholics appointed to supply their places. The then Master of St John's College and twenty-four of his Fellows were ejected. Upon this the second or reformed code of Henry the 8th's Statutes were laid aside, and the original Code drawn up by Bishop Fisher, was again brought forward and acted upon. But it is not believed that any Letters Patent or other Instrument emanated from the Crown to impeach the body of Statutes granted by Henry the 8th in the 36th year of his Reign.

The Succession of Queen Elizabeth to the Throne caused a sort of counter revolution in the University. On her accession Bishop Fisher's Statutes were laid aside and the second code granted by Henry the 8th were again acted upon until the granting of the third code about to be mentioned. The Queen in the 18th year of her Reign issued a Commission *ad visitandum Coll. St Johan.* dated the 13th of July 1576 directed to Lord Chancellor Burghley (then Chancellor of the University) the Bishop of Ely and others: and the Code of Statutes (the 3rd) signed by such Commissioners were sent down to the College in 1580, and are the Statutes by which the Society has ever since been, and is still governed, with the exceptions presently noticed.

The following is the preamble to the Statutes thus granted to the College by Queen Elizabeth:

Elizabetha Dei gratia Angliae Franciae et Hiberniae Regina, Fidei Defensatrix &c. dilectis nobis magistro, sociis, et scholaribus Collegii Sancti Johannis Evangelistae in Universitate Cantabrigiae. Quum nobilissima et clarissima foemina Domina Margareta Comitissa Richmondiae et Derbiae proavia nostra, Collegium hoc Divi Johannis Evangelistae quod inchoarat morte preventa, bonis legibus et statutis fundare et absolvere non potuit: et quae statuta postea sancita sunt, ea partim temporis cursu imperfecta, partim quorundam audacia, sive malicia mutata, mutilata, inducta, interlineata, dispuncta, ac in margine annotata, eo rem deduxisse, ut quid in Statutis praedictis retinendum

vel renovandum, quid pro antiquato aut expungendo sit habendum, in quamplurimis locis dictorum statutorum sit incertum; unde non solum omnia ambiguitatis controversarumque plenissima deprehendebantur verum etiam magna impedimenta et graves perturbationes per multos annos studii allatae sunt. Visum est nobis ut meliores scientiarum et linguarum progressiones fierent et sedatis dissensionibus concordia teneretur; non modo quae obscura et ambigua erant patefacere et explicare, sed etiam quae iniquiora fuerant, et de justa rerum descriptione paululum deflexerunt ad moderatiorem omnino formam revocare. Nihil enim homines virtutis ac literarum studiosos magis decere arbitramur quam perpetuam in omni vita ac moribus tum re tum verbo consensionem et factiosarum turbarum ac contentionum constantem depulsionem: ut et ad optimam vitae viam ingrediendam, et ad rectissimum scientiarum cursum conficiendum, linguarumque trium facultatem comparandam, et quotidianis vitae laboribus et assiduis studiorum occupationibus iter caeteris atque aditus patere possit. Itaque multis superioribus Statutis abrogatis, multis mutatis et emendatis, nonnullisque novis additis: Haec autoritate nostra inviolabiliter ab omnibus, qui in hoc Collegio commorantur et commoraturi sunt, custodiri et observari volumus; quemadmodum uniuscujusque officium, in Statutis sequentibus descriptum designatumque fuerit. Reservat semper nobis et successoribus nostris &c.

The following is a Copy, from this third Code of the Statute entitled

DE SOCIORUM QUALITATIBUS.

Nunc itidem et leges dabimus residuo corpori; quod nimirum ex sociis tanquam ex potioribus et solidioribus membris (quocunque numero eos fore contigerit) volumus integrari praeter peculiare fundationes aliorum quae in Collegio sunt benefactorum. Quamquam praeclarissimus pater noster Henricus Octavus, in charta licentiae suae, quam Domina Margaretae proavia nostrae concessit, mentionem de quinquaginta sociis scholaribus pro ea fecit; quoniam tamen hic numerus e bonis ipsius expleri non potest ob subtractionem annuorum reddituum ad valorem quadringentarum librarum: idcirco quantum ad praesentem ordinationem spectat, triginta duos nec pauciores, deputari volumus et ordinamus nisi (id quod Deus avertat) contigerit ea Collegium inopia premi ex subtractione reddituum,

aut aliquo alio magno infortunio, ut hic triginta duorum sociorum numerus ex iudicio et sententia ipsius magistri et octo seniorum eorumque singulorum secundum ipsorum conscientias, diminuendus esse videatur. Eligantur autem in socios hii semper de quovis comitatu qui moribus et eruditione fuerint insigniores quosque cum magister, tum seniores speraverint, firmiterque crediderint, in eodem Collegio ad Dei honorem, et profectum studii scholastici, cum effectu velle et posse proficere; et inter hos illi qui indigentiores fuerint. Statuimus autem et ordinamus, ut universo sociorum numero in duas aequales partes diviso tantum dimidia pars et non plures e novem trans Trentam comitatibus, viz. Dunelmiae, Northumbriae, Westmeriae, Cumbriae, Eboraci, Richmondiae, Lancastriae, Derbiae, Nottinghamiae, assumantur; caeteri socii e reliqua Anglia eligantur. Plures autem quam duo e nullo comitatu accipiantur, nisi ubi subfundatores ultra binarium numerum ex illo privatim comitatu societates fundavere. Tum enim tot accipiantur quot illi suis foundationibus decreverunt, et pro Domina Fundatrice nullus inde socius assumatur. Alias nequaquam hic binarius numerus sive socii Fundatricis, sive aliorum fuerint, ulla ratione transeat, sive hii comitatus citra Trentam, sive ultra Trentam fuerint. Neque universi hi novem comitatus ultra dimidiam partem totius sociorum habeant. Proviso semper ut illi comitatus per totam Angliam caeteris praeferantur in quibus Collegium fundos et possessiones habet. E Wallis autem non plures quam ex singulis diacesibus unus in sociorum numerum cooptentur. Hoc statutum integrum non modo in sociis verumetiam in discipulis eligendis ad hunc modum perpetuo observetur, et nequaquam a praescripta forma electores ulla de causa decedant. Porro civitates et oppida quibuscunque privilegiis exempta fuerint, ad illum tamen pertinere comitatum intelligimus, intra cujus fines situantur. Richmondiam vero cum suis adjacentiis, cujus et pientissima Fundatrix nuncupationem gesset, juxta ejusdem fundatricis intentionem tanquam privatam comitatum, et ab Eboracensi separatam volumus accipi et idcirco parem inde sociorum numerum atque ex alio quolibet comitatu praedictorum eligendum decernimus. Ex C.

volumus modo numerum antedictum non excesserint; Caeterum qui eligendi sunt praeter eruditionem et bonos mores sint etiam in artibus ad minimum bachalaurci antequam in sociorum

numerum assumantur. Praeferantur etiam in hac electione post alumnos proprius hii. qui fuerint in Collegio Christi, si magis idonei videantur. Sed et sacerdotes quoque caeteris, qui sacerdotes non fuerint, praeponantur. Caeterum neminem in socium unquam admitti volumus qui ex instituto secum jam ante decreverit aliam quam theologicam facultatem finaliter profiteri. Plures autem in socios Collegii praedicti, aut in discipulos ejusdem omnino non elegantur pro Domina Fundatrice quam in his nostris statutis respective praescripsimus.

The following extract from the Statute *De ambiguis et obscuris interpretandis*, chapter 50, as well as the extracts already made from the Statutes of Henry the 8th clearly shew that the Crown assumed and exercised the sole and uncontrolled right to annul the existing Statutes and to impose new ones in their stead; and power is in those new Statutes reserved to the Crown again to add or diminish, reform, interpret, declare, change, alter or dispense &c. with any of them, and all others are forbidden from so doing &c.

The words are:

Abrogatis igitur quibusvis aliis gubernatione prius excogitantis haec presentia cum vera tum salubria pronuntiamus. Quibus observandis tam magistrum quam socios et discipulos astringi volumus reservata nobis nihilominus potestate vel adjiciendi vel minuendi seu reformandi, interpretandi, declarandi, mutandi, derogandi, tollendi, dispensandi, novaque rursus alia si opus erit statuendi et edendi, non obstantibus his statutis factis et juramento firmatis. Caeteris autem omnibus cujuscunque dignitatis, autoritatis, status, gradus, aut conditionis existant, ac magistro quoque ac scholaribus tam sociis quam discipulis omnibus hujus Collegii inhibentes ne cum aliquo dictorum statutorum alicui repugnabant, condant, et decernant. Quod si forte Cancellarius aut Vice-cancellarius, aut reverendus pater Eliensis episcopus, aut demum quivis alius contrarium attentaverit et novum aliquod statutum a praedictis adhibere molitus fuerit, ab ejus obligatione, auctoritate nostra, magistrum et caeteros omnes tam socios quam discipulos penitus absolvimus, eisque omnibus et singulis interdiximus ne ulli hujusmodi statuto aut ordinationi pareant admittantve quovis pacto, sub poena perjurii atque etiam amotionis perpetuae a dicto Collegio ipso facto.

On the 30th of April 1586 some trifling verbal alterations

were made in the statutes and added to the authenticated copy. To these there is a preamble—"Statuta haec cum iis supplementis et interpunctionibus quae in singulis paginis inseruntur, ita uti descripta sunt, auctoritate regia nobis commissa approbantur"—and signed by the Commissioners.

In 1635 King Charles the 1st exercised the Right belonging and reserved to the Crown to alter the Statutes of the College by an Ordinance from his Majesty allowing two of the Fellows to study civil law, and yet to retain their Fellowships notwithstanding the Statute *De tempore assumendi gradus et sacros ordines*. See a copy of this ordinance at the end of the copy of Queen Elizabeth's Statutes left herewith.

This Ordinance was accepted by the College and has ever since been acted upon as a legal Statute, and is the only alteration that has been made in Queen Elizabeth's Statutes.

Bishop Fisher's Statutes directed that there should be 28 Fellows for the Foundress. And the regulation they contained as to the Election of those Fellows were, that one half at least of the whole number should be chosen out of the nine Northern Counties, and that only two of them should be elected from one County, unless the number of Foundation Fellows should be increased, or unless there should not be fit persons from the nine Northern Counties to complete the number; and in either of those cases the number elected from any one County might be greater. These Regulations did not interfere with private Foundations. The Statutes of Queen Elizabeth prohibit the election of more than two Fellows from any one County, except any private or Sub-Foundations so require it, and then no Foundation Fellow can be elected from any County which may have two Fellows of private Founders.

Those Statutes also injoin that the nine Northern Counties shall not have more than one half of the whole number of Fellows.

It will be recollected that the number of Foundation Fellows according to Queen Elizabeth's Statutes is 32; and the Fellows added by Private Founders are in number 21 making the total number of Fellows 53.

The Fellows of the Private Foundations have all the same Privileges and advantages as the Foundress's Fellows, advancing to the Seniority and enjoying every other Pre-eminence and Emolument &c just the same as Foundation Fellows.

These 21 Private Foundation Fellowships are by the Founders directed to be elected, in point of locality as follows.

1. Mr Beresford's 2 Fellowships (Founded 11th Henry 8th)
From those of the name and kin of the Founder; then from the Parishes of Chesterfield, Wicksworth and Ashbourne in Derbyshire, or Astonfield, Staffordshire, and next from those Counties; and for default of such, from the University after the Statutes of the College. } 2
2. Sir Marmaduke Constable's Fellowship (16th of Henry 8th) From a Priest of the County of York 1
3. Lady Rokeby's Fellowship (17th of Henry 8th) From Beverley in Yorkshire 1
4. Mr Halytreholme's Fellowship (17th of Henry 8th) From Beverley or any place adjoining in Yorkshire 1
5. Mr Gregson's 2 Fellowships (19th of Henry 8th)
From Lancashire 1
From Norfolk 1
6. Dr Lupton's 2 Fellowships (19th of Henry 8th)
From Scholars of his Foundation in the Free Grammar School at Sedbergh in Yorkshire } 2
7. Mr Simpson's Fellowship (21st of Henry 8th)
From Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmorland, or Richmond in Yorkshire } 1
8. Dr Fell's Fellowship (25th of Henry 8th) From Forness Fells, Lancashire 1
9. Dr Thimbleby's Fellowship (26th of Henry 8th) From Cambridgeshire 1
10. Dr Keyton's 2 Fellowships (27th of Henry 8th) From Choristers of Southwell, Nottinghamshire 2
11. Mr Ashtons 4 Fellowships (28th of Henry 8th)
From the County of Lancaster or Diocese of Chester 2
From the County or Diocese of York 1
From the Bishoprick or Diocese of Durham 1
12. Mr Bayley's Fellowship (2nd of Edward 6th) From the Parish of Tamworth or County of Stafford Derby or the Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry 1

13. Mr Hebblethwaite's Fellowship (31st of Elizabeth)
From Scholars of his Foundation in the Free Grammar
School at Sedbergh in Yorkshire } 1
14. Bishop Dee's Fellowship (End of Charles 1st)
From those of his name and kin from Peterborough or
Merchant Taylors' School } 1
- Total of Private Fellowships 21

Thus it is obvious that the College can seldom or never elect a Fellow for the Foundress from Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire or Nottinghamshire; and the Private Foundations frequently interfere with the Election of Foundation Fellows from the Counties of Durham and Cumberland; being 6 of the 9 Northern Counties, which it is evident the Foundress wished particularly to favour.

Her Statutes (drawn up by Bishop Fisher her confessor) it will be remembered, provide that at least one half of the Foundress's Fellows should be chosen from the nine Northern Counties without regarding Private Foundations, not having more than two from one County. So that 14 of the then 28 Foundation Fellows must have been chosen from those Counties, and 18 of the 28 might have been, evidently giving a preference to those very Counties, which in consequence of the alteration in the Statute by Queen Elizabeth, with the restrictions of Private Foundations, are now in a great measure deprived of the benefits which the Foundress intended to confer on them. In consequence of the Private Foundations the Election of the Foundress's Fellows from Cambridgeshire and Staffordshire are also frequently interfered with.

At the time of the institution of the College there might be reasons for favouring the 9 Northern Counties, which now no longer exist, and one reason probably was to diffuse Learning and Piety in those parts where they had made the least progress.

A reason for the subsequent alteration so much to the prejudice of these Counties may have been the Party spirit and Dissensions which are known at various times to have existed in the University between the North Country Men and the South Country Men; a reason which however has also long since ceased.

It may be suggested that as the Majority of the Private Foundations are in favour of the 9 Northern Counties they operate as a recompense to them for the inconvenience and loss just mentioned. But not so. Because the Private Founder has not in general left the scope of the whole County out of which to elect the Fellow, but has limited the choice to Persons of a peculiar Name and Kin and of a particular place or School &c. &c., and yet according to the present Statutes this confined and often next to compulsory choice equally deprives the whole County of the chance of being elected to one of the Foundress's Fellowships, and thus the Body of 6 of the 9 Northern Counties are almost totally bereft of all hope of advantage from the Foundation.

Hence it does and clearly must constantly happen that the very best scholars and most deserving young men of the College are obliged to be put aside, and left to seek the chance of Preferment in other Colleges, or are not preferred at all, to the great detriment of the Society of St. John's and the discouragement of Piety and Learning.

The College are therefore desirous that the present Statutes should be so modified as to afford greater scope in the election of the Foundress's Fellows, so that the most fit and able men, of whatever Country, may be chosen.

This may be done, either by leaving the matter entirely open (which it is thought would be the most desirable); or, if it be preferred by the Officers of the Crown, the existing restriction, that not more than one half of the Fellows shall be chosen from the nine Northern Counties may be continued.

The alteration sought for, being so clearly not only in furtherance of the encouragement of Piety and Learning in general, but in unison with the intentions of the Foundress, it is imagined that the Officers of the Crown will not hesitate to approve thereof. Such applications however not being very common they may desire to have it shown that the Crown possesses the right to interfere. This right it is apprehended has been made clearly to appear by the several preceding extracts in this Case.

Simply to establish this right it seems unnecessary to go farther back than the existing Statutes granted by Queen Elizabeth, and accepted by the College; and by virtue whereof the College has ever since existed and been governed, with the

exception of the alteration made by King Charles's letter before noticed: and which letter, being in exercise of it, is a strong confirmation of the Right of the Crown. By those Statutes the Right of the Crown to alter and dispense with any of them &c. is expressly and pointedly reserved, as indeed it is in prior instruments.

The several Statutes preceding those of Queen Elizabeth and the old Documents connected with them, have been noticed principally with a view of showing the History of the College, and that the alteration desired is not only reasonable and highly proper, but more consonant to the intention of the Foundress herself; matters which the Crown officers will probably require information upon. In the case of *Green v. Rutherford* which came on in the Court of Chancery before Lord Chancellor Hardwicke and Sir John Strange (Master of the Rolls) the 23rd of May 1750 (1 *Vesey*, 462) the Statutes of the College were before the Court on a Question as to the visitatorial power of the Bishop of Ely in a particular instance. Lord Hardwicke observed "The Bishop is general Visitor, but he is by the Statutes prohibited to give new Statutes or put in execution those of any other; if he does the College are absolved from obedience; Queen Elizabeth reserving the power of adding &c."

In the other case (hereinbefore alluded to) of *The Master &c. of St John's v. Todington* in the Court of King's Bench (1, *Burr* 158), both the Statutes of Bishop Fisher and those of Queen Elizabeth, as well as other documents, were before the Court and Lord Mansfield, according to Burrow's report (p. 201) said "The Foundation of this College is to be taken (as to this question) from the Statutes of Queen Elizabeth, which are the now governing constitution of this College. These Statutes reserve to the Crown the Legislative Power. And according to another report of the same Case (1 *Burn's Eccl. Law* 473) his Lordship is stated to have said "The present constitution of the College must be taken as it stands upon the Statutes of Elizabeth, the old Statutes, or old Constitutions are no otherwise material than as they may serve to give light to the new ones, which refer to them. As in the construction of an Act of Parliament, an old Statute may give light to the construction of a new one."

The Bishop of Ely as general Visitor of the College, will join

the Master &c. in an application to the Crown for an alteration in the Statute "De Sociorum qualitatibus" as above suggested. You are requested by the Society to consider this case (in addition to which any Documents will be supplied that may be required) and to be so good as

Point out the most proper steps to be taken by the Master &c. in order to obtain the Alteration desired. And to give your Opinion and Advice generally for their guidance in this matter.

OPINION.

Under the circumstances in which the Statutes of this College are placed we think his Majesty is not without the power of interfering in some such manner as the Society seems to desire, but we are of opinion that the Crown at this day would be very unwilling to interfere in the way of dispensation, alteration, or even interpretation of the Statutes of a College of which the King is not the Visitor.

It appears to us likewise that an unwillingness of this kind would be with great difficulty overcome, unless a statement could be made of some unforeseen effect resulting from the Statutes as now observed, and pressing upon the Society in a peculiar manner at the present time.

Though the evil of which the Society complains is a very considerable one in itself, as obliging them to exclude men highly qualified, and possibly at times to admit those of comparatively inferior qualifications, yet it is one under the continued operation of which the Society has advanced itself to its present reputation, and one which resulted in the most direct and obvious manner from the following clause of the Statutes of Elizabeth Ca. 12, *De Sociorum Qualitatibus*, viz:— "Plures autem quam duo e nullo comitatu accipiantur, nisi ubi Subfundatores ultra binarium numerum ex illo privatim Comitatu Societates fundavere Tum enim tot accipiantur quot illis suis foundationibus decreverunt, et pro Domina fundatrice nullus inde socius assumatur. Alias nequaquam hic binarius numerus (sive Socii Fundatricis sive aliorum fuerint) ulla ratione transeat, sive hii comitatus citra Trentam sive ultra Trentam

fuerint Neque universi hi novem Comitatus ultra dimidiam partem totius numeri sociorum habeant."

Were such a clause about to be introduced at this day great weight would be due to the observation that it made the Subfoundations produce a great injury to the body of the nine Northern Counties, and a manifest departure from the intentions of the original Foundress to favour those Counties throughout their whole extent, and yet without producing a benefit to the limited districts or places within them which are made the instruments of such an injury. But the framers of this Statute of Elizabeth must be taken to have contemplated such an effect, as nearly all the subfoundation Fellowships were in existence before the date of that Statute. The object of the clause seems to have been to prevent the influence of the Northern Counties from unduly preponderating in the Society. It appears to us very unlikely that the Crown should give its direct sanction to any alteration in the Statutes of Elizabeth which shall not be founded upon something in Bishop Fisher's Statutes.

An alteration in great measure so founded, of the most reasonable kind which occurs to us, might perhaps be suggested of the following nature, the features of which may all be traced in the Statute *de Sociorum qualitatibus* of Bishop Fisher, viz.—To elect half the Foundress's Fellows from the nine Northern Counties, not more than two from any one County.—To elect the other half from the other Counties of England, not more than two from any one County, giving however to Candidates of this latter class all the preferences mentioned by Bishop Fisher if equal to their Competitors in morals and learning in the judgment of the Master and fellows, thus leaving the subfoundations entirely untouched.

Yet by such an arrangement the influence of the Nine Northern Counties in the Society would apparently be much increased, as a very large proportion of the Sub-Founders fellows come from one or other of those Counties, and these added to the half of the Foundress's fellows would produce so great a number from the Northern Counties, as to defeat the supposed intention of the Statute of Elizabeth, so far as respects the influence of the Counties in question.

It appears to us very difficult, if not impracticable, to frame any reasonable alteration founded on Bishop Fisher's Statutes which would be at all likely to meet the wishes of the College

without producing a similar effect upon the Statutes of Elizabeth.

We have thrown out these observations as in our judgment material towards enabling the Master and Fellows to determine for themselves on prudential grounds whether they are still inclined to make an application to the Crown, and without any wish to deter them from so doing.

If the application be finally determined upon, we think in point of Form it should be made to the King in Council.

Dec. 21, 1815.

JOHN LENS.

WILLIAM ADAMS.

It will be observed that the Counsel consulted did not give much encouragement to the College. Sergeant Lens, the senior Counsel, was a member of St. John's, and an early Fellow of Downing College. Presumably the College was a little discouraged, for no steps seem to have been taken for some time. Dr Wood, however, was not idle, though no record of what passed has been kept. By 1819 he seems to have assured himself that the proposal would be favourably received in high quarters. Mr J. C. Villiers, who seems to have been active and helpful in the matter, was a member of the College. He was the second son of Lord Hyde, and took the M.A. degree in 1776. He was M.P. for Queenborough, Kent, in the Parliaments of 1807 and 1820.

My Lord

I have received the very gratifying intimation from Mr Villiers that your Lordship will have the goodness to take into your consideration the unfavourable restriction to which the Society of St John's College is subjected in its election of Fellows; and the power of the Crown to grant relief. Your lordship will find from the statement which Mr Villiers will lay before you, that the Society can at present elect only two Fellows out of any one County in England, and one out of any Diocese in Wales; a restriction which very frequently compels

us to pass over young men who have been most exemplary in their conduct and are most distinguished for their learning; and obliges us to confer those rewards, which are the just claim of eminent ability, industry and regularity on candidates of inferior pretensions. This, as your Lordship will perceive it must, operates very strongly as a discouragement to exertion, and is in consequence highly injurious to the reputation of the College. The inconvenience, which has long been seriously felt, is greater both in a private and public view than can easily be imagined by persons not actually engaged in the business of education; and it is more particularly to be regretted in the present times when good principles ought to have the most powerful support that learning and abilities can give them. From the best consideration I have been able to give the subject I am persuaded that the Crown has full power by letter under the sign manual to repeal that clause in our Statutes which is so injurious in its present operation. Such a letter will be most thankfully received by every member of the Society and will be ample authority for the regulation of our future Elections. I hope too that the case is of sufficient importance to induce the Crown to interpose its authority: and I venture further to add that you will confer a most valuable favour on the College and essentially serve the cause of literature by granting us your powerful assistance and patronage on this occasion.

I have the Honour to be, etc.

July 31, 1819.

Endorsed: Copy of a Letter from The Master (Dr Wood) to Lord Sidmouth, Home Secretary.

The College of Saint John the Evangelist, in the University of Cambridge, was erected about the year 1509 on the site of an ancient Priory, the revenues and other property of which were granted by Henry the 8th to his Grandmother, Lady Margaret Tudor, for that purpose. In furtherance of this object, and for the better maintenance of the future Establishment, Lady Margaret put considerable estates in feoffment; but, after her death, these were all claimed by Henry the 8th as Heir at Law, and entirely lost to the College. Henry,

however, as some compensation for this loss of revenue, in addition to the property of the old Priory, was prevailed upon to grant the Society the Possessions of the suppressed Priors of Maison Dieu at Ospringe, and Higham in Kent. and Broomhall in Berkshire, which are of considerable value and which they still enjoy. Thus it appears that the original revenues of the College emanated from the Crown.

Henry VIII. in his Letters Patent authorised Lady Margaret, her executors and assigns, to draw up rules and ordinances for the new College. Accordingly Bishop Fisher, the most active and zealous of her executors, drew up a Body of Statutes by which the Society was governed till the Reformation rendered a revision of them necessary.

In the 36th year of his reign, Henry 8th granted a new body of Statutes, at the conclusion of the preamble to which the power of the Crown to alter them is thus reserved: *Reservat semper nobis et successoribus nostris, &c.*

In the 53rd chapter of these Statutes the reservation is more fully expressed: "*Reservata nobis nihilominus potestate vel adjuvandi vel minuendi seu reformandi, interpretandi, declarandi, mutandi, derogandi, tollendi, dispensandi, novaque rursus alia si licebit statuendi et edendi, non obstantibus iis statutis factis et juramento firmatis.*"

These Statutes were acted upon till the accession of Queen Mary, when they were laid aside, and Bishop Fisher's Statutes again brought into use. On the death of Queen Mary, the Statutes of Henry the 8th were restored. Queen Elizabeth, in the 18th year of her reign, granted a Commission to Lord Chancellor Burleigh, Bishop Cox, Andrew Perne, and others; to draw up a more complete code. The Commissioners accordingly framed and sanctioned by their signatures the body of Statutes by which, with the exception of the alteration hereafter mentioned, the College has ever since been governed. In the preamble to these Statutes, Queen Elizabeth, after stating the reasons that induced her to interpose her authority proceeds thus: *Itaque multis superioribus abrogatis, multis mutatis et emendatis, nonnullis que novis additis: haec auctoritate nostra inviolabiliter ab omnibus qui in hoc Collegio commorantur et commoraturi sunt custodiri et observari volumus, quemadmodum uniuscujusque officium in statutis sequentibus descriptum designaturumque est. Reservat semper nobis et successoribus Nostris etc.*

In the 50th Chapter, the more explicit reservation is made in the words before cited from the 53 chap. of Henry the 8th's Statutes.

The right thus reserved to the Crown was exercised by Charles the 1st in 1635. On the petition of the College, he granted a royal Letter of which the paper marked *A* contains a copy, so far repealing the Statute cap. 24, *De tempore assumandi gradus et sacros ordines*, as to allow two of the Fellows to retain their Fellowships for the purpose of studying Civil Law, though they should not enter into Holy Orders. This Ordinance was accepted by the College, and has ever since been acted upon as a legal Statute.

Thus the right of the Crown to grant new Statutes seems clearly established; inasmuch as the original revenues of the College were granted by the Crown; the Statutes were given by the same authority; the power of alteration, addition or abrogation fully reserved; and the power thus reserved actually exercised.

This right of the Crown had also been admitted by great legal authorities. In the case of *Green v. Rutherford*, which came on before Lord Chancellor Hardwicke 23 May 1750 (i. Vesey, 462) a question had been raised on the Visitation Power of the Bishop of Ely in St John's College, and the Chancellor in the course of his observations said; "The Bishop is general Visitor, but he is by the Statutes prohibited to give new Statutes, or put in execution those of any other; if he does, the College are absolved from obedience; Queen Elizabeth reserving the power of adding, &c."

Also, in the case of *The Master of St John's College v. Todington*, in the Court of King's Bench in 1757 (i. Burrell, 158) both the Statutes of Bishop Fisher and those of Queen Elizabeth, as well as other documents were before the Court and Lord Mansfield said (fol. 201) "The foundation of this College is to be taken, as to this question, from the Statutes of Queen Elizabeth, which are the now governing constitution of this College. These Statutes reserve to the Crown the Legislative Power."

Royal Letters have frequently been granted to other Colleges: Christ's College in Cambridge was founded by the same Lady Margaret, and by their Statutes the Master and Fellows are ordered to elect one half of the number of

their Fellows from the Counties on the North, and half from the Counties South of the Trent. They have often applied for Royal Letters dispensing with this Statute, which have always been granted. Similar applications have been made from Queens' and Trinity Colleges, with the like success.

The Statute in St John's College which has given rise to the foregoing observations, and which it is conceived may be modified with great advantage to the Society, and the promotion of those objects which the Foundress had in view, the advancement of piety and learning, is that which relates to the election of Fellows, chap. 12, a copy of the material part of which is contained in the Paper marked *B*.

There are upon the whole, in this College, 53 Fellowships, which have all the advantages of the original Foundation. Twenty-one of these have been founded by private Benefactors, and appropriated to particular Families, to Persons educated at particular Schools, or born in particular districts. It is provided by the Statute above referred to that more than two Fellows shall not in any case be elected out of any one County, unless private Benefactors have founded a greater number. In consequence of this restriction it can seldom or never happen that the College can elect a Fellow for the Foundress from Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire or Nottinghamshire. The private foundations also generally interfere with the election of young men from the counties of Cumberland, Durham, Stafford, Cambridge and Norfolk.

Hence it does and clearly must constantly happen that the very best scholars and most deserving young men of the College are obliged to be put aside, and seek their chances of Preferment in other Colleges, or are not preferred at all.

In framing the Statute the object in view seems to have been the diffusion of Learning; and giving encouragement to it in Counties which at that time were but ill supplied with the means of obtaining instruction. This inconvenience has long ceased to be felt, and the effect now produced by the restriction is exactly the reverse of that which was intended. The most extensive and populous counties are generally filled up by claimants to the private foundations, and though the candidates are in these cases required to be *idonei*, or sufficiently qualified to perform the duties of Fellows, yet the *maxime idonei* the most deserving are deprived of their fair chance of preferment. In

all these cases as well as in those instances when two Fellows are already on the list from any County, the chief incitement to exertion, the prospect of advancement, is greatly diminished or entirely done away.

Under these circumstances it is earnestly hoped that the Crown will be induced, by Letter under the Sign Manual, to remove this restriction either wholly, which is most to be desired, or at least in part, confining the College if it should be thought necessary to the observance of the other regulation in the present Statute that not more than half the number of Fellows shall be chosen out of the nine Northern Counties therein specified. The removal of the Restriction altogether, is however as fully in the power of the Crown as any modification of it and is that which the interests of the College oblige us most earnestly to solicit.

The alteration prayed for will not, it is manifest, interfere with the Foundations of private Benefactors; the only request which we wish to make in regard to them is that, should any Fellow on the old Foundation, possess the claims and qualifications prescribed by the Founder of a private Fellowship, and be elected into it, he may notwithstanding this his re-election be allowed to retain his rank in the society.

Endorsed: Restriction in the election of Fellows submitted to Lord Sidmouth by Mr J. Villiers, Aug. 1819.

Lord Sidmouth clearly encouraged the College to petition the Prince Regent for a New Statute. No copy of this Petition appears to have been kept. The "rough draught" to which Dr Wood alludes was a Latin Statute removing the restriction. A still rougher copy full of interlineations and corrections in ink and pencil has been kept.

My Lord

I have taken advantage of your Lordship's obliging permission and with the concurrence of the Fellows of St John's College have drawn up a Petition to the Prince Regent for a modification of the statute by which our elections are made; and I will immediately request the Chancellor of the University

to transmit it to your Lordship. I have also provided a Copy of the Petition, and a rough draught of a letter precisely conformable to it and expressed as nearly as possible in the language of our Statutes, which with your Lordships permission I will leave with the Under-Secretary of State. The Bishop of Ely our Visitor has been pleased to concur in our application, and I have thought it right to attend in Town, that I may give such further explanations as may be required.

Allow me to take this opportunity on the part of the Society to which I belong of expressing the strong sense of their obligation to your Lordship for your attention to an object which they feel to be of the utmost importance to the reputation and welfare of their establishment.

I have the honour to be

Caledonian Hotel

etc.

Sep. 16, 1819.

Endorsed: Copy of letter from Dr Wood to Lord Sidmouth.

Sir

The Master and Fellows of St John's College on mature consideration find it expedient to petition to the Prince Regent for a modification of one of their Statutes; and the regular mode of proceeding, and that which is most in unison with their own wishes is to request your Royal Highness will have the goodness to transmit their Petition to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

I have brought the Petition with me to Town and if your Royal Highness will allow me I will deliver it to your Secretary at whatever time and in whatever way your Royal Highness will be pleased to appoint.

Lord Sidmouth is prepared to expect this application from the College and is fully aware of its nature and object.

Caledonian Hotel

I have the honour to be

Adelphi, Strand

with the greatest respect

Sep. 16, 1819.

etc. etc.

Endorsed: Copy of a letter from Dr Wood to H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester Chancellor of the University.

Bagshot Park,
Sept. 17th 1819.

Dear Sir

Upon my return home from Windsor late yesterday afternoon I learnt with much regret that you had called upon me during my absence as I should have had great pleasure in seeing you here.

I have lost no time in transmitting to Lord Sidmouth the Petition to the Prince Regent you left for me, and I have written to him upon the subject of its contents. It is, I think, unnecessary for me to assure you that I am happy to seize any opportunity of proving my anxiety for the Prosperity of St John's College and my desire at all times to meet the wishes of yourself and the Fellows, but it is impossible for me upon this occasion not to express how entirely I accord with the highly commendable views of the Society in the Prayer of this Petition. I must request you to believe me always, Dear Sir

The Rev^d Dr Wood,
Master of St John's College.

very sincerely yours
William Frederick.

N. Audley St, Nov. 11th 1819.

My dear Sir

Upon the receipt of your letter I lost no time in calling upon Lord Sidmouth and am happy to inform you that the business is in a fair way of proceeding to your satisfaction. It has been referred to the Law Officers of the Crown and returned by them to the Secretary of State office with the opinion that the Head of the College should make an affidavit as to the truth of the facts stated in the Petition. You have therefore only to make and forward that affidavit, and I have no doubt the whole will be immediately completed. Without addressing Lord Sidmouth again, you need only send the affidavit with a note to T. H. Plaskett, Esq. Chief Clerk in the Office, under cover to Lord Sidmouth.

I am very glad to have been able to give this little additional aid to the cause and with very sincere regards.

Most truly yours
J. C. VILLIERS.

Addressed: The Master of St John's College, Cambridge.
Franked, Alvanley.

Before the change could be effected, George the Third had died, and the business had to be begun over again with King George the Fourth. But it did not take long, and the following Royal Letter was sent to the College. It will be seen that it gives the fullest relief asked for. It has not, I believe, been printed before.

George the Fourth by the Grace of God of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting, Whereas the Master Fellows and Scholars of the College of Saint John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge have by their Petition humbly represented unto us that the College of Saint John the Evangelist was founded by our illustrious Ancestor the Lady Margaret Tudor Countess of Richmond and Derby who received authority from King Henry the Eighth to make laws for the regulation and government of the new College, That a code of Statutes was accordingly drawn up by the Lord Bishop of Rochester one of the Lady Margaret's Executors and put in force, till the Reformation rendered a revision of them necessary That King Henry the Eighth granted a new body of Statutes which however from various causes were found in the reign of Queen Elizabeth so imperfect as to call for very considerable corrections and additions, That Queen Elizabeth in the eighteenth year of her reign issued a Commission to the Lord Chancellor Burleigh and others to form a more complete code and accordingly that body of statutes was drawn up by which, with the addition of one Ordinance granted by King Charles the First under the Sign Manual, the College has ever since been governed That both King Henry the Eighth and Queen Elizabeth explicitly reserve to themselves and their Successors the power of altering or abrogating any of the Statutes thus giving or of granting new Statutes should circumstances render it necessary The Petitioners have further

most humbly represented unto us that by the Statute *De Sociorum Qualitatibus* the College is restrained from electing more than two Fellows from any one County in England or more than one from any Diocese in Wales, a restriction which however adapted to the circumstances of the College and the state of Literature in the Kingdom when the Statutes were made is now found to be greatly prejudicial to the cause which the illustrious Foundress had chiefly at heart the advancement of piety and learning, that in consequence of this restriction the Petitioners in their elections of Fellows are frequently obliged to pass over the best Scholars and most deserving young men and to confer the honours and emoluments to which such candidates might otherwise with justice aspire on those whose merits are less prominent The Petitioners therefore humbly prayed that we would be graciously pleased to direct by our Royal Letters that in all future elections into the Lady Foundress's Fellowships the Candidates most distinguished in morals and learning and among those who are equally distinguished the most indigent may be preferred in whatever County of England or Diocese of Wales they may happen to have been born The Petitioners also further prayed that we would be pleased to allow such Fellows on Lady Margaret's foundation as may be entitled to Fellowships founded by private Benefactors to be elected into them and to retain their seniority in the Society notwithstanding such election or that we would make such other regulations touching the premises as in our known zeal for the advancement of piety and learning we may see expedient And Whereas our Attorney General has certified to us as it seems probable that the advancement of piety and learning as well as the interests of the said College may be promoted by our acceding to the said Petitioners request and that he is of opinion that we may, if we are graciously pleased so to do, make such alterations in the Statutes of the said College as desired by the said Petitioners, Know Ye therefore that we of our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion Have granted, ordained, declared and directed and by these presents for us and our heirs and successors Do grant, ordain, declare and direct that in all future elections into the Lady Foundress's Fellowships in the said College of Saint John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge the Candidates most distinguished in morals and learning and among those

who are equally distinguished the most indigent may be preferred in whatever County of England or Diocese of Wales they may happen to have been born anything in the Statutes of the said College contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding And we do also for us our heirs and successors grant, ordain, declare and direct that such Fellows on Lady Margaret's foundation in the said College as may be entitled to Fellowships founded by private Benefactors may be elected into them and may retain their seniority in the Society notwithstanding such election any thing in the Statutes of the said College contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding And lastly we do hereby for us our heirs and successors grant unto the said Master Fellows and Scholars of the said College and their Successors that these our letters patent or the enrolment or exemplification thereof shall be in all things good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in the law according to the true intent and meaning thereof notwithstanding the not truly or fully reciting the Statutes of the said College or any other omission imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. In Witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at our Palace at Westminster this fourth day of March in the first year of our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal:

SCOTT.

Endorsed: Grant to St John's College, Cambridge for altering their Statutes.

We conclude this article with the following congratulatory letters to Dr Wood from the Duke of Gloucester, Chancellor of the University, the Bishop of Ely and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The total cost of obtaining the Statute was £146 10s. 8d.

Gloucester House
March 8, 1820.

Dear Sir

I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and to express the great satisfaction I feel

at the King having given his assent to the Prayer of the Petition I transmitted to his Majesty from St John's College; a Petition which reflects so much honour on its present Members, and the consequences of which cannot fail to prove of the most essential Advantage to the Society. In requesting you to be so good as to convey my acknowledgments to the Members of St John's for their very handsome Message, I hope you will assure them that it must, at all times, be gratifying to me to be able to prove my high respect and esteem for your venerable Institution, and I trust you will believe that I have the greatest pleasure in seizing every opportunity to express the personal Regard with which I am always, Dear Sir,

very sincerely yours

WILLIAM FREDERICK

The Rev Dr Wood
Master of St John's Coll.

Endorsed: His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester,
Mar 9, 1820.

Ely House, March 8th, 1820.

Dear Sir

It gives me very great satisfaction to find that you have received your new Statute from the Crown, which cannot fail to promote most essentially the welfare of the College. I can never cease to feel most deeply interested in the prosperity of a Society with which I have the honor to be so closely connected as its Visitor, and it is highly gratifying to me to observe that in the discharge of my duty I have on all occasions been so fortunate as to obtain the entire approbation of yourself and the College. Believe me to be dear Sir, yours ever

most faithfully,

B.E. ELY.

Addressed: Revd Dr Wood, St John's College, Cambridge.

Endorsed: The Lord Bishop of Ely, Mar 9, 1820.

Lambeth Palace

March 9th 1820.

Rev: Sir

I very heartily congratulate with you on the emancipation of your College from a restriction that could not be otherwise than injurious to it. Nevertheless it must not be forgotten that even under this restriction, St John's College, by the efforts of its Masters, and the Character of its Tutors, has always maintained with credit, its rank in the University. I have the honor to be,

your faithful humble Servant

CANTUAR:

Addressed: The Rev: Dr Wood, Lodge, St John's College,
Cambridge.

Franked: Cantuar, and *Endorsed:* Archbishop of Canterbury
Mar. 10, 1820.

R. F. S.

[To be continued.]

DARKNESS.

BOON twilight, and the spiritual gray

Of morning on the misty mountain sides,

Are ebb and flood of life's eternal tides

Of dark and light: one half-world turns away

To sleep in shade: one wakes to work and play:

Darkness redeems the errors of the light:

Beneficent and all-atoning night

Blots out the imperfections of the day.

Then call not darkness evil: good and ill

Are human discords; but unwavering

The deathless ministers of nature's plan

Perform the mandates of the heavenly will.

That darkness only is an evil thing,

Which reigns perpetual in the mind of man.

C. E. BYLES.



A TOURIST'S TALE.

I JOINED a tour to "Sunny Spain"
'Twas one of "Spook's conducted."
Now I'm a lofty soul, and scorn
To be by guides instructed,
And so I gave our gang the slip,
And on my own hook took a trip
Into the wild interior
Of what was once Iberia.

The night came on and found me far
From human habitation,
And miles, and miles, and miles away
From any railway station;
And so I wandered on, until
I gained the summit of a hill,
And thence I spied a tiny light,
In Spain a most uncommon sight.

I plodded on until I met
A gentleman in "knickers,"
And round his waist a sash was tied,
Adorned with bright pigstickers.
I felt a little bit afraid,
And some insipid comment made
About the state of Spanish weather,
And tried to pull myself together.

He answered me in Spanish tongue,
That sounded much like swearing.
His eyes they glittered brightly, like
The gimcracks he was wearing.

Then all at once it flashed on me,
That I had met with banditti:
And so, in hopes that he would vanish,
I summed up my choicest Spanish.

Now when I am in "Gay Patee,"
And try French conversation;
I always can rely upon
This feature of the nation:
As soon as I begin the "brogue,"
Be it to honest man, or rogue,
He cannot for a moment stand it.
And so it happened with the bandit.

His face was puckered up in pain,
His eyes grew quite abnormal,
He turned upon his heels, and left
In manner most informal.
Now Spanish men are most polite,
But he was too dumbfounded quite,
To give a thought to etiquette,
Which, strange to say, I don't regret.

Now learning foreign tongues at school
Is really most improving;
For never have I found my words
In English half so "moving."
And therefore this is my advice:
Before you give up French, think twice:
And when you've learnt a tongue, don't lose it,
You don't know when you'll have to use it.

H. B. HAMER.



THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE AS A CAREER.

A CRY for help from Macedonia on the banks of the Cam must always prove an irresistible attraction to a loyal Johnian, and the 31 years which have rushed by since I resigned my seat on the Editorial bench of *The Eagle* have not increased my powers of resistance against such an appeal. So it happens that in an unwary moment I yielded to pressure, and promised an article for the preparation of which I have but scanty leisure. Looking back across the interval of time which separates me from the golden days of undergraduate life, I can recall numerous distinctions which the College gained in those days. Seniority in the Classical and Mathematical Triposes seemed to come to the College as a matter of course. In the five years from 1867 to 1871, Sandys, Hallam, Whitaker and Heitland headed the Classical list, while Moulton and Pendlebury were Senior Wranglers, and Elliott (now serving in India and a C.I.E.) just missed that distinction in the same period. The first place was gained by the College in the Natural and the Moral Science Triposes in 1870 and 1871. To office at the Union Johnians were elected from year to year. Fractions of light blue were not in those days exposed to view, nor was the undivided honour awarded to any but representatives of the University in the contests of rowing, cricket, or the athletic sports between Cambridge and Oxford. But Light Blues flitted about the Courts of the College, and more than one Johnian both rowed in the Eight and

played in the XI. The most famed of runners, jumpers, and hurdle racers (Pitman, Fitzherbert, and Cooper) wore the Lady Margaret Colours. On the river, on the College cricket ground, and in the racquet courts St John's held a record which no other College could beat. Meanwhile the very bull-dogs and proctors were found charmed and motionless in the course of their rounds under the influence of the sweet strains of Gillespie's band. With a large annual enrolment of freshmen, the College treated its Scholars and Exhibitioners with a marked liberality. On February 24 1868 the Civil Service Commissioners wrote to a Johnian Exhibitioner selected for the Indian Civil Service in these terms—"The Commissioners have always endeavoured to impress upon candidates at the time of their selection that it was at once their duty and their interest to give up all honours except those of the Indian civil service." With these short-sighted and happily short-lived views the Commissioners proscribed the Universities as unfit for the residence of their selected candidates. Both at Oxford and Cambridge many Colleges retaliated and warned off men who intended to go out to India. Such were not accounted worthy to retain their Scholarships, since their Indian studies must interfere with their acquisition of honours in the Schools and Triposes, and a narrow view of life and honour led the College authorities to deprive successful competitors in the Indian civil service examinations of their scholarships or Exhibitions. But St John's College took the lead in resisting this tendency, and even awarded to one of its exhibitioners, who had been selected for the Indian Service in 1867, a Foundation Scholarship in the following year. In vain did the Civil Service Commissioners warn that individual of the "risk of endeavours to combine two incompatible careers." Backed by his college he proved the possibility of both winning honour in the Tripos and passing the periodical examinations of the Civil Service Commissioners; and

before he proceeded to India he set the ball rolling which did not stop until the barriers erected by the Civil Service Commissioners between a University and an Indian career were levelled to the ground. The impulse given to a reform which has done so much to raise the standard of competition for the Indian civil service was thus started from the New Court in St John's College.

Having worked shoulder to shoulder with several old Johnnians in India, I propose now to answer a question which is often put to me—"Do you advise me to go in for an Indian Civil appointment?" I take it for granted that in choosing his profession for life any man of power looks first to the character of the work offered to him, next to its variety, thirdly to its remuneration, and fourthly to the relaxation and means of recruiting his energies which will be open to him. How far, it may be asked, will a life's service rendered in India satisfy these several requirements of a labourer in the vineyard?

I can well imagine that a man who feels that he is endowed with artistic genius, or a power to wring from nature her undiscovered secrets, would adopt the best profession by merely following the obvious bent of his genius. It is true that he may reasonably entertain doubts as to the third item, the possible recompense for his labours. But he will be inclined to place so high a value upon the dignity and variety of the profession of an artist or a scientific inquirer that he will consent to some measure of uncertainty as to payment in choosing a career to which his talents irresistibly direct him. Eliminating, then, that class of candidates upon whom the bounty of Providence has bestowed an unerring guide as to their course through this world, I incline to think that there is no profession open to the well educated British man which is calculated to satisfy his ambitions so thoroughly as that of the service of the Crown in India. Thucydides bids me to be cautious

when he records his observation, which is as true to-day as it was in the old world, that it is the custom of man—*ἐν ᾧ μὲν ἂν πολεμῶσι, τὸν παρόντα ἀεὶ μέγιστον κρινόντων.* But with due advertence to that risk I shall proceed to justify my contention.

No one who appreciates the high mission entrusted to our country of taking up the white man's burden can think lightly of India as a field for work. To most men in these Islands the sense of feeling that your shoulder is laid close to the wheel of progress comes late in life, when disappointments and age have somewhat weakened their powers. In India the opportunities are so numerous, the line of British officials is so thin, and the population subject to Her Majesty is so vast that an Indian civilian, as soon as he has acquired a colloquial knowledge of the vernacular and a sufficient acquaintance with the law, finds himself engaged in public business of an important character. British India alone covers an area of 965,000 square miles with a population of 221 millions, and the native states which are under the suzerainty of Her Majesty add 595,000 miles to that expanse with a population of 66 millions. In no quarter of the globe can one find any condition of affairs approaching that of British India, where the multitudes just mentioned enjoy under the pax Britannica a safety as profound as that maintained in these Islands at an annual cost of some eighteenpence per head, where each individual is allowed a personal liberty unknown outside Europe or even in many European states, and where he possesses a full right to save or spend his means at his own discretion. All that can fire the imagination or inspire a man's soul with a desire for work is ever present to the Indian civilian. The administration of justice, the moral and material improvement of the country, its people's education, and their enrichment with roads and schemes of irrigation and new trades and industries, these are the objects upon which he is engaged within two or three years of his

leaving his University. He sees the empire visibly growing under his hand. The grandeur of the work which our country is doing in Egypt, by the aid for the most part of men trained in India, is regarded with pride by our public press; but the unrecorded annals of every Province in India are still richer in the victories of peace which our countrymen are winning there year by year in a larger field. From the assistant collector to the Governor of a Province there is not a civilian who can fail to be impressed with a personal sense of the dignity of his work, or to feel that it demands for its proper performance not only his fullest energies but also higher qualifications than he possesses. For, the problems which confront him at every step are those which occupy the attention of statesmen and legislatures in the West as well as in the East. The Indian official not only administers the law, but he also guides the hand of the legislature. He is a land-agent as well as a Magistrate. The cultivators of the soil look to him for agrarian legislation when the money lender threatens to despoil them of their hereditary fields. In times of distress and famine they find at his hands relief, and at all other times they depend upon their collector for schemes of irrigation, protection against flood, locusts, or a plague of rats, and generally for their welfare. There are no societies or philanthropic associations to watch the interests of the people or to suggest well-considered reforms. It is the civilian, already over-weighted with administrative work, who prepares the way for and carries out the abolition of slavery, the improvement of sanitary conditions, and the suppression of human sacrifices, hook-swinging, and other intolerable survivals of an uncivilised age. It is he who must interpret the West, with its Christian legacies, to the East with its systems of caste and jarring differences of religion. The Indian Congress might assist him by advocating social reforms, but its members will not lift that part of the white man's burden with one of their

fingers. To the masses of the people, notwithstanding the perpetual croak of some self-styled leaders, the Government is and will long continue to be *Mabap* (father and mother); and the hands and head of a high-minded honourable civilian will always be full of schemes and incessant work for the advancement of the peoples committed to his care. So far as the character of his public duties is concerned, the Britisher who chooses India as a career cannot help feeling that he is called to a high and beneficent vocation.

I have said "career," but the Indian Civil Service is a choice of careers. It presents to its selected candidates a wide range of professions suited to every talent and temperament. Happily, the system of competition admits into its ranks, small as they are in numbers, a large variety of qualifications, and thus secures to the Government the special talents needed for the several departments of the public administration. The taunt of the faddist that the service consists of bureaucrats of a single type might have had some foundation if all the candidates gathered into the net of competition from scores of schools, and from every grade of society and every phase of religious and political party, were sent to a Haileybury to be welded into a homogeneous well-drilled company. Such, however, is not the case. The composition of the Indian Civil Service is as varied in respect of influences, origin, and training as it is possible to make it. Its members start upon their career with one common attribute, namely, a high average of intellectual equipment, but after their selection neither in this country nor in India are they associated together for a common training; and when they are brought face to face with their work in the solitary camp or the small up-country station, they soon discover that India is a geographical expression. Every province has its own peculiarities, its own history, and its special wants and problems. The races and the languages differ, the climates are

various, land settlements are not uniform, and in habits of life and sentiments the populations have little in common with each other. Thus throughout their career Indian officers are exposed to no uniform influences.

In the course of their service civilians can choose for themselves the class of work for which their inclinations and qualifications may fit them. The man of resource and action will choose what is called the revenue line, which in effect is the work of administration. As a Collector, a Commissioner, or an assistant to either of those officials, he will have abundant opportunities of proving his capacity to conduct a famine campaign, to study and advance the interests of the people, to quell riots, or to protect the tax-payer from undue exactions. Spending much of the year as a nomad in tents, he will mix freely with the people, and be amply rewarded if he succeeds in winning their hearts and gratitude. Next, we may follow the man of patience and calm judgment, whose tastes lie in the study of law and the administration of justice. Such a man will find in the judicial line an honourable career rising from the position of an assistant judge to of a seat on the High Court. In the intricacies of Hindu and Mahomedan law he will traverse fields of observation and comparison that will enlarge his experience and tax his powers of subtle discrimination. Then there is the man of a mathematical mind who will be welcomed by the Finance Dept, and will find his ultimate reward in preparing budgets and solving the gravest problems of currency and taxation. The man again who is gifted with tact and personal influence will be fitly employed in the Political Department, where he will enlist the sympathies of the protected Princes on the side of good Government, and secure their co-operation with the power that protects them in the exercise of their semi-sovereign rights. Finally, the man of literary power will in due course be drawn into the favoured ranks of the Secretariats, and

may even follow the example of Sir William Hunter and render a service to the world by compiling an Imperial Gazetteer and adding to the storehouse of history. Each of these several departments of public work open to the civil service has its special interests and rewards, but of none of them can it be said—"Vestigia nulla retrorsum." The exigencies of health or prospects of promotion may induce the assistant Judge to exchange his seat in Court for a tent in districts, or the Secretariat clerk may desire to leave a sedentary life for one of larger freedom and activity in a Native State. It is this choice of careers, never closed to the Indian civilian, which, in my opinion, marks the essential difference between the Indian and the English civil service, and gives to the former a peculiar charm and advantage which no school master, barrister, or merchant can expect.

Turning to the less attractive subject of salary, I may at once confess that the expectations of the Indian services, and even the inducements held out to them which were published by Her Majesty's civil service Commissioners in their 8th Report in 1863 (page XVII) have never been fulfilled. The promotions have not been so uniform or so rapid as was then indicated. The fall in the value of the rupee, although it has not affected the purchasing power of that coin when spent in India on articles of Indian production, has heavily increased the cost of articles of European manufacture which are largely used by public servants, and materially diminished the value in gold of their remittances for their families and themselves. Improved facilities for visiting Europe have tempted them to incur that expense more frequently, and in the interests of the public service it is desirable that workers in the East should seek at home that rest from the wear and tear of Indian life, and above all that moral and mental recruitment which personal contact with the free atmosphere of the mother country provides. But such visits cost

money, and it must be confessed that only a very small proportion of Indian civilians reach the end of their service with any sort of addition to their pensions. The pension, however, is a certain and liberal provision for those who can return safe in mind and body after 25 years spent in the service. The proportion who earn it is much larger than it used to be, and the conditions of life in India have improved so much that men, who pass the severe medical tests imposed upon selected candidates, may look forward to a healthy as well as an honourable career in that country.

Turning to the fourth matter for consideration in choosing a career one might write with rhapsody on the relaxations, both intellectual and physical, which the Indian Civil Service offers. The variety of scenery, the splendid legacies of human workers in cave and stone, the extraordinary forces of nature displayed to view in the burst of the monsoons or in the river systems of India, the growth of human institutions in the village communities and the religions of the East, the facilities offered for the study of the science of language by the vernaculars, the vast field open to research in the study of *flora fauna* and animal life, and the opportunities for anthropological research afforded by the several types of humanity scattered over the forests, mountains and plains, these are only a part of the multitudinous objects of interest with which the Indian civilian is brought face to face in the course of his service. To the sportsman—and what well trained University man is not a sportsman—the resources of the country are boundless. The assistant collector, as he travels over his charge and rides from camp to camp, carries his gun or his spear with him, and rarely arrives at his new camp without result. The map of his first “charge” is marked with spots indicating where snipe, quail, partridges, or deer are to be found. If he is a good rider he will prefer to hunt the jackal or fox with a nondescript pack of canine camp-followers, or he will

ride down and spear the “mighty boar.” One friend of mine rode a wolf to a standstill in Kurundwar, and another rode down a wild ass in the Runn. To the more ambitious followers of big game the forests yield tigers, bears, and panthers, and here and there a bison, or in Kathiawar a lion. A Madras civilian caught fish throughout his service, and wrote a book on the “Rod in India.” Several of my friends have caught very heavy Mahseer in the Deccan streams, and two brother collectors carried home with them complete collections of butterflies and birds’ eggs. In none of the cases mentioned by me was the day’s work sacrificed to the pleasure of sport. The charm of a life of service in India is the manner in which the pleasures of relaxation are interwoven with work. The good sportsman acquires a knowledge of the country and of its people which no amount of labour in his office could give him.

I must not, however, linger upon this pleasant theme. There are, of course, drawbacks in an Indian career, a liability to fevers and the cohort of Asiatic diseases, and above all an inevitable separation in middle age from children and wife. Nor should I forget to warn the successful candidate for the service that he must be prepared to run the gauntlet of ceaseless attack and misrepresentation. Every honest worker will desire to win the confidence and attachment of the people whom he is set to govern, and he will find that the privileged classes, whether priests or landed proprietors, may desire to sow discord between the district officers and the common people. I recollect the first tour which I made in the district assigned to my charge in 1871. Finding myself sent forth alone into camp with all the ardour and interests of youth, I used to wander into the nearest village after dinner and to listen to the peasant folk singing their songs and telling their tales. All sorts of questions were asked and readily answered. At Yeola I once collected

quite a large gathering, and was much enjoying the opportunity of making acquaintance with the raiyats when a Brahmin came up and in a loud voice warned the people that I was intent on learning their private affairs in order to suggest the imposition of a new tax. The assembly melted away, and thereafter I found that as I advanced my movements were watched with suspicion. The Indian civilian is necessarily exposed to attack from all sides. When the non-official Europeans are excited by a controversy like that of the Ilbert Bill, he is denounced for siding with the natives. When a religious riot between Mahommedans and Hindus occurs, the side which feels the weight of the hand of law and order denounces the authorities as having favoured the other party. From the sacerdotalists, the employers of unpaid or ill-paid labour, and the privileged classes in general, a flood of misrepresentation is poured in the native press upon white men who protect the weak and desire to spread primary education and liberty amongst the masses. The British officer strives to assist the weak and the ignorant, but that large mass of Indian subjects is not represented either in Congress or in the Press. From all sides, therefore, of the classes, as opposed to the inarticulate masses, the reforming, wrong-redressing civilian is pelted with mud. Happily the work of life soon thickens the skin, and conscious of his high mission and the beneficent results of British rule the Indian official goes on his way with confident courage and indifference. Still, he must feel the friction which the habitual tone of the native press tends to produce, and this friction is a constant discouragement, because it retards progress and increases the difficulty of winning the confidences of the Indian populations.

I cannot refrain, in concluding this short and imperfect sketch of an Indian career, from giving a short anecdote. When well advanced in my term of service I used to consult my elders as to their ex-

periences in search of advice for my own guidance. I was privileged once to visit an old native official in Bhavnagar, who had retired from an honourable career and become *Sunyasi*, having retired also from the world. Clad in the garb of an ascetic, he apologised for not being able to shake hands and touch me for fear of pollution. He explained that he lived no longer in the world, but spent his time in communion with God. I asked him what lessons for life his contemplation of heavenly subjects had led him to form. He replied, "I advise you to serve out your career and then retire altogether from human concerns and devote your declining years exclusively to the service of God." I replied that I wanted, if possible, to apply the service of God to my public duties, and I sought from him some practical rule of conduct or advice which might help me in the discharge of that duty. To this he replied that the two services were quite distinct, and that the service of God required a life wholly detached from public affairs and human anxieties. I must abandon the latter before I could consecrate myself to the higher service. Some years after this conversation I drove down to the port of departure with a very eminent civilian who was retiring from the service in which he had risen to the highest offices. I asked him for a word of advice telling him my experiences as above narrated. He replied by a personal anecdote. "Some years ago," he said, "I served as chief Political officer in R. Observing how the country suffered from constant drought, and seeing a depression which it was quite possible to convert into a huge reservoir of water, I persuaded the Maharaja to allow me to secure the services of an eminent irrigational engineer. Plans and estimates were framed, and His Highness after further persuasion and with many polite expressions of gratitude promised to find the funds required for the completion of the work. In due course the reservoir was built, and we awaited the rainy

season to fill it with water. My headquarters were situated at a great distance, but the Maharaja invited me to proceed with him in state after the monsoon in order to visit the new works. It was a very pleasant expedition, and I rode with His Highness on the morning until only a long range of hills lay between us and the lake which we expected to see. Every one was in the best of spirits. You may judge then of my disappointment when we reached the summit of the high ground, and I observed that the bed of the lake, enclosed by huge walls of well-built masonry, was absolutely dry. I asked whether the water had not yet been admitted. The Maharaja replied in a cheerful tone "oh yes, but it ran away directly: Don't you know, Saheb, with all your experience, that in this country there is a hole in the bottom of every tank? It is always like that, but you seemed anxious to have a dam made, and I wished to please the Sarkar." My friend added to this account his comment "I think that you will find that in this country there is a hole in the bottom of all of our large schemes for its improvement." I may remark, in conclusion, that such was not my experience, but in drawing the picture of the India service which I have given I am anxious that no young Johnian should embark upon a career, which I believe to be noble and beneficent, without the qualifications which my story suggests.

W. L-W.



THE DÉBUTANTE.

HIGH on a Norroway mountain's crown,
 By the head of the winding firth,
 A pine tree, slender and straight and brown,
 Came with a crash to earth,
 Felt the bite of the whirring steel,
 Sailed o'er the northern sea;
 And they fashioned her sixty feet of keel
 From the heart of that noble tree.

They shipped the trunk of a cedar stout
 From over the western main;
 And the saw-teeth worried a broad plank out,
 And the broad plank kissed the plane.
 And the plane swished on, till the quivering sheet
 Was delicate, smooth and thin;
 And the thin sheet curled in the smoky heat,
 And gave her a rounded skin.

Her four steel riggers on either side
 Were bred from the ores of Spain;
 Her straps were made of a black bull's hide,
 That fed on the Pampas plain.
 Her canvas covers, an Antrim green
 Had bleached to a snow-white hue;
 And lastly, to quicken the whole machine,
 They gave her an English crew.

The New Argonautica, xviii. 28.

"Well, all I can say is that it was enough to shatter

the nerves of a gravel-barge. A very little more of it would have upset me altogether."

The speaker was a gorgeous new sixty-foot racing eight, which lay on the stools in the middle of the boat-house,—the last and most complete triumph of boat-building. Her mirror-like varnish was still almost brilliant enough for a man to shave by, and the smooth white pinewood of her stretchers showed scarcely one blurring trace of a heel-mark. Corporeally she was all but perfect; but her mental and moral nature had been seriously thrown out of gear by the events of the afternoon which was now merging into twilight. Only an hour before she had returned from her first trip,—a brief journey up to the lock, down to the Goldie Boat-house, and so home again; but ever since the place had been shut for the night, she had been querulously discoursing upon the unparalleled dangers and inordinate discomforts of the voyage.

"I do think," she whimpered petulantly, "that they might have treated a lady of my elegant appearance and delicate constitution with more consideration: a barge, a dirty thick-timbered tar-smear'd barge wouldn't put up with what I have had to suffer; and I am not a barge: I am a dainty, delicate, and extremely beautiful young lady."

"Dont talk like a fool," snapped a long, lean, weatherworn eight, which lay upside down on the lowest rack: "If you weren't such an inexperienced baby, you'd know that barges haven't any nerves, or any consciences, or any morals at all,—nothing, in fact, but brutal obtuseness and pig-headed, selfish obstinacy. How can a thing which is capable of stopping a race, without ever blushing at the language which salutes it from the tow path, have a single pennyweight of nerves in its whole composition?"

This speaker was very far from being in the best of tempers. Till that afternoon she had been the official First Boat, the titular queen of the community:

now this raw, fussy, school-girlish stranger had ousted her from the place of honour; and the consciousness that her beauty was faded and her complexion dulled had increased the bitterness of degradation. Her only consolation lay in the fact that her tongue was still in first class working order; and accordingly she had been playing the Job's comforter and the railing virago alternately, till the tremulous usurper was almost in hysterics.

"So please hold your tongue, Miss Interloper," she snarled at last: "we've had enough of you and your nerves and your two-penny grievances for the present. Really, I never heard of such disgraceful and preposterous timidity: just wait till some fool of a coxswain runs your nose hard into the bank; wait till your backbone is twisted and broken, and four or five feet of your tenderest skin splintered into tooth-picks. Then you'll have some reason to complain of disordered nerves."

The new ship shivered and sobbed plaintively; but at this point the tub slider joined in the conversation, and came to the stranger's relief.

"Just you shut up," she grunted; "you're much too hard on the poor child. Don't forget that some of us have memories: why, only three years ago you yourself used to think the world was coming to an end, if a finger came within an inch of you."

The newly degraded second boat snorted a snort of disdain; but being unable to deny the accusation, she made no other answer. However, the tub slider's interference to some extent restored the new ship's self-possession, and she began once more to dilate upon her sufferings.

"I tell you the sensation was positively unbearable," she exclaimed in a broken voice. "Eight men sat down on my beautiful new slides, and moved them backwards and forwards so fast that they absolutely roared with discomfort; and then some of the men

had the impertinence to declare that the beastly things were stiff. Just fancy calling my slides beastly things! Wasn't it shocking?"

"What can you expect, if you will go in for these nasty new-fangled inventions?" cried a voice from the top rack but one. "Why don't you have nice, decent, reasonable thwarts, like mine, instead of those odious rattling slides?"

These remarks came from the first Lent Boat, which had once rowed head of the Lent Races and had ever since believed that to win the Grand Challenge Cup would be a poor performance in comparison.

"How fond some people are," sighed the tub slider, who had heard several dozen lectures on the same topic, "of sticking fast in the mud, and believing that the world is going to the scrap-heap, because it won't stick fast beside them!"

"Oh, I know your cant about progress and development," retorted the fixed-seat boat. "I call it degeneracy, rank and fatal degeneracy."

"But after all you're only an educational institution," said the tub slider,—"a sort of preparatory school."

"Yes," snapped the Second Boat, "and you're only a clinker: even without my slides I could give you half the Post Reach, and beat you handsomely to the Red Grind."

"I dare say you intend that to be cutting," replied the Lent Boat,—“calling me a clinker, I mean; your other assertion is obviously untrue. But really it's a compliment: my builder" (she said this in the lofty tone which a man uses when he talks of 'my Solicitor') "has advised me that I am quite as light as a keelless boat, and about two lengths in a mile faster. And I've been head of the Lents: what have you ever been head of?"

"All right, talk away, you conceited ass," snarled the Second Boat: "some day you'll sing a very different tune. I shall reach a revered old age, and be honorably

broken up; but you,—just think of the time when you'll be used for nothing but junior crock trials,—years and years and years of it!"

The Lent Boat was too dignified to make any answer, and the new First Boat seized the opportunity, and continued her catalogue of grievances.

"But the noise wasn't the worst part of it," she complained: "they had a horrid instrument of torture called a rasp; and every time we eased, they kept handing it about, and scraping my lovely new thole-pins,—first one and then another: it almost jarred my rigger-timbers loose, and the thole-pins are hopelessly ruined, I'm sure."

"Wait till one of them catches a crab," purred the Second Boat, "and twists one of your lovely new thole-pins clean off."

"I'm sure I shall never live so long," whined the new ship: "their feet will certainly be the death of me to-morrow."

"Ah! I thought you'd have something to say about their feet," murmured the tub slider: "I've felt their feet, though I *am* only a clinker."

"Three of their abominably clumsy heels almost touched my beautiful, beautiful skin," the new ship continued in an agitated voice. "I declare that I trembled till I almost shook the pins out of my stretcher-fastenings. You know, my skin is so wonderfully delicate and sensitive, that I'm sure I should split if a nasty great heel touched it."

"Of course you would," said the Second Boat with a malicious pretence of sympathy. "Poor dear child! How it will hurt you! But it's bound to come: I have seven tingles altogether. It's not the actual splitting that hurts most, though that's uncommonly painful; but when they shove the edges of the split back into place,—ugh! it jars my very bolts to think of it!"

"Tingles don't matter to you," sobbed the new boat: "your skin is far inferior to mine. I think I

could put up with a little pain; but it's the idea of having my lovely smooth skin spoilt that torments me so."

"Upon my word," cried the Second Boat in a voice of exasperation, "you are really the most abominably conceited creature that ever was built. Do you imagine that you're the first ship that ever was new? My skin is just as fine and just as delicate as yours."

"I don't believe it," said the new ship: "at any rate I don't show my ribs in that indecent way."

This thrust raised a general laugh; for the Second Boat had certainly begun to show the usual signs of age. The maligned craft sniffed contemptuously, but before she could think of an appropriate retort, the First Lent Boat took up the conversation.

"Bother you and your skins!" she exclaimed. "Nasty flimsy things, I call them. Now I am built of strakes,—beautiful white pine strakes, most ingeniously fastened together with I can't remember how many hundred copper rivets; and I have a most artistic red and white line all round me, and"—

"And half a hundredweight of conceit," cried the tub slider. "Don't you talk as though you were the only clinker in the place. Come, young lady,"—this in a tone of encouragement to the new ship,—"you mustn't be down-hearted: we all had our troubles at the start; but in a week or so you'll be able to laugh at such things. It'll go all right before long."

"I'm sure I hope so," the new ship answered; "for it certainly goes all wrong now: they do such odd things at such odd, irregular times. Some of them pull at their stretcher-straps in a way that causes me the most acute discomfort; and when I writhe and shift under the treatment, they abuse each other, or me. Some of them put their oars in deep, and pull them out short; and when I wince and wriggle (I can't help it; really I can't:) they lose their tempers, and shout 'hands up, stroke side.' Then the coxswain,—I think

they call him the coxswain; I mean the rude little man, who sits in the stern and tries to twist my tail by jerking the rudder about;—the coxwain shouts 'keep her steady!' I call it downright impertinence to refer to a lady in such a disrespectful way,—in her own hearing too!"

"Lady indeed!" snorted the Second Boat: "you're only a school-girl in a starched pinafore. Wait till you're canvas is yellow and crinkled like mine."

"I hope and trust I shall never be half so ugly," retorted the new ship: "my canvas is nice and white and smooth and becoming. As for yours,—I'd sooner die than be seen in such a costume."

"Oh, I've no patience with your airs and graces," cried the Second Boat. "You, and your nerves, and your nice white smooth becoming canvas, and your twisted tail! Wait till you're coming round Grassy at full pressure in a race; wait till you're bouncing and jumping about in the wash, with your rudder raising a huge white feather of spray, and tugging as though it would wrench the stern post clean out of you. But after all I dare say you'll never come to that: you're far too prim and finicking ever to fast go enough."

This piece of description had made the new ship begin to lose heart again: she whimpered that her rudder was much too well behaved to attempt anything of the sort.

"Then you're bound to go charging into the outside bank," replied the Second Boat triumphantly; "and then everybody will malign the coxswain, and the coxswain will call you a beastly old barge without any camber."

"But I have got a camber," screamed the new ship; for this was a feature upon which she specially prided herself. "My backbone is so delicately curved that I respond instantly to the slightest request of my rudder, and my rudder always requests politely. And I positively won't go into the bank: I hear that lots

of people come to see the races, and I shall insist upon going past all of them. I'm sure I shall be the prettiest boat there, and they'll be disappointed if they don't see me."

"Oh, bother your races!" the tub slider broke in. "You think you're everything, because you parade and show yourselves off before crowds of May Week visitors. Where would you be without me? I do all the important work; I lick your crews into shape, while you are sleeping on the rack with your riggers off."

"But, pardon me," stammered the new ship with some diffidence, surely you lick them into shape very badly. My crew this afternoon"—

"Ah!" said the tub slider drily, "I'll refer you to your friend on the lowest rack yonder: they were right enough when they left me: I licked them into—"

"Stuff and nonsense!" cried the tub pair, which lay on the ground beside the new ship. "It is I who am the nursery of all rowing, and therefore I am the most important—"

"If it comes to that," squeaked a patent-buttoned scarlet-bladed bow-side oar from its perch on the oar-rack, "you're all of you just nothing but helpless logs. It's me and my pals here that do all the rowing: you're no use at all, except to hold thole-pins for us, to shove against."

"Now if you start talking like that," wheezed a husky old voice from the top rack, just under the roof, "you'll never be good for anything. Haven't you learnt that in rowing everything depends upon working together? Now I've seen a boat lose all its oars except two, and those were both on the same side: how fast did that ship go then, do you think?"

"Didn't I say it was all me and my pals?" squeaked the oar; and its companions rattled about in the oar-rack by way of signifying their applause.

"Ah!" replied the same husky voice,—the speaker

was a worn old clinker eight, weather-stained to a deep brown, and oozing reminiscences from every seam,—“but I've seen many a member of your family floating helplessly down stream, and looking most abominably foolish. You must stick together, my children: combination, combination is the soul of—”

“Oh, do shut up, you prosy old crone,” cried the First Lent Boat. “What do you know about anything except freshers who catch crabs and row their shorts down?”

“I flatter myself,” said the dowager, “that my experience is a good deal wider than yours. I've made bumps in the Lents, and I've made bumps in the Mays; I've been the First Boat Tub Ship, and the Second Boat Tub Ship; I've raced and I've rowed for pleasure: I've gone to Upware on August afternoons in the Long, and I've travelled down to Ely for the Varsity Trials,—yes, lots of times. At any rate I've been stroked by a more famous stroke than any of you.”

“Who was that?” asked a somewhat sleepy voice from one of the lower racks,—the Granta boat had been wakened from her nap by the noise: “I doubt whether you can beat the stroke I had, when I won the Granta Cup in '86.”

“That takes some beating certainly,” the old eight replied; “but once I went down to Ely with a crew of strange men (at least, six of them were strange,) who came up for the day: stroke and seven had won the Grand twice, and the rest of them had all won the Thames Cup. We had a little race with a Varsity trial too, as we came back from the Adelaide Bridge,—caught them up and rowed past them. Ah that stroke! His stroking was a perfect poem.”

“I don't believe a word of it,” cried the First Lent Boat. “In the first place it isn't possible for any boat to go down to Ely: I've never been beyond Clayhithe, and of course the river comes to an end round the next corner.”

"Yes," said the tub slider, "and of course every one goes to see the Varsity trials on bicycles."

"Ah, you're a lazy set, you modern ships," said the dowager; "but I've seen the day when four boats,—myself amongst them,—left this boat-house and went down to Ely to see the race; four boats, I tell you,—two sliders and two fixed seat eights. Yes, I've seen eight raw crock-trial men slog the Hollow-Ground (only you won't remember the Hollow-Ground, I dare say) down to Ely on a wet winter's day from pure love of rowing: I've gone myself from Bottisham Lock to Appleyard's without an easy, and I don't believe any boat ever went further. But you,—oh, you're a sleepy lot!"

At this the tub slider and one or two other ships began to laugh derisively; but the Granta Boat promptly rebuked them.

"Hold your foolish tongues," she cried: "the old ship's perfectly correct; but you're ignorant as well as lazy."

"And how often did you go down to Ely?" asked the tub slider.

"No such luck for me," the Granta Boat replied. "I was First Lent Boat in those days, and had to take care of myself. A First Lent Boat has a poor time of it,—a few weeks of excitement, and nothing to do for the rest of the year."

"But there are compensations," purred the present First Lent ship: "to know that one represents the highest perfection.—"

"Highest fiddlestick!" the Granta Boat broke in; "and yet there were good times occasionally, when I used to chat with the May Boats in the evening. Ah! I remember the time when the Old Swaddle was beginning to get fast: how excited we used to be, when she described her last course,—how all the crew were blind to the world at the Railway Bridge; but a big man in a blue blazer rode along the bank and told them

they were just inside record: that made them go to the finish. Yes, I remember helping to tease the old Swaddle, when she was a youngster; and I dare say I was just as aggravating as you've been to-night."

The strange events which followed this speech must be referred to the nearest *Psychical Society* for explanation: but whether planetary influence, or electro-biology, or downright magic were the cause, the Boat-house seemed suddenly to grow larger and roomier; the darkness was changed to a subdued half-light, mellow and mysterious; and the ships became nervously aware of the presence of a long bar of misty brown, which floated through the closed door, hovered over the new ship, and gradually assumed the shape of a racing eight.

"Who's talking of Swaddles?" cried the mysterious apparition in a voice which betrayed strong tokens of a Tyneside origin.

"Who can this be?" the Second Boat whispered to the First Lent; but the First Lent had no idea. However, the new comer had heard the question.

"Who can this be?" she cried. "Have you never heard of the '88 Swaddle? If only you could climb upstairs, you might see her nose hanging against the wall. I'm her ghost."

The younger ships shivered with appropriate awe, but the old clinker chuckled, and the Granta Boat was so struck with the notion of an eight walking upstairs, that she nearly took a fit.

"So you're been trying to frighten a new ship, have you?" the ghost went on. "Well, after all it's the custom: they frightened me almost to death, when I was new. Yes, Mistress Granta, you put it mildly, when you say you were aggravating that night."

"Ah dear me!" the Granta Boat replied, "I was comparatively young then: now I'm older and more philosophical."

"I learnt philosophy very early," said the ghost;

"for I tasted both extremes of fortune in a very short time: I was bumped down to tenth on the river and won two races at Henley within thirteen months. Well, young lady, you must pluck up your spirits and laugh at them: I've come to wish you success."

The new ship murmured a few confused words of acknowledgment; but before long curiosity got the better of bashfulness.

"Tell us about Henley," she said. "I hope some day to go to Henley myself, if only these men don't ruin my nervous system."

"Ah!" said the ghost, "you're on the old topic: I remember talking just the same nonsense about my nerves when I was in your position. Harden them, my lass; for you'll want them hard, if you go to Henley: it's just about the worst trial of the nerves, when you go down to the start, that any ship ever came across. Imagine a whole river full of punts and skiffs, manned by elegant gardeners, who seem to think that racing eights are built of Harveyized armour-plates! But it's worth it, indeed it's worth it: when you've jumped away from the starting punt, and go slashing up the gut by the island,—I rowed 46 there in one heat,—oh! it's just heavenly; and when you can feel the other boat slipping inch by inch behind you,—split my canvas! I can't describe the delight of the sensation."

"Ah!" cried another mysterious voice, "you're right there; but you never rowed a stern race."

Here a fresh fit of nervousness seized the younger ships; for a second ghostly shape of somewhat similar appearance suddenly became visible.

"What!" cried the first ghost; "are you here too? Come and help me to preach wisdom to these children. But I did row a stern race once, all the same: didn't you see me at Marlow that year?"

"No," replied the other, "I was here then,—practising for the town races in the Long."

"Who is it?" whispered the new ship timidly.

"I'm ashamed of your ignorance," cried the '88 ghost; "but of course you're too young to know. This is the ghost of the '79 Swaddle, a much more distinguished lady than ever I was, or you can hope to be."

"Oh bother the distinction?" said the elder ghost; "and yet I dare say I can claim some: I've been where only one other ship has been of all that ever raced."

"Where was that?" cried a number of voices.

"In the Varsity Race dead heat," was the answer. "Talk of excitement! That was exciting enough to have split some ships: but I had plenty of excitement afterwards, when I was a Lady Margaret boat."

"You were speaking of a stern race," said the Second Boat: "please tell us about one."

"Ah, yes," the ghost replied, "I was thinking of one race in particular,—the final heat for the Ladies' Plate at Henley in '79. Shiver my inwale! I never saw worse water even at Putney. Don't you remember the summer of '79?"

"No, I can't say I do," answered the '88 ghost; "not the English weather at any rate. I believe I was a cedar tree in America that year, except some of me, which was a Norway pine."

"The river was three feet above the ordinary summer level," continued the elder ghost, "and there was a gale of wind and a regular sea running down the reach. By my tholes and stoppers! I thought we should never get through it. Eton were against us, and for more than a mile (it seemed like ten) I could see them dodging in and out of the bays under the bushes on the Bucks side, a long way a head of us, and more or less in shelter all the way, till they came to the corner: but when they did come to the corner, then I had something to say at last. I was nearly half full, and the water was going swish swash under the seats at every stroke; but I saw the wind and sea hit them as they sheered out to take our water: then I knew

that our chance had come at last, and I told my stroke to spurt."

"Did he?" said the Second Boat, with sorrowful reminiscences of strokes who could'nt.

"Did he?" the ghost replied. "Didn't he just! Shafto's spurt in the dead heat race wasn't finer; and Shafto had a big crew behind him: Lister's lot averaged less than eleven stone."

"What happened?" asked the new ship eagerly.

"My recollections of that delirious minute are a little confused," the ghost answered. "I remember rushing up at a stroke of forty, tearing along till I was dazed and almost blind; but I could just see the Eton boat slipping back, back, back, and then I lost sight of them altogether. The men suddenly stopped rowing, and I found myself drifting through Henley Bridge: we had won by a good length. I tell you, it's a fine sensation to come swinging past the post at a strong paddle after an easy race; but oh! if you want to drink the deepest delights of racing, pray for such a finish as that."

"I should think the first part was abominable." said the Second Boat. "I should much prefer"—

"You've no right to have any preferences," said the ghost sharply. "Win or lose, storm or calm, you must go till you split; and after all there's often as much credit to be got from a losing race as from a winning one."

"That's true indeed," cried the Granta Boat. "But you youngsters won't remember the Third Boat in the Lents of '86."

"I do," said a new ghostly voice; and another shadowy shape floated into the Boat house in the same mysterious manner,—a scratched and battered old clinker eight, with broad thwarts originally designed for slides: now, however, there was no trace of runners upon them; eight old sliding seats, imperfectly planed flat, were screwed there instead.

"Who are you?" asked the first Lent Boat in somewhat icy tones; for her nervousness was wearing off, and she considered the new comer hardly respectable.

"I'm the ghost of the Hollow-Ground," the stranger answered; "and I was the Third Boat they were talking of."

"I can quite believe that you know something of losing races," said the First Lent Boat contemptuously.

"I do," the ghost answered, "I've no reason to be ashamed of it. On the first day of those Lents, I wasn't shoved out when the gun went; I was overlapped at Grassy, but I took them to the Willows. In the second race I was overlapped at Grassy, and bumped at the Railway Bridge; and in the third the boat behind had a shot at Grassy and didn't catch me till Morley's Holt. On the last day I was missed by three inches at Grassy again."

"Where were you bumped that time?" asked the First Lent Boat somewhat scornfully, as the Hollow-Ground paused.

"Thought I'd catch you!" chuckled the ghost: "that day I got away, and wasn't bumped at all. I'm as proud of those races as my two Swaddle friends are of their Henley victories."

"And quite right too," shouted the old tub eight from the top rack. "How are you, old Hollow-Ground? Dear me! what cutting things they used to say about your seats in the old days!"

"Ah!" the ghost replied, "but I had the best of it: it wasn't my integument that was damaged. Yes, I've made more men stand up than most ships."

"It's a desperate kind of racing," said the '79 ghost: "I know it well from the other point of view. To be all but caught, and to row for a mile or more with the enemy's nose within a foot of your rudder, is bad enough; but the boat behind has the worst time: to be within a yard of victory, and yet to miss it, is the most aggravating sensation that ever a boat felt. C'est

le dernier pas qui coute in a bumping race: I should have been head of the river but for those abominable last few inches."

"I *was* head of the river," a new voice remarked with justifiable pride,—“the last fixed-seat eight that ever rowed there.”

Then another ghostly racing eight loomed into view beside the others. The ships in being shook with reverent nervousness, but the ghosts of the ships past cheered uproariously; and at last the new eight, with the diffidence and precocity of youth, managed to stammer a request for reminiscences. So the Head of the River ghost told the history of the great bump of 1872,—the four nights of fierce but unsuccessful exertion, and every detail of the glorious fifth race up to the crowning moment. At that point the enthusiasm of the other ghosts interrupted the narration: they broke out into a roaring chorus, and sang of the magnificent way in which

“longing for a close affinity,

Goldie, rowing more than fifty,

Overlapped and bumped First Trinity.”

Ghost music can penetrate where less ethereal sounds are never heard, and the song summoned scores of other ghosts from the place where good ships go when they are broken up. One after another the shadowy forms made their mysterious entrance,—clinkers and racing ships, eights and fours, sliders and fixed-seat boats, keeled craft and keelless, from the broad and massive eight of early days down to the slim smooth-sided cedar boat of recent times. In a few minutes the Boat house was filled with a Babel of mysterious voices; for every ghost had her stock of reminiscences, and every ghost was determined to tell them to the last detail, so magically did the old associations of the place work upon her memory and enthusiasm. The '56 head of the River ship told of the race against Royal Chester at Henley, and what

amusement and finally what consternation were caused by the enemy's craft,—the first keelless eight that ever rolled.

“And she did roll,” said the narrator sorrowfully; “my stretcher-straps! how she did roll! But alas! she rolled home an easy winner.”

Then an older voice told of the glorious days of Pat Colquhoun, of the '37 race against Queen's College Oxford, and how six men rowed her from Henley to Westminster during the following night.

“Bother that '37 race!” she exclaimed: “it isn't a very cheering history; but we must take the ups and downs together. I saw the first race for the Colquhoun Sculls the same summer; the course was from Westminster to Putney, and several ladies embarked in me to see the sight. Think of that, you flimsy, unstable youngsters!”

However, most of the ghosts were chattering of less important events, Hundreds of long forgotten races and a thousand out-of-date details were described and criticised: the elder ghosts talked of the Pike and Eel lock and the Bumping Post, of six-oars and ten-oars, and of rival boats with long disused names,—the Black Prince, the Monarch, and the Tobacco Pipes and Punchbowls; the ships of the present could understand very little of the conversation, but occasionally they made a half-hearted attempt to play off the New Drainage System against the Wonders of the Past.

But suddenly another ghostly form became visible,—a bulky inrigged eight, with a two-foot stern-post and a rudder as big as a tea-tray: the whole company ceased chattering, and respectfully made room for the last comer, as she took up her station beside the new ship.

“Bless you all, my children,” the old ghost began in a grave, motherly voice. “Is this the neophyte who is to be admitted into our fellowship to-night?”

The new ship trembled with nervous awe, but could make no answer.

“Do you not know me, my child?” the same voice continued. “I am the Great Grandmother of you all,—the Lady Margaret, the first Lady Margaret. More than seventy years ago I was the first eight-*oar* that ever floated on the Cam, and ever since that day there has been a Lady Margaret First Boat to uphold the honour of my name. Now it is your turn: do your best, my child; never be faint-hearted when things look black, or careless when they look rosy: go your best every stroke; and then the honour of my name will be safe in your keeping.”

There was a murmur of applause, and then the old ship addressed her fellow ghosts.

“Children,” she said, “sing the Song of the Past; and then the neophyte shall be sworn in.”

Once more the grave voice ceased, and with a burst of mellow music the ghosts sang the Song of the Past.

“Sing of the Ship,—that ship of fame,
The first to carry the Foundress’ name;
First of a thousand eights she came
To rouse the Cam from his sleepy ways:
Big as a barge she may seem to you,
But her planks were sound and her lines were true,
And stout were the hearts of the sturdy crew
That rowed in the olden days.

Then follow the men of long ago
Thorough the thick and thin;
Row as hard as they used to row,
And you’ll win as they used to win.

Sing of the Crew,—that crew of note,
The crew of the Lady Margaret Boat,
Who vowed that the Banner of Red should float
Proudly up at the river’s head;
Who faltered never for storm or sun,
But swung to the stroke,—eight blades like one,
Till the thing they had vowed to do was done,
And the foremost flag was red.

Sing of the giants of long ago,
Merivale, Selwyn, Trench, and Snow,
As long as the river they loved shall flow,
Their wreath of laurel shall still be green.
Sing to the same triumphal tune
Of Berney, Shadwell, and Pat Colquhoun;
Never has eye of the wand’ring moon
Better or braver seen.

Sing of the days of fifty-four,
When Wright and Kynaston drove the *oar*,
And raised the flag to the head once more,
There for a four years’ reign to wave.
Sing of the oarsmen true and strong,
Whose pluck has carried the flag along;
And Goldie’s laurel shall crown the song,—
Goldie, the great, the brave.

Sing, and think of the place you hold:
You are a link in a chain of gold,
Joining the glorious days of old
With the glorious days that are yet to be:
Seventy years are calling you,
Bidding you wake, and work, and do,
Grip the beginning, and drive it through,
And answer them “*Si je puis!*”
Then follow the men of long ago
Thorough the thick and thin;
Row as hard as they used to do,
And you’ll win as they used to win.⁴

Thus the song came to an end, and the '37 ship was appointed to administer the oath; for she had once been stroked by a famous lawyer, and had the reputation of being well posted in legal ceremonies.

“You shall well and truly try”—she began in a solemn voice; but at that point the ghost of the first Lady Margaret interrupted.

“That’s enough,” she said: “you can’t always win; promise that you will always well and truly try.”

R. H. F.



Illud etiam addiderim, subesse saepe nominibus
ἀντίθεσιν quamdam vel affinitatem, quarum exempla in
 scriptoribus tum vetustis tum hodiernis inveniri possunt.

Ex. vet. ep. M.S.

Subjicitur exemplum hodiernum.

A.D. VIII. Kal. Apr. MDCCCXCIX.

Goldie	Gold
Payne	Hale
Chapman	Steel
Ward	Warre
Smith	Pitman.

Infidunt pariter sulcos.

Isid iam Camus committitur, Aureus Auro,
 Hinc Dolor, hinc Validus remigis arma movet.
 Callidus Onetes Ferrum divendere certat,
 Parte alia Belli frangere claustra Phylax.
 Viribus interea totis contendit Oryctes
 Si modo demittat brachia lassa Faber.
 Omen abest aliis. Musæ minus apta procaci
 Nomina, transtrorum gloria, vate carent.

C. STANWELL.



THE COMMEMORATION SERMON

BY

THE MASTER.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits. PSALM ciii. 3.

THE nineteenth Christian century is ended, and
 we are now in the twentieth.

There have been ways and ways of reckon-
 ing the lapse of years; but now the whole
 civilised world dates as from the year of the Birth of
 Christ, counting that to be the turning point of universal
 history, the one divine event round which "the whole
 creation moves."

An event of this supreme importance is one about
 the date of which, it might be thought, there should
 never have been a doubt. But it has been long agreed
 that the Birth of Christ took place some years "before
 Christ" according to our reckoning, a commonly
 received date for the Nativity being B.C. 4.

At the time of its occurrence it passed unheeded by
 the world, and afterwards it was impossible to determine
 exactly when it came to pass. Some Church writers of
 the fourth century dated it, as we should say, 2 or 3 B.C.
 But not till the sixth century was it made the starting
 point of our tale of the years.

St Luke was careful to give chronological data by
 which to fix the Nativity. "And it came to pass in
 those days that there went out a decree from Caesar
 Augustus that all the world should be taxed. And

this taxing was first made when Cyrenius was governor of Syria."

By the great man's hegemony and the imperial decree and its execution the Evangelist had fixed the year of the birth of our Lord,—to the world at the time a trivial and unknown detail in a Jewish genealogy.

But distance dwarfs great things and great ones of the past, and brings to view greater things that were obscured by them, as low hills hide the lofty mountain visible in its grandeur only from afar. A microscopic examination is now wanted to ascertain the when and the where and very existence of things and persons the importance and prominent in their day. Who was the great Cyrenius, or Quirinus? To most of us he is little but a name, known by St Luke's mention of him in connexion with the Birth of Jesus. A most learned Gospel chronologer begins his inquiry into the famous taxing with the remark that "before examining in what year it was held, we must first firmly establish that it was held at all."

The nineteenth century from the Birth of Christ being ended, we may fitly on this our anniversary look back to the approximate date of its commencement, and recall in memory some of the members of our College who have lived in it, whom we delight to honour.

A biographer begins his volume with the remark that there are names more conspicuous than that of the subject of his memoir, but none more worthy to be held in everlasting remembrance. The name is that of our Henry Martyn.

Born at Truro, where his name lives in the new Cathedral, he entered this College in October 1797, that is to say, at or near the beginning of the Christian century lately ended. According to another reckoning also we may begin the century with him, for he was the Senior Wrangler of 1801. In the next year he was elected a Fellow of the College and gained the first of the two Members' Prizes for a Latin Essay.

At first he purposed to give himself to the study of Law; but before long he found that his call was to another career.

Appointed to a chaplaincy in the service of the East India Company, in July 1805 he sailed from Portsmouth on his nine months' circuitous voyage to Madras, under the convoy of a powerful fleet. As they crossed from Madeira to South America, Nelson fought and fell at Trafalgar. Capturing the Cape of Good Hope on their way in January, one day late in April 1806, at sunrise, they anchored in Madras roads.

Arrived at his destination, Martyn began the study of Hindustani, with the assistance of a Brahmin from Cashmere, "whom he wearied with his untiring assiduity."

On the 18th February, 1812, he writes in his diary, "This is my birthday, on which I complete my thirty-first year. The Persian New Testament has been begun, and, I may say, finished in it, as only the last eight chapters of the Revelation remain."

On the 16th October in that year, in the twelfth year from his graduation before the age of twenty, Henry Martyn, "wanting the years of Christ," ceased from his severe, unintermittent labours,—fervent preacher of the Gospel, translator of the New Testament into two Eastern languages, an example of self renouncing devotion to high ideals which has kept its power to kindle a like flame in others from then till now.

For ever coupled, like the names of two of the Twelve, are the names of two members of the College, Clarkson and Wilberforce, Apostles of a great forward movement in philanthropy, the crusade against the Slave Trade.

The beginning of the end was Clarkson's most famous of Prize Essays, which won the first of the two Members' Prizes for a Latin Essay in 1784. The story is best told in the author's own words:

Of the Vice Chancellor, Dr Peckard, Master of

Magdalene, he writes, "In consequence of his office, it devolved upon him to give out two subjects for Latin dissertations, one to the middle bachelors, and the other to the senior bachelors of arts. . . . To the latter he proposed the following: *Anne liceat Invitos in Servitutum dare? or Is it right to make slaves of others against their will?*"

"This circumstance," he goes on to say, "became the occasion of my own labours. . . . In studying the thesis, I conceived it to point directly to the African Slave Trade.

. . . . At any rate, I determined to give it this construction. But, alas! I was wholly ignorant of this subject; and, what was unfortunate, a few weeks only were allowed for the composition. I was determined, however, to make the best use of my time. I got access to the manuscript papers of a deceased friend, who had been in the trade.

. . . . But I still felt myself at a loss for materials, and I did not know where to get them; when going by accident into a friend's house, I took up a newspaper then lying on his table. One of the articles which attracted my notice was an advertisement of ANTHONY BENEZET'S *Historical Account of Guinea*. . . . In this precious book I found almost all I wanted. . . . Furnished then in this manner, I began my work. But no person can tell the severe trial which the writing of it proved to me.

. . . . In the night I had little rest. I sometimes never closed my eyelids for grief. . . . I always slept with a candle in my room, that I might rise out of my bed and put down such thoughts as might occur to me in the night."

The prize won, and the Essay read in the Senate House, Clarkson was still haunted by the "horror of great darkness" which had fallen upon him as he wrote.

Something must be done. He thinks of publishing his Essay in English as a first step. A London

publisher encouragingly assures him, that "as the original essay had been honoured by the University of Cambridge with the first prize, this circumstance would insure it a respectable circulation among persons of taste." Clarkson thanks him for his civility; and the book sees the light under other auspices in June 1786, or about a year after the Essay was read in its original form at Cambridge.

The young essayist is introduced to the eloquent and influential Wilberforce, and a Committee is formed, which labours and persists against all discouragements year after year; till at length, in the twentieth year from its formation, a bill for the abolition of the Slave Trade passes the Lords, and then the Commons, and becomes law of the land. This was within a year of Henry Martyn's arrival in India in April 1806.

While he was still a student of the College, an appointment of great and lasting importance in the sphere of public school education was made by the College. The year 1898 was the centenary of the election of Samuel Butler, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield, to the Headmastership of Shrewsbury School. After him Benjamin Hall Kennedy, and after him the present Headmaster, were appointed by the College from among its members to the office which Butler made so great; and the three brilliant scholars in succession have held it from 1798 till now.

Early in Butler's career the unexpected happened. He had been at Rugby School, and was to have entered at Christ Church, when he met Dr Parr, whose portrait hangs in our Combination Room. "By accidental introduction to Dr. Parr," he wrote in his diary, "I was removed from Christ Church, Oxford, where a day had been fixed by my intended tutor. . . . for my admission, to St John's College, Cambridge." This accidental circumstance led in due course to his appointment as Headmaster, and to all that followed it. The phenomenal success of his teaching, which left its mark

on both Oxford and Cambridge, is matter of history, and the time now does not suffice to dwell upon it in detail. His success was wholly his own, and it was won against difficulties which only singular strength could have survived.

When, in the thirty-eighth year of Dr Butler's Head-mastership, Dr Monk, Bishop of Gloucester, heard of his intended resignation, he wrote to him: "There is nothing in scholastic history which can be fairly compared with your career except that of Busby, and he did not, like you, find a school with only a single scholar."

From Butler, Bishop of Lichfield till 1839, turn we to his future successor in that See, then a Junior Fellow of the College, George Augustus Selwyn.

Consecrated within two years of Butler's death, he sailed in 1841 for the scene of his famous missionary episcopate, in which he laboured in the spirit of an Apostle, till after twenty-six years in New Zealand he was translated, not without reluctance and a protest on his part, to Lichfield.

He had become thoroughly naturalised in the new colony, which gave freer scope than the old country for the exercise of his peculiar powers.

The first Governor of New Zealand, on hearing of the appointment of a Bishop to his half-savage domain, asked, "What is the use of a Bishop in a country where there are no roads for his lordship's carriage to drive on?"

But Selwyn was a pioneer at once in Church organisation in new provinces, and in the athleticism now so much cultivated in the Universities. With our scholar and historian Merivale, the late Dean of Ely, he rowed in the first Oxford and Cambridge boat race—a contest in which other students of the College, such as, to name one commemorated here and remembered everywhere, J. H. D. Goldie, were destined to play a manly part. Along with Tyrrell, a student of the College, and afterwards his brother Bishop, Selwyn relates that he

"walked from Cambridge to London in thirteen hours without stopping." In the course of his long voyage to New Zealand he learned two things needful for the complete success of his work as missionary Bishop, the Maori language and the art of navigation.

Sound in body as in mind, athlete as well as scholar, he was exceptionally well-fitted for the physical labours and trials of his visitations.

Advocate of a military discipline, he set the example of readiness to go anywhere and do anything at the bidding of lawful authority. Enthusiast for a bodily exercise which profiteth not a little, he wrote "My advice to all young men is in two sentences, *Be temperate in all things, and Incumbite remis.*"

The century of our retrospect dawned in days of the darkest in modern times. A dead calm preceded the storm which was to shake the thrones and systems of the civilized world; and in that interval of stagnation the great poet of the century, William Wordsworth, grew to manhood.

Born at Cockermonth, and educated at Hawkshead, he entered the College in his eighteenth year in 1787. His early life, in contrast with his mature age, was a revolt against convention and against prudence. He had little sympathy while here with the studies of the place; but in after years he paid his poet's tribute to geometry, that "independent world, Created out of pure intelligence."

Fresh from the Senate House in 1791 he visited London and then Paris. In France, where he was resident for a time, his imagination was enthralled by the Revolution, which stirred his nature to its depths. In his own sphere he was the prophet of a revolution which has renewed the face of the earth.

His early effusions reflect the garish style of their day, quaintly justified by our highly poetical scientist, Erasmus Darwin. The embryo master-poet celebrates the bicentenary of his school at Hawkshead in such

lines as these, supposed to be inspired by the Genius of Education :

“And has the Sun his flaming chariot driven
Two hundred times around the ring of heaven,
Since Science first, with all her sacred train,
Beneath yon roof began her heavenly reign?”

In his maturity he chose by preference crudely simple subjects, as vehicles of profound thoughts :

“’Tis my delight, alone in summer glade,
To pipe a simple song for thinking hearts.”

Of the Statesmen of the century we can claim two of the greatest, whose names come together in the sentence from an obituary notice of one of them, “It is hard to say why it should be, but when you looked at Charles Villiers you immediately thought of Palmerston.” Of Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, the bare mention must now suffice. Villiers, less prominent but scarcely less great, was the prescient promoter of a measure of which the judicious Lord Melbourne is reported to have said, “The Minister who should try to carry the total abolition of the Corn Laws would be considered fit for a lunatic asylum.”

Of a speech of Villiers it has been remarked, “There could not be found a more extraordinary instance of the skill of the statesman suggesting the foresight of the prophet.” Of Villiers championing a cause seemingly hopeless, though in the end to prevail, it was said by no less an authority than Benjamin Disraeli, “Anybody but the honourable and learned member for Northampton would have sunk in the unequal fray.”

The names of our two astronomers Herschel and Adams stand out together in the annals of science. Of the most famous achievement of the younger contemporary, planned in or before his second Long Vacation and worked out while he was still a B.A., Sir John Herschel spoke as “That great discovery of Neptune, which may be said to have surpassed by legitimate

means the wildest dreams of clairvoyance.” Of the new planet, as yet unseen, he had said in resigning the chair of the British Association in September 1846, “We feel it trembling along the far-reaching line of our analysis. We see it as Columbus saw America from the shores of Spain.”

The two names in death are not divided, for in 1895, the Jubilee year of his great theoretical discovery, John Couch Adams was commemorated by a medallion placed in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey, in company with the monuments of Newton, Horrox, the Herschels, and Charles Darwin.

In the crypt of St Paul’s, with Nelson and Wellington, rests our former Fellow, Lord Almoner’s Reader in Arabic in the University, Edwin Henry Palmer, slain by Arabs in the desert in the time of the Egyptian war of 1882, while on a mission from the Foreign Office, in which he used his Eastern lore and native tact with good effect, but risked and lost his own life in the public service.

Lastly, conspicuous in the roll of officers and benefactors of the College is the name of James Wood, successively Fellow, Tutor, and for twenty-four years Master; one who combined high intellectual and practical ability with Christian graces of character; a pattern to young and old, to rich and poor; one and the same in both extremes of fortune; an example of the utmost frugality in the one as of princely generosity in the other.

This chronicle was all but ended, when yesterday, shortly before this hour, a beloved and honoured resident Fellow of the College, my own contemporary and friend, worn out by one exhausting illness after another, passed quietly away. Mathematician and astronomer, son of a mathematician and astronomer, and nephew of two Senior Wranglers, author of works of recognised authority in his earlier studies, at the call of the College, Philip Thomas Main took up the

onerous duties of Lecturer in Chemistry, one of the modern subjects which this Foundation of the Lady Margaret had been foremost in promoting, for the College had an efficient chemical laboratory before such a structure was thought of in the University.

Not without zeal, as I can testify, for research and discovery, but putting duty before distinction, he gave himself undividedly to the advancement of his students, time and strength not sufficing for work for himself along with wearying work for others according to his high standard.

The pictured ceiling of the choir of our chapel carries us back to Christ as the Beginning, the College being the creation of a Christian Foundress, acting under the advice of the enlightened Churchman, John Fisher.

From its other eighteen bays look down upon us representatives of the eighteen centuries after the first from the birth of Christ, the last century being represented by five members of the College from Henry Martyn to James Wood.

As we stand on the verge of the undiscovered country which it is for future generations to explore, we cannot but wonder for the moment what, for the College, the morrow will bring forth. What manner of names will this twentieth century add to our roll of Masters in Science and Letters, of Statesmen, Churchmen, Poets and Philanthropists?

But it is vain to speculate. "The old order changeth, yielding place to new." Let us only face the future in a spirit of hope springing from grateful commemoration of the past. "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits."



THE ROSE OF LOVE.

Thine is such beauty as the roses wear,
 Daughters of summer sharing summer's doom;
 And time, that robs the roses of their bloom,
 Must dim the glory of thy golden hair.
 For never was on earth a face so fair,
 But in death's black oblivion sought repose:
 Nor ever garden bred so sweet a rose,
 Whose beauty died not on the bitter air.
 Yet, as the fragrance of a rose may bring
 Old memories of dearer roses dead;
 So shall the hues of winter on thy head
 Gleam with the sunshine of remember'd spring;
 Wilt thou but keep from winter's icy breath
 The tender rose of love that outlives death.

C. E. BYLES.

Κανθαροφονία.

THERE was an old man of Quebec,
 A beetle ran over his neck;
 But he cried "With a needle
 I'll slay you, O beadle!"
 That angry old man of Quebec.

EDWARD LEAR.

Ναῖε γέρων κλεινὴν Κανάδων πόλιν, ᾧτινι δεινὸς
 Κάνθαρος ἐμπηδῶν λάξ ἐπάτησε δέριον
 Ὅργισθεῖς δ' ὁ γέρων τὸδ' ἐτράνυλιν,* Οὐχί σὺ θηκτῶ
 Τετλανθεῖς βελόνῃ κάμμολε κάνθαλ' ὀλεῖ;

P. B. H.

* Τρανυλίζω: balbutire: scilicet imperitis lingua Graeca iis qui Canedorum tubem habitant. Vide Ar. Vesp. 44.



SUFFICIENT UNTO THE DAY.

(A story of misplaced Heroism.)

ONCE upon a time, in the Royal and Ancient University of Cambridge, there stood a College—a large, commodious, handsome college—standing in its own extensive grounds of many acres, fitted with electric light, hot and cold water, bicycle room, and all modern improvements. Its authorities did everything to make it attractive. Imposing porters in glorious livery stood at the gates; automatic cigarette and match machines dotted the Courts; and telephones ran from every room, to the Kitchen, the Buttery, the Porter's Lodge, and the Dean's apartments, in order to save gentlemen the trouble of going out to order lunches or cabs, or to answer a "hall." In the principal Court a fountain flowed with shandygaff in summer, and hot milk punch in winter. The College buildings were decorated in the latest style, and photographs of the Front-Gate, the Chapel, and the Master's Back Drawing-Room adorned all the carriages on the Great Eastern Railway.

The Collegians were in keeping with the College. The Senior Members were renowned throughout Cambridge for their profound scholarship and aristocratic bearing. They invariably lectured in frock-coats, and always smoked cigars in the courts. The Undergraduates were not a whit behind them. They all wore their handkerchiefs in their sleeves and dressed for dinner every night.

The College Magazine was the pride of its Editors and the joy of its readers. Its articles ranged from Bimetallism to Queen Victoria's Dolls, and it contained even College News.

Altogether, St Aubyn's, as it was called, was a most popular College, and a string of hansoms, containing young gentlemen awaiting admission, usually blocked the traffic from the College gates to the Station.

One afternoon the Council held their usual meeting in the Combination Room. The Master sat enthroned at the head of the table, smoking his official hubble-bubble and drinking champagne from a curiously-wrought silver *bucquet*. The members of the Council reclined around the board in alert and business-like attitudes, with cigars in their hands and pens behind their ears. A solemn hush lay upon the whole assembly, broken only by the gentle breathing of the Junior Lecturer in Astronomy, who never *could* keep awake after lunch. It was evident that something was in the air. The members of the Council stirred uneasily in their seats and fanned themselves with five-pound notes.

At length the Master, laying down the jewelled mouthpiece of his hubble-bubble, rose to his feet and addressed the meeting as follows:—

"It is my unfortunate duty, gentlemen, to communicate to you some rather painful intelligence. You are doubtless aware that when, some fifty years ago, in 'ninety eight, I think—"

"'Ninety seven," whispered the Senior Bursar.

"Ah, yes! When, in 'ninety seven, the proposal to confer a Degree upon th—er—opposite sex met with the fate which it——"

Loud cheers here interrupted the speaker, in the midst of which the Junior Professor of Astronomy woke up

"At that time," continued the Master, "it was thought that this—ah—nuisance was effectually dis-

posed of. Unfortunately the world is suffering from an attack of *Amalgamation*. Amalgamation means Monopoly, and Monopoly means Pecuniary Emolument. Academic dignitaries have realised this fact, and have resolved to amalgamate—to create a corner in Education. The result has, as you know, been an Amalgamation or Working Union of the Universities of the world, with interchange of all rights and privileges, and Universal University Franchise.

“The latter is a mixed blessing. A Master of Arts of the University of Khartoum has a perfect right to vote in the Cambridge Senate on matters concerning only this University. In return for this we are accorded the melancholy privilege of, say, travelling across Siberia to vote against the proposed alterations in the Classical Tripos at the University of Tobolsk.

“This state of affairs has inspired the supporters of the ‘Female’ movement, which I have just mentioned, with hopes of additional votes. They have therefore, as you are doubtless aware, brought forward a measure in the Senate, proposing to transfer *to the female sex* the entire control and supervision of the University of Cambridge.”

Heartfelt groans re-echoed round the board.

“The day for polling,” resumed the Master, “has been fixed for a date some two years hence. This margin will allow voters from all parts of the world to be marshalled at Cambridge in time. Our opponents have been busy for some months canvassing the uttermost parts of the earth. Our own party, following the principle, *‘Fas est et ab hosti—um—discere’*” (the Master was a science man), “have also strained every nerve. A careful consideration of statistics with the Senior Bursar had almost convinced me that our cause would just pull—gain the day, and that by importing fifteen hundred voters from the newly-opened University of Tung-Lunch-Tung, at Pekin, we should have a majority of some four hundred, when our hopes were shattered

by a piece of intelligence which we received from the Junior Inspector of Automatic Machines in New Court. I call upon the honourable member to tell us what he knows.”

The Junior Inspector of Automatic Machines in New Court rose. He was a nervous man, and, having been only recently elected to the Council, was just a little frightened at the sound of his own voice.

“Well, really, gentlemen,” he said, “the fact is I was returning the other evening from a dinner party in Gamlingay—just a few old friends, you know—and as I was coming home about 4 in the morning” (here he glanced furtively at the Dean) “my bicycle lamp went out. I was still some miles from Cambridge, and I therefore looked for a dwelling whence I might obtain a match. Perceiving a light in a neighbouring field, I climbed over a hedge and made my way towards it. As I approached the light grew larger, and by the time that I got quite close it turned out to be a bonfire. Round it were seated—”

“Who?” cried the Council in one breath.

“*The Secret Committee* of the Society for the Transference of University Control to Women.”

The Council groaned in horror. “Proceed,” they gasped.

“Well, gentlemen,” continued the Junior Inspector, “I was naturally somewhat perturbed at this sudden adventure; but with great presence of mind I climbed a tree and listened—at great personal inconvenience, I may add—to the details of their dastardly plot. It was nothing less than this. It had come to the knowledge of the Committee that the much talked-of and long-postponed opening of the Cape to Cairo railway would be an accomplished fact within a few weeks of the date for polling. They had therefore arranged to run special trains from every centre of education on that vast continent—the Cape, Uganda, Timbuctoo, the Transvaal, Lake Nyassa, and Omdurman—shortly

before polling day. The passengers would be marshalled at Port Said; and on the eventful morning an unsuspecting University would be inundated with two or three thousand suborned and unprincipled Placets from every corner of the Dark Continent!"

The speaker resumed his seat and buried his face in his hands. Three of the Council fainted, and the Regius Interpreter of *Anasaket* got under the table.

The Master rose.

"Gentlemen!" he exclaimed, "the University is doomed! Every corner of the earth has been ransacked for affiliated Masters of Arts, and to find two thousand more would be impossible. A surreptitious attempt to blow up the Cape to Cairo railway with dynamite would be a difficult, not to say dangerous, feat: besides, it might fail. The outcome of the Poll is practically certain. Our fate is sealed."

The Council gibbered with horror.

"Now, listen!" said the Master. "Self-preservation is the first law of nature. If we cannot conquer our opponents, we can, to a certain extent—ah—square them. Most of the members of this College are single men—at any rate the Undergraduates are. Now if we were to admit *female* students to this College, with full academic rights, provided that they were *wives* of the members of the same, we should have made such a concession to their demands that when the fatal day arrived our case would be sure to receive favourable consideration. Besides"—and here the Master nearly winked—"by marrying the future owners of the College we will retain the privilege of still residing here as husbands."

The Council sat up and gasped.

"I therefore propose," concluded the Master, "that we do pass an edict that every member of this College (be he Master, Fellow, Scholar, or common Undergraduate) who comes into residence next October unprovided with a wife shall be expelled from this royal and ancient foundation. Some of you, I doubt

not, can easily supply the deficiency. For my own part—here he blushed a little—I think you may depend upon me. Those, however, who find any difficulty in securing a suitable partner will be supplied, free of charge (according to arrangements which I have made with the Principal), from the adjoining Ladies' College of Newton."

"Master," exclaimed the Council, falling upon his neck, "you are a great man."

"I am," said the Master modestly.

* * * * *

At the opening of the following October Term the members of St Aubyn's arrived from the Station not in the usual hansoms, but in four-wheeled cabs.

The reason was plain. On the roof of each cab were piled two large trunks, a bonnet-box, some brown-paper parcels, and (in one or two cases) a perambulator.

The Master's edict had been obeyed.

The innovations naturally brought a few difficulties in their train. In the first place a good many couples arrived with babies in their possession, and a deputation of mothers waited upon the Master to demand a suitable day-nursery for their offspring. A Council Meeting was hurriedly summoned, and after a stormy debate it was decided to grant the Combination Room for the purpose. Henceforward the Senior Members of the College drank port and deliberated in a galvanised iron building, hurriedly erected at the back of the Kitchens. About the same time the bicycle-room was made away with and a perambulator-shelter reigned in its stead.

It was soon found necessary to appoint someone to decide matters of dispute arising between members of the College. Such an official had been hitherto unheard of; but so many little points of etiquette, and so many little questions of precedence, had now to be settled that the Arbiter of Social Difficulties found his task no easy one.

For instance, Mrs Jones (of E, New Court) was twice cut on the staircase by Mrs Humpley-Dumpley. Mrs Jones promptly spread reports detrimental to the character of the said Mrs Humpley-Dumpley, alleging that since Mrs Humpley-Dumpley had moved on to the staircase a pound of her neighbour's tea only lasted three days, and as for hair-pins—well! Consequently Mr Humpley-Dumpley, an unassuming scientist, was urged by his wife to avenge the insults of Mrs Jones; and matters finally came to a head in the public pulling of the nose of Mr Jones by the apologetic, but resolute, Mr Humpley-Dumpley one evening after Hall.

Another and more painful case was the plea for a judicial separation, lodged by Mr Spinks, theological student, against his wife, Mrs Spinks, Foundation Scholar in Natural Science. Mrs Spinks, it was alleged, made their joint apartments quite uninhabitable by secreting portions of deceased animals, destined for private dissection, about various portions of the keeping-room—frequently in the jam cupboard—and also of performing chemical experiments of such malodorous and explosive character as to make it quite impossible for Mr Spinks to do any theological work at all. In addition to these crimes, Mrs Spinks, while engaged in vivisectioning a frog that morning, had allowed it to escape from her grasp, and the infuriated animal had leaped violently upon, and irrevocably ruined, Mr Spinks' newly-completed thesis on the Antecedent Improbability of the Sanity of Solomon.

Many other interesting events took place, and St Aubyn's felt collectively and individually that times were changed. But custom and habit asserted themselves once more, and college politics began to settle down to their former state of masterly inactivity.

"It is perhaps a trifle inconvenient," the Master observed one day to the Council, "to be compelled to live in perpetual bondage; but when the inevitable crash comes we shall have the satisfaction of knowing

that we still have a roof over our heads—a privilege which, I fear, will be denied to our neighbours."

"But supposing," remarked the Junior Steward, "that the motion were *really* to be lost? Would not our sacrifice—"

"Do not suggest such a thing," cried the Master. "Just imagine—"

"But I thought," interposed the Lecturer in Astronomy, who had been asleep and missed some of the conversation, "that you were strongly opposed to Feminine Control."

"I *was*," said the Master; "but if the motion is thrown out—"

"Cambridge will be saved!" cried the Council.

"And what about St Aubyn's?" said the Master.

* * * * *

The fateful Tuesday drew near.

For weeks the leaders of both parties had been engaged in marshalling their forces. The Non-Placets relied on the support of the members of the Universities of Peking, Tobolsk, and Samoa, while the Placets were secretly massing troops of voters from the Cape, Constantinople, and Terra del Fuego. Their trump card, the contingent from Central Africa, *via* the Cape to Cairo railway, they were keeping carefully up their sleeve, fearing that by a further display of power they might frighten their opponents into a last and possible successful search for more voters. They reckoned that, *minus* the African contingent, the votes would be nearly equal—possibly in favour of the Non-Placets. One hour before the poll closed, when it would be impossible for their opponents to beat up any more recruits, they proposed to launch their overwhelming rabble upon the Senate House, and to establish for ever the superiority of the Female.

The Non-Placets were hopeful. Unaware of The African Danger, as the St Aubynites called it, they expected to pull through comfortably on a majority of

some five hundred odd. They had treated the panic-stricken precautions of the members of a certain College with open contempt and unkind criticisms. But the Master, Fellows, and Undergraduates of St Aubyn's merely dug each other in the ribs and smiled knowingly. In a few days time their lot, hard as it seemed now, would be one of affluence and luxury compared with that of their brethren.

On Tuesday morning the poll opened early. The first arrivals were a contingent of Placets from the University of Constantinople, numbering about seven hundred. The excitement caused by their unanimity in plumping for the motion had scarcely died away when several hundred members of the University of Tobolsk, who had arrived by the Trans-Siberian Railway some days before, and had been quartered at Royston, were conducted from the Station by the leaders of the Anti-Feminine movement, "to throw all their weight into the opposite side of the balance," as the *Cambridge Daily News* aptly put it.

These gentlemen were succeeded by a horde of voters—black, brown, red, and yellow—all of whom served to supply the contending parties with votes, the reporters with copy, and the undergraduates with target-practice.

Finally, much to the amusement of the on-lookers, the Masters of Arts of the Universities of Great Britain began to put in an appearance, more from a sense of duty and a desire to "see the fun" than from any hope of being able to affect the verdict. *That* lay with the imported multitudes of the globe.

The poll was to close at 4 o'clock. At 3.30 it was announced that the Non-Placets were leading by about five hundred. Members of other Colleges were jubilant, but the men of St Aubyn's looked wise and shook their heads. They knew what was coming. Only five hundred? and the advancing host numbered two thousand!

Meanwhile an excited Committee Meeting was being

held in an apartment at the back of the University Library.

"It is certainly unaccountable," said the Chairman. "They should have arrived hours ago. I suppose they did get to Dover yesterday, Mr Green?"

"Certainly they did," said Mr Green angrily; "two thousand of them, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. I received a telegram last night."

"And what were their movements after that?" enquired a committee man.

"After that, sir, luncheon was distributed, and the entire party left Dover by the afternoon lightning express."

The Chairman turned pale.

"And may I ask, sir," he enquired hoarsely, "what line of railway they patronised?"

"They travelled, sir," said Mr Green, "by the newly Amalgamated System of the South-Eastern and London Chatham and Dover Railways."

"In that case," said the Chairman, taking a drink of water, "we are lost. They cannot arrive here before next Saturday."

So the great Motion was lost.

* * * * *

Cambridge was saved. But St Aubyn's?

The Master and the Senior Tutor walked home together.

"After all," said the Master, "we are no worse off than before. But the gibes of our friends will be hard to bear."

"My own opinion," replied the Senior Tutor, "has always been that it is possible to take *too* much thought for the morrow."

J. H. B.

THE JOHNIAN DINNER, 1899.

The Dinner was held this year at the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday, April 19.

The gathering was a large and pleasant one. The Secretaries are much to be congratulated on the success of the evening.

The Toast List was as follows:—*The Queen; The College*, proposed by the Chairman, replied to by the Rt Hon. Sir John E. Gorst M.P., Sir W. Lee Warner, and Mr J. R. Tanner; *The Guests*, proposed by the Rt Hon. L. H. Courtney M.P., replied to by Lord Justice Rigby; *The Chairman*, proposed by the Rev Canon Kynaston D.D.

The following is a list of those present :

Chairman—Rev Canon McCormick.

E. W. Airy	[C. H. Shuter]	[Rev F. S. Clark]
[B. J. Airy]	T. E. Forster	J. H. Pegg
Rev G. C. Allen	Rt Hon Sir J. E. Gorst	C. Pendlebury
Dr F. Bagshawe	Q.C., M.P.	P. P. Pennant
Walter Bailly	E. A. Goulding M.P.	N. G. Powell
Rev J. F. Bateman	T. L. Harrison	Rev A. T. Poynder
Rev R. H. Bigg	J. H. Hessels	E. Prescott
E. Boulnois M.P.	Rev E. Hill	[E. H. Gunnery]
Rev E. W. Bowling	A. Hoare	S. B. Reid
E. J. Brooks	L. Horton Smith	S. O. Roberts
J. Brooksmith	Professor Hudson	Rev A. J. Robertson
T. K. Bros	E. B. I'Anson	W. N. Roseveare
Rev H. R. Browne	Rev H. A. King	R. F. Scott
[A. Clark Williams]	Rev Canon Kynaston	Rev W. H. H. Steer
Rev E. L. Browne	Sir W. Lee Warner	Rev J. E. Symms
P. H. Brown	K.C.S.I.	J. R. Tanner
G. J. M. Burnett	G. M. Light	[J. D. Batten]
L. H. K. Bushe Fox	J. J. Lister	Dr J. A. Voelcker
Rev W. D. Bushell	Rev Dr Lupton	[Rev W. E. Lutyens]
R. C. S. Carington	R. Marrack	Rev A. T. Wallis
J. Collin	Rt Hon Sir W. T. Marriott	W. F. Whetstone
Rt Hon L. H. Courtney	Q.C.	G. C. Whiteley
M.P.	J. C. Matthews	G. T. Whiteley
Rev G. Crossley	P. L. May	Rev W. Allen Whitworth
G. E. Cruikshank	Rev Canon McCormick	[F. H. Rivington]
H. N. Devenish	[Rt Hon Lord Justice	Rev. W. N. Willis
Chancellor Dibdin	Rigby]	[C. E. Snowden]
Rev F. H. Dinnis	Rev Canon Meade	Rev H. Alban Williams
A. F. Douglas	R. Merivale	Rev H. Williams
Chancellor Ferguson	Rev J. Midgley	Rev Canon Wilsden
G. B. Forster	Rev H. W. Moss	P. T. Wrigley
R. H. Forster	T. H. Goodwin Newton	

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

Ernest Prescott,
76, Cambridge Terrace,
Hyde Park, W.

R. H. Forster,
Members' Mansions,
Victoria Street, S. W.

Obituary.

PHILIP THOMAS MAIN M.A.

On Friday, May 5, at about 5 in the afternoon, after more than forty years of uninterrupted residence, there passed away in his rooms, A New Court, one of the best known and most loved of our academic body.

Philip Thomas Main, so named after his uncles Philip Kelland of Queens' and Thomas James Main of this College, Senior Wranglers in 1834 and 1838 respectively, was born April 22 1840 at Greenwich, where his father, the Rev Robert Main of Queens', sixth Wrangler in 1834, was chief assistant at the Royal Observatory under Sir George Airy. Notices of uncles and father will be found in the Dictionary of National Biography, with lists of their mathematical and other writings. All of them were in Holy Orders. Two of them, Kelland and Robert Main, became Fellows of the Royal Society. All of them held important scientific posts for many years. Kelland was Professor of Mathematics at Edinburgh from 1838 till his death on May 7, 1879. He is stated to have been "the first Englishman of entirely English education who was elected to a Chair in that University," and to have been "as a teacher unrivalled." He was, moreover, a University reformer and "took an active part in the movement which resulted in the ultimate release of the University from the control of the Town Council." The notice of him in *The Times* (May 10, 1879) states that he had himself been appointed by that body. His scientific treatises and memoirs are very numerous; and, besides discharging the duties of his own Professorship, he acted for some years as deputy Professor of Natural Philosophy.

Thomas James Main (for whom see also *Eagle* XIV, 103) became in 1839 Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Naval School, Portsmouth, where he taught, acting also as chaplain of H.M.S. *Excellent*, until October 1873. Canon Griffin, in the notice referred to, writes as follows: "It is not too much to say that he was the originator of the present course of higher studies for officers of the navy." He was joint-author of a

treatise on the *Marine Steam Engine*, which "has continued (1885) to be a leading book on the subject." Mr Griffin also speaks of his 'genial manners,' his kindness and courtesy. In 1870 he entered a son, Edmund Lee Main (since deceased), under Dr Parkinson. His death took place on Dec. 28, 1885.

Robert Main, his senior by ten years (born 1808), served under Airy at Greenwich from 1835 to 1860, when he became Radcliffe Observer at Oxford, a post which he held till his death May 9, 1878. Besides other astronomical works—including a treatise on *Practical and Spherical Astronomy* (1863), which is still one of the best on that subject—he published in 1870 a catalogue of 2386 stars, and was engaged on a fuller catalogue at the time of his death. The Dictionary of Biography tells us that he was "a fair classical scholar, and read fluently nine foreign languages." He also published various sermons. He is further described as a man of considerable conversational powers.

In 1861 no small stir had arisen at Oxford and elsewhere about the famous *Essays and Reviews*. And Mr Robert Main, with another man of science, George Phillips, Reader in Geology, was requested by Mr James Parker to join seven professed theologians in rebutting the supposed attack upon the faith. Mr Main contributed to the work (*Replies to Essays and Reviews*, 1862) a letter addressed to the publisher in which he deals with Mr C. W. Goodwin's *Essay* on the 'Mosaic cosmogony.' The volume has a preface signed 'S.O.,' who pleads 'diocesan engagements' as an excuse for not having read any of the essays which it contains. The book is further remarkable for the language its authors use with regard to men, one of whom, as younger readers may not be aware, was no less a person than the present Archbishop of Canterbury. "The only unity of purpose," says one writer, "seems to be that of a deliberate attack upon our most holy faith." Yet, on the whole, Dr Temple is let off rather lightly. Dr Goulburn speaks of "the dreadfully unsafe statements into which a very good and able man may be driven;" while Mr Robert Main seems to have

"some whose chief fault is that they are in bad company."

Mr Robert Main married Mary Kelland, the sister of his friend and contemporary at Queens'. The Kellands were an old Devonshire family. Mrs Main is said to have been a person

of the utmost refinement of manner and character, and to have known Greek enough to read the New Testament in the original.

Philip Thomas Main was the second of three brothers, all of whom were sent to Merchant Taylors' School, then situated in Laurence Pountney Lane. Dr J. A. Hessey, the author of *Sunday: its origin, history and present obligation* (1861), was Head Master, and taught Classics and Hebrew. The mathematical master was the Rev J. A. L. Airey, afterwards Rector of St Helen's, Bishopsgate. Another master was John Bathurst Deane, called 'Serpent' Deane, from his book on the *Worship of the Serpent*, a work which is still met with in booksellers' lists and keeps up its price. Did he claim kindred with Henry Deane (or Dene), Archbishop of Canterbury, for whose life he collected materials (used by Hook), and with Richard Deane the regicide, 'major-general and general-at-sea' under the Commonwealth, whose life he wrote? "Airey," says an old pupil (Mr H. J. Sharpe), "was a splendid master, and gave us all an interest in our work which, I think, none of us ever lost." Among his pupils at St John's alone were A. Freeman and H. J. Sharpe, fifth and sixth Wranglers respectively in 1861, who both became Fellows; C. H. H. Cheyne, eighteenth Wrangler in the same year, author of a *Treatise on the Planetary Theory*, grandson of Hartwell Horne,* author of the *Introduction*; Philip Main in 1862; and Alfred Marshall, now Professor of Political Economy, who was second Wrangler in 1865. Main was a favourite pupil of Airey's, who said that he had 'an intellect like a needle.' He left school a fair classic and a good French scholar, as well as a promising mathematician.

Main was entered on July 7 1858 under Mr France. His private tutor was Mr Parkinson. In 1859 he became Bell Scholar, and Scholar of the College in 1860. After taking his degree as sixth Wrangler in 1862, he was elected a Fellow in 1863 at the same time with Ludlow, Hiern, Laing,† Torry,‡ Sephton† and Graves.

In 1852—the Natural Sciences Tripos having been established in the previous year, and the medical school beginning, ave the

* B.D. 1829. One of the best known of our 'ten year men.'

† Second, fourth, and fifth Wranglers in Main's year. Mr Torry tells me that the four never came out twice in the same order in the College examinations.

under Mr Humphry's fostering care, to show signs of growth—Mr Liveing took a house (that now occupied by Messrs. Headly and Edwards, ironmongers) in Slaughter-house Lane (now Corn Exchange Street), and there at his own expense fitted up a chemical laboratory. In 1853, at the instance of Mr Bateson, our late Master (then Bursar), and after consultation with Mr Liveing, who got out the plans, St John's College established the first public laboratory in Cambridge. Mr Liveing now became 'Lecturer in the Natural Sciences and Superintendent of the Laboratory.' When appointed Professor of Chemistry in 1861, he lectured in a room provided by the University; but gave his practical demonstrations in the College Laboratory, and held his lectureship till 1865. He informs me that, without this double help from the College, he could not at that time have carried on his University work. However, in 1865 a University laboratory, though of a somewhat makeshift sort, was established, and the Professor then resigned his work in College. In 1866 Mr Main, who had for some time been working under him, became his successor. It is interesting to note that an earlier pupil of the Professor's in the College, and one of the most zealous, was Mr J. E. Gorst, now Sir John Gorst, one of our Representatives in Parliament.

Main had already assisted his father in the production of his *Practical and Spherical Astronomy* (1863). He also wrote an elementary *Plane Astronomy* and edited, after Evans, certain sections of the *Principia*. Both these works have passed through several editions and are still used by men reading for the Mathematical Tripos.

On his appointment to the Laboratory Main had found his life's work. To this, with unflagging energy, though, as it soon appeared, with impaired physical strength, he henceforth devoted himself. For many years his classes were large, his outside pupils numerous, and his hours of work long. In 1893 part of the lecture-work* was committed to his pupil, Mr E. H. Acton, who soon after became a Fellow of the College, and was appointed College lecturer. On the lamented death of the latter in 1895, he was succeeded by Mr R. H. Adie of Trinity. Main, however, retained to the last the office of 'Superintendent of the Laboratory,' and devoted the closest attention to its affairs.

* Main "used to give a general course of lectures, which he amplified in a special class held for the Natural Sciences Tripos."

One who was a pupil during his two last years of teaching speaks of the 'graphic and original manner' in which Main illustrated his subject: how "he set his face against burdening the memory with a number of disconnected facts, and endeavoured always to make clear the underlying theory;" "insisted on care in the *minutiæ* of manipulation;" and "was always accessible in his rooms to those who sought advice." He adds: "Mr Main was the embodiment of all that was kind to me. I owe to him not only the thanks of a student to his teacher, but also that of a young man to an elder, who would enter into his difficulties; advise and always cheer."

When the new College Statutes came into operation in 1883, he was on the point of attaining a place on the Seniority. He now came upon the new College Council, and remained an active and influential member of it till his resignation in 1894.

He acted as examiner for medical degrees and in the Natural Sciences Tripos on several occasions; and also served on the Board for Natural Science, and on that for Physics and Chemistry, as well as on the Syndicate for State Medicine. He was appointed a member of the Board of Electors to the Jacksonian Professorship on the nomination of the General Board of Studies, and to the Downing Professorship of Medicine on the nomination of the Senate.

Besides these services to his College and to the University, Main threw himself from the first into the cause of women's education at Cambridge. Professor W. H. H. Hudson, who has himself taken so active a part in that movement, informs me that Main's name was on 'the General Committee of Management of the Lectures for Women' as early as Dec. 1869. When the 'Association for promoting the Higher Education of Women' was formed, he lectured on Chemistry as soon as any lectures were required. When the Newnham Hall Company and the Association were amalgamated into Newnham College, Main was one of those who signed the Articles of Association, and was a member of the first Council. This was in 1880. He continued on the Council till 1887, and was afterwards on it for 1891-92. As Treasurer of the Association from 1873, and afterwards of the Hall, Professor Hudson tells me that Main contributed liberally to the building of the three Halls at Newnham.

The following extract is from the *Memoir of Anne J. Clough*,

the first Principal of Newnham, by her niece, Miss B. A. Clough (p. 170):

"St John's College, even as early as 1871, permitted one of its Fellows and Lecturers, Mr Main, to give instruction to women students in the chemical laboratory of the College, and this Mr Main constantly did, usually at an early hour, such as 8.30 a.m., before demonstrations for undergraduates began. This continued till the Newnham laboratory was built in 1879."

Mrs Latham who, as Miss Bernard, was Principal of Girton from 1875, has had the kindness to give me the following information as to his work there:

"When I came to Girton he was already lecturing there, and had been from the time the College was started in 1873... He retained (after the appointment of a resident lecturer) the general direction of the work in his department, and gave the advanced teaching as long as his health allowed; indeed, I am afraid he often strained his own strength to help us. At the beginning we had only a small room for a laboratory, and he was subjected to every possible inconvenience, except ungrateful pupils. Then when we built a laboratory, he advised us about every detail of its arrangement and fitting up, and the arrangements he made have turned out adequate in all particulars.

"I remember occasions when I took pupils of his to his rooms for their coaching when he was too ill to come over to us, and the Tripos examination was at hand, and Mr Main was not willing that his pupils should miss any help he could give them, or be more anxious about their examination than could be helped. But you will not be surprised at any self-denying kindness on his part, nor that his memory is very present to me."

Such, in brief outline, was Main's work as a teacher. An appreciation of his original scientific work is reprinted from the *Cambridge Review* at the end of this notice.

Reference has been made more than once to Main's ill-health. He had long suffered from emphysema of the lungs, to which, in fact, with some secondary causes, his death was due. In spite of this ailment and of the severe illnesses through which his almost proverbial 'vitality' (aided by the skill and care of his old friend, Professor Bradbury) so often brought him, Main's energy suffered little diminution,* while his buoyancy, vivacity, and enjoyment of life were unabated to the last. An exceptionally trying illness at Brighton in the Christmas vacation had greatly weakened him. He returned from another visit to Brighton on Friday April 28 with a slight cold as it seemed.

* *i.e.* so far as teaching was concerned. The margin of strength available for original work was doubtless considerably reduced.

After a few days' illness death came in his gentlest form on Friday, May 5. Mrs Main, widow of his brother and school-fellow, Robert,* was with him at the last.

Spartam nactus es: hanc exorna. Main's Sparta was the Laboratory, nor did he ever seek any other. He was, in truth, the most contented of men. He was none of those who put the wage before the work, or who give much thought to the wage.† His income from the Laboratory, when the expenses of maintenance and attendance had been defrayed, could never have been large, not to speak of the help occasionally given from his modest means to promising students who had need.

Main's was not a combative nature, and strategy was never in his line. Into the politics of the place he never, I think, threw himself with ardour. Yet if a cause which he deemed important was in question‡, he would take his part in the fray: he was no Gallio. Neither were his recreations of the strenuous sort. In his younger days he once performed the feat of walking to London in a day, but for many years vigorous exercise of any kind was out of the question. He was a great reader.§ Besides keeping abreast of the literature of his own subject, he generally had some lighter work and a graver one (on another subject than his own) on hand together. Jane Austen was a favourite, and latterly Rudyard Kipling. In biography he had

* Late assistant Accountant General at the Admiralty.

† An almost classical illustration of this frame of mind is found in *Anecdotes of the Life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff* (ed. 1817), p. 10:

"I returned to College in the beginning of September with a determined purpose to make my *Alma Mater* the mother of my fortunes. That I well remember was the expression I used to myself as soon as I saw the turrets of King's College Chapel, as I was jogging on a jaded nag between Huntingdon and Cambridge."

‡ Though in 1897 opposed to the granting of degrees to women, Main was one of the twenty-one well-known members of the Senate (among them Professors Adams, Cayley and Kennedy, Dr Bateson and Mr Coutts Trotter), who sent out the 'whip' of February 16 1881, just before the vote of Feb. 24 which admitted women to the University examinations.

§ Professor W. H. H. Hudson says Main belonged to 'a little society'—of which Fawcett, R. C. Jebb, A. Marshall and he himself were members—'that used to meet on Sunday evenings to discuss some book which we were to read in the meanwhile.'

been reading Busch's *Bismarck* and Bismarck's *Bismarck*, as he distinguished them. Of Trevelyan's *American Revolution* some sixteen pages remained unread. Philosophical and even theological questions had a great attraction for him. In particular, discussions relating to the Apostolic age and the 'higher criticism' of the New Testament greatly interested him. The essential and deepening seriousness and reverence of his nature and his historic and philosophic sense rendered merely destructive criticism and all negative dogmatism increasingly distasteful. He had lately been reading a book by Professor William James of Harvard entitled *The Will to Believe and other Essays in Popular Philosophy*. Like that eminent psychologist, and unlike, I think, most students of physical science, he leaned to the doctrine of free-will—to the belief, as Professor Sidgwick puts it, "that I can now choose to do what I so conceive (*i.e.* as right and reasonable), however strong may be my inclination to act unreasonably, and however uniformly I may have yielded to such inclinations in the past"—a doctrine which, as Mill, himself a determinist, admits, "has given to its adherents a practical feeling much nearer to the truth than has generally (I believe) existed in the mind of necessarians." A book of philosophy which he highly prized was *The Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius*—that *Imitatio* of antiquity—"the high-water mark," as it has been called, 'of unassisted morality.' Main would not allow that happiness is 'our being's end and aim.' Yet happiness, like pleasure and even health, is perhaps oftenest found of them that sought her not. And Main's life was, I am persuaded, a very happy one.

Main had his limitations. Natural scenery did not, I think, move him strongly. Perhaps his inability to do much walking or to bear the fatigue of travel may have had much to do with this. He did not greatly affect poetry, though lately he had taken up Chaucer. Nor did he seem to care much for any but the simplest music. Yet many years ago, when a plaintive melody reached us through an open church-door, he proposed that we should analyse the precise quality of feeling expressed and heightened by the strain. Oratory he was apt to identify with 'sophistical rhetoric.' But once when I prevailed on him to go and hear Canon Liddon at St Mary's, he came back charmed with the great preacher's chaste and silvery eloquence.

A great source of happiness was his capacity for friendship.

Among those he loved most in days gone by were Henry Fawcett, W. K. Clifford, and Miss Clough.* To the last he had his little group of old and attached friends; and, while he clung to the old, he was eminently capable of making new. But besides this inner circle Main knew a great many people. His social gifts were considerable, and the afternoon tea gave him an opportunity for that light and easy flow of conversation in which he delighted. Main was no great *raconteur*. There was as little of self-assertion or effort after display in his talk. He had no cynicism or ill-nature in his composition. His wit and pleasantry bubbled up as from a fountain of mirth and gladness within. The eye gleamed and gone before one was aware.

Main's interest in things was fresh to the last. Less than a week before his death he was speaking of the delightful letters he had received from Ernest Foxwell in far Tokio. The return of a friend from a visit to Pompeii set him reflecting how little we really book should be read on the subject? The last bit of 'business' he did was to send in his contribution towards the presentation portrait now being painted of our esteemed President.

Like the author of *Alice*, Main was very fond of children, especially little maids. Many will remember 'Dot' and 'Flo,' the daughters of an old friend and contemporary up here whom he used to call 'the father of my children.' Another of these playmates he called a *Lyre*.

"Some five and twenty years ago," writes Professor Hudson, "H. G. Seeley gave a charming course of lectures to children in Geology. I collected a party of children, ages from 6 to 14, to go to lecture and have tea in my rooms. Main and John Mayor usually helped me to entertain the children, and it was due largely to Main that the entertainments were successful."

I have not spoken of his refinement of manner and urbanity, his dislike of all intolerance, exaggeration, detraction; his

* In this group I should have mentioned G. R. Crotch, of this College, the unconventional, 'affectionate and lavishly generous' Under-Librarian (1868-72) and naturalist (died, a martyr to science, in 1874). See Prothero's *Life of Bradshaw*, p. 90. Much honourable mention of him also in Darwin's *Descent of Man*, in connexion with 'the stridulation of beetles.'

In the early seventies Main was a member of the Cambridge 'Republican Club,' to which Fawcett and Clifford also belonged. 'Nothing could well be more harmless than this Club,' says L. Stephen, *Life of Fawcett*, p. 286.

habit of looking at the bright side, of making the most and best alike of men and things; his appreciation of any little act of kindness; his unfailing patience, cheerfulness, and gaiety, notwithstanding the 'cross' of his long malady.

No labourer is sad to end his toilsome day. So the choir sang over him in the College Chapel; sang too another hymn, that was a favourite of his—*Our blest Redeemer, ere he breathed.* Then he was laid by the north wall of the Mill Road Cemetery, near the grave of Dr Kennedy and that of his younger friend and colleague in the Laboratory, E. H. Acton. Professor Mayor and his early friend and contemporary the service at the grave,

To those of us who had long and intimately known him, his loss is irreparable. Something has gone out of our lives. There will not be another in our time in whom the elements will be mixed up to so delightful a compound as they were in him; nor shall we find another friend so sympathetic and self-forgetting.

But from every life that has been truly lived there disengages itself for friend and lover—freed from the accidental imperfections and limitations of its mortal state—the 'idea' of the life, that comes

apparell'd in more precious habit,
More moving-delicate and full of life,
Into the eye and prospect of their soul,
Than when it lived indeed.

W. A. C.

REV ARTHUR WASHINGTON CORNELIUS HALLEN M.A.

THE Rev A. W. Cornelius Hallen Incumbent of St John's Episcopal Church, Alloa, died at the Parsonage on March 27. We take the following account of him from *The Alloa Journal* of April 1.

"Though it can be no surprise to our readers to learn, the regret experienced can be the not less poignant, that a reverend and most estimable citizen of our good town has just passed away, mourned by all who had the pleasure of his friendship or acquaintance. It is now nearly a year since the Rev A. W. Cornelius Hallen, incumbent of St John's Episcopal Church,

was laid aside from active duty by illness, which ultimately developed into an insidious and incurable disease. Though he rallied at times, and received the best of medical skill and advice, the improvement that was manifested was never of long continuance, and as we have said, it was no surprise to the community to learn that he peacefully passed to his eternal rest at his residence, the Parsonage, Grange Place, early on Monday morning last. Though he was not a native of Alloa, and indeed not a Scotchman, Mr Hallen has been so long resident here and has been so much identified with some of the public institutions of the town during the last forty years almost, that his death cannot but be regarded in the sense of a distinct public loss, one, indeed, which, in some respects, will not be easily filled. He was, we believe, a native of Gloucestershire, England, being born at the Rectory, Durseley, in that county, on the 25th March, 1834, so that he had just completed his 65th year. His father (the Rev Washington Hallen) was rector of that parish, and he took pains to see that his son received an education suited to his position in life. He was accordingly sent first to Gloucester College School, and afterwards to Peter Blundel's School, Tiverton, Devonshire (a Grammar School founded in the 16th century, and till lately the most important Public School in the south-west of England), and latterly at St Andrew's College, Harrowweald, Middlesex. He entered St John's College, Cambridge, in the year 1854, gaining a sizarship. In the ordinary degree examination in 1857, he was placed in the first-class, and graduated Bachelor of Arts in the following year. He also gained a scholarship at Cuddesdon Theological College (of which Canon Liddon was Vice-Principal), where he remained till September, 1885, when he was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Worcester, and licenced to the curacy of Redmarley d'Abiot. He was ordained priest in 1859, and a year later he took the degree of Master of Arts. Towards the end of 1860 he was appointed curate of St James Episcopal Church, Leith, and in 1858 he was elected by the vestry of St John's Episcopal Church, Alloa, to the incumbency, which had been rendered vacant by the resignation of the late Rev H. H. Franklin. Mr Hallen was married on 22 July 1862 at Edersfield Parish Church, Gloucestershire to Catharine daughter of William Hatton of Marsh Court, Worcestershire. Soon after his coming to Alloa

he started a mission in Dollar in 1863 and continued it until it was made into an incumbency. At that time the Episcopal Church in Alloa was situated in Clackmannan Road, being the building now occupied by St Mungo's Catholic Church congregation; but some years after Mr Hallen began his connection with the congregation the fine new Church in Broad Street was erected, the site being given by the late Earl of Kellie (grandfather of the present Earl). For the long period of 37 years Mr Hallen has proved a faithful and devoted pastor to the congregation, by the members of which he was held in the highest esteem. While the deceased gentleman gave diligent attention to his duties as incumbent of an important congregation, he will perhaps be best remembered for what may truthfully be said the world-wide reputation he enjoyed as an antiquarian and archæologist. Next to ecclesiastical records, he was most attracted by genealogy. In 1886 he founded "Northern Notes and Queries, or the Scottish Antiquary," which he edited for ten years, when he disposed of the magazine to Mr J. H. Stevenson, its present editor. An English clergyman as the conductor of a Scottish antiquarian journal had many difficulties to contend with, but Mr Hallen pluckily persevered, and set an example of which Scottish antiquaries stood greatly in need. The Earldom of Mar was a subject which Mr Hallen studied with great care, and his lecture giving the results of his researches is still in request. One of his later publications was an index and inventory of our earliest Protocol Book, of which, however, he was not the compiler, and while of great use to local antiquaries, the print would bear revision. Before his illness he was engaged in editing full transcripts of the parochial registers of the City of London from the middle of the 16th century, a work of great importance to the historian and archæologist. Mr Hallen was also a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; one of the Council of the Scottish History Society; Fellow of the Huguenot Society; one of the original members of the Alloa Society of Natural Science and Archæology, and first Hon. President of that Society. In the last-mentioned Society he has all along taken a very keen and active interest. For some years he was President, and some of the most interesting and instructive papers which have been read at its meetings were from his versatile pen. He was invariably present at the

annual excursions of the Society, and his intimate knowledge of archæology and genealogy was of the greatest possible value to the members on these and other occasions. Mr Hallen himself traced his descent from the Von Halen, a Dutch family, and his lectures on Flemish and Huguenot subjects were not the least important of the many which he delivered to the Archæological Society. For many years deceased took a warm interest in Freemasonry, being a member and for some time chaplain in Alloa St John's Lodge. He was also for over 30 years chaplain of Lodge Edinburgh Mary Chapel, No. 1, a lodge of which all Freemasons feel justly proud. Mr Hallen did not associate much with the public life of Alloa, having never been actively identified with any of our public Boards. In private life he was genial and unaffected, and nothing delighted him more than to discuss subjects having a bearing on antiquarian or archæological interests. To the Episcopal Church of Scotland, as well as to Scottish and English antiquarians, Mr Hallen's removal is a grievous loss. He is survived by a widow and one son (Dr Arthur Hallen), who is resident in London."

THE REV CANON GILBERT BERESFORD B.D.

Gilbert Beresford, the second son of the Rev Gilbert Beresford, Rector of St Andrew's, Holborn, was born at Trowbridge in Wiltshire on the 9th of February 1812. He belonged to an ancient Derbyshire family long settled in Dovedale and Beresford Dale. In the church of Fenny Bentley, south of Tissington, on the way to Ashbourne, there is an imposing marble monument in memory of Thomas Beresford and of his sixteen sons, all of whom fought in 1415 at the battle of Agincourt. From the sixth of these sons is descended the younger or Irish branch of the Beresfords of Waterford. By a deed dated 12th of February 1519-20, the sixteenth son of a later Thomas Beresford, of Fenny Bentley, James Beresford, Vicar of Chesterfield and of Worksworth in Derbyshire, and Prebendary of Lichfield, who died on July 13, 1520, and was buried in Lichfield Cathedral, founded two Fellowships and as many Scholarships at St John's College. Under the Statutes prior to 1857 these were limited by way of preference to Founder's kin.

Gilbert Beresford, the twenty-second in lineal descent from Hugh Beresford, fourth son of the first named Thomas and Agnes de Beresford, was admitted a Pensioner of the College on July 20, 1829, his College tutor being Mr Tatham. His University course was interrupted by ill-health, which led to his travelling abroad, thus visiting the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia. He became a full B.A. on the second day of the Easter Term of 1835, and was elected a Fellow of the College on April 6, 1835, on the same day as J. I. Welldon, G. J. Kennedy, H. R. Francis, and Thomas Paley, the last two of whom are still living. Many years afterwards he told his godson, Dr Sandys, that as a Fellow he had constantly urged that the avenue of elm trees, which had been partly thinned after the completion of the New Court in 1831, should be extended across the road in what is now the cricket field; and he was interested to learn that his suggestion had actually been carried out. In 1843 he joined his friend, Lord John Scott, brother of the Duke of Buccleugh, in a yachting cruise in the Mediterranean, in the course of which he visited Egypt and the Nile. Two days before his return to England his father died. The son succeeded to the family living of Hoby-cum-Rotherby between Melton Mowbray and Leicester. As a Fellow of the College he proceeded to the degree of B.D. in 1846. In 1849 he was succeeded by his brother, John James Beresford, in the family Fellowship, which he vacated on his marriage with Miss Agnes Pares, eldest daughter of Thomas Pares, of Hopwell Hall, Derbyshire, founder of Pares' bank in Leicester. She died in 1868, leaving several sons and daughters.

Gilbert Beresford had a considerable taste for mathematics and classics, and above all for the composition of English verse. Of his poetical works the first was entitled *Sorrow* or *The Fountain of Sorrow and the River of Joy* (1875), and attained a second edition. This included a touching reference to some of his children:—

My poet daughter and my first-born son,
And children sweet as day e'er smiled upon;
My happy daughter of a Christmas morn,
And he my fairest and my youngest born.

Sorrow was followed by *Rizpah* and *Early Poems*, mainly inspired by the pathetic story of Rizpah, the daughter of Aiah in II. Samuel, xxi 1-14. This was succeeded by *The Stream of*

Talent, a vivid description of a dream in which the author sees the leading poets of the ancient and modern world passing before him. His last work called *Poems* appeared in 1891. Copies of all these four volumes have been presented to the College Library by his eldest daughter.

His life as a country clergyman was uneventful. He was for some time a Rural Dean, and for forty-five years an Honorary Canon of Peterborough Cathedral. In the latter part of his life the state of his health often made it necessary for him to reside in the south of England or abroad. He died at home on January 4, 1899, at the age of eighty-six, after having been Rector of Hoby for fifty-five years. A notice in the *Melton Times* of January 6 paid a tribute to his scholarship, his refined and poetic taste, his broad sympathies, and his courtly and charming grace of manner. The funeral was attended by many of the neighbouring clergy, including the Rev E. L. le F. Gorst, of St John's. Dr Sandys was also present. Among the members of the family was one of the late Canon Beresford's nephews, the Rev Edward Aden Beresford, who, with his brother, now the Rev John Jarvis Beresford, was a member of St John's for the Michaelmas Term of 1875, and who succeeds his uncle as Rector.

THE REV JOHN ROBERT LUNN B.D.

On the evening of February 23 1899, there passed away John Robert Lunn B.D., thirty-five years Vicar of Marton-with-Grafton, Yorkshire, and for nearly ten years a well-known figure, alike in the College and University. He had been ailing slightly for some time past, but at the last the end came quite unexpectedly.

Born in 1831 at Cleave Prior in Worcestershire, he was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, under Dr James Prince Lee, afterwards Bishop of Manchester, where he was a contemporary of the late Archbishop Benson, Bishop Lightfoot of Durham, Burne-Jones, and others more or less men of note.

Dr Prince Lee had great intuitive capacity, and his sagacious

insight enabled him to see in the boy a great aptitude for Mathematics, and by his advice a business career was abandoned, and he was sent up with a Scholarship to St John's College in 1849.

During his undergraduate's career he suffered from weakly health having apparently outgrown his strength, and a weakness of the spine was developed, which left its mark upon him for life. He did most of his reading lying upon an inclined plane. Notwithstanding these adverse and retarding circumstances he read steadily, with the result that he came out as Fourth Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1853. Elected Fellow in due course in 1855, he was ordained Deacon and Priest the following year by the Bishop of Ely. He had been offered the appointment of Head Mathematical Master of King's College, London, but on succeeding to a Naden's Divinity Studentship at St John's he declined the appointment.

During his residence at St John's he also held the appointment of Sadlerian Lecturer in Mathematics, and doubtless many of his pupils and College acquaintances will remember the pains he took in concocting *The Seven Devils* in the Mathematical Examination in June. He kept up the Corkscrew Staircase, letter E, New Court, and made this staircase the subject of one of his problems at the instance of the writer of this obituary sketch.

It is, however, to his extraordinary natural and cultivated ability as a musician that he owes his title to posthumous fame. He was a born musician. Let facts, tersely put, speak for themselves.

He learnt music from his mother, and could play from notes at the age of three years and six months. What his mother taught his father fostered, and at five years of age performed in public at a Concert, and opened a small Organ in the Church of his native parish.

In 1847, when only fifteen years of age, he was appointed Organist of Edgbaston Parish Church. His musical ear was so acute that he could detect a musical discord—tell when a wrong chord was struck long before he was in his "Teens!"

To the end of his life he possessed the singular faculty of telling, blind-folded, or in another room, what key was struck on a piano.

It happened that in 1847 Mendelssohn was at Birmingham

for the purpose of conducting a performance of his *Elijah*—the youth attended the performance and wrote down on paper *Memoriter*, *The Quartet Cast thy Burden*, and the Trio *Lift up thine Eyes*, when he got home.

Naturally his father was astonished and sent the MSS. to Mendelssohn, asking his opinion and advice for the future of his gifted son. That letter is still preserved as a Souvenir, and will be a musical trophy. It was probably the last letter written in England by Mendelssohn, and he died a month later.

To his everlasting credit, be it said, he did not allow the pursuit of music to interfere with his Mathematical studies. He denied himself a pianoforte during his undergraduateship. This led him to study "scores" and musical MSS., and made him a scientific musician in head; theoretically, as he afterwards became, by hand, practically.

Whilst at Cambridge he threw himself with great spirit and vigour into all the musical enterprises of the place. The Old University Musical Society, of which he was for some time President, and The Fitzwilliam found in him a most energetic and practical supporter.

It goes without saying that he was fully qualified for a Mus. Doc. degree, and was told by the Professor, Sir Sterndale Bennett, that he might have that degree whenever he liked. Probably his innate modesty prevented him from seeking that distinction. It would exceed the limits of an obituary notice to specify the many proofs of extraordinary musical knowledge, which this gifted man displayed.

The *Musical Herald* has in its April number a Memoir of Mr Lunn, and gives most interesting particulars of an interview with him. During the thirty-five years of his village life he wrote many Songs, Hymn Tunes, Anthems, and Carols, and also an Oratorio founded on the life of St Paulinus, Archbishop of York—it is an elaborate work, has several Double Chorus, one in Twelve Parts, and for Full Orchestra. Alas! it has never seen the light.

For thirty-five years Mr Lunn pursued the even tenor of his way amidst what must have been to him somewhat uncongenial surroundings. In a Yorkshire village, among a few farmers and sons of the soil, he did his best to originate and cultivate music in the village under the usual difficulties—lack of leisure and stolid indifference to aught but the comic.

Yorkshire, however, has a reputation for throat if not for enthusiasm. He was in favour of the revival of the village band as an adjunct to the musical services of the Church.

For many years he conducted the Ripon and York Choral Festivals with precision and an enthusiasm all his own. He rebuilt his church, and in many other ways left his mark behind him and the place better than he found it. He has gone to his Rest and Reward!

It now remains that an old friend of forty years, who will ever be grateful for the privilege of his acquaintance, should attempt, however imperfectly, to sum up some of the *admirable* points of peculiarity in his character—for such they were.

To know John Robert Lunn was to love him! Absolutely sincere, with not one clash of self-conceit, no vulgar "musician's push," little or no self-appreciation, guileless as a child, and transparent as the finest Rock Crystal, he charmed by the self-abasing modesty of his character. To spend an evening in his rooms, where gathered at intervals Professor Sir Sterndale Bennett, Mr Percival Frost, Dr Chipp, A. Ward, H. T. Armfield, T. Hill (of Organ Fame), and G. F. Tamplin with others, each contributing his share of music and conversation, was indeed a treat *O noctes cœnæque Deum!*

It is to be regretted that when he took a country living he was banished from old scenes, an exile from old haunts, and, save by correspondence, lost to old friends. It was said of him, by one in the University competent to judge that "Lunn was a first-rate Mathematician, a splendid musician, no bad Classic, and an admirable Ecclesiastical Antiquarian, as well as well read in Theology." And this witness is true. He was also an enthusiastic brass rubber. Many a time has it fallen to the lot of the writer to sit with him through the night, far into the morning hours, listening to the music from his fingers and the wit and wisdom from his tongue.

He was wont to say, as he rose to retire for the night, regretfully, "that there were but two nuisances in life: going to bed and getting up"!

And if his behaviour were tinged with some eccentricity, where, it may be asked, is the man of genius who is not somewhat eccentric?

At the close of his life he had somewhat dropped his favourite pursuit—music, and threw himself with characteristic

ardour and pertinacity into researches connected with and bearing upon the Ritual Controversy in the Church, and the Question of Anglican Orders.

In connection with this question he lately unearthed and republished a treatise of Bishop Barlow's. Frequent contributions from his pen appeared at intervals in *The Tablet* and *Church Times*. He slashed out against Roman opponents, and took their return blows with perfectly generous *Sang Froid*, returning to the contest with very good courage. It has pleased God to remove him in the thick of an Ecclesiastical Fray, in which no man living was better qualified to take a part, whether as adviser or assessor. A sound Anglican divine and devoted son of the Church, thoroughly saturated with the teaching and tenets of the now alas! forgotten Henry Newland, of St Mary-Church; he did much as a College Don to "establish, strengthen and settle" the minds of many young men, and others who were privileged to know him.

It is acknowledged that he and the late Mr Percival Frost were the first amateur Bach performers in England, and for years J.R.L. slept with Bach's forty-eight preludes and fugues copied out in an exquisitely neat manner under his pillow. This he facetiously called "his Bible." He published two sermons, one on "The sin of the age: compromise," preached at Holy Trinity, Bordesley, for his old friend, Dr Oldknow. This is a thoroughly characteristic sermon, and one sees the man in every page. Also a sermon on "The Athanasian Creed;" also a treatise on "Kinetics," and a musical service for the Holy Eucharist.

He was laid to rest in the churchyard at Marton on Tuesday, February 28th, *Mullis peramice funus prosequentibus*. Mr Lunn married in 1864 Sophia, daughter of F. Peter Fernie, Esq., surgeon, of Kimbolton, Hunts, and leaves a family of five sons and one daughter. One of his sons, Harold F. Lunn, graduated at Queens' College, Cambridge, as 20th Wrangler in 1897.

This imperfect notice cannot better conclude than with the following extract from the obituary notice which lately appeared in the pages of the *Ripon Diocesan Gazette*:—"We mourn the good old man, and shall miss him much in the Deanery, in the Chapter, and as a friend. Every genius is accompanied by eccentricities: he had very much of the former, and he had some, if not many, of the latter. I sigh as I have forced on my

mind the loss to the Church in general, of the vast fund of knowledge which in the good Providence of God has been taken from our midst. He was a most kind-hearted man, and to a remarkable extent was incapable of harbouring any feeling of resentment. In a small country parish he was in many respects out of his place; but his active, able mind made it impossible for him to be an idle man, and his sphere of work extended far and wide. One great feature of his work was accuracy, and with it all honest straightforwardness."

Faults he had, but he was the possessor of a good sound heart and many virtues, and in many points was a walking encyclopædia. R.I.P.

K. H. S.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term 1899.

The list of Birthday Honours for 1899 includes the names of the following members of the College :

Mr Robert Giles (B.A. 1869) of the Sind Commission, and Mr George William D. S. Forrest (B.A. 1870) are gazetted Companions of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. Mr Giles was appointed a Member of the Indian Civil Service in 1868. He was Assistant Settlement Officer, Indus Survey in March 1869; from January 1870 he served as Deputy Collector, Superintendent of Police and Educational Inspector in Sind. He became Second Assistant Collector in Sind July 1884, Deputy Commissioner in December 1885, and Collector and Magistrate in November 1895. In March 1897 he was appointed a member of the Plague Committee at Karachi.

Mr G. W. Forrest joined the Indian Education Department in 1872 as Head Master of the Surat High School. In 1879 he became Professor of Mathematics at the Deccan College. He was an acting Census Commissioner for Bombay in 1882. From 1884 to 1886 he was on special duty in connexion with the Bombay Records; he was Professor of English History in Elphinstone College 1887 to 1891, when he was appointed Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India. He is now Director of Records. An account of Mr Forrest's work on the Indian Records will be found on another page.

On Friday, March 17, the Committee of the Athenaeum Club, under the rule which empowers the annual election by the Committee of nine persons "of distinguished eminence in Science, Literature, the Arts, or for public service," elected the following members of the College to be members of the Club:—Dr John Newport Langley (B.A. 1875), now Fellow of Trinity and University Lecturer in Histology, and Sir William Lee-Warner (B.A. 1869), K.C.S.I., Secretary to the Political and Secret Departments of the Indian Office.

Mr H. H. S. Cunynghame (B.A. 1874), Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed a member of a Commission under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual to inquire into the causes of the accidents, fatal and non-fatal, to servants of railway companies

and of truck owners, and to report on the possibility of adopting means to reduce the number of such accidents, having regard to the working of railways, the rules and regulations made, and the safety appliances used by railway companies.

From the Report of the General Council of the Bar for 1898-9 we learn that the following members of the College have served upon the Council: E. L. Levett Q.C. (B.A. 1870), J. A. Foote Q.C. (B.A. 1872), O. Leigh Clare M.P. (B.A. 1864), and H. D. Bonsey (B.A. 1874). Mr Levett was a member of the Committee on Court Buildings, and Messrs Leigh Clare and Bonsey members of the Committee on Matters relating to Professional Conduct.

On the 6 of March the University of Aberdeen conferred the Honorary Degree of LL.D. on Mr G. F. Stout (B.A. 1883), formerly Fellow of the College, and on Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (LL.D. 1887).

Mr J. Ratcliffe Cousins (B.A. 1884) was on 29 May elected a member of the London County Council for the Dulwich Division. Mr Cousins, who was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 17 November 1887, is an Estates Governor of Dulwich College, and has been lately Chairman of the Camberwell Vestry.

Mr J. G. Leatham (B.A. 1894) has been appointed College Lecturer in Mathematics in succession to Mr Love. Mr Leatham commences his duties in October next.

The annual election to the College Council was held on Saturday, June 3; Mr Larmor and Mr Bateson were re-elected, Mr Sikes was elected in the room of Mr Heitland, who did not seek re-election, and Dr Shore in the room of Prof Love, who has commenced residence at Oxford.

The Rev S. S. Allnutt (B.A. 1873) at the close of last year resigned the Principalship of St Stephen's College, Delhi, which he founded eighteen years ago. A farewell address and entertainment was given to Mr Allnutt in the Town Hall at Delhi on December 31. The Address is printed at length in the *Delhi Mission News* for April 1899.

Since then Mr Allnutt has been appointed to succeed Dr Lefroy (Bishop designate of Lahore) as Head of the Cambridge Brotherhood, and Head of the whole S.P.G. Mission in Delhi and the South Punjab. We take the following from the Report of the Delhi Mission for 1898-9:

"We cannot pass by this opportunity for recording our sense of the importance of the work which Mr Allnutt has done in connexion with St Stephen's College. This institution is the most striking visible result of the settlement of the Cambridge Brotherhood at Delhi. The task of building it up morally and

materially—from the earliest beginnings of the undertaking eighteen years ago—devolved primarily upon him, and he has guided it with eminent success. A gathering of his old pupils was held on Dec. 31, when they presented him with an Address, in which they warmly acknowledged their own debt to him and the benefit he had conferred upon the city of Delhi in the establishment of the College. Mr Sime, the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, and the Governing Body of the University of Lahore, have also expressed their high appreciations of the great assistance he has rendered to the Education Department and to the University. These testimonies, gratifying as they must be to him, will not be less so to all friends, of the Mission."

We take the following paragraph from the *Oratio Procuratoria* of the retiring Proctors at Oxford:

"Tres professores hoc anno e Cantabrigia adscivimus, omnes, quod admiratione dignum, unius Collegii socios: Georgium Fredericum Stout, Philosophiæ Mentalis Praelectorem Wildianum; Augustum Edvardum Love, qui Philosophiæ Naturalis cathedrae, quam fere quinquaginta annos tenuit Bartholomaeus Price, successit; Gualterum Weldon, Edvino Ray Lankester munere se abdicanti, successorem electum. His omnibus Collegii Sancti Joannis Evangelistae florentissimis alumnis ad nos missis libentissimo animo gratulamur. Grande mehercule documentum dederunt docti viri qui Oxonii nascuntur, se prava cupiditate carere, cum omnes Professores hoc anno electi caelum Cantabrigiense non nostrum hauserint. Utinam in Academia nostra ut in republica "Portae Apertae" ratio semper valeat; tali modo et Academia et Collegia nostra viguerunt et vige-bunt."

A Brass in memory of the late Dr Garrett has recently been placed in the College Chapel by a few members of the College and others connected with it. It is immediately above the notice of the Chapel services, in the upper part of the space between the first and second of the three arches of Bishop Fisher's Chantry, to the left of the usual entrance into the Ante-chapel from the First Court. These arches were formerly in the old Chapel, in which Dr Garrett was Organist for the first twelve years of his long connexion with the musical services of the College. The inscription is as follows:

IN MEMORY OF
AN EMINENT COMPOSER OF ENGLISH CHURCH MUSIC,
GEORGE MURSELL GARRETT, M.A., MUS D.,
UNIVERSITY LECTURER IN HARMONY AND COUNTERPOINT,
FOR FOUR AND TWENTY YEARS ORGANIST OF THE UNIVERSITY
AND FOR FORTY YEARS ORGANIST OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.
BORN IN WINCHESTER 8TH JUNE 1834:
DIED IN CAMBRIDGE 8TH APRIL 1897.

The following is the list of subscribers:—The Master, Sir John Gorst M.P., Prof Liveing, Mrs Cobb, Dr and Mrs Sandys, Dr MacAlister, Dr Shore, Dr Sweeting, Rev C. E. Graves, Rev E. Hill, Rev J. T. Ward, Mr R. F. Scott, Mr J. Larmor, Mr A. E. H. Love, Mr H. F. Baker, Mr J. R. Tanner, Mr W. Bateson, Mr J. J. Lister, Mr E. E. Sikes, Mr N. B. Harman, Rev F. G. Given-Wilson, Mr Lionel Horton-Smith, and Rev J. M. Hardwich.

A Brass in memory of the late Mr E. H. Acton (B.A. 1885), formerly Fellow and in the Ante-chapel, against the west wall near the Tablet to the memoir of Kirke White. The inscription is as follows:

MEMORIAE SACRVM

EDVARDI HAMILTON ACTON A M COLLEGII HVIVS SOCIII
IVVENES DOCTRINAE CHEMICAЕ STUDIOSS
SVMMA FIDE AC DILIGENTIAE MAGISTER ERVDIIT
NATUS EST VIR BENIGNAE INDOLIS DIE XXVI NOVEMBRIS
MDCCLXII DECESSIT DIE XV FEBRVARIII MDCCCXCIV.

The Society of Friends has appointed Mr John Bull Ridges (B.A. 1882) to be Principal of their College at Leighton Park. Mr Ridges has been Principal of the Independent College, Taunton. He was trained at Cheshunt College, Herts., is a member of the Committee of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and is married to a sister of Dr J. Rendel Harris.

Mr J. W. Iliffe (B.A. 1884), who has been Master of the Higher Grade School, Cambridge, has been appointed Master of the Higher Grade School at Sheffield.

Mr C. S. H. Brereton (B.A. 1886) has been appointed Secretary to the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers, London.

The Rev. A. R. A. Nicol (B.A. 1887), lately a master at Magdalen College School, Brackley, has been appointed a master at King Edward's School, Bury St Edmunds.

The Rev A. P. Bender (B.A. 1891), Professor of Hebrew at the South African College, Cape Town, has been appointed a Member of the Council of the University of Cape Town and a J.P. for the Division of the Cape.

Dr George Parker (B.A. 1877), M.D., M.R.C.S., has been appointed joint Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence at University College, Bristol.

Dr J. Hammerton Edwards (B.A. 1882), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has been appointed Assistant Physician to the Bedford County Hospital.

Dr P. Horton-Smith (B.A. 1889), formerly Fellow of the College, was on April 13 appointed Assistant Physician at the Brompton Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.

Mr E. C. Taylor (B.A. 1896) has been appointed House Surgeon to Mr. Page at St Mary's Hospital, London.

The Wainwright Prize at St Thomas' Hospital Medical School has been awarded to Mr R. J. Horton-Smith (B.A. 1895).

At the April quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London the following members of St John's were elected Fellows of the College: Dr Percival Horton-Smith (B.A. 1889) and Mr W. H. R. Rivers (M.A. 1898, M.D. London).

The following members of the College, having conformed to the bye-laws and passed the required examination, had licenses to practice physic granted to them: R. J. Horton-Smith (B.A. 1895), St Thomas', and F. G. Stacey (B.A. 1894), Yorkshire College, Leeds. These gentlemen were also on June 1 admitted Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Mr F. A. Slack (B.A. 1875), I.C.S., Secretary to the Bengal Board of Revenue has been appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Bengal Government in the General Revenue and Statistical Departments.

Mr E. A. Kendall (resided 1890-1), I.C.S., who has been joint Magistrate at Etawah, is appointed to officiate as District and Sessions Judge at Banda.

Mr F. X. De Souza (B.A. 1893), I.C.S., holder of the Inns of Court Studentship in Roman Law and Jurisprudence, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple on 26 April.

Mr R. Sheepshanks (B.A. 1893), I.C.S., who has been officiating as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bettiah, Champaran, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments.

Mr J. Donald (resided 1896-7), I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner on Deputation to the Camp of the Professional Survey Party in the Brahmaputra Valley, is posted to Golaghat, Assam, and placed in charge of that sub-division.

Mr A. J. Chotzner (B.A. 1895), I.C.S., who has been Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Kustia Nadia, is appointed to have charge of the Gobindpur sub-division of the district of Manbhum.

Alma Mater, the Magazine of the University of Aberdeen, in its issue for

G. F. Stout (B.A. 1883), with a portrait.

At a Poll held on Tuesday, May 30, for the election of Officers and Members of the Committee of the Union Society for the ensuing Michaelmas Term, E. W. G. Masterman was elected Vice-President and G. H. Shepley a member of the Committee.

It may be convenient for candidates for Fellowships at the election for 1899 to know that the following dates have been fixed: Candidates to inform the Master of the subject of their Dissertation not later than May 24; Dissertations to be sent to the Master not later than August 26. The examination will be held in the Combination Room on Saturday, October 21. The election will take place on Monday, November 6.

The Mason (University) Prize for Hebrew has been awarded to Ds T. H. Hennesey (B.A. 1898), now Lady Kay Student at Jesus College.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by Mr W. Allen Whitworth, Vicar of All Saints', Margaret Street, April 30; The Master, May 6; The Senior Dean, May 14; Dr Watson, May 28; and Mr L. B. Radford, Rector of Forncett St Peter, June 11.

COLLEGE ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

The following are the subjects for the College Essay Prizes:

For Students now in their

	<i>Subject.</i>
<i>First Year.</i>	"The Worst is not So long as we can say 'This is the worst.' <i>King Lear</i> iv.
<i>Second Year.</i>	English Pessimism.
<i>Third Year.</i>	The Fine Arts considered as a subject for Academic Study.

The Essays are to be sent in to the Master on or before Saturday the 14 October.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

<i>Name</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To be</i>
Cassels, J. W.	(1869)	V. Mattersey, Notts.	V. Hayton, Notts.
Krüger, H. R.	(1890)	C. Collompton, Devon	R. Jacobstowe, Devon
Ridsdale, A. H. W.	(1890)	C. St John's, Boscombe, Bournemouth	V. St Stephen's, Lindley
Ferguson, W. H.	(1891)	C. Holy Trinity, Tunbridge Wells	V. Longwood, near Huddersfield
Burland, W. I.	(1888)	V. Doulting	R. Compton Martin
Cole, J. H.	(1889)	C. Aylsham	R. Quidenham with Snetterton, Norfolk
Hart, W.	(1867)	Formerly Head Master of Heversham School	R. Feniton, near Honiton
Speck, T. D. T.	(1870)	V. Langtoft with Cotnam, Driffield	V. Rotherham
Hockin, A. P.	(1872)	C. St Luke's, Old Street, London, E.C.	R. Bicknor with Huckinge, Maidstone
Goodall, J. W.	(1882)	V. Tickhill	V. All Saints', Rotherham

The College has presented the Rev Robert Kater Vinter (B.A. 1869), Vicar of Kimbolton, Hunts, to the Vicarage of Marton-cum-Grafton, Yorks., vacant by the death of the Rev J. R. Lunn.

The Rev C. R. T. Winckley (B.A. 1876), a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is gazetted a Senior Chaplain with effect from the 13 March, 1899.

The Rev A. W. Greenup (B.A. 1859), Rector of Alburgh, Norfolk, has been appointed Principal of St John's Hall, Ighbury.

The following members of the College were ordained on Trinity Sunday, May 28:

DEACONS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Evans, C. A. M.	(1897)	Manchester	Ashton-on-Ribble
Bown, P. H.	(1898)	Rochester	St Barnabas, Sutton New Town
Stroud, F. R.	(1892)	Rochester	St Matthew's, Newington
Hardwich, J. M.	(1)	Worcester	Rugby School

PRIESTS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>
Benson, E. M.	(1897)	Carlisle
Johnson, A. R.	(1883)	Exeter
Rice, C. M.	(1892)	Exeter
Strangeways, B. P.	(1897)	Newcastle
Gardiner, H. A. P.	(1895)	Norwich
Bourne, C. W.	(1868)	Rochester

The following College have been made since our last issue:—

Mr

Prof Clark to be a mem steps should be taken for the erection of a Law School and Library; Mr A. C. Seward consider what steps should be taken for the erection of new buildings for the Department of Botany; Dr D. MacAlister to be a member of a Syndicate to consider what steps should be taken for the erection of new buildings for the Medical School; Prof A. Macalister to be an Elector to the Allen Scholarship until the end of the Lent Term 1908; Dr J. E. Sandys to be an Adjudicator of the Thirlwall Prize to be adjudged in 1901; Mr R. F. Scott to be a member of a Syndicat mode of election to livings in the patronage of the University; Mr J. R. Tanner to be a member of a Syndicate to consider what steps should be taken for the erection of a building to contain Examination Rooms, Lecture Rooms and other accommodation for University purposes; Mr H. T. E. Barlow to be a Councillor of the Borough of Cambridge until November 1 1900; Prof Liveing to be an Examiner in Chemistry for Part I of the Examination in the Science and Practice of Agriculture

to be held in July 1899; Mr H. Woods to be Examiner in Geology in the same Examination; Mr W. Bateson to be Deputy for the Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy during the ensuing academic year; Mr J. Larmor to be a Member of the Board of Electors to the Jacksonian Professorship; Mr C. E. Graves to be an Examiner for the Porson Prize in 1900; Dr D. MacAlister to be an Examiner in Medicine during the ensuing academic year.

Dr R. H. Goodman (B.A. 1814) has been appointed by the Council of the Senate to be a Governor of the Kingston Endowed Schools, Kingston-on-Thames, for five years from May 22, 1899.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*The Saga of King Sverri of Norway* (Northern Library vol. iv.), by the Rev J. Sephton (Nutt); *A Text Book of Agricultural Zoology*, F. V. Theobald (Blackwoods); *The Bubonic Plague*, E. H. Hankin (The Pioneer Press, Allahabad); *The Establishment and Extension* *Havel*, L. Horton-Smith (Macmillan and Bowes); *The Right to the Whole Produce of Labour*, Dr A. Menger, with an Introduction and Bibliography by H. S. Foxwell (Macmillan); *P. Vergili Maronis Aeneidos Lib. xi.*, by T. E. Page and another (Macmillan); *The Book of Joshua*, by Prof W. H. Bennett (Clarke); *English Philosophical Styles; an Essay for which the John Bright Scholarship was awarded 1897* (Victoria University), by W. Stuart (Cornish); *Reservation of the Blessed Sacrament for the Sick, Lawful*, by the Rev N. Green-Armytage (Knoit).

Imitation is said to be the sincerest form of flattery, yet plagiarism is not popular. A very odd case of transference has lately been before the Editors of *The Eagle*. In the paper called *River and Coast* for January 1899, appeared an article entitled "The Cruise of the Foam." This save for a few trivial verbal alterations was identical with the article entitled "Science at Sea," which appeared in *The Eagle* in December 1890.

The attention of the Editor of *River and Coast* having been drawn to the circumstance, he at once agreed that the article published in his Journal was identical with that published in *The Eagle*. He called on his contributor for an explanation, which was given in the following letter to the Editors of *The Eagle*:

I find that I owe you an apology for the publication in the *River and Coast* journal of January this year of an article entitled "The Cruise of the Foam," which I not long ago received from a friend, as the work of his own pen, and which he said I might make use of in any way I liked. Mr Wilson died last year in Sydney. I had previously intimated to him that, should occasion offer, I would try and get it into print, and this I did in January, furnishing one or two views of Ramsgate for the article, since Mr B. (the editor of *River and Coast*) desired to have the paper illustrated if possible.

I had copied my friend's MS. verbatim and used the title he had given to the article, as also the *non de ptheme* (i.e. Signal Officer).

I am very much surprised at hearing that the article in question has, evidently, been copied from one originally existing. I was quite unaware of it having ever appeared before in print, and naturally imagined it was from the pen of my friend.

I have written to Mr B. expressing my regret, and apologising for the unfortunate and unpleasant mistake. I should be glad if I might be put into communication with the author of "Science at Sea" in order to convey this explanation to him, and to offer him the apology which I feel to be due to him in especial.

Yours very truly,

* * *

In the issue of *River and Coast* for 21 March there also appeared the following paragraph:

In our January issue was published an article entitled "The Cruise of the 'Foam.'" We have since been informed by the editor of *The Eagle* (a Cambridge University College Magazine) that this was practically identical with an article called "Science at Sea," which appeared in *The Eagle* some years ago. Communication with the gentleman who sent the MS. to RIVER AND COAST elicited the fact that he had had the same handed to him as an original article by a deceased friend. We, therefore, although unwittingly, published without the consent of the real author, a fact which we regret, but for which we must hold ourselves blameless.

We take the following account of the work of Mr G. W. D. S. Forrest (B.A. 1870), Officer-in-charge of the Records of the Government of India, and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department from *The Pioneer Mail* of Allahabad for 17 March 1899:

"The work upon which Mr Forrest has been engaged for several years past has had an importance quite of its own, and there is still something to be done before it can be considered quite complete. It was a happy idea of the Bombay Government to place Mr Forrest on special duty in 1884 to examine and select for compilation the early records of the Western Presidency. The immediate outcome was the publication of State papers in which the rise and fall of the Mahrattas was for the first time told from the letters and narratives of the chief actors in the stormy events from Airas to Assaye, and the short historical introduction served to direct the student on his way when taking up the book. The reviewers at once recognised that a mine of literary wealth awaited working in the dusty archives of the Government of India and Local Administrations; and they had not long to wait before a second nugget was placed before them. In 1887 two more volumes of selections from the Bombay State papers were published, and these were of special interest, as they revealed the inner history of the period beginning with the opening of the Surat factory and ending with the great battle which broke the Mahratta power. The Bombay Government were well pleased with the result of their experiment, and fortunately for the State and for the general public they deputed Mr Forrest in 1888 to visit Calcutta to see how the arranging and calendaring of records was carried out there. This led to the discovery in the archives of the

Foreign Office of the papers relating to the Rohilla War, documents of the highest importance in an historical sense, about which we shall have more to say. Mr Forrest returned to Bombay and finished his work there, 500,000 manuscripts and printed records being numbered, catalogued, and placed in the new Record Office. There they are now to be found, easily accessible to all who wish to study the history of Bombay.

Having achieved such marked success in Bombay it was only natural that Mr Forrest should be employed by the Government of India in dealing with these archives, and in 1889 he resumed his examination of the Foreign Office records. He found that in all the big offices the valuable documents and books were rotting away for want of proper care, and that many had been irretrievably damaged. His suggestion for one Central Record Office was then made for the first time, but it was not immediately adopted. His services, however, were retained for the purpose of examining and classifying the old records in the Military and Foreign Departments, and this enabled him to publish three volumes of selections, the "historical value and importance of which it was impossible to exaggerate," according to the *Times*. The true history of the Rohilla War was at last given to the world, and the memory of Warren Hastings was cleared. Mr Forrest had been put on the track by having read many years before in the British Museum a letter from Hastings, in which he stated that if he could have access to the archives at Calcutta he would be better able to clear his character: this statement was fully borne out by the documents published in the selections. Work of the kind thus done by Mr Forrest could not fail to be appreciated, and in 1890 Sir George Chesney put forward a formal proposal that a General Record Office for the custody and preservation of the old records of all the Departments of the Government of India should be created. Lord Lansdowne gave the warmest support to the suggestion, and in the following year the Office was founded with the full concurrence of the Secretary of State. There question as to the officer who should be placed in charge: Mr Forrest became Keeper of the Records. From that time onward he has bestowed an immense amount of thought and labour in reducing to order the chaotic mass of MSS. and old books which came into his care. He has achieved a wonderful success, and there are now ranged in a systematic manner, lettered, numbered and catalogued records from 1752 onwards. The books of the Imperial Library, over 100,000 in number, have also been dealt with, and generally everything is in smooth working order. The staff has been organised and the little department is quite a model in its way. Mr Forrest has found time to take up the congenial task of writing a history of the Mutiny. He has given us the volumes on Delhi which have commanded much attention, and now he has nearly ready 'Lucknow.' His work is always done in a scholarly manner,

his style is above reproach, while the absolute accuracy of his facts is beyond question."

We take the following from Messrs Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge's Catalogue of the "Wright Collection" of Autograph Letters to be sold between June 12 and 19:

1410 SMITH (William) b. 1730, d. 1819, an eminent Actor, generally called Gentleman Smith, A. L. s. 3 pp. 4to

I flatter myself I am not or ever was inattentive to the admonitions of criticism when they come from persons of allow'd Taste, Knowledge & Experience—but How is an Actor to determine when the most contradictory opinions appear in different Papers and from Anonymous and conceited characters? the late Mr Barry was persecuted for three months by a person who at last prov'd to be a Servant He had discharged for drunkenness & dishonesty & was afterwards transported for Shoplifting. How then can I be certain that Improvements is entitled to any attention? If he is a Gentleman—He would not so mischievously attack me under a Mask. I should be Happy to convey to him my wish to take him by the Nose in return for his so repeatedly taking me by the Beard. The Circumstance of the Beard is simply this—At the first reading of the Carmelite, Mr Cumberland was inclin'd to his wearing a beard, but on being convinc'd that there was not such a thing as a *Bearded* Carmelite, & of the difficulty of throwing *off the disguise*, He agreed that the Beard would be too gross an Imposition on the Lady, & therefore declin'd the whole of that business and directed Packer to speak humble Carmelite, instead of *bearded* as publish'd in the Copy.

* * * Smith was educated at St John's College, Cambridge. His first appearance was made at Drury Lane in 1753. He married the daughter of Lord Hinchinbrook, retired from the stage in 1788, and died at Bury St Edmunds.

1411 SMITH (William) Actor, A. L. s. 3 pp. 4to, addressed to John Taylor, Esq. dated Oct. 6, 1817.

If you and I do not coincide in Opinion, probably the misfortune is mine. Mr Kemble and his whole School (Mrs Siddons excepted), ever appeared to me hard, unnatural & repulsive. But he had not risen to public Estimation in my time & I never saw him when he had. I cannot date his retirement as either honorable or respectable, the many gentlemen of talent, eminence & respectability, and you Sir, equal to any sacrificed at his shrine, yet others of equal eminence shrink at the last & declined his Tavern honors subscription at 2 Gs. a head. . . . was applied to by the Committee but declined any answer, not feeling any congenial sentiments on the occasion. You ask Sir, why such honors were not conferr'd on Garrick and my poor self. Garrick left monuments & would have disdain'd subscriptions, & as to myself whose utmost ambition as an Actor is to be thought worthy of holding up his train, I was presented on the evening of my retirement from the Stage with an elegant & valuable Cup, unasked, unsolicited, & unexpected, from a set of Dramatic Admirers & partial Friends, of whose Intentions I was totally ignorant till I found it left at my House, with no other inscription or panegyric but to Wm. Smith, Esq. on his retirement, & the Motto was: "They knew him well Horatio."

William Smith, son of William Smith, grocer of London, was admitted to St John's (from Eton) 23 October 1747. An account of him will be found in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' He died at Bury St Edmunds 13 September 1819, aged 88. He left the University without graduating. In the

decorous phrase of his biography in the Gentleman's Magazine, his "conduct did not please his superiors." In a life of him written in 1820, it is stated that "having one evening drunk too freely with some associates of kindred minds, and being pursued by the Proctor, he had the imprudence to snap an unloaded pistol at him."

The following item (relating to a notorious, if not distinguished member of the College) occurs in the Catalogue of a sale by Messrs Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge on the 25 April last:

592 TITUS OATES. THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT PETITION AND AUTOGRAPH LETTER TO KING WILLIAM III, also Narrative of what passed at the Council Board on the disclosing of the POPISH PLOT, *official MS.* 33 pages—MS. in the Autograph of Sir R. Southwell, 6½ pp. dated Oct. 1678—MS. Evidence against the Prisoners in Newgate received and read in Council 18 Oct. 1678, signed by Sir W. Jones, Attorney-General—MS. Papers, "My Letter to Sacheverell," &c. in the hand of Sir R. Southwell, portraits, *London Gazettes, &c.* bound in 1 vol. *russia*, lettered "Titus Oates and the Popish Plot," A MOST INTERESTING HISTORICAL VOLUME 1 vol.

The following paragraph appears in the issue of *Mainly about People* for April 8:

"And the Best is Love."

MR. A. E. H. LOVE, the famous mathematical coach at Cambridge, has been elected to the Sedleian Professorship at Oxford. He will be a great loss to coming Wranglers, who are wont thus to parody a verse from "Hymns Ancient and Modern."

Herman, Webb, and Love we see
Strive in keenest rivalry,
But the greatest of the three
And the best is Love!

This compares unfavourably with the Granta's message: "Love to Oxford."

Under the title "The Story of a Great Family" *The Ludgate Magazine* for June has an article on Aldworth Church and the famous De la Beche monuments which it contains. The authoress ventures on the statement with regard to Aldworth: "Probably the authorities of St John's College, Cambridge, have more or less vague ideas of its whereabouts, for the living is in their gift." Should this meet Miss Gertrude Bacon's eye she may rest assured that the position of Aldworth and its history are known in the College. Further that the fact that she has drawn largely (and without acknowledgment) on the account of the De la Beche monuments published by the late vicar, the Rev Llewelyn Lloyd, has also been noted.

JOHNIANA.

Memorandum.

That whereas the Lord William Maynard sometye student of our College: as also a worthy Benefactor and Patron of the same, being desirouse to lay a tye vppon his Posterity hereafter to be of our house: and havinge been at Costs and charges for the seeling and waynescotting of two chambers over the East end of the Gallery, a part of the Master's Lodginge. I therefore, William Beale, Master of the said Colledge, doe promise for my selfe, that whensoever any of the said Lord William Maynard's posterity shall come to be students of our house in my tyme: He, or they shall haue the sayd Chambers for their vse while they stay. And this haue I recorded *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, as also for a motiue to my successors hereafter for euer. Datum in camera mea 24 ffeb. 1639, et subscriptum manu, et nomine meo.

GU. BEALE: *Magister Coll.*
D. Johann. Cantabrig.

[The above memorandum is written in the "Admonition Book," in which it was usual to record the punishments inflicted on peccant members of the Colledge].

The following extracts refer to Thomas Dobbe, who was admitted a Fellow of the Colledge in 34 Henry viii (22 April 1542—21 April 1543.)

I.—Fox, *Acts and Monuments* ii, 654-56.

... there was none else in it (King Edward's reign) that died in any cause of religion, but one Th. Dobbe, who in the beginninge of this King's raigne was apprehended and imprisoned for speaking against the idolatry of the Masse, and in the same prison died; as in story here ensueth to be seen.

This Thomas Dobbæ, being a student and a Master of Art in Cambridge, was brought up in the Colledge, called St John's Colledge, and fellow of the same, where he increased in the study of good Letters, among his equals very forward, of nature and disposition simple and modest, of zeale toward God seruent, patient in injuries, injurious to no man, of much like sort and condition as in doves, which without all bitterness of gall are more apt to receive injurie than to work wrong to any. At length this godly man intending with himself and addicting his mind to the Christian state of matrimony, resorted to a certain Maiden not farre off, where he dwelt. For the which cause he was greatly molested, and wickedly abused by three of that Colledge, whose names were Hutchinson, Pindare, and Taylor, who with their malicious handling, scornful dealing, opprobies, rebukes and contumelies, so much vexed the vertuous simplicity of the man, that they never left him, till at length they wearied him out of the Colledge. Who there having no rest nor quietnesse by reason of the unreasonable and virulent handling of his adversaries, was compelled to seeke some other place wherein to settle himself. Upon the occasion whereof comming up vnto London, it chanced him to pass through Paul's Church, where it happened that at the south side of the Church at the same time there was a Priest at masse, more busie than well occupied, being at the elevation as he passed by. The young man replete with godly zeale, pitying the ignorance and idolatrie of the people, in honouring that so devoutly which the priests lifted up, was not able to forbear, but opening his mouth and turning to the people, he exhorted them not to honour the visible bread as God, which neither was God, nor yet ordained of God to be honoured, etc. with such other words so more of Christian information. For which cause straightway he was apprehended by the Maior, and afterwards accused to the Bishop of Canterbuie, and committed to the Counter then in Bread Street, where he not long continued, but falling into a sicknesse, how or whereupon I cannot tell, shortly upon the same changed this mortal life. Whose pardon notwithstanding was ordained of the Lord Protectour, and should have been brought him, if he had continued. And thus much concerning Thomas Dobbe and other.

II.—Fuller, *The Church History of Britain*, Lib. vii, p. 371.

No sooner was he [Edward VI.] come to the Crown, but a peaceable dew refreshed God's inheritance in England, formerly parched with persecution: and this good Angel struck off the fetters from many Peters in prison, preserving those who were appointed to die. Only Thomas Dobbie, Fellow of St John's in Cambridge, committed to the Counter in Bread Street and contemned for speaking against the Masse, died a natural death, in respect of any publick punishment by Law inflicted on him: but whether or no, any private impression of violence hastened his end, God alone knoweth. His speedy death prevented the pardon, which the Lord Protectour intended to send him: Divine Providence so ordering it, that he should touch not enter; see not taste; behold not reap benefit, on earth, of this Reformation.

From Bishop Morton's *Of the Institution of the Sacrament*, 2nd edition, 1635, Book v, Chap. 2, Section vi.

Be it therefore furthermore known unto you that the Sacrament, which is celebrated by Protestants, although it containe no Corporall Union of the Body of Christ, yet is it not so bare Bread, as your Doctors have calumniously suggested unto you, but that God hath manifested his Curses upon prophane Communicants and Contemners of this holy Mystery, which hath in it a Sacramental Vision of the Body and Blood of Christ. One example whereof wee reade, is of one that being afflicted in Conscience for his abuse of the Sacrament, in receiving it but in one kind, did cast himself headlong out of a window and so dyed. The other is that which hee, who writeth these things, saw and can testifie, viz., Sir Booth of St John's Coll. in Cambridge, A Bachelour of Arts, being Popishly affected, at the time of the Communion, took the Consecrated Bread, and forbearing to eat it, conveyed and kept it closely for a time; and afterwards threw it over the walls of the Colledge: but in a short time after, not induring the torment of his guilty conscience, hee threw himselfe headlong over the Battlements of the Chappell, and some few hours after ended his life.

[In the *Topographer and Genealogist* ii, 450-467, there is printed "The domestic Chronicle" of Thomas Godfrey, successively of Winchelsea, Halling in Kent, St Giles' Cripplegate and Hoddiford in the parish of Selling, near Romney: M.P. for New Romney, and father of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey the Westminster Magistrate murdered in the year 1678. It is printed from a transcript in the MS. Lansdowne 235. From it we extract the following:—
Thomas Godfrey, the second son of Thomas Godfrey of Lidd in Kent. I was borne the third of January 1585, according to my father's book; my mother's name was Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Mich. Pix, of Ashford, sometime Jurat of Folkestone, where my mother was borne.... My mother died in the year 1589 and was buried at Detling in Kent.... After my mother's death I lived from my father with my aunt Berrie until I was eight years old; from whence I went to Challock, to the grammar Schooll, with Mr John Lancashire my Schoollmaster, and boarded with my uncle Sorlis Hawker, where I staid about some seven years; from whence I went in the year 1599 to St John's in Cambridge, where I was twelve months Pensioner, and afterwards Fellow Commoner, Mr Robert Spalding my first tutor, Mr Peter Benlos my second, who, after he had been Batchelor of Divinity and Senior of the House, left England, and turned Jesuit. My abode there was some three years and better: from whence I was admitted to the Middle Temple, where my chamber was the middle lower chamber on the left hand in Brick Court.

* * * * *
My father sent three of us his sons successively to St John's in Cambridge, whereof we were all of us Fellow Commoners. We gave a white silver pott to the Colledge of about a 12 pound price. Our arms engraved upon it, with this aenigma:

"Petrus, Thomas, et Richardus Godfrey hujus Collegii Alumni, oriundi de Lidd in agro Cantiano, quorum Pater est Tho. Godfrey armiger, cui horum alter-uter est primo-genitus."

[The explanation of this aenigma is, that each son had a different mother. Thomas Godfrey died in October 1664 and was buried in the church of Selling, where there is a monument to his memory.]

From the *Autobiography of Archbishop Laud* (Oxford, 1839) p. 349.

Speaking in his own defence Archbishop Laud said (Tuesday, 12 March 1643-44): "If I had any purpose to blast the true Religion established in the Church of England, and to introduce Popery, sure I took a very wrong way to do it. For, my Lords, I have stayed as many that were going to Rome, and reduced as many that were already gone, as (I believe) any Bishop or other Minister in this Kingdom hath done".... Among "the number of those persons, whom, by God's blessing upon my labours, I have settled in the true Protestant Religion established in England," he mentions:

"4, 5. Two scholars of St John's Colledge in Cambridge, Topping and Ashton, had slipped away from the Colledge, and here at London had got the French Ambassador's pass (I have the pass to show): I found means to get them to me, and I thank God settled both their minds, and sent them back to their Colledge. Afterwards hearing of Topping's wants, I allowed him means till I procured him a Fellowship: and he is at this time a very hopeful young man, as most of his time in that University, a Minister, and Chaplain in house at this present to the Right Honourable the Earl of Westmorland."

[John Topping, son of Edward T. of Quarrington, Lincolnshire, was entered as a Sizar 2 April 1631, aet. 16; Fellow, on the Bishop of Ely's nomination 24 July 1637; he was ejected by the Parliamentary Visitors in April 165c.

Walter Ashton, son of Walter A. of Sutterton, Lincolnshire, entered as a pensioner 7 June 1633, aet. 17.

Both had been educated at Sleaford, under Mr Trevelyan. The Earl of Westmorland, was Mildmay Fane, second Earl, who at first sided with the King, but came in to the Parliament in 1643.]

In Deman's *Life of Latimer* (pp. 69-71) it is noted that "certain of St John's Colledge" were among Laud's bitterest opponents at Cambridge; Bayn, Rud, Greenwood, Procter, and Brigenden are named. There is a reference to Lamb's "Original Documents from Corpus Christi Colledge," pp. 14, 16,

The tercentenary of the birth of Oliver Cromwell has been celebrated with some pomp and circumstance at Huntingdon, Cambridge, and London. It is perhaps worth remembering that a member of St John's very nearly succeeded in depriving that event of some of its significance,

In the church of Horncastle, Lincolnshire, is, or used to be, a piece of canvas with the following inscription: "Here lieth the worthy and memorable Kt. Sir Ingram Hopton, who paid his debt to nature and duty to his King and Country in the attempt of seizing the Arch-rebel in the bloody skirmish near Winceby, October the 6th 1643—nec tumultum, Nec mori per vim metuit, tenente Caesare terras; Paulum sepultae distat iuertiae Celata virtus."

Ingram Hopton, son of Ralph Hopton, esq. of Armely, Yorks.; born at Armely and educated at Wakefield, was admitted a fellow-commoner of St John's Colledge 12 May 1631, aged 16. He was admitted a Student of the Middle Temple 1 February 1632-3. He was knighted at York 25 June 1642.

Ralph Hopton, his father, was made a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Charles I. He was a distinguished Royalist General and was elevated to the Peerage 4 September 1643 as Baron Hopton of Stratton co. Cornwall.

The date of the battle at Winceby is wrongly given in the above inscription, it should be 11 October.

Rushworth in his *Historical Collections* V, 282 has the following: "Colonel Cromwel charg'd with great Resolution immediately after the Dragoons of the other side had given him their first Volly; yet within half pistol shot they Saluted him with a second charge. His Horse was killed and fell down upon him; and as he rose, he was knockt down again by the Gentleman that charg'd him, which was supposed to be Sir Ingram Hopton. But he got up, and recovered a poor Horse in a Soldiers hand and so mounted again."
A very similar account of the incident will be found in Carlyle's *Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*, Part II., "Winceby Fight," quoted from *Vicar's God's Ark overtopping the World's Waves, or the third part of the Parliamentary Chronicle*, Carlyle says "Cromwell himself was nearer death in this action than ever in any other," adding later: "Sir Ingram Hopton, who had been so near killing Cromwell, was himself killed."

[In *The Sixth Report of The Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts* Appendix p. 230 is the following summary of the expenses of Lord Percy at St John's College.]

1615, Oct. 13—March 2 following, *i.e.*, 21 weeks.—The account of Edward Dowse, appointed to attend Lord Percy at Cambridge. He was charged with £240, and was allowed £201 16s. 1d.

The admittance into College and incorporation into the University.—The 2 Deans of St John's College for his Lordship's admittance, 44s.; to the inferior officers of the house, 38s. 6d.—Incorporation, 10s. His commons for the whole time, £28 2s. 4d. Extraordinary diet, with 9s. 10d. for wine and sugar, £50 16s. 4d. His diet and company at dinner the first day he came, 18s. Fire for chamber £7 7s. 3d. Physic and rewards to physicians £7 5s.—*Books*: Seaton's Logick, 13d.; A Grammar 12d.; History of Comynes, 5s. 6d.; Common prayer 3s. 8d.; Maps and a frame 101 one, 18s.; two hourglasses 1s.; glass, furniture, &c. &c., and mending and washing, &c. £6 18s. 10d. Dancing, for a month £2. Board wages for servants 7s. the week; 6 men for two weeks, 1 man for three days, 5 men for 16 weeks, 2 men for 3 weeks, and one man helping in the stable for 18 weeks at 2s. 6d. the week, £36 13s. Charges of the stable (set out at length) £5 5s. 5d. Riding charges £1 3s. 2d. Carriage to and from London £2 1s. 11d.—*Rewards*: When he went to King's College Chapel, for the Schools 4s. At the Earl of Southampton's house several times, 50s. 6d. At the Bishop of—18d. Butler and Porter of St John's College, 23s. To one that brought him a present, 12s. Huntsmen when hunting, 3s. 6d. (In all £4 3s. 6d.). Money given to Lord Percy, 11s.

[With this may be compared the following note sent by a correspondent "on the chance that it may refer to a St John's man."]

John Plummer, of All Saint's Pavement, York, draper, by Will dated 16 December 1591 and proved 6 March 1591-92, leaves to "eldest son Raynold Plummer, Maister of Artes, parson of Feberton, county Suffolke, cost me in keeping him seven years at the University of Cambridge £100, he to have only some clothes."

[A contributor sends the following extract from Rawlinson's MS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford B. 400 c. p. 19.]

10 April 1666.

The then Churchwardens and Inhabitants of North Stoke in the County of Oxon sent Francis Gotherdye then Parish Clerk unto St John's in Cambridge the Patrons of this parish Church to resolve them concerning the dependence and connection of the Chapells of Newnham and Ipsden to the Parochial Church of the aforesaid North Stoke who returned unto them this Certificate the true copy whereof followeth.

St John's Colledge Camb:
April 16th 1666.

These are to certify whom they shall concern that whereas request hath been made to us being the President and Senior fellows of St John's Colledge in Cambridge by the Inhabitants of North Stoke in the County of Oxford to the intent the said Inhabitants might be informed by us concerning the dependence or connexion of the Chapells of Nunham and Ipsden to the Parochial Church of North Stoke. We the said President and Senior Fellows in order to the satisfiying so just a request have perused such writings as are in our custody relating to the said business wherein we find the chapells of Nunham and Ipsden always depending and annex to the Parochial Church of North Stoke the ordinary title in the connexion of the Impropriation of North Stoke to our said Colledge being these words *Ecclesia Parochialis de North Stoke cum capellis des Newnham et Ipsden ab eadem dependentibus et annexis*. The like form of words being in severall our writings relating to North Stoke the which we have thought good to certify under our hands this 16th day of Apr. Anno domini 1666.

John Ambrose *Prd. dep.*
Ro. Clarke
Jsa. Worrall
Da. Morton

John Garlicke
Tho. Briggs
Ja. Chamberlaine
Jonath. Bridecoake

An election of Choral Students was held on May 5th. The following were elected:

E. A. Martell (*Tenor*) St John's School, Leatherhead.
A. M. C. Nicholls (*Bass*) Bradfield College.
H. J. Wrenford (*Tenor*) St Edmund's School, Canterbury.

R. H. Croton was appointed to an additional Choral Studentship, and W. S. Bowden was continued in his Studentship until Christmas next.

At the celebration, in Cambridge, of the Jubilee of Sir G. G. Stokes, Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, 1849—99, the following members of the College were present as delegates: Mr J. Larmor for the Cambridge Philosophical Society; Lord Strathcora and Mount Royal for the McGill University, Montreal; Prof R. A. Sampson for the University of Durham; and Dr W. M. Hicks for Firth College, Sheffield.

We have been favoured with the following account of the proceedings:—

ON A RECENT ACADEMICAL CELEBRATION.

A FRAGMENT.

The Chancellor sat in the Chancellor's chair,
President, Provost, and Master were there,
Many a Bishop and many a Doctor,
Many a Bull dog, and many a Proctor
With the silvery pokers of Squire Bedells,
And matinée hats of the fair demoiselles,
And a great many others of lower degree,
From the B.A. that is, to the B.A. to be.

The Chancellor hied him from London town,
With a Gladstone bag and a great gold gown—
The Delegates came from the ends of the earth,
They came from the land of Sir Gabriel's birth,
They came from Germany, France, and Spain,
They crossed the mighty Atlantic main,
And arrived at "the place of the Cambridge drain,"
—And all for to honour Professor Stokes' brain.

The Professor came in and received an ovation,
The Orator spoke, 'mid a great demonstration
With aspect bland, and a wave of the hand,
In a tongue which the ladies could not understand,
(Except a few students from Newnham and Girton
Who thought they had got at his meaning for certain).
For a Grace had been passed, the Professor to bless
With a most academical, Latin Address,
And a medal of gold, which, as I've been told,
Would be worth quite a lot if it had to be sold,
—Though the learned Professor, without any doubt
Would never put treasures like this. "Up the spout."

The Orator ceased, and the Chancellor rose,
Adopting a most Cancellarial pose,
And forthwith presented the medal so proud,
While plaudits tremendous arose from the crowd,
But soon all was ended, the Senate House cleared,
And onwards to Pembroke the company steered,
Where, 'mid gratulations and flowers and tea
We will leave the Professor and his Jubilee.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

1st Captain—E. Davidson. 2nd Captain—J. H. Beith. Hon. Sec.—
F. Fletcher. Hon. Treasurer—J. E. Pellow. 1st Lent Captain—F. F.
Leighton. 2nd Lent Captain—N. G. Powell. 3rd Lent Captain—G. A.
Ticehurst. Additional Captain—M. B. Biggs.

A vote of thanks to Mr Scott for entertaining the Lent boats
was proposed by Mr Davidson, and seconded by Mr Fletcher,
and carried unanimously.

The *Bateman Pairs* were rowed on Saturday, March 18th.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | J. E. Pellow
H. E. H. Oakeley | } Third Station. |
| 2 | G. A. Ticehurst
F. F. Leighton | } First Station. |
| 3 | N. G. Powell
E. Davidson | } Second Station. |

The *Low Double Sculls* were rowed on Tuesday, May 10th.

- | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|
| 1 | R. H. Sanderson, First Trinity
R. B. Etherington-Smith, First Trinity | } Second Station. |
| 2 | Farquharson, Trinity Hall
Crofton, First Trinity | } First Station. |

Won by about 40 yards.

A General Meeting was held on May 13th for the election of
a Secretary in place of Mr Fletcher who had resigned. The
Committee nominated H. E. H. Oakeley, and as no one else
was proposed, he was elected for the remainder of the Easter
Term.

A General Meeting for the election of officers for the October
Term was held on Thursday, June 6th.

Mr Davidson proposed that Rule VI be suspended for the
1899-1900, beginning from the date of the meeting. This was
seconded by Mr Oakeley and passed unanimously.

The following were then elected:

1st Captain—J. H. Beith. 2nd Captain—G. A. Ticehurst. Hon. Sec.—
J. M. Gaskell. Hon. Treasurer—W. M. Royds. 1st Lent Captain—K. C.
Browning. 2nd Lent Captain—P. B. Haigh. 3rd Lent Captain—M. B.
Biggs. Additional Captain—M. C. Cooper.

The May Races.

The races this year were rowed in beautiful weather before a
record crowd. Racing all through was good, and on Saturday
evening events were brought to a conclusion by a colossal naval
disaster at Ditton.

The First Boat started fifth. They went up a place on the
second night, but had hard luck in coming down again on the
fourth, as they were handicapped throughout by a broken slide.
Though never at any time a steady crew, they improved im-
mensely in the last fortnight, and if only a faster stroke had
been maintained might have caught Trinity Hall on the third
night, and so put themselves out of danger from the fast
Pembroke eight.

The Second Boat had bad luck. They were never a first-class
crew; but their misfortunes were increased by frequent changes,
and they rowed with two practically untrained men in the boat,
though these latter were certainly not the cause of their down-
fall. In spite of their unsettled condition, the crew rowed well
and pluckily every night, especially the last two. The following
were the weights and crews:

First Boat.		Second Boat.	
	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
1	G. A. Ticehurst (<i>bow</i>) .. 10 13	1	S. Barradell Smith (<i>bow</i>) ..
2	W. M. Royds 11 2	2	J. H. Towle
3	J. E. Pellow 11 7½	3	W. Kerry
4	F. F. Leighton 12 3	4	W. H. Roseveare
5	J. M. Gaskell 12 5	5	E. Johnston
6	N. G. Powell, 12 6	6	C. Cooper
7	H. E. H. Oakeley 11 3	7	G. A. Kempthorne
	E. Davidson (<i>stroke</i>) ... 12 2		P. B. Haigh (<i>stroke</i>) ...
	A. G. W. Hinde (<i>cox</i>) ..		E. H. Vigers (<i>cox</i>)

First Night.—The First Boat rowed over, failing to bump
Emmanuel, although at one time they were right upon them.

The Second Boat was bumped by Caius II.

Second Night.—The First Boat bumped Emmanuel at
Ditton.

The Second Boat was bumped by Clare I.

Third Night.—The First Boat rowed over behind Hall I.
They gained considerably at first, but taking a very bad Ditton,
Hall got right away.

The Second Boat was bumped by Peterhouse.

Fourth Night.—The First Boat was bumped by Pembroke just round Grassy; Five's slide jammed soon after the start, which took away all chance of getting over.

The Second Boat was bumped by Pembroke II.

Characters of the Crews:

First Boat.

- E. Davidson*—In practice his chief faults were absence of life and a tendency to get short; but as usual he rowed much better in the races.
- H. E. H. Oakeley*—Is not rowing in as good style, but he works as hard and as consistently as ever. His blade is always a treat to watch. The Club has few better men.
- N. G. Powell*—Has not fulfilled his last year's promise. Is heavy with his hands forward, and swings short, but is an honest worker.
- J. M. Gaskell*—Has come on greatly, and if he takes pains ought to become a good oar. He has yet to learn how to swing and slide in unison, and his work is not as consistent as it should be.
- F. F. Leighton*—Is disappointing. He has got into a thoroughly bad style of rowing without swing or beginning, and his sliding back is done in two pieces.
- J. E. Pellow*—Should get his hands away much faster and steady his swing forward. A good worker, but has not improved in style.
- W. M. Royds*—Rushes forward and misses the beginning, and has not yet learnt the use of a slide, but has improved a good deal during the term.
- G. A. Ticehurst*—Slides badly and is unsteady forward. Always works hard.
- A. G. W. Hinde*—Considering the little experience he has had, steered well.

Second Boat.

- S. B. Smith*—Does not use his legs properly, and in consequence fails to get his shoulders and weight on to the beginning. Is a fairly neat bow.
- J. H. Towle*—Only came in the day before the races and had no time to improve his condition or form. In spite of these disadvantages he kept going well in the races and worked hard for an untrained man.
- W. Kerry*—At the beginning of the term used to let his slide go very badly. He has improved in this respect, but he still nurses the beginning by letting the slide move a few inches before he gets his shoulders on to it. Is inclined to hug the finish, but works hard.
- W. H. Roseveare*—Is badly handicapped by his finish. He swings out of the boat and seems unable to drop his hands before he turns them. Consequently he feathers under water every stroke. If he could learn to sit up at the finish and drop his hands he would improve immensely.
- E. Johnston*—Has greatly improved in form, but finishes much too low down on his body and lets his knees come up too soon, so that as soon as a fast stroke is attempted he gets into difficulties with his finish. He must learn to row himself right out, as at present he does not seem to realize that every stroke from beginning to finish must be rowed with every ounce of strength he has.
- C. Cooper*—Like five—has not learnt to row himself out. He swings too far back at the finish, and does not use his outside hand. This makes him very slow with the finish. He has a fairly good swing, and gets hold of the water pretty well.

G. A. Kempthorne—Considering that he had only a week to recover his form, after doing no rowing for a year, he did very well. His chief faults are a habit of keeping his hands down as he comes forward, and consequently being sometimes late, and of being very slow with the recovery, which makes him inclined to rush the last part of the swing forward.

P. B. Haigh—Has rowed consistently well all the term. As a stroke he is inclined to hang a little, and so get dead. But he keeps it long and steady, and works hard.

E. H. Vigers—Keeps his boat fairly straight, but takes his corner very wide at times.

CRICKET CLUB.

Matches played 21. Won 2. Lost 8. Drawn 11.

The team has, on the whole, been disappointing. They started badly through want of confidence in batting. Towards the middle of the season they did better and proved to be a good batting side, although on one or two occasions they collapsed unaccountably. The bowlers were seldom backed up by good fielding, and in consequence appeared to lose heart. The fielding of several members of the team was not only bad but decidedly slack on several occasions, and they should try not to keep hold of the ball as if it were a warming pan. The loss of C. H. Moore, who, unfortunately, was unable to play in the majority of matches, was much felt.

W. P. G. McCormick—Has captained the team with excellent judgment. A good bat with sound strokes all round the wicket, but who is rather too impatient to score quickly. A good bowler on all wickets; very safe field.

C. H. Moore—Unfortunately has only played very occasionally on account of accidents.

A. C. Norman—Good bat who has been very unlucky this season. Bowled well at the beginning of the season, but seemed unable to find his pitch again till the end. Fair field.

F. D. Cautley—Has batted consistently well through the season. Sometimes useful, but erratic, bowler. Good outfield, but inclined to be sleepy in the slips.

T. B. Silks—Bats with awkward style, but gets runs on occasions. Fair ground field, but with an unsafe pair of hands.

W. Stradling—Good bat who failed to come off at the beginning of the season; very slow in the field.

J. H. Franklin—Good, but rather slow, bat. Painfully slow ground field, but good catch.

D. C. A. Morrison—Useful fast scoring bat; good field. As a lob bowler would have been more successful had the team been able to hold catches.

S. M. Douglas—Good bat on fast wicket. Useful point.

F. Fletcher—Useful fast bowler with a good " Yorker." Should try to get back to the wicket after bowling. Very slack in the field.

A. Brownscombe—Hard-hitting bat. Good out field.

H. Hardwick-Smith—Good wicket-keep who lacked practice. Unfortunately not found till end of season. Fair bat.

Batting Averages.

Played 21. Won 2. Lost 8. Drawn 11.

	Innings.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Times not out.	Average.
D. C. A. Morrison	11	216	50*	6	43.2
J. H. Franklin	17	450	115	3	32.14
W. Stradling	17	470	111	2	31.3
F. D. Cautley	19	494	95	2	29.06
A. Brownscombe	3	52	33	1	26
T. B. Sills	13	293	103	1	24.41
S. M. Douglas	14	243	54*	4	24.3
W. P. G. McCormick	17	405	61	0	23.8
A. C. Norman	20	369	98	2	20.5
F. Fletcher	12	92	16	2	9.2
C. H. Moore	4	34	15	0	8.5
H. Hardwick-Smith	3	13	16	0	6

Also batted :—F. E. Edwardes, average 40; J. F. Skrimshire, average 13.5; R. P. Gregory, average 9.3; W. Sneath, average 7; N. S. Hoare, average 6; N. W. A. Edwards, average 6; ● V. Payne, average 3.

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Average.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
W. P. G. McCormick	244	34	714	39	18.3
A. C. Norman	297	58	928	30	30.9
F. Fletcher	353.1	83	931	30	31
F. D. Cautley	173.2	27	635	18	35.2
T. B. Sills	46	7	175	4	43.2
D. C. A. Morrison	65.3	1	333	6	55.5
W. Sneath	111	11	274	4	68.5

Also bowled :—R. P. Gregory, 7 wickets, average 22.1; O. V. Payne, 3 wickets, average 68.

Matches.

v. Emmanuel. Lost. St John's 90 (A. C. Norman, 29). Emmanuel 204 for 7 wickets.

v. Jesus. Lost. St John's 150 (W. P. McCormick 45). Jesus 154 for 8 wickets.

v. Sidney. Lost. St John's 104 (W. Stradling 28). Sidney 115 for 5 wickets.

v. Caius. Drawn. St John's 148 for 3 wickets (F. E. Edwardes 88, J. H. Franklin 33 not out). Caius 174 for 7 wickets (A. C. Norman 4 wickets for 41, T. B. Sills 3 for 34).

v. Magdalene. Drawn. St John's 213 for 3 wickets (F. E. Edwardes 83, F. D. Cautley 83). Magdalene 126 for 4 wickets).

v. Trinity Hall. Drawn. St Johns 94 for 2 wickets (F. D. Cautley 45). Trinity Hall 207 for 9 wickets.

v. Queens'. Drawn. St John's 236 for 6 wickets (A. C. Norman 79 not out, P. McCormick 41, S. M. Douglas 38). Queens' 145 for 3 wickets.

v. Pembroke. Lost. St John's 76. Pembroke 308 for 7 wickets.

v. Trinity. Drawn. St John's 280 for 7 wickets (T. B. Sills 103, D. C. Morrison 50 not out) Trinity 138 for 4 wickets.

v. Pembroke. Lost. St John's 125 (A. C. Norman 33, F. D. Cautley 22). Pembroke 248 for 7 wickets.

v. Exeter, Oxford. Drawn. St John's 86 for 4 wickets (F. D. Cautley 26, J. H. Franklin 25). Exeter 203 for 7 wickets (P. McCormick 5 wickets for 66).

v. King's. Lost. St John's 145 (P. McCormick 42, F. D. Cautley 30) King's 267 for 3 wickets.

v. Peripatetics. Won. St John's 199 for 5 wickets (S. M. Douglas 54 not out, P. McCormick 46, J. H. Franklin 28 not out, W. Stradling 27). Peripatetics 179 (F. D. Cautley 4 wickets for 28).

v. Trinity. Drawn. St John's 289 (W. Stradling 102, A. C. Norman 98. Trinity 143 and 135 for 1 wicket (P. McCormick 5 wickets for 49).

v. Caius. Lost. St John's 105 (W. Stradling 35). Caius 200 for 7 wickets.

v. Clare. St John's 139 (P. McCormick 61, A. C. Norman 24). Clare 97 (P. McCormick 6 wickets for 44).

v. Jesus. Drawn. St John's 269 (J. H. Franklin 69, W. Stradling 33, A. Brownscombe 33, S. M. Douglas 32 not out, T. B. Sills 30). Jesus 310 for 9 wickets.

v. King's. Drawn. St John's 415 for 7 wickets (W. Stradling 111, T. B. Sills 79, P. McCormick 47). King's 345.

v. Trinity Hall. Drawn. St John's 359 for 5 wickets (J. H. Franklin 115, F. D. Cautley 95, W. Stradling 36). Trinity Hall 526 for 6 wickets.

v. Emmanuel. Drawn. St John's 119 for 1 wicket (F. D. Cautley 67 not out, W. Stradling 34 not out). Emmanuel 270 for 4 wickets.

v. Christ's. Lost. St John's 80. Christ's 234.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB,

We have had a rather more successful season than last year. J. D. Cradock and A. Chapple were the only two of last year's six available.

Colours have been given to C. Kingdon, J. W. H. Atkins, G. B. Bryan, and H. F. E. Edwardes.

The following have also played: M. B. Briggs, P. A. Lloyd-Jones, and N. S. Hoare.

MATCHES.

Played 18. Won 7. Lost 11.

Date.	Opponents.	Result.	Points.
April 28	Emmanuel	Lost	1-8
" 29	*Pembroke	Won	5-2
May 1	Caius	Lost	1-8
" 2	Trinity	Lost	0-9
" 3	Peterhouse	Lost	2-7
" 5	Mayflies	Lost	2-7
" 8	Balliol, Oxford	Lost	4-5
" 10	*Selwyn	Won	6-2
" 12	Corpus	Won	7-2
" 13	*Caius	Lost	3-6
" 19	Jesus	Lost	1-5
" 23	Emmanuel	Lost	1-8
" 26	*Clare	Won	6-2
" 27	Trinity Hall	Lost	4-5
" 29	Christ's	Won	6-3
" 30	*Jesus	Lost	4-5
June 5	Selwyn	Won	6-3
" 7	Ridley Hall	Won	5-2

* Denotes Singles.

THE LADY MARGARET BOAT HOUSE.

With this number we issue a report to the subscribers to this scheme, and a list of subscriptions received up to the end of April. A few further subscriptions have been received, and will be duly acknowledged in a subsequent report. It is hoped that before the end of another year the Club will be in the occupation of the new boat house.

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr R. F. Scott. *Hon. Sec.*—A. C. Norman. *Hon. Treas.*—W. P. G. McCormick.

The following new members were elected on May 31st: Dr E. T. Sweeting, K. C. Browning, F. W. Dees, J. M. Gaskell, J. R. C. Greenlees, W. H. Roseveare, W. Stradling, G. A. Ticehurst.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

During the Easter Term six Debates were held, the President being on each occasion in the chair. The following is the list:

April 29—P. L. Babington moved "That suicide is justifiable, and should be permitted by law." J. H. Milnes opposed. There also spoke for the motion S. P. Hart and R. M. Feignoux; against the motion D. Linney, C. Elsee, and E. W. G. Masterman. Result: Ayes 10, noes 11; majority against 1.

May 6—P. B. Haigh moved "That this House is in thorough sympathy with the spirit that called forth the Cromwell celebrations." G. H. Shepley opposed. There also spoke for the motion J. H. A. Hart, C. Elsee, H. B. Woodwark, A. C. Latif, and F. W. Armstrong; against the motion J. A. Moxon, D. Linney, and H. N. Faulkner. Result: Ayes 11, noes 7; majority for the motion 4.

May 13—A. F. Russell moved "That this House strongly condemns the financial policy of the present Government." C. Elsee opposed. There also spoke for the motion G. M. Laidlaw and A. C. Latif; against the motion G. H. Shepley and P. L. Babington. Result: Ayes 6, noes 8; majority against 2.

May 20—E. W. G. Masterman moved "That this House views with alarm the legal recognition of the conscientious objector." J. E. de Villiers opposed. There also spoke for the motion G. H. Shepley, P. L. Babington, and C. Elsee; against the motion E. P. Hart, A. F. Russell, D. Linney, and A. C. Latif. Result: Ayes 12, noes 6; majority for the motion 6.

May 27—T. A. Moxon moved "That the increase in the number of Sunday publications is a fact which every right-minded man should deplore." E. P. Hart opposed. There also spoke for the motion E. W. G. Masterman, P. B. Haigh, A. C. Latif, and J. H. Milnes; against the motion G. H. Shepley, P. L. Babington, and D. Linney. Result: Ayes 13, noes 6; majority for the motion 7.

June 3—W. Browne moved "That the conceit of the Anglo-Saxon race is insufferable and unwarrantable." F. W. Armstrong opposed. There also spoke for the motion D. Linney, R. O. P. Taylor, and H. W. Faulkner; against the motion P. L. Babington, W. Rosenheim, H. L. Pass, and S. D. Chalmers. Result: Ayes 7, noes 8; majority against 1.

At a private business meeting held on June 3 the following were elected officers for the Michaelmas Term:

President—A. F. Russell.
Vice-President—C. Elsee.
Treasurer—F. W. Armstrong.
Secretary—E. W. G. Masterman.
Committee—E. P. Hart, P. B. Haigh.
Auditor—H. B. Woodwark.

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

A Committee meeting was held in Mr Bateson's rooms on Tuesday, May 2.

Mr Bateson was in the chair, and nine of the Committee were present.

An estimate of £155 to L.M.B.C. was agreed on.

Mr McCormick proposed "That the C.C. be authorized to spend £26 on a horse-mowing machine and small roller."

The proposal was carried unanimously.

Mr Bateson proposed "That the President of the C.C. be authorized to treat with Deane for the purchase of shed and horse-roller for £10, and to spend a sum of £3 upon repairing the latter; but that if the negotiation for the purchase of the roller on these terms be unsuccessful an expenditure of £22 be authorized to buy a new one.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

The Rev C. D. Robinson, who has been Assistant Missioner at the College Mission for the last two years, is leaving England this month for work in South Africa. He will be much missed, both by the people and especially the young men of the Mission District, and also by members of the College staying at Bishop Fisher's Hostel. The College will be fortunate if it is always able to find men to fill the office of Missioner with Mr Robinson's simplicity, humility, and devotion.

H. Sneath (B.A. 1897) hopes to be ordained Deacon and to take up Mr Robinson's work in September. N. W. A. Edwards is to be the Cranleigh School Missioner. He proposes to work for a year at the Mission as a Layman and to offer himself for Ordination a year hence. Mr Robertson will thus, for the next fifteen months, have no one in Priest's Orders working with him, with whom he could leave the Mission in charge. It is hoped that senior members of the College will be able to spend Sundays at the Mission and so give Mr Robinson opportunities of taking from time to time a much needed holiday.

We are glad to say that nearly £140 has been collected for the testimonial to Mr Phillips, the late Senior Missioner. The Rev J. F. Bateman has selected an organ for the Lady Margaret Church and it will be opened on some day early in July. Something like £50 is still wanted to pay for it. Subscriptions should be sent to Mr Bateman, 119, Fordwych Road, West Hampstead.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr J. F. Sanóys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Secretary*—G. A. Ticehurst. *Committee*—N. W. A. Edwards, M. Hornibrook, H. E. H. Oakeley, W. L. Murphy, P. May, J. Sterndale-Bennett.

The Annual May Concert was held in the College Hall on Monday, June 12th. The Hall was, as usual, very prettily decorated for the occasion, and was all but filled with visitors, the audience numbering some 360.

We were most fortunate in securing the kind assistance of Miss Jennie Grimson and of Rev. F. G. Given-Wilson. The former is new to College audiences in Cambridge; her masterly playing was greatly appreciated, and she was recalled several times. The latter is an old favourite with St John's audiences.

We should like to take this opportunity of thanking Dr Sweeting for all the time and trouble he has spent in the production of a Concert which has been attended with rather more than the usual number of difficulties this year, and of congratulating him on the complete success which has crowned his untiring efforts. Our best thanks are also due to Dr Naylor for his kind assistance.

The full programme of the Concert was as follows:

PART I.

- 1 PART SONG.... "Song of the Zetland Fishermen" *Elvey*
- 2 SONG..... "Impatience" (Ungeduld) *Schubert*
REV F. G. GIVEN-WILSON.
- 3 PART SONG..... "Moonlight" *Eaton Faring*
- 4 VIOLIN SOLO..... "Chaconne" *Vitali*
Miss JESSIE GRIMSON.
- 5 TWO-PART SONG.. "The Birks of Aberfeldy" *E. T. Sweeting*
- 6 CHORUS (Male Voices).. "The Longbeards' Saga" *C. H. Lloyd*

PART II.

- 7 MADRIGAL..... "My Bonny Lass" *Morley*
- 8 PIANOFORTE SOLO.... "Polonaise-Fantaisie" *Chopin*
Dr NAYLOR.
- 9 PASTORAL..... "Damelus' Song to His Diaphenia" *Stanford*
- 10 SONG..... "Where'er You Walk" *Handel*
Rev F. G. GIVEN-WILSON.
- 11 VIOLIN SOLO..... "Hungarian Dances" *Brahms-Joachim*
Miss JESSIE GRIMSON.
- 12 CHORUS..... "College Boating Song" *E. T. Sweeting*
SOLO—G. A. TICEHURST.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

No report has been received from the Secretary of this Society.

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICES.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

Committee—F. Watson D.D., J. T. Ward M.A., H. T. E. Barlow M.A., C. Elsee B.A., G. T. M. Evans B.A., J. W. Rob B.A., H. N. Burgess, J. D. Coe, N. W. A. Edwards, A. R. Ingram, W. M. Royds, C. A. L. Senior.

List of addresses during the Easter Term:

- | | | |
|-------|------|--|
| April | 29th | Mr R. J. Kennedy, C.M.S. Missionary in India. |
| May | 6th | Dr H. P. Stokes, Vicar of St Paul's, Cambridge. |
| " | 13th | Dr Watson. |
| " | 20th | Mr G. A. Lefroy, late Head of the Cambridge Mission at Delhi,
Bishop-designate of Lahore. |
| " | 27th | Mr F. Robinson, Fellow and Lecturer of Christ's College. |
| June | 3rd | Professor Mayor. |

THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Lady Day 1899.

Donations.

DONORS.

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- Thorp (F. Mistry). 8vo. New York, 1898. 3.26.49.
- Page (J.). tions. 8vo. Lond. 1897. 4.42.9 ...
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- Bailey (L.). our native Fruits. 8vo. New York, 1898. 3.27.38
- Campbell (D.). of Plants. 8vo. New York, 1899. 3.27.39
- Cauchy (A.). Œuvres complètes. 1re Série. Tome XI. 4to. Paris, 1899. 3.41
- *Beresford (Rev). Poems. 8vo. Lond. 1870. 4.38.65
- Sorrow. The Fountain of Sorrow and River of Joy. 8vo. Lond. 1875. 4.38.64
- The Stream of Talent and other Poems. 8vo. Lond. 1882. 4.38.37
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- Taylor (J. P.). A Consideration of some recent Strictures on Paley's Evidences of Christianity. 8vo. Camb. 1898
- *Green-Armytage (Rev N.). The Pope and the People; or, Comments on the Letter of Leo XIII. to the English Nation. 8vo. Lond. N D.

Dr D. MacAlister.

Mr Pendlebury.

Mrs Dundas.

Professor Mayor.

- Morgan (Augustus De). Newton: his Friend: and his Niece. Edited by his Wife and A. C. Ranyard. 8vo. Lond. 1885. 11.24.64
- Homer. Iliad. Rendered into English Prose for the use of those who cannot read the Original, by S. Butler.* 8vo. Lond. 1898. 8.14.91
- Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1896-97. Vol. II. 8vo. Washington, 1898. 11.41
- Lady Meux Manuscript No. I. The Lives of Mabá' Sëyôn and Gabra Krëstôs. The Ethiopic Texts: edited, with an English Translation and a chapter on the Illustrations of Ethiopic MSS., by E. A. Wallis Budge. 4to. Lond. 1898. Ab.1
- *Bonney (T. G.). Volcanoes: their Structure and Significance. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 3.25.48
- Middlesex Hospital Journal. Vol. III. No. I. February, 1899
- Official Year-Book of the Church of England, 1899. 8vo. Lond. 1899. *Referential Table.*
- M.). Ordinary Differential Equa- and Morley (F.).

Mr Larmor.

The Translator.

Commissioner of Education.

Lady Meux.

The Author.

C. Reissmann, Esq., M.A.

Dr Sandys.

Additions.

- H.). Sketch of the Evolution of Aristotle. 'Ἀθηναίων Πολιτεία. Tertium edidit F. Blass. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1898.
- Ars Rhetorica. H. E. Duns Ross. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1898.
- Ashley (W.). Vol. I. Parts i. and ii. 3rd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1894-98. 1.37.47.
- Cambridge Antiquarian Society. An Index to the Reports and Abstracts of Proceedings, including Subjects and Authors of Communications and Publications. 1840-1897. 8vo. Camb. 1898.
- The Priory of Saint Rhadegund, Cambridge. By Arthur Gray. 8vo. Camb. 1898.
- Cattaneo (R.). Translated by the Contessa Isabel Curtis-Cholmeley. 4to. Lond. 1896. 10.11.42.
- Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum. Vol. XXXIX. Itinera Hierosolymitana Saeb. IV. The Lives of Exarchs. P. Geyer. 8vo. Vindobonae, 1898.
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- Dictionary (New Principles. Edited by Dr J. A. H. Murray. (Heel—Hod 1899.
- Egypt Exploration Fund. The Temple of Deir el Bahari. By Edouard Naville. Part iii. fol. Lond. 1898. 9.15.
- The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Part i. Edited with Translations and Notes by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt. 4to. Lond. 1898. 9.15.
- Fulgentius (F.). Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1898.
- Gardner (J.). History of the Life and Reign of Richard III. To which is added the Story of Perkin Warbeck. New Edition. 8vo. Camb. 1898. 5.38.78.

- Gee (H.). The Elizabethan Clergy and the Settlement of Religion, 1558-1564. 8vo. Oxford, 1898. 5.30.23.
- Gsell (S.). Essai sur le Règne de l'Empereur Domitien. 8vo. Paris, 1894. 1.4.21.
- *Kershaw (S. W.). Art Treasures of the Lambeth Library. 8vo. Lond. 1873. Hh.1.36.
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